



**UNITED
NATIONS**



**Framework Convention
on Climate Change**

Distr.
GENERAL

FCCC/CP/2008/5
25 November 2008

Original: ENGLISH

CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

Fourteenth session

Poznan, 1–12 December 2008

Item 7 of the supplementary provisional agenda

**Information on voluntary quantitative commitments for Kazakhstan
for the period of 2008–2012**

**Letter dated 3 November 2008 from Kazakhstan addressed to the Executive
Secretary of the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on
Climate Change on information on voluntary quantitative commitments for
Kazakhstan for the period 2008–2012**

A request has been received by the secretariat from the Government of Kazakhstan to include this item in the provisional agenda for the fourteenth session of the Conference of the Parties (COP). The COP will be invited to consider this item through a plenary discussion on the basis of further elaboration by Kazakhstan of the scope and content of its proposal.

Information for the Parties of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change at the Fourteenth Conference of Parties

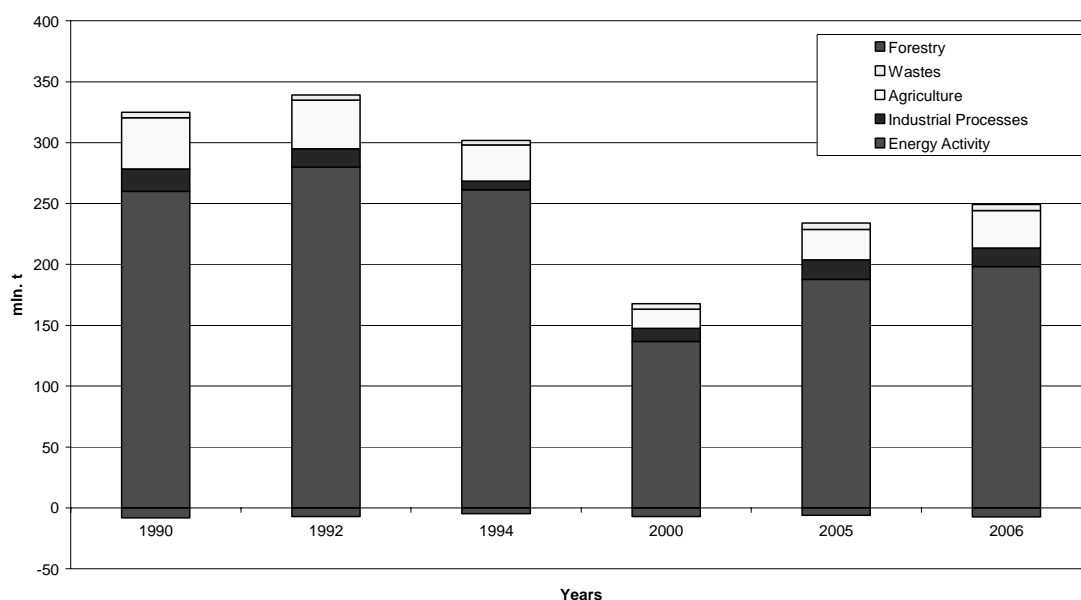
The Republic of Kazakhstan ratified the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change on May 1995, and signed the Kyoto Protocol on March 12, 1999. On March 23, 2000 Kazakhstan sent notification to the Depository on its intention to undertake voluntary quantitative commitments in accordance with Article 4.2.g. In this respect the issue was discussed on the Seventh Conference of the Parties in Marrakech and decision was taken related to status of the Republic of Kazakhstan in frames of the Convention and the Protocol (Document FCCC/CP/2001/13/Add.4). In 2006 at COP 12 in Nairobi the 1992 base year for Kazakhstan was adopted by Conclusion (FCCC/CP/2006/L.2).

Total national GHG emissions in 2006 amounted to 249.4 mln. tons of CO₂ equivalent. Sectors and their shares are shown below:

- “Energy production”- 198,2 mln.t. CO₂ equ (79,5%);
- “Industry”-15,3 mln.t. CO₂ equ (6,1%);
- “Agriculture”- 30,8 mln.t. CO₂ equ (12,3%);
- “Wastes” - 5,1 mln.t. CO₂ equ (2,0%)

Absorption of CO₂ by the category “Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry” amounted to 7,5 mln. tons CO₂ equ, that resulted the net emissions in 2006 as 241,9 mln tons of CO₂ equivalent.

Structures and volumes of GHG Reductions



Emissions reduction until 2000, shown on the diagram, were mainly due to the economic breakdown, peculiar to most of the countries with economies in transition. It is necessary to keep in mind that heat and electricity production capacities were kept in working conditions and with

stabilization of the economy they were put into operation to ensure economic growth and the fuel consumption structure was almost the same as in base year. Since 2000 till present GHG emissions start growing.

The forecast of macroeconomic indicators for development of Kazakhstan under the base scenario has been formed directly based on the following official documents: Strategic Plan up to 2010, Scheme of Development and Disposal of Productive Forces up to 2015, Indicative Plan of Social and Economic Development of Kazakhstan for 2003 – 2005 and other state and government programs and projects.

Situational scenarios of the economy development were simulated based on the economical policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan for medium term period, which envisages the decision of tasks on achieving a sustainable development of the country.

Macroeconomic forecasts include three scenarios of the economy development: base scenario (otherwise: base variant), a scenario identified at keeping a GDP growth rate for 1999 – 2002 (otherwise: realistic variant) and a scenario identified in case of an industrial and innovative policy realization in the country (otherwise: optimistic variant).

The research of the Kazakhstan's economy resulted that a macroeconomic stabilization has been achieved within 1994-1998 and since 1999 – 2006 an obvious economic growth has been observed. Following the 2003-2015 forecast period under the base variant it is expected that a real GDP growth rate will be increased in average to 8% per year, under the realistic variant – to 9% and under the optimistic variant – to 10%.

Greenhouse gas emission scenarios up to 2015 have been simulated on the basis of macroeconomic development forecasts including plans and programs on economic sectors. Special attention was paid to the energy sector taking into account a technical and equipment renewal, modernization and input of new energy capacities envisaged in the Strategy of energy sector development and Program on power development of Kazakhstan up to 2030. The analysis has been made by using both national models for assessing macroeconomic development and greenhouse gas emissions, and common models: ENPEP/MARKAL.

According to all forecasts by 2010, that is the middle of the first commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol, CO₂ emissions will be about 100 %, 110,0 % and 130 % relative to the base year emission level.

PROPOSAL FOR UNFCCC PARTIES' ATTENTION.

To take into account the information prepared by the Republic of Kazakhstan for the Parties of the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol:

- On voluntary reduction commitments of 100% level of the base year emissions each year within 2008-2012 period in accordance with the last GHG Inventory (2006).
