

Tajikistan renewable power system

Why is Tajikistan transforming its energy system?

This report backs the transformation of Tajikistan's energy system, which is capable of achieving energy sector development goals that will provide affordable, secure and clean energy for its population and neighbouring markets, while contributing to the region's energy transition and climate change goals. 1.

Why should Tajikistan invest in hydropower?

Tajikistan's geographic proximity to some of the world's fastest-growing energy markets means that investing in developing its hydropower potential can contribute to regional energy security and the clean energy transition, in addition to addressing Tajikistan's high vulnerability to climate change and natural disasters.

What is the energy system in Tajikistan?

Tajikistan's energy system depends primarily on hydroelectricity, coal and oil. Hydropower and coal are produced domestically whereas virtually all oil and gas must be imported to meet the demand. This also explains the high share of electricity in final consumption, as well as the increasing use of coal in both transformation and industries.

Does Tajikistan have a hydro power plant?

With abundant water potential from its rivers, natural lakes and glaciers, Tajikistan is almost exclusively reliant on hydro for electricity generation. It is home to some of the world's largest hydropower plants and is ranked eighth in the world for hydropower potential with an estimated 527 terawatt-hours (TWh).

How energy efficient is Tajikistan?

Energy use in buildings has increased considerably in Tajikistan since 2012. Meanwhile, the energy efficiency potential of Tajikistan's buildings is high, with average per square metre energy usage (kWh/m²) in multifamily dwellings being double that of Germany, for example (C2E2, 2015).

Why is electricity important in Tajikistan?

Electricity is an integral part of Tajikistan's economy, and providing a clean, affordable and secure supply of electricity has been of paramount importance for the government since independence. Despite its energy potential, Tajikistan's energy sector is susceptible to supply shocks.

The first step of the proposed framework was to investigate all the sustainable energy technologies, such as wind farms, small hydroelectric projects, biomass exploitation, solar thermal technology, photovoltaic power systems and geothermal power generation.

Other options for increased capacity, as indicated in the Strategy 2030, are renewables (solar, wind) and coal-fired power plants. Tajikistan's mineral resource endowment has not been fully assessed and its coal, oil and gas deposits are estimated to be moderate.

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emissions from renewable power is calculated as renewable generation divided by fossil fuel generation multiplied by reported emissions from the power sector. This assumes that, if renewable power did not exist, fossil fuels would be used in its place to generate the same amount of power and using the same mix of fossil fuels. In countries and ...

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To enhance national and regional energy security and promote renewable energy, cross-border connectivity, and regional decarbonization by supporting the development of a 3,780 MW hydropower plant in Tajikistan.

To reduce CO₂ emissions and exposure to local air pollution, we want to transition our energy systems away from fossil fuels towards low-carbon sources. Low-carbon energy sources include nuclear and renewable technologies. This interactive chart ...

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