

Can Kazakhstan transition to a greener economy?

It's no secret that Kazakhstan has a long way to go in transitioning to a greener economy. With its energy and GDP historically largely sourced from fossil fuels - predominately oil, coal and natural gas - it faces an uphill battle in carrying out a green transition.

Does Kazakhstan have a green future?

Kazakhstan pledged to bring its share of renewable energy to 3% in 2020, 10% by 2030 and have half of its energy coming from green sources by 2050. The country's vast windy steppes and 3,000 hours of annual sunlight offer a lot of green potential to tap into.

What is Kazakhstan's climate and Development Report?

The Kazakhstan Country Climate and Development Report explores how climate action, in line with the country's goal of achieving net zero emissions by 2060, interacts with its growth and development path and contributes to achieving the country's development objective of economic diversification.

Does Kazakhstan need a deep decarbonization?

The report calls for a deep decarbonization of the energy sector, which is responsible for over 80% of the country's carbon emissions due to Kazakhstan's near-complete dependence on fossil fuels, particularly coal for heating and power, and oil and gas for export revenues.

How can Kazakhstan achieve its development objectives?

It also emphasizes the need for a people-centered transition out of coal as well as climate-smart agriculture and careful management of water resources. It identifies ways in which Kazakhstan can achieve its development objectives while transitioning to a greener, more resilient, and inclusive development pathway.

How big is Kazakhstan's solar industry?

Take its burgeoning solar industry. In the five years to 2021, Kazakhstan's solar capacity expanded by 2,700 MW, a leap from a total of 55.5 MW in 2015 - placing it in the top 30 countries in the world for renewable energy investment. Despite its small size at present, there's the potential to go much bigger.

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Are Kazakhstan's plans for a greener future at risk? A major recent government restructure could present obstacles as well as opportunities for Kazakhstan's transition to a green economy, writes Saule Ospanova.

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resources and established industrial infrastructure. This partnership is a testament to Kazakhstan's commitment to sustainable development and diversification of its economy," he said. Beretta highlighted the environmental and economic benefits of the initiative.

Historically, Kazakhstan's economy has heavily relied on fossil fuels, including oil, gas, and coal. Yet, our strategies and actions aimed at promoting a low-carbon, green transition provide valuable insights into how to balance sustainable practices with ...

According to the Kazakhstan Country Climate and Development Report (CCDR), transitioning to a more sustainable economy can open up three potentially important areas of opportunity for Kazakhstan: (1) energy efficiency and clean energy production (2) extraction of minerals critical for the low carbon transition globally; and (3) greater ...

Now, in our new publication, Kazakhstan: the fiscal implications of worldwide transition to a greener global economy, we analyse several scenarios for Kazakhstan, a middle-income economy...

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**KAZAKHSTAN'S TRANSITION TO A GREEN ECONOMY: A STOCKTAKING STUDY** Chapter 4 looks at the key national and international actors who play a role in advancing Green Economy in Kazakhstan. The main agencies and institutions reviewed include government agencies, civil society, and international stakeholders (see table 2 and 3).

Wilder Alejandro Sanchez writes in his article that Kazakhstan aims to become carbon-neutral by 2060, Nur-Sultan hopes that new institutions and policies will facilitate the country's green energy transition away from hydrocarbons toward renewable energy sources.

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