Kazakhstan

Trilemma Rank
#59

Trilemma Score
66.6

Balance Grade
BBC

Kazakhstan ranks above average in the global Trilemma at 59, showing particularly strong Equity performance. This is due to low natural gas and electricity prices and high access to electricity. Security has dipped slightly since 2010 due to reductions in energy storage. Sustainability has dramatically improved as GHG emissions trends and air quality have improved. Overall, Kazakhstan achieves a balance score of BBC.

Population
18.0 (millions)

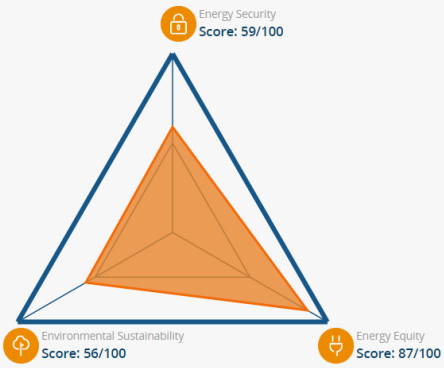
Land Area
2,699.7 (thousand sq. km)

GDP Per Capita
26,491 (PPP US$)

Industrial Sector
32.2 (% of GDP)

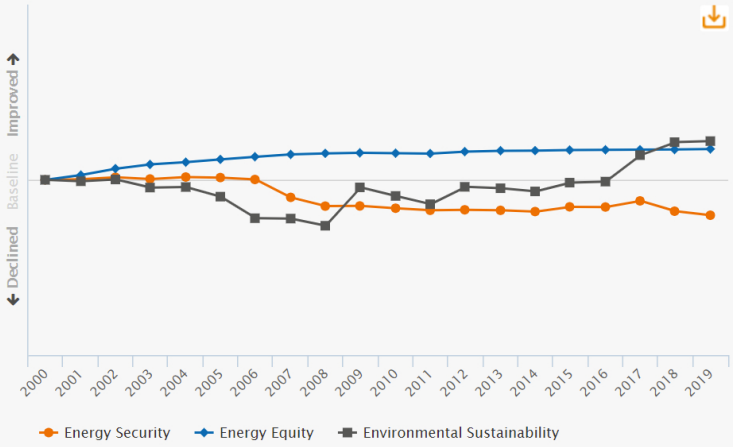
GDP Growth
4.1 (annual %)

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

The Development Strategy of Kazakhstan focuses on the fuel and energy sector of the country and has been developed for the period until 2030 (announced in 1997) and 2050 (announced in 2012). The strategic documents for Kazakhstan's energy sector are the Concept for the Transition of the Republic of Kazakhstan to Green Economy (adopted in 2013). The Concept for the Development of the Fuel and Energy Complex of the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2030 (adopted in 2014). Kazakhstan ratified the Paris Agreement in November 2016.

The Development Strategy 2050 identifies the main objectives for the energy sector, such as enhancing the energy efficiency, increasing the share of renewable sources in the energy mix, reducing GHG emissions and attracting foreign investment. In line with its objective to generate half its energy from renewables by 2050, the Government held in 2018 the first renewable energy auctions aimed at selecting the most effective projects and setting competitive market prices. To stay on track with its commitment to reduce GHG emissions, Kazakhstan has launched an online platform for monitoring, reporting and verifying emission sources and levels. This will allow the major emitters to transmit and record data, as well as trade online

Recent policy developments in Kazakhstan include: clear and comprehensive energy-saving programmes to reduce the energy intensity of industry (a 25% reduction by 2020 compared to 2008); supporting the development and inclusion of available renewable energy sources (RES) into the energy mix; and plans and programmes to facilitate the modernisation of existing power generation, power grids and oil refining installations. The electric power market, complementing the electricity market, began operations in 2019.

Key metrics

Metrics are determined relative to other countries, with the top performer receiving a full bar.

	2019 Performance	Trend 2010-19
Energy security		
Import dependence		▶
Diversity of electricity generation		▲
Energy storage		▼
Energy equity		
Access to electricity		▲
Electricity prices		▲
Gasoline and diesel prices		▶
Environmental sustainability		
Final energy intensity		▲
Low carbon electricity generation		▲
CO2 emissions per capita		▼
Country context		
Macroeconomic stability		▲
Effectiveness of government		▲
Innovation capability		▼