



Measuring Climate Action in Central Asia and Mongolia

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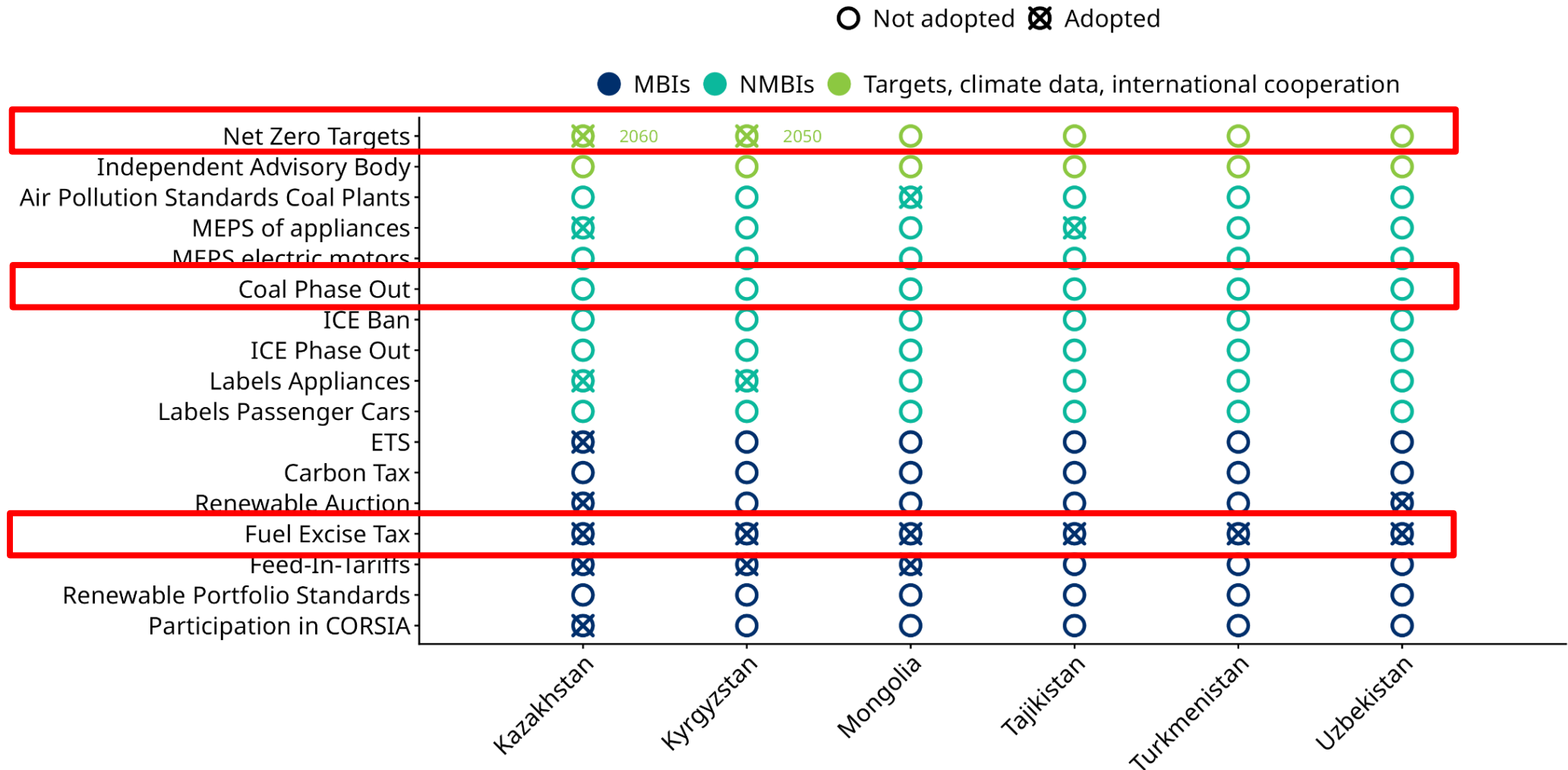
What is the OECD Climate Actions and Policies Measurement Framework (CAPMF)?

The CAPMF is a climate mitigation policy database that covers the principal climate policies

- Coverage
 - 87 policies covering 272 policy variables
 - 105 countries (including: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Mongolia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan)
 - Time period: 1990 - 2024
- Value added
 - Internationally harmonised and comparable data
 - Information on climate action: policy adoption and policy stringency



Snapshot of policies in Central Asia & Mongolia in 2024





Policy adoption

- Is a policy adopted (yes/no)?

Policy stringency

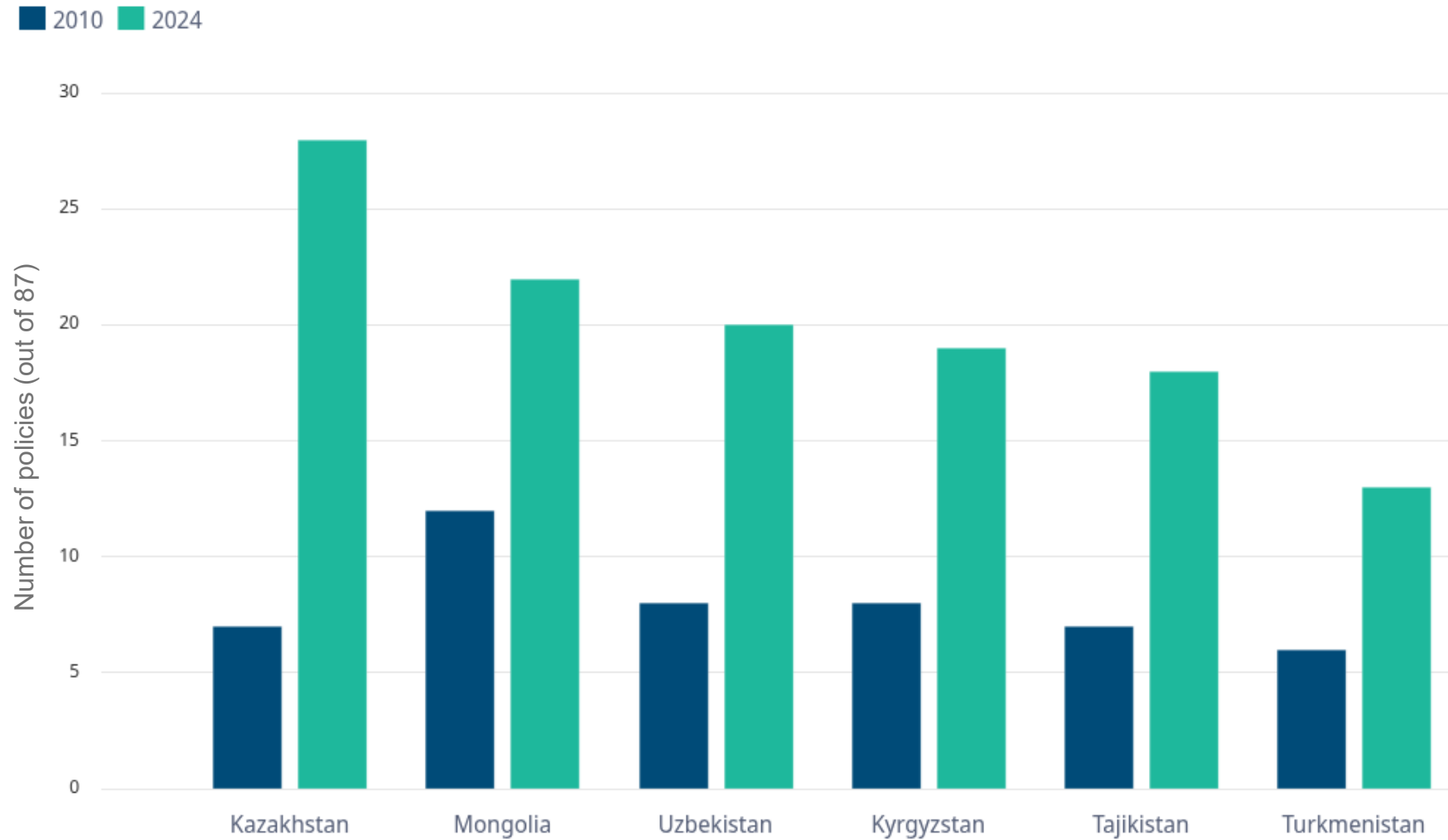
- How stringent is a policy (e.g. tax rate, emissions standard)?
- Normalised on a scale 0 = No stringency 10 = High stringency

Climate action

- Combination of policy adoption and policy stringency
- Scale: 0 = No climate action 10 = Strong climate action

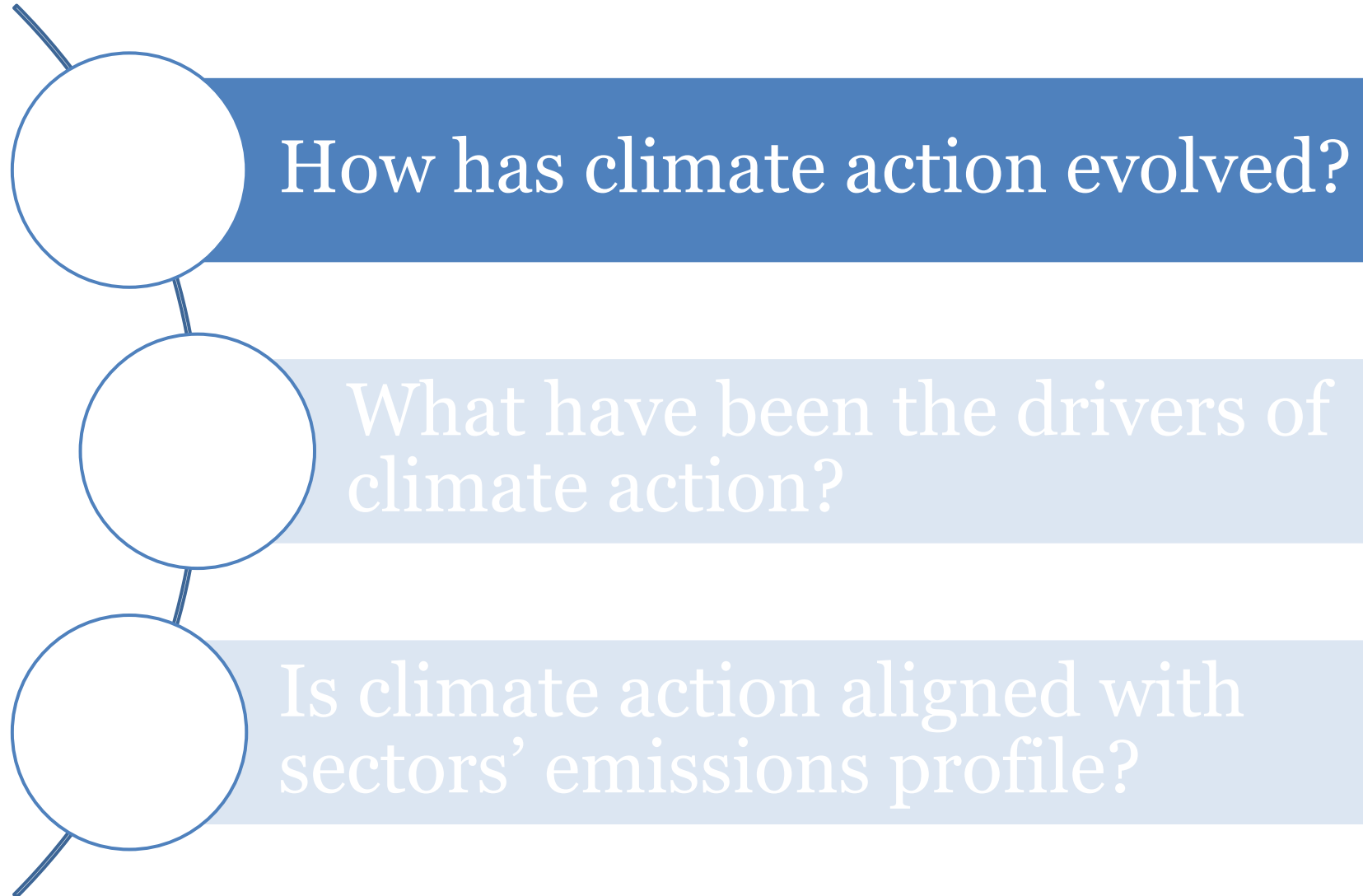


Policy adoption levels in Central Asia and Mongolia vary



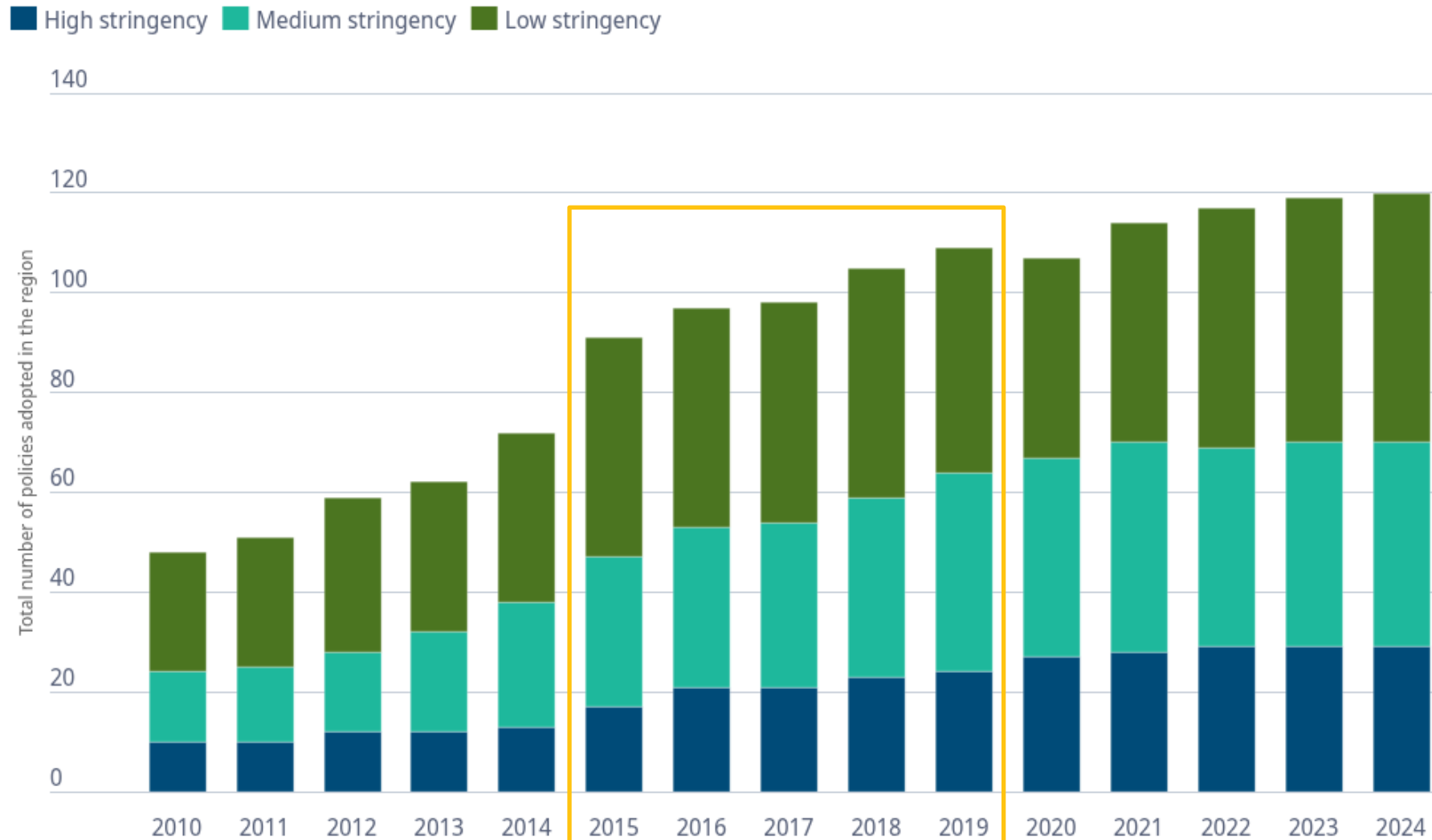


Outline





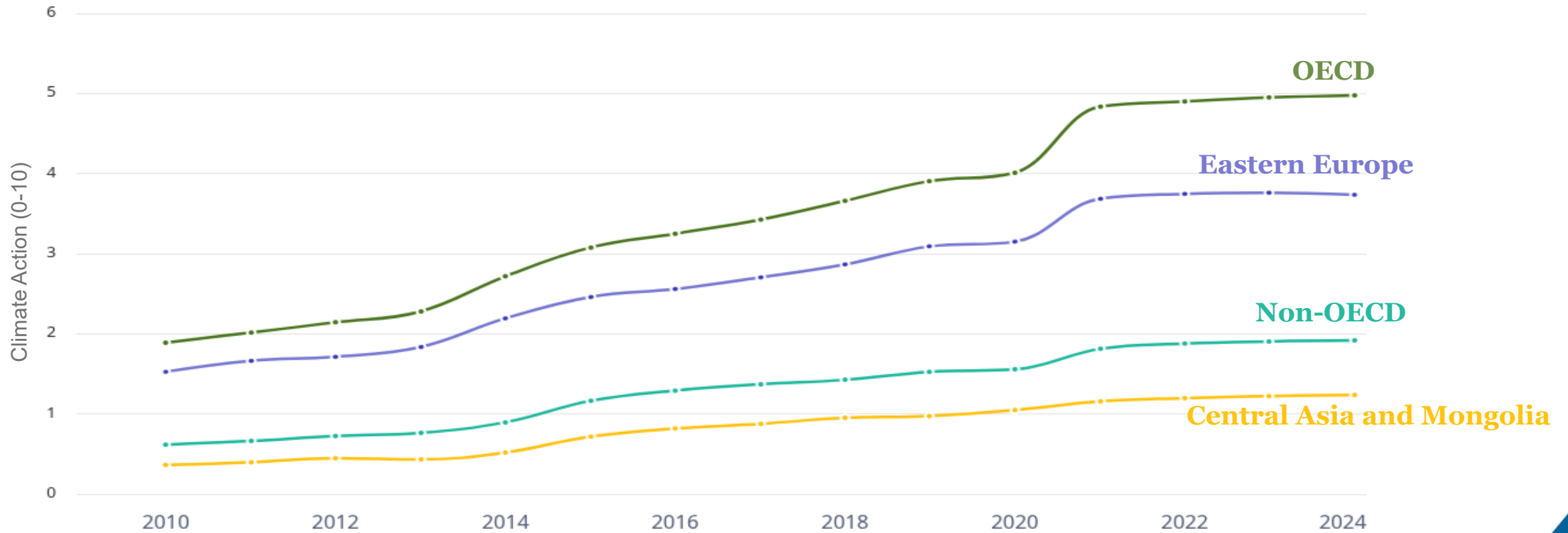
The rise and the stagnation of climate action for the region



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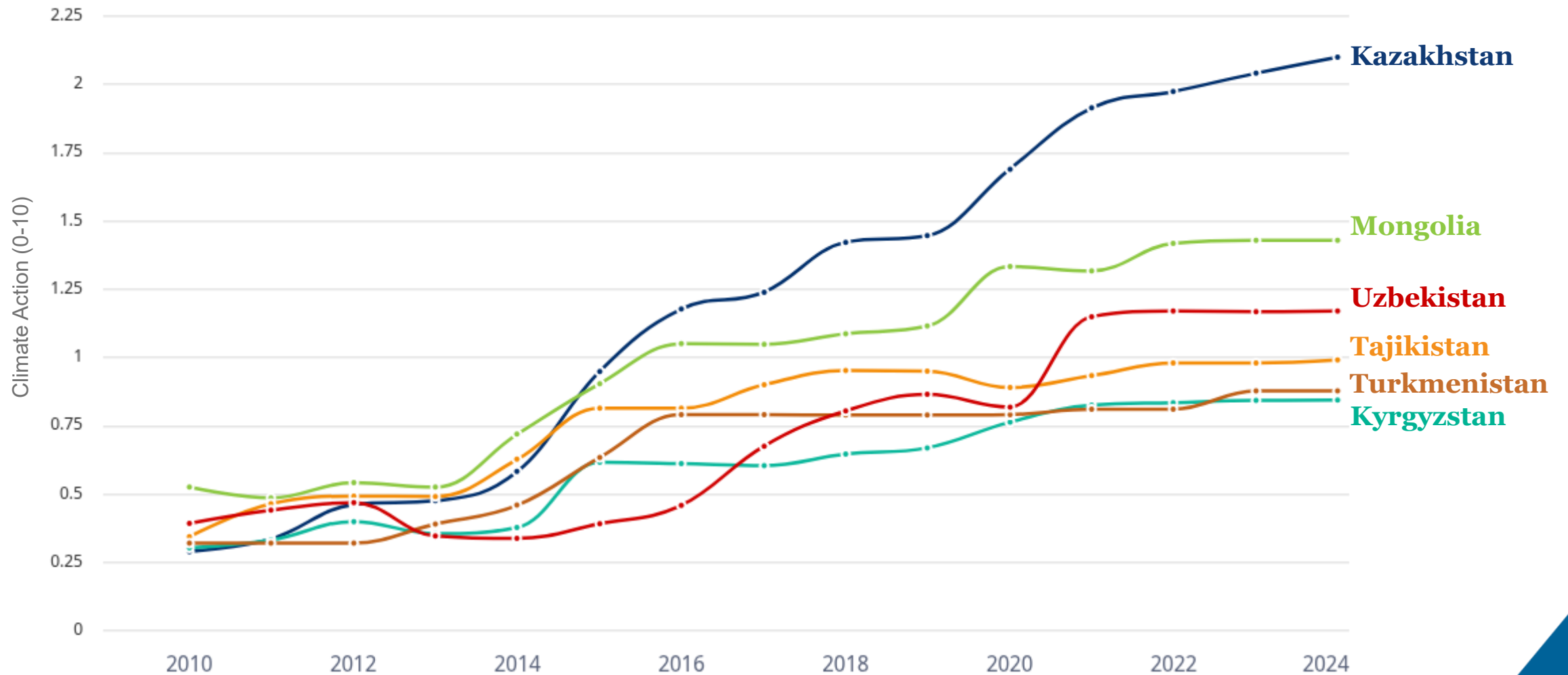


Evolution of climate action



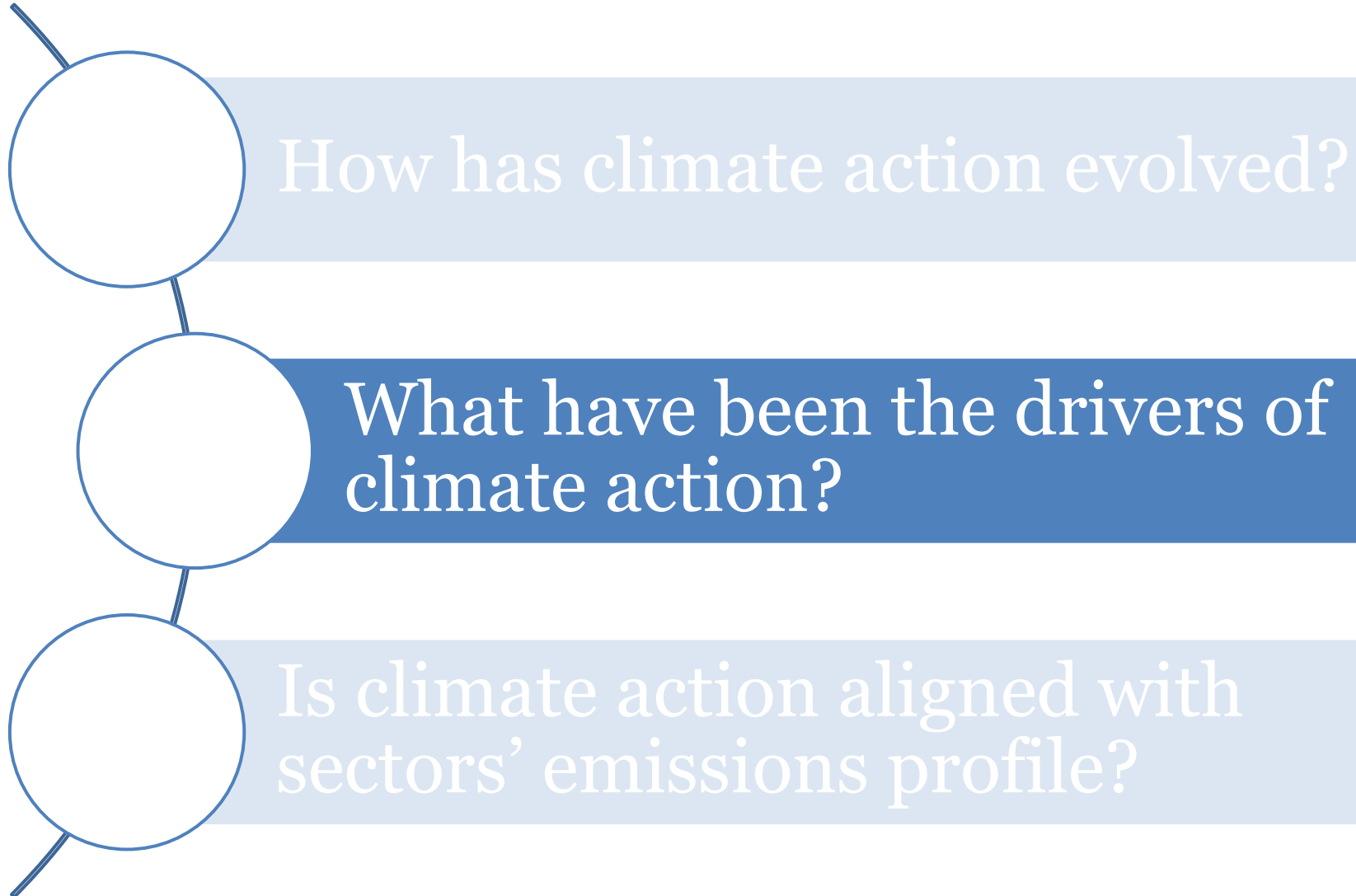


Evolution of climate action in Central Asia & Mongolia



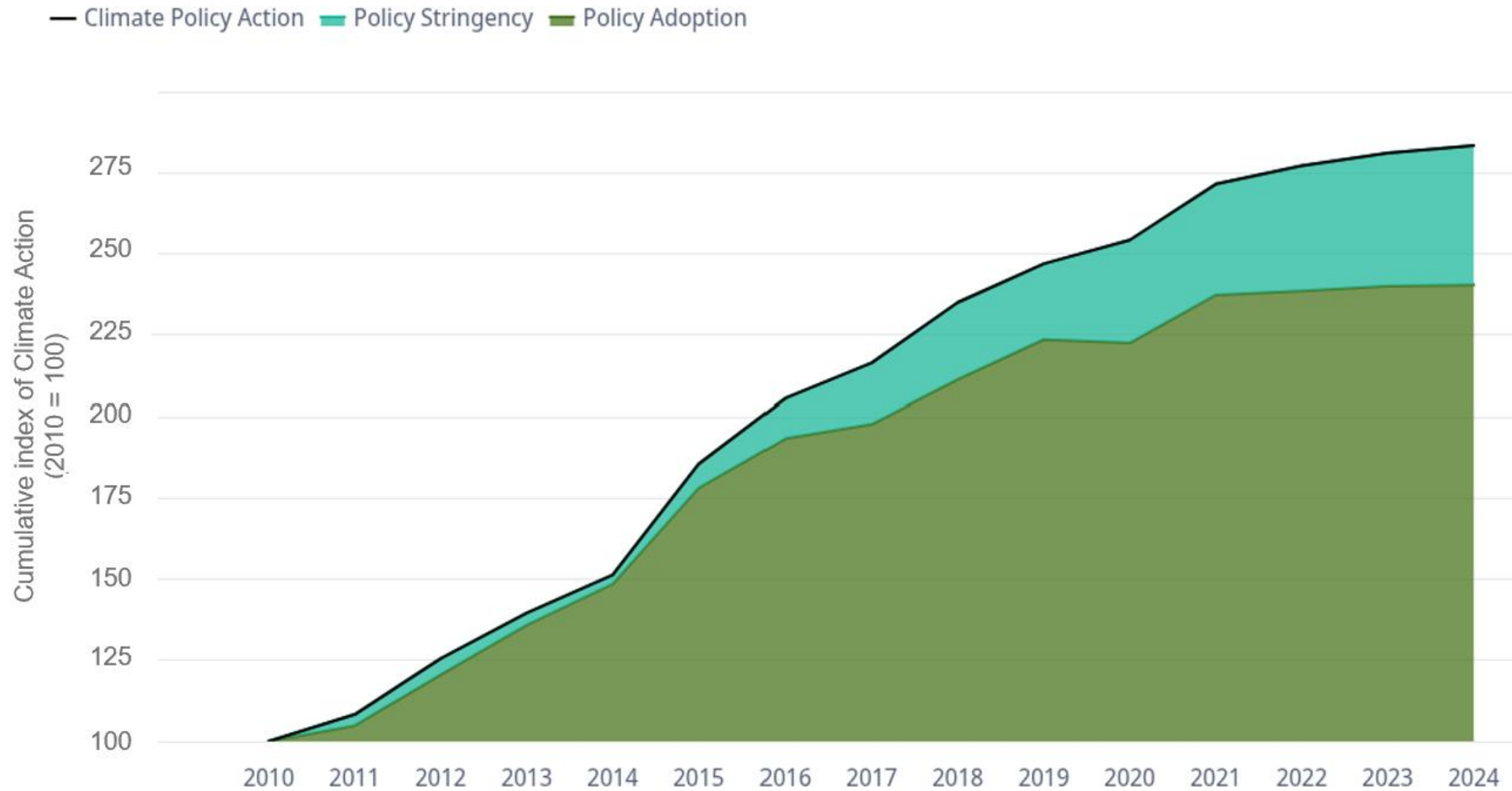


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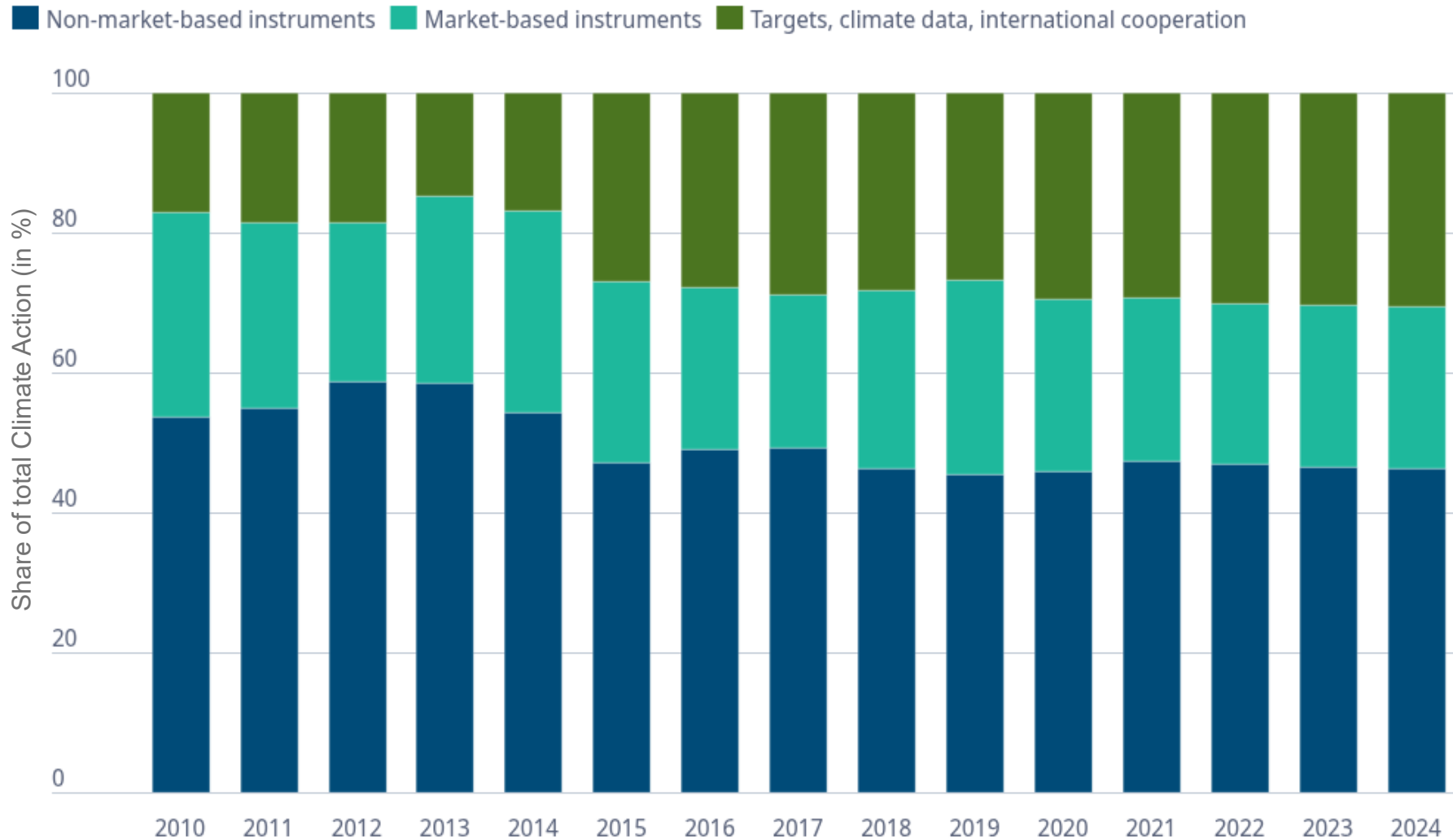


Climate action: policy adoption and policy stringency





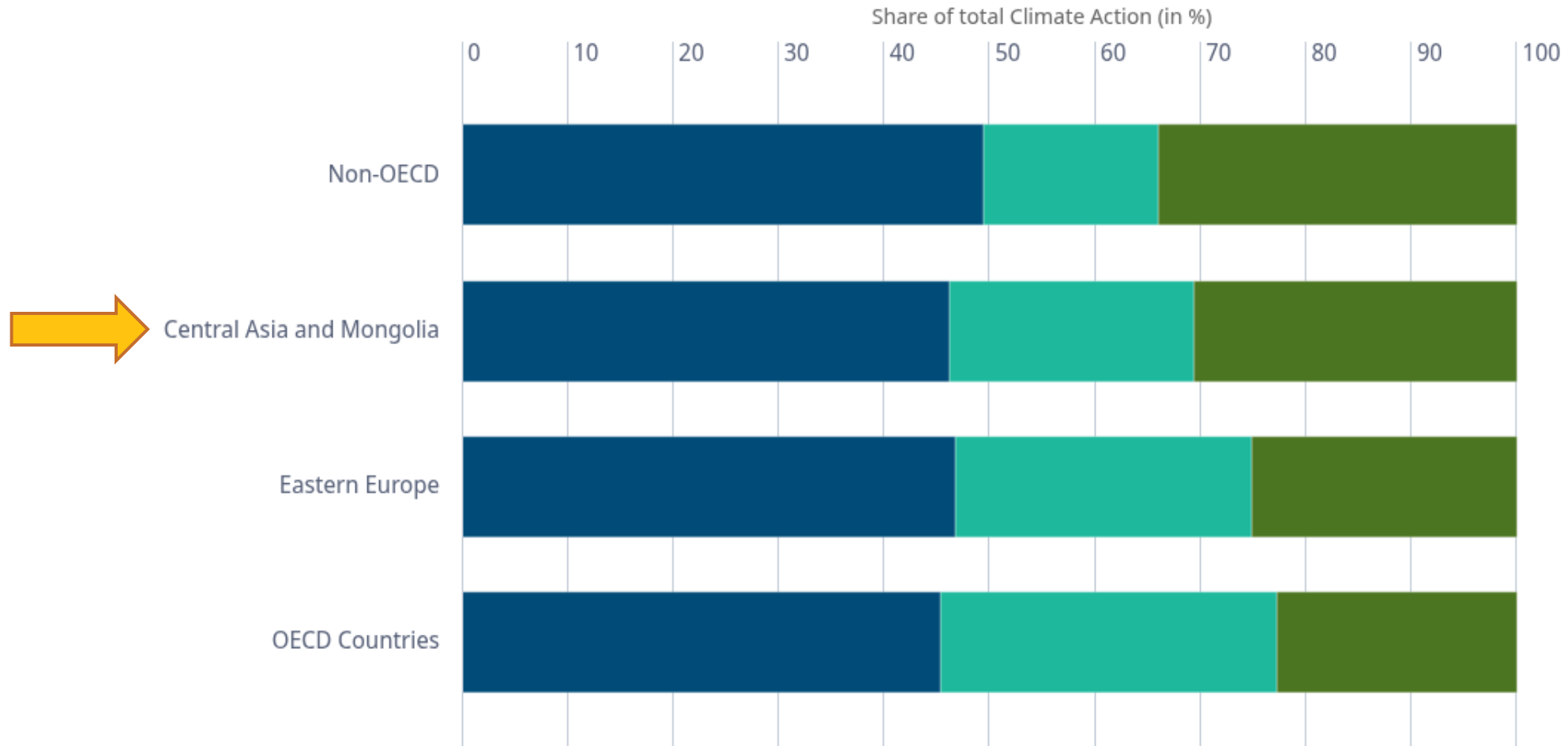
nMBIs have been driving climate action for the region





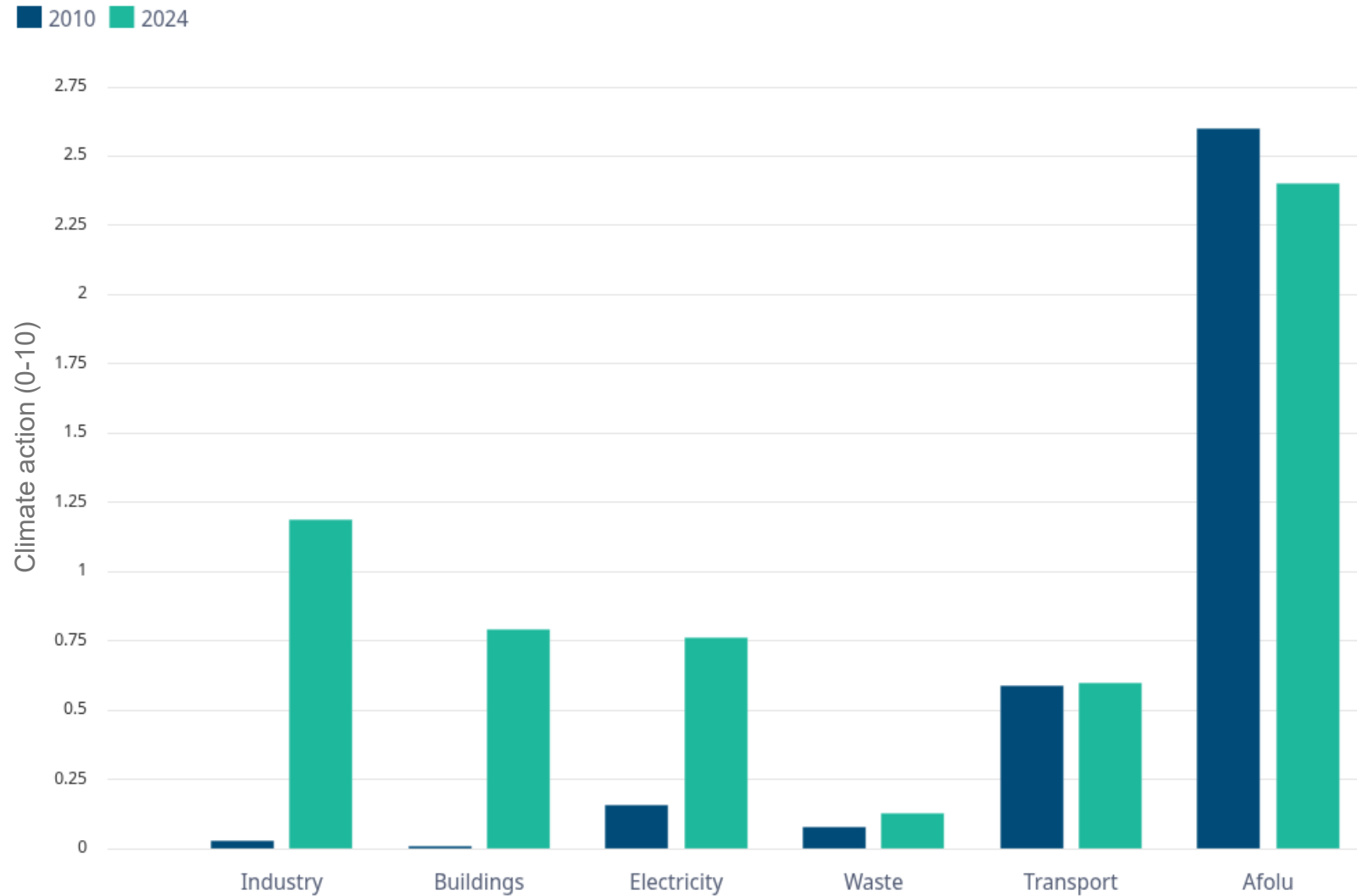
nMBIs represent the largest share of climate action for Central Asia & Mongolia in 2024

■ Non-market-based instruments ■ Market-based instruments ■ Targets, climate data, international cooperation



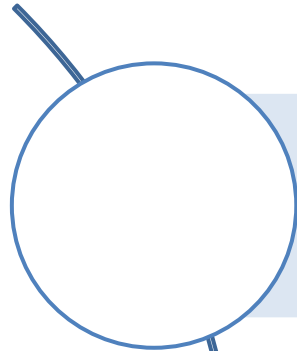


Climate action growth are visible across majority of sectors

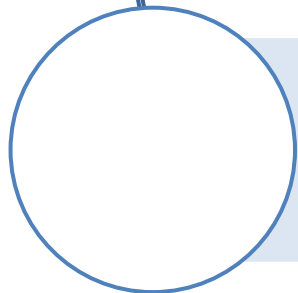




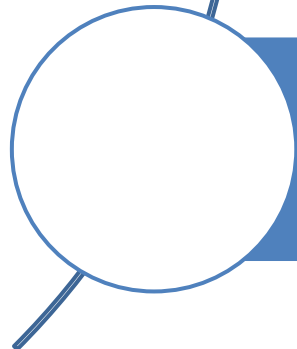
Outline



How has climate action evolved?



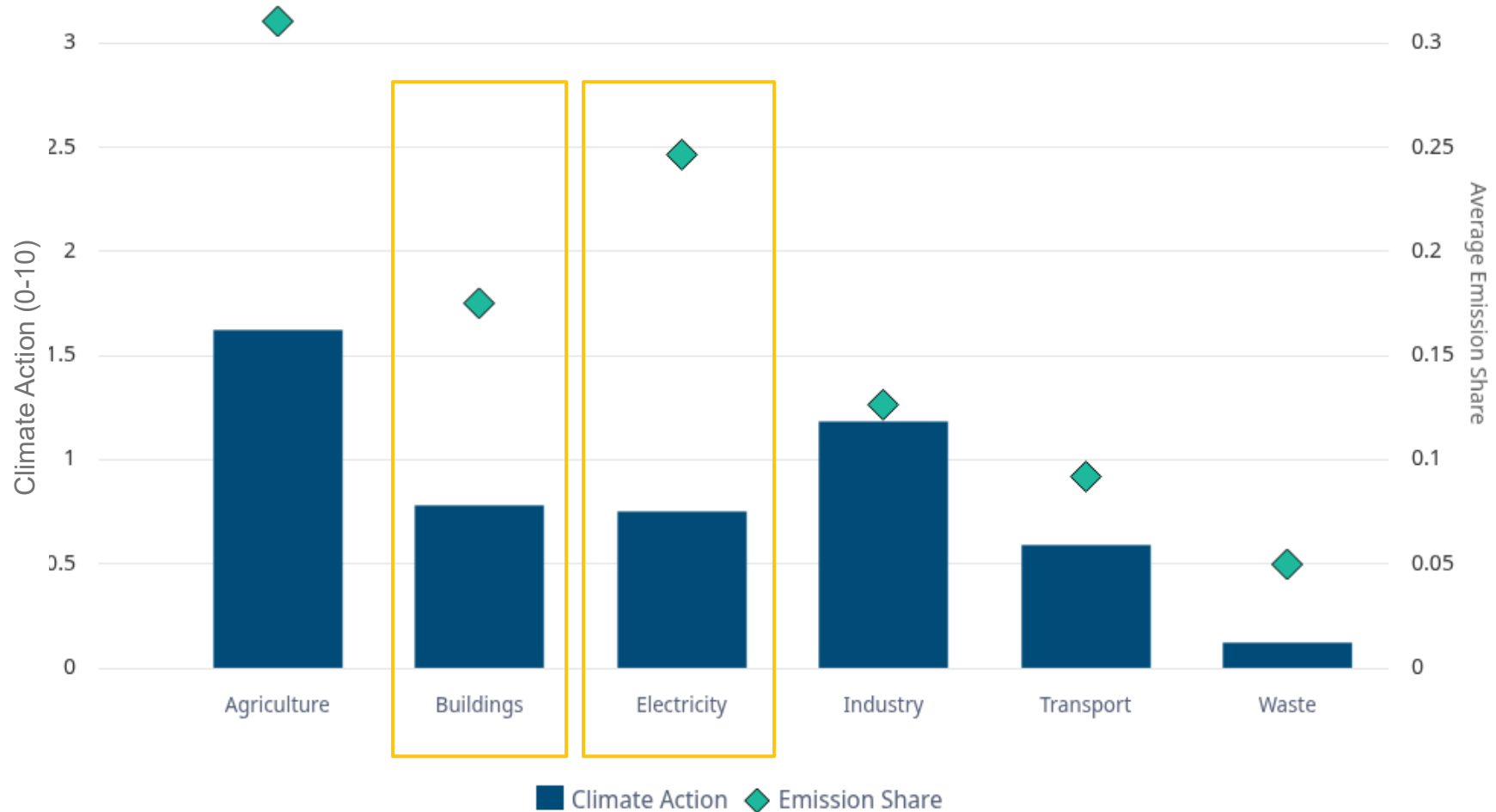
What have been the drivers of climate action?



Is climate action aligned with sectors' emissions profile?



Climate action is misaligned with Central Asia's & Mongolia's emissions profile





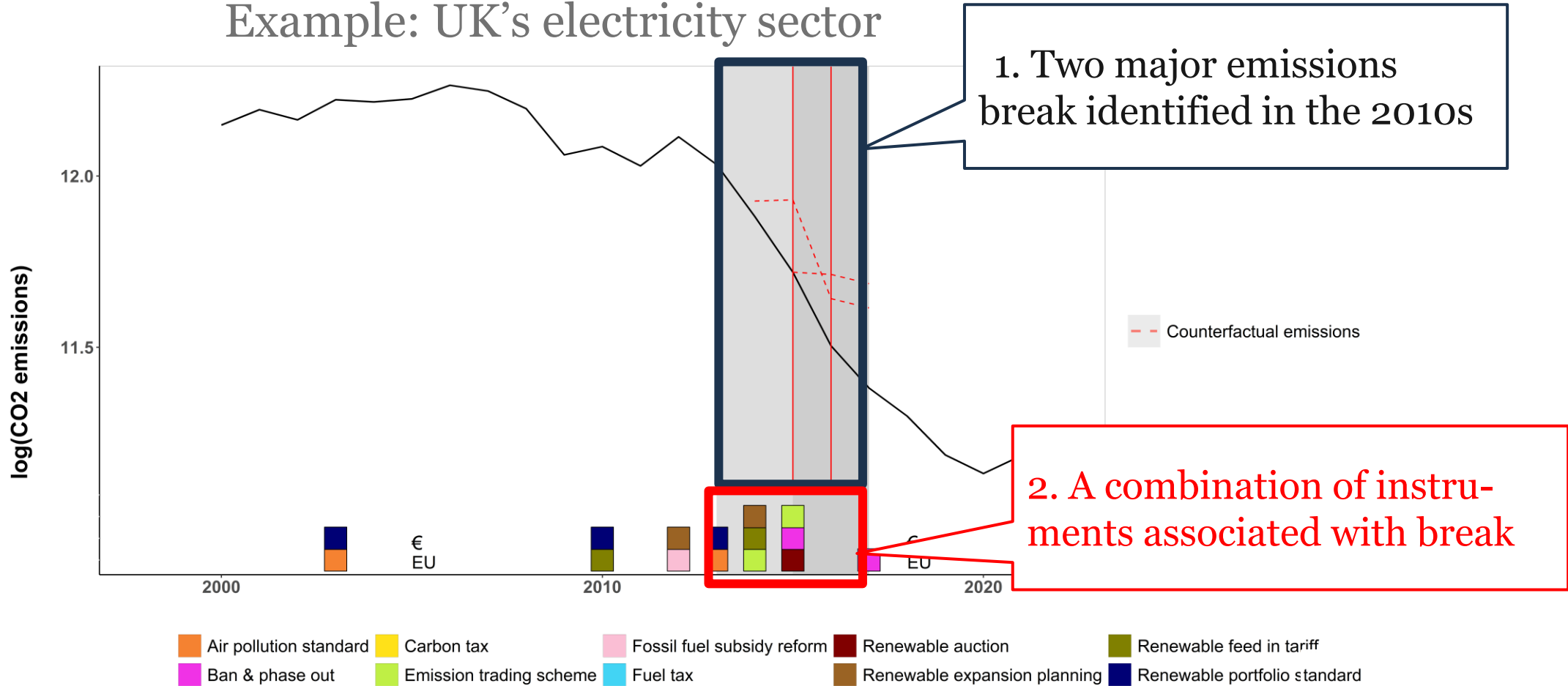
Key messages and next steps

- Climate action in Central Asia & Mongolia
 - Climate action has expanded since 2010, driven by policy adoption
 - nMBIs dominate the policy mix (46%)
 - Industrial sector leads growth in climate action
 - Mismatch of climate action in buildings and electricity:
 - high emissions, but relatively low action: scale up climate action
 - Substantial scope remains to strengthen climate policy
- Potential next steps
 - Sector-specific analysis of climate action in Central Asia & Mongolia (infrastructure-relevant sectors)
 - Analysis of policy effectiveness (impact on emissions & socio-economic)



Which climate policies work?

Example: UK's electricity sector



Source: [Stechemesser et al. \(2024\)](#):
Climate policies that achieved major
emission reductions; *Science*



THANK YOU