Доклад Председателя Правления
АО «Самрук-Энерго» Саткалиева А.М.

«Смягчение противоречий между целями по климату
и развитию для экономик,
опирающихся на ископаемое топливо»

*ИНТЕРАКТИВНАЯ ДИСКУССИЯ «ЭНЕРГЕТИЧЕСКИЙ ПЕРЕХОД: БЕЗОПАСНОСТЬ, ДОСТУПНОСТЬ И УСТОЙЧИВОСТЬ»*

*(7 Сентября 2017 года, 11.00-12.30, Дворец мира и согласия, Пленарный зал)*

**Dear Forum participants, colleagues!**

I’d like to welcome you at the presentation of the National Energy Report and express special gratitude for the contribution of all members of the Association "KAZENERGY", particularly that of IHS.

Over the years of its existence, the Association "KAZENERGY" has established itself as an authoritative platform where an active exchange of views and a constructive dialogue between business and government take place, ensuring a balance of interests of the state and energy companies.

At this important forum, we have an opportunity to assess energy challenges and develop joint preventative measures, while promoting sustainable development of the fuel and energy related industries of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The third issue of the National Energy Report reflects a unified, comprehensive picture of the interconnection of the energy policies in the world and in the Republic of Kazakhstan, an independent analytical review of the basic branches of the country's fuel and energy complex, and the definition of a long-term development prospects for the fuel and energy sector.

The Republic of Kazakhstan, as an example of stable political and economic development in the region, remains a reliable and responsible participant in the system of ensuring international energy security.

Security of supply, energy equity, and environmental sustainability are key components of the energy trilemma, requiring a comprehensive solution by society as a whole.

The willingness of the Republic of Kazakhstan to implement international standards is evident in the ratification of international treaties, agreements and conventions in the field natural resource management and environmental protection, which are traditionally considered as sources of national environmental law.

Financial assistance to developing countries in mitigating and adapting to climate change is a necessary attribute of the world economy this century. In the near-medium term, the allocation of funds for mitigating and adapting to climate change in developing countries is comparable to the full amount of financial support for international development.

An important comparative macroeconomic parameter for assessing the effectiveness of reducing greenhouse gas emissions is the so-called social cost of carbon. Evaluation of this parameter is not an easy task, but a number of studies indicate a value commensurate with about one hundred US dollars per ton of CO2. Measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions that are approaching or exceeding this level are ineffective and produce no added economic value.

The effectiveness of investment is largely determined by the marginal abatement cost of reducing greenhouse gas emissions in CO2 equivalent. Industrial sectors with the lowest marginal cost of emission reduction should receive priority in the allocation of domestic or external investment funds.

In Kazakhstan, according to various estimates, energy efficiency improvement and modernization of installed generating capacities have significant potential to reduce GHG and have improved economic efficiency due to a lower marginal abatement cost of reducing CO2 emissions. Investments only in these areas can be quite sufficient in the medium term to fulfill the obligations under the Paris climate agreement.

Evolutionary nature and conservatism of this approach are determined not only by compatibility with the existing tariff policy and regulatory framework, but also by the improvement potential of economic performance as systemic measures are introduced. As these CO2 reduction measures are exhausted, the extensive introduction low-carbon forms of electricity production, such as renewables, into the country’s energy portfolio inevitably acquires economic relevance.

Thus, the direction in which renewables complement traditional generation, seems to be the most rational pathway for the development of the fuel and energy industries. Diversification of the "generation portfolio" will allow, on the one hand, to make full use of the rich resource potential of Kazakhstan, and on the other hand, will hedge against excessive hydrocarbon dependence, especially given current trends in curbing CO2 emissions. It also appears that this approach is reaching an international consensus as environmental policies evolve with time.