



Energy Observatory JOURNAL

March 2026



تُعد نشرة مرصد الطاقة منصة معرفية دورية تقدم لمحات شاملة حول
المستجدات في مجال الطاقة عالمياً ومحلياً

تهدف النشرة إلى تسليط الضوء على :

- أحدث التطورات في مجالات الطاقة المتجددة والذرية.
- استعراض التقنيات الحديثة والتحول العالمية.
- مقالات خبراء
- ملخصات أوراق علمية بارزة
- تقارير متخصصة

تسعى النشرة إلى توفير محتوى غني ومتنوع يلبي احتياجات صناع القرار والباحثين والمهتمين
بمجال الطاقة، مما يساهم في تعزيز المعرفة ودعم الابتكار في القطاع.

Renewable Energy News

Saudi Energy (SE) Reports Highest-Ever Operating Revenues of SAR102.2 Billion



Image: <https://www.se.com.sa/ar-SA>

Saudi Energy (SE) announced its 2025 financial results, reporting strong operational and financial performance driven by rising electricity demand, accelerated grid expansion and modernization, digital transformation, and disciplined execution of its capital investment program aligned with Saudi Vision 2030.

Operating revenue increased 15.3% to SAR 102.2 billion (SAR 88.7 billion in 2024), supported by growth in the regulated asset base, higher electricity production, and expansion of the customer base. Gross profit increased 18.9% to SAR 20.8 billion, while operating profit grew 62.1% to SAR 19.1 billion. Net profit reached SAR 12.98 billion up 88.9% from the previous year, and EBITDA rose 10.1% to SAR 41.5 billion.

Source

Renewable Energy News

UK Government Open call for evidence on Data for AI in the energy system



Image: GOV.UK

The UK Department for Energy Security and Net Zero has launched an open call for evidence on “Data for AI in the Energy System” seeking input from industry, researchers, and AI developers on the datasets needed to support AI applications in the energy sector.

The consultation aims to identify priority energy datasets and barriers to access, enabling AI solutions for grid optimization, energy & weather forecasting, and energy system decarbonization. The call for evidence was issued on 02 March 2026 and will be open until 24 April 2026.

[Source](#)

Renewable Energy News

ELSEWEDY ELECTRIC Finalizes Construction of the 348.6 MWp El Saad Solar Power Plant in Saudi Arabia.



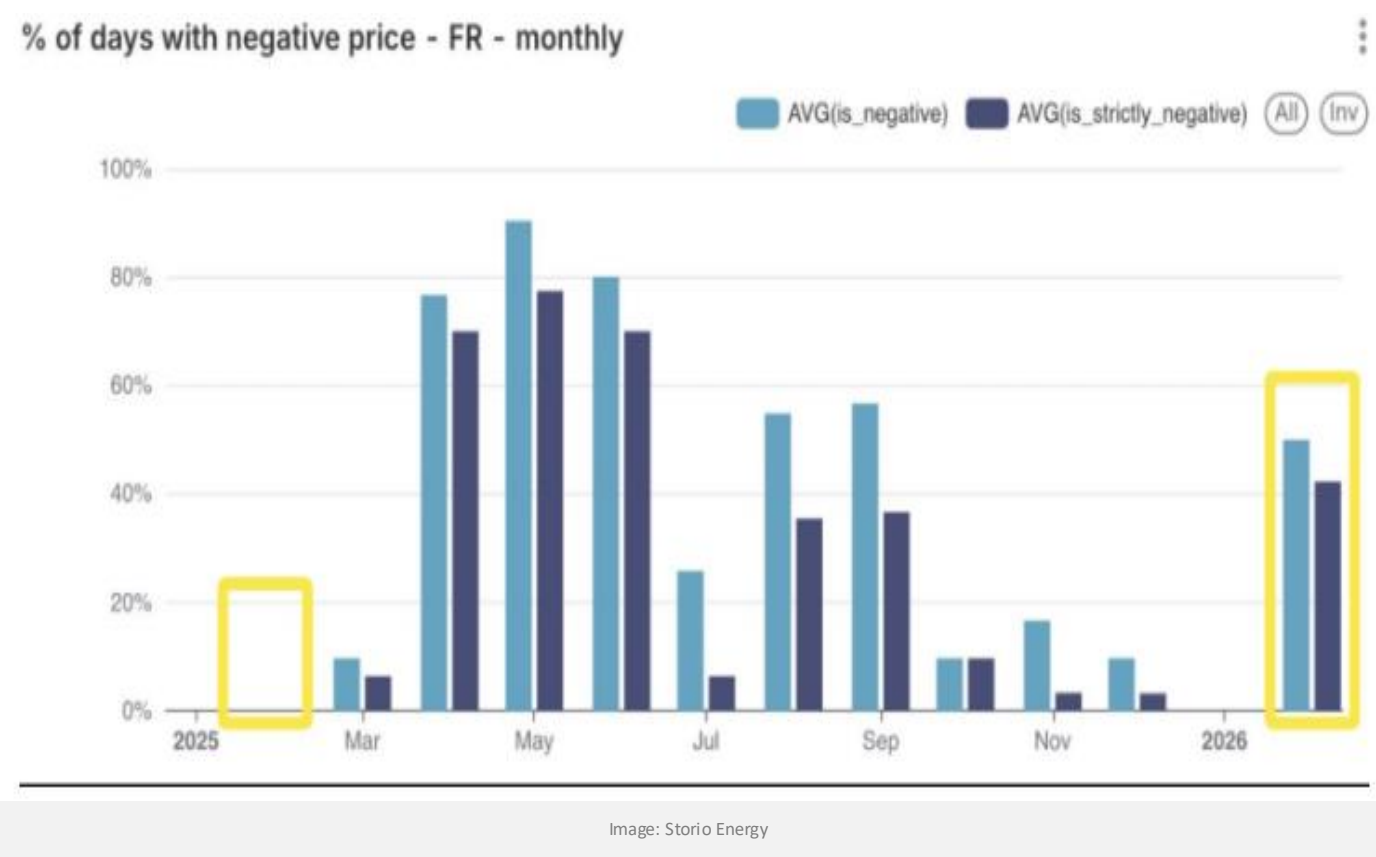
Image: ELSEWEDY ELECTRIC

ELSEWEDY ELECTRIC for Power Transmission & Distribution has completed and handed over the 348.6 MWp El Saad Solar Plant in Saudi Arabia, located about 85 km east of Riyadh. The project marks a key step in the company's renewable energy expansion in the Gulf and has now entered the operations and maintenance phase.

[Source](#)

Renewable Energy News

Hydrogen Developments: BP–Iberdrola Advance Spain’s Largest Green H₂ Plant



France recorded its first negative electricity prices of 2026 in February, signaling a shift in market dynamics and creating stronger opportunities for battery storage. According to Storio Energy, warmer weather, lower demand, and higher solar output in the second half of the month pushed the average spot price down to €46/MWh, unusually low for winter. Expanded solar capacity, including 6 GW added in 2025, contributed to periods of overproduction and negative pricing. At the same time, strong morning and evening peaks preserved high intraday volatility, while the 15-minute market format has boosted battery arbitrage revenues by more than 20%.

Source

Renewable Energy News

Solis Unveils New Residential Energy Storage Portfolio



Image: Soils

Solis has introduced a new residential energy storage lineup under its SolisStorage brand, signaling a move beyond inverters toward full home energy solutions. The portfolio includes three battery series: IntelliHome, FlexHome, and FlexAIO, designed for a range of indoor, outdoor, low-voltage, and high-voltage applications. All systems use LiFePO₄ battery chemistry, support at least 90% depth of discharge, deliver up to 8,000 cycles, and are built for around 10 years of service. Solis said the launch completes its residential ecosystem by combining batteries, hybrid inverters, and AI-powered energy management through SolisCloud.

[Source](#)

Renewable Energy News

Ion-Modified Transport Layer Enables 30.2% Perovskite–Silicon Tandem Efficiency

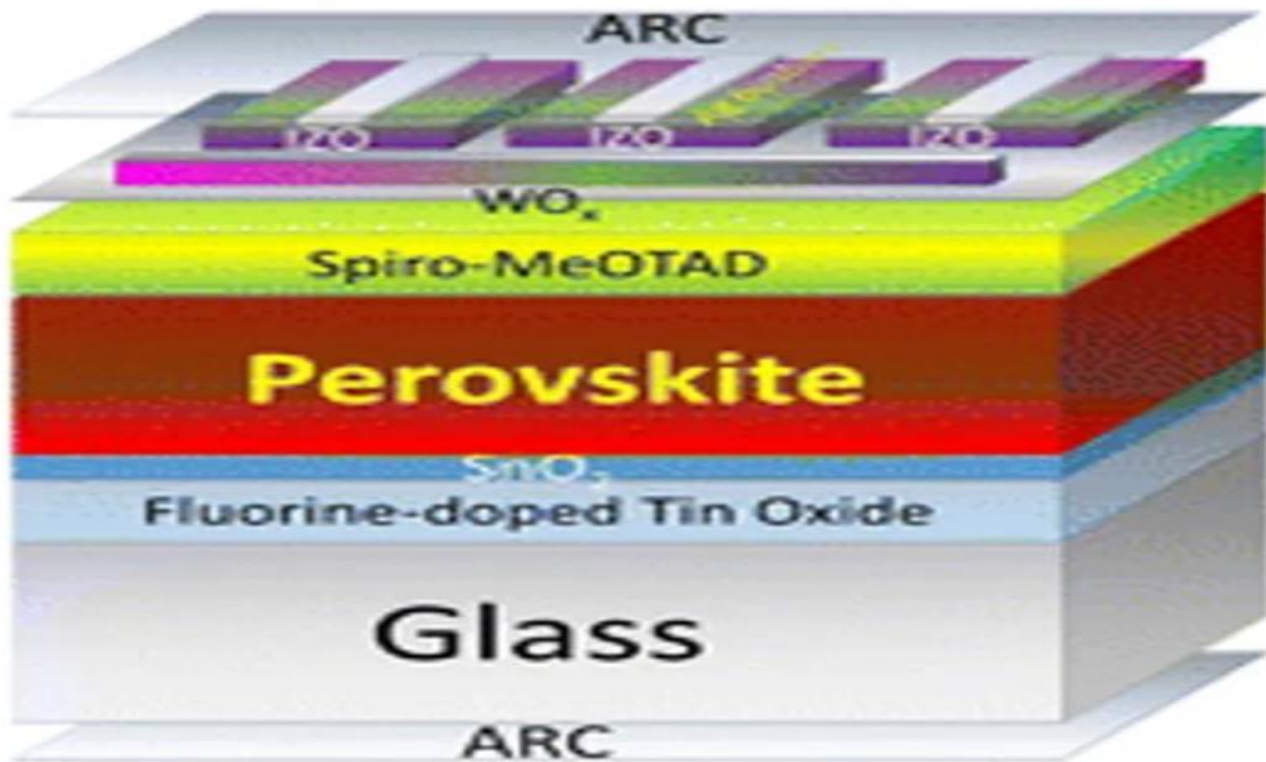


Image: The tandem configuration used TOPCon silicon solar cells with standalone efficiency of 25.5%. Image Source

Researchers at the Indian Institute of Technology Bombay developed bandgap-tunable transparent perovskite solar cells designed for four-terminal silicon–perovskite tandem systems. The study modified the hole transport layer using ion-modulated spiro-MeOTAD with TBMPTFSI salt, replacing conventional dopants to improve energy alignment and reduce recombination losses at the interface.

The modified design increased open-circuit voltage from 1.08 V to 1.13 V and raised single-cell efficiency from 18.2% to 21.3% for the 1.52 eV device. When integrated with n-type TOPCon silicon cells with 25.5% efficiency, the tandem configuration achieved a power conversion efficiency of 30.2%, representing an 18% relative improvement.

[Source](#)

Renewable Energy News

First turbine up at Denmark's largest offshore wind farm



Image: rwe.com

RWE has installed the first turbine at the 1.1 GW Thor offshore wind farm off Denmark's west coast near Jutland, marking a key milestone in the project's construction. Turbine installation is taking place from the Port of Esbjerg using the Brave Tern vessel, with a total of 72 Siemens Gamesa turbines—each rated up to 15 MW—planned for installation by the end of 2026. Each turbine stands about 148 m above sea level and features rotor blades measuring 115 m in length.

Thor will be the first offshore wind farm to deploy CO₂-reduced steel towers and recyclable rotor blades. Once operational in 2027, the project is expected to generate enough electricity to supply more than one million Danish households.

Source

Renewable Energy News

Azerbaijan Accelerates Green Energy Transition with Major Wind and Solar Projects



Image: President Ilham Aliyev— caspiannews

Azerbaijan inaugurated the 240 MW Khizi-Absheron Wind Power Plant on 3 March 2026, the country's largest wind energy installation to date. The facility was financed and constructed by Saudi developer Acwa (formerly ACWA Power). Once fully operational, the plant will generate approximately one billion kWh of electricity annually, displace 220 million cubic metres of natural gas, and prevent an estimated 400,000 tonnes of CO₂ emissions per year. President Ilham Aliyev attended the inauguration.

The project is part of Azerbaijan's accelerating transition toward renewable power and reinforces Acwa's growing international portfolio across Central Asia, which also includes significant wind assets in Uzbekistan.

Source

Nuclear Energy News

Korean partnership to consider use of HTGRs



Image: Korea Chemical Industry Association

The Korea Chemical Industry Association and the Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute (KAERI) have signed a memorandum of understanding to study the use of high-temperature gas-cooled reactors (HTGRs) in the petrochemical sector. HTGRs, a Generation IV technology using TRISO fuel and helium cooling, can deliver high-temperature process heat between 700°C and 1,000°C, making them suitable for industrial applications such as chemical processing, hydrogen production, and electricity generation.

The partnership aims to establish a technological cooperation ecosystem that aligns reactor development with the needs of domestic petrochemical companies and supports carbon-neutral industrial heat solutions. Both organisations view HTGRs as a promising low-carbon alternative to fossil fuels, helping the Korean chemical industry meet stricter environmental regulations while strengthening its global competitiveness.

Source

Nuclear Energy News

NRC issues construction permit for first Natrium plant



Image: How a Natrium plant might look, with the nuclear island on the right and the energy island on the left (Natrium)

The US Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) has granted a construction permit for TerraPower's Kemmerer Unit 1 Natrium reactor in Wyoming, marking the first approval for a commercial-scale non-light water reactor in the United States in over 40 years.

The Natrium design is a 345 MWe sodium-cooled fast reactor paired with molten-salt energy storage that can boost output to 500 MWe to support grid flexibility and renewable integration. TerraPower submitted its permit application in March 2024, and the NRC completed the review in 18 months. The project, located near a retiring coal plant, is part of the US Department of Energy's Advanced Reactor Demonstration Program and aims for completion by 2030. An operating licence will still be required before the plant can begin generating electricity.

[Source](#)

Nuclear Energy News

Research aims to bring MSRs closer to commercialisation



Image: Heated liquid salt is poured into a small container (Copenhagen Atomics)

New research from the University of Liverpool and Copenhagen Atomics indicates that maintaining high salt purity is the key to preventing corrosion in molten salt reactors (MSRs), potentially enabling the use of standard 316L stainless steel instead of costly high-nickel alloys.

Tests in purified molten salts at temperatures up to 700°C showed minimal corrosion after 3,000 hours, while untreated salts caused severe degradation within 1,000 hours. The findings could significantly improve the economic viability of MSR technology. In parallel, irradiation testing of MSR materials has begun at the High Flux Reactor in the Netherlands, where researchers will study how radiation and fission products affect materials and molten salts, helping advance MSR commercialisation.

[Source](#)

Nuclear Energy News

Mini drones used to explore Fukushima 3 reactor



Image: TEPCO

TEPCO used small micro-drones to inspect the inside of Fukushima Daiichi Unit 3 containment vessel and support future fuel debris retrieval planning. The drones captured images under difficult conditions, but communication limits and poor visibility reduced the scope of the inspection; the work is part of the long-term decommissioning effort after the 2011 accident.

Source

Nuclear Energy News

Standard design approval sought for i-SMR



Image: KHNP and KAERI

South Korea's Nuclear Safety and Security Commission has received an application for standard design approval for the 170 MWe i-SMR, an integrated pressurised water reactor being developed by a consortium led by KHNP and KAERI. The review process has now started, with approval targeted for 2028, while the design is being positioned for both domestic deployment and export.

Source

Nuclear Energy News

Russian regulator issues operating licence for second Zaporizhzhia unit



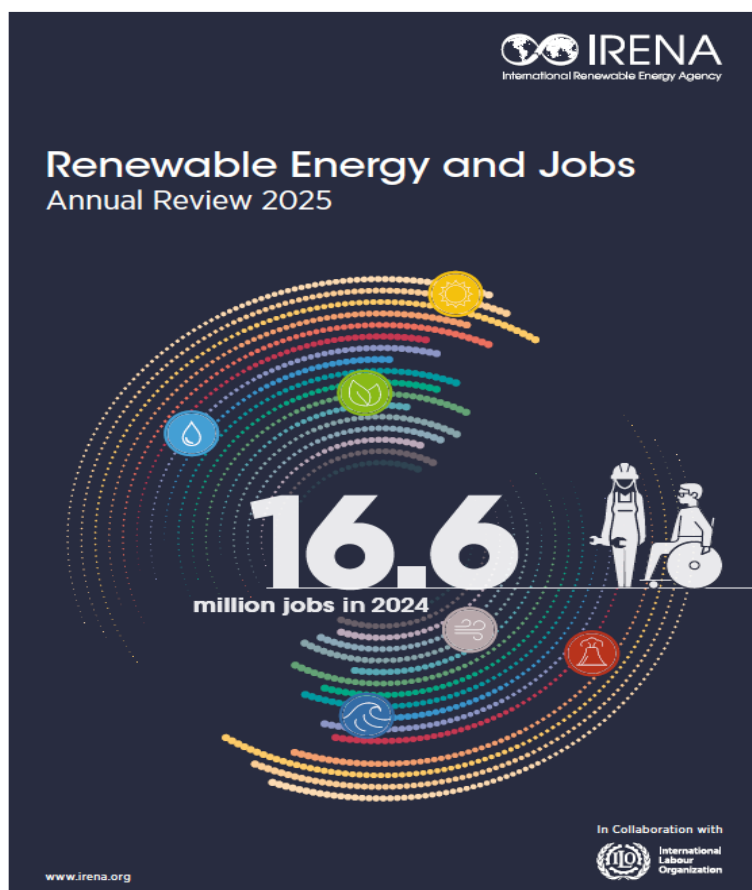
Image: Rostekhnadzor,

Russia's regulator, Rostekhnadzor, issued a 10-year operating licence for Unit 2 of the Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant, although all six units remain shut down. Russia is also seeking licences for other units as part of a longer-term plan to restart the plant, while safety, security, off-site power, and cooling concerns continue because of the war.

[Source](#)

2 REPORT HIGHLIGHT

1) Report title: Renewable Energy and Jobs (Annual Review 2025)



Employment and job creation are key socioeconomic aspects of the energy transition. Accordingly; the aim of this section is to shed some light on 12th edition of IRENA and the international labour organization's annual publication on Renewable Energy and Jobs (January 2026), which analyzes employment trends across renewable energy technologies globally and in selected countries of interest.

The report consists of five chapters that cover the following topics:

1. Presents renewable energy employment trends worldwide and discuss them by technology.
2. Provides the latest findings on renewable energy jobs in major countries.
3. Provides snapshots of information on renewable energy jobs in selected other countries.
4. Highlights IRENA's latest findings on gender equity and workforce accessibility for people with disabilities.
5. Concludes with some observations about rising challenges and the way forward.

2 REPORT HIGHLIGHT

The main highlights of the report are as follows:

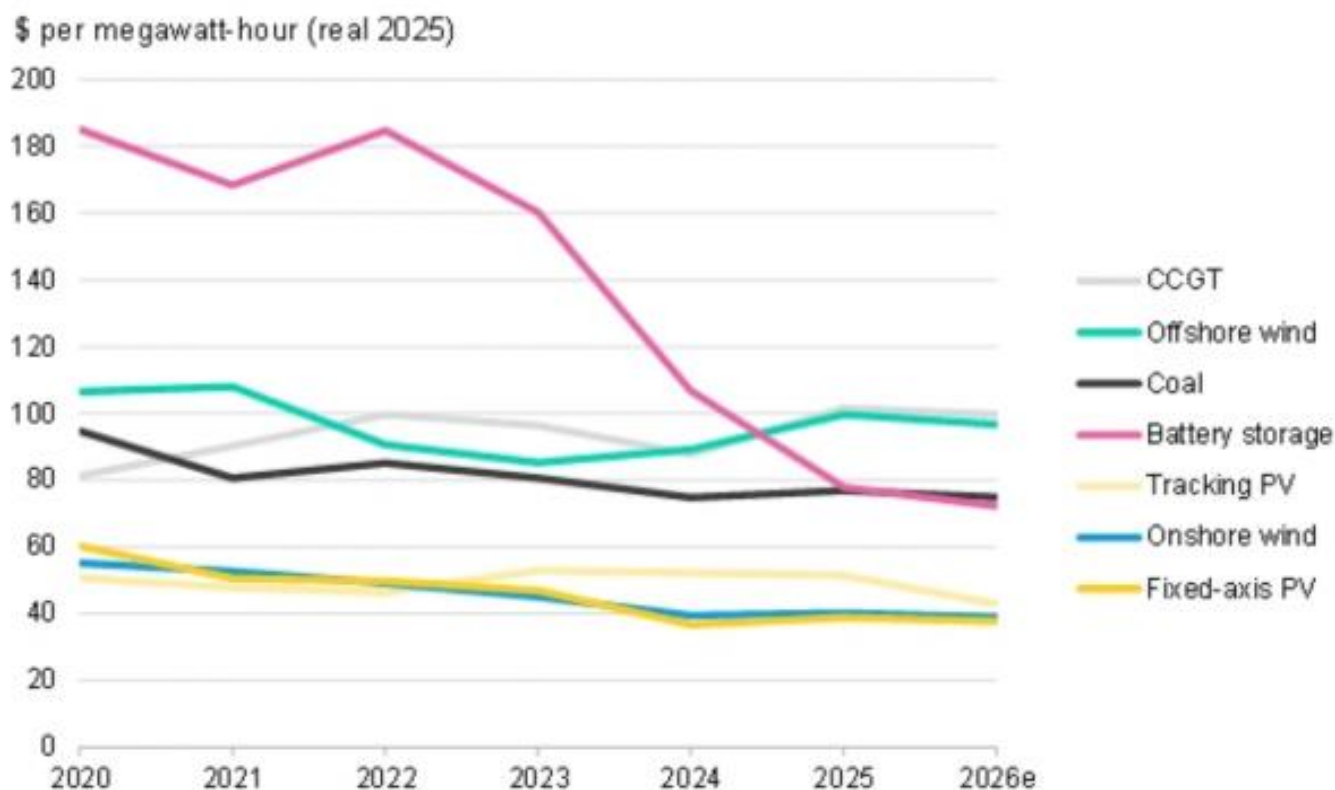
- Renewable energy direct and indirect jobs have reached 16.6 million in 2024, up from 16.2 million in 2023. Despite record capacity additions, employment growth was moderated by economies of scale; automation and other forms of technological innovation.
- In 2024, solar PV employed 7.2 million people, making it the largest renewable energy employer, followed by biofuels with 2.6 million jobs, hydropower with 2.3 million, wind energy with 1.9 million jobs, and other remaining technologies with 2.5 million
- China led global renewable energy employment with 7.29 million jobs (43.9%), followed by the rest of Asia with 2.47 million (14.9%), the European Union with 1.80 million (10.8%), Brazil with 1.38 million (8.3%), India with 1.28 million (7.7%), the United States with 1.14 million (6.8%), and the rest of the world with 1.25 million jobs (7.5%).
- The EU renewable energy workforce faces pressures from economic slowdown, declining heat pump and solar thermal markets, and competition from lower cost imports.
- Automation, AI, and economies of scale are reducing labor needs per unit of renewable energy capacity.
- Many countries are using tariffs and local content rules to protect domestic industries as global competition increases.
- Geopolitical tensions, trade restrictions, fragmented supply chains, grid constraints, and skill shortages are slowing renewable energy deployment.
- Sustained renewable growth, inclusive access to skills development, and effective use of diverse human capital are essential for a successful energy transition.

For more detailed information, you can visit IRENA website and explore the booklet by clicking on the link below.

3 TAKE A LOOK AT DATA VISUALIZATION

1) Global Benchmark Levelized Cost of Electricity, 2020-2026

Figure 1: Global benchmark levelized cost of electricity, 2020-2026



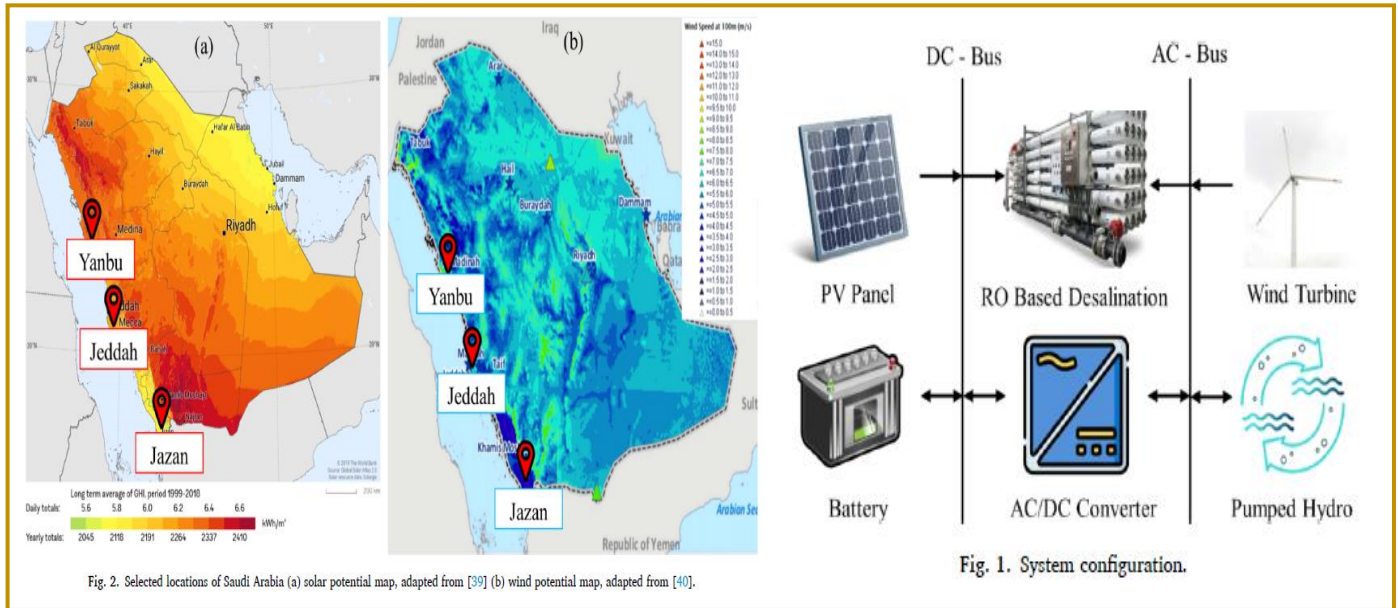
BloombergNEF says the levelized cost of electricity (LCOE) for solar power is expected to decline by 30% by 2035, despite a rise in solar costs during 2025. According to its Levelized Cost of Electricity 2026 report, higher costs last year were driven by supply chain pressures, weaker resource availability, and market changes in China. Even so, ongoing innovation and stronger competition are expected to push costs lower over the next decade.

In 2025, the global benchmark LCOE for a typical fixed-axis solar farm rose 6% year over year to \$39/MWh. Even with that increase, solar remains much cheaper than offshore wind (\$100/MWh) and is close to onshore wind (\$40/MWh). At the beginning of the decade, fixed-axis solar costs were still above \$60/MWh. The report also notes that while most clean energy technologies became more expensive in 2025, battery storage costs dropped sharply.

The LCOE for a four-hour battery storage project fell 27% to \$78/MWh, the lowest level recorded by BNEF since it began tracking in 2009. This decline was linked to cheaper battery packs, stronger manufacturer competition, and better system designs. BloombergNEF expects battery storage costs to fall another 25% over the next 10 years.

In addition, developers installed 87 GW of solar-plus-storage capacity last year, with an average LCOE of \$57/MWh. BloombergNEF says falling battery costs will improve solar project revenues, support wider renewable energy deployment, and speed up the move away from fossil-fuel peaking plants. Separately, a recent international study found that Capex-focused strategies could cut solar LCOE by another 20%.

- 1) Paper Title: **Techno-economic analysis of renewable energy systems with pumped hydro storage for desalinating water in Saudi Arabia.** by Qamar Abbas, Hafiz Muhammad Ali, Awad Al-quaiy



This study examines the techno-economic feasibility of six standalone renewable energy configurations — solar, wind, and hybrid solar-wind paired with either battery or pumped hydro storage (PHS) — to power reverse osmosis desalination plants serving 1,000 homes across three Saudi Arabian coastal cities: Yanbu, Jeddah, and Jazan. Using HOMER software, the analysis found that hybrid solar-wind with PHS was optimal for Yanbu and Jeddah (0.173 \$/kWh), while solar-PHS was best for Jazan (0.179 \$/kWh). Desalinated water costs ranged from 0.787 to 0.899 \$/m³. PHS consistently outperformed battery storage in cost-effectiveness across all locations.



Eng. Aseel Zamzami,

Environmental monitoring program first specialist.

March 2026

The Role of the Nuclear and Radiological Emergency Preparedness and Response Department in the National Nuclear and Radiological Emergency Management Plan

Nuclear and radiological emergencies possess characteristics that distinguish them from many other types of hazards. Such emergencies may occur without immediate sensory perception, as their effects are not detectable through normal human senses. Despite this invisibility, they can have significant consequences for public health, the environment, property, the economy, and national reputation.

Responding effectively to these emergencies requires the implementation of measures aimed at mitigating their consequences and ensuring adequate continuity of operations at affected sites, whether for security, economic, or strategic considerations. Nuclear and radiological threats may be categorized as external or internal. External threats include nuclear emergencies at power plants outside the Kingdom and any resulting direct or indirect impacts on the country. Internal threats include potential incidents at future domestic nuclear facilities (should they be established) or radiological accidents occurring within the Kingdom's territory. In addition, certain scenarios involve the transfer of threats across borders, such as the illicit trafficking of radioactive or nuclear materials entering the country outside international and national regulatory control and originating from other states. There are also threats that do not fall strictly within internal or external classifications, such as the re-entry or crash of satellites carrying radioactive materials.

In light of the diversity and complexity of nuclear and radiological threats, the National Radiological Emergency Response Plan was adopted to serve as a structured framework defining roles and responsibilities and strengthening coordination among relevant entities. Within this national framework, the Nuclear and Radiological Emergency Preparedness and Response Department at King Abdullah City for Atomic and Renewable Energy assumes a fundamental responsibility. Through its technical expertise and operational capabilities, the Department supports proactive readiness, provides technical and operational assistance during response activities, and ensures the safe and controlled management of any radiological consequences arising from potential incidents.

The Role of the Nuclear and Radiological Emergency Preparedness and Response Department within the National Plan

The Department performs an integrated executive role that combines advance planning, field-level incident management, and the comprehensive handling of radioactive waste generated by emergencies. Its direct responsibility includes containing and managing radiological events in a systematic manner to prevent the spread of contamination and to maintain control over radioactive materials from the moment of their generation through to their secure storage in accordance with approved regulatory requirements.

➤ First: Preparedness and Readiness

The Department is responsible for developing and updating specialized emergency plans and aligning them with the National Plan, incorporating clear scenarios for managing radioactive waste resulting from various types of radiological incidents.

Preparedness includes:

- Establishing specialized field teams to manage contaminated materials.
- Conducting training programs and periodic exercises simulating scenarios involving the generation of radioactive waste in varying quantities and forms.
- Ensuring the readiness of radiological monitoring, measurement, and verification systems.
- Defining mechanisms for the receipt, classification, packaging, and safe transport of generated waste.
- Preparing temporary storage facilities and ensuring their technical readiness.

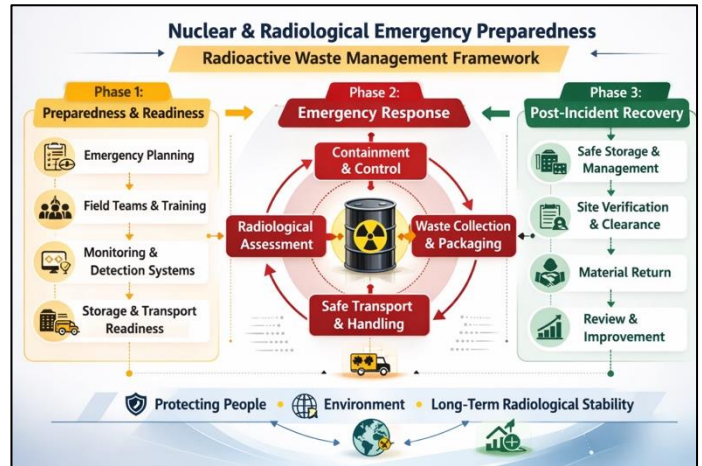
➤ Second: Operational Management During Nuclear and Radiological Emergency Response

During an emergency, the Department undertakes direct executive responsibilities, including:

- Implementing isolation and containment measures to prevent the spread of contamination.
- Collecting contaminated materials and waste generated during response operations.
- Conducting field radiological assessments and analyzing the results.
- Organizing packaging and safe transport operations in accordance with approved regulatory requirements.
- Receiving radioactive waste and managing it within licensed storage facilities.
- Ensuring full documentation and traceability throughout the entire radioactive material management process.

This role ensures integration between technical response operations and radioactive waste management, thereby preventing the incident from developing into a long-term hazard.

5 EXPERT'S COMMENTARY



➤ Third: Post-Incident Management and Sustainable Recovery

The Department's role extends beyond the containment of the event, assuming full responsibility for:

- Managing the safe storage of generated radioactive waste.
- Conducting verification surveys prior to the re-operation or reuse of affected sites.
- Returning decontaminated materials to their rightful owners after verifying their radiological safety and completing all required regulatory procedures.
- Evaluating performance and identifying lessons learned.
- Updating plans and procedures to promote continuous improvement.

Through this comprehensive approach, the Department ensures that incident management does not stop at controlling the immediate event but continues to secure long-term radiological stability.

Accordingly, the Nuclear and Radiological Emergency Preparedness and Response Department stands as a central and enduring pillar within the national framework. Through this integrated role, the Department contributes to the protection of people and the environment, supports business continuity, and strengthens the reliability of the national nuclear and radiological safety system.

Within the National Nuclear and Radiological Emergency Management Plan, its responsibilities extend from proactive planning to field-level incident management, culminating in full control over the radioactive waste generated and ensuring its safe and regulated management.

The integration of response operations with the management of radiological consequences enhances the State's ability to contain incidents efficiently, prevents them from evolving into prolonged environmental or operational risks, and ensures the safe and systematic restoration of normal conditions.

In doing so, it reinforces institutional confidence, supports operational resilience, and safeguards strategic and developmental assets.

Through this comprehensive framework, the Department reaffirms its sustained commitment to strengthening its capabilities and enhancing its preparedness in line with international best practices, thereby ensuring that the national radiological emergency response system remains robust, adaptable, and fully capable of addressing diverse scenarios with competence and professionalism.



Eng. Abdullah Albugami,

Senior Nuclear Security Specialist

March 2026

Nuclear security culture concept in the nuclear industry

The concept of culture in organizations was not developed specifically for the nuclear industry. It has long been associated with the values, attitudes, and behaviors that shape how people perform their work and respond to risks. In the nuclear sector, this concept became increasingly important as the industry recognized that technical and physical protection measures alone are not sufficient to protect nuclear material, facilities, and sensitive information. Alongside safety and quality, nuclear security requires a strong culture embedded throughout the organization so that security responsibilities are understood, accepted, and consistently applied.

The concept of nuclear security culture includes several related sub-concepts that should be distinguished:

- **Nuclear Security:** The prevention and detection of, and response to, theft, sabotage, unauthorized access, illegal transfer, or other malicious acts involving nuclear material, other radioactive material, associated facilities, or associated activities.
- **Security Culture:** The assembly of characteristics, attitudes, and behaviors of individuals, organizations, and institutions that support and enhance security. It reflects how people think about security, the importance they assign to it, and how consistently they comply with security expectations.
- **Nuclear Security Culture:** The application of security culture within the nuclear industry, where personnel at all levels recognize that nuclear security is essential, understand credible threats, follow security procedures, protect sensitive information, and contribute actively to preventing malicious acts. It is not limited to security personnel, but extends to leadership, operators, engineers, contractors, and support staff.

- **Security Management System:** A structured framework of policies, roles, responsibilities, processes, resources, and oversight arrangements established to implement and sustain effective nuclear security. In practice, it should be integrated within the broader management system while ensuring that security requirements are maintained and not weakened by operational, commercial, or schedule pressures.

A strong nuclear security culture should define how the organization establishes expectations, accountability, and behaviors that support effective security performance. As a minimum, it should address the following areas: leadership commitment, individual accountability, clear roles and responsibilities, threat awareness, protection of sensitive information, personnel reliability, reporting of security concerns, training and competence, communication, response preparedness, assessment and improvement, and continuous learning.

Each organization involved in a nuclear project should develop and maintain arrangements that promote and sustain nuclear security culture in line with its role and responsibilities. These arrangements may be supported by national regulations, IAEA Nuclear Security Series guidance, internal policies, and project-specific requirements. For the owner/operator, as well as for contractors and suppliers, a strong nuclear security culture provides confidence that security is not treated as a standalone function, but as an integral part of daily activities, decision-making, and organizational performance.

A robust nuclear security culture ultimately helps provide confidence to management, regulators, and stakeholders regarding:

- **Consistent implementation of nuclear security requirements.**
- **Increased vigilance against insider and external threats.**
- **Clear accountability and timely reporting of concerns.**
- **Protection of sensitive information, systems, and assets.**
- **Sustainable security performance and continuous improvement.**

6 EVENTS

International Conference on Effective Nuclear and Radiation Regulatory Systems

This

conference focuses on strengthening competence, agility, and collaboration in nuclear and radiation regulatory systems, bringing together regulators and experts to exchange best practices and address modern regulatory challenges.

27–30 April 2026 | Vienna, Saudi Arabia

[Source](#)

World Conference on Renewable & Sustainable Energy (WCRESE-2026)

A global conference focusing on innovation, research, and the practical implementation of renewable and sustainable energy technologies.

6–8 April 2026 | Tokyo, Japan

[Source](#)

National Workshop on Nuclear Security for Major Public Events

Designed for host nations to develop nuclear security strategies and inter-agency coordination for high-profile gatherings.

6–10 April 2026 | Arusha, Tanzania

[Source](#)

Middle East Energy 2026

One of the region's largest energy exhibitions, featuring renewable energy segments and co-located events such as Intersolar Middle East, The Battery Show Middle East, and Energy Storage Middle East.

7–9 April 2026 | Dubai, UAE

[Source](#)

LEAP 2026 – Global Tech & Innovation Festival

A premier global technology conference featuring breakthroughs in AI, sustainability, robotics, and energy tech.

12–16 April 2026 | RECC Malham, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia

[Source](#)

25th World Petroleum Congress – WPC Energy 2026

The world's flagship oil & gas event returns with a focus on energy transition, hydrogen, digitalization, and future fuels.

26–30 April 2026 | Riyadh, Saudi Arabia

[Source](#)

6 EVENTS

International Conference on Topical Issues in Nuclear Installation Safety: Learning from the Past to Accelerate the Future

The conference discusses key issues related to nuclear installation safety, highlighting lessons learned from past experiences to support the development of safer and more advanced nuclear technologies.

29–3 July 2026 | Vienna, Austria

[Source](#)

11th International Conference on Sustainable and Renewable Energy Engineering (ICSREE 2026)

A technical conference showcasing advancements in solar, wind, storage, microgrids, and sustainable energy systems.

20–23 May 2026 | San Sebastián, Spain

[Source](#)

Intersolar Europe 2026

Europe's leading solar industry exhibition and conference, featuring innovation in photovoltaics, storage, hydrogen, and solar manufacturing.

22–25 June 2026 | Munich, Germany

[Source](#)

43rd European Photovoltaic Solar Energy Conference and Exhibition (EU PVSEC 2026)

The world's largest scientific conference on solar photovoltaics.

14–18 September 2026 | Rotterdam, Netherlands

[Source](#)

32nd Solar PACES Conference 2026

The premier global conference on concentrating solar power (CSP), thermal storage, and dispatchable solar systems.

15–18 September 2026 | Bad Neuenahr, Germany

[Source](#)

8th RD20 Conference 2026 – Clean Energy R&D Forum

An international dialogue among leading research institutions under the G20 framework.

19–23 October 2026 | Pretoria, South Africa

[Source](#)

Solar & Storage Live Riyadh 2026

A regional showcase of solar PV, battery storage, EV infrastructure, and smart energy innovation.

23–25 November 2026 | Riyadh Front, Saudi Arabia

[Source](#)
