

THE ROLE OF ELECTRICITY PRODUCING ENTERPRISES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ENERGY SECTOR OF THE REPUBLIC

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In a period of sustainable development of the economy of our republic, improving the lifestyle of the population, improving their well-being, and meeting the need for fuel and energy resources in the development of economic sectors and the social sphere is one of the problems of today. In this regard, the head of state is developing a number of decisions and laws, all of which are aimed at improving the lifestyle of the population, increasing their well-being, and developing the economic sectors and social sphere of our country.

The improvement of meeting the need for fuel and energy resources is also important for the growth of the country's gross domestic product. In the table below, we can see the annual analysis of the production of the gross domestic product of our country.

Table 1

The situation of the gross domestic product of the Republic of Uzbekistan over the years

Shows	Unit measure	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2021	2021	2021	2022	2022	2022
Gross domestic product	Billion soums	3255.6	15,92	78,93	22135	25542	317	426	532	605	738	888
	growth rate, % d a	103.8	107.0	107.1	107.2	105.9	104.	105.	106.	102.	107.	105.
	deflation index, in %	147.	121.4	119.9	110.5	108.9	119.	126.	117.	111.	113.	113.

In this table, we can see the changes of the gross domestic product of our republic over the years. In particular, in 2000, 3255.6 bln. amounted to 78936.6 billion in 2010. sums, 605514.9 billion sums in 2020, and 888341.7 billion sums by 2022. amounted to If we analyze the GDP growth rate, we can see that it was 103.8% in 2000, 107% in 2005, 2010, 2015, slightly decreased by 2020, and increased again to 105.7% by 2022. On the contrary, it can be seen that the deflation index has

decreased over the years. It can be seen that while the deflation index was 147.3% in 2000, it decreased significantly in 2005. By 2016, the lowest index has fallen to 108.9%, and it has slowly increased again, maintaining 113% in the last two years.

Table 2

Industrial network of years the dynamics of gi in the section

Indica	Unit	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Indus	Billions	1888.9	11028.6	38119.0	97590.0	11180.0	14880.0	23530.0	32250.0	36870.2	45600.0	55320.0
	Growth rate, %	101.3	103.8	105.9	105.3	105.4	105.2	110.8	105.0	100.9	108.8	105.3

In this table, if we analyze the industry by years, in 2000 it was 1888.9 billion soums, over the years the production of industrial products has been growing, and in 2005 it was 11028.6 billion soums. sum, in 2010 38,119.0 bln. sum, by 2020 it will be 368,740.2 billion sums. If we look at the indicators of the growth rate of industrial production in the period from 2000 to 2022, it was 101.3 percent in 2000, and during these years, this indicator did not fall below 100 percent. , we can see that it reached 105.3 percent again.

The table below shows how many megawatts the electricity generating stations in our republic produced during the years 2005-2022.

Table 3

Installed power of power stations (MW)

Power station	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Uzbekistan public	124	125	125	125	131	130	132	141	143	14	15	166	164	1765
<i>including _ type of power plant</i>														
Thermal power stations and heat electricity stations (IES)	10,	10,	10,	10,	11	11	11	12	12,	12	14,	14,	14	15
Hydroelectric power station	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2

This table shows the installed capacity of thermal power plants (CHPs), thermal power plants (CHPs) and hydroelectric plants. If we analyze it, in 2005, the capacity of CHPs and CHPs was 10750 megawatts, and that of hydroelectric power

plants was 1709.0 Mega Watts. remained within the indicator range and reached 11335.4 until 2015, between 12221.7-12276.5 in 2016-2018, began to rise from 2019 and reached 14232.3 Mega Watts by 2022. In 2012-2017, the HPP was in the range of 1822.2-1857.5, in 2018-2019 it started to rise to 1914.9-1907.5, in 2020 it reached 2020.6 and in 2022 it reached 2225.2 Mega Watts. It should be noted here that the solar and wind power plants built and under construction in our republic have a great role in the production of electricity, and these facilities are becoming important in increasing the capacity of electricity production.

At the scale of our republic, the demand and needs of the population, which is growing year by year, will increase, and this will lead to an increase in direct production, which, in turn, will lead to an increase in the consumption of electricity.

Table 4

Electricity consumption in industries (mln.kWh)

Name	2001	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	201	2020	202	2
Total	48454.	4738	5080	5636	5760	6018	6250	648	6902	745	7
<i>Economical action types by :</i>											
To industry	18,791	17,8	18	20,8	21,0	22	15,0	169	1828	186	2
To construction	129.8	164.	199.	341.	360.	325.	414.	414	1448.	1	1
Village the farm	14,753	13,6	8	9	9	9	18,0	150	9202.	944	6
To transport	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	211	1058.	112	1
Commer enterprises state ces	1	1	2	3	5	4	4,97	497	5	748	7
To the population	4	4	11	12,5	11	12,7	13,5	134	15,54	154	1
Other to as	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	117	1170.	1	1

This table presents the annual analysis of energy consumption by sectors, i.e., industry, construction, agriculture, transport, commercial enterprises and government agencies, population and other sectors. It can be seen that the largest consumption of electricity falls on industry, agriculture, and the population.

If we consider the industry, in 2001 this figure was 18791.2 million. kWh, increased in 2015-2017, i.e. 20811.4-22298.4 mln. in the range of kWh, since 2018, energy consumption in the industry has decreased, started to rise again from 2020, and in 2022, 21324.1 mln. reached kWh. In agriculture, this figure was 14,753.9 million in 2001. kWh, it decreased significantly by 2010-2017 and reached the highest level in 2018, i.e. 18053.9 mln. increased to kWh, started to decrease again from 2019, and by today, that is, in 2022, 6870.3 mln. per kilowatt hour.

If we look at the transport sector, energy consumption in this sector was 1226.3 million kWh in 2001, increased between 2005-2018 and gradually decreased, reaching the highest level in 2019, i.e. 2115 million kWh. kWh, and from 2020, energy consumption has almost halved, and in 2022, it has slightly increased to 1401.1 million kWh. If we analyze the energy consumption of commercial enterprises and government offices, this indicator is increasing year by year, that is, in 2001 1,783.7 mln. kWh, in 2016 it increased almost 3 times and reached 5242.3 mln. kWh, will increase fourfold by 2022 and reach 7175.3 mln. reached kWh. The population's energy consumption has also been growing over the years.

4411.4 million in 2001. kWh, by 2010 it increased by 2.5 times, i.e. 11449.3 mln. reached 15,549.5 million kWh in 2020. kWh, by 2022 it will be 17,470.8 million. reached kWh. In recent years, there has been energy consumption in other sectors , and as of 2019, 1170 mln. kWh of energy was consumed and by 2022, 1265 mln. reached kWh.

Table 5

Electricity supply (million kWh)

Indicator	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Uzbekistan Republic	57605.2	60180.8	62502.8	64844.0	69021.1	74951.7	76543.3

If we consider the supply of electricity in the period 2016-2022, in 2016 57605.2 mln. kWh, by today, i.e. in 2022, it will be 76543.3 mln. reached kWh.

Table 6

Electricity supply per capita (million kWh)

Name	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Uzbekistan Republic	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1

If we analyze the electricity supply per capita, it was 2.0 thousand kWh in 2000, 1.8 thousand kWh in 2005-2016, 1.9 thousand kWh in 2017-2019, and 2.0 thousand in 2020. kWh and reached 2.1 thousand kWh in 2021-2022.

If we look at the electricity consumption per capita in the regions of our republic in 2016-2022, Navoi region has the highest energy consumption, followed

by Tashkent city and the territory of Tashkent region. The region that consumes the least amount of electricity is the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

Surkhandarya and Khorezm regions also consume a little less electricity, followed by the energy consumption of Andijan and Samarkand regions. Compared to 2016, it has increased in these regions, and in Samarkand it was 814.7 kWh, in 2018 it reached 1177.3 kWh, in 2019 it suddenly decreased and slowly started to rise again and in 2022 it reached 1177.0 kWh. In Andijan, it was 819.5 kWh in 2016, it increased to 1308 kWh in 2018, and in 2019, it suddenly decreased to 848.3 kWh and increased from 2020 to 1230.9 kWh in 2022. In Navoi region, the consumption of electricity in 2016 was 7371.7 kWh, and over the years this figure has gradually increased, and in 2019 it reached the highest figure and reached 8879.1 kWh, and from 2020 it slowly decreased again and by 2022, decreased to 6364.6 kWh.

Now, if we analyze the production of electricity by region, the largest amount of electricity is produced in the city of Tashkent and Syrdarya region, it is almost not produced in Jizzakh region.

Table 7

Electricity consumption per capita in the Republic of Uzbekistan by region (kWh)

Areas	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Uzbekistan Republic	1 414.8	1 443.3	1 843.2	1 613.3	1 572.8	1 611.6	1 658.1
Karakalpakstan Republic	577.5	595.0	850.3	897.1	718.4	759.4	768.7
Andijan	819.5	883.6	1 308.0	848.3	1 101.8	1 224.9	1 230.9
Bukhara	1 410.5	1 442.3	1 776.0	1 276.3	1 608.3	1 755.8	1 776.2
Jizzakh	1 178.7	1 204.5	1 626.8	1 407.5	1 266.7	1 451.6	1 387.5
Kashkadarya	1 588.9	1 640.5	1 748.4	1 723.1	1 562.7	1 650.8	1 683.6
Navoi	7 371.7	7 368.0	7 651.0	8 879.1	7 878.5	7 048.6	6 364.6
Namangan	994.3	1 042.5	1 430.2	1 114.0	1 267.0	1 363.6	1 368.0
Samarkand	814.7	881.1	1 177.3	721.6	1 055.6	1 153.8	1 177.0
Surkhandarya	881.5	896.6	2 223.8	909.5	991.9	1 055.2	986.6
Syr Darya	1 477.5	1 432.3	1 768.3	2 086.8	1 503.3	1 664.3	1 628.4
Tashkent	2 482.9	2 542.9	3 079.5	3 168.8	2 494.5	2 088.9	2 804.5
Fergana	1 083.3	983.7	1 359.7	1 235.1	1 264.6	1 378.8	1 364.0
Khorezm	619.0	624.3	988.5	953.9	829.0	953.3	980.8
Tashkent sh.	2 064.1	2 178.3	2 257.6	2 177.6	2 145.1	2 290.0	2 375.8

Electricity generation is low in these areas. Taking into account the newly built wind power plant in the Bukhara region alone, electricity production reached 1578.3 kWh in 2022. If we analyze the indicators in Fergana and Khorezm regions, the production of electricity in these regions has decreased in 2010-2022. In Andijan there is almost no change, in Kashkadarya in 2010 it was 5837.7 kWh.