Speech by Mr Ruslan Muratov, International Green Technologies and Investment Projects Center, the Republic of Kazakhstan

One of the main missions of the Center is the transfer and adaptation of green technologies and best practices.

Kazakhstan, being a country importing green technologies, considers their transfer and adaptation an important priority.

The need to attract investment for the green economy transition is an essential tool for ensuring the country's sustainable development.

According to the Green Economy Concept, the investment needed for green economy transition would amount to about 1% of GDP annually, the equivalent of 3-4 bln USD per year.

It is significant that over the last decade, global oil and gas corporations, with the help of their Corporate Venture Funds, have gained access to both technology and new business models developed by start-ups. For example, the IHS Markit data indicates that 67% of investment in 2019 was directed at financing start-ups developing clean energy technologies.

The relevance of establishing an international green technology platform under the Green Bridge Partnership Programme (GBPP) is complemented by the revised Environmental Code of the RK, which calls for a new environmental policy for industries based on BAT.

Moreover, on July 26-27 at the Fourth Central Asia Conference on Climate Change (CACCC-2021) it was announced that the Central Asian BAT Bureau would be established at the Center under the Green Bridge Partnership Programme.

This requires identifying and ensuring a quality flow of green technology projects for their further implementation. This flow of projects can be provided by both a domestic green technology platform that strengthens local capacity and an international platform that demonstrates the potential for introducing foreign technologies.

The success of international technology transfer under the GBPP will largely depend on the extent to which the GBPP country coordinators as well as academics, business and financial institutions, enterprises and organisations understand the technology transfer process and participate in it. Partners usually need to be engaged and persuaded to cooperate with each other.

Experience from advanced countries shows that networks involving different private and public sector partners involved in international technology transfer play a crucial role in developing successful international clean/green technology platforms.

The main cooperation mechanisms could be: exchange and provision of information regarding participation in networking organisations, development and submission of joint applications for regional projects in the field of innovative cooperation between countries to solve specific regional environmental problems.

The Center already has partner networks with various organisations (WIPO GREEN, RCTT, Cleantech Latvia) that help promote green technologies worldwide.

The Center can build capacity through cooperation with other technology transfer organisations, such as: International Centre for Enviromental Technology Transfer (ICEITT), German Energy Agency DENA, German Association of Innovation, Technology and Business Incubation Centres (BVIZ), State of Green - Denmark, Eurasian Technology Transfer Network, Asian and Pacific Center for Transfer of Technology, CTCN and others.

These networks bring together stakeholders and partners critical to sustainable innovation, including academic institutions, research laboratories, corporate partners, funding bodies, government agencies and non-profit organisations.

The new draft of the Environmental Code of Kazakhstan states that digital technology will be used to monitor major polluting businesses. For instance, following the initiative of the Ministry of Ecology, Geology and Natural Resources of Kazakhstan, industries will be required to introduce an automated online emission monitoring system, i.e. real-time control at emission sources.

This is connected to the fact that enterprises do not always disclose emissions data. Introducing an automated monitoring system will allow to track emission indicators online, timely respond to violations, and provide the public with reliable and up-to-date information.

Kazakhstan is adopting new digital technologies to fulfill the Aarhus Convention commitments related to ensuring access to environmental information. In this context, we are developing new tools for free public access to environmental information. The Center is developing and introducing digital methods to monitor compliance with environmental legislation, as well as drafting environmental regulations, namely for emission monitoring, GHG emission control and waste management.

There is a need to develop an environmental risk management system for CA states to support the Green Bridge Partnership Programme. It will promote green finance, including providing incentives in economic sectors by analysing long-term environmental risks and new areas for investment.

The regional environmental risk management system will facilitate

disclosure of environmental data by corporations and financial institutions, thereby ensuring transparency.

To date, Kazakhstan has taken steps to encourage broad discussion on the establishment of an environmental risk management system and its implementation throughout the Central Asian region. It included a conversation that this point should be put on the agenda for Central Asian countries at the upcoming 26th Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP-26), to be held on November 2, 2021 in Glasgow, Scotland.