

Electricity safety uzbekistan

The revised version of the law aims to safeguard consumer interests by ensuring fair prices, reliable electricity supply and high-quality services. It seeks to establish an efficient, transparent and competitive electricity market with minimal barriers to entry.

Despite being energy self-sufficient thanks to its gas sector, Uzbekistan's ageing electricity infrastructure struggle to meet the growing domestic energy demand. The government adopted the Strategy of Actions 2017-2021, which focuses on improving energy.

Uzbekistan has adopted the Concept of Providing the Republic of Uzbekistan with Electricity for 2020-2030, which aims to: Increase generating capacity from 12.9 GW to 29.3 GW by 2030. Raise electricity production from 63.6 billion kWh to 120.8 billion kWh.

Uzbekistan is one of the most energy intensive countries in the world. While Uzbekistan's energy intensity declined by about 45 percent during the last 15 years, the country's energy use per unit of GDP is still 3.1 times higher than the average for the Europe and Central Asia region.

WASHINGTON, June 25, 2021 - The Electricity Sector Transformation And Resilient Transmission Project has been approved by the World Bank's Board of Executive Directors. The project will improve the performance of the National Electric Grid of Uzbekistan (NEGU) to ensure reliable energy supplies to millions of households and businesses ...

IEA (2020), Uzbekistan energy profile, IEA, Paris <https://>, Licence: CC BY 4.0

Uzbekistan's significant hydrocarbon potential allows it to implement long-term projects. According to expert estimates, the country has one-third of all Central Asia's mineral resources, and in terms of gas production it is among the world's 20 leaders.

As of 1January 2018, the State Mineral Balance of the Republic of Uzbekistan included 244 hydrocarbon deposits (oil, gas and condensate), 38 radioactive metal deposits, and seven coal and shale oil deposits.

According to the State Committee for Geology and Mineral Resources, explored reserves of oil and gas condensate contain 178.1Mt; natural gas 2239.9 bcm; and coal 1950.1Mt. In 2018, the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) estimated Uzbekistan's oil reserves at 594 million barrels of natural gas and 1564trillion cubic metres (tcm) of natural gas ().

Hydrocarbon exploration and production will be expanded for further oil and gas industry development. To this end, work has intensified at the most promising sites in the Bukhara-Khiva, Ustyurt, Surkhandarya and

Fergana regions. Exploration work is also being carried out jointly with the world's leading oil and gas companies on poorly studied investment blocks. Partners include Socar (Azerbaijan), British Petroleum (United Kingdom), Total (France), Lukoil, Gazprom and Tatneft (Russia), Mubadala (United Arab Emirates), and ONGC (India).

In response to growth in hydrocarbon consumption, industry investments of about USD9.8 billion are planned for 2019-30, including USD3.5 billion for geological prospecting and USD6.3 billion to increase natural gas production (Ministry of Energy, <https://minenergy.uz/ru/lists/view/28>).

Coal production in Uzbekistan is carried out by Uzbekugol JSC at the Angren brown coal field, and Shargunkumir JSC mines the Shargun and Baisun underground deposits.

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