

Potential Economic Impact of Green Strategies and Determinants of Carbon emission in Central Asia: the case of Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan

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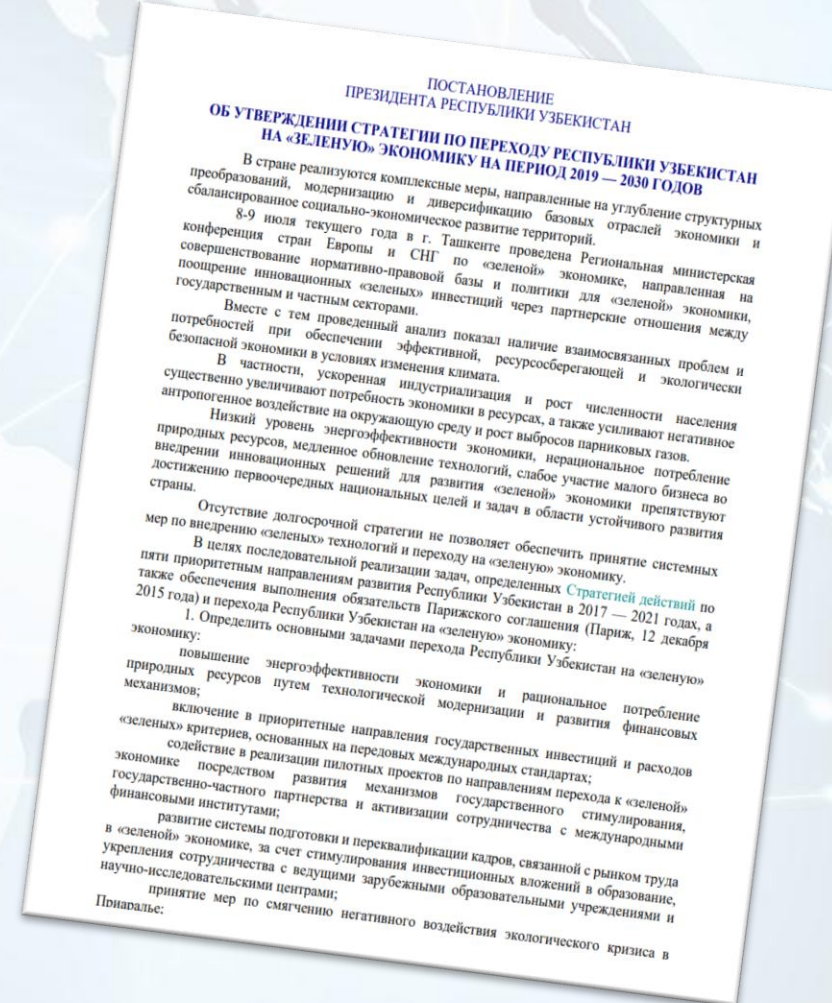
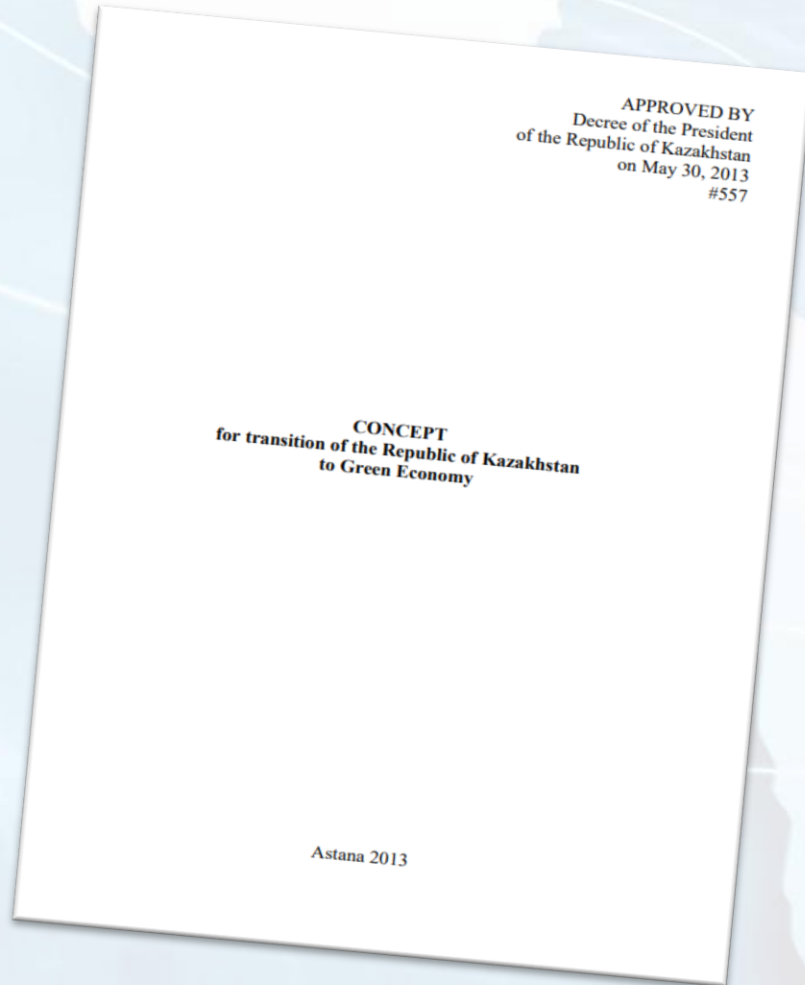
April 11, 2022

CAREC Institute Research Conference

Presenter:

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Green economy strategies for Kazakhstan (2013) and Uzbekistan (2019)



A priori assessment of the potential economic impact

Oxford observatory methodology; Taxonomy

- Speed of implementation of announced interventions
- Long-term multiplier effect of green interventions

Likert scale values ([ranging from -1 (regress in economy); 0 (little net change), and +1 (improve in economy)])

O'Callegan
et al, 2021
methodology

Tawiah et al,
2021
methodology

Fixed effect model: (1990-2020) Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan

$$CO_{2it} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 Y_{it} + \beta_2 Y_{it}^2 + \beta_3 E_{it} + \beta_4 X_{it} + \varepsilon_{it}$$

CO_2 = Carbon Dioxide Emission

Y = GDP

E = Energy Use

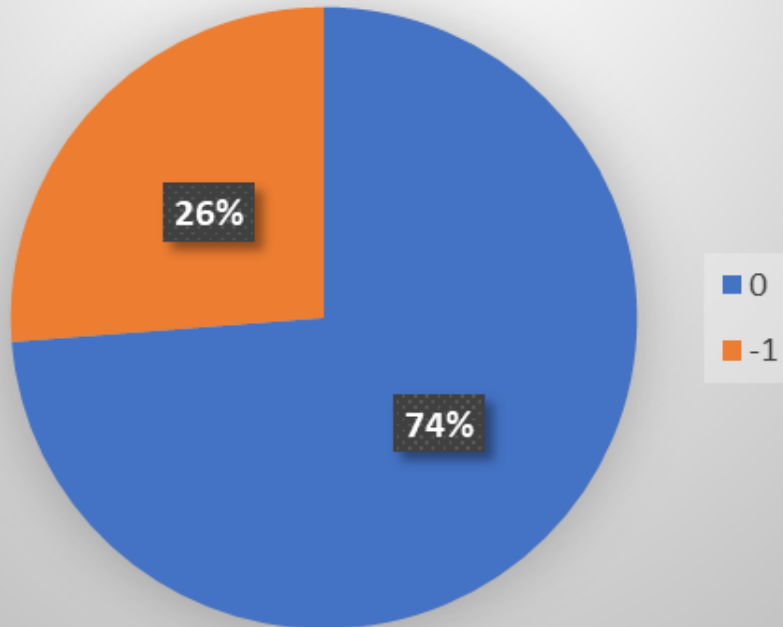
X = Vector of other determinants (renewable energy; trade openness; population; forest; urbanization)



Results: Speed of policy implementation (SPI)

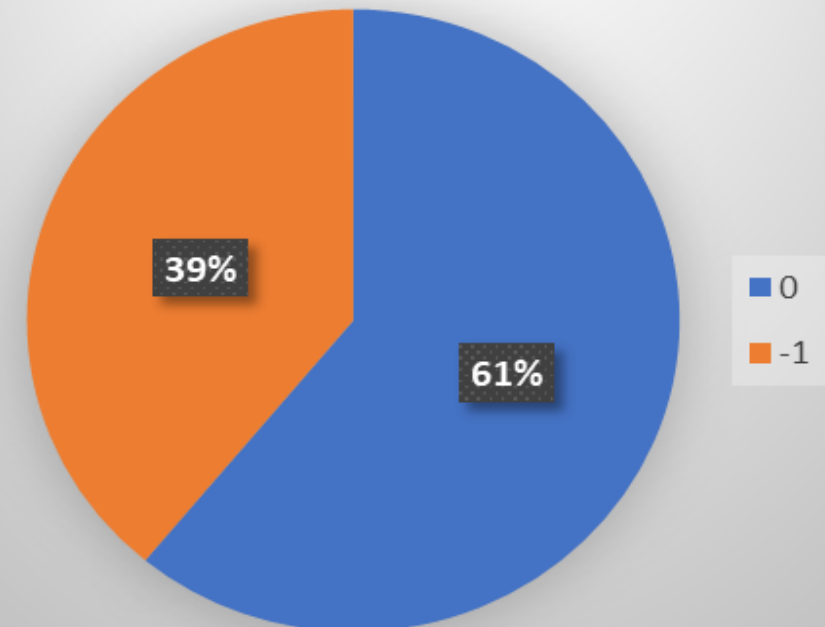
SPI in Kazakhstan, N=61

Likert scale value by % of total interventions, Kazakhstan



SPI in Uzbekistan, N=114

Likert scale value by % of total interventions, Uzbekistan

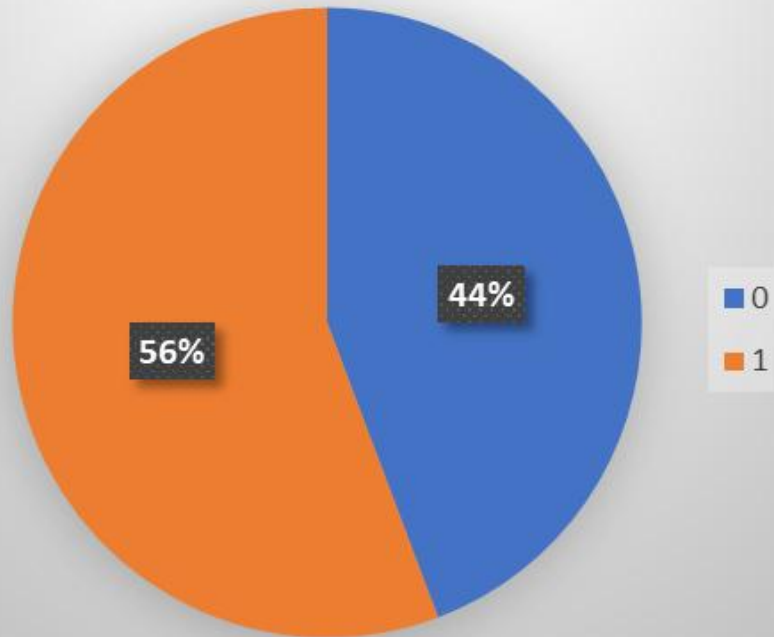


- Both economies will not likely benefit from a fast (+ Likert scale value) SPI of green interventions.
- For both countries, expected economic loss due to a likely delay in the implementation of announced interventions.
- Kazakhstan's interventions (SPI) > Uzbekistan (SPI).

Results: Long-run multiplier effect (LME)

LME in Kazakhstan (N=61),

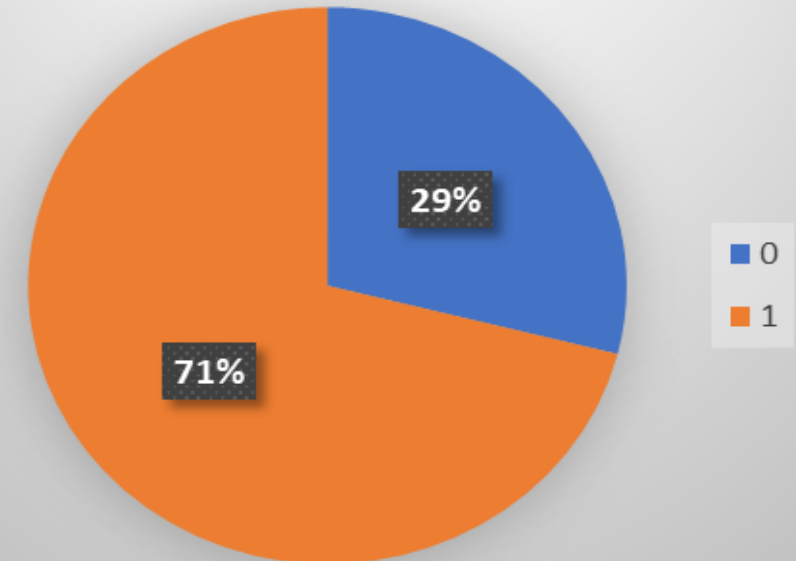
Likert scale value by % of interventions,
Kazakhstan



- Expected positive LME in both economies or little net change in the long run.
- None of the interventions announced by both countries are expected to income reduction in the long-run
- Uzbekistan's interventions (LME) > Kazakhstan (LME).

LME in Uzbekistan (N=114)

Likert scale value by % of interventions,
Uzbekistan



Results: Determinants of CO2 Emissions

Fixed effect

Variables	Fixed Effect: Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan
GDP	4.120*** (45.32)
GDP ²	-0.245** (-50.58)
Population	1.146** (35.47)
Energy Use	0,0003*** (699.67)
Renewable Energy	-0.063* (-8.14)
Forest	-0.516*** (-98.53)
Urbanization	0.071** (18.14)
Constant	-24.748*** (-396.00)
Observations	44
R squared	0.932
Notes: The dependent variable is LnCO2. GDP, GDP2, Population are in the natural log form. Robust t-statistics in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1	

Variables	OLS: Kazakhstan	OLS: Uzbekistan
Energy Use	0.0003*** (3.37)	0.0003 (1.65)
Renewable Energy	-0.085** (-2.34)	-0.117*** (-3.88)
Urbanization	-0.188 (0.38)	0.169** (2.97)

Uzbekistan

- ✓ Controlling unplanned urbanization with city outgrowth
- ✓ Increasing public awareness and access to energy-efficient technologies

Kazakhstan

- ✓ Controlling population growth

- ✓ Quick implementation of investment packages in green energy to reduce future environmental and economic risks
- ✓ Enabling legislation and green technical standards
- ✓ Encourage private investors to enter the carbon-free economy; supporting renewable energy by providing grants and loans to investors
- ✓ Investing in afforestation programs: consideration of compatibility of trees with the local environment and carbon-absorbing species

*Thank
you*

