







Coal Phase-out and Gas Infrastructure Expansion 2030 Roadmap and Action Plan for Just Transition

Strategy to achieve Carbon Neutrality of the Republic of Kazakhstan by 2060. Focus on Karaganda region

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PARTNERSHIP FOR ACTION ON GREEN ECONOMY





PAGE Kazakhstan Timeline: 2019 - 2024

2020-2021 - Supported Low Carbon Development Strategy

2022 – Supported MNE in adapting the Carbon Neutrality Strategy (adopted Feb 23)

2022 - CBAM impact assessment for Kazakhstan

2022 – 2023 – Study on the social impact of the coal phase transition and technological alternatives (such as gasification, RE, etc.)

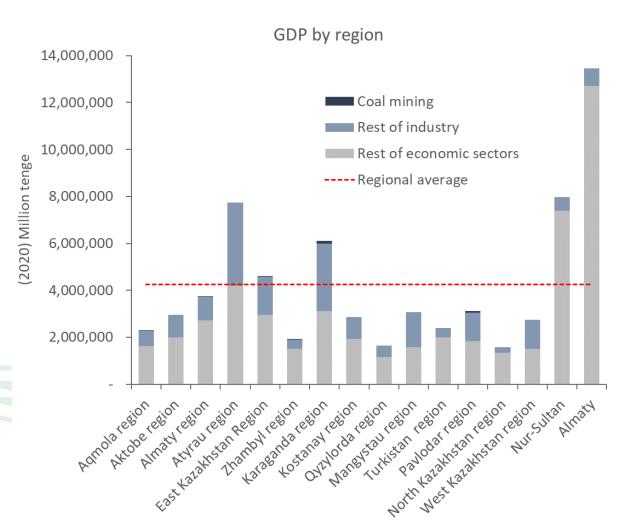
- Pilot project in Ekibastuz (Pavlodar region)
- Action plan development



KARAGANDA REGION: MACROECONOMY



2020 Coal Mining Contribution to GDP



- Coal GDP contribution 1.7% for Karaganda
- Karaganda region has GDP higher than average
- GDP per capita is
 4.43 Million (2020)
 higher than
 average

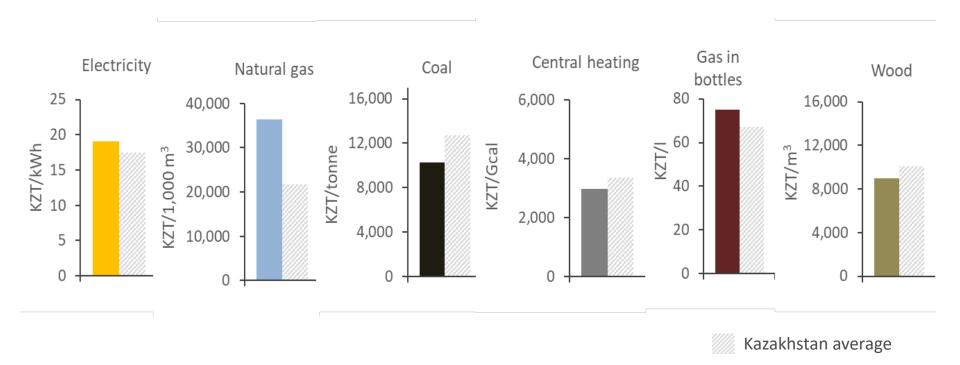
^{*}Based on data from the Bureau of National Statistics of Kazakhstan



ENERGY TARIFFS FOR HOUSEHOLDS



2021 residential energy tariffs



- Lowest prices for coal and highest prices for the natural gas
- Coal used in power and heat generation plants
- => Central heating at one of the lowest price in Kazakhstan

^{*} Official energy tariffs including distribution price for a regular household from utilities (i.e., electric power, central heating, natural gas), as well as average prices for coal, propane and wood recorded in the region in 2021.



TYPICAL ENERGY CONSUMERS

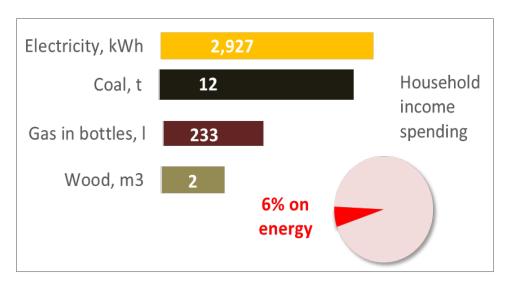


Average consumption per year

Typical urban household

Electricity, kWh Heating, Gcal 13.7 Household income spending 2% on energy

Typical rural household



- Cities multi-apartment buildings with central heating
- Rural areas coal for heating and gas for cooking
- Energy burden in rural area is higher

^{*}Based on data from the Bureau of National Statistics of Kazakhstan, Incomes and Energy expenses 2018-2021



COAL-TO-GAS TRANSITION: KEY FINDINGS AND RISKS



Financial Losses and Gas Shortage Under Existing Regulation

- National Gas Operator facing financial losses from the domestic market
 - ✓ Around 550 billion TKZ (over 1 billion USD) per year till 2030
- Risk of natural gas shortage in Kazakhstan due to:
 - ✓ Low price of gas
 - ✓ Re-injection will double (i.e. 47% of all gas produced).



COAL-TO-GAS TRANSITION: KEY FINDINGS AND RISKS



Cost recovery for Energy Operators and Distributors

- Regional gas tariffs for households should be more than two times higher
- Average electricity tariff must be 9% higher than the actual national tariff
- Average heating tariff must be almost three times higher

Planning Energy Affordability subsidies needed to **to support low-income families** to keep energy poverty under a 10% threshold*

^{*} Households with energy burden about twice higher that the national median level are said to be experiencing energy poverty.

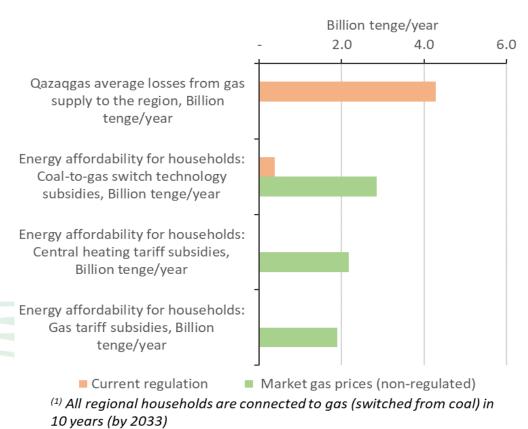


SUPPORT SUBSIDIES



For low-income households and gas operator

Economic impact under different tariffs regulations - Karaganda region - Horizon 2023-2030 $^{(1)}$



Households:

- Capital investments of households (mainly in rural regions)
- Energy affordability subsidies to households under market tariffs

Operators:

Subsidies to counterbalance losses

^{*} Switch from coal to gas (including utilities levels) before 2035; household capital investment is done for 10 years



BUILDING A TRANSITION COALITION



Transparent and efficient governance, monitoring, and communication

Stakeholders to be engaged:

- Federal and regional governments
- Coal mining and supporting companies
- Energy utilities and power generation companies
- Private companies (supportive of transition)
- Industrial associations (e.g., QazaqGreen)
- Unions, workers and communities representatives
- Consumers rights protection groups

Governance:

- Formal entity with specific mandate
- Independent from the existing governmental entities
- Measure and monitor progress and impact, lead engagement, consult stakeholders, identify & support opportunities, communicate at different levels









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