
From “Brown” to “Green”: experience of the Kyrgyz Republic

Almaz Sazbakov, Ministry of economy of the Kyrgyz Republic

Durban, 21-23 May 2014

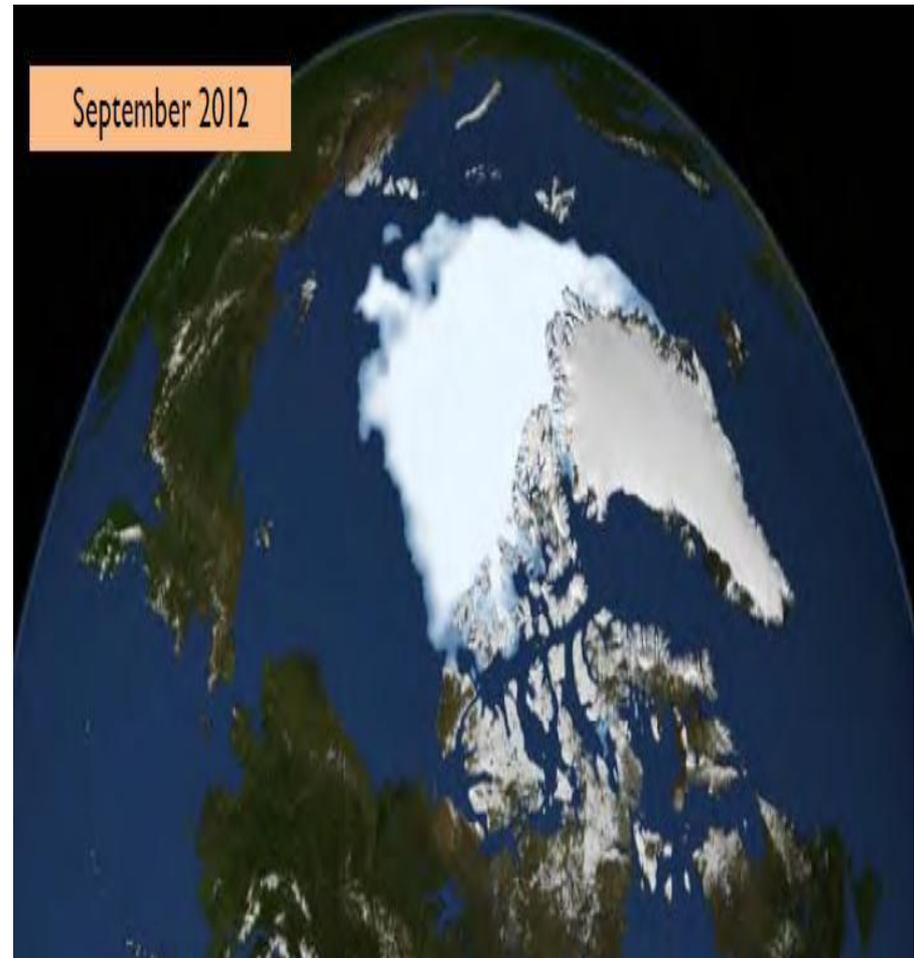
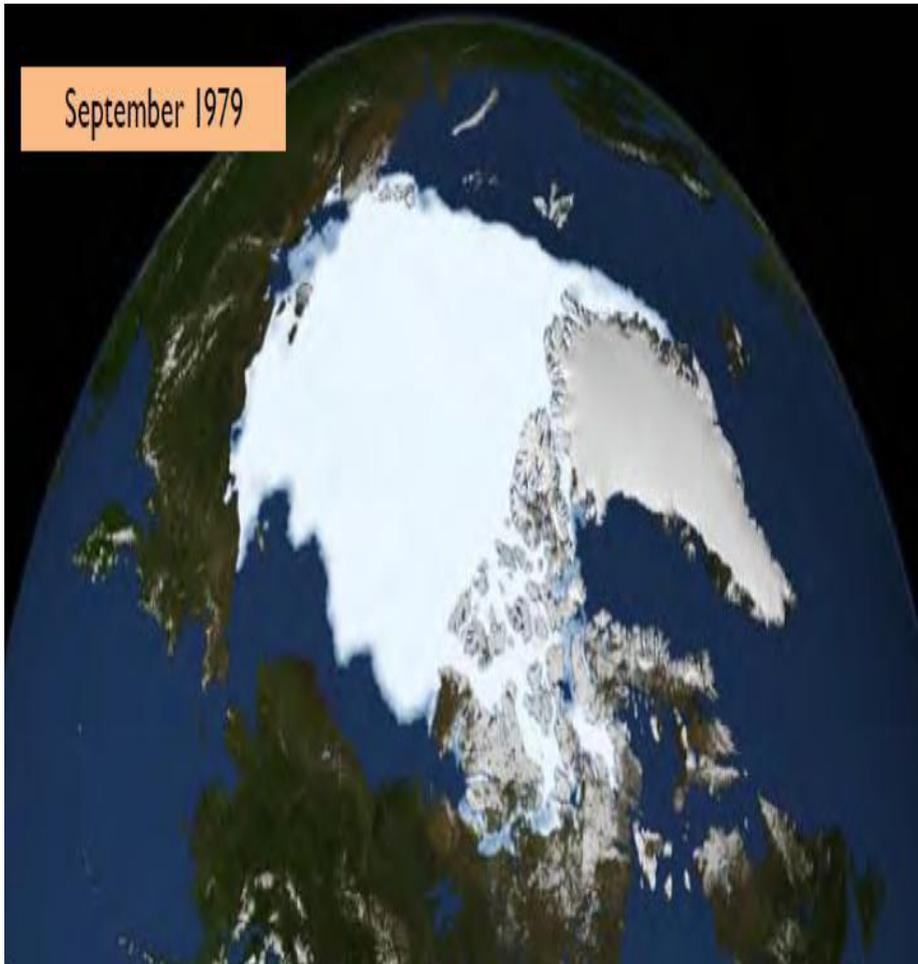


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Its importance on countermeasures followed by
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- 3** Policy measures of the Kyrgyz Republic

ISSUES OF GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE

Dwindling Arctic Sea Ice



ISSUES OF GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE

Ice Melting

1993



2000



ISSUES OF GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE

Rising Sea Level

Global sea level rose
about 6.7 inches
in the last century



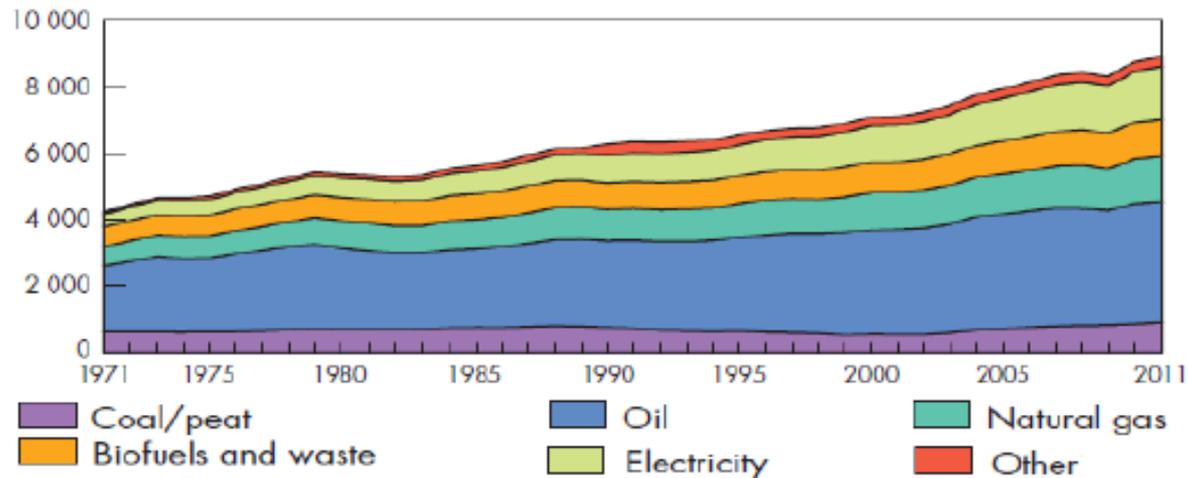
CAUSES OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Industrial pollution

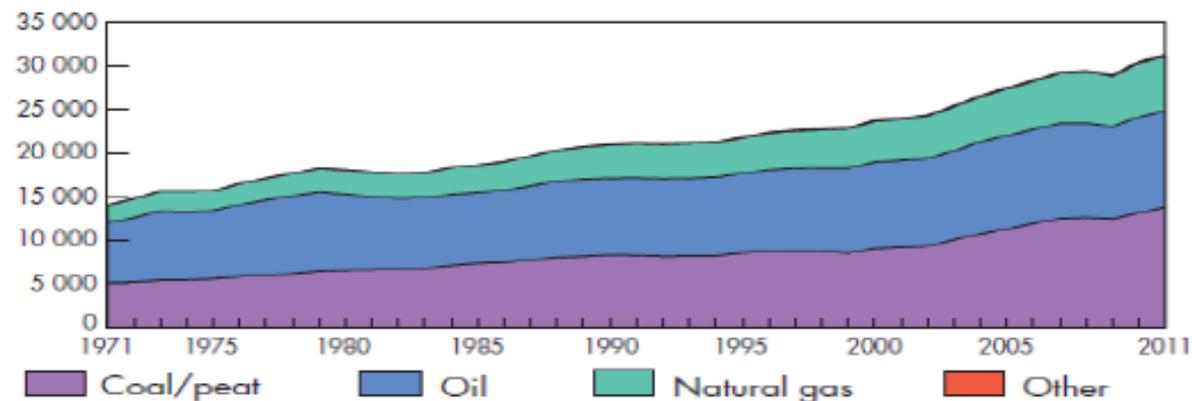


CAUSES OF CLIMATE CHANGE

World total final consumption from 1971 to 2011
by fuel (Mtoe)



World CO₂ emissions from 1971 to 2011
by fuel (Mt of CO₂)

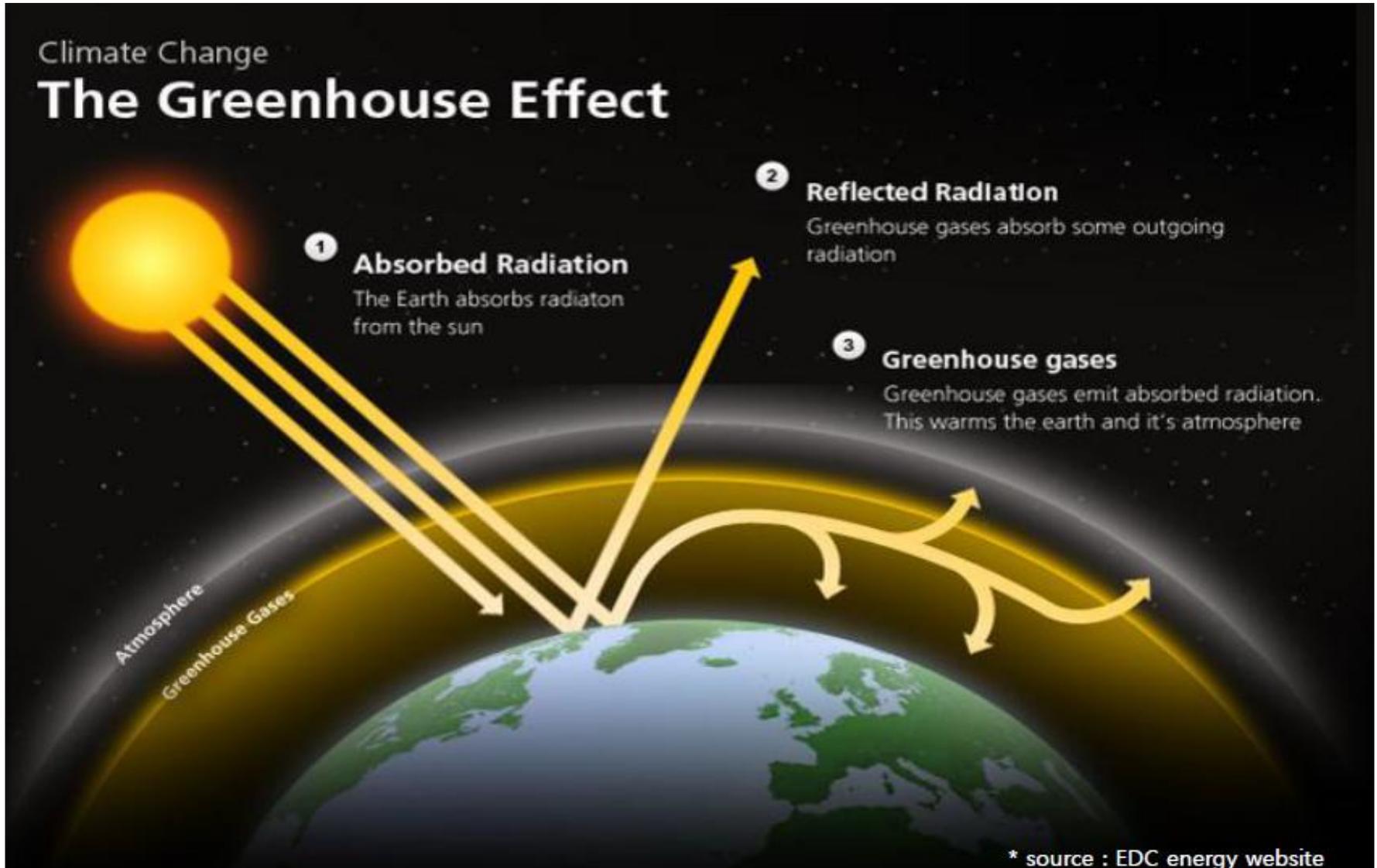


* source : 2013 key World Energy Strategy, IEA

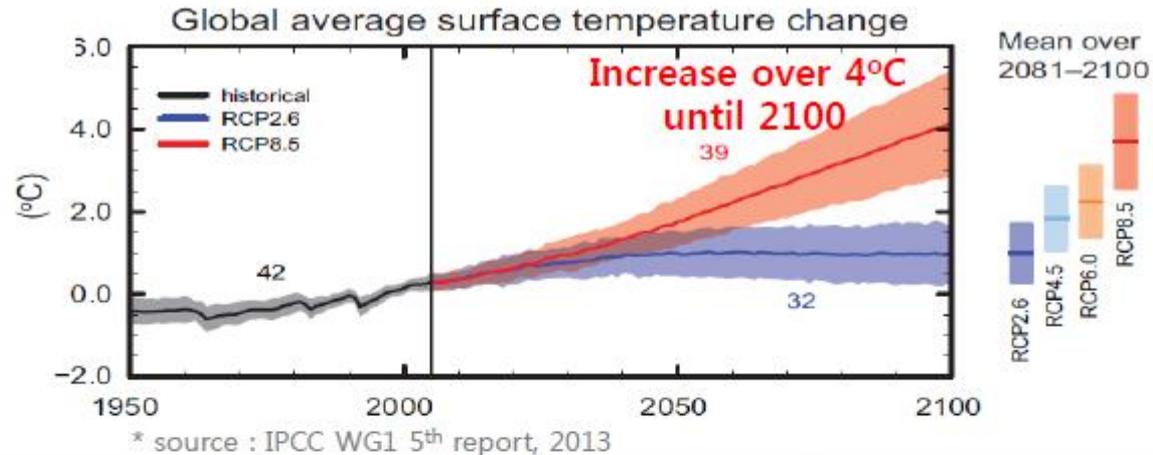
CAUSES OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Climate Change

The Greenhouse Effect



WHAT WILL HAPPEN?



2°C

- Water Shortage for 0.4~1.7 billion people
- Increasing risk of flood and heavy rainfall
- Extinction of amphibians, chlorosis of coral, diversity change of plant species.



4°C

- Water Shortage for 1~2 billion people
- Risk of flood for 3 million people
- Extinction of most corals
- Extinction risk of 20~30% species



6°C

- Water Shortage for 1.1~3.2 billion people
- Risk of flood for 15 million people
- Extinction of most species existing in Earth



* source : IPCC WG2 4th Report, 2007

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PROGRESS OF INTERNATIONAL POLICY

UNFCCC

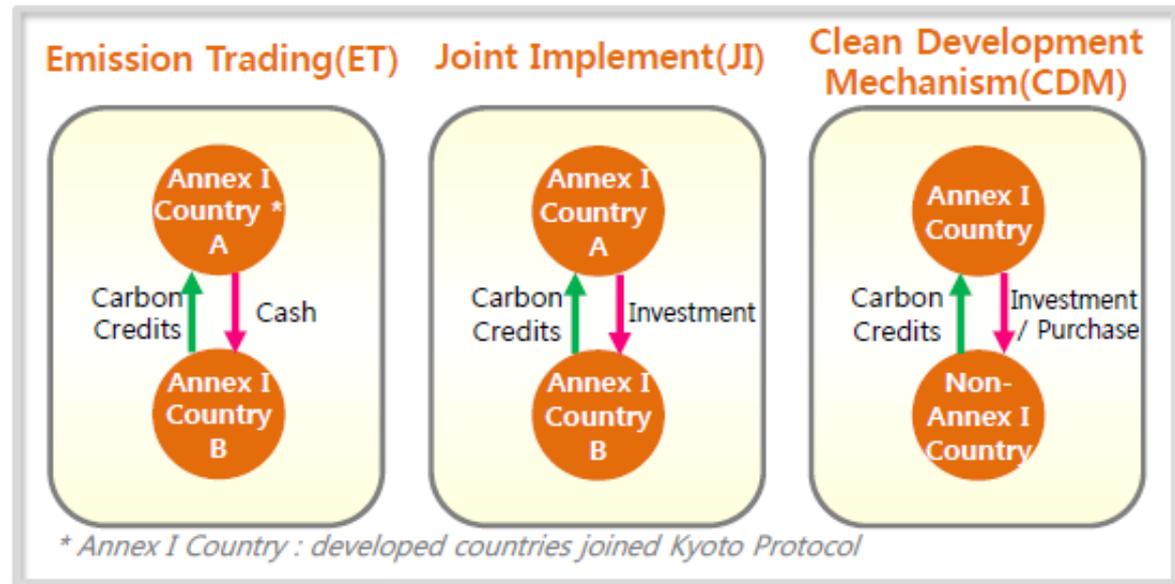
(June 1992)

- *First steps* to a safer future (Rio Brazil)

The ultimate objective of this Convention and any related legal instruments that the Conference of the Parties may adopt is to achieve, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Convention, the stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system.

Kyoto Protocol
Dec 1997

- Sets binding emission reduction targets for developed countries
→ *Average 5.2% reduction* over 2008 to 2012 compared to 1990
- Six GH Gases : CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, HFCs, PFCs, SF₆
- It entered into force on 16 February 2005
- 3 ways to minimize the GHG reduction cost *by Market mechanism*



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Bali Road Map

Dec 2007

- Developed & Developing countries all agreed for the participation in construction post-2012 system
 - Developed countries
 - : additional negotiation for reduction to 2009
 - Developing countries
 - : Specifying adoptable actions for reduction by countries.

Cancun Agreements

Nov 2010

- hold the increasing of global average temperature **below 2 °C above preindustrial levels**
- Agreement on **foundation of GCF(Green Climate Fund)** in order to induce Developing countries' participation in climate change actions
 - Funding Target : 100 billion dollars a year by 2020

TREND OF POLICIES BY COUNTRIES



- Suggestion of higher goal for reduction than the other Developed countries.
(20% more reduction until 2020 compared to 1990)
- Implementation EU ETS by stage
 - 1st step('05~'07), 2nd step('08~'12), 3rd step('13~'20)
 - To participant 12 thousands companies & target for 45% of EU's CO₂ emissions



- No obligation for reduction owing to disagreement to Kyoto Protocol
- Targeting to reduce 17% emissions until 2020 compared to 2005
- Emission trading in force by regional unit



- 4th largest emission country in the world
- Reduction 25% emissions until 2020 compared to 1990
- No obligation to allocate emission rights in consideration economic influence
(putting off introduction emission trading system)
 - but, implementation voluntary emission trading ('05~) in Environmental Office



- 1st amount of emissions in the world, Having difficulties in emission reducing absolutely
by their industrial structure
- Suggestion of goal for reduction in 40~45% emissions per GDP by 2020 compared to 2005.
- Started emission trading system in 7 regions from 2013 & Plans to expand to all the country by 2015

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Policy Measures of the Kyrgyz Republic

KYRGYZSTAN AT A GLANCE

- TOTAL AREA 198,500 sq. km
- MAXIMAL ALTITUDE 7,439 meters
- THE CLIMATE + 25 to + 35(July),
-4 to - 16(January)
- POPULATION 5,5 million
- LANGUAGES Kyrgyz, Russian
- CAPITAL Bishkek

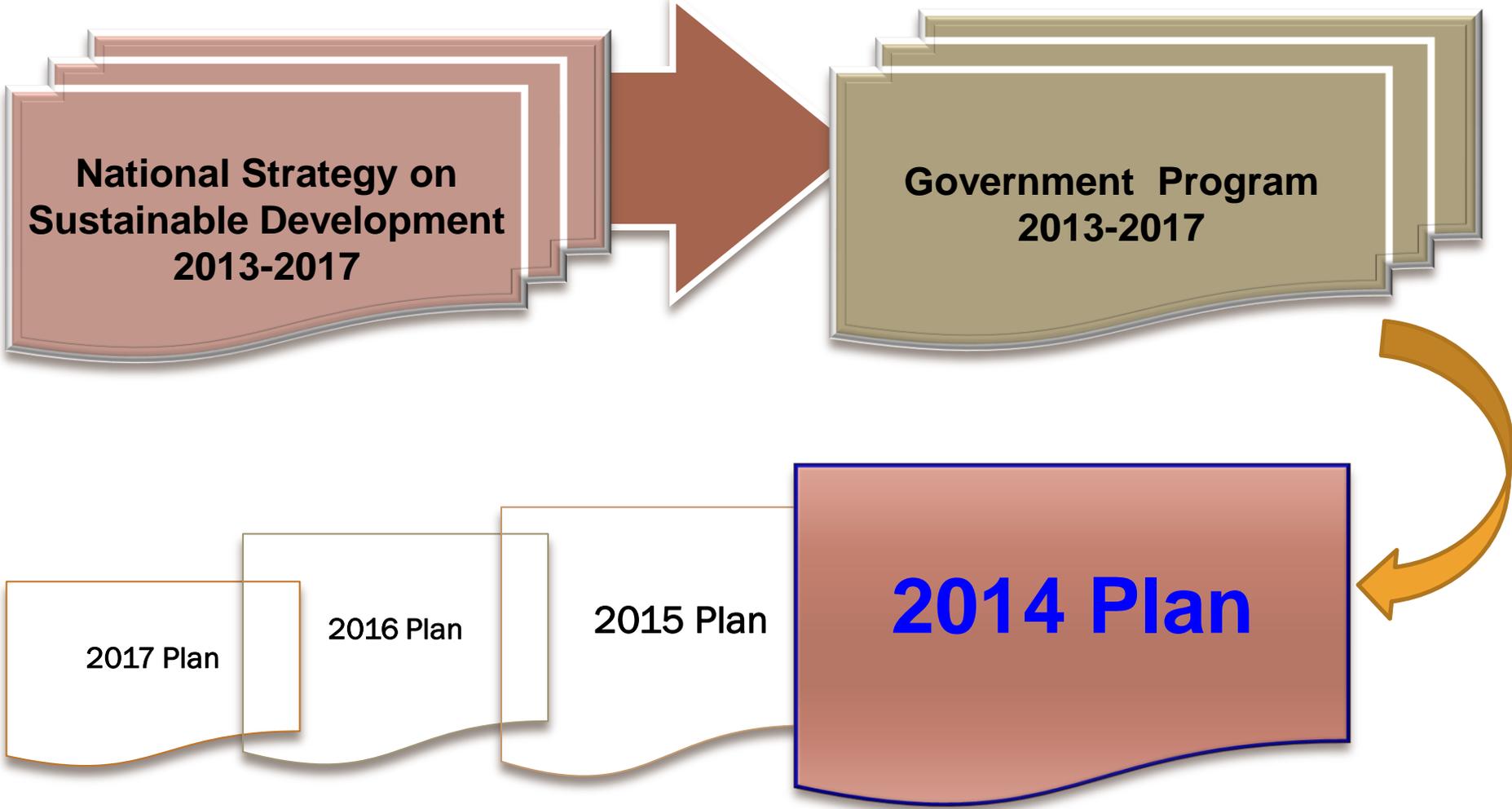
KYRGYZSTAN AT A GLANCE



KYRGYZSTAN AT A GLANCE



POLICY MEASURES OF KYRGYZSTAN

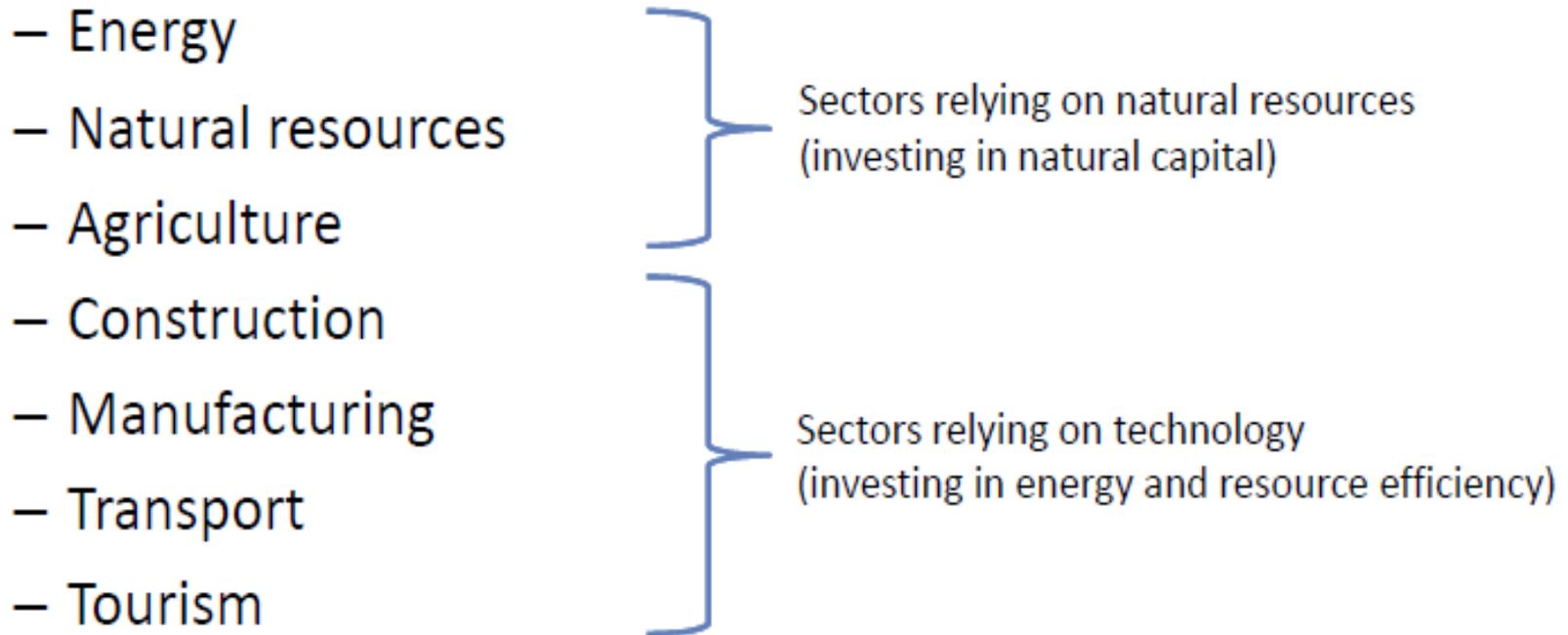


ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN

- ✘ Different from “Planned economy” of socialist countries
- ✘ A combination of government-led economic development and private efforts based on market economy
- ✘ Focuses on scarce capital resources allocation for production of goods and services which will lead to “self-sufficient” economy
- ✘ Flexible implementation of the Plan adapting to constantly changing world and domestic economic environment

KEY SECTORS FOR A GREEN ECONOMY TRANSFORMATION

Using an integrated policymaking approach, the government identified following sectors as priority areas for introduction of green innovations



KEY SECTORS FOR A GREEN ECONOMY TRANSFORMATION: ENERGY

- ✘ Considerable water resources, little fossil fuels
- ✘ Good potential for the use of unconventional renewable resources (e.g., solar heat water)

Challenges:

- Reduce energy demand through enhanced energy efficiency
- Increase energy supply

KEY SECTORS FOR A GREEN ECONOMY TRANSFORMATION: ENERGY

Sustainable Energy System



KEY SECTORS FOR A GREEN ECONOMY TRANSFORMATION: **AGRICULTURE**

- ✘ One of the key sectors contributing to GDP and employment
- ✘ Requires considerable amounts of water and could expand further

Challenges:

- Despite high water consumption (up to 90% of total freshwater withdrawals), crop yield remains generally low.
- Key factors include soil erosion, irrational use of fertilizers, inefficient irrigation systems, poor crop rotation and low efficiency.

KEY SECTORS FOR A GREEN ECONOMY TRANSFORMATION: **TRANSPORT**

- ✘ Heavily relying on road transport, but infrastructure is deteriorating
- ✘ Considerable funding is required to implement existing plans

Challenges:

- The deterioration of the domestic road network represents an obstacle to economic development, is also due to extreme natural events (i.e. floods and landslides)
- High CO₂ emissions by transport

KEY SECTORS FOR A GREEN ECONOMY TRANSFORMATION: **TRANSPORT**

Strategy for Greening Transport



Avoid unnecessary vehicle kilometers



Shift to the lowest-emitting modes

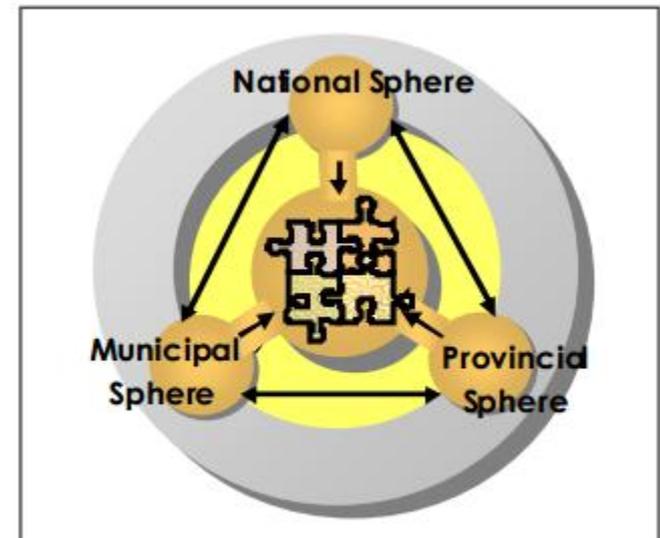


Improve vehicle/fuel technology towards cleaner and more efficient options

HARMONIZING PROGRAMS AT NATIONAL AND MUNICIPAL LEVELS

When we speak of harmonizing we are referring to a process by which the various organs of government

- become focused and decisive;
- develop and implement consistent strategies and programs;
- ensure that their plans reflect a shared vision by all key role players and stakeholders.



HARMONIZING PROGRAMS AT NATIONAL AND MUNICIPAL LEVELS

What we do to harmonize the performance of the government?

- Set guidelines for developing strategic plans of regions and state bodies;
- Organize constant trainings and seminars;
- Establish a special institution which reviews and provide recommendations for all strategic documents initiated by government bodies;

Thank you

