



ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY and National priorities OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

INTRODUCTION - GEOGRAPHICAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS

GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATORS

- The total area is 2724.9 thou. km²
- Administrative divisions - 14 regions and 2 cities of national importance
- 10 climatic zones by natural conditions
- The Caspian Sea - 374 thou. m² km.
- The Aral Sea (Central Asia) - 41 thou. m² km.
- Balkhash Lake - 18.2 thou. m² km.
- The border is 13 394 km: Russia – 7591 km; Uzbekistan – 2354 km; Turkmenistan – 426 km; Kyrgyzstan – 1241 km; China – 1782 km

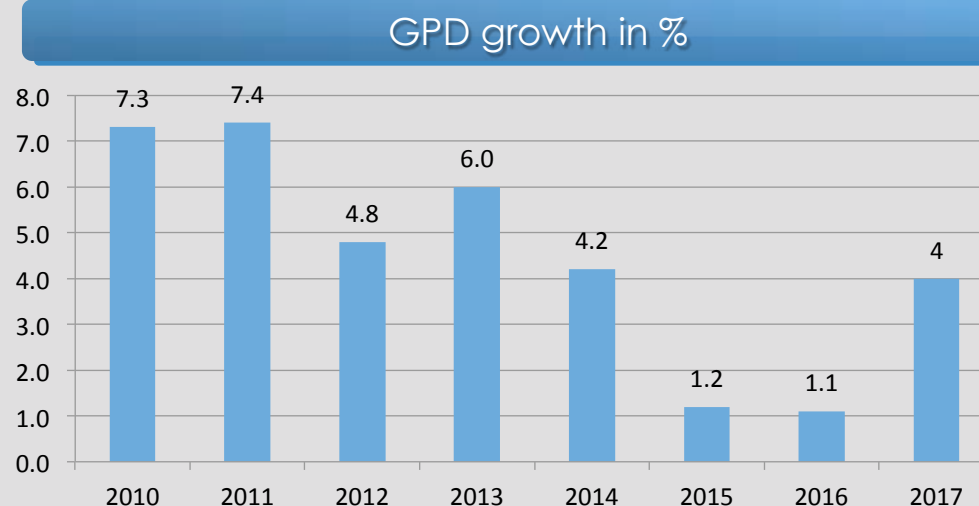


SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS

- Population (as of January 1, 2018,) is 18157.1 thou. people
- Urban population – 57%
- Life expectancy at birth is 72 years
- Population with income of 5 USD per day – 9,8%, of 2,5 USD per day – 0,2%,
- Gini index – 0,278

National economy

- GDP per capita is USD 6722,9
- Investments in fixed assets – USD 22,559 million
- Internal costs of R & D – USD 202,5 million



Export

- mineral products - 65%; metals - 16.8%, other - 18.2%
- The main trading partner is the EU (50%)

Import

- equipment, instruments, vehicles - 37.9%, products of the chemical industry - 16%, food - 12.1%
- The main trading partner is the CIS (45%)

SECTION 2.3 ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY. STRATEGIES, PLANS, PROGRAMS

THE TARGETS OF THE STRATEGY 2050 IN THE FIELD OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES:

- ✓ **Electric power industry:** the share of **alternative and renewable energy** should reach **50% by 2050**;
- ✓ **Energy efficiency:** reducing the **energy intensity of GDP by 25% by 2020** in comparison with 2008;
- ✓ **Water resources:** solving problems with **drinking water supply** to the population by **2020** and **water supply for agricultural needs** by **2040**;
in the framework of **the State Program for Water Resources:** by 2013 reduction of water consumption per GDP unit by 33%;
by 2020 increase in water resources by 0.6 km³,
annual water consumption at the level of 39 km³
- ✓ **Agriculture:** raising **the productivity of agricultural land by 1,5 times by 2020**,
In the framework of **the State Program on Water Resources:** **by 2020, 100% of access to water supply and sanitation in cities** and **20% of access to water supply and sanitation in villages** (The water supply coverage stands at 88% -in cities, 52%- in villages as of 2016)

CONCEPT ON TRANSITION OF KAZAKHSTAN TO A «GREEN ECONOMY»

(APPROVED BY THE DECREE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN ON MAY 30, 2013 No. 577)

TRANSITION TO A "GREEN ECONOMY" IS ENVISAGED IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS:

- ✓ sustainable use of water resources
- ✓ development of sustainable and high-performed agriculture
- ✓ energy saving and energy efficiency

- ✓ development of electric power industry
- ✓ waste management system
- ✓ reduction of air pollution
- ✓ conservation and effective management of ecosystems

Action plan to implement the Concept on the transition to a "green economy" for 2013-2020

(Resolution of the Government on July 31, 2013 No. 750) **contains 141 events in 14 areas**

(regulatory legal, institutional and personnel support, pilot projects, etc.)

SECTION 3.1. ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION

CONSTITUTIONAL FOUNDATIONS OF ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY OF KAZAKHSTAN

Citizens of the country
are obliged to preserve nature and care
about natural resources

The state aims to protecting the environment
favorable for human lives and health

International Conventions and Protocols

- Agreements on Biodiversity and Access to Information – 11
- Agreements on Climate Change – 9
- Chemical Conventions – 3
- Transboundary Conventions – 3
- Water Conventions – 4

Codes

- 2007 Environmental Code
- 1994 Civil Code
- 2003 Land Code
- 2003 Water Code
- 2003 Forest Code
- 2009 Health Code
- 2014 Administrative Code
- 2015 Entrepreneurial Code
- 2017 Subsoil and Subsoil Use Code
- 2017 Tax Code

Laws

2004 "On Protection, Reproduction and Use of Wildlife";
2006 "On Specially Protected Natural Territories"
2005 "On compulsory environmental insurance"
2009 "On Support of Renewable Energy Sources"
2012 "On energy saving",
2015 "On Organic Products"
2016 "On Permits and Notifications", etc.

SECTION 3.2. THE PROCEDURE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

CURRENT STATUS (ACHIEVEMENTS)

EIA PROCEDURE

EIA is an obligatory procedure for all types of economic activities that may have a direct or indirect impact on the environment and public health.

The EIA is divided into 3 stages:

Stage 1 - preliminary EIA developed for pre-project documentation;

Stage 2 - EIA developed for project documentation;

Stage 3 – Chapter on Environmental Protection developed for an actual project if any changes are made.

Public participates at all stages of the EIA according to the list of economic activities those projects are subject to public hearings

ACHIEVEMENTS

In order to improve the investment climate, the following amendments were introduced to the Environment Code from 2008 to present:

- **the review period** has been **reduced from 6 to 2 months**, currently amendments are made **to merge 2 state services** (examination + approval) with a shorter term of 120 calendar days up to 45 working days;
- **the list of documents** submitted by users of natural resources is **reduced from 13 to 4 items**;
- **the public services digitalization** has been introduced; transition from paper to electronic format to reduce the level of bureaucracy and corruption risks



Kazakhstan is a Party to the ESPO Convention



Conducting an EIA with a transboundary impact is determined by international treaties ratified by the Republic of Kazakhstan

REMINING CHALLENGES

Environmental quality standards / marginal permissible concentrations (MPC) are based on obsolete Soviet standards that do not meet OECD standards in terms of:

- ✓ excessive rigidity of environmental quality standards;
- ✓ their attachment to the sanitary protection zone of settlements.

PRIORITIES

Bringing legislation on EIA to OECD standards

- ✓ Revision of the existing system of environmental quality standards / marginal permissible concentration (MPC), in accordance with the standards of the OECD countries
- ✓ Revision of the current system of environmental impact assessment procedures

SECTION 3.3. ENFORCEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION

State Environmental Inspections

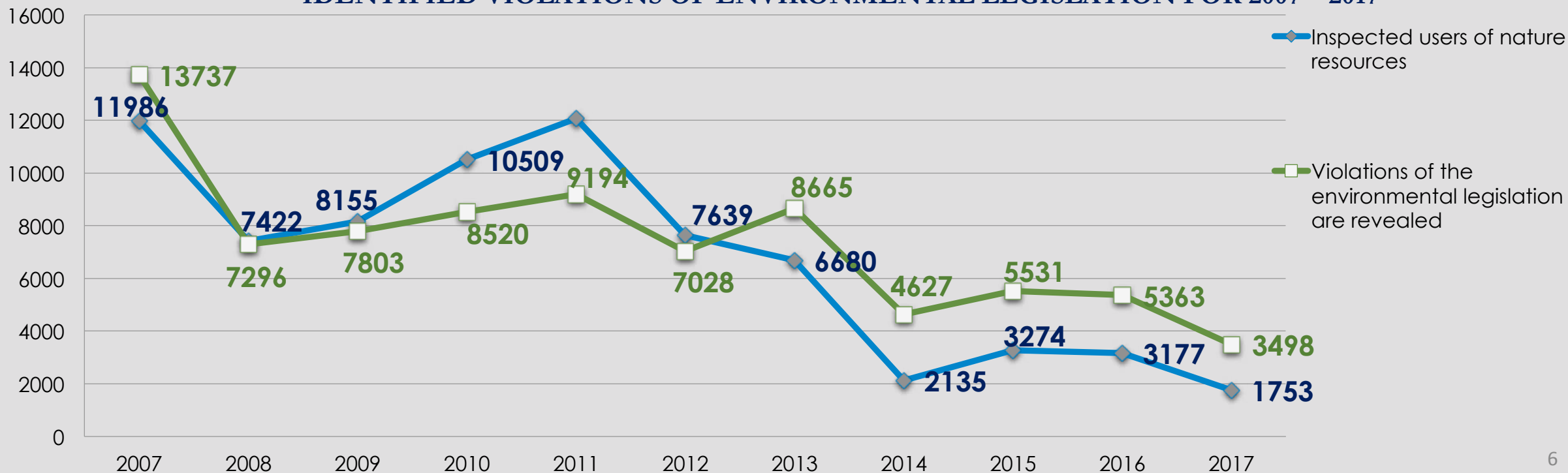
TYPES OF INSPECTIONS

Random checks - According to the criteria for appraisal of environmental risk

Unscheduled inspections - Art. 130, 199 of the Environmental Code, para. 3 of Art. 144 of the Entrepreneurial Code

Other forms of inspection – paragraph 6, art. 141 of the Business Code (Inspections based on the submitted reports and at the initiative of users of natural resources)

DYNAMICS OF REDUCTION OF INSPECTIONS AND IDENTIFIED VIOLATIONS OF ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION FOR 2007 – 2017

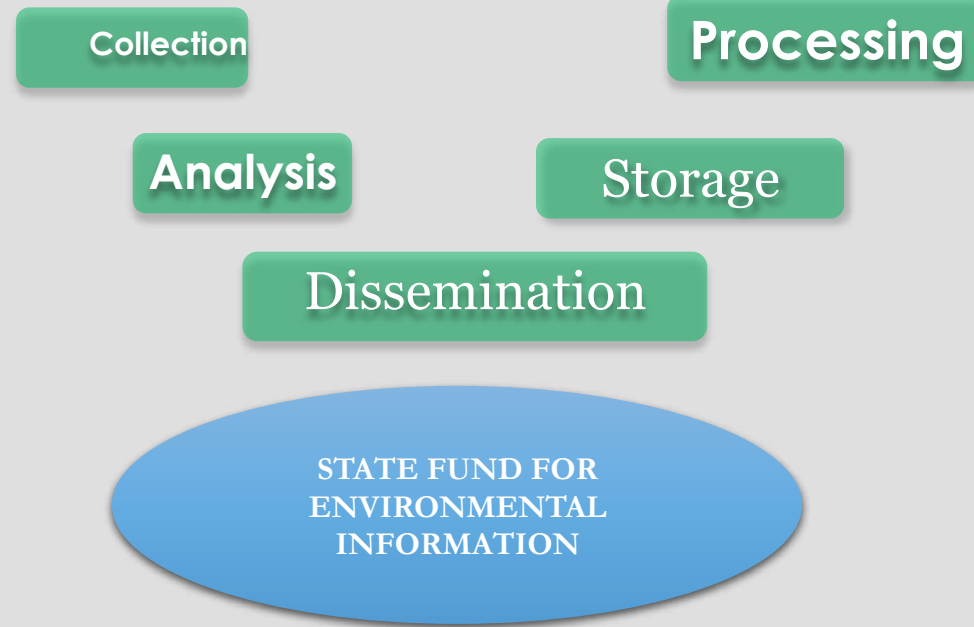


SECTION 4.2. ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION SYSTEM

- **National Report on Conditions of the Environment and the Use of Natural Resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan**
<http://doklad.ecogofond.kz/>

- 36 ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS OF ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PLACED ON THE WEBSITE OF THE COMMITTEE OF STATISTICS OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN
<http://stat.gov.kz>

- **Objective:** To inform the public annually about the current environmental situation in Kazakhstan and the measures taken to improve it



- **Database of Natural Resources**

- **Database of production and consumption wastes**

- **Objective:** a united, state-wide integrated accounting and assessment of the natural and economic potential of the country as well as provision of national authorities and companies, and the public with required information

Prospects

- **STATE EMISSIONS REGISTER AND TRANSFER OF POLLUTANTS**
<http://prtr.ecogofond.kz/>

- **Objective:** to provide information to the public on the amount of emissions

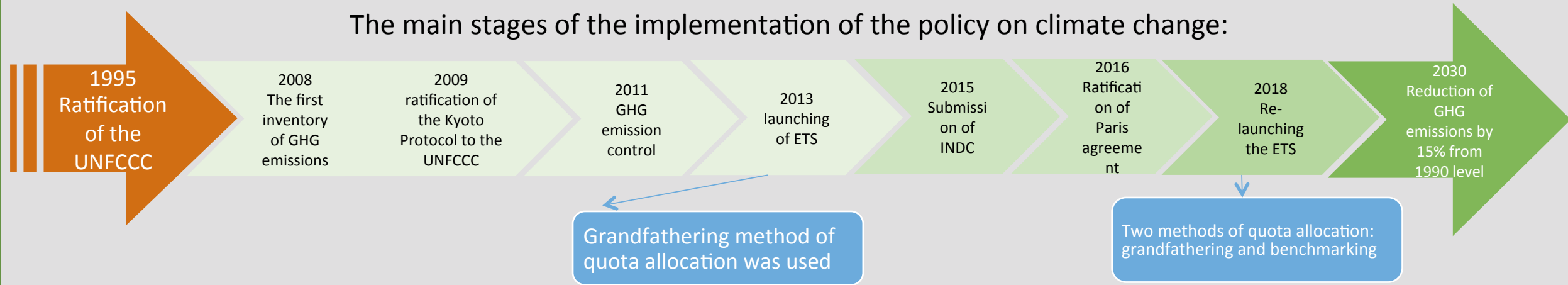
- Integration of the information system "State Database of Natural Resources" with other industrial databases
- Introduction of the information system "State Database of Natural Resources" into the Unified State Monitoring System
- Digitalization of paper sources of the State Environmental Information Fund
- Implementation of a web portal for online reporting on PRTRs;
- Ratification of the Protocol on PRTRs

- **State Service "PROVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION"**

- **Objective:** to provide national authorities and companies, and the public with reliable information on the conditions of the environment

SECTION 4.3. CLIMATE CHANGE

The main stages of the implementation of the policy on climate change:



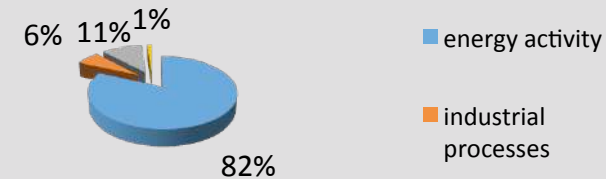
Challenges:

- imperfection of the GHG inventory and reporting system;
- obsolete technological park of enterprises (mainly energy producers);
- insufficient level of the renewable energy sources market development;
- lack of the long-term planning for low-carbon development and adaptation to climate change;
- lack of the opportunity to trade quotas on international carbon markets.

Prospects:

- improving the GHG inventory and reporting system;
- developing the green investment market;
- creating attractive investment conditions for developing the renewable energy sources market;
- developing the GHG absorption projects;
- developing the Low-Carbon Development Strategy and the National Adaptation Plan to Climate Change;
- integrating national ETS with international carbon markets;
- transition to benchmarking method of GHG quotas allocation;
- improving the legislation with regards to low-carbon development and adaptation to climate change.

**Total GHG emissions in 1990
without land use, land-use change and
forestry Mt 371,8 CO₂-eq.**



SECTION 4.4. WASTE MANAGEMENT

Target indicators

- Recycling rate: 40% by 2030, 50% by 2050
- 100% of the population covered with waste collection services by 2030
- By 2030 95% of MSW landfills must comply with environmental requirements and sanitary regulations

Measures taken

- **Improvement of legislation:** Ban of the disposal of certain types of waste, setting criteria for classifying consumption wastes as secondary raw materials, installing GPS systems on waste trucks, implementing national standards
- **Implementation of separate collection of MSW:** 22 cities introduced separate collection, 17 cities launched waste sorting
- **Implementation of the EPR:** 2016 - vehicles and its components, 2017 - packaging and electrical equipments
- **SME development:** over 130 enterprises are involved, 20 types of products are made
- **Information campaigns:** work with the public, media coverage, involvement of NGOs
- **The task from the Address of the President of Kazakhstan (10.01.2018):** The adoption of the Action Plan for MSW utilization and recycling with SME active participation by September 2018

CHALLENGES

- Weak infrastructure development
- Insufficient motivation for business
- Low tariffs
- Development of ecological culture among the citizens based on the principles of sustainable consumption and production

	Volume of generated waste (thousand tons)	The volume of utilized and recycled waste (%)	Coverage of the population with waste collection services (%)	Number of landfills complied with environmental and sanitary standards (%)
2015	987 679	23	59	11
2016	798 261	27	66	15
2017	737 343	31	69	16

SECTION 4.5. WATER POLICY

STRATEGY "KAZAKHSTAN-2050"

- ✓ Elimination of the risk of water shortage
- ✓ Development of a new water policy

CONCEPT ON TRANSITION OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN TO "GREEN ECONOMY"

- ✓ Abolition of the risk of water shortage by 2050
- ✓ Elimination of the risk of water shortage at the basin level by 2030
- ✓ **State program of agro-industrial complex:**
- ✓ Reduction of water consumption per hectare of irrigated area by 20% to the level of 2015 (decrease from 9180 m3 in 2015 to 7348 m3)
- ✓ Increase of additional surface water resources by 1.9 km3 to 2015 level

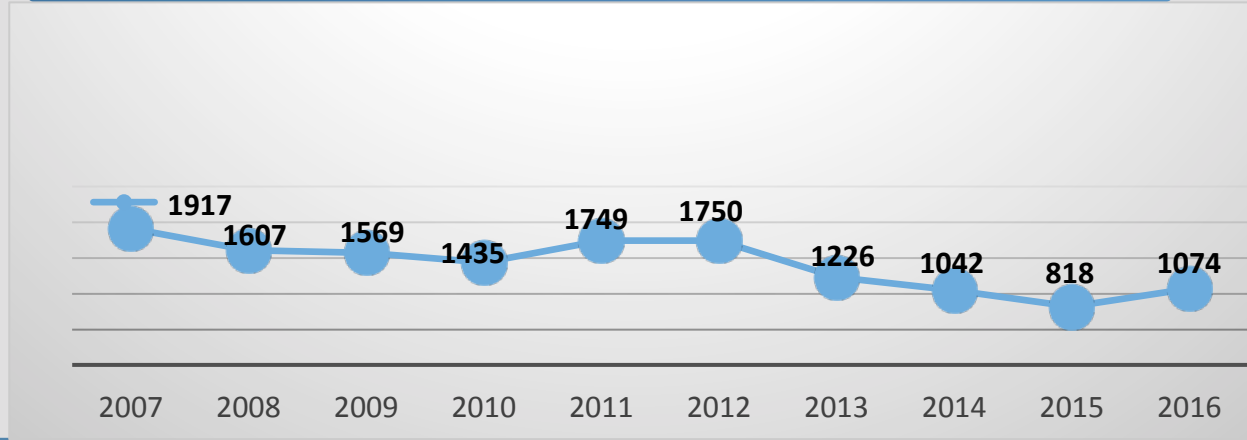
THE CONCEPT OF BECOMING ONE OF THE 30 MOST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD

- ✓ Until 2030 - introduction of water-saving technologies for 15% of all sowing areas

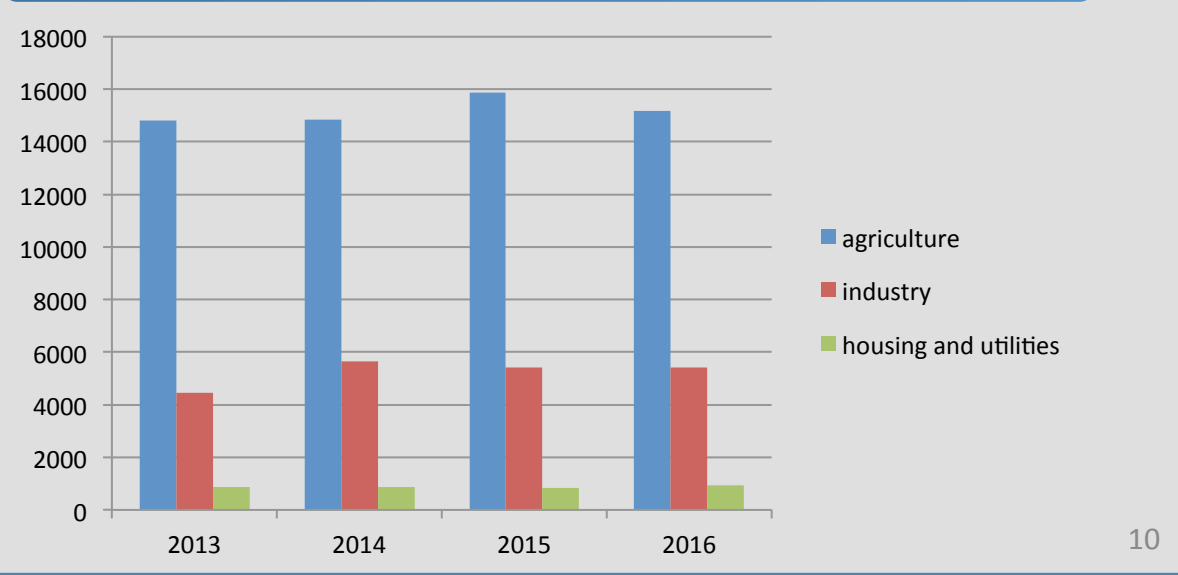
STRATEGIC PLAN OF THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

- Target indicators;**
- ✓ The area of lands of regular irrigation is 2 million hectares by 2021.
 - ✓ The annual volume of the transboundary rivers flow from the neighboring countries is at least 45.19 km³.

Discharges of polluting substances, thousand tons



Water consumption, million cubic meters



SECTION 4.7. POLLUTION CONTROL POLICY

STATE MONITORING OF
AMBIENT AIR

MONITORING OF PRODUCTION

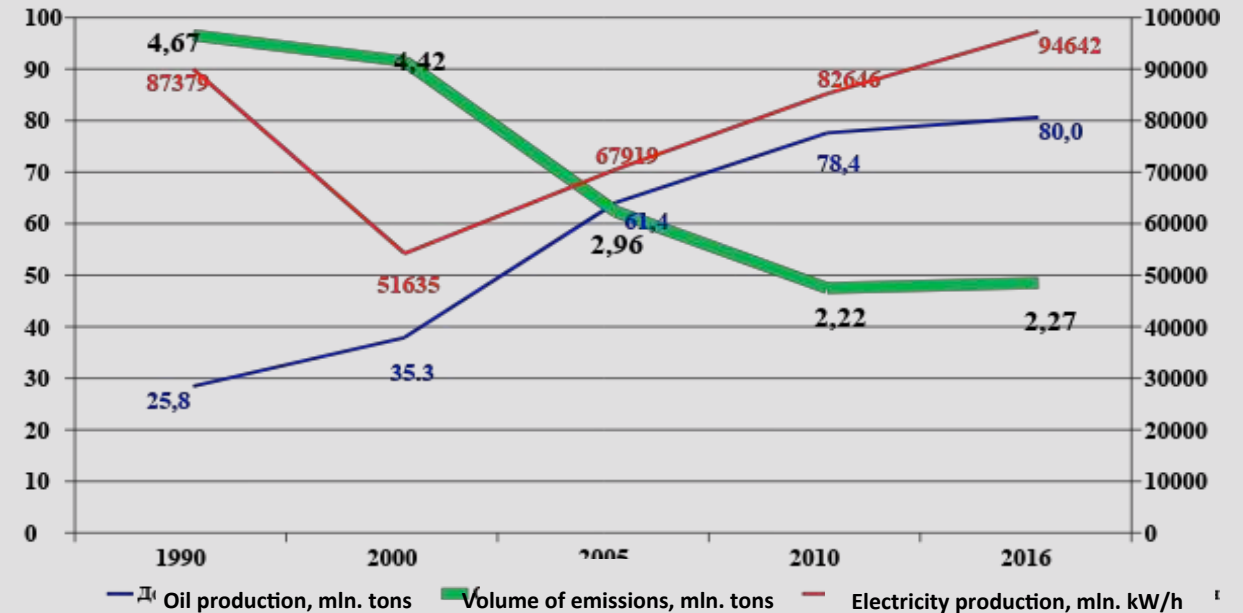
CHALLENGES: Annual reduction of air and climate
protection costs

Costs of protection of air and climate (2010-
2016),
million dollars



Source: Committee of Statistics of the RK

Reduction of emissions to the atmosphere is ensured by the introduction of
the best technologies, as well as investments in environmental measures



Data of the Committee for Environmental Regulation and Control of the Ministry of Energy of the
Republic of Kazakhstan

PRIORITIES:

- ✓ Creation of the information system "Unified state system for monitoring the environment and natural resources" in accordance with the State Program "Informational Kazakhstan 2020", approved by the Decree of the President on January 8, 2013 No. 464, on the development of "e-government";
- ✓ Improvement of environmental standards in the energy sector of Kazakhstan
- ✓ Approval of Environmental Quality Targets in the regions of the Republic

SECTION 4.8. CONSERVATION AND BIODIVERSITY POLICY

Kazakhstan Development Strategy until 2050

Target: to introduce a fundamentally new system of natural resource management

The legislative framework:

Forest Code (2003):

- ✓ added the definition of "forest ecosystem services";
- ✓ voluntary contributions for forest ecosystem services are determined as a source of financing for forest management costs in the state forest Fund;

Law "On Specially Protected Natural Areas" (2006)

- ✓ sources of funding of protected areas include endowments, voluntary contributions of individuals and legal entities, including for causing and (or) inevitable damage to the objects of the state natural reserves' Fund in their economic and other activities

STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS:

CONCEPT on the transition to a GREEN ECONOMY:

- ✓ Forest management;
- ✓ Fisheries management;
- ✓ Wildlife management;
- ✓ Ecological tourism

THE CONCEPT ON JOINING THE TOP 30 DEVELOPED NATIONS OF THE WORLD

Target: Transition to a "green economy"

Target indicator: Share coverage of specially protected natural areas and sites (PAs) is at least 10% of land and water resources by 2050.

STRATEGIC PLAN OF THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE for 2017-2021.

TARGET. CONSERVATION, RATIONAL USE OF WILDLIFE AND WILDLIFE REPRODUCTION, FOREST AND FISH RESOURCES, OBJECTS OF NATURAL RESERVE FUND

Target indicators:

- ✓ The area covered by forest lands in the PAs and territories of forest enterprises (2017 - 1 384 thousand hectares)
- ✓ Conservation of biological diversity
- ✓ Increase in the number of rare and endangered ungulates
- ✓ Conservation of fish resources and other aquatic animals
- ✓ Coverage of the territories of the state forest fund with observations and scientific research from the total area of the forest of Kazakhstan (2017 - 16.3%)
- ✓ Coverage of water bodies of international and national importance by applied scientific research (2017 - 85%)

SECTION 5. COMMITMENT TO THE PRINCIPLES OF GREEN GROWTH

INSTRUMENTS

- ✓ Implementation of The Concept of Green Economy
- ✓ State programs (Agro-industrial Complex Development, Infrastructure Development 'Nurly Zhol')
- ✓ Strategic plans of public authorities and the Regions Development Programs

ACHIEVEMENT OF GREEN ECONOMY INDICATORS

Indicators	Target indicator	2013	2014	2015	2016
Sustainable use of water resources					
Share of water users in cities with permanent access to the central drinking water supply system	100% by 2020	85	86	87	88
Share of water users in rural settlements with permanent access to the central drinking water supply system	80% by 2020	47,7	50,3	51,5	52,3
Development of sustainable and high-performed agriculture					
Water costs for irrigation	450 m³/t by 2020	1589	1280	1278	1186
Energy Saving and Energy Efficiency Improvement					
Decrease in energy intensity of GDP from the level of 2008	25% by 2020	9,6%	18,7%	18,2%	17,6%
Development of electric power industry					
Share of renewable sources (solar and wind) in electricity generation	at least 3% by 2020	0,59	0,62	0,77%	0,98%
Decrease in the current level of carbon dioxide emissions in the electric power industry from the level of 2012	-15% of the 2012 level by 2030	+4,2%	+3,5%	-9,3%	-
Waste management system					
Recycling rate of production and consumption waste	40 % by 2030 r	-	25,21	24,92	29,4

CHALLENGES

The lack of economic incentives for entrepreneurs to move to a green economy

SECTION 6. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

COOPERATION ON BILATERAL BASIS IN THE FIELD OF ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION IS IMPLEMENTED



✓ **More than 30 bilateral agreements** have been made in the field of environmental protection on bilateral base between the Government of Kazakhstan and the Governments of other countries.

✓ Cooperation with other countries in the field of environmental protection within the framework of the intergovernmental commissions on trade and economic cooperation,

Cooperation is conducted with international organizations and financial institutions in the field of environmental protection on ongoing basis, among them

- | | | | | |
|---------|------------------------|---------|------------------|-------|
| ✓ UN | ✓ OECD/GREEN Action TF | ✓ UNIDO | ✓ CICA | ✓ ADB |
| ✓ UNEP | ✓ OSCE | ✓ ESCAP | ✓ SCO | ✓ IDB |
| ✓ UNDP | ✓ CAREC | ✓ IWAC | ✓ The World Bank | ✓ IMF |
| ✓ UNECE | ✓ IFAS | ✓ IRENA | ✓ EBRD | ✓ GEF |

SECTION 7. PRIORITY AREAS OF WORK WITH THE OECD

Environment Policy Committee

Joint Meetings of Experts on Taxes and Ecology

Effective use of taxes carried out on the basis of permits for emissions into the environment, the transition to clean technology and green investment

WG on Integration of Environmental and Economic Policies

Analysis of environmental and economic policies of states in order to achieve economic efficiency of environmental policy

Working Group on Environmental Information

Analysis of indicators of environmental information to achieve SDG

Sharing Kazakhstan's experience on environmental information gathering and reporting

GREEN Action Programme Task force

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION

- ✓ joint project on the study of the "Polluter pays principle" for 2018-2019;
- ✓ environmental impact assessment
- ✓ calculation of environmental impact;
- ✓ responsibility for environmental offenses;
- ✓ reducing the number of administrative barriers to business in the field of environmental protection;

GREEN ECONOMY

- ✓ national political dialogues on the transition to a "green" economy
- ✓ Determination of the clear criteria for green finance
- ✓ improvement of the "green economy" indicators
- ✓ Integration of environmental, economic and sectoral policies for green growth

SECTION 7. PRIORITY AREAS OF WORK WITH THE OECD (CONTINUED)

Environment Policy Committee

WG on Resource Productivity and Waste

Study of the economic effect of the circular economy; analysis of waste and chemical policies to improve the market for secondary materials; Improving statistical data in the field of waste management

WG on Climate, Investment and Development

Monitoring and analysis of state policy with economic evaluation of national climate change policy

Sharing Kazakhstan's experience on ETS

WG on Biodiversity, Water and Ecosystems

Measures and approaches to support biodiversity conservation in order to achieve SDGs

Economic and institutional analysis of water policy, including water quality

GREEN Action Programme Task force

WASTE MANAGEMENT

- ✓ study of measures to stimulate enterprises to increase the volume of waste recycling
- ✓ the study of the best technologies of the OECD countries for the waste utilization and recycling
- ✓ improvement of legislation on waste classification
- ✓ exchange of experience on the implementation of the principle of Extended Producer Responsibility (importers)

CLIMATE CHANGE, WATER RESOURCES, AGRICULTURE

- ✓ adaptation to climate change
- ✓ integration of trading platforms for the sale of quotas for GHG
- ✓ improvement of water resources management
- ✓ Share country's experience on National Dialogues on Water Policy
- ✓ Sharing the country's biodiversity conservation achievements

Reform of environmental legislation

- Transition to standards in the field of environmental protection and economic mechanisms in the area of environmental regulation;
- Review of EIA procedures, implementation of strategic environmental assessment;
- Refining the "Polluter pays" principle;
- Adoption of integrated environmental permits;
- The working group was established to update the Environmental Code, which includes representatives of international organizations (OECD, the American Chamber of Commerce), the business, NGOs and government agencies.

THANK YOU
FOR
YOUR
ATTENTION!



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