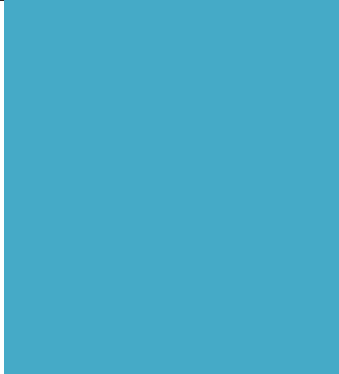




"UZBEKISTAN TECHNOLOGICAL METALS COMPLEX" JSC



# MOLYBDENUM AND TUNGSTEN



## THE FOUNDATION OF GREEN AND HIGH-TECH INDUSTRIES



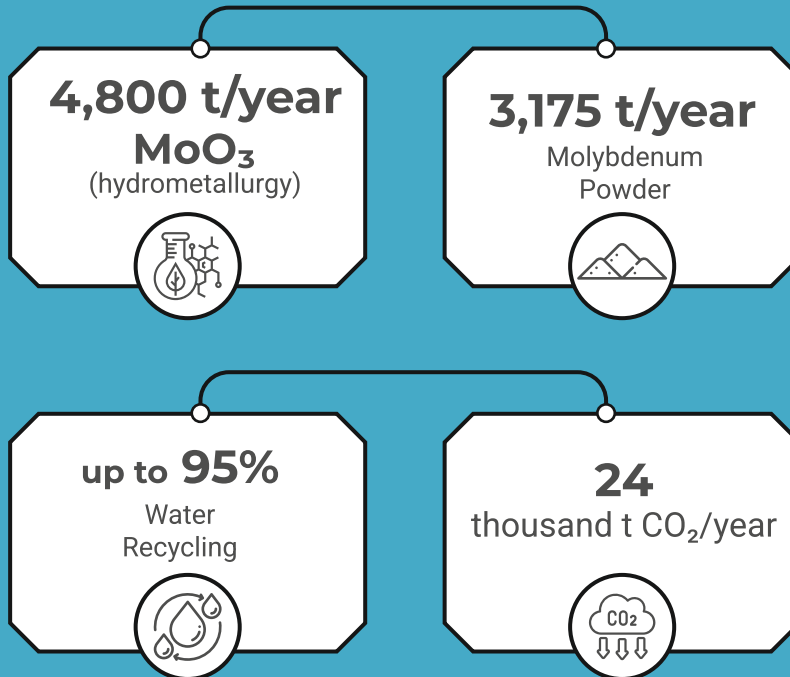
## JSC “UzTMK”

implements projects for deep processing of strategic raw materials with the production of high value-added products for the energy sector, mechanical engineering, and advanced technologies. The development of production sites in Akhangaran and the Samarkand region forms a modern, environmentally sustainable, and logistically efficient model of metallurgical production.

# MOLYBDENUM

The project involves the development of a modern production facility in Akhangaran (Kelajak Metallari Technopark) with deep processing of molybdenum raw materials. The process flow is focused on producing high-value products, improving resource efficiency, and reducing environmental impact.

**10,000 t/year**  
MOLYBDENUM RAW MATERIAL PROCESSING

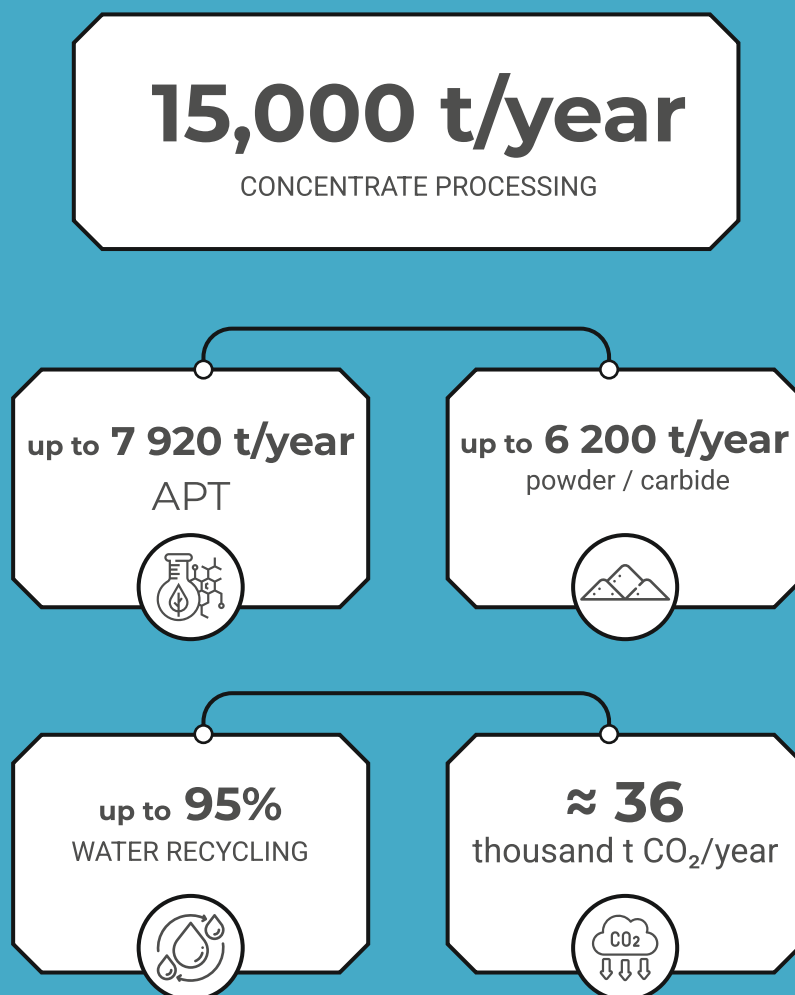


**Applications: billets, rods, bars, fine wire.**




# TUNGSTEN

The project is aimed at establishing a modern production facility in the Samarkand region. Production chain: concentrate →  $WO_3$  / APT → powder / carbide → finished products. The technology is focused on deep processing of raw materials, improving resource efficiency, and reducing carbon footprint through energy-efficient technologies and optimized logistics.






**Applications:** billets, rods, bars, fine wire, drills and milling cutters (carbide), inserts and cutting teet.

## Key Performance Indicators — Existing and New Hydrometallurgical Tungsten Production Plant

Existing plant for the production of rare metals and hard alloys	New Plant (target)
	
Commissioning Period 1950s	Phase 1: planned for 2027
Core Technology Ion Exchange (IX)	Modern hydrometallurgy
Concentrate Processing 2,500 t concentrate/year	15,000 t concentrate /year (Phase 3)
Scaling Factor Baseline level (1×)	6× increase
W Recovery 87–94% (depends on concentrate composition)	~96% (design target)
W Losses in Tailings 6–13% of incoming W	~4% of incoming W
H <sub>2</sub> Production Method Electrolysis (alkaline)	Electrolysis (modern, specialized)
Electrolyzer Load Factor <25% (chronic underutilization)	90–95% (nominal operation)
Specific Energy Consumption (H <sub>2</sub> ) ~65–70 kWh/kg H <sub>2</sub> (partial load)	~50 kWh/kg H <sub>2</sub> (optimal load)
Electricity Source for H <sub>2</sub> Grid electricity (~0.50 kg CO <sub>2</sub> /kWh)	Solar RES (~0.03 kg CO <sub>2</sub> /kWh, target)
Specific Energy Consumption (per t W) Baseline level (index 1.00)	~0.60 (~40%)
Water Recirculation ~20% (partial recycling)	90% (closed-loop system, design)
Automation & Control Conventional instrumentation (I&C)	Industry 4.0 (from Phase 1)
Environmental Certification Not implemented	ISO 14001 + EPD (target)
Reduction of W Losses in Tailings—	~60% reduction*

## ESTIMATED CARBON FOOTPRINT PER TON OF W PRODUCTION

### HYDROGEN STRATEGY

CURRENT PLANT	NEW — GRID	NEW SOLAR H <sub>2</sub>
		
<b>~68</b> ~68 kWh/kg H <sub>2</sub> (<25% load)	<b>4-6</b> (90-95% load)	<b>1,5-2,5</b> (solar power)
Specific emissions <b>34</b> kg CO <sub>2</sub> /kg H <sub>2</sub>	Specific emissions <b>25</b> CO <sub>2</sub> /kg H <sub>2</sub>	Specific emissions <b>1,5</b> 1.5 kg CO <sub>2</sub> /kg H <sub>2</sub>
<b>~2,0</b> t CO <sub>2</sub> /t W	<b>4-6</b> <b>~1,5</b> t CO <sub>2</sub> /t W	<b>1,5-2,5</b> <b>~0,09</b> T CO <sub>2</sub> /T W
Baseline	▼ <b>40 - 40%</b>	▼ <b>75 - 85%</b>



# GREEN HYDROGEN


## LOW-CARBON TRANSFORMATION OF METALLURGY



The green hydrogen project is considered one of the key directions in the technological modernization and decarbonization of JSC "UzKTMC".

A phased implementation of an electrolyzer system for hydrogen production is planned, with subsequent integration into the company's metallurgical processes. At the first stage, the development of a technical concept, selection of a technology partner, assessment of the infrastructure readiness of the site, and preparation of the project financial model are envisaged. The next stage involves the implementation of a pilot project to test operating regimes, confirm efficiency, and prepare for further scaling.

In the long term, the project will enable a reduction in the carbon footprint of products, decrease the consumption of traditional energy carriers, enhance the environmental sustainability of production, and establish a foundation for the transition to modern low-carbon technologies.



## VALIDATED PATH FOR CO<sub>2</sub> REDUCTION

SCENARIO	CO <sub>2</sub> REDUCTION INDICATORS	
Baseline scenario (conventional technology)	≈ <b>3,3–3,6 thousand t CO<sub>2</sub>/year</b> (gas component of reduction processes)	
	↓ <b>20–30% Co<sub>2</sub></b>	↓ <b>700–1 100 t CO<sub>2</sub>/year</b>
H <sub>2</sub> implementation (pilot stage)	↓ <b>700–1 100 t CO<sub>2</sub>/year</b>	↓ <b>up to 40–50% Co<sub>2</sub></b> with integration of RES and expansion of H <sub>2</sub> infrastructure
Full-scale implementation		

## EMISSION REDUCTION DRIVERS

- replacement of natural gas with hydrogen
- improved process energy efficiency
- improved process energy efficiency
- transition to low-carbon energy

## KEY PARAMETERS

- capacity: **up to 20 MW**
- hydrogen production: **up to ~4,000 Nm<sup>3</sup>/h H<sub>2</sub>**
- operation mode: **24/7**
- storage: **up to 20 bar**

## IMPACT

- up to 100 t CO<sub>2</sub>/year** — confirmed pilot-stage effect
- scalable emission reduction
    - compliance with international ESG standards
    - increased investment attractiveness