Session SBI43 (2014)

Session starts: 01-09-2015 00:00:00 [GMT+1]
Session ends: 27-11-2015 23:59:59 [GMT+1]

Exported from Session final result section

Question by Brazil at Wednesday, 30 September 2015

Category: Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 30 September

Title: Mitigation actions 3

Does Kazakhstan plan to estimate the impact of mitigation actions that have not being estimated? If not, what are the main reasons? If possible, give an explanation by mitigation action or by cluster/sector.

Answer by Kazakhstan, Monday, 23 November 2015

In next BR Kazakhstan plans to estimate effects of policies and measures in fuel combustion as well as in processes not related to fuel combustion: industrial processes, agriculture, LULUCF and waste sectors.

Question by Brazil at Wednesday, 30 September 2015

Category: Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 30 September

Title: Mitigation actions 4

Answer by Kazakhstan, Monday, 23 November 2015

In the Biennial report (text format, Chapter IV) you can find full list of policies and measures. They were not estimated and presented in Table 3.

More comprehensive list of activities will be presented in the second BR according to strategies of national development and industrial plans and programs. It will be supplemented by cap and trade system, measures on transition from coal to natural gas and others.

Question by Brazil at Wednesday, 30 September 2015

Category: Assumptions, conditions and methodologies related to the attainment of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 30 September

Title: IPCC SAR GWP

Answer by Kazakhstan, Monday, 23 November 2015

Kazakhstan used the values of the GWP from the second Assessment Report of the IPCC before the year 2014. Starting the 2015 National Inventory the GWP values from the IPCC Forth Assessment Report according to the Decision 24/CP.19 in Warsaw has been used by Kazakhstan.

Question by Brazil at Wednesday, 30 September 2015

Category: Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 30 September

Title: Mitigation actions 2

Answer by Kazakhstan, Monday, 23 November 2015

Yes, this was not quantified and in the next biannual report we will report quantified estimations of the P&M

Question by Brazil at Wednesday, 30 September 2015

Category: All emissions and removals related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 30 September

Title: Information about LULUCF 4

Answer by Kazakhstan, Monday, 23 November 2015

In table 2 (b) (CTF) “Description of quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: gases and sectors covered” there is a mistake, LULUCF is not covered.

Question by Brazil at Wednesday, 30 September 2015

Category: All emissions and removals related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 30 September

Title: Information about LULUCF 2

Answer by Kazakhstan, Monday, 23 November 2015

The total area of the Republic of Kazakhstan is 272 490 200 hectares. In 1990 the arable lands occupied 13% of theterritory, and in 2013, its share decreased to 9%. The share of pasture in this period increased from 67% to 69%. The shares of forests was 4.5% and 5,2 % in1990 and 2013, appropriately. The areaof the coniferous forests of the republic is only 13.6% of the countryforests, and the hardwood forests share is 12.9%. On these kinds of trees the bulk supply of wood is approximately 90%. Desert forests (*Halóxylon*) occupy large areas of forest land (48.9%), while the rest of the territory (23.5%) ispresented by shrubs. These forests provide only 4.6% of the total stock ofwood. About a tenth of the area of forest land is artificial plantations. All forests are characterized by an uneven geographical distribution and a low average density of the stand.

The absorption of CO_2 from the LULUCF sector had a maximum value of 16200 490 t in 1990. It was replaced by emissions in 1995 - 2001 with a maximum of 9,833,180 tons / year in 2000, during a deep economic crisis. Significant CO_2 emissions in this period were caused by the catastrophic decline in soil fertility of arable land by reducing the use of mineral and organic fertilizers tenfold. In 2002, emissions from the LULUCF sector were replaced by net absorption, reached 10 886 630 tons of CO2 in 2013.

Question by Brazil at Wednesday, 30 September 2015

Category: Assumptions, conditions and methodologies related to the attainment of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 30 September

Title: Translation

Answer by Kazakhstan, Monday, 23 November 2015

Figure 4 "Actual emissions and scenario of "overall economic development" in Kazakhstan until 2030,excluding LULUCF" is attached.

Attachment: Figure 4.pdf

Question by Brazil at Wednesday, 30 September 2015

Category: All emissions and removals related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 30 September

Title: Translation 3

Answer by Kazakhstan, Monday, 23 November 2015

The figure 6 is provided in the file attached.

Attachment: Figure 6.pdf

Question by Brazil at Wednesday, 30 September 2015

Category: Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 30 September

Title: Mitigation actions

Answer by Kazakhstan, Monday, 23 November 2015

In the Biennial report (text format, Chapter IV) you can find full list of policies and measures. They will be estimated and presented in Table 3 of the BR2.

Question by Saudi Arabia at Wednesday, 30 September 2015

Category: Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 30 September

Title: The assessment of the economic and social consequences of response measures

As Kazakhstan did not provide information on the assessmentof the economic and social consequences of its response measures in its firstbiennial report, what kind of activities will Kazakhstan undertake to includesuch information in its next biennial report?

Answer by Kazakhstan, Tuesday, 24 November 2015

In the next biennial report Kazakhstan will include information on economic and social consequences of response measures.

Question by Brazil at Wednesday, 30 September 2015

Category: All emissions and removals related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 30 September

Title: Emissions per capita

Answer by Kazakhstan, Monday, 23 November 2015

Total GHG emissions in 1990 were 21,9 tons per capita, of which 16,4 tons per capita were only CO2. As for in 1999 there were 9,7 t per capita for total GHG emissions from which 7,3 t were only CO2, because of the deep crisis in the economy at that time.

Question by Brazil at Wednesday, 30 September 2015

Category: All emissions and removals related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 30 September

Title: Information about LULUCF 3

Answer by Kazakhstan, Monday, 23 November 2015

The 2020 emission reduction target does not include the LULUCF sector.

Question by Brazil at Wednesday, 30 September 2015

Category: Assumptions, conditions and methodologies related to the attainment of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 30 September

Title: IPCC Methodology

Answer by Kazakhstan, Monday, 23 November 2015

Yes, it is a mistake of a translation. In Russian version IPCC Second Assessment Report is indicated.

Question by Brazil at Wednesday, 30 September 2015

Category: Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 30 September

Title: Emissions reduction target

Answer by Kazakhstan, Monday, 23 November 2015

Yes, as for Kazakhstan, the information of Table 6 (a) KAZ_BR1_v2.0 on updated GHG emissions projections under a “with measures scenario” shows, that Kazakhstan will be on track to meet its target under the Convention based on the projections related to 2020 as 21 % with LULUCF and 16% without LULUCF compared to emissions in 1990. Compared to the total national emissionsin 2011, the increase is 4 %.

Question by Brazil at Wednesday, 30 September 2015

Category: All emissions and removals related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 30 September

Title: Information about LULUCF

Answer by Kazakhstan, Monday, 23 November 2015

The reason that Kazakhstan did not report under the LULUCF sector was that it was not included into the Annex B of the Kyoto Protocol and did not have a quantified emissions reduction obligation.

Question by Brazil at Wednesday, 30 September 2015

Category: All emissions and removals related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 30 September

Title: Information about PFCs, HFCs and SF6

Answer by Kazakhstan, Monday, 23 November 2015

The share of PFCs, HFCs and SF6 in total GHG emissions is less than 1 %of the total national emissions in Kazakhstan. They have not been included into the national legislation on GHG regulation. However, they might be included inthe system in the future if their volume will grow.

Question by Brazil at Wednesday, 30 September 2015

Category: Assumptions, conditions and methodologies related to the attainment of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 30 September

Title: Translation 2

Answer by Kazakhstan, Monday, 23 November 2015

Figure 5 is in the file attached.

Attachment: Figure 5.pdf

Question by European Union at Tuesday, 29 September 2015

Category: Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 30 September

Title: Projections and additional policies and measures

According to theprojections reported in its sixth national communication, Kazakhstan could meetits target for the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol (95 per centof the 1990 level) only under the ‘with additional measures’ scenario and wouldneed to implement further policies and measures to achieve its 2020 targetunder the Convention (85 per cent of the 1990 level).

However, according tothe projections (with existing measures) presented in its first biennialreport, Kazakhstan would already be on track to reach its 2020 target under theConvention.

Could Kazakhstanprovide more information regarding the conditions and assumptions related tothe projections as presented in the biennial report?

Could Kazakhstan providemore information on the policy developments since the preparation of the sixthnational communication that would enable reaching the 15% reduction target for2020?

Which additional policies and measures does Kazakhstan plan to implementin order to reach its targets for 2020?

Answer by Kazakhstan, Tuesday, 24 November 2015

Updated scenario of greenhouse gas emissions in BR1 of the Republic of Kazakhstan to 2020-2030 was drawn up on the basis of the socio-economic development in 2014-2018 years approved by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan. It was assumed that the structure of the economy will not change significantly in this forecast on comparison with the proportions of the previous periods in 2014 - 2018 years. Leaning on fundamental factors of formation of a price environment at commodity exchanges, significant growth in production in traditional export-oriented branches of economy is not expected in the predicted period. It

is made taking into account policy and measures for development of power sector, industry, transport, agriculture and other branches of economy in the conditions of preservation of average expected growth rates till 2030. In the Concept of transition to "green" economy it is expected that by 2020, the level of emissions in the power sector will be maintained at the level of 2012 and the share of renewable in electricity generation will be 3% by 2020 and 30% by 2030.

After oil price drop projected economic growth rates for Kazakhstan were lowered from 6% till 3-4% annually (because Kazakhstan is highly oil dependent country).

Question by European Union at Tuesday, 29 September 2015

Category: Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 30 September

Title: Policies and measures

Kazakhstan has not included in itsnational communication and first biennial report any information regardingpolicies and measures in the agriculture, forestry/LULUCF and waste sectors,and has partially included information on policies and measures in theindustrial sector. During the review, Kazakhstan informed that policies wereimplemented in those sectors but that they were not quantitatively analysed andconsequently not reported.

Could Kazakhstan provide information aboutsuch policies and measures in these sectors?

Answer by Kazakhstan, Tuesday, 24 November 2015

In the future mitigation measures in agriculture, waste and LULUCF sectors are to be introduced in Kazakhstan. It includes GHG emission reduction from agriculture by means of utilization of biogas from livestock manure at large cattle farms. These projects are planned to be implemented in Almaty region. Small-sized farmers also utilize small biogas installations at their farms. In future it is expected that such facilities will be used widely.

In waste sector, it is planned to build several waste incineration plants based on modern technologies, as well as to implement biogas plants for utilization of methane in large landfills of municipal waste. In LULUCF sector, the expansion of tree plantations and implementation of measures on radical improvement of pastures by improving soil fertility and sequester carbon is considered. It is planned to estimate mitigation potential of these sectors, despite the fact that it is not expected to be high.

In next national communication and biennial report Kazakhstan will report policies and measures in those sectors.

Question by European Union at Tuesday, 29 September 2015

Category: Assumptions, conditions and methodologies related to the attainment of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 30 September

Title: Use of market mechanisms

Does Kazakhstan intend to use market mechanisms to achieve the targets? If yes, towhich extent and what is the associated effect on the emission levelprojections for the period up to 2020? Is use of international credits foreseenand if so, to what extent?

Answer by Kazakhstan, Tuesday, 24 November 2015

Operation of the KZ ETS since 2013 is considered as the market mechanism and undergoes elimination of gaps and distortions discovered by improving the national legislation. Now it is not possible to estimate the effect on the emission level projections till 2020. The use of International credits are not foreseen for the period up to 2020.

Question by European Union at Tuesday, 29 September 2015

Category: Assumptions, conditions and methodologies related to the attainment of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 30 September

Title: Estimation of LULUCF emissions and removals

How does Kazakhstan estimate its LULUCF emissions andremovals in its emission levels' projections over the period? What are the methodological approaches used andhow do they impact on the assessment of the progress to the target?

Answer by Kazakhstan, Tuesday, 24 November 2015

Kazakhstan did not estimate its LULUCF emissions and removals in its emission levels' projections. It is planning to elaborate the methodological approach for LULUCF scenarios and present them in the next National Communication.

Question by New Zealand at Monday, 28 September 2015

Category: Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 30 September

Title: Renewable electricity generation

New Zealand notes Kazakhstan's targets to achieve a share inelectricity generation from renewable sources of 30% by 2030 and of 50% by2050. Can Kazakhstan please provide further information on how it plans to meetthese targets? Also, what specific measures are currently in place or plannedto meet these targets?

Answer by Kazakhstan, Tuesday, 24 November 2015

These targets are indicated in the Concept of the Transition of the Republic of Kazakhstan to a Green Economy adopted by The Presidential Edict of 30 May 2013 no. 577. A share in el ectricity generation from renewable sources means by constructing solar, wind, hydropower and nuclear power plants. To the current measures we refer the Law on Promoting the Use of RES of 4 July 2009 (amended in 2013) by allocating a land plot for the construction of RES-using facilities, introducing feed-in tariffs, setting up a financial settlement centre and introducing the concept of targeted assistance for RES users who have no access to power grids in Kazakhstan's remote regions.

Question by New Zealand at Monday, 28 September 2015

Category: Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 30 September

Title: Emissions Trading Scheme

Could Kazakhstan please provide further information on howthe Kazakhstan Emissions Trading Scheme will contribute to its overall nationalgreenhouse gas emissions reduction target?

Answer by Kazakhstan, Tuesday, 24 November 2015

National ETS of Kazakhstan is in initial stage. For now CO2 price is low (about 2 USD per ton). There is a lot of uncertainty about future CO2 price. With high CO2 prices ETS will contribute considerably to national greenhouse gas emissions reduction target. The share of the ETS in Kazakhstan into the emission reduction till 2020 will be estimated according to the Third National Allocation Plan, which will be elaborated till the end of the year 2015.

Question by European Union at Thursday, 24 September 2015

Category: Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 30 September

Title: Decoupling of economic growth from GHG emissions

To what extent is economic growth decoupled from GHG emissions? Whathave been the main effects of the existing policies and measures on the emission trends? What have been the main deviations from expected results and what in your view has caused this?

Answer by Kazakhstan, Tuesday, 24 November 2015

GHG emissions in Kazakhstan grow at a 2 times slower rate than GDP. So there is relative (not absolute) decoupling in Kazakhstan. Kazakhstan only recently started to adopt policies to abate GHG emissions. For example national ETS started in 2013. In 2013 Kazakhstan entered the pilot stage of ETS. We have established enterprise level measuring and validating mechanisms for calculation of CO2 emissions from regulated companies (large energy, mining, manufacturing companies). Due to high economic growth (5-7% annually during 2010-2013) we observe slight increase in GHG emissions from regulated sector though the rate of increase has been maintained at lower levels. Other policies like feed-in tariffs were introduced also recently and we need some time in order to estimate their impact. Green Economy oncept was adopted in 2013 so Kazakhstan now is at the initial stage of its realization. Alternative energy sources (small hydro, wind, solar) have small share (less than 1% in total) and slowly penetrating the economy.

Question by Pakistan at Wednesday, 23 September 2015

Category: Assumptions, conditions and methodologies related to the attainment of its quantified economy-wide

emission reduction target

Type: Before 30 September

Title: Increasing trend of emissions versus target

Kazakhstan has shown a major decrease in quantified economy-wide emission reductions due to economic recession, whereas lately, with improvement in economic growth, the emissions have shown an increasing trend in 2012. How Kazakhstan expects to achieve the emission reduction targets of 15% below the base year by 2020 if they continue with the current trend of economic growth?

Answer by Kazakhstan, Tuesday, 24 November 2015

Last projections (with moderate economic growth rates of 3% annually) show that Kazakhstan can achieve the emissions reduction target in with measures scenario (minus 15% by 2020).

Kazakhstan started to adopt policies to abate GHG emissions. For example, national ETS started in 2013. We have established enterprise level measuring and validating mechanisms for calculation of CO2 emissions from regulated companies (large energy, mining, manufacturing companies). Other policies like feed-in tariffs for renewables were also introduced. Green Economy concept was adopted in 2013 in Kazakhstan for its further implementation.

Question by Pakistan at Wednesday, 23 September 2015

Category: All emissions and removals related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 30 September

Title: Higher than committed targets

The current projections for quantified economy-wide emission reductions (20.1% and 25.8% including LULUCF) is much higher than committed (15%) for Kazakhstan below the base year by 2020. Would it be possible for Kazakhstan to achieve a higher target of emission reduction than committed when there is potential to do so, to help world community to achieve its targets of addressing the global warming?

Answer by Kazakhstan, Tuesday, 24 November 2015

Unfortunately, the source of QEWER values 20.1% and 25.8% were not indicated, so we

cannot comment them for now. Anyway, Kazakhstan will try to achieve a higher emissions reduction (higher than 15%) on a voluntary basis and based on beneficial conditions and sufficient investments.

Question by Pakistan at Wednesday, 23 September 2015

Category: Assumptions, conditions and methodologies related to the attainment of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 30 September

Title: Important policy measures

Kazakhstan has adopted various policies and measures to reduce quantified economy-wide emission reductions. Which of these policies and measures can be attributed as the most effective in terms of reducing emissions, and which of these can be termed as efficient and effective (easier and simpler) for developing country parties to follow ?

Answer by Kazakhstan, Tuesday, 24 November 2015

Kazakhstan’s energy sector has great potential for efficiency improvement. 50% of primary energy is lost in the energy sector at transformation, distribution, or used for own use by energy sector.

In Kazakhstan, most of the existing plants have been operating for more than 30 years. The highest mitigation potential at low costs has the retirement of existing coal fired stock and replacement with new more efficient power plants. Reduction of losses of electricity and heat at transportation and distribution is the second most effective measure. According to the optimization modeling reported in the Kazakhstan’s National Communication these measures can contribute to 39.5 mln tons of CO2 equivalent emissions reduction compared to BAU scenario.

Among cost effective measures there are development of small hydropower plants, power plants with cogeneration (CHP) and with combined cycle (CCGT).

Question by China at Monday, 21 September 2015

Category: Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 30 September

Title: MRV and assessment of various P&Ms for energy sector

Many P&Ms communicated in the BR1 are aimed at reducing GHG emissions with in Kazakhstan's energy sector, including the promotion of renewable energy, the programme to

improve energy efficiency, and the KazETS, etc.. Could Kazakhstan provide further information on the MRV and assessment arrangement for respective P&Ms, including at which level the progress on achieving the targets of various P&Ms are verified and assessed respectively, do enterprises participating in the ETS also need to fulfill any commitment on cutting energy efficiency?

Answer by Kazakhstan, Tuesday, 24 November 2015

Climate change is considered as one of the key trends and challenges in 2050 in the Strategy "Kazakhstan - 2050". In the long term, in order to ensure energy security and reduce the environmental load, Kazakhstan will promote the production of electricity from renewable and alternative energy sources. By the year 2050, their combined share in total electricity production will be increased to 50%. In addition, the reduction of carbon dioxide emissions and other greenhouse gases in the production and support of alternative energy sources will focus on the introduction of market and non-market mechanisms, including a tax on carbon dioxide emissions.

At present the measures to reduce GHG emissions in Kazakhstan mainly include ETS, as well as the development of renewable energy, energy efficiency and energy conservation. During the year 2014 under the current NAP (National Allocation Plan) for 2014-2015, 1,983,922 quotas were sold amounting to 754,635,670 tenge (national currency). All the eligible enterprises whose activities result in emissions of greenhouse gases, until April 1, provide the authorized body, the Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the verified reports on inventory of greenhouse gas emissions for the preceding fiscal year. The rest of the enterprises, which are not in the KZ ETS also provide reports on GHG emissions. According to the Law "On energy saving and energy efficiency" (with alterations and amendments as of 09.29.2014), the company quota of the energy sector is subject to energy audits. Enterprises should improve energy saving and carry out activities to improve energy efficiency. According to the NAP for 2014-2015 energy companies were allocated 60% of the market for carbon allowances, which include more than 60 power companies that produce electricity and heat. The share of industrial enterprises accounted for 24% of the allowances. Monitoring of the NAP implementation includes checking the reports from the companies at the end of the each year. According to the Environmental Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Article 94-2, i. 6, the companies submit their report on emissions for the previous year which is the reporting year including the report on actually produced GHG emission units as well as on acquisition and alienation of the units. Further this information is provided to the cadaster of greenhouse gas emissions and is analyzed. For those companies that have exceeded their quota and did not purchased units on the market, the administrative measures as a fine of 5 Monthly Calculated Indexes for each extra unit are taken. Reduction commitments are monitored through the reporting system and inspections by the Committee in the field of Ecology of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Question by China at Monday, 21 September 2015

Category: Assumptions, conditions and methodologies related to the attainment of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 30 September

Title: differences between KP-CP2 target and Cancun target

Kazakhstan has committed an economy-wide emission reduction target of 15% by 2020 compared to 1990 level. Meanwhile, Kazakhstan's commitment under the KP-CP2 is 5% emission reduction during 2013 to 2020 compared to 1990 level. Could Kazakhstan provide further clarification on the differences between the above mentioned two targets in terms of the coverage of GHG emissions, emission reductions, accounting rules and their implications?

Answer by Kazakhstan, Tuesday, 24 November 2015

Kazakhstan has committed an economy-wide reduction target of 15 % by 2020 compared to 1990 as a voluntary commitment which was submitted in 2010 and included into the Copenhagen Accord. The commitment under the KP of 5 % is legally bounded as the Government of Kazakhstan provided the notification dated 23 March 2000 that, in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 2(g), of the Convention, Kazakhstan intended to be bound by Article 4, paragraph 2(a) and 2(b), of the Convention. According to the document FCCC/CP/2001/13/Add.4, section V.C, after the ratification of the Kyoto Protocol in 2009, Kazakhstan became a Party included in Annex I for the purposes of the Kyoto Protocol in accordance with Article 1, paragraph 7, of the Kyoto Protocol, while remaining a Party not included in Annex I for the purposes of the Convention. Both targets cover all GHG emissions. The difference between two targets in emission reductio ns consists on application of the methodology proposed by the UNFCCC Secretariat (FCCC/TP/2012/3/Rev/1) to transform pledges in Copenhagen Accord to QELRO for the 2nd commitment period of the KP as well as the results and implications of negotiations where Kazakhstan attempted to join the KP for the 1st commitment period. However, as the entry into force of the KP2 is very uncertain, the strategic documents of the economic development of Kazakhstan integrate the voluntary reduction target minus 15% compared to 1990 level by 2020. This could be considered as the raise of national ambition for the pre-2020 period compared to the KP2 target.

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