



ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ ΕΞΩΤΕΡΙΚΩΝ
Β1 Διεύθυνση
Σχεδιασμού Εξωστρέφειας και Συντονισμού Φορέων
Εξωστρέφειας

ΑΔΙΑΒΑΘΜΗΤΟ
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Αθήνα, 28 Ιουλίου 2025
Α.Π.: 42963

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- Α΄ και Β΄ Γενικές Διευθύνσεις
- Α5, Β4, Β7 Δ/νσεις

} Χ.σ

ΘΕΜΑ: Δυνατότητα συμμετοχής ελληνικών εταιρειών σε επενδυτικά προγράμματα της Κιργιζίας στους τομείς ενέργειας και μεταλλευτικής βιομηχανίας

ΣΧΕΤ.: Έγγραφα Πρεσβείας της Ελλάδος στη Μόσχα με ΑΠ 630/Φ.1150.9/23.7.2025 και 624/Φ.1150.9/17.7.2025 (μ.π.ο.)

Σε συνέχεια ενημέρωσης από την Πρεσβεία της Ελλάδος στη Μόσχα, επισυνάπτεται ενημερωτικό υλικό των αρμόδιων Υπουργείων της Κιργιζίας σχετικά με προγραμματισμένα επενδυτικά προγράμματα στους τομείς:

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- μεταλλευτικής βιομηχανίας και κρίσιμων πρώτων υλών

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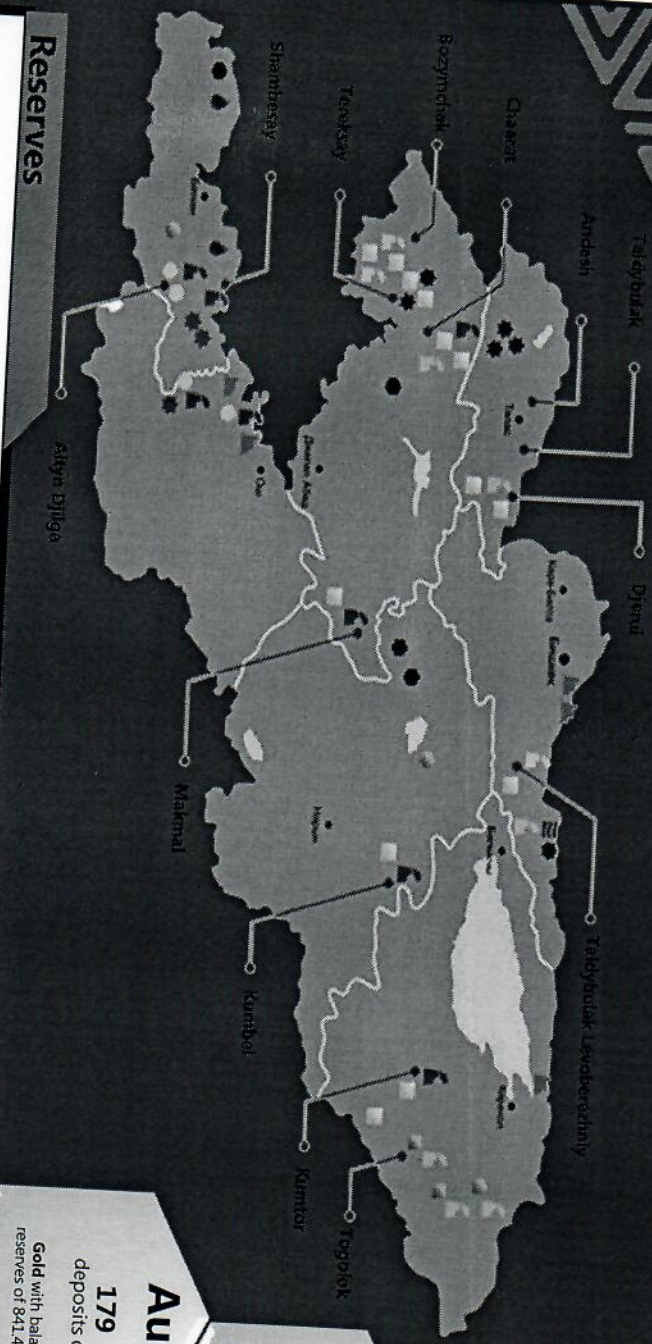


Ministry of Natural Resources, Ecology, and Technical Supervision of
Kyrgyz Republic

**Investment Projects in the Mining Industry of
Kyrgyzstan**

Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic

POTENTIAL OF CRITICAL MINERALS INDUSTRY IN KYRGYZ REPUBLIC



Reserves

Tin – 208.8 thousand tons
 Tungsten – 122.8 thousand tons
 Antimony – 273.8 thousand tons
 Mercury – 42.7 thousand tons

Beryllium - 25,247.2 tons
 Rare Earths – 63.3 thousand tons
 Aluminum – 199,470.8 thousand tons
 Gold – 1024 tons



Rare Earth elements – 1. Kutesay II and 2. Kalesay

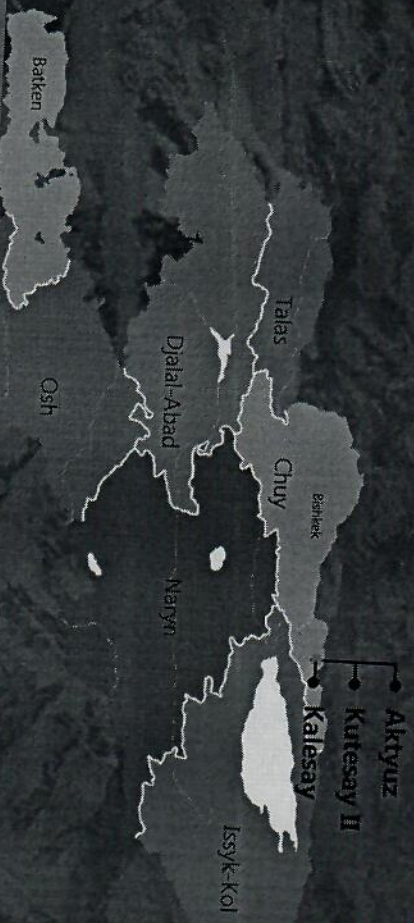
As a result of the industrial activities of JSC "KHMS" (1942-1995), 5 tailings ponds were created. Four tailings ponds are located in the Ak-Tyuz area, and the fifth, the Buurdun tailings pond, is located 3.8 km south of the city of Orlovka.

The average particle size is 0.138 mm, and the average density is 1.65 g/cm³.


Total reserves for tailings ponds of deposits No. 1-4: 5.52 million tons.

Buurdun deposits tailings pond: 5.28 million tons.


-  Deposit tailings storage facility №1 Obshchaya 0,37 тис. м3 = 500 тис. т
-  Deposit tailings storage facility №2 Obshchaya 0,37 тис. м3 = 500 тис. т
-  Deposit tailings storage facility №3 Obshchaya 1,1 тис. м3 = 1,85 млн т
-  Deposit tailings storage facility №4 Obshchaya 1,5 тис. м3 = 2,27 млн т
-  Buurdun deposit tailings storage facility Volume of 5,28 million m³ = 5,28 million tons



Rare Earth elements:



Kutesay II



Kalesay

Rare earth elements
63,3 тис. тонн

15 rare earth metals
Beryllium reserves:
11.7 thousand tons

As of 01.01.2024, the remaining reserves at the Kutessay-2 deposit are:

Zinc: 23.8 thousand tons

Rare earth elements: 63.3 thousand tons

Molybdenum: 3.6 thousand tons

Silver: 129.9 tons

Bismuth: 3.4 thousand tons

Lead: 27.5 thousand tons

Development is recommended in conjunction with the beryllium deposit "Kalesay."

Rare earth elements and critical minerals – Kyzyl-Ompul

Areas of the Kyzyl-Ompul placer group

The placer group was discovered in 1951. It consists of five placers:

1. Bake
2. Tash-Bulak
3. Uzunsay
4. Tyunduk
5. Otluk



Reserves of the deposit



Tash-Bulak
area

As of 01.01.2024, the State Balance lists reserves of valuable components for the Tash-Bulak placer of the Kyzyl-Ompul placer group as per the following table:

| Category of reserves and resources | Titanomagnetite (thousand tons) | Zr (X1000 tons) | P (tons) | Th (tons) | U (tons) |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| C_1+C_2 | 1415,65 | 33,31 | 11898,3 | 6879,7 | 2903,3 |
| Off-balance reserves | 83 | 0,83 | 600 | 1616,6 | 612 |
| P_1 | 4112,4 | 33,8 | 29229,9 | 3338,8 | 1632,9 |
| Total | 5611,05 | 67,94 | 41728,2 | 11835,1 | 5148,2 |

Forecast resources for the entire deposit

| Category of reserves and resources | Titanomagnetite (thousand tons) | P (tons) | P (tons) | Th (tons) | U (tons) |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|
| $C_1+C_2 + P_1 + P$ | 12899,05 | 201368,2 | 284822,7 | 27692,7 | 11396,9 |

Open-pit mining of nepheline syenites at the Sandyk deposit.

Located at Djungal district of Naryn region



Reserves of Sandyk deposit

| Name of area | Category of reserves and resources | Ore (Million ton) | Alumina (Million ton) | Average content |
|---------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Chechekty | C ₁ +C ₂ | 731.874 | 147.057 | 20,09% |
| Sandyksu | P ₁ | 117 | 20.8 | 17,81% |
| Kumbel | P ₁ | 187.2 | 35.8 | 19,16% |
| Total: | | 1036,074 | 203,657 | |

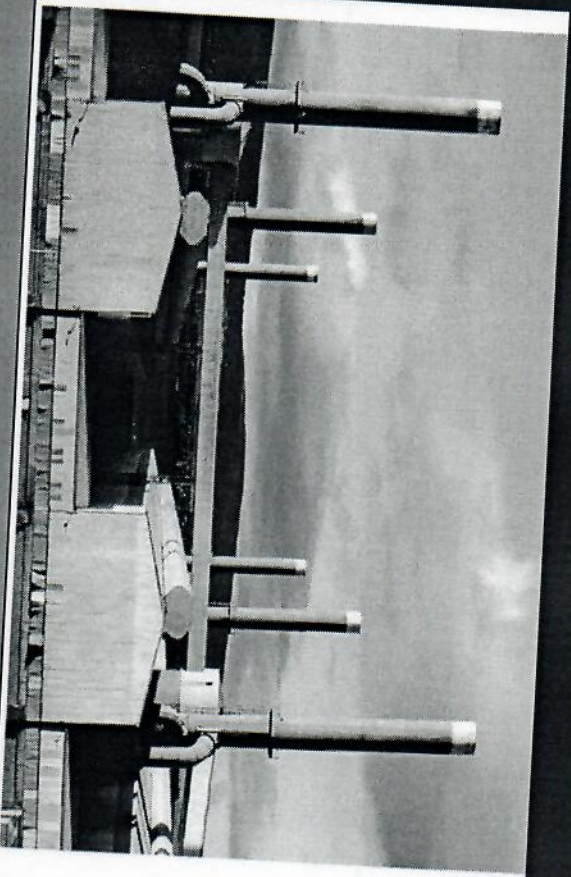
Category of reserves and resources



located in Kadamdzhai District

| Name of deposit | Category of reserves and resources | Boxytes and Alumina (Million ton) | Alumina (Million ton) | Content of Al ₂ O ₃ |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| Katranbashi | C ₂ +P ₂ | 4.49 | - | 46,8% |
| Karangli | P ₁ +P ₂ | - | 18.68 | 38,28% |

Surface extraction of nepheline syenite at the Sanddyk deposit



- The implementation of this project will allow to:**
- reduce both internal and external migration;
 - create over 7,000 jobs at the enterprise;
 - engage more than 9,000 people in the service sector;
 - increase the export potential of aluminum to both near and far abroad markets.

Capital investments for the development of the Sanddyk deposit

9,13 billion \$

Yearly profit after ramp-up to full capacity

9,13 billion \$

Return on investment (ROI)

4,13 years

Annually in the form of tax and other contributions to the budget

279,0 million \$

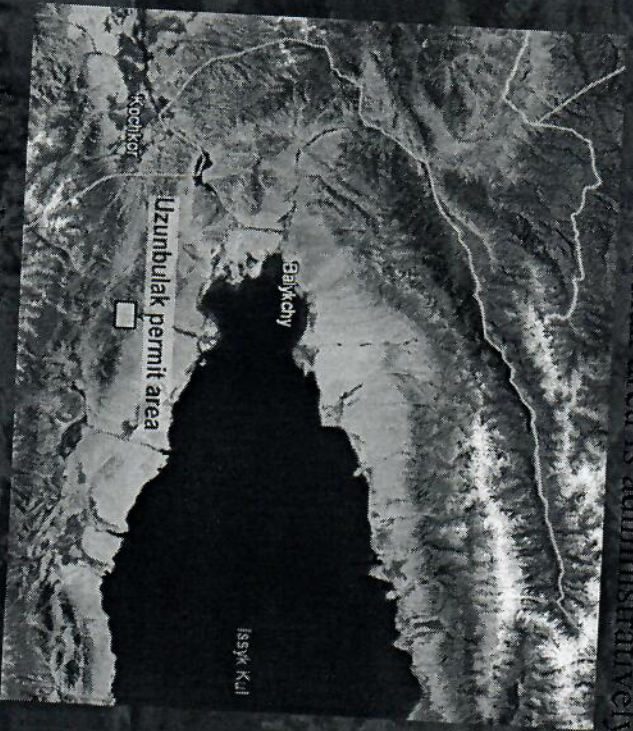
Create over 7,000 jobs at the enterprise

Workers average salary 35-40 thousand soms

Uzunbulak area (lithium)

Li – 0,32 % Rb – 0,26 % In – 0,002 %

The Uzunbulak area is administratively part of the Ton district in the Issyk-Kul region.



In the Uzunbulak area, previous work has identified one lithium occurrence, two points of tin and beryllium mineralization, a medium concentration tin-lithochemical anomaly, and a high concentration tin-lithochemical identified ore occurrences, the lithium occurrence associated with a zone of greisenized metasomites is of particular exploration interest.



Perspectives

Forecast resources in category P2:

| | Block area, m ² . | Average grade, %. | Forecast resources (P2), tons. |
|-----------|------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| Lithium | 195x50 | 0,32 | 8500 |
| Rubidium | 195x50 | 0,26 | 6300 |
| Tin | 165x50 | 0,037 | 760 |
| Beryllium | 30x50 | 0,017 | 65 |
| Indium | 40x50 | 0,0022 | 11 |

Total forecasted lithium resources in category P3 for the Uzunbulak area: 366,767 tons.

This data provides a complete overview of the forecasted lithium reserves and resources in different categories for the Turasu area, as well as for other areas in the Uzunbulak region.



Antimony deposits

The Kadamjaj deposit is located in the Kadamjaj District, a well-developed region, at elevations ranging from 500 to 1,200 meters, in close proximity to the city of Kadamjaj.

Kadamjaj

Reserves of Kadamja deposit

| Reserves (thousand tons) | Average content | Prospective resources (P1) (thousand tons) | Average content |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|--|-----------------|
| 84,0 | 2,04% - 5,32% | 69,7 | 3,6 % |

51
Sb
121.7
Antimony

In addition, there are also promising, unexplored deposits of various scales.

- ✕ **1. Sharkratma antimony deposit** – located in the Batken District, in a high-altitude zone at elevations of 2,660–3,512 meters. It lies in a relatively accessible area adjacent to the economically developed regions of the Batken Valley and the Tajik enclave "Vorukh".
- ✕ **2. Abshir (Abshirsky) antimony ore deposit** – located in the Nookat District, on the northern slopes of the Alai Range, at elevations of 2,600–3,100 meters, in close proximity to the economically developed foothills of the Fergana Valley.
- ✕ **3. Gezart North antimony deposit** – located in the Nookat District, on the northern slopes of the Alai Range, at elevations of 3,000–3,800 meters, in an undeveloped area, 5 km east of the Abshir antimony deposit.

Jetim Deposit

The Jetim deposit is located in the Naryn district of the Naryn region.

From 1979 to 1983, geological mapping at scales of 1:50,000 and 1:10,000 was carried out by the State Geological Survey (SKGE) and the Geophysical Expedition of the Geology Directorate of the Kyrgyz SSR, combined with aeromagnetometry and ground magnetotelluric surveys in the Jetim iron ore district. Simultaneously, high-precision magnetometry was conducted at 6 areas of the deposit:

Dangi;
Tuyuksu;
Alransu;
Moldobashi;
Teleke (North and South);
Kurmeny.

As a result of this work, over 500 magnetic and hematite ore bodies were delineated in the ore district. The forecasted iron ore resources to a depth of 500 meters are estimated at 5.4 billion tons in categories C2+P1 with an average total iron content of 31.7%, including 2.88 billion tons in category C2.



Perspectives

- The forecasted iron ore resources to a depth of 500 meters are estimated as follows:
- **5.4 billion tons in categories C2+P1** with an average total iron content of 31.7%, including **2.88 billion tons in category C2.**

The area for exploration is 30,555.4 hectares

Delbek and Tutek rare earth deposits (niobium and tantalum)

1. Delbek deposit is located within the Batken District of the Batken Region, in the upper reaches of the Sokh River, within the Delbek stream basin. The Delbek deposit should be considered a multi-component deposit: in addition to tantalum, the ores contain notable quantities of niobium, zirconium, hafnium, and yttrium.



2. Tutek deposit is located within the Batken District of the Batken Region, in the upper reaches of the Sokh River, within the Tutek stream basin, which is a tributary of the Akterek River – the western branch of the Sokh River. According to the forecast resource estimates for Ta₂O₅ (Berezansky, 1992), with a combined total of 30,635 tons (Categories P1 + P2), the Tutek deposit should be classified as a large-scale deposit.

| Name of object | Resources | Remark |
|----------------|--|---|
| Delbek | Categories P1 + P2 (forecast resources): •Tantalum pentoxide (Ta ₂ O ₅): 52.2 thousand tons | Promising and unexplored. High-altitude zone (2,200–4,000 m), sparsely developed area. |
| Tutek | Categories P1 + P2 (forecast resources): •Tantalum pentoxide (Ta ₂ O ₅): 30.6 thousand tons •Niobium pentoxide (Nb ₂ O ₅): 16.4 thousand tons •Zirconium dioxide (ZrO ₂): 60.1 thousand tons •Uranium (U): 2.4 thousand tons •Thorium (Th): 6.5 thousand tons | A promising, unexplored deposit located in a high-altitude zone (3,500–3,900 meters), within a sparsely developed region. |

Aprelskoe gold deposit

Reserves by areas

| Name of area | Category of reserves and resources | Gold (kg) | Silver (kg) |
|---------------|------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Central | C ₁ +C ₂ | 972,9 | 3145,1 |
| Rodnikoviy | C ₁ +C ₂ | 2135,3 | 10397 |
| Medniy | C ₂ +P ₁ | 14351,1 | - |
| Total: | | 17459,3 | 13542,1 |



located in the Leilek District of the Batken Region

Reserves of whole deposit

Balance reserves (Categories C1 + C2):

- Gold – 3.1 tonnes
- Silver – 13.5 tonnes

Preliminarily estimated reserves:

- C2 – Gold: 2.2 tonnes
- P1 – Gold: 12.1 tonnes

Unkurtash-Karatyube gold deposit

The Unkurtash-Karatyube area is administratively part of the Alabuka District in the Jalal-Abad Region of the Kyrgyz Republic.

The following reserves are recorded in the State

Balance:

• Unkurtash deposit amount to:

- Gold – 45,293.8 kg
- Silver – 30.22 tons

The reserves at the Karatyube deposit amount to:

- Gold – 6,451.34 kg
- Silver – 3.90 tons

• Sarvyube deposit amount to:

- Gold – 33,840.40 kg
- Silver – 50.869 tons

• Unkurtash-Karatyube area amount to:

- Gold – 3,885.718 kg
- Silver – 3.532 tons

• According to March 26, 2024, within the Unkurtash-Karatyube area, the preliminarily estimated gold reserves of Category C2 amount to 673 kg, and forecast resources of Category P1 amount to 5,831 kg.



Запасы по месторождению

Total reserves of the Unkurtash-Sarvyube-Karatyube deposit amount to:
Total reserves in Categories C1 and C2:

- Gold – 90,144.3 kg
- Silver – 88.5 tons

Forecast resources of gold:
5,831 kg



In Kyrgyzstan, more than 100 mining companies are engaged in the extraction and processing of minerals, including large enterprises.



Kaz Minerals

This is one of the leading copper producers. The Group's shares are listed on the London and Hong Kong stock exchanges.



JSC Kumtor Gold Company

The Kumtor deposit was discovered in 1978, and gold production began in 1997. Today, JSC "Kumtor Gold Company" is the largest enterprise and the number one taxpayer in the country. Currently, the company employs 3,335 specialists, of whom 99% are citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic.

CHAARARAT

Chaarat Gold Holdings Limited

The company conducts geological exploration work in Kyrgyzstan and is listed on the Alternative Investment Market (AIM) of the London Stock Exchange. The company has been operating in Kyrgyzstan since 2002.



Cengiz Holding

A Turkish company is jointly developing the deposit in the Chatkal district. The company has been operating in Kyrgyzstan since 2016.



Lingbao Gold Company Limited

A Chinese state-owned corporation engaged in gold mining in Kyrgyzstan. The company has been operating in Kyrgyzstan since 2008.



Zijin Mining Group Company Ltd

An international company that conducts mining operations at the Taldy-Bulak Left Bank deposit. The company has been operating in Kyrgyzstan since 2006.



Alliance Altyyn

LLC "Alliance Altyyn" holds a license for the development of the Jerui gold deposit and a license for geological exploration for gold in the Jerui area. The company has been operating in Kyrgyzstan since 2015.



JSC Kyrghyzaltny

The largest domestic enterprise in the Kyrgyz Republic, specializing in the development of gold deposits, established in 1992.

International laboratories



STEWART ASSAY AND ENVIRONMENTAL LABORATORIES

Area of activity: Laboratory for geochemistry, ecology, and metallurgy.



Société Générale de Surveillance

SGS is a global leader in testing, inspection, and certification.



Alfred H Knight

Other professional, scientific, and technical activities.



Archi Tech

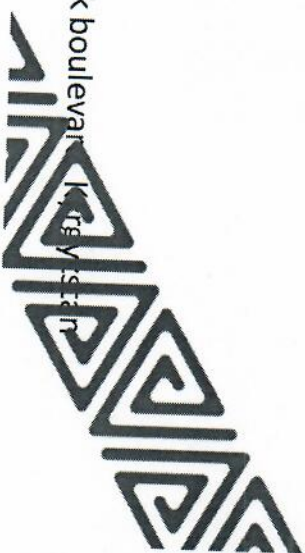
Software development for chemical analytical laboratories.

There are no laboratories like those in Kyrgyzstan in Asia.



Thank you for your attention

Address: 2, Erkindik boulevard, Krgystan





MINISTRY OF ENERGY OF
THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

PROSPECTIVE GREEN ENERGY PROJECTS OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC



Ibrayev T.O.



ENERGY SYSTEM OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC



HPP
3,155 MW



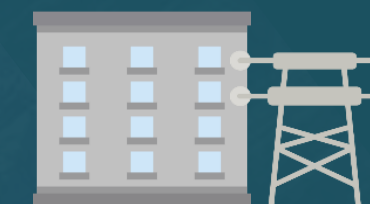
TPP
862 MW



HV lines 110-500 kV
7,500 km



Substations 110-500 kV
200 units, 14,113 MVA

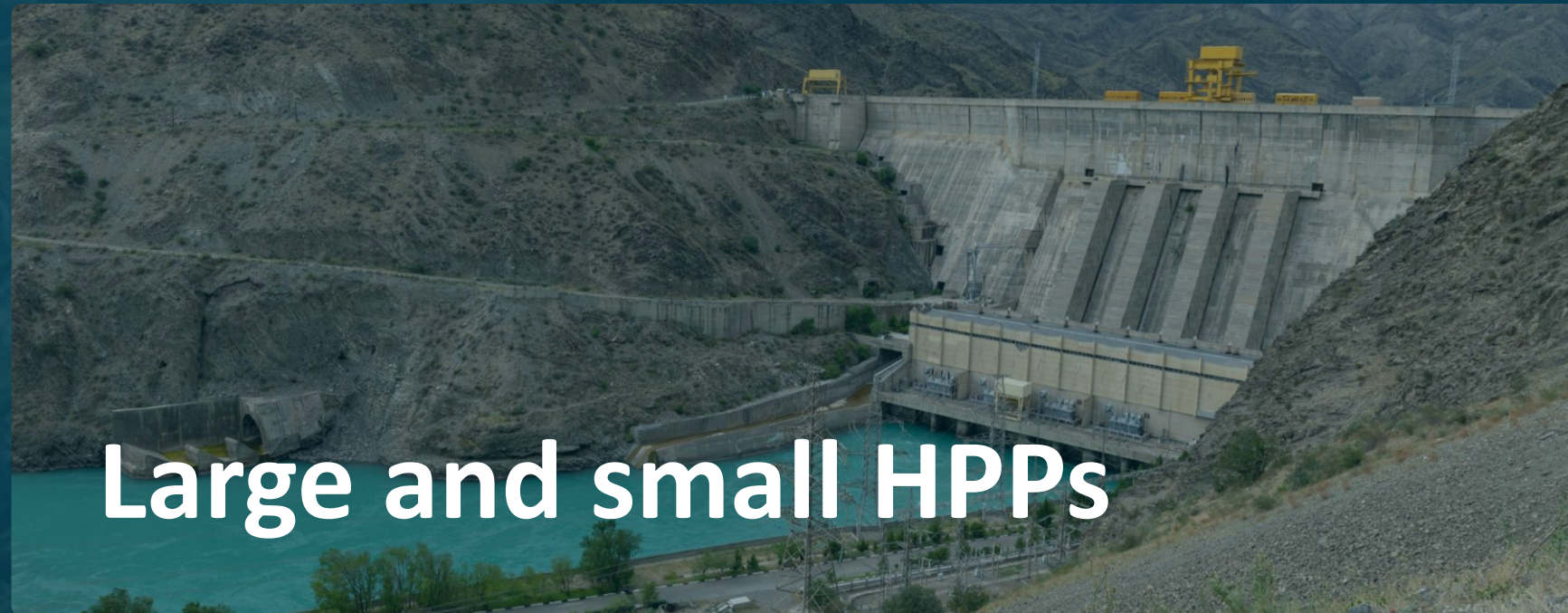


HV line 0.4-35 kV - 59,700 km
Substation & Transformers
26,649 units

- The energy system of the Kyrgyz Republic due to the geographical characteristics is clearly divided into northern and southern parts
- Both parts are connected by lines 500 kV "**Toktogul HPP – Tuleberdiyev – Frunzenskaya**" and the 500 kV "**Datka – Kemin**" line passing through the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic, as well as through the Central Asian United Energy System, covering Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan
- Within the structure of electricity generation, the main share is held by hydroelectric power plants (90%), most of which are located in the south of the country
- Average annual generation: electricity - 14 billion kWh; thermal energy – 2,000 thousand Gcal



PLANNED PROJECTS



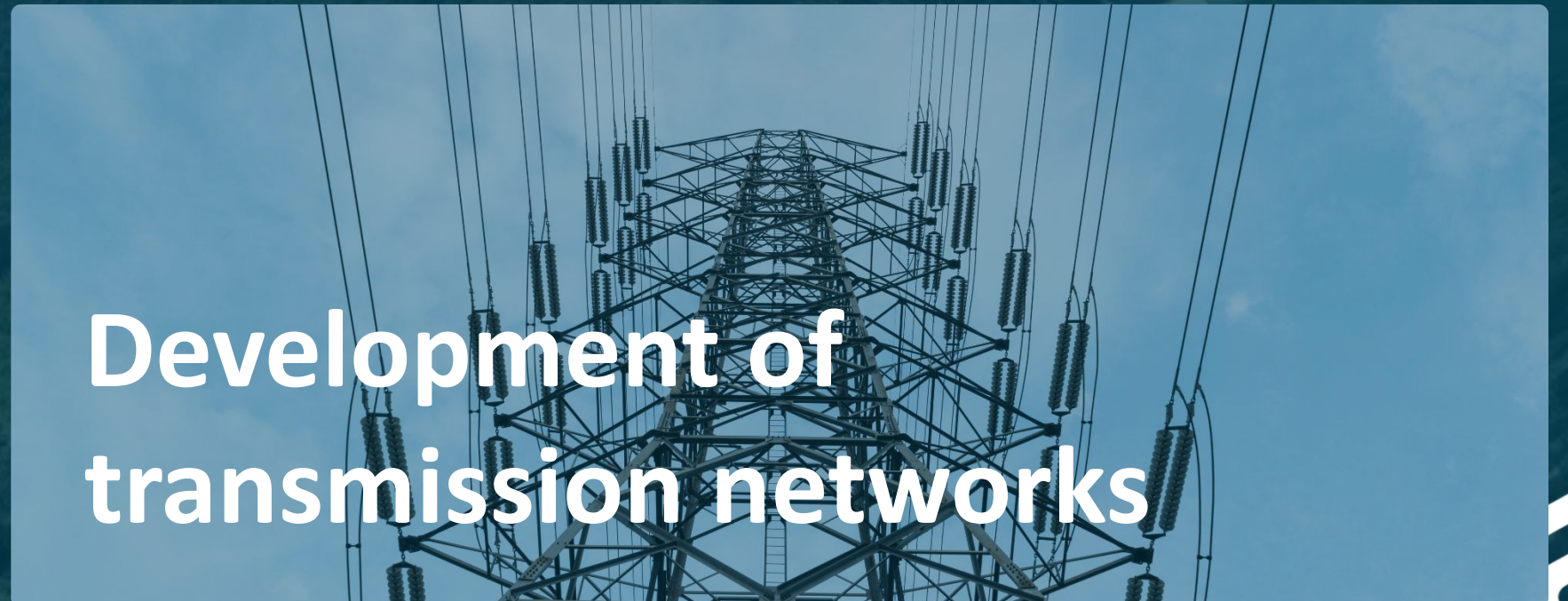
Large and small HPPs



Solar power plants



Wind power plants



Development of transmission networks

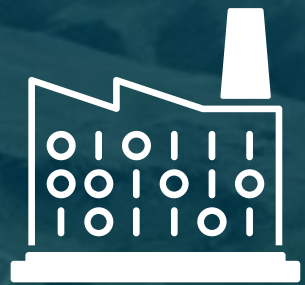


HYDROPOWER POTENTIAL



142.5
billion kWh

TOTAL HYDROPOWER
POTENTIAL



LEADING POSITION IN
CENTRAL ASIA IN TERMS OF
HYDROPOWER
POTENTIAL

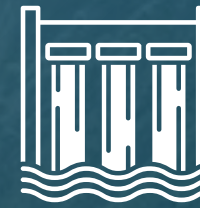
13%

OF REALIZED POTENTIAL

ON THE NARYN RIVER POSSIBLE TO CONSTRUCT:



7 cascades



27 hydro power plants



6,435.4 MW

Total installed capacity



22,555 billion kWh

Average long-term annual generation

KAMBARATA HPP-1





MAIN PROJECT PARAMETERS KAMBARATA HPP-1



Installed capacity
MW

1,860



Annual generation
million kWh

6,000



Investments (according to the Feasibility Study)
million USD

3,512



Reservoir volume
million m³

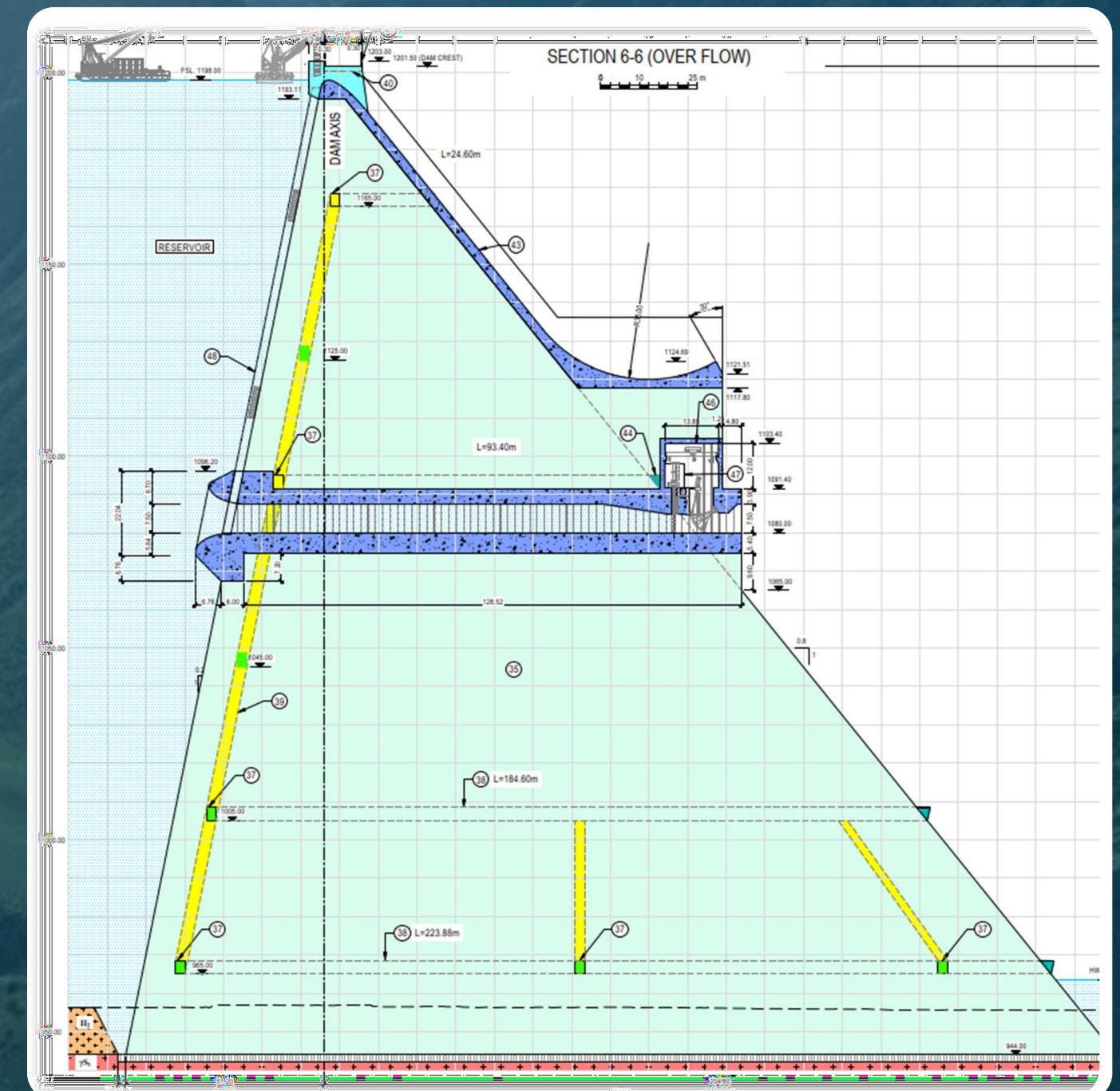
5,460



Dam height
m

256

Gravity dam RCCD





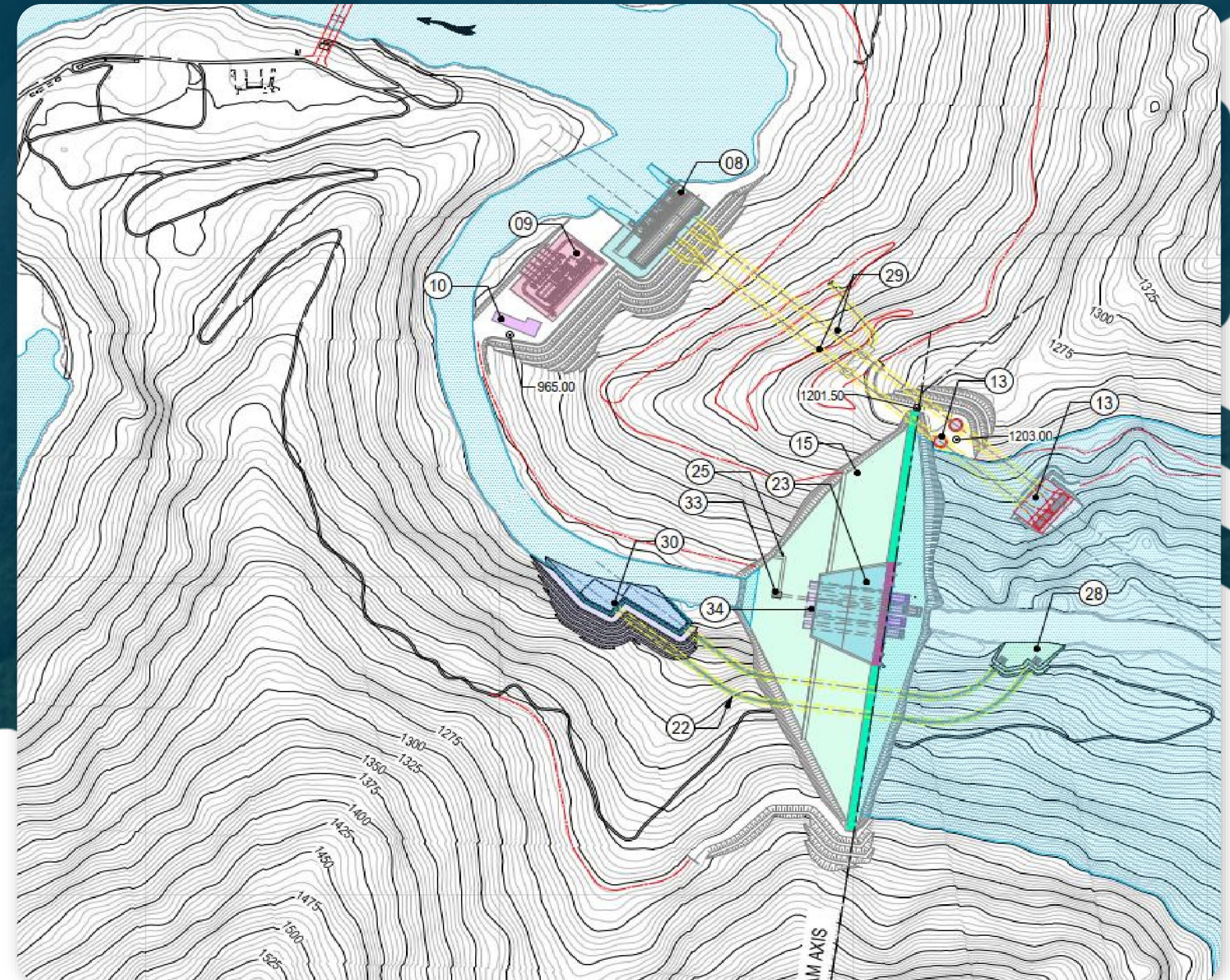
GENERAL LAYOUT

The general plan of the hydropower complex "Kambar-Ata HPP-1" includes the following:

A gravity dam constructed from roller-compacted concrete (RCC), with a maximum height of 261 m on deep foundations, featuring an uncontrolled spillway and rapid flow structures on the downstream face of the dam, as well as four medium-level outlets and one bottom outlet through the dam body. The powerhouse facility is located at the downstream toe of the dam, equipped with four turbine-generator units with a capacity of 470 MW. Water is supplied to each of the two turbine-generator installations via individual high-pressure tunnels and a shared double intake structure for the HPP

The 500 kV switchyard with gas-insulated switchgear (GIS) is located in a separate building next to the power station and connected to the 500 kV Datka-Kemin transmission line.

Two diversion tunnels are provided to divert the river channel during the construction period



The background of the image is a photograph of a wide river flowing through a deep, mountainous valley. The mountains are rugged and appear to be covered in sparse vegetation. The sky is a clear, pale blue. In the bottom right corner, there is a decorative graphic element consisting of a series of white, stylized, nested triangles that create a sense of depth and movement, resembling a staircase or a series of steps.

ALABUGA

CASCADE OF HYDRO

POWER PLANTS



MAIN INDICATORS OF THE ALABUGA HPP CASCADE

| Name of HPP | Absolute Elevations of Water Levels | | | Reservoir capacity | | Flow rates | | Heads (Hydraulic Head) | | | Installed capacity, MW | Average Annual Electricity Generation, million kWh |
|------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|--|--|---|-------------------------------------|------------------------|--------|-----------|------------------------|--|
| | Full Supply Level (FSL), m | Dead Storage Level (DSL), m | Tailwater Level, m | Total Capacity, million m ³ | Active Storage, million m ³ | Long-Term Average Flow, m ³ /s | Design Flow Rate, m ³ /s | Max, m | Min, m | Design, m | | |
| Arpanskaya HPP-1 | 2,625 | 2,565 | 2,180 | 310 | 288 | 18.5 | 40 | 406.5 | 346.5 | 383 | 136 | 556 |
| Arpanskaya HPP-2 | 2,180 | 2,150 | 2,063 | 200 | 124 | 27.6 | 62.5 | 114.4 | 84.4 | 103.5 | 58 | 216.5 |
| Makmalskaya HPP | 2,063 | - | 1,815 | 27 | - | 27.6 | 55 | 230.8 | - | 230.8 | 113 | 464.5 |
| Sazskaya HPP | 1,815 | - | 1,575 | 19.8 | - | 29.1 | 55 | 223.5 | - | 223.5 | 108 | 472.9 |
| TOTAL | | | | | | | | | | | 415 MW | 1 709.9 million kWh |





CASCADE OF HPPPS ON THE AT-BASHY RIVER





MAIN INDICATORS OF THE CASCADE OF HPPs ON THE AT-BASHY RIVER

| Name of HPP | Absolute Elevations of Water Levels | | | Reservoir capacity | | Flow rates | | Heads (Hydraulic Head) | | | Installed capacity, MW | Average Annual Electricity Generation, million kWh |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|--|--|---|-------------------------------------|------------------------|--------|-----------|------------------------|--|
| | Full Supply Level (FSL), m | Dead Storage Level (DSL), m | Tailwater Level, m | Total Capacity, million m ³ | Active Storage, million m ³ | Long-Term Average Flow, m ³ /s | Design Flow Rate, m ³ /s | Max, m | Min, m | Design, m | | |
| Taldysuyskaya HPP-1 | 2,720 | 2,700 | 2,575 | 306.5 | 163 | 16.6 | 20 | 117.2 | 97.2 | 113 | 20 | 119.5 |
| Taldysuyskaya HPP-2 | 2,575 | - | 2,420 | - | - | 16.6 | 20 | 150.6 | - | 150.6 | 26.7 | 161 |
| Oiterekskaya HPP-1 | 2,420 | - | 2,250 | - | - | 16.6 | 20 | 161.3 | - | 161.3 | 28.5 | 172.2 |
| Oiterekskaya HPP-2 | 2,250 | - | 2,150 | - | - | 16.6 | 20 | 96 | - | 96 | 17 | 102.6 |
| Akdzharskaya HPP | 1,990 | 1,960 | 1,904 | 278.3 | 218 | 33.8 | 60 | 83 | 53 | 75.3 | 40 | 199 |
| TOTAL | | | | | | | | | | | 132.2 MW | 754.3 |



KULANAK CASCADE HPP





MAIN INDICATORS OF THE KULANAK HPP CASCADE

| Name of HPP | Absolute Elevations of Water Levels | | | Reservoir capacity | | Flow rates | | Heads (Hydraulic Head) | | | Installed capacity, MW | Average Annual Electricity Generation, million kWh |
|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|--|--|---|-------------------------------------|------------------------|--------|-----------|------------------------|--|
| | Full Supply Level (FSL), m | Dead Storage Level (DSL), m | Tailwater Level, m | Total Capacity, million m ³ | Active Storage, million m ³ | Long-Term Average Flow, m ³ /s | Design Flow Rate, m ³ /s | Max, m | Min, m | Design, m | | |
| At-Bashy HPP (Naryn river discharge) | 1,997 | | 1,830.3 | | | 84.5 | 105 | 145.8 | | 145.8 | 135 | 756.7 |
| Aktalinskaya HPP | 1,742 | | 1,713.5 | 24 | | 141.6 | 160 | 26.8 | | 26.8 | 38 | 238.9 |
| Zhylan-Aryk HPP-1 | 1,713.3 | | 1,652 | | | 141.3 | 160 | 56.5 | | 56.5 | 80 | 503 |
| Zhylan Aryk HPP-2 | 1,651.8 | | 1,578.1 | | | 141.1 | 160 | 69.5 | | 69.5 | 98.6 | 503 |
| TOTAL | | | | | | | | | | | 351.6 MW | 2,001.6 million kWh |





**ORUKTAM HPP CASCADE
IN THE UPPER REACHES OF THE
NARYN RIVER**



MAIN INDICATORS OF THE ORUKTAM HPP CASCADE ON THE NARYN RIVER

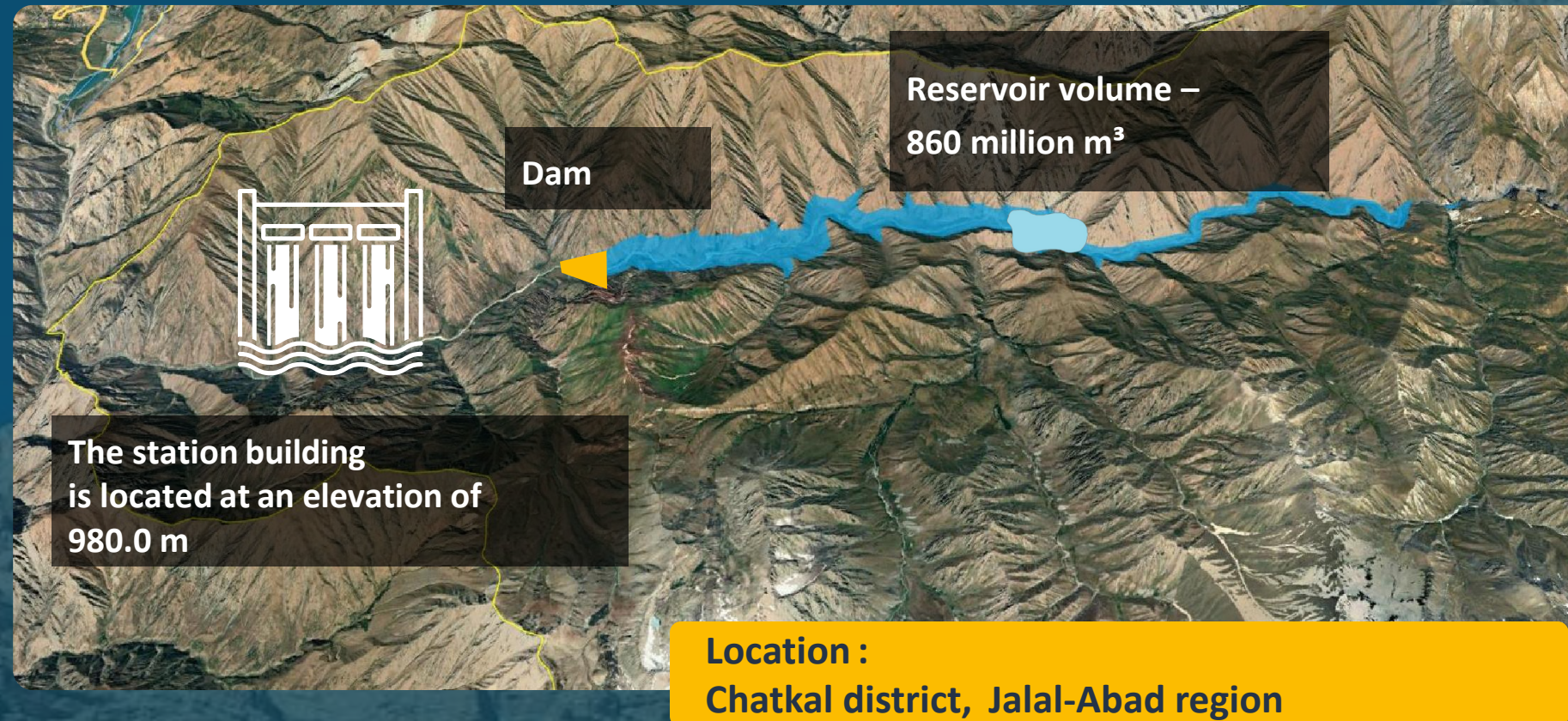
| Name of HPP | Absolute Elevations of Water Levels | | | Reservoir capacity | | Flow rates | | Heads (Hydraulic Head) | | | Installed capacity, MW | Average Annual Electricity Generation, million kWh |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|--|--|---|-------------------------------------|------------------------|--------|-----------|------------------------|--|
| | Full Supply Level (FSL), m | Dead Storage Level (DSL), m | Tailwater Level, m | Total Capacity, million m ³ | Active Storage, million m ³ | Long-Term Average Flow, m ³ /s | Design Flow Rate, m ³ /s | Max, m | Min, m | Design, m | | |
| Oruktam HPP-1 | 2,600 | 2,550 | 2,480 | 561.3 | 431 | 35.9 | 70 | 118.5 | 68.5 | 97 | 60 | 254.3 |
| Oruktam HPP-2 | 2,480 | | | 30 | | 35.9 | 70 | | | | 48 | 225.9 |
| Dzhanikelskaya | 2,500 | 2,440 | 2,315 | 450.2 | 325.2 | 35.9 | 84 | 180.4 | 120.4 | 141.3 | 100 | 434 |
| TOTAL | | | | | | | | | | | 208 MW | 914.2 million kWh |

CHATKAL HYDRO POWER PLANT





CHATKAL HPP PROJECT



Average annual flow rate: 75.6 m³/sec



Height: 180 m



Volume: 860 million m³



Length: 10 km



Area for construction: 1,600 ha



Installed capacity: 251 MW



Average annual generation: 1.68 billion kWh



Construction period: 5 years



Equity capital investments: 2,500 \$/kW

SARY-JAZ CASCADE





MINISTRY OF ENERGY OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

CONSTRUCTION OF 6 HYDRO POWER PLANTS ON THE SARY-JAZ RIVER



Total project cost

2.2–3 billion US dollars



Project construction site

Kyrgyz Republic,
Issyk-Kulregion, Ak-Suu district



Installed capacity, MW

Total cascade capacity – 1,100 MW

Kuylyuk HPP – 170 MW; Enilchek HPP – 60 MW
Kaindy-Enilchek HPP – 20 MW; Ak-Shyirak HPP – 350 MW
Kok-Shaal HPP – 250 MW; Kuyukap HPP – 250 MW



Average annual generation, million kWh

Over 4,760 million kWh

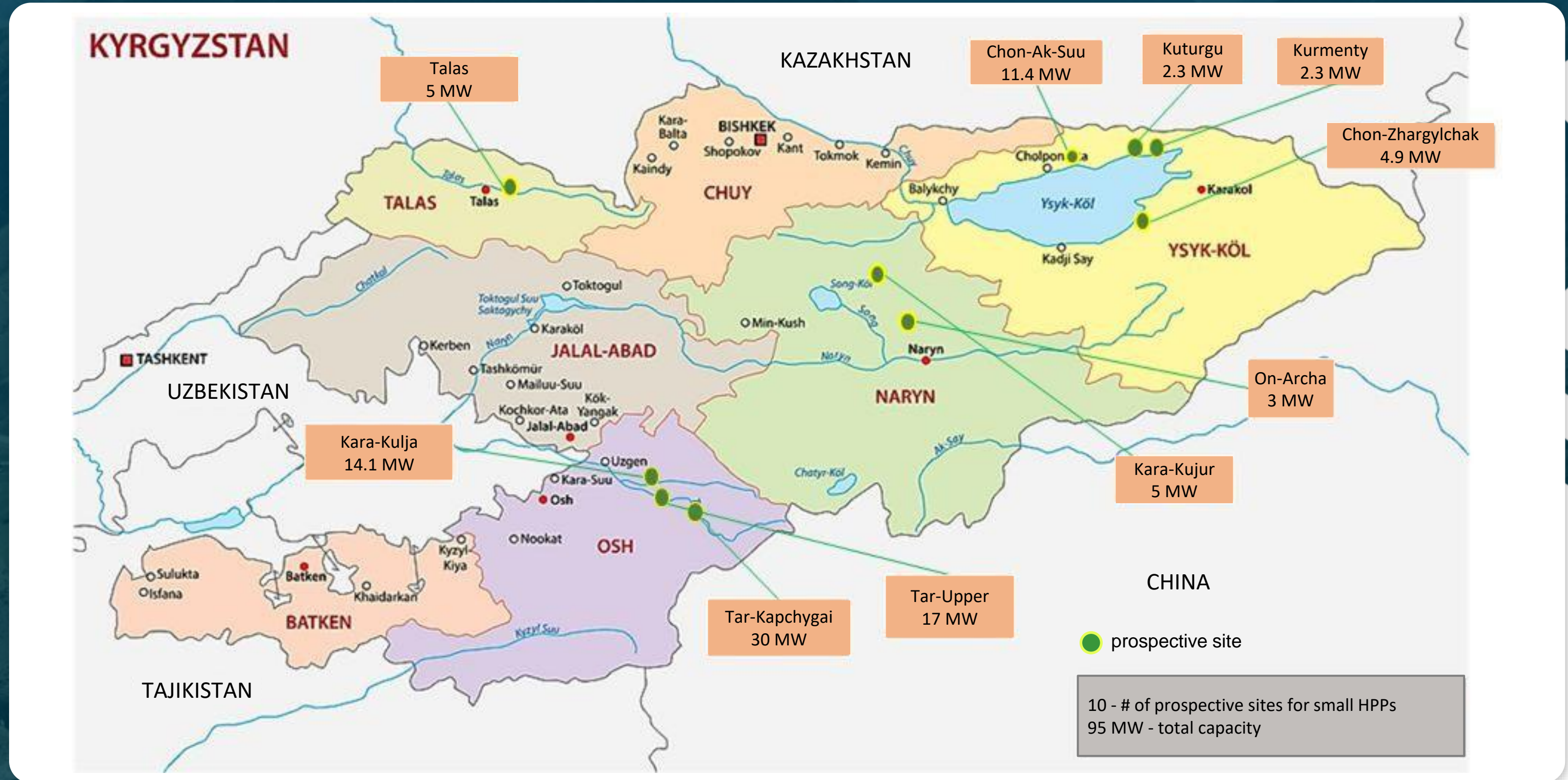


Project impact on the environment

As there are conservation areas and specially protected natural territories in the Sary-Jaz river basin, an Environmental Impact Assessment is necessary



PROSPECTIVE SITES FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF SMALL HPPS



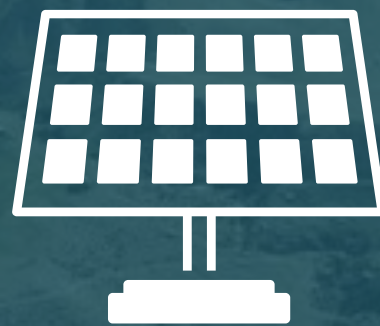


PROSPECTIVE SITES FOR SMALL HPPS

| No. | Name of site/river | Capacity, MW | Waterflow, m ³ /sec | Head, m | Annual electricity generation, million kWh | Location |
|-----|--------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|---------|--|--|
| 1 | Tar Kapchygai | 30 | 97.0 | 40 | 121.0 | Osh region, Kara-Kulja district, Tar River |
| 2 | Tar Upper | 17 | 75.0 | 27 | 67.0 | Osh region, Kara-Kulja district, Tar River |
| 3 | Kara-Kulja | 14.1 | 20 | 90 | 85.5 | Osh region, Kara-Kulja district, river Kara-Kulja |
| 4 | Chon-Ak-Suu | 11.4 | 5 | 260 | 63.4 | Issyk-Kul region, Issyk-Kul district, river Chon-Ak-Suu |
| 5 | Talas | 7 | 18.5 | 43 | 36.7 | Talas region, Talas district, river Talas |
| 6 | Chon-Zhargylchak | 4.9 | 2.27 | 316 | 30 | Issyk-Kul region, Jeti-Oguz district, river Chon-Zhargylchak |
| 7 | Kara-Kujur | 5 | 10 | 37 | 20.5 | Naryn region, Kochkor district, river Kara-Kujur |
| 8 | On-Archa | 3 | 12.0 | 32 | 17.7 | Naryn region, Naryn district, river On-Archa |
| 9 | Kuturgu | 2.3 | 1.06 | 241 | 11.89 | Issyk-Kul region, Tyup district, river Kuturgu |
| 10 | Kurmenty | 2.3 | 1.05 | 281 | 11.9 | Issyk-Kul region, Tyup district, river Kurmenty |



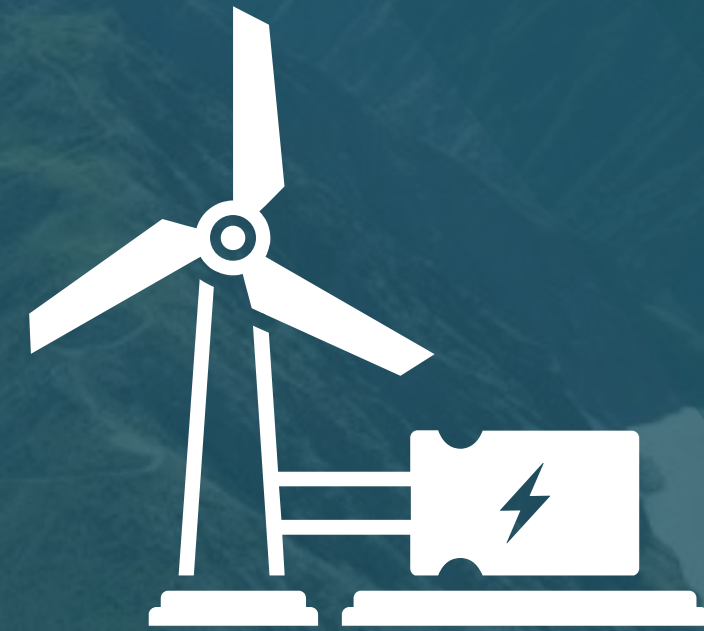
RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES POTENTIAL



2,100–2,900 h

Average annual duration of sunshine

Annual irradiation on the surface **1,700 kWh/m²**

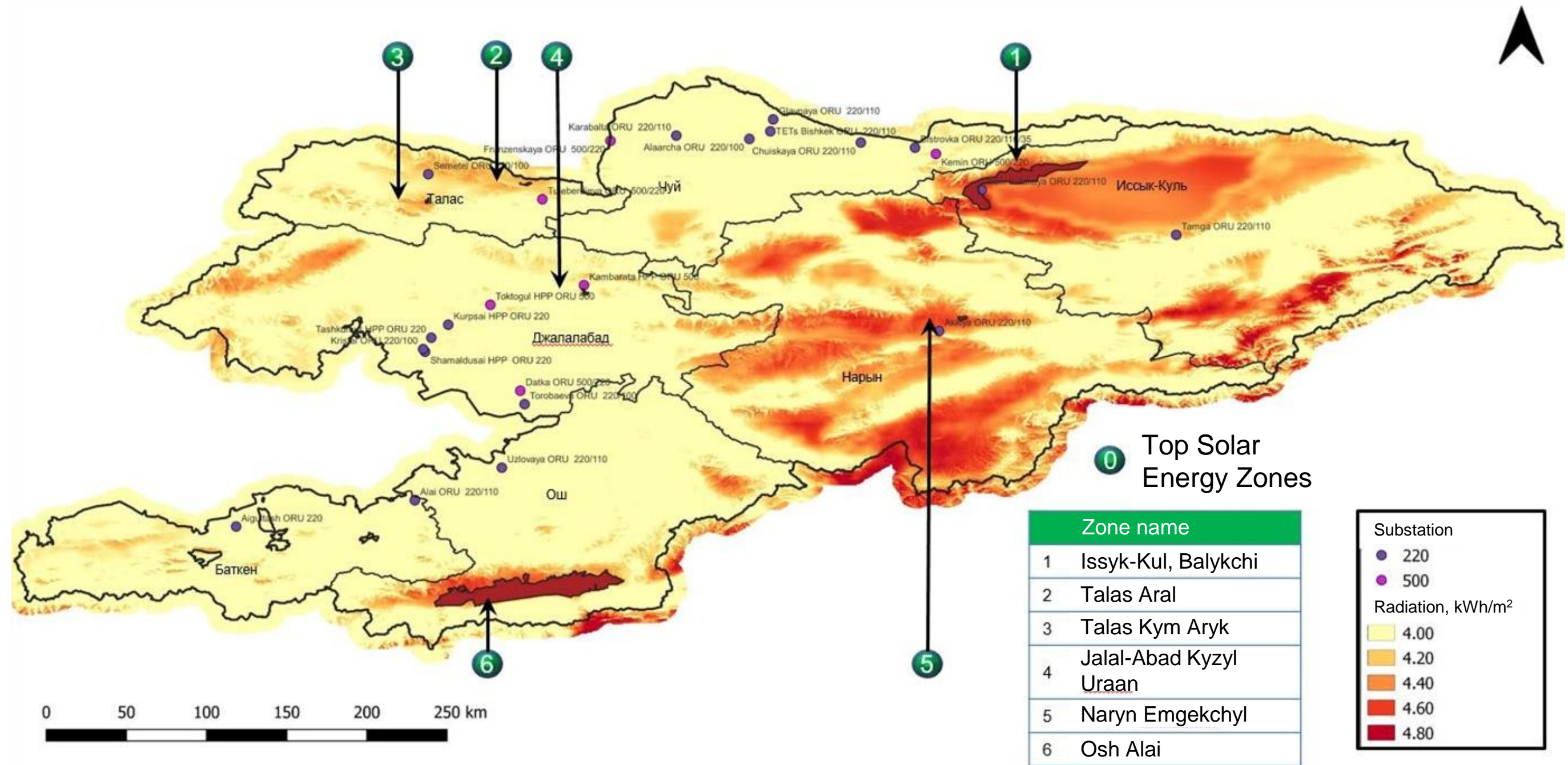


2 billion kWh

Wind energy potential

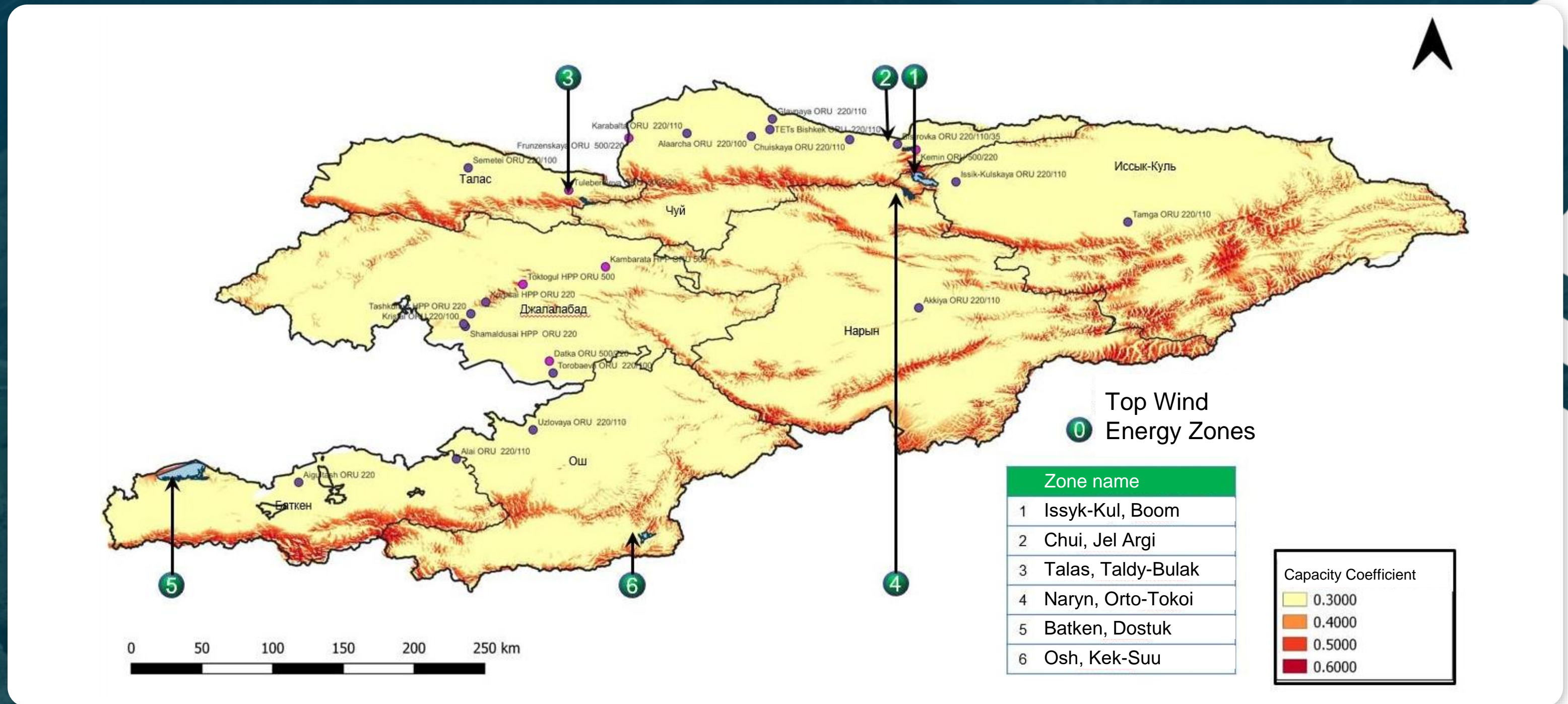


POTENTIAL ZONES FOR CONSTRUCTION OF SOLAR POWER PLANTS





POTENTIAL ZONES FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF WIND POWER PLANTS





DEVELOPMENT OF HIGH-VOLTAGE NETWORKS FOR RECEIVING AND TRANSMITTING POWER FROM RENEWABLE ENERGY SITES

Projects for reconstruction and modernization

| | Project cost | Implementation period |
|--|---|-----------------------|
| Construction 220/110/10 kV substation in Uchkun, AT 2*125 MVA, connection to 220 kV transmission line Kemin–Ala-Archa | 34.5 million \$ (substation)+2.82 million \$ (transmission line) | 2026–2027 |
| Construction 220 kV transmission line Tamga–Karakol and 220/110/10 kV Substation Karakol with installation of AT 2*125 MVA near Chelpek village and Karakol city | 34.5 million \$ (substation) + 12.69 million \$ (transmission line) | 2026–2028 |
| Construction 500/220/10 kV substation Bishkek, AT 2*501 MVA, construction of 500 kV transmission line Frunzenskaya–Bishkek–Kemin | 148.13 million \$ (substation) + 156 million \$ (transmission line) | 2028–2030 |
| Construction of 220/110/10 kV substation Isanov with two ATs of 125 MVA and 220 kV transmission line Datka–Uzlovaya-1, 2 | 34.5 million \$ (substation) + 1.4 million \$ (transmission line) | 2026–2027 |
| Construction of 500 kV substation Balykchy and 500 kV transmission line Kemin–Balykchy | 193.5 million \$ | 2028–2030 |
| Construction of 500 kV transmission line Kemin–Torugart | 218 million \$ | 2028–2030 |
| Conversion 110/35/10 kV substation Alamedin to 220 kV with two ATs of 125 MVA and construction of 220 kV transmission line Bishkek 500–Alamedin-1, 2 | 34.5 million \$ (substation) + 1.9 million \$ (transmission line) | 2028–2030 |

NOTE: For the integration of renewable energy sources into the energy system, it is necessary to implement investment projects and increase the transmission capacity of substations and transmission lines



INCREASING THE TRANSMISSION CAPACITY OF SUBSTATIONS AND TRANSMISSION LINES

| Facility name | Costs, million KGS | Note |
|--|--------------------|--|
| Main substation construction, 3rd stage, AT 250 MVA | 315 | The increase in capacity will be 745 MVA — accordingly, an increase in capacity on the part of the 110/35/10/0.4 kV side by 745 MVA is required Costs for the 110 kV substation: 5.8 billion KGS Costs for 10/0.4 kV transformer substations: 1.64 billion KGS |
| Replacement of 110 kV overhead line wire Main–Kyzyl-Asker-1, 2 with a larger cross-section (240 mm ²) | 10.4 | |
| Replacement of 110 kV overhead line wire CHP–Parkovaya-1, 2 with a larger cross-section (240 mm ²) | 8.1 | |
| Kara-Balta substation – replacement of 3 ATs with 200 MVA units | 450 | |
| Replacement of 220 kV overhead line wire Kemin–Chui with a larger cross-section (400 mm ²) | 74.1 | |
| Issyk-Kul substation – replacement of 2 ATs with 250 MVA units | 300 | |
| Replacement of 110 kV overhead line wire Issyk-Kul–Cholpon-Ata-1, 2 and 110 kV Cholpon-Ata–Ananyevo with a larger cross-section (300 mm ²) | 104 | |
| Replacement of 220 kV overhead line wire Issyk-Kul–Tamga with a larger cross-section (400 mm ²) | 210.2 | |





INCREASE OF TRANSMISSION CAPACITY OF SUBSTATIONS AND TRANSMISSION LINES

| Facility name | Costs, mln. KGS | Remarks |
|---|-----------------|---|
| Torobaeva substation, replacement of 3 AT to 200 MVA | 450 | The increase in capacity will be 600 MVA - accordingly, an increase in capacity on the part of the 110/35/10/0.4 kV side by 600 MVA is required |
| Construction of the second 110 kV overhead line Torobaev-Kara-Suu (185 mm ²) | 60.1 | |
| Alai substation replacement of AT-2 with 125 MVA | 130 | Costs for the construction of 110 kV substations: 4.7 billion KGS Costs for the construction of 10/0.4 kV transformer substations: 1.3 billion KGS |
| Aigul-Tash substation construction of the 2nd stage of AT | 150 | |
| Replacement of 220 kV Uzlovaya–Alai transmission line conductor with larger cross-section | 96.5 | |





STATE SUPPORT (PREFERENCES)

01 Protection of foreign investments

02 Assistance in obtaining licenses, permits, and approvals, including allocation of land

03 Equal conditions of operation for foreign and local companies

04 Opportunities for extensive cooperation within the framework of PPP

05 Available qualified personnel

06 Exemption for import of equipment for construction of renewable energy facilities

07 Payment in foreign currency

08 Guaranteed tariff for green energy projects



**MINISTRY OF ENERGY OF
THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC**

**WE INVITE YOU TO INVEST
IN THE ENERGY SECTOR OF
THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC!**



Ibrayev T.O.