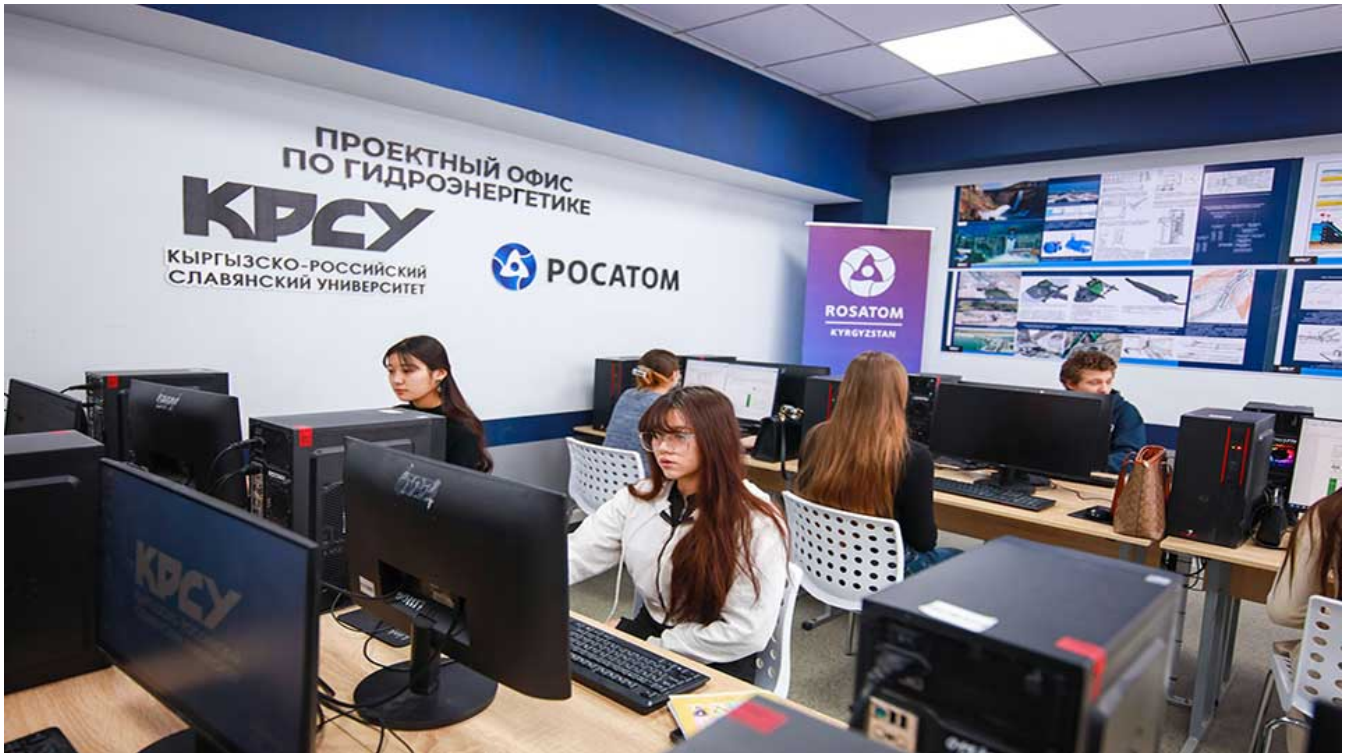


## Rosatom's additive technologies in the renewable energy sector in Kyrgyzstan

- A Monitor Desk Report

Date: 07 February, 2026



Rosatom will cooperate with Kyrgyzstan on the introduction of additive manufacturing technologies in the republic's renewable energy sector.

This cooperation involves the production of equipment for new and existing hydropower facilities using 3D printing technologies. It will be implemented in various formats, from joint preparation of pre-design and design documentation to delivery of equipment and its components to the relevant customers.

"Rosatom has unique competencies covering the entire cycle of additive technologies - from batch production of high-tech printers and metal powders to personnel training and service. We see significant potential for their application in the energy sector of the Kyrgyz Republic," said Ilya Kavelashvili, Director of the Additive Technologies Business Unit of Rosatom's Fuel Division.

Under the cooperation, a hydropower project office has been opened at the Kyrgyz-Russian Slavic University (KRSU) campus. At the first stage, the office, organized with the participation of Rosatom, will focus on the development of feasibility studies and project documentation for small and medium-sized hydropower plants. The office will serve as a training unit, as well as an intellectual hub and an international-level model platform.

"We will not just train students; we will give them access to practical application of technologies that are changing the world right now. This will ensure the earliest possible transfer of ideas into real production and secure the technological sovereignty of the Republic," said Sergey Volkov, Rector of KRSU.

Additive technology, also known as additive manufacturing, is a process where objects are created by adding material layer by layer based on a digital design. The most common example is 3D printing, which uses materials like plastic, metal, or resin. It allows complex shapes to be made with less waste and high precision compared to traditional manufacturing methods.