

How has Kyrgyzstan reformed its energy sector?

Since the 2015 review, a number of energy sector reforms have taken place in Kyrgyzstan, and the country has made noticeable steps forward in developing non hydro sources of renewable energy, while setting clear targets to increase the share of variable renewable energy in the energy mix.

How much energy does Kyrgyzstan produce?

Kyrgyzstan's total primary energy supply (TPES) was 3.9 million tonnes of oil equivalent (Mtoe) in 2015 and reached 4.6 Mtoe in 2018. Total final consumption (TFC) totalled 4.2 Mtoe in 2018, and is growing rapidly (+72% since 2008). In 2018, domestic energy production was 2.3 Mtoe, consisting mostly of hydropower (53%) and coal production (37%).

Who has power in Kyrgyzstan?

Executive power in Kyrgyzstan lies with the government, its subordinate ministries, state committees, administrative agencies and local administrations. In the energy sector, the government: Grants and transfers property rights, and rights for use of water, minerals and other energy resources.

Is Kyrgyzstan part of EU4Energy?

Kyrgyzstan is one of the focus countries of the EU4Energy programme, which is being implemented by the IEA, along with the Energy Community and the Energy Charter, and which includes Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan.

What is Kyrgyzstan's energy saving potential?

Kyrgyzstan's energy saving potential is significant: it is estimated that rehabilitation and modernisation can save up to 25% of electricity and 15% of heat.

What is the main energy source in Kyrgyzstan?

With a 33% share in 2020, oil is the main energy source in Kyrgyzstan's TES. The majority of this is covered by imports, given that domestic production is limited, despite having tripled in the last decade. Oil use for generating electricity and heat is negligible and virtually all oil is consumed in by end-use sectors.

1. Kyrgyzstan's 2018-2040 National Development Strategy outlines plans to increase renewable energy production, excluding large-scale hydropower, to constitute 10% of the total energy supply by 2040. 2. Subsidized energy tariffs, however, act as a barrier to investments in renewable energy as well as transmission and distribution

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burdensome and inefficient bilateral contracts.

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Promote energy efficiency on supply- and demand side - Improving reliability and efficiency in transmission and distribution networks - Scaling up demand side energy efficiency, including in building, commercial and industrial sectors. - Creating enabling policy and regulatory framework for demand side energy efficiency

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OverviewGeneral overviewQuestions about activitiesManagementExternal linksSecuring Energy for Europe is active in natural gas sales and marketing, trading, exploration and production, as well as in several large underground storage facilities, many formerly partially owned by Gazprom-Germania. Companies of the group operate in Europe, USA, Central Asia and Singapore. Securing Energy for Europe owns shares in:

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developing areas. Energy self-sufficiency has been defined as total primary energy production divided by total primary energy supply. Energy trade includes all commodities in Chapter 27 of the Harmonised System (HS). Capacity utilisation is calculated as annual generation divided by year-end capacity x 8,760h/year. Avoided

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