

PMR Project Implementation Status Report (ISR)

The PMR Project Implementation Status Report should be prepared by the Implementing Country or Technical Partner, with the support of the Delivery Partner and/or the PMR Secretariat. For any questions related to the preparation of the PMR Project Implementation Status Report (PISR), please contact the PMR Secretariat at: pmrsecretariat@worldbank.org.

1. SUMMARY INFORMATION

Implementing Country/Technical Partner:	Republic of Kazakhstan
Reporting Period:	October 2017 – September 2018
Report Date:	30 September 2018
Implementing Agency:	Ministry of Energy
Contact Person:	Mr. Olzhas Agabekov Director Climate Change Department Ministry of Energy o.agabekov@energo.gov.kz; oagabekov@gmail.com , oagabekov@mail.ru.
Grant Executed By:	World Bank, Environment & Natural Resources Global Practice
Grant Effectiveness and Closing Dates:	June 2020
Grant Amount (USD):	US\$1,500,000
Funding Mobilized (USD):	US\$849,821.87
Funding Committed (USD)	US\$650,178.13

2. OVERVIEW

The Republic of Kazakhstan joined the PMR in March 2014 as a Technical Partner with the Ministry of Energy (ME) as implementing agency, and was allocated US\$1 million to build capacities and address key challenges facing the National Emissions Trading System (hereafter KZ ETS) as well as the country's climate change mitigation strategy.

The funding allocated was divided into two Phases (1st tranche and 2nd tranche of US\$500,000 each) with six activities identified based on the needs of the ME and consultation with stakeholders.

As three project activities implemented under the 1st tranche were completed (benchmark for industry; barriers to ETS; upstream analysis) with deliverables detailed in the [Project Implementation Status Report of the PMR Kazakhstan](#) for the period covering September 2015 – October 2016. For the period covering October 2016 to September 2017, the details of the progress are [here](#). This PISR covers the period from October 2017 – September 2018.

Under the 2nd tranche and as of today, two project activities (benchmark consultation and electronic reporting) has completed, and the third one on registry is to be launched after getting confirmation from the Ministry of Energy to the proposal to shift deadline from June 2018 to December 2019. The implementation progress for the 2nd tranche and for a second application for is detailed below.

Second tranche - June 2016 – December 2017:

- 1. “Stakeholder Consultation Process on the Developed Benchmarks” (Completed):** The objective of this activity was to develop an appropriate set of benchmarks (for industry, oil and gas and the power sector) based on the previous benchmarking work by the ME and “Zhasyl Damu”, the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, USAID and the PMR. Stakeholder engagement and consultations with industry and line Ministries was an integral part of this process to ensure the full understanding of the methodology and calculation of the benchmarks considered. The selected consultant (Carbon Limits and Climate Change Coordination Center) worked with the ME, “Zhasyl Damu” and other technical partners to recalculate the benchmarks given new data provided from emitters which changed due the recent economic slowdown in Kazakhstan.

The Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On inserting amendments and additions to some legislations on environmental issues” #491-V as of April 8, 2016 suspended the Kazakh ETS from January 1, 2016 till January 1, 2018. But submission of annual reports on GHG emissions by emitters with verification confirmations was kept valid.

Despite this circumstance work on improving the national ETS' operation was continued and Carbon Limits provided guidelines on the methodological issues related to the choice of allocation method, benchmarks and their use for allowance allocation in the ETS to the ME. The revised benchmarks were presented several times to the emitters, business associations, line Ministries, verifiers and other key stakeholders at a series of consultation workshops led and organized by Carbon Limits since 2016. The ME also discussed the developed benchmarks with the current Working Groups in line Ministries with the participation of Carbon Limits.

As a result of the extensive consultations, the ME opted to provide the option for emitters to select the allocation method (grandfathering vs. revised benchmarks) as a transition period to

let the emitters understand the benefits of benchmarking. The hybrid method was approved [by the Government Decree 370 as of June 15, 2017](#). The allocation is to be provided per installation, not as an entity as it was previously. The final draft set of 52 benchmarks revised for the power, industrial and oil and gas sectors were presented to emitters in July 2017. To ensure the full regional coverage and attendance of emitters, Carbon Limits, jointly with the ME, arranged final workshops in Astana, Almaty and Atyrau with over 140 attending emitters. The gradual shift towards benchmarks is envisaged post-2020. Following the last round of consultations in regions, the final set of 52 benchmarks was approved by [the Minister's Order #222 as of July 28, 2017](#).

The next National Allocation Plan (NAP) for 2018-2020 includes both allocation methods as options for emitters. Thus, NAP for 2018 – 2020 was adopted by the Government Decree #873 as of December 26, 2017 which includes totally 225 installations. Allowances were allocated by using benchmarks to 149 installations and only 76 installations preferred to get allowances by using grandfathering method.

2. “Development of Electronic GHG Data Reporting” (October 2016–June 2018, Completed):

The objective is to support Kazakhstan in building an online reporting platform and related data management system to increase the accuracy, completeness and consistency of the GHG data reported by emitters, and to allow more accurate data review and analysis by authorities. Such assistance is timely given that recent amendments to ecological regulations (2016 and 2017) mandates for the development of such a platform. [The GHG reporting, before the completion of this activity, was processed manually. Currently GHG data reporting is processed both manually and online. The exclusion of the paper based submission is planned in the bill of the new Environmental Code, which shall be passed to the Parliament in the end of 2019.](#)

The local consultant (Zhasyl Damu) under the guidance of the international consultant (French CITEPA) had implemented the activity per the agreed Terms of Reference (ToR). The work included a system needs analysis, and functional and technical system specification developed in consultation with key stakeholders in three workshops. The comments, including the synchronization of the E-reporting system with the existing Stat Committee's software, was received and discussed. Together with this analytical work, Zhasyl Damu has begun software development independently with ME funding so as to ensure ownership rights after completion. As part of this assignment, a draft Business Plan for the next five years on E-reporting was developed and discussed with the ME. The electronic reporting platform became operational since January 1, 2018. A completion workshop was organized in January 2018 by ME RK and ZD on the final report and further recommendations for the electronic GHG platform.

During the workshop the following recommendations were generated:

- i. **Including Monitoring plans to the system:** this document is prepared by the operator and approved by the local competent authority. It describes, for each installation covered by the KZ-ETS, the GHG emissions calculation methodologies (emission sources, installed capacity, types of fuels and materials, calculation or measurements methodology, values and references of calculation parameters such as net calorific value, oxidation factor, emission factor, carbon content).
- ii. **Including Plant passports to the system:** this document is prepared by the operator and approved by the local competent authority. It contains data on the plant, such as the plant name, the organization name, identification numbers, location, technology used, etc.

- iii. The development of a **calculation an internal engine** is also expected,. This module would be automatic and would calculate the GHG emissions based on the relevant data entered by the plant operator, and the relevant calculation methodologies.
- iv. **The online application should be available in English.**
- v. **An integration** module will be developed to allow third-party systems to be linked with the E-reporting tool.
- vi. **Training Needs Analysis Workshop** could also be developed for the different categories of stakeholders to develop future Trainings and Capacity Building actions. On this basis, users and stakeholders workshop could be organised on a regular basis to consider feedbacks in the multiannual Work plan, develop FAQ and inform them from any evolution in the E-reporting system or in the regulation.

Recommendations (i), (ii) and (iii) are planned for implementation in 2019 year by Zhasyl Damu within the contract (between ZD and ME RK) for the information system maintenance and support. Recommendations (iv), (v) and (vi) are planned for implementation in 2020 year within the contract with MERK.

3. “Enhancement of Kazakhstan’s Carbon Unit Registry” (To be started): This activity relates to the infrastructure supporting the issuance, transfer, and cancellation/retirement of carbon units in Kazakhstan’s carbon market. This activity was previously on hold at the request of the ME who wanted to have greater certainty on whether Kazakhstan will ratify the Doha Amendments. Recently, the ME requested the PMR to launch this activity in the coming months following a Resolution of the Council of Foreign Investors which took place in the summer of 2017 under the chairmanship of the President of Kazakhstan. As an outcome of the Council Meeting, the President tasked the ME to work on the integration of the national ETS with international carbon markets in the long-term (among other assignments). Recent discussions by the ME with the UNFCCC experts also revealed the urgent need to operationalize the county’s registry. As such, the ME will opt to modify and improve the existing registry. The PMR’s revised scope of technical assistance will include the legislative, regulatory and institutional analysis of international linking.

MERK took a decision to suspend realization of this activity due to the letter of the Ministry of National Economy requesting to study and submit proposals on merging two organizations: Informational and Analytical Centre, RSE (Republican State Enterprise) and “Zhasyl damu”, JSC, which are both exist as the subordinate organizations under the ME RK. The ME RK in its response letter expressed no objection for such reorganization. . According to the instruction of the President’s Administration all reorganizations should be completed by March, 2019. However, ME plans to finish the reorganization by January, 2019. The ToR for this component had been agreed with WB, so the works under this component will start in the beginning of 2019.

Implementation of PMR’s activities for the period of 2016-2019

SECOND TRANCHE

Implementation Progress by Component under the 2nd tranche covering the period from June 2016 to December 2018

Component 4: “Stakeholder Consultation Process on the Developed Benchmarks”	
Status:	<p>Completed (September 2017)</p> <p>The objective was to assist the ME with the development and/or revision of an appropriate set of benchmarks for the sectors covered by the ETS (i.e. industry, oil and gas, power) based on the previous work done on benchmarking and conduct in-depth stakeholder consultations including with line Ministries and industry to ensure that the proposed benchmarks, their methodology/calculations, and how they are to be used, is fully understood and adopted.</p> <p>Inputs provided during the revisions/recalculation of the benchmarks resulted in the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industrial sector: 36 companies (52 installations) were considered in the benchmarking calculations. Given the data of ten companies producing cement (clinker), the total average volume of CO₂ emissions 2013 to 2015 was calculated to be 0.961 ton CO₂/ton (of goods produced). • Oil sector: 33 companies (45 installations) were included in the calculation of benchmarks. Based on the data provided from oil and gas companies, the total average volume of CO₂ emissions from 2013 to 2015 was calculated to be 0.065 ton CO₂/ton (of goods produced). • Power sector: 50 companies (127 installations) were included in the calculation and based on the data received from power companies from 2013-2015. As a result four benchmarks were calculated depending on the fuel consumed under the 1st category – coal and 2nd category - other fuel. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ First category (coal-based installation): for electricity: 0.985 ton CO₂/Megawatt hour; for heat and power: 0.484 ton CO₂/Gcal ○ Second category (other fuel installations): for electricity: 0.621 ton CO₂/Megawatt hour; heat and power heat: 0.310 ton CO₂/Gcal. • Seven workshops, including three regional, were conducted with key stakeholders during implementation to help develop and finalize an allocation method, discuss the methodology adopted and the resulting benchmarks. <p>As an outcome of this consultation process, the ME opted for a hybrid allocation method for the next 3 years (2018-2020) approved by the Government Degree #370 as of June 15, 2017 . Emitters are given the option to choose the allocation method: grandfathering or benchmarks as per the revised coefficients with allocations distributed as per installation (not entity as it used before). Prior the approval by the Government the revised benchmarks, the final set was presented and explained for</p>

	<p>final discussion and comments in Astana, Almaty and Atyrau (July, 17, 26, 24, 2017 respectively) to ensure a high level of attendance by emitters and to ensure easier travel arrangements by nearby emitters. Around 140 emitters attended the regional workshops. Following the discussion and agreement reached among the key stakeholders, the final set of 52 revised benchmarks for the power, industrial and oil and gas sectors was approved by the Government Degree #222 as of July 28, 2017. As a result NAP for 2018 – 2020 was adopted by the Government Decree #873 as of December 26, 2017 which includes totally 225 installations. Allowances were allocated by using benchmarks to 149 installations and only 76 installations preferred to get allowances by using grandfathering method.</p>
<p>Comments:</p>	
<p>Component 5: “Development of Electronic GHG Data Reporting”</p>	
<p>Status:</p>	<p>Completed (June 2018)</p> <p>The objective is to build an electronic compliance system (i.e. online reporting platform and related data management systems) in order to increase the accuracy, completeness and consistency of the GHG data reported by emitters, and to allow more accurate data review and analysis by authorities. The outcome over the last eleven months includes:</p> <p>Phase I “System Needs Analysis” (completed) consisted of an assessment of the existing regulatory framework and the current data system, analysis of data exchange needs and research into similar systems in other countries, as well as a presentation of a model (prototype) of the future system for Kazakhstan.</p> <p>Phase II “Functional Systems Specifications” (completed) focused on the development of the system’s functional requirements, including: types of data, categories of users, main functional components, requirements of the interface, requirements in resources and financing options. As part of this assignment, a 5-year Business Plan was developed to evaluate the human and financial resource needs for the system, and analyzed funding options (e.g. government budget, user fees, etc.). Functional specifications also took into account recent amendments to the Ecological Code in order to be more consistent with current regulation and to also maintain a degree of flexibility for any future regulatory changes. Phase II was completed after a stakeholder workshop in July, 2017.</p> <p>Phase III “Technical Systems Specifications” (completed) provided the system developers with guidance on system performance, architecture, hardware, software, security, and hosting. Technical requirements also clarified processes related to software development, integration, testing, and deployment.</p> <p>Phase IV “Systems Integration, Testing and Deployment” (ongoing) will integrate (bring together the various functional, user interface, and data components into one cohesive system), test (ensure its efficacy by testing every scenario for each functional</p>

	<p>component on every major operating system and every major browser version), and deploy and launch the system providing support to and building the capacity of GHG data management users who are key to ensuring smooth reporting cycles and accurate data input.</p> <p>At the finalization of each Phase, the reports were presented to key stakeholders and users. Comments and proposals were received from line Ministries, emitters, verification companies and other stakeholders during three workshops. Each of these reports were developed and reviewed in consultation by CITEPA (Centre Interprofessionnel Technique D'Etude de la Pollution Atmospherique), who provided international experience in E-Reporting systems.</p> <p>Currently, the software development phase has finished by Zhasyl Damu under a separate contract and the developed system is fully operable. The System has IT security certification. All the users: emitters, verifiers and the Committee on State Regulation and Control, have engaged to the processes of the system. An online help desk is also accessible for system users.</p>
<p>Comments:</p>	<p>As per local legislation, the Committee for Environmental Regulation and Control (CERC) under the ME is the main Beneficiary of the E-reporting as it oversees Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV). The Climate Change Department under the ME is interested in a well-designed E-reporting system mainly to use the data for public policy analysis and elaboration of the National Inventory Report to the UNFCCC.</p>
<p>4. "Enhancement of Kazakhstan's Carbon Unit Registry" – To be Launched in January 2019</p>	
<p>Status:</p>	<p>This activity relates to the infrastructure supporting the issuance, transfer, and cancellation/retirement of carbon units in Kazakhstan's carbon market. The objective is to have an analysis of the legislative, regulatory and institutional framework that would support the development of a registry in line with domestic (i.e. ETS) and international needs (i.e. Paris Agreement).</p> <p>The Terms of Reference with detailed scope of work is developed and had been agreed with WB.</p> <p>The deliverables, including the schedule on registry implementation, is to be presented by the ME in March -April 2019 with a decision to be made at the conceptual level on registry deployment and further negotiated at the COP meetings in 2019.</p>
<p>Comments:</p>	<p>The procurement modality is yet to be defined, but will be based on the scope of the agreed work.</p>

Proposal for the 3rd Allocation under Additional Financing

<p>Status:</p>	<p>Additional Funding Proposal was submitted and presented at the 17th Partnership Assembly (PA 17) held in Tokyo, Japan from 24 to 27 October 2017. PA 17 adopted a Resolution No. Pa17/2017-2 with a decision to allocate additional funding to Kazakhstan as a Technical Partner for Targeted Technical Support of the activities proposed to be carried out in Kazakhstan’s “Additional Proposal for Targeted Technical Support” in the amount of US\$ 500,000, with the expectation that such activities will be implemented in accordance with the “Additional Proposal for Targeted Technical Support” prior to the end of the PMR operational phase.</p> <p>The following activities were proposed:</p> <p>Proposed Activity 1 – Low Carbon Development Study – will primarily address interaction between ETS and non-ETS sectors in light of Kazakhstan’s commitments under the Paris agreement.</p> <p>Activity 1.1. Stocktaking of existing policies, sectoral development plans and target indicators The study will map out the current status of components of relevant legislation, sectoral development programs, relevant target indicators and action plans that require further analysis and revision to facilitate Kazakhstan’s transition to a deep de-carbonization path.</p> <p>Activity 1.2. Populating the model with an up-to-date data set Relevant economic and sectoral data will be collected, and a set of broad economic and developmental scenarios will be built.</p> <p>Activity 1.3. Barrier analysis This activity will closely examine and potential factors that are hindering the implementation of low carbon policies in Kazakhstan.</p> <p>Activity 1.4. Comprehensive analysis of de-carbonization options and low carbon development opportunities Building on the three previous activities, the model will be applied to assess suitable de-carbonization policies and actions in light of Kazakhstan’s Paris Agreement commitments.</p> <p>Activity 1.5. Co-benefits analysis Integrated assessment methods will be applied to quantify the co-benefits of mitigation policies in terms of their impact on local air pollution and reduced health damages will be quantified.</p> <p>Activity 1.6. Investment requirements and availability of funding A cost analysis of the proposed measures will be provided, including and specific investment requirements and a review of the potential sources of funding.</p> <p>Activity 1.7. Case studies based on international experience The project will review experience, timelines, lessons learned and any potential issues with implementation of key de-carbonization policies from an international perspective.</p> <p>Activity 1.8. Comprehensive master plan of low carbon policies and their interaction with the ETS</p>
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	<p>Recommendations will be elaborated towards a suite of new policies as well as revision of existing legislation, action plans, and local master plans, which collectively will allow meeting the national NDC target.</p> <p>Activity 1.9. Policy recommendations towards Kazakhstan’s update of the NDC The above-mentioned analysis will also be used to inform the updating of the existing NDC commitments of Kazakhstan.</p> <p>Proposed Activity 2 – Allowance Allocation and Market Regulation Study – will address the role of the Allowance Reserve in the new phase of Kazakhstan’s ETS</p> <p>Activity 2.1 Modelling and forecasting of the allowance market The National Allocation Plan for the 2018 – 2020 trading period of Kazakhstan’s ETS is expected to be adopted in December, 2017. Underlying GHG projections are based on 2013-2015 verified data and allocation to installations was calculated using both grandfathering and benchmarking methodologies. Companies which have increased capacity in the meantime can apply for additional quotas. Once the NAP will be adopted, basic modelling and forecasting of the possible supply and demand will be undertaken to establish the market’s fundamentals, expected price level, and market’s sensitivity to key economic indicators and price drivers.</p> <p>Activity 2.2 Scenario development The analysis under this activity will examine the potential impact of releases of allowances from the reserve in a number of optional ways, reflecting the basic scenarios for the development of the market with the given allocation and the impact of pre-defined uncertainty factors.</p> <p>Activity 2.3 Review of the auctioning methods This component will examine how such mechanism could be potentially engaged and will provide Kazakhstan’s stakeholders with analytical review of various auctioning methods and modalities in relation to an ETS, as well as their applicability in Kazakhstan</p> <p>Activity 2.4. Analysis and elaboration of recommendations Specific recommendations will be made on the volume of allowances to be put into the reserve and the exact auctioning modality to be applied in each situation.</p>
<p>Comment:</p>	<p>Additional funding is yet to be disbursed as procurement modality is still under discussion. Due to the objective circumstances related to an opportunity to merge two organizations (“Informational and Analytical Center”, RSE , and “Zhasyl Damu”, JSC) this reason has a direct impact to start implementation of this component and caused a delay. In this regard it is suggested to initiate a discussion in November, 2018 for identifying starting timeline of this component.</p> <p>The question of amending the Concept for transition to “green” economy is being discussed at the moment on the level of President’s Administration and Prime-Minister’s office. However, the competent authority in the field of State planning system – the Ministry of National Economy has not yet given the permission to amend the Concept. In case the decision is approved by all governmental bodies, some activities of this component might overlap the work on amending the Concept. In this regard the activities might be altered in 2019 to some activities related to the GHG inventory. Taking into account new policies on international trading, which might be adopted in Katowice at COP24, it is important to improve the GHG inventory, including capacity building of all stakeholders.</p>

5. PROGRESS, CHALLENGES, AND LESSONS LEARNED

Important policy or regulatory developments related to the Grant's objectives and activities:

Kazakhstan is one of the largest emitters of GHG in Europe and Central Asia with total annual national emissions of 300.9 MtCO₂e in 2015 – with the energy sector accounting for 82% of total GHG emissions, followed by agriculture (9.6%) and industrial processes (6.4%). Given the abundance of cheap domestic coal, more than 80% of produced electricity is coal-fired, followed by natural gas (7 percent) and hydro power (8 percent). In addition, energy-poverty remains an issue with 67% of households in rural areas still using coal as a primary heating source.

The Kazakh Government has consistently advocated ambitious global carbon dioxide mitigation goals. Kazakhstan has played an active role in the UNFCCC negotiations since the Convention's inception in 1992, due to its own significant vulnerability to climate change and threat of land degradation, desertification and fresh water deficits. Throughout the years following the adoption of the Kyoto Protocol, Kazakhstan was one of the few countries leading and advocating to increase the ambition of the Kyoto framework and spearheading the negotiations on extending and amending Annex I of the agreement to cover countries that have not been previously part of it. Although Kazakhstan was not listed as Annex I Party of the Convention at the time of its adoption, it has undertaken Annex I obligations through a unilateral declaration in March 2000.

In 2012, at the Doha Conference of Parties, Kazakhstan took on a legally-binding target for the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol at the level of 95% of 1990 levels for the period of 2013–2020. Also in Doha, Kazakhstan announced a long-term goal to reduce GHG emissions by 25% until 2050.

Recognizing the importance of the concerted global effort on safeguarding future climate, Kazakhstan proposed as its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), an economy-wide reduction of GHG emissions of 15% from 1990 emissions levels by 2030. The objective will contribute to sustainable economic development and enable Kazakhstan to enter a path of low-carbon "green" development, and contribute to the achievement of the long-term global goal – to keep global temperatures below 2 degrees Celsius.

Kazakhstan ratified the Paris Agreement in November 2016 and committed itself to the fulfillment of the proposed target as its first NDC. On January 2018, Kazakhstan's ETS, which was on pause for the last two years, become operational again.

It should also be noted that the benchmarks developed by Carbon limits manner under the **Component 4: "Stakeholder Consultation Process on the Developed Benchmarks"** were approved by the ME RK, however were rejected by the Prime-Minister's office due to criticism of business associations. As a result, ZD and USAID had to develop a new set of benchmarks, which were then approved by [Government Degree #222 as of July 28, 2017](#).

Important changes in the technical design or approach related to the Grant's activities:

PMR support will be valuable in initiating discussions in Kazakhstan among key stakeholders on vision how to develop a next National Allocation plan, including discussion the following aspects: period of NAP (3 or 5 or more years), % of free allocation and auctions, schedule of primary quotas trading, strengthening MRV etc. If possible, PMR assist in providing events or training courses on using and adapting the Paris Agreement Rulebook.

Also it is important to note that the Concept of the new Environmental Code has been approved by the Inter-departmental commission. Currently the work on drafting the Bill is being implemented. The new Environmental Code shall be presented to the Parliament by December 2019. The legislation for current GHG regulation will be further improved in order to adopt and allow international allowances trading.

Key capacity issues (implementation, technical, financial management, procurement) related to the Grant's activities:

As reported in previous ISRs, the PMR supported activities are executed by the World Bank, thus the ME is not involved in the financial management and procurement aspects of the PMR grant. On the one hand, this lowers the work load for the Climate Change Department which would face a shortage in human resources to do so. On the other hand, Kazakhstan – unlike other PMR Participants – does not benefit from a Project Implementation Unit (PIU) which would provide additional staff for the ME to implement PMR activities on the ground and build internal capacity. Overall, while the shortage of human resources on the side of the ME remains, the increased involvement of the World Bank's Country Office in Kazakhstan in project implementation over the years has allowed PMR activities to run smoothly and deliver the expected outcomes.

Coordination with other carbon pricing initiatives, including those funded by other donors:

Since January, 2014 when the World Bank Country Office in Kazakhstan hosted the first donor coordination meeting on technical assistance to ETS in Kazakhstan in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment and Water Resources (now Ministry of Energy), regular donor coordination meetings are held among key donors in Kazakhstan to update each other on ongoing and planned activities (i.e. ADB, EBRD, European Union, Germany, Norway, USAID, OSCE, GIZ, JICA, World Bank and others). It should be noted, however, that most initiatives specifically targeting ETS support have now been completed. A broader "Kazakhstan Green Economy Donors" group is now used to coordinate technical assistance initiatives in supporting low carbon development, including through carbon pricing.

In addition, the World Bank Country Office regularly participates in inter-ministerial working groups and workshops arranged by the Government or donors in Kazakhstan to present PMR's work and provide inputs from the PMR project team to the Government's strategic initiatives related to the climate mitigation policy.

Stakeholder engagement related to the Grant's activities:

PMR activities are designed and implemented to maximize the involvement of different stakeholders in the consultation process around project activities and underlying policy developments.

Other issues related to the Grant's activities

N/A

6. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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