



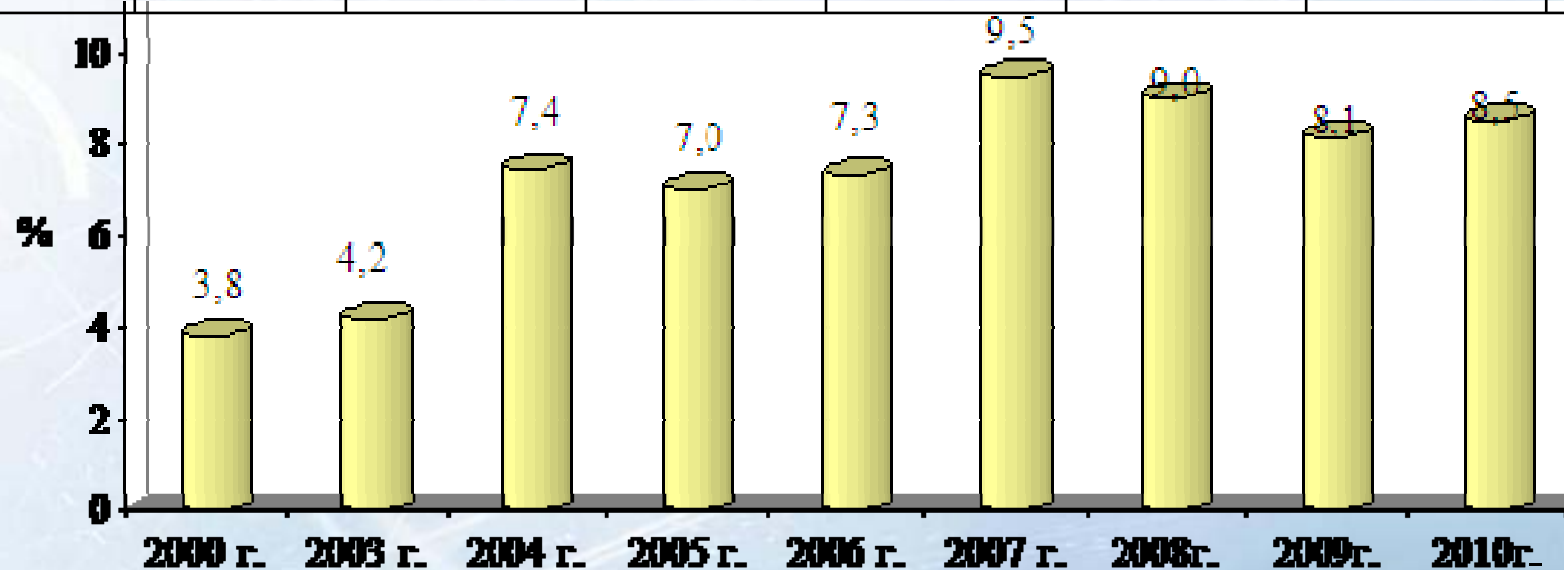
# UZBEKISTAN

**Energy policy**

***country\_report***

## Dynamics of growth of GDP in Uzbekistan

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010.
Rates of growth of GDP	103,8	107,0	107,3	109,5	109,0	108,1	108,5
Rates of growth of the population	101,4	101,2	101,2	101,3	101,5	101,7	101,7
Rates of growth of GDP per capita	102,4	105,8	106,1	108,3	107,2	106,4	106,7



## The forecast of macroeconomic parameters of development of economy of Uzbekistan up to 2030

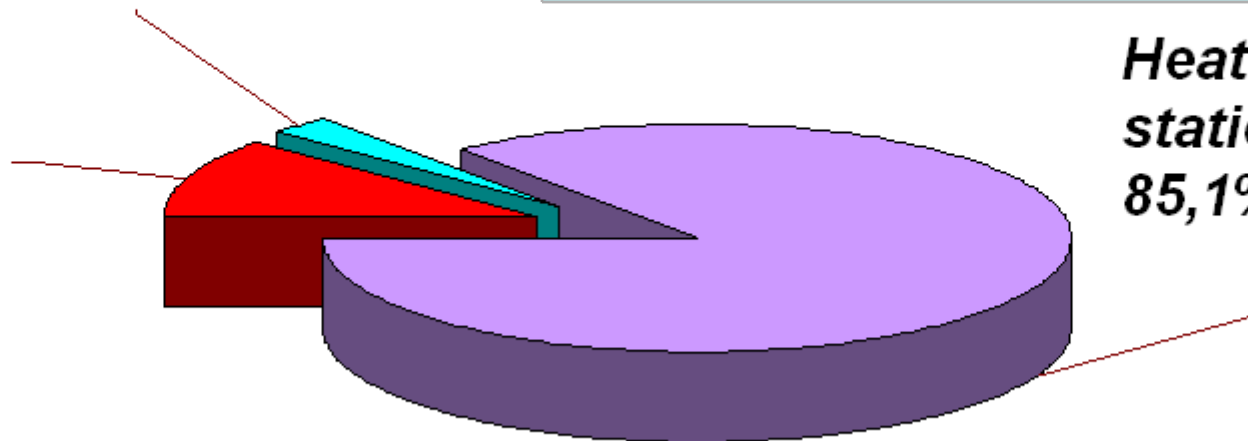
Name of indicators	2010	2011	2012	The forecast					2030
				2013	2014	2015	2020	2025	
Dynamics of growth and structural parameters of GDP									
Rates of a gain of gross domestic product (in % by the previous period)	8,5	8,4	8,6	8,8	9,2	9,5	12,5	13,5	12,0
GDP	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
• industry	23,9	24,1	24,8	25,6	26,8	28,0	32,0	35,0	38,0
• agriculture	17,8	16,8	16,1	15,4	14,7	13,9	13,6	13,3	12,0
• construction	6,4	6,5	6,6	6,5	6,5	6,3	6,2	6,0	6,0
• sphere of services	44,2	45,4	46,0	46,4	46,6	47,0	46,8	45,0	43,0

## Structure of the capacities of power plants of Uzbekistan

**Block-stations, 3,5%**

**Hydro power stations, 85,1%**

**Heat power stations, 85,1%**



Capacities of power plants of Uzbekistan (MW), total including:	12472,2
1. «UzbekEnergo» company including:	12038,7
Heat power stations	10619,0
Hydro power stations	1419,7
2. Blockstations	433,5



Name of the local energetic system	Capacity, MW	Production of electrical energy, GWh	Demand for electrical energy, GWh	Deficiency (-); Surplus (+) of electrical energy, GWh
Central (Tashkent region) <span style="color: magenta;">■</span>	8877,7	33400,0	14400,0	+21000,0
South-west (Samarkand-Bukhara region) <span style="color: cyan;">■</span>	2276,0	12919,0	12342,9	576,1
North-west <span style="color: yellow;">■</span>	910,0	3800,0	1600,0	+2200,0
South (Surkhan-Darya region) <span style="color: orange;">■</span>	30,0	72,61	992,5	-1919,9
East (Fergana villiage) <span style="color: green;">■</span>	527,9	1200	7400,0	-6200,0

- steady maintenance of all sectors of economy with fuel and energy resources with priority maintenance of social needs by creation of reliable raw-material base and support of strategically important branches, sufficient development of extracting, processing, transport and distributive power systems;
- increase of efficiency of use of power resources and creation of necessary conditions for realisation the energy saving measures providing preservation of power independence of the country and increase of an export potential;
- maintenance economically proved diversification of power supply sources in a direction of increase in a share of coal fuel, use renewable energy sources, development of small water-power engineering;
- maintenance of financial stability of power sector and attraction additional investments;
- working out of is standard-legal base and perfection of the financially-tax system considering features of pricing and mutual relations of power with allied industries;
- consecutive formation of the competitive environment by a combination of methods of direct and indirect state regulation of sphere of power, formation of the power market supervised by the state;

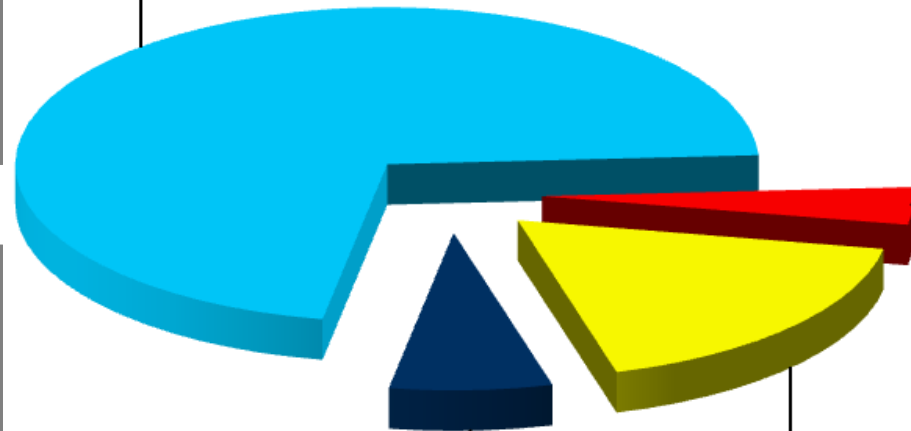
## The program of priority development of electric power industry in 2011-2015

Total – 44 investment projects for the sum 5,27 billion US dollars

Heat Power Stations – 3760 million dollars (15 projects)



Hydro Power Stations – 202,3 million dollars (9 projects)



other – 371,9 million dollars (4 projects)

Electrical nets – 939,1 million dollars (16 projects)



Parameters	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>Consumption, total</b>	47326,2	48952,0	50021,8	50277,6	50013,8	50771,1
<b>useful consumption</b>	36699,2	39417,4	40623,3	39916,6	39678,0	39141,3
<b>including industry</b>	15839,8	16074,1	15724,3	15450,8	15740,0	15636,3
<b>construction</b>	130,4	139,0	107,7	114,8	152,7	152,9
<b>transport</b>	1353,4	1299,5	1253,7	1257,5	1177,9	1124,6
<b>agriculture</b>	9927,2	10730,5	9382,0	10112,6	8866,6	8729,7
<b>Whom-household needs with the population</b>	9448,4	11174,3	14155,5	12980,9	13740,8	13498,3
<b>including the population</b>	6253,0	7767,8	11071,3	10073,9	9411,8	9698,2
<b>Technological using</b>	10402,3	9379,3	9282,3	10280,9	10258,8	10398,0
<b>including for own needs of power stations</b>	2462,3	2569,3	2532,3	2687,5	2590,5	2532,7
<b>transportation</b>	7940,0	6810,0	6750,0	7593,4	7668,3	7865,3



	2010	2015	2020	2025.	2030
<b>Total production of primary fuel-energy resources, million.toe</b>	<b>84,75</b>	<b>90, 59</b>	<b>93,14</b>	<b>94,03</b>	<b>95,0</b>
<b>Including:</b>					
<b>Oil and condensate thousand toe</b>	<b>5774</b>	<b>6078</b>	<b>5863</b>	<b>5720</b>	<b>5577</b>
<b>Gas natural thousand toe</b>	<b>76503</b>	<b>78900</b>	<b>79500</b>	<b>79700</b>	<b>80000</b>
<b>Coal - thousand toe</b>	<b>1706</b>	<b>3525</b>	<b>4700</b>	<b>5170</b>	<b>5550</b>
<b>Hydraulic power and other renewable energy sources - thousand toe</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>2091</b>	<b>3075</b>	<b>3444</b>	<b>3700</b>
<b>Total demand on primary fuel-energy resources, million.toe</b>	<b>85,46</b>	<b>92,02</b>	<b>96,72</b>	<b>98,32</b>	<b>101</b>
<b>including:</b>					
<b>Demand in domestic market, million.toe</b>	<b>66,9</b>	<b>71,23</b>	<b>75,92</b>	<b>76,24</b>	<b>79,2</b>
<b>Deficiency of power resources (million.toe)</b>	<b>-0.718</b>	<b>-1.430</b>	<b>-3.575</b>	<b>-4.290</b>	<b>-5.000</b>

## Major difficulties currently faced in formulating energy policy

- structure of managements in power sector does not promote energy saving or increase of efficiency using of energy;
- the is standard-legal base of energy saving is insufficiently developed, the Law «About rational use of energy» has no direct action and demands either revision, or working out additional certificates;
- the infrastructure is already enough obsolete and it needs sufficient investments for repair or modernisation;
- the lack of technologies and investments cause insufficient attention to energy saving projects both in the most power sector, and in economy as a whole;
- competition development in the power markets and participation in them of a private sector rather low; such centralisation deprives of manufacturers of stimulus to decrease in costs.

## **UzbekEnergo Policy in energy saving should be focused on following directions.**

- Perfection of tariffs for power supply, improvement of systems of the account of consumption.
- Introduction of market focused control systems of power sector.
- Assistance to a wide distribution of the information about new energy saving technologies.
- Implementation the norms and standards of energy efficiency in sector of production and energy consumption.

# **UzbekEnergo** Subjects you would like to study in the order of priority and the reason

- The effective solutions for institutional reformation in energy sector to improve energy efficiency. This subject will provide the opportunity to develop recommendations to make the corporate structure of the energy sector conducive to conservation or higher efficiency.
- Creating effective legislation for sustainable energy policy and transition to green economy. At the moment, the current legal framework of energy sector is not efficient enough. The course will help to develop strategy framework for the laws “On renewable energy sources”. “On energy efficiency”, special by-laws for the existing legislation etc.
- Creating effective incentives for energy efficiency and renewable energy sources. This subject is important to develop practical recommendations on creating effective market infrastructure, formulate effective energy rate policy etc.