Emission Trading in context of Green Economy in Kazakhstan

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Abstract - Transition to Green Economy is a part of political course followed by Kazakhstan since 2013, including implementation of Emission Trading Scheme (ETS), introduction of renewables into energy balance, energy efficiency measures (Expo "Future Energy", 2017). Green economy development is considered as result of its innovative industrialization according to world trends. The Green Concept covers three periods (2020/2030/2050) with a goal on decreasing of the greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions 15% by 2030 towards 2012 and 40% by 2050.

The aim is to update the ETS status in Kazakhstan specifically addressing the Marginal abatement cost curves approach and to analyze first quantitative suggestions for an ETS cap path in context of achieving the national goal to reduce GHG emissions for Green Growth. The analysis shown that ETS reduction obligations influence the overall efficiency of total abatement measures to be conducted in Kazakhstan. As a result, the further implementation of improved ETS will make a significant contribution to achieve the national target of Green Growth. The abatement options costing up to 143 euro per ton amounts to nearly 87 million tons of CO_2 eq. ,93.9 percent of which belong to the ETS. Transition to green economy by 2050 will increase employment of more than 450.000 jobs. The four key steps are recommended for Green Growth in Kazakhstan, including: strong political leadership; active government intervention; active public participation and mobilization of global and local partnership and investments.

Keywords: Emission trading, green economy, climate change

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