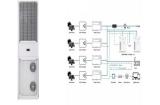




The initial stages of another renewable energy project has been launched in the disputed Western Sahara region, which is under the control of Morocco. The Janassim project recently launched its measuring campaign ???



"This is an important turning point for the Kingdom, which is on the way to become one of the most committed emerging countries to the development of wind and solar energy", the company wrote in the press release. Western Sahara Resource Watch (WSRW) finds the agreement and narrative alarming.



The wind farm is co-owned by Italian company Enel Green Power and Nareva, the Moroccan king's energy company. Together, these partners hold a 65% stake in the farm, with the remaining 35% held by ONEE, the Moroccan Agency for Electricity. The turbines have been provided by Siemens Gamesa.



The statement was made by the nation's Minister of Energy Transition and also Sustainable Development, Dr. Leila Benali. The Western Sahara area is a huge desert territory under conflict. The Energy Minister of Morocco was pondering at a government session when she held that renewable resource projects are being executed in the region.



Western Sahara Resource Watch, a Brussels-based NGO allied to the independence movement, estimates that by the end of the decade occupied Western Sahara could be supplying half of all Morocco's wind energy and a third of its solar energy, much of it headed for Europe. Morocco insists that the territory is part of Morocco.





The Sahara Desert is the world's largest hot desert, spanning over 9.2 million square kilometers across North Africa. It encompasses parts of Algeria, Chad, Egypt, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Western Sahara, Sudan, and Tunisia. The Sahara is characterized by extreme temperature fluctuations, with scorching days and cold nights. Its landscape features vast ???



A Moroccan solar project worth some ???6.6 billion aimed at turning desert sun into lucrative power exports to Europe could be at risk as international lenders balk at plants planned for the



Morocco drives renewable energy projects in Western Sahara. Morocco has claimed authority over Western Sahara since 1975, but the UN does not recognise Moroccan control, calling Western Sahara a "non-self-governing ???



Multinational and government financial institutions are getting involved in the conflict, other states create dependencies on imported energy, produced on occupied territory, whilst the exploitation of natural resources like phosphate, mining and fish from Western Sahara is supplied by energy from Moroccan wind and solar farms. By its renewable



Multinational and government financial institutions are getting involved in the conflict, other states create dependencies on imported energy, produced on occupied territory, whilst the exploitation of natural resources like ???





The approval green lights NV Energy's plan, called an approved Integrated Resource Plan, or IRP, to add 1,000 megawatts of solar power and 1,000 megawatts of battery storage in Nevada, as well



The operational solar plants in Western Sahara were developed by Saudi company ACWA Power, whose offtake contract with MASEN runs 20 years. It is not yet clear whether ACWA Power will play a role in this new, third, plant in the territory. Morocco illegally occupied the north western part of the territory in 1975.



Photo: "Allah, the Country, the King". Moroccan propaganda on a cliff near Dakhla, occupied Western Sahara. By @ElliLorz. On 15 November 2023, French green hydrogen developer Hydrog?ne de France (HDF Energy) announced [or download] it has teamed up with the Moroccan company Falcon Capital Dakhla to install an 8 GW green hydrogen production ???



Morocco has long been accused of strategically implicating European companies in the Western Sahara. an initiative to bring solar, wind, and hydrogen energy from North Africa to the European



Morocco drew up plans in 2009 to build solar plants and wind farms to generate 4 gigawatts of power by 2020 but much of that output is to come from sites planned in Western Sahara, the focus of a





In November 2021, the governments of the world will meet in Glasgow for the COP26 climate talks. At the same time, Morocco - the occupying power of Western Sahara - is erecting its largest energy project on occupied land to date: another step forward in its comprehensive plan to build controversial infrastructure on the land it illegally holds.



The Sahara Desert, spanning over 9 million square kilometers across North Africa, is the world's largest hot desert. It encompasses parts of Algeria, Chad, Egypt, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Western Sahara, Sudan, and Tunisia. The region is characterized by extreme heat, arid conditions, vast sand dunes, and rocky plateaus. The Sahara's abundant sunlight and



Deserts like Sahara have high solar potential to produce electricity. In the desert, sun strength is high, there is no shadow, no limited space, and stable weather conditions. It also helps local communities to get access to electricity.



The Moroccan government has revealed massive plans for investments in the energy sector in occupied Western Sahara. The intentions appeared in the Moroccan government's 2024 Finance Bill [or download] last week.. A string of reports was released to support the plans outlined in the bill.



ESE Solar are very professional. ESE Solar outlined what work was recommended and gave us various dates to pick from. We chose the earliest date and they completed the paperwork that was required so that we could accept the date. The workmen were professional and polite and tidied up after. Date of experience: 10 December 2024





"This is an important turning point for the Kingdom, which is on the way to become one of the most committed emerging countries to the development of wind and solar energy", the company wrote in the press release. Western ???



Western Sahara declared that it will no longer carry out such exports in the future. WSRW recommends all Swedish companies currently involved in Western Sahara to immediately halt their operations unless they have first secured the consent from people of Western Sahara through their UN-recognised representation, the Polisario Front.



These planned energy exports would make the European and West African energy markets partially dependent on energy generated in occupied Western Sahara. The Saharawi people are 500,000: around 30-40,000 live under the Moroccan military occupation and the rest live in the Tindouf refugee camp (the capital of the exiled SADR) in Algeria and some



Yet another "renewable" energy project is on the horizon in occupied Western Sahara. And it is gigantic. The new solar project is three times as big as the two solar plants so far constructed in Western Sahara, combined. The information about the new 350 MW solar plant in Boujdour appears on the website of Morocco's Ministry for Energy



A Moroccan energy ministry official revealed plans this week to build 1.4 gigawatts of new wind and solar power in the disputed region of Western Sahara by 2027, according to Bloomberg. This initiative will nearly double the area's current renewable energy capacity. Additionally, a 3-gigawatt power cable project





Since its inception in 2015, ESE Solar has emerged as a notable player in the UK's renewable energy sector, particularly in the realm of solar pv systems. As of 2023, they have satisfied over 14,000 customers, contributing significantly to the UK's ambitious goal of reaching net-zero emissions by 2050.



Clockwise from top left: Bhadla solar park, India; Desert Sublight solar farm, US; Hainanzhou solar park, China and Ouarzazate solar park, Morocco. Google Earth, Author provided A greener Sahara



In a statement on the subject, Macron stated that French companies, "will support the development" of Western Sahara, whose "present and future" belong under "Moroccan sovereignty". drawing power from 10 GW of wind energy and 7 GW of solar photovoltaic capacity. Recognizing Moroccan sovereignty over Western Sahara is not ???



At its Annual General Meeting today, 24 February 2022, Siemens Energy again failed to respond key-questions about its involvement in energy infrastructure projects in occupied Western Sahara. Siemens Energy has a 67% stake in Siemens Gamesa Renewable Energy (SGRE), which is the main provider of wind turbines to Morocco's wind farms in the



At ESE Solar, we are committed to harnessing the power of the sun to create sustainable energy solutions for our valued customers. Our team of experienced professionals is dedicated to designing, installing, and maintaining solar panel systems that are tailored to meet your unique energy needs.





PHOTO: Saharawis demonstrating in front of Siemens Energy AGM in 2021. In spite of years of protest by Saharawis and shareholders, the German company Siemens Energy does not want to rule out further controversial energy projects in ???

Photo: "Allah, the Country, the King". Moroccan propaganda on a cliff near Dakhla, occupied Western Sahara. By @ElliLorz. A team of Moroccan scientists last month published a study in the International Journal of Hydrogen Energy showing that "combining photovoltaic panels and wind turbines helps produce low-cost hydrogen in Morocco, especially ???

ESE Solar, a UK-based renewable energy company established in 2015, has distinguished itself in the solar energy sector with its emphasis on solar photovoltaic (PV) systems. As of April 2023, the company has serviced over 14,000 customers, playing a pivotal role in supporting the UK's ambition of achieving net-zero carbon emissions by 2050.



A French delegation visiting Morocco with President Emmanuel Macron on Tuesday unveiled investment plans in the disputed Western Sahara as part of a broader suite of agreements and partnerships between the two countries.. Projects in Dakhla and the Guelmim-Oued Noun region are among the 10 billion euros (\$10.8 billion) worth of initiatives announced ???



" Morocco to Double West Sahara Green Power Output for World Cup", 16 October 2024 The government has set a 2027 deadline to build 1.4 gigawatts of new wind and solar capacity in the region The projects are likely to cost about 21 billion dirhams (\$2.1 billion) and will be led by local and foreign private investors, according to the official





"This is a momentous victory for the people of Western Sahara. At a time when international law is under pressure, it is fundamental that the EU follows its own court and stops collaborating with the occupier through illegal trade agreements", stated Western Sahara Resource Watch. This morning, the EU Court of Justice issued a landmark ruling.