

**Dear colleges,  
Ladies and gentlemen!**

I would like to welcome all the participants of this event on behalf of the Parliament of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

**Combating** climate change is one of the priorities for Kazakhstan. Already today, we feel the **consequences** caused by global warming.

Kazakhstan ratified the "Paris Agreement" in 2016. In it, we declared our unconditional national contribution **to reduce emissions by 15%** by 2030 from the 1990 baseline. Moreover, with the additional international support, we are ready to reduce emissions to 25%. This indicator is also reflected in the Strategic Development Plan of the country until 2025.

At last year's Climate Ambition Summit, Kazakhstan declared its intention to achieve **carbon neutrality by 2060**. Its **Strategy carbon neutrality** is currently being in the process. It aims to reflect both the economic and social benefits for the country from the transition to low-carbon development. The Strategy will guide the deep decarbonisation of the economy and set the foundation for further action to **achieve the 2060 target**.

**Considering** that Kazakhstan's economy is energy-intensive, this is an important step for our country.

In addition, the Glasgow Climate Pact, adopted following the 26th Glasgow Conference of the Parties, calls on Parties of the Paris Agreement to review their **NDCs by the end of 2022**. We are now updating them and working on A Roadmap to 2025 for its implementation.

The other main mechanism for reducing greenhouse gas emissions is the national greenhouse gas **emission trading system** (ETS).

It includes major energy, industrial, chemical and mining companies. The ETS has now been improved within the framework

of current environmental legislation.

The Environmental Legislation provides the introduction of a green taxonomy for environmental assessment of green projects. This will stimulate the introduction of green technologies in the country and ensure the effective functioning of financial support.

Undoubtedly, Rapidly rising temperatures require urgent and coordinated actions on climate change adaptation and mitigation (land degradation, drought, desertification, flooding, and shrinking glaciers with projected declines in surface water runoff).

To strengthen international cooperation and reduce negative impacts, **climate change adaptation** standards have been implemented in our legislation. This will create an effective system for building local resilience to climate change.

The implementation process will begin with a full vulnerability assessment in the most vulnerable sectors (*water, agriculture, forestry and civil protection*). Based on the results of the assessment, sectoral government programmes will be able to address climate risks and develop the necessary adaptation measures to climate change.

Over the next 5 years, we are going to plant two billion trees to increase the absorption of greenhouse gases. Consequently, This will curb desertification due to climate change.

Thank you for your attention!