

**ROLE OF THE STATE IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF ENERGY
INDUSTRIES OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN**

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ABSTRACT

The main state energy policy measures in this area include the development of energy service contracts mechanisms, mechanisms for tax incentives for the acquisition and energy efficient equipment production, and the state guarantees provision for loans for the projects implementation in the energy efficiency and energy conservation. It is required to develop and adopt regulations, methods and standards in the energy management, replicated standard engineering measures packages for energy conservation and energy efficiency, best practice examples for their application, standardization and labeling system development of energy efficiency class for buildings, structures and structures, equipment and technology, in including for transport.

Keywords: energy policy, standardization , labeling system , hydropower.

INTRODUCTION

Such a restructuring of the fuel and energy balance structure will require many strategic initiatives implementation, which are complex and cross-sectoral public-private long-term projects that require special knowledge and efforts to implement. They include the technological energy conservation development and energy efficiency of economic sectors, the internal energy infrastructure development, including - hydropower and renewable energy. The main problem is the significant unrealized potential for energy saving, which exceeds 30% of the total consumption of fuel and energy resources in the country.

The energy policy measures outlined in the Strategy are aimed, in addition to all, at maximizing the economically efficient use of local sources of fuel and energy resources, developing economically efficient decentralized and individual heat supply systems, stimulating the integrated development of energy with a decrease in many energy-deficient regions and an increase in their self-sufficiency level.

Energy conservation and energy efficiency are an integral part of the overall energy efficiency improvement program through innovative development aimed at both reducing costs in the extraction, transportation and processing of energy resources, and increasing the life quality and labor productivity, primarily due to immersed electrification.

MAIN PART

The key aspect of resource-innovative development and the central task of the innovation process in the fuel and energy complex are the FEC enterprises and industry interaction. This goal implementation involves the use of various cooperation forms between industry, the state and the fuel and energy complex, including joint import substitution programs, a system development for the equipment and materials procurement by energy companies on a competitive basis, etc.

To achieve the domestic energy markets' developing strategic goal, it is necessary to improve state control in energy markets, develop domestic exchange trading systems, introduce and modernize wholesale and retail markets models in the heat and power industry, and eliminate cross-subsidization.

The most important task is to develop a model for the wholesale electricity and capacity market with transition possibility consideration to an exclusively electrical energy market.

To reduce costs in the power grid complex, it is necessary to develop mechanisms for consolidating the distribution networks management in the regions, including for regulated, differentiated tariffs establishment for electricity.

An important aspect of resource-innovative development and increasing the economic efficiency of the fuel and energy complex is the petrochemicals development in order to monetize hydrocarbon resources. At the same time, it is important to create innovative clusters in the alternative energy sources development, for example, "Solar energy", focused on a full cycle from the raw materials production, technologies development and generating and devices design to the production systems, their installation and maintenance.

Energy clusters should be the main object of state policy to stimulate innovation: from supporting individual energy organizations that meet certain innovative criteria, it is necessary to move to supporting organizations groups and effective relationships between them. Within the cluster framework, the support objects include not only enterprises - energy resource producers, but also their service organizations, educational institutions, financial development institutions, and most importantly - effective interaction mechanisms between such participants.

Sustainable energy development also includes social protection and environmental efficiency, as well as innovative development of companies in the fuel and energy complex.

The state, society and business partnership is necessary, including quantitative and qualitative parameters coordination of specialized vocational education areas for the needs of the energy sector, creation of stable links between the fuel and energy complex corporate sector and vocational education.

From the point of fuel and energy complex ecological efficiency view, the main challenges are the lag in the modern technologies introduction to minimize environmental damage from the existing equipment and the creation of waste-free production facilities, the insufficient efficiency of environmental legislation (outdated norms, the lack of effective mechanisms for their development).

CONCLUSION

A special direction of the state energy policy of Uzbekistan is to promote common energy markets formation of the Eurasian economic space with general regulation principles, ensuring the free movement of energy carriers, energy services and technologies, as well as investments in the energy sector.

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