

## Kazakhstan energy efficiency

Surveys to specifically track energy efficiency in the industry sector have not ...

There is significant potential for energy efficiency in buildings in Kazakhstan. ...

Kazakhstan's significant overall energy surplus has remained stable over the ...

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The Republic of Kazakhstan is the largest of the former Soviet Republics in Central Asia, as well as the region's largest energy producer. It is bordered in the north by the Russian Federation (hereafter, "Russia"), in the east by the People's Republic of China (hereafter, "China"), in the south by Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan, and in the west by Turkmenistan and the Caspian Sea. The country has a land area of 2717300square kilometres (km<sup>2</sup>), a coastline of 1894kilometres (km) on the Caspian Sea, and a population of 18.7million.

The oil and gas industries and related sectors accounted for 17% of gross domestic product (GDP) in 2020. Oil provides most of the country's export earnings and serves as the main source of government revenue.

Oil accounted for over 50% of Kazakhstan's domestic energy production in 2020. Its second main source of energy production is coal, which accounted for 28%, followed by natural gas (17%).

Kazakhstan's significant overall energy surplus has remained stable over the last two decades, averaging 230% of the energy supply needed to cover domestic demand. This has allowed Kazakhstan to be a large net exporter of fossil fuels, particularly oil.

Almost one-third of total final energy consumption (TFC) in 2020 was covered by oil (31%), followed by coal (22%), while heat, natural gas and electricity each accounted for around 15%. The residential sector consumed 33% of TFC in 2020, surpassing industry (32%) that year as the largest consuming sector. Transport accounted for 18%, while the remainder (16%) was consumed by services and other sectors.

The 2013 Concept for the Transition to a Green Economy (Green Economy Concept) calls for the country to generate 50% of its electricity by 2050 from "alternative or renewable" sources, which could include nuclear. It also calls for a 15% reduction in carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions in electricity production by 2030, and a 40% reduction by 2050. It envisions achieving these targets by, among other actions, phasing out ageing infrastructure, particularly in the power sector, increasing the use of renewables and alternatives to coal and oil, and promoting energy efficiency. In 2020, the government adopted an Action Plan for implementing the Green Economy Concept.

In 2014, the government approved the Concept for the Development of the Fuel and Energy Complex until 2030, and in June 2020 introduced an amended version of this document. The update provides an overview of the various energy subsectors, including the main issues and broad outlines regarding the government's plans to address them.

The collection, validation and dissemination of official statistics are the responsibility of the Bureau of National Statistics (BNS). Since 2015, the BNS increasingly has produced data following relevant international methodologies and standards. The Master Plan for Development of the National Statistical System of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2017-2025 defines priorities for energy statistics.

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