

Paraguay energy storage investment trends

The RRA for Paraguay has identified 15 short and medium-term actions that could create more conducive conditions for renewable energy deployment in the country. These recommendations are grouped in six thematic areas: Strengthen institutional structure and governance in energy; Enhance planning, policy and the regulatory framework for renewable ...

To highlight the policies necessary for zero-emissions decarbonization of energy-use sectors in Paraguay, this re-port introduces three scenarios for Paraguay's final energy demand matrix from 2018 to 2030, 2040, and 2050 based on the freely available LEAP software and available base-line data as of 2018.

Paraguay has launched an ambitious energy policy, targeting a diverse, sustainable energy mix by 2050. Focusing on solar, hydrogen fuel, and biofuels, the country aims to secure energy independence and reduce reliance on hydrocarbons.

Renewable infrastructure: solar power plants (2,000 MW), small hydroelectric plants (500 MW), and battery storage systems (5,520 GWh/year) operational by 2040. Energy auctions: national electric power auction program implemented by 2025. Smart metering: 100% coverage of smart meters in urban industrial sectors by 2050.

The report (traducción inofficial en español): outlines the current challenges faced by the electricity sector and recommends how these could be addressed; provides suggestions for how Paraguay could use its excess electricity to diversify its economy and reduce its fossil fuel dependency and;

On September 19, Decree No. 2.553/24 came into effect, establishing a new energy policy for Paraguay, with a projection to 2050.

The Decree sets out an energy policy plan for Paraguay with a long-term outlook until the year 2050, addressing the need for innovation considering current challenges in the energy sector (the New Energy Policy).

The New Energy Policy aims to consolidate Paraguay's position as a key player in regional energy integration, through overarching goals to strengthen the national electricity sector and key subsectors such as: electricity, binational hydroelectric entities, bioenergy, renewable alternative sources, and hydrocarbons.

These broad goals are divided into specific objectives for each subsector, which will be carried out through action plans. Each specific objective is addressed individually and linked to one or more strategic lines. These strategic lines include essential policy instruments to achieve the objectives of the New Energy Policy, each

with concrete targets across three timeframes:

• Short term: 2023-2028 • Medium term: 2029-2035 • Long term: 2036-2050

In total, the action plans include 95 objectives and 385 targets. Below is a summary of the most notable targets of the New Energy Policy for each subsector:

2. Electricity subsector

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