# Global Renewable Energy Developments in Uzbekistan, China, Ireland, and India



**Uzbekistan, China, Ireland, and India's Renewable Energy Developments**

Significant developments in renewable energy are unfolding across the globe, with major projects and strategic investments marking progress in Uzbekistan, China, Ireland, and India.

### Uzbekistan's Solar Initiative

The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) is financially supporting Uzbekistan's largest solar photovoltaic (PV) and energy storage project. The financing includes an A-loan of up to $183.5 million and a B-loan of up to $40.5 million. Nandita Parshad, EBRD’s managing director for sustainable infrastructure, highlighted the project’s significance to Uzbekistan's goal of installing 25GW of renewable energy by 2030.

### China's Renewable Transformation

China is advancing its electricity market liberalization to support its renewable energy goals. The National Development and Reform Commission aims to establish a preliminary national power market structure by 2025, with full completion by 2030. With a record 301GW of renewable capacity added last year, China aims for 80% of its energy to come from non-fossil fuels by 2060. International firms like EDF and Saudi Aramco are contributing to China’s decarbonization.

### Ireland's Renewable Energy Milestone

Ireland achieved a new high for solar energy generation in June, with grid-scale solar meeting 4.4% of the country's electricity demand. EirGrid reported that renewable sources met 33.53% of the total electricity demand. The country aims to derive 80% of its electricity from renewables by 2030. Ireland’s grid currently can handle up to 75% renewable energy at any time but aims to further increase this limit.

### India's Coal Reliance Amid Solar Growth

India witnessed a growth slowdown in solar power generation and an increase in coal generation by 10.4% during the first half of the year. Despite a 400% surge in solar capacity in the first quarter, coal consumption rose to meet higher electricity demand. India remains highly dependent on coal, accounting for around 70% of its energy needs, even as it boosts local coal production to reduce imports.

These developments underscore the varying paces and strategies of countries in their energy transitions, reflecting local needs and global ambitions.