

WHAT MECHANISMS ARE IN PLACE FOR COUNTRY COORDINATION?

A Ministerial-level Inter-Governmental Council (IGC) adopts decisions on strategic issues regarding the project. An IGC Secretariat manages the daily coordination of work related to project preparation and implementation. A dedicated Joint Working Group (JWG), consisting of a high-level government representative from each project country, supervises all aspects of the project activities and resolves pending issues.



HOW IS THE PROJECT MANAGING RISKS?

The four project governments have agreed to provide security guarantees to contractor's personnel, framed within the Security Management Plan for the project's construction and commercial operation phases. Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs) and Community Support Programs (CSPs) for 600+ communities living along the CASA-1000 corridor will serve as further incentives for partners and stakeholders to safeguard environmentally sustainable operations.

CASA → 1000

IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE



CASA → 1000



WHAT ARE THE OBJECTIVES AND BENEFITS OF THE PROJECT?



Serve as a critical first step toward deepening the regional energy cooperation and establishing stronger prospects for cross-border electricity trade.



Help recognize Afghanistan as a viable transit country while improving its economic growth opportunities and stability prospects.



Ensure a steady source of revenues for Tajikistan and the Kyrgyz Republic that can be used to alleviate acute winter energy shortages.



Alleviate electricity deficit in Pakistan and Afghanistan during the peak summer season and reduce their dependency on costly, polluting oil-based power generation.



Facilitate power supply opportunities for other countries in the region, thus expanding the framework for expanded trade arrangements beyond the original summer period, allowing CASA-1000 to run effectively year-round.

WHAT ARE THE INFRASTRUCTURE COMPONENTS TO BE CONSTRUCTED?

- A 500 kV AC transmission line of 470 km connecting the Datka substation in the Kyrgyz Republic and the Khodzhent substation in Tajikistan, to transfer the surplus electricity to the Sangtuda substation in Tajikistan.
- A 500 kV AC transmission line of 115 km from the Regar substation to the Sangtuda substation, both in Tajikistan.
- Two 1,300 MW AC-DC Converter Stations at Sangtuda, Tajikistan and Nowshera, Pakistan.
- A High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) transmission line of 117 km in Tajikistan, 560 km in Afghanistan, and 100 km in Pakistan.
- A Back-to-Back (B2B) HVDC substation on an existing 220 kV AC transmission line in Afghanistan.

WHAT IS CASA-1000 ?

The Central Asia - South Asia Electricity Transmission and Trade Project (CASA-1000) will put in place the complex transmission infrastructure and the necessary institutional and contractual arrangements to facilitate the export of 1,300 MW of surplus electricity in the summer months from the Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan to Afghanistan and Pakistan.

