

What is Uzbekistan's solar energy vision?

It outlines the sustainable energy environment solar energy could deliver and offers a timeline up to 2030. In this vision, Uzbekistan succeeds in maximising the benefits of solar energy capacity for both electricity and heat, making solar energy one of the country's major energy sources.

Will Uzbekistan be able to deploy solar energy by 2030?

After discussing the possible barriers to the deployment of solar energy in Uzbekistan, the report presents a roadmap for solar energy by 2030. It provides examples of international best practices in solar energy deployment from IEA member and association countries.

What is a solar energy roadmap for Uzbekistan by 2030?

This section presents a solar energy roadmap for Uzbekistan by 2030. It is based on current measures being implemented in Uzbekistan to break down the possible barriers to solar energy deployment discussed in the previous section. It aims to facilitate the government's deliberation of its solar energy strategy and focuses on:

Should Uzbekistan decarbonise solar energy?

This roadmap provides a timeline through 2030 with key actions. In addition, in order to further enhance solar energy use beyond 2030 and move progress toward clean energy transitions, the government of Uzbekistan may need to also consider decarbonising other sectors.

Will Uzbekistan reach its maximum capacity of solar energy?

Nevertheless, a more comprehensive set of policies and support mechanisms will be required to reach Uzbekistan's maximum capacity of solar energy and further increase solar energy toward 2030. The government should consider bundling the range of actions needed to ensure the use of all types of solar energy resources.

How to make solar energy a key energy source in Uzbekistan?

The policy and regulatory frameworks enabling further solar energy deployment in Uzbekistan. Increasing power system flexibility to integrate the increasing amount of solar generation. Finally, the recommended actions are a co-ordinated package of measures to implement to make solar energy the key energy source in Uzbekistan in 2030 and beyond.

Uzbekistan is looking to have more than 20 GW of renewable energy capacity by the end of the decade and to increase the share of renewables in the energy balance to 40%, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev ...

Uzbekistan is making strides in renewable energy, aiming to exceed 18,000 MW of solar and wind capacity by 2030, which will enable the country to generate 40% of its electricity from sustainable sources, save billions of cubic meters of natural gas, and reduce harmful emissions.

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Since 2021, Uzbekistan has commissioned ten green power plants, including nine solar and one wind, with a combined capacity exceeding 2,500 megawatts, as part of its broader effort to shift towards renewable energy and reduce fossil fuel dependency.

The project is part of the 1GW solar program mandate of International Finance Corporation (IFC). The project is anticipated to consist of three lots with a total capacity of 500 MW to be tendered out for the private partners under DFBOM model.

As of December 6, 2024, solar and wind power plants have produced 4.5bn kWh of electricity, saving 1.36bn cubic meters of natural gas and preventing 1.89mn tons of harmful emissions. This progress aligns with Uzbekistan's "green economy" vision, ensuring sustainable growth while meeting the country's energy demands.

The World Bank Group, Abu Dhabi Future Energy Company PJSC, and the Government of Uzbekistan have signed a financial package to fund a 250-megawatt solar photovoltaic plant with a 63-MW battery energy storage system.

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To enhance the use of solar energy resources in Uzbekistan, we recommend the government consider incorporating, as appropriate, all measures listed in the roadmap into its solar energy strategy toward 2030 and beyond.

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Uzbekistan is a country in Central Asia with a growing demand for electricity. Solar power can play a role in meeting this demand, as the country has abundant solar resources and a strong potential for solar energy

generation.

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