



EU4ENERGY IN CENTRAL ASIA

The EU4Energy Programme, funded by the European Union, has been working in Central Asia since 2016, aiming to help improve the quality of data and statistics and strengthen evidence-based policymaking. With the help of the International Energy Agency

(IEA), progress has been made towards improving data quality and dissemination as well as energy policy, laying the foundations for improved energy security, sustainable energy and energy markets in the region in the years to come.

KEY DATA

2019

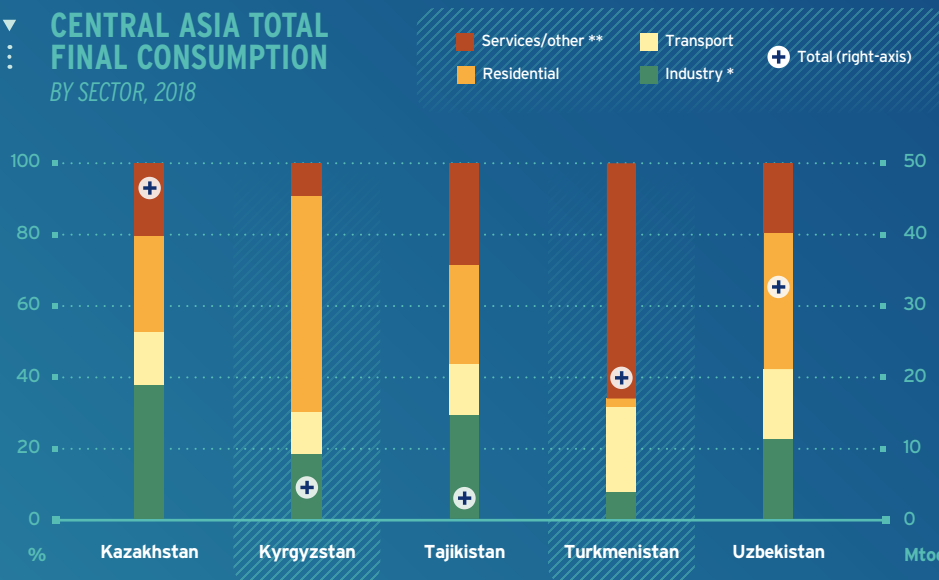
		Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Turkmenistan	Uzbekistan
Population	millions	18.28	6.32	9.10	5.85	32.96
Gross domestic product	billion USD (2015 prices and PPPs)	482.87	23.25	29.75	107.03	267.21
Total energy supply (TES) / GDP (2018)	toe per thousand USD (2015 prices and PPPs)	0.16	0.20	0.12	0.26	0.17
TES / population (2018)	toe per capita	4.15	0.72	0.39	4.73	1.41
Share of renewables in electricity generation	%	10	92	93	-	9

Source: IEA (2020), World Energy Balances 2020 (database), www.iea.org/statistics.

toe = tonnes of oil-equivalent

CENTRAL ASIA TOTAL FINAL CONSUMPTION

BY SECTOR, 2018



Source: IEA (2020), World Energy Balances 2020 (database), www.iea.org/statistics

Mtoe = million tonnes of oil-equivalent
Final consumption excludes transformation sector

* includes non-energy use.

** include commercial and public services, agriculture, forestry, fishing and unspecified consumption.

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EU4Energy

Policy events and statistics training weeks in Central Asia



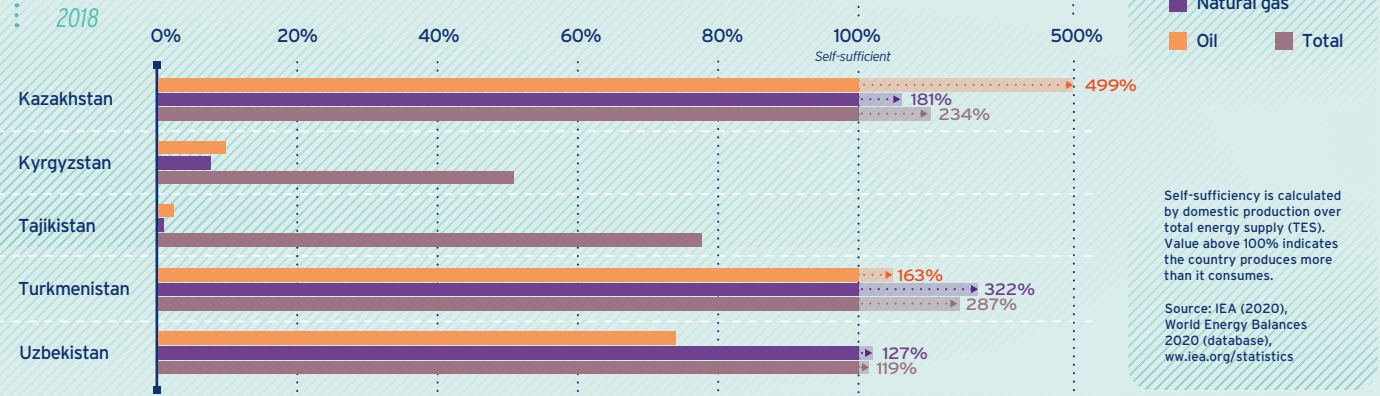
ENERGY SECURITY

EU4Energy has brought regional policy-makers together to reflect on and discuss energy subsidies, demand restraint and fuel switching, allowing them to expand their networks and improve their understanding of key issues surrounding energy security.

EU4Energy is currently preparing Energy Security-focused Roadmaps for Tajikistan on Cross-Border Power Integration and Kyrgyzstan on Demand Restraint and Fuel Switching. EU4Energy is also conducting IEA In-Depth Peer Reviews in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, examining

the energy sector, analysing energy policy and providing recommendations as these countries look to transition to a more secure, sustainable and affordable energy future. These will allow governments to set forward a policy pathway to strengthen energy security and provide more affordable energy for their citizens.

CENTRAL ASIA ENERGY SECURITY

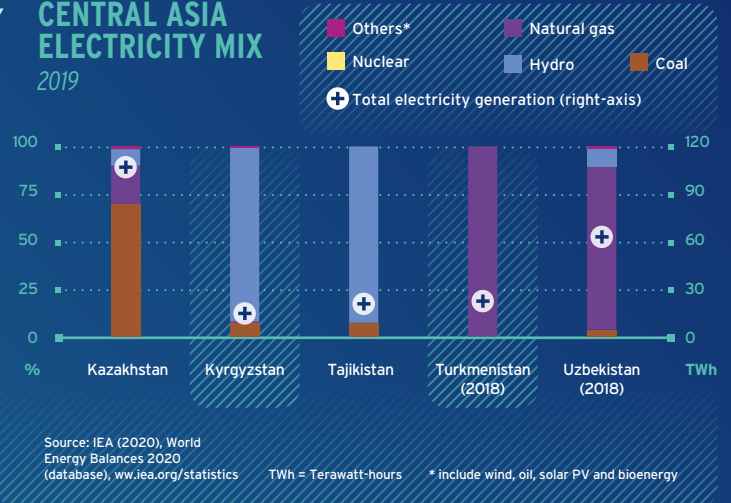


ENERGY MARKETS

EU4Energy enabled Central Asian countries to better identify challenges, prepare policies and plan for the future, in addition to strengthening regional cooperation via country assessments and tailored workshops on energy markets. Concrete recommendations stemming from these assessments and events will allow regional governments to better formulate policies that affect citizens and ensure stable energy supplies.

These policies focused on renewable energy, research, and development and deployment in the energy sector. In addition, EU4Energy will begin work on a Roadmap on Solar Energy for Uzbekistan in 2021, enabling the country to put together a strategic vision on increasing share of solar energy in its overall energy mix.

CENTRAL ASIA ELECTRICITY MIX 2019

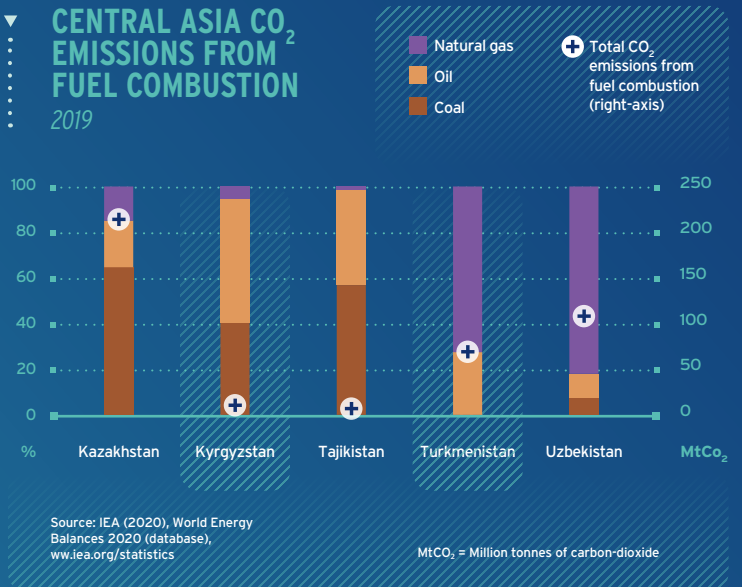


SUSTAINABLE ENERGY

EU4Energy conducted a CO₂ emissions indicator training week in Dushanbe, bringing together regional statisticians and policy experts. The opportunity for the energy statisticians and greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory experts to meet in person was the first of its kind for some countries. The connections made and experiences shared paved the way for improved cooperation at the national level, in addition to strengthening policymaking capacity, which is all the more important as energy and climate policies have become almost intertwined.

In addition, EU4Energy has put together a roadmap for Kazakhstan on Household Energy Consumption through 2030, looking at ways to reduce heating-related residential sector emissions. This roadmap will help Kazakhstan develop a policy framework and conditions to reduce household energy-use.

CENTRAL ASIA CO₂ EMISSIONS FROM FUEL COMBUSTION 2019



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