ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES OF ENERGY PRODUCTION AND TRANSPORTATION IN KYRGYZSTAN

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OVERVIEW OF THE KYRGYZ ENERGY SECTOR

- 3676 MW installed capacity; but only 3150 MW in use (14-15 GWh/yearly generation),
- <50% energy is imported,
- 92% of electricity – from big hydro power plants,
- 93.72% of stock shares of energy companies belongs to the government,
- 99% of the public is connected to the grid;

ENERGY DISTRIBUTION PROBLEMS:

- **High electricity losses** in the distribution network of companies – up to 22.39% from generated electricity,
- **Low quality of electricity** (voltage level about 140-170 V instead of 220V±5%),
- **Frequent power outage** – up to 12 hours in a day in regions, more than 2-3 disconnections per week,
- Poor security of electricity supply,
- **High level energy losses** on the building and dwelling level (350-630 kWh consumption per 1 m2),
- **High level of losses** on district heating – up to 45% on distribution,

High level of conflicts between consumers and supplier
Kyrgyzstan is on 119 place on quality of electricity supply (Global Competitiveness Index 2012-2013)
**Fuel Energy Sector Transparency Initiative of Kyrgyzstan - FESTI**

**WWW.ENERGOFORUM.KG**

- Unique initiative, since 2010
- Effort to protect critical energy infrastructure on the level of sector governance (policy process)
- FESTI results – information disclosure, increasing transparency, balanced media-coverage, quality of policy debates, alternative expert pull, awareness raising on consumer level, expertise of energy investment projects, tariff and procurement process, etc.,
- FESTI shows – there are many problems on distribution level

**Electricity Distribution Interface Toolkit (EDIT)**

- Review and analysis of governance of distribution of electricity on the level of Utilities;
- Social survey, consumer opinion, grass-root level voice;
- Recommendations on improvement of electricity and sector governance;
EDIT LOOKS PROBLEMS OF THE DISTRIBUTION ON:

- Billing and payment for electricity (debts and revenues/loss of companies - indirect about to commercial losses and tariff policies),
- Consumer information (improving the culture of energy consumption and energy efficiency, the use of procedures for appeal),
- The quality of electricity (the real problems of poor quality-technical, financial, false),
- Supply quality and Interruptions.

PRELIMINARY RESULTS:

- High collection of electricity payments - 92-97% (utility data),
- EDIT survey - 99% respondents are pays in time,
- However, Utilities reports on low income and high debit rate/non payments,
- About 40% respondents are facing poor quality and black outs of electricity,
- More than 1/3 respondents disadvantaged on house equipment damage,
- Low energy saving culture – 99.2% and 97% do not see necessity of energy savings (2 pilot regions),
- RES not applied – 92.5% respondents do not know about RES,
OPPORTUNITIES

- Improvement of the management on Utility level (transparency + accountability + public participation),
- Unification of market standards and technical documentation for Central Asian region (water-energy),
- Development of Energy efficiency policy – priority,
- Development of state-private partnership on distribution level,
- Improvement of Utilities social-corporative responsibilities,
- Introduction of RES in remote areas,

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

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