4TH ROUND OF THE MULTILATERAL ASSESSMENT UNDER IAR PROCESS SBI 52 – 55 (GLASGOW, NOV 5,2021)

Kazakhstan's progress towards emission reduction target

OUTLINE

- Economy wide emission reduction target and progress towards it
- Long-term emission reduction target
- Successes and challenges in implementing climate change policies
- New polices
- Experiences with the IAR process



Kazakhstan: Geography

Kazakhstan's territory covers – **2.72 mln. sq. km.**

Average temperatures winter -11,3 (up to -40 °C) and summer +21,9 (up to +54 °C)

Population on 1st September 2021: **19,04 mln.** Density (**7 people** per km²)

GDP by production method in 2020: 70134,1 bln tenge or \$166,6 bln GDP per capital in 2020 – 3.61 mln. tenge or \$8576

Fuel and Energy resources in 2020:

Coal **35%**, Oil **44,9%**, Gas condensate **7,8%**, Natural Gas **12,3%**.

Production of the most important types of industrial products in 2020:

- Coal 113,4 mln tons
- Oil including gas condensate 85,7 mln tons
- Natural gas 55,4 billion cubic meters
- Electric power 108,6 bln kWh.
- Renewable energy 3%

GHG emissions by sectors, 2019 (%)



Long-term emission reduction target

Kazakhstan 2050 Strategy	 50% alternative and renewable sources of energy till 2050
Green economy transition target	 Share of renewables 10% by 2030 Share of gas power plants 25% by 2030 CO2 emissions reduction in the power sector 15% by 2030 (2012 - base year) Reduction of GDP energy intensity 30% by 2030 and 50% by 2050
Carbon Neutrality 2060	 Carbon and storage of CO2 Electric cars and 10 times less emissions Zero emission from coal and buildings

Forecasts + targets Energy sector



Measures to achieve NDC target

- The energy intensity of GDP should decrease by 38.9% by 2030.
- The carbon intensity of GDP should decrease by 41.4 by 2030%.
- The share of coal in the structure of electricity production will decrease from 68.9% to 40.1%
- Lowering the cap in ETS shall stimulate the carbon price to grow from 1.1 USD to 50.8 USD
- For small emitters a carbon tax on energy resources will be introduced
- These measures on decarbonisation will increase the competitiveness of the Kazakh economy

Successes and challenges in implementing climate change policies

Successful implementation of:

- a) Gasification plans
- b) Renewable energy auctions
- c) New legislation on adaptation and mitigation
- d) Financial mechanisms for RE and EE/ES
- e) Implementation of ETS

Challenges

- a) Elimination of dependence on coal
- b) Mainstream NDC implementation to the national plans and programs
- c) Introduction of innovative mechanisms for offsetting
- d) Lack of experience in international market based mechanisms



New Polices: Climate Doctrine

LEDS was transferred to the National Climate Doctrine

What new:

- Adaptation
- Carbon neutrality
- Carbon capture and storage
- Step years with indicators: 2021, 2025, 2030, 2035, 2040, 2045, 2050, 2060.

Investments are \$75 per 1 ton of CO2-eq (total approx. \$666,5 billions)

- Energy 46%
- Transport 25%,
- industry 10%,
- buildings 9%,
- agriculture 7%.
- CCS 6%.



Experience and lessons learned

- IAR process is transparent
- National Government has a pathway to the Carbon neutrality and international experience especially in technological aspects is needed.

IAR for Kazakhstan

20 questions have been received

- Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target – 7
- Assumptions, conditions and methodologies related to the attainment of its quantified economywide emission reduction target – 5
- All emissions and removals related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target - 8

Thank you Mòran taing