



ASIA-PACIFIC SUSTAINABLE TRADE FORUM
21-23 May 2025, Bangkok, Thailand

Climate-Resilient Trade and Kazakhstan's Efforts toward a Green Transition

*Roundtable on
CAREC Partnership for Climate, Innovation and Trade*

Bangkok, 2025

Kazakhstan at the Crossroads of Climate, Innovation & Trade

CAREC's Role: Platform for regional cooperation on resilience, innovation, and sustainable trade growth.

Global Shift: Rise of carbon border taxes, Environmental, Social, and Governance standards, and transparency in global supply chains.

Strategic Message: *inaction is no longer neutral* — it risks competitiveness and market access.

Kazakhstan's View: Climate action must reflect local needs and regional development priorities.

Call for Regional Synergy: Joint action and knowledge-sharing through CAREC can help turn climate constraints into trade opportunities.

Kazakhstan is an active participant of COP29 (Baku, Azerbaijan)



COP29
Baku
Azerbaijan

Kazakhstan actively participated at the COP29 and organized **the national pavilion**



During COP29 Kazakhstan hosted a specialized session **“Decarbonizing Global Trade: Pathways to Sustainable Supply Chains and Climate-Resilient Economies”**:

- ❖ adaptation to the EU’s Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM);
- ❖ decarbonizing regional transport;
- ❖ transitioning to **green technologies**;
- ❖ using digital platforms to support low-carbon cross-border trade.

2024 Floods in Kazakhstan: Trade Disruption & the Urgency of Preparedness



2024: worst floods in **80+** years;

10 regions affected.

Damage: **900+** roads, **600+** rail lines → **65%** of exports, **85%** agriculture hit.

Export impact: **-19%** volume, **-41%** value in just **4** months.

SMEs damaged, corridors disrupted → regional spillover.

ADB **assessment conducted** to guide future policy.

Strengthening Climate Resilience to Safeguard Trade in Central Asia

Climate Resilience as a Driver of Trade Security in Central Asia

Integrating **climate change adaptation and mitigation** into national growth strategies is essential for protecting **trade and food security** in Central Asia.

Climate–Trade Challenges in the CAREC Region:

Agriculture remains a **key trade sector** but is:

- Low in productivity
- Poorly connected to markets
- Highly exposed to climate risks

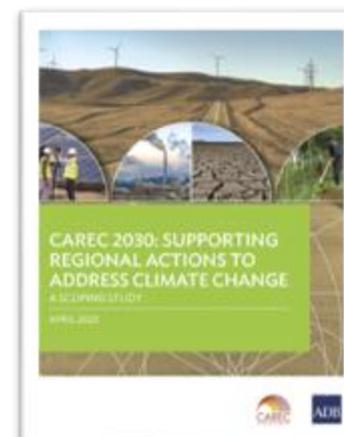
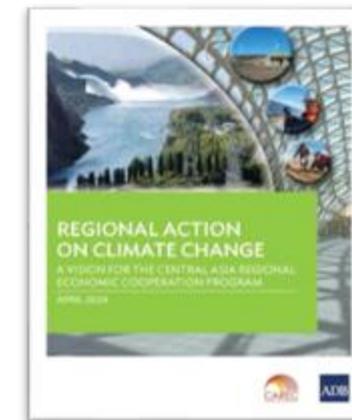
Climate shocks threaten **export stability and regional supply chains**

ADB and CAREC Program’s Response:

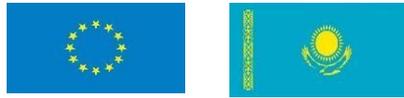
- Enhance **resilience of agri-trade systems**
- Support infrastructure and market reforms to protect **cross-border trade**
- Invest in sustainable **rural economies** linked to trade corridors

Current Actions:

- Embedding climate resilience in **country strategies**

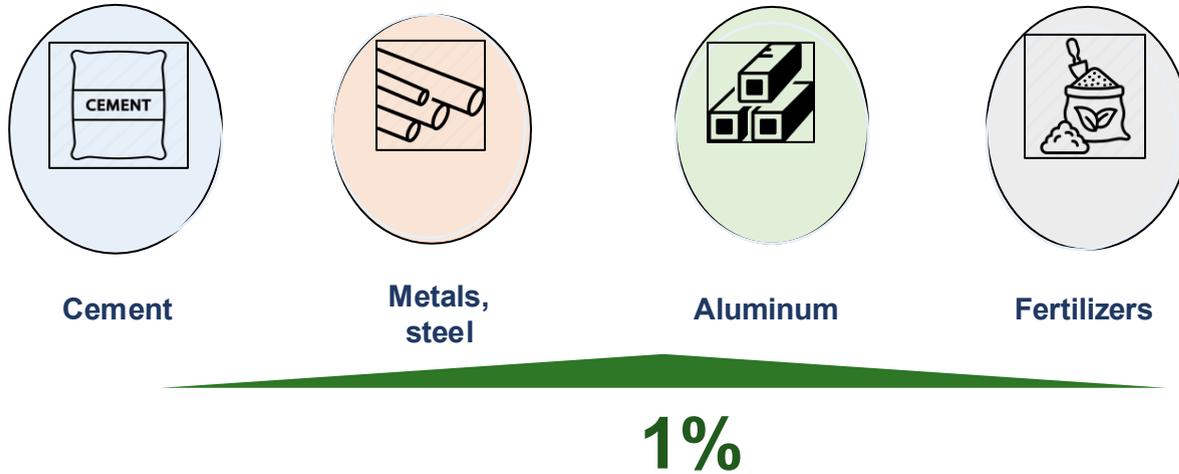


Embedding Climate in Trade Policies: Kazakhstan's Forward-Looking Agenda



Kazakhstan's export to the EU across these 4 product groups is **less than 1%** out of the entire export to the EU

Kazakhstan's export to the EU= \$32 billion



✓ During the period 2023–2025, the impact on Kazakhstan's exports is negligible

✗ Starting from 2026, the impact on Kazakhstan's exports will be more significant due to the expansion of sectoral coverage

Risks to Kazakhstan's economy from CBAM



Decline in the production of the top 10 exported goods from Kazakhstan to the EU



Kazakhstani goods will become more expensive and less competitive in the European market



Decline in the export of Kazakhstani resources and the risk of losing market share



Products manufactured using traditional energy sources will no longer be in demand



The national budget will incur losses due to a decline in export revenues



The likelihood of an increase in non-tariff barriers to accessing EU markets



Decline in fossil fuel prices



Reduction in foreign investment

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!