Electricity market trends tajikistan

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The report provides recommendations for Tajikistan for electricity trade options with its neighbours for the next ten years. The recommended actions are intended to take place between 2021 and 2030 to help achieve the goals stated in the National Strategy for Development for 2030.

Limited cross-border electricity trading opportunities hinder Tajikistan from optimising the advantages of its hydro resources. This affects its ability to pay liabilities and raise capital to further develop its power generation fleet (ADB, 2016).

Several options for Tajikistan"s cross-border electricity trading are explored in this report. The analysis indicates that resource availability and variations in seasonal electricity demand profiles in relation to its neighbours provide opportunities for Tajikistan to export electricity.

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

Tajikistan"s Winter Energy Crisis. Electricity Supply and Demand Alternatives. Daryl Fields, Artur Kochnakyan, Takhmina Mukhamedova, Gary Stuggins, and John Besant-Jones. Washington, D.C. A WORLD BANK STUDY. CAEWDP. Central Asia Energy-Water Development Program

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IEA (2021), Cross-Border Electricity Trading for Tajikistan: A Roadmap, IEA, Paris https://, Licence: CC BY 4.0

In this section we consider Tajikistan"s opportunities for electricity trade with neighbouring countries. The main features assessed are demand patterns, prevailing cost of generation and infrastructure requirements.

The potential degree of integration that could be feasible between Tajikistan and its different neighbours in the next ten years is assessed. Ultimately of course, these are choices to be made by the relevant stakeholders and their perception of trade opportunities and risks relative to their respective resources.

The figure below shows a hierarchy of power system integration models. These vary from ones that are very limited, e.g. the simplest model being unidirectional power trading, to ones that can be considered complete. The fully integrated model is represented by the PJM system in the United States, which organises markets,

supports transmission planning and manages generator dispatch across a wide geographic area that includes multiple jurisdictions. Different models require varying levels of cross-border collaboration and resource sharing, from low levels in bilateral trade models to high levels in more unified models.1

Higher degrees of integration generally allow for more optimal use of common resources such as transmission grids, thereby shortening the payback periods and maximising the economic outcome for the participants.

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