

Kazakhstan



Trilemma Rank
42

Trilemma Score
70.3

Balance Grade
ABD

Kazakhstan's Trilemma performance over time shows an improvement in Energy Security, placing it in the top 20 performers in this dimension in 2020. It has maintained a stable Energy Equity performance though it ranks low on Sustainability despite efforts to control GHG emissions with room to improve its energy efficiency and decarbonisation of the electricity system. Kazakhstan's balance grade is ABD and its global ranking is 42.

Population
18.0 (millions)

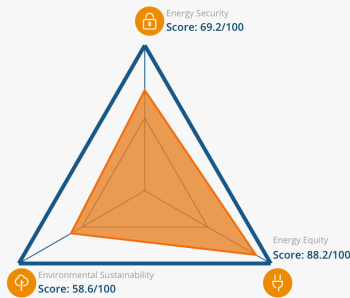
GDP Per Capita
9,813 (PPP US\$)

GDP Growth
4.1 (annual %)

Land Area
2,699.7 (thousand sq. km)

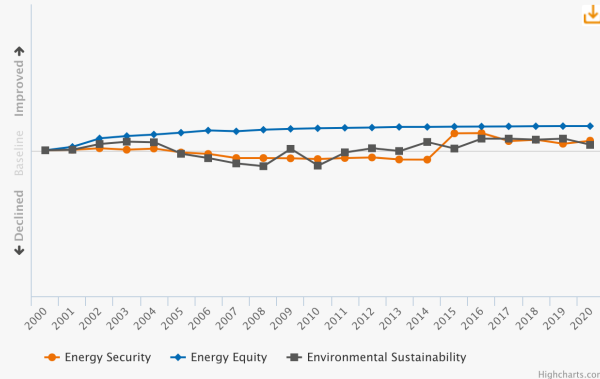
Industrial Sector
33.5 (% of GDP)

Balance



Historical Trilemma Scores

Trend lines track the country's performance in each dimension, beginning with a baseline of 100 in the year of 2000



Trends and Outlook

Kazakhstan, where renewable energy penetration remains low, plans to introduce an Environmental Code in 2020 to harmonise legislation with OECD standards and improve its performance on the environment and attract new investment. The key points of the code are:

- A gradual transition from sanitation to environmental standards adopted and used in EU and OECD countries, based on a balance between the environmental component and technical and economic feasibility.
- The reduction and optimisation of the scalable parameters to manage pollutants that pose a risk to human health and/or the environment.
- Prioritise compensation for environmental damage in kind.

The oil and gas industry remains the main driver of the country's economy. In 2019, despite major overhauls at major projects, oil production reached 90.5 million tonnes with a target of 90 million tonnes set for 2020. However, because of volatile oil prices and a weaker global economy due to COVID-19, the target for 2020 has been revised down to 86 million tonnes.

The government wants to extract higher value from its hydrocarbon reserves and wants to attract investments into the development of the petrochemicals industry. In December 2019, it introduced amendments to the law governing the oil and gas sector to establish a mechanism for pricing commercial gas to industrial consumers using gas as a raw material for the production of petrochemical products.

In 2019, the electricity sector generated 106.0 billion kWh of electricity. At the same time, electricity consumption amounted to 105.1 billion kWh, which shows that the country's economy needs in electricity are fully covered.

The main objectives of the Development Strategy 2050 for the energy sector are: enhancing energy efficiency, increasing the share of renewables in the energy mix, reducing GHG emissions; and securing foreign investment. The renewable energy market has grown rapidly with 2.4 billion kWh of green energy generated in 2019, a 77.8% increase over 2018. By the end of 2020, RES generation will be around 3.15 billion kWh.

Kazakhstan plans to retain its leading position as a producer of uranium. In 2019, it produced 2,2761 mt of uranium, in line with the planned targets. The goal is to increase the gross added value of the nuclear industry by developing all major segments of the nuclear fuel cycle. In 2020, a plant for nuclear reactor fuel assembly production is due to be commissioned.

The closure of land borders in response to COVID-19 restricted the movement of equipment and staff movements, leading to delays in work on several energy projects with a negative impact on trade flows.

Key metrics

Metrics are determined relative to other countries, with a full bar representing a score of 100.

