



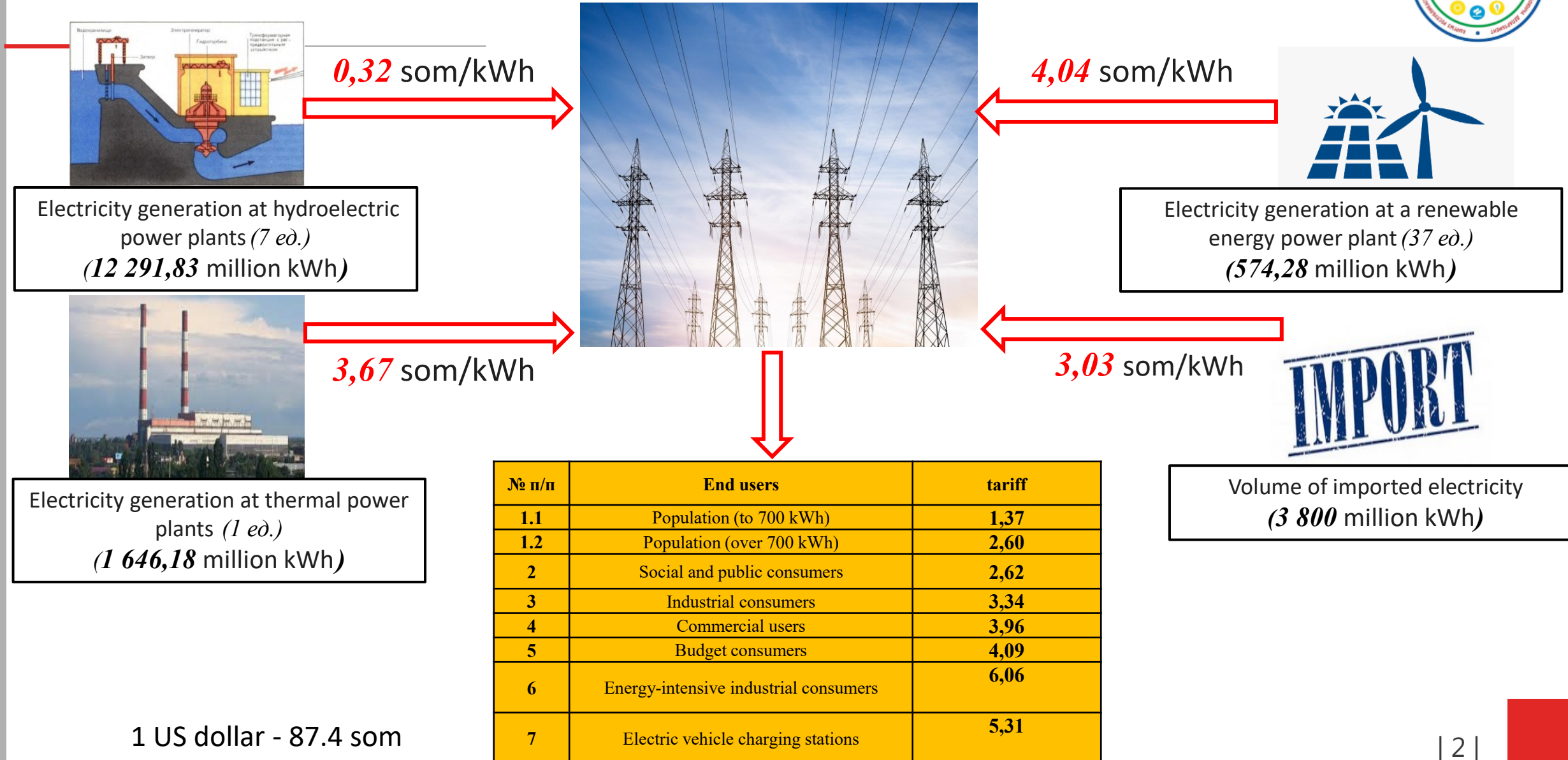
Tariff regulation

Kyrgyz Republic

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Scheme of relationships between energy companies



Electricity balance



№	Key indicators	2024 (ожд.)	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Height %, 2024-2030
1.	Purchase of electricity from JSC NESK	17,492	18,312	18,939	19,642	20,278	20,981	21,782	24,5 %
1.1.	<i>JSC "Electric Stations"</i>	<i>12,595</i>	<i>12,292</i>	<i>11,644</i>	<i>10,401</i>	<i>10,400</i>	<i>10,677</i>	<i>10,565</i>	<i>- 16 %</i>
1.2.	<i>Municipal enterprise "Bishkek Thermal Power Plant"</i>	<i>1,529</i>	<i>1,646</i>	<i>1,596</i>	<i>1,596</i>	<i>1,596</i>	<i>1,596</i>	<i>1,596</i>	<i>4,4 %</i>
1.3.	<i>Bishkek Thermal Power Plant-2</i>	<i>0,0</i>	<i>0,0</i>	<i>0,0</i>	<i>0,0</i>	<i>0,600</i>	<i>0,600</i>	<i>0,600</i>	<i>100 %</i>
1.4.	<i>Thermal Power Plant Bishkekselmash</i>	<i>0,0</i>	<i>0,0</i>	<i>0,0</i>	<i>0,0</i>	<i>0,600</i>	<i>0,600</i>	<i>0,600</i>	<i>100 %</i>
1.5.	<i>JSC Chakan HPP</i>	<i>0,149</i>	<i>0,159</i>	<i>0,179</i>	<i>0,241</i>	<i>0,285</i>	<i>0,346</i>	<i>0,351</i>	<i>135,4 %</i>
1.6.	<i>renewable energy power plant</i>	<i>0,106</i>	<i>0,416</i>	<i>1,549</i>	<i>6,513</i>	<i>6,716</i>	<i>6,683</i>	<i>7,524</i>	<i>6999 %</i>
1.7.	<i>Import</i>	<i>4,013</i>	<i>3,800</i>	<i>3,971</i>	<i>0,889</i>	<i>0,081</i>	<i>0,480</i>	<i>0,547</i>	<i>- 86,4 %</i>
2.	Technical losses of JSC "NESK"	2,623	2,713	2,657	2,784	2,765	2,739	2,732	4,2 %
2.1.	<u>в %-х</u>	<u>15,0 %</u>	<u>14,3 %</u>	<u>13,6 %</u>	<u>13,0 %</u>	<u>12,5 %</u>	<u>11,9 %</u>	<u>11,4 %</u>	<u>3,6 %</u>
3.	Economic needs of JSC "NESK"	0,028	0,031	0,031	0,031	0,031	0,031	0,031	11,6 %
4.	Useful vacation of electricity	14,841	15,569	16,251	16,827	17,482	18,211	19,019	28,2 %
4.1.	Consumption growth	-	4,9 %	4,4 %	3,5 %	3,9 %	4,2 %	4,4 %	-

Methods of state regulation of natural monopoly entities



When implementing price (tariff) regulation, the following regulation methods are used:

1. Method of economically justified costs

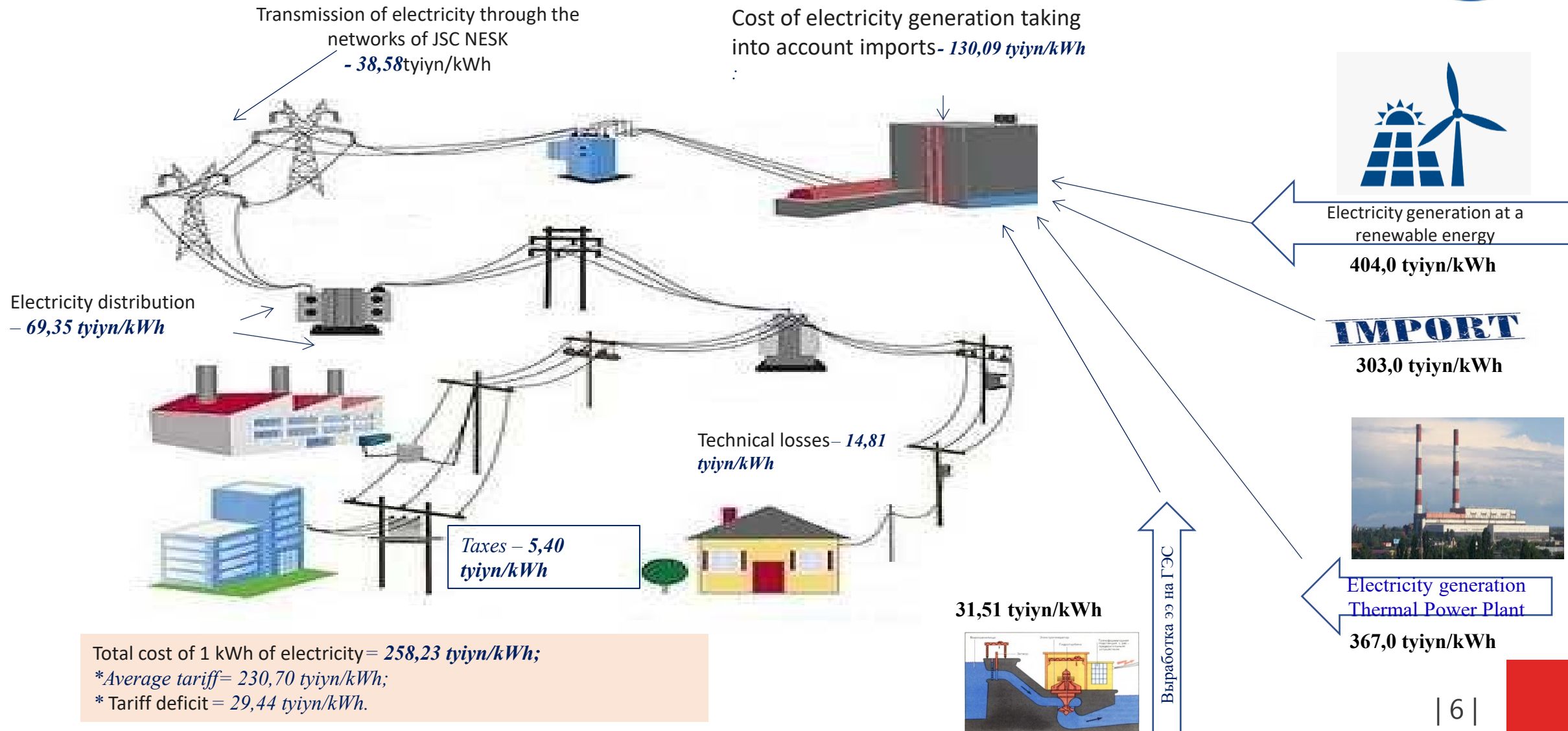
2. Return on investment capital method

Determining the costs covered by the tariff



№	Key indicators	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Height % 2024-2030
1.	Costs for purchasing electricity, imports and heating fees:	22,706	23,822	30,382	43,443	48,952	51,833	57,784	154 %
1.1.	<i>JSC "Electric Stations"</i>	6,440	3,873	4,117	4,468	4,753	4,981	5,183	- 19,5 %
1.2.	<i>Municipal enterprise "Bishkek Thermal Power Plant"</i>	5,612	6,041	6,446	6,775	7,107	7,469	7,580	35 %
1.3.	<i>Bishkek Thermal Power Plant-2</i>	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,652	2,652	2,652	100 %
1.4.	<i>Thermal Power Plant Bishkekselmash</i>	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,652	2,652	2,652	100 %
1.5.	<i>JSC Chakan HPP</i>	0,485	0,559	0,691	0,919	1,046	1,314	1,336	175,5 %
1.6.	<i>renewable energy power plant</i>	0,374	1,760	6,699	28,540	30,397	31,228	36,378	9 627 %
1.7.	<i>Import</i>	9,765	11,496	12,335	2,643	0,247	1,435	1,629	499 %
1,8	Heating and hot water supply fees	0,031	0,093	0,095	0,097	0,099	0,102	0,104	235 %
2.	NESC (Operating expenses)	12,447	11,766	12,420	13,262	13,994	14,700	15,481	24,4 %
3.	NESC (Depreciation)	2,897	3,139	3,156	3,530	4,333	4,756	5,229	80,5 %
4.	NESC (Credit expenses)	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	0,0 %
5.	Total sector costs	40,050	40,727	47,959	62,235	69,279	73,288	80,494	101 %
6.	Cost price of electricity(сoм/кВтч)	2,72	2,62	2,95	3,70	3,96	4,02	4,23	55,5 %

Electricity cost



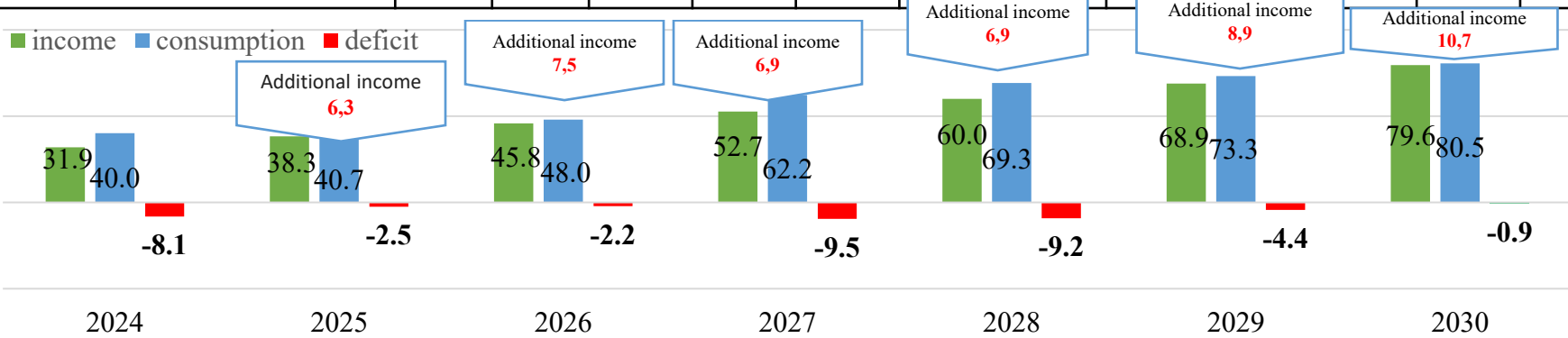
(Tariff Setting Principle)

Network Tariffs are Nation-wide Uniform or Different per each TS



№	Consumer groups	2024	2025		2026		2027		2028		2029		2030	
		tariff	tariff	height	tariff	height	tariff	height	tariff	height	tariff	height	tariff	height
1.	Population													
	- to 700 kWh	1,11	1,37	0,26	1,64	0,27	1,97	0,33	2,36	0,39	2,83	0,47	3,40	0,57
	- over 700 kWh	2,39	2,60	0,21	2,85	0,25	3,11	0,26	3,38	0,27	3,67	0,28	3,98	0,32
	Toktogul	0,21	0,22	0,02	0,24	0,02	0,26	0,02	0,29	0,02	0,31	0,02	0,34	0,03
	Unlimited	3,63	3,81	0,18	4,05	0,24	4,28	0,23	4,49	0,22	4,72	0,22	4,96	0,24
	support for families	0,55	0,50	- 0,05	0,50	0,0	0,50	0,0	0,50	0,0	0,50	0,0	0,50	0,0
2.	Social and public consumers	2,12	2,62	0,50	2,88	0,26	3,14	0,26	3,41	0,27	3,69	0,29	4,01	0,32
3.	Industrial users	3,18	3,34	0,16	3,55	0,21	3,75	0,20	3,94	0,19	4,13	0,19	4,34	0,21
4.	Energy-intensive industrial consumers	5,58	6,06	0,48	6,65	0,59	7,26	0,61	7,88	0,62	8,55	0,66	9,28	0,73
5.	Commercial users	3,77	3,96	0,19	4,21	0,25	4,45	0,24	4,67	0,23	4,90	0,23	5,15	0,25
6.	Budget consumers	3,77	4,09	0,32	4,49	0,40	4,90	0,41	5,32	0,42	5,77	0,45	6,26	0,50
7.	Electric vehicle charging stations	4,90	5,31	0,41	5,83	0,52	6,36	0,53	6,91	0,55	7,49	0,58	8,13	0,64

height (%)
20,0
Inflat +3,5%
Ст-ть выбраб.
inflation
0,50
inflat + 3,5%
inflation
inflat + 3,5%
inflation
inflat + 3,5%
inflat+ 3,5%



1 US dollar - 87.4 som



**THANK YOU FOR YOUR
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Topic description

as per 2024-2026 workplan

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This roundtable discussion centers on various tariff setting methods, including the Revenue approach, Totex approach, and Incentive Price Regulation, with a focus on identifying best practices from member countries. Participants will explore fundamental topics related to tariff setting approaches, such as methodologies, principles, and regulatory frameworks. Key considerations will include efficiency, fairness, transparency, and alignment with regulatory objectives. Discussions will center on practical challenges, innovative solutions, and emerging trends in tariff regulation, ultimately contributing to more effective and sustainable tariff setting practices across member countries.