

REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN



Proceeding Report

**Inception Workshop on**  
**Phase 2 Project on POPs Monitoring, Reporting & Information Dissemination**  
**Using Pollutant Release and Transfer Register**  
**(PRTR)**

**26 January, 2017**  
**Kazzhol Hotel, Astana**

MINISTRY OF ENERGY  
**JANUARY 2017**

**Project Coordination Unit**

**Phase 2 PRTR Project:** RSE on PVC “Information-Analytical Environmental Protection Center”, Ministry of Energy

## **Table of Contents**

---

### **Table of Contents**

---

Introduction  
Opening session  
Welcome remark by chairperson  
Workshop's activities  
A. Presentations  
B. Group discussions and results  
Closing

---

### **List of annexes**

---

Annex 1: Agenda  
Annex 2: Photos  
Annex 3: List of participants  
Annex 4: Minutes of the workshop  
Annex 5: Structure of National Steering Committee of the project  
Annex 5: Presentations (in Russian)

## INTRODUCTION

1. Recognizing the importance of strengthening sustainable capacities and capabilities, and facilitating a country-driven approach to countries to meet its commitments under the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutant and Agenda 21 as agreed at the Rio Summit in 1992 and the recommendations contained therein which refer to PRTRs and community right-to-know as important tools to ensure the sound management of chemicals;

2. Recognizing the Implementation Plan as adopted at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in 2002, that encourages countries to develop coherent and integrated information on chemicals, such as through national pollutant release and transfer registers;

3. With the support provided by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) serving as the Implementing Agency for the Medium-Sized GEF Global Project and UNITAR as Executing Agency, the Republic of Kazakhstan is one of the six countries that has been selected to continue the implementation of Phase 2 UNITAR's Project on POPs: monitoring, reporting, and information dissemination by using Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (PRTR). For the initial stage, the country is needed to organize NATIONAL INCEPTION WORKSHOP (NIW) to present project experiences at the national level (e.g. national pilot on PRTR; implementation of national strategies for public access to environmental information and PRTRs), its achievements, outcomes, lessons learned and best practices, as well as the key findings from the PRTR reports. It will also provide an opportunity to discuss and agree on the next steps in the implementation of the national PRTR and its use to report POPs and other priority chemicals. In particular, the workshop will introduce members of the National project coordination unit, National coordination team; and it will discuss Report on national infrastructure assessment on PRTR;

4. The National Inception Workshop on “Global Project on the Implementation of Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (PRTR) as a tool for POPs reporting, dissemination and awareness raising for Kazakhstan” was held on 26 January, 2017 in Astana city, Republic of Kazakhstan. The workshop was organized by the project National Coordination Team (NCT), RSE CEC “Informational Analytical Centre of Environmental Protection”, Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Kazakhstan with technical support provided by UNITAR. 35 participants from different stakeholders included governmental institutions, academia, private sectors (factories), non-governmental organizations (NGOs) participated in the workshop (Agenda and list of participants are attached in Annex 1 and 3);

5. The main purposes of this National Inception Workshop are:

- To officially announce that the project is launching at the country level;
- To present the current situation and allow the participating stakeholders to discuss and agree on the goals and objectives of the national of Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (PRTR), and the work plan for the national project execution;
- To seek assistance from the parties concerned (governmental institutions, private sector, civil society, etc.) to support the implementation of Phase 2 PRTR Project.

6. The speakers of the workshop are:

- |                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| a) Mr. Serik Zhunusov        | National Project Coordinator, Deputy General Director - RSE CEC “Informational Analytical Centre of Environmental Protection”, Ministry of Energy                     |
| b) Ms. Bizara Dosmakova      | Member of Project National Coordination Unit, Deputy Director – Waste Management Department, Ministry of Energy   |
| c) Mr. Aleksander Bragin     | Head of “Green Future” Social Fund  |
| d) Mr. Nurgazy Abdulmanov    | National Consultant for National pilot on PRTR, Director of IT Department - RSE CEC “Informational Analytical Centre of Environmental Protection”, Ministry of Energy |
| e) Ms. Nazym Toganbayeva     | Internews Project Coordinator on “Media for effective reporting on environmental issues and natural resources”  |
| f) Ms. Shynar Sagnayeva      | Expert of “Promotion of Sustainable Kazakhstan” Centre  |
| g) Ms. Natalya Dauletiyarova | Deputy Director of Department on Environmental Monitoring and Information, Ministry of Energy   |
| h) Mr. Kristof Doucot        | UNECE   |
| i) Mr. Andrea Cararo         | International expert, UNITAR  |

## OPENING SESSION

7. In getting start, Mr. Serik Zhunusov, a master ceremony (MC), briefly introduced the agenda and objective of this inception workshop to honorable, delegates, guests and participants attending the workshop.

## OPEN REMARK BY CHAIRPERSON

8. The opening speech was delivered by Ms. Saule Tashkenbayeva, Director of Department on Environmental Monitoring and Information, Ministry of Energy. Ms Tashkenbayeva briefly presided within her remark to delegates and workshop participants as follows:

- Expressed her deep gratitude to UNITAR, as well as to GEF for financial support to the Republic of Kazakhstan for implementation of the Phase 2 PRTR Project and extended her warmly welcome to distinguished delegates and participants from different parties concerned (government, private sector, environmental organizations, and NGO) who attended the workshop;
- Mentioned expansion of cooperation in the field of environmental protection. Analysis of the programs implemented in the Republic of Kazakhstan in the field of chemicals management testifies that these programs achieved successful results. Kazakhstan is member-country in such international agreements as Stockholm Convention on POPs, Basel Convention on the control of transboundary movement, Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent. Kazakhstan also takes part in the activity of corresponding international programmes and forums, implements technical cooperation projects.
- In the meantime, Ms Saule Tashkenbayeva emphasized that Kazakhstan has a lot of capacity to cooperate with international organizations in the field of getting technical and consulting assistance for international agreements performance.
- Mentioned a long-term relationship between Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Kazakhstan and UNITAR, and from this close cooperation UNITAR has already assisted to Kazakhstan in terms of technical assistance and capacity building programme for successfully implemented Phase 1 PRTR Project in 2009.
- Informed that as a result of this activity implementation of Phase 2 PRTR Project with UNITAR has started. Preparatory activities for signing this agreement continued for several months last year.
- Mentioned that PRTR is also a benefit to the public on the “right-to-know” in accessing the information and also participation in decision making for PRTR implementation.
- Informed that Community Council under Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Kazakhstan has been functioning since 2004, and among its members there are non-governmental organizations and civil society actors. Last year considerable amendments to legal acts regarding introduction of new instruments on access to environmental information as well as to information in PRTR were made.
- Emphasized that the purpose of this inception workshop not only to present working schedule for Project implementation and to discuss legal framework of PRTR but also to receive practical suggestions and recommendations from representatives of non-governmental, international, social organizations and natural resource users.

9. At the end of the opening speech session Ms Tashkenbayeva expressed her hope and wishes to the participants for successful and fruitful activity of the workshop, and declared the national inception workshop open.

## WORKSHOP ACTIVITIES

### A. PRESENTATIONS

10. According to the agenda, the first presentation was given by National Coordinator, Mr Zhunusov on the Introduction of Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (PRTR) implementation in the Republic of Kazakhstan. At his beginning, "Introduction to Kiev Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers", as well as history of PRTR, the main purpose of the Protocol, potential for applicability by the Government, and its benefit for the society were given to all participants.

11. Mr Zhunusov mentioned that in Kazakhstan chemical use is regulated on all stages of life cycle of chemicals by statutes and regulations: decrees by the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Governmental Regulations of the Republic of Kazakhstan, orders of different ministries and institutions. Specific requirements regarding chemicals use, their assessment, safety measures, storage, transportation, and removal are regulated by a number of industry documents, such as state standards, technical guidelines, instructions, public health regulations, etc.

12. With regard to Kiev Protocol on PRTR, Mr. Zhunusov emphasized its importance and significance, mentioning that the Protocol is the first international legally binding document on pollutant release and transfer registers.

13. Brought into focus that the main purpose of PRTR is to provide public access to the information on pollutant release and transfer register and facilitate reduction and prevention of deterioration of environment from pollution. PRTR represents environmental data base or the list of potentially hazardous chemical substances and/or pollutants that are vented, spewed into water and soil, and transferred from some territory for the purpose of treatment or removal.

14. In recent years, Kazakhstan has implemented a number of pilot projects for the introduction of PRTRs. These projects were presented in the form of joint work of state bodies, non-governmental and international organizations at the regional and national levels. Mainly, the projects are aimed at the institutional development of state structures and public organizations.

15. So far, Kazakhstan has sufficient experience in development of pilot PRTRs, local population and natural resource users were fully provided with explanations especially regarding the benefits of PRTR. The Project flows organically from the previously implemented projects. All the projects used Guidelines provided by UNITAR and United Nations Economic Commission for Europe as guidance documents. The purpose of this Project is to develop **pilot register** and draw up recommendations for introduction of national PRTR.

### Component 1. Project baseline strengthened and national needs identified

- The implementation of this component assumes the activities on the formation of the National Coordination Team (NCT) and the National Steering Committee (NSC), the review of existing materials related to the PRTR, the updating of national PRTR executive proposals, and the development of draft legal frameworks.

- Mr. Zhunusov with regard to the above mentioned activities announced establishment National Steering Committee (NSC), which includes representatives of concerned government bodies, non-governmental and international organizations. NSC will be actively involved in Project implementation, be responsible for playing a leading role in Project implementation on the national level (List of members of the National Steering Committee - Appendix

- Mr. Zhunusov mentioned that a team of national consultants was put together in order to update national PRTR executive proposals. Composition of the National Coordination team (NCT) was also approved. One of the primary objectives of the NCT is to provide in-depth study of the existing legal, organizational, administrative, economic, and technical infrastructure on PRTR. During the inception workshop there were introduced legal expert (executive and judicial part), expert in training development and coordination for industry, expert in online system development, expert in pilot PRTR. There is ongoing communication with potential experts in the other fields (expert in development of national guidelines on assessment methodology for industry, etc.).

- Consultants have provided a review of the existing PRTR related materials and legal, organizational, administrative, economic, and technical infrastructures for chemicals and POPs management. This review became a basis to compile Report on national infrastructure evaluation for PRTR introduction. The national PRTR executive proposals to update will use this report as a basis where main country industries with high rate of pollutant release and transfer are indicated as well as legal loopholes in the field of PRTR introduction and organizational and administrative infrastructure gaps were identified.

- National Project Coordination Team and UNITAR will be provided with the final version of the Report for their consideration within February-March, 2017. Mr Zhunusov mentioned that conclusions of this Report will be applied for the development of national PRTR executive proposals. These executive proposals should explain how the PRTR system will be used to report releases and transfer of POPs and other chemicals. The draft legal PRTR instruments will be drawn up based on the identified legal loopholes and infrastructure gaps.

## **Component 2. Implementing PRTR's as national POP's and chemicals reporting systems.**

- Mr. Zhunusov emphasized importance of this component for the Project implementation as it will insure preparation of necessary elements of educational and technical support for PRTR system development.

- In 2017 it is planned to develop training modules for 5 selected priority industrial sectors. As the next stage, training programme will be conducted where there will be 6 training workshops for the representatives of government bodies, industry, NGOs, Media, etc. The programme will include the key topics, such as: a) online reporting system, b) PRTR legal introduction, c) releases estimation techniques, d) communication and interpretation of PRTR data, e) including POPs in PRTR, f) PRTR data standardization. With this view, it is necessary to hold a preliminary training workshop for trainers with participation of UNITAR international expert.

- Mr. Zhunusov added that in 2017 it is planned to develop National guidelines on estimation techniques and reporting to the PRTR for the industrial sectors. In 2018 it is planned to hold a national pilot PRTR reporting exercise. He also clarified that PRTR introduction process will probably rise questions regarding equipment, software, data compilation and transfer process. As a result, pilot project and its online reporting system will be updated during the pilot project implementation process in case of errors and remarks.

## **Component 3. Standardization and comparison of PRTR data.**

- Here, Mr. Zhunusov informed the participants about the necessity to compile and analyse materials on standardization. This analysis will allow reconsidering and updating new guidelines on PRTR introduction and POP's reporting developed UNITAR. PRTR data standardization will promote one-for-all approach application by different countries regarding PRTR system development and further data comparison.



#### **Component 4. Access to PRTR data and dissemination of information.**

- Special attention will be paid to increasing public access to information on environmental situation and, in particular, to PRTR data as well as to maximize participation of key representatives of civil society (for example, NGOs). It is necessary to increase level of awareness of different parties concerned regarding what PRTR system is, what kind of opportunities it can provide and what meaning and responsibilities it will represent for the parties that will be involved in PRTR introduction process.
- Mr. Zhunusov mentioned that for these purposes a national strategy for public access to environmental information and PRTR will be developed in the first six months of 2017. In 2017-2018 corresponding activities will be held according to the developed national strategy for public access to environmental information and PRTR (meetings with NGOs, workshops on increasing level of awareness).
- As a result of all these activities participants who will be show interest in National PRTR will be actively involved in its development process.

#### **Component 5. Identifying lessons learned.**

- Phase 1 PRTR project (2009-2012) lessons will be reviewed, identified and used as a basis to draw up practical conclusions.

16. At the end of his presentation Mr. Zhunusov presented expected outputs of the Project to the delegates and workshop participants as follows:

- developed online PRTR reporting system;
- a module of training programs on PRTR system implementation will be conducted;
- national draft legal documents on introduction of online PRTR reporting system will be developed;
- National strategy for public access to environmental information and PRTR will be developed and implemented;
- national guides on estimation techniques and reporting to the PRTR for the industrial sectors will be developed and made available.

17. Mr. Zhunusov was followed by Ms B. Dosmakova, Deputy Director of Waste Management Department, Ministry of Energy, Member of Project National Coordination Unit. She informed the participants on activities executed in the framework of fulfilment of obligations of the Republic of Kazakhstan on Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants.

18. As Ms. Dosmakova mentioned according to the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan Ministry of Energy is responsible for implementation of international agreements on persistent organic pollutants, as well as it shall provide state environmental monitoring and separate special types of monitoring, as well as it shall coordinate work of National monitoring system for environment and natural resources (article 17 of Environmental Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan).

19. Moreover, in 2016 current law was amended and now requires that POPs shall be disposed in environmentally friendly manner. It is prohibited to dispose persistent organic pollutants and chlorine-containing wastes without integrated treatment of effluent gases. At the same time integrated treatment of effluent gases should ensure that level of dioxins and furans is not higher than 0.1 ng/m<sup>3</sup> after their treatment. It is also prohibited to use POPs in area of food or feed stuff production and processing.

20. Ms Dosmakova informed that in the framework of implementation of Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, Obligations Fulfilment Plan for 2015-2028 was developed and



approved by the order of Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated 30 December 2014, no. 102.

21. Ms. Dosmakova informed the workshop participants that laboratory and methodological support of POP survey is provided for the purpose of POP monitoring. State system register on ensuring the uniformity of measurements of the Republic of Kazakhstan was introduced with three techniques – chromatographic detection of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB) in water and transformer oil, and L2000DX device for qualitative identification of PCB and other POPs in different environments.

22. POP monitoring is carried out in water sources. Since 2014 in the framework of government subsidized programme “Environmental Health Monitoring”, RSE “Kazgidromet” has been taking samples of water and making chemical analysis on pesticides level in water ( $\alpha$ -HCCH,  $\gamma$ -HCCH, 4,4-DDE, 4,4-DDT) on monthly basis from the Yesil river (5 hydrochemical sites – Sergeyevka town, Pokrovka village, Petropavlovsk town (0.2 km up and 4.8 km down the town), transboundary site in Dolmatovo village) and Sergeyevskoye water storage (hydrochemical site - Sergeyevka town).

23. At the end of her presentation, Ms Dosmakova emphasized importance and significance of PRTR as an instrument of registering potentially hazardous chemical substances as well as information on nature and volume of pollutant release, and registering this data is a priority that is defined by Kazakhstan Obligations Fulfilment Plan regarding Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (2015-2028).

24. Mentioned that information on issues regarding health and safety of humans and environment should not be considered as a confidential one. According to the article 10 of the Convention, each Party shall within its capabilities and taking into consideration that there are different target groups, promote and facilitate awareness among and training of its policy and decision makers, workers, scientists, engineers, educators, technical and managerial personnel as well as whole community. Every person should make his/her own contribution to the Convention implementation. The Parties have to develop pollutant release and transfer registers as it is a vital part of collection and dissemination of information on annual pollutant and chemicals released. These provisions are closely interrelated with PRTR which includes data on released pollutants and POPs.

25. The next speaker of the inception workshop – Mr. Aleksander Bragin, Head of “Green Future” Social Fund, presented on legal and institutional framework (foundation) for PRTR implementation in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

26. Mr. Bragin outlined Constitutional fundamentals of the right of citizens to receive information. He presented the workshop participants with current legal framework regarding the access to environmental information in Kazakhstan. The framework includes a number of international agreements and legal acts as follows: Aarhus Convention ratified by the Law of RK no.92 of 23 October 2000; Environmental Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan (part 21); Law of RK on “Procedure for appeal consideration submitted by private persons and legal entities” of 12 January 2007 no. 221-III; Law on Government Statistics of 7 May 1997 no. 98-1; Media Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan of 23 July 1999 no.451-I.

27. Mentioned that Kazakhstan is working on ratification of PRTR Protocol in order to provide public access to the environmental information.

28. Meantime, it was mentioned that, irrespective of Kazakhstan membership in PRTR Protocol, provisions of Aarhus Convention oblige Kazakhstan to take steps to establish a nationwide system of pollution inventories or registers on a structured, computerized and publicly accessible database compiled through standardized reporting (article 5 point 9 of Aarhus Convention).

29. Therefore, current legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan already contains provisions defining national PRTR establishment. National legal PRTR infrastructure is based according to detailed requirements provided by PRTR Protocol. First and foremost, the reason is that Kazakhstan is already actively working on ratification of PRTR Protocol.

30. The current legal framework on PRTR includes the following norms and regulations: article 160 of Environmental Code of RK; Order of the acting Minister of Energy of the Republic of Kazakhstan on “Approval of regulations on compiling National pollutant release and transfer register” of 10 June 2016 no. 241; Order of the Minister of Energy of the Republic of Kazakhstan on “Approval of standards on public services in the field of environmental protection” of 23 April 2015 no. 301.

31. Mr Bragin clarified that existing institutional foundation of PRTR in Kazakhstan binds natural resource users who have objects of 1 category to provide PRTR data annually until 1st of April to the regional office of the authorized body on environmental protection. Within the second quarter of the year following the reporting year the regional office shall provide electronic information indicated in the article 160 of the Environmental Code and Rules for National pollutant release and transfer register, as per inventory. Moreover, Mr. Bragin mentioned that despite developed regulatory framework on regulations PRTR it is necessary to update regulatory legal acts.

32. In respect to separate information system required for implementation of online system for PRTR reporting Mr Bragin emphasized that according to the article 139 of Environmental Code of RK United information system for National monitoring system on environmental situation and natural resources (UIS NMS) was established. According to the Law, information support of National monitoring system on environmental situation and natural resources is based on transmitting to the united databank the outputs of state monitoring of the environment and natural resources as well as of operational monitoring provided by natural resource users as part of industrial environmental monitoring. According to Mr Bragin, it means that PRTR data-exchange system could be integrated into this system.

33. However, as he sadly mentioned, despite legal establishment of UIS NMS Ministry of Energy faced a number of problems preventing real implementation of this system. Today, UIS NMS does not fully exercise its functions.

34. Mr Bragin was followed by Mr N.Abdulmanov, National Consultant and Director of IT Department - RSE CEC “Informational Analytical Centre of Environmental Protection”, Ministry of Energy.

35. Mr Abdulmanov briefly introduced to the workshop participants a review on technical infrastructure on pollutant release and transfer register (PRTR) in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

36. He added that in Kazakhstan it was developed a type of reporting (2-ТП air) which became a basis for annual reporting to Statistics body. This type of reporting among others also includes quantity characteristics of pollutant emissions from point sources of hazardous substances emissions. The corresponding report is compiled based on primary reporting data made by industries, record books of fixed sources of environmental pollution and their characteristics, implemented measures on protection of atmospheric air, records of gas-cleaning and dust-collecting units, as well as enterprise’s ecological passport.

37. It was also mentioned that main functions on collection of data on contamination volumes of individual sources mostly belong to Ministry of Energy of RK.

38. However, Mr Abdulmanov emphasized the necessity of creation of web-portal “National pollutant release and transfer register of the Republic of Kazakhstan”. The main purpose of the web-portal is to provide public access to the information. It will facilitate public involvement in decision making process on environmental issues as well as prevent and reduce environmental

pollution.

39. There were presented examples of developed PRTR data bases in other countries such as Switzerland, Sweden and Ukraine. These examples clearly demonstrated difference in design of data bases and information outputs.

40. Mr Abdulmanov made assessment and analysis of every country's PRTR web-portals and emphasized main instruments for the development of PRTR web-portal of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

41. The presentation contained a general data movement scheme, main services and data base structure for the development of PRTR web-portal.

42. It was mentioned that in future data received through the PRTR web-portal will be used for making strategic decisions on the top governmental level to implement environment protection policy in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

43. Eventually PRTR data base will become the main source of information for civil servants of the Republic of Kazakhstan. It will also be used to draw reports, forecasts and make analysis.

44. Mr Abdulmanov was followed by Ms Toganbaeva who presented Internews activity in the framework of the project "Media for effective reporting on environmental issues and natural resources in Central Asia" to the workshop participants.

45. In the beginning of her presentation Ms Toganbayeva gave brief information about Internews activity. Internews is working on providing public access to the information through any technological means people choose. Thanks to a number of projects involved with national governments and parties concerned, Internews creates a favourable environment for available and user-controlled Internet.

46. Ms Toganbayeva mentioned the importance of providing access to information and public awareness-building regarding PRTR. The important step for the process of national PRTR system development is awareness-building of different parties concerned regarding what PRTR system is, what kind of opportunities it can provide and what meaning and responsibility it will provide for parties who will be involved in this system implementation. In order to make PRTR data publicly available Media should provide professional reporting of these issues.

47. Internews Project "Media for effective reporting on environmental issues and natural resources in Central Asia" is aimed at putting more regional efforts to provide better access to information to public and policy makers in the field of environmental and natural resources issues in Central Asia.

48. Here, the team is working on establishment of regional network of eco-journalists, holds topical workshops, develops interactive tools and platforms such as regional and country networks on data gathering, designs and develops online platforms, provides capacity building of eco-NGOs and media staff.

49. And, finally, at the end of her speech Ms Toganbayeva presented in the framework of her project «Ливень. LivingAsia» web-portal as a successful example. This web-portal reports topical environmental issues of Kazakhstan using different interactive tools (data visualization, map making projects) in order to increase civic engagement.

50. The following speaker was Ms Shynar Sagnayeva, Expert of "Promotion of Sustainable Kazakhstan" Centre. She presented Proposals on introduction of accidentally formed POP reporting in Kazakhstan.

51. In the beginning of her speech Ms Shynar Sagnayeva briefly informed the participants about accidentally formed POPs (AF POP), what kind of substances belong to this group, what kind features they have, how they are formed and how they get into environment.

52. She also mentioned that the AF POP monitoring in Kazakhstan was carried out in the framework of the Project “Initial assistance to the Republic of Kazakhstan on fulfilment of responsibilities on Stockholm Convention on POPs” in 2005 and research and technology programme “Comprehensive approaches in public health management in Aral Land” in 2015.

53. Ms Sagnayeva identified 5 stages for AF POP reporting introduction. The first stage for development of PCDF/PCDD source register is to identify main categories of sources and main ways of release for each category. 10 categories were identified: hypothermal waste incineration, ferrous and nonferrous industry, electricity and heating energy production, production of mineral products, transport, uncontrollable incineration processes, production and use of chemicals and consumer goods, different removal, identification of potential “hot spots”.

54. However, main categories of PCDF/PCDD sources are quite general to consider industries and types of activity that can lead to AF POP emissions. This is the reason why the second stage includes identification of subcategories. For example, “ferrous and nonferrous industry” category includes such subcategories as iron ore agglomeration, coke production, steel and cast-iron production, foundry production, crushing machines, metal thermal regeneration from wires, electronic waste recycling, etc.

55. The next stage is data gathering on volume of production as well as information about the process. This stage is an important one because within each category PCDF/PCDD emissions from production of one and the same product can vary considerably depending on technology, process type, etc. In many cases, rough estimation is only possible.

56. The purpose of stage 4 “AF POP emissions calculation” is to provide assessment of annual average emissions in every transmitting environment (air, water and soil, production and wastes) for every process identified.

57. And the final stage, according to Ms Sagnayeva, is a national register development. After all data is received from industries, annual emissions of all other subcategories are summed up to get the data on emissions of all five potential transmitting environments for ten main categories of sources. Detailed register is developed thanks to consideration of every emission calculation for each subcategory. Then, emissions of all ten main categories of sources are summed up to get full emission assessment for all identified sources in the country meeting the requirements of Stockholm Convention. Emission assessments of several countries can be put together to develop regional registers.

58. Ms. Natalya Dauletlyarova, Deputy Director of Department on Environmental Monitoring and Information, Ministry of Energy of RK was the following speaker. In her presentation she emphasized significance of PRTR introduction in Kazakhstan, as well as the fact that it has state support, and that in order to introduce PRTR best world practices were studied in terms of legislation.

59. Ms. Dauletlyarova informed the workshop participants that there are three directions of PRTR introduction process in Kazakhstan: 1) in terms of legislation; 2) ratification of PRTR Protocol; 3) development and operation of national PRTR.

60. As regard to the first direction, she mentioned that according to the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “Concerning the Introduction of Amendments and Additions to some legal acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan on environmental issues” of 8 April 2016 no. 491-V a new article 160 “National pollutant release and transfer register” was introduced to the Environmental Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

61. Article 160 of the Environmental Code of RK contains “Regulations on National pollutant release and transfer register operation” approved by the order from the Minister of Energy of RP dated 10 June 2016 no.241.

62. According to these Regulations, natural resource users who have objects of 1 category should provide annually until 1st of April to the regional office of the authorized body on environmental protection according to the location of every production site the following information for the preceding year: 1) general information about Natural resource user according to the form; 2) e-copy of environmental permit; 3) data on the volume of actual emissions to atmospheric air; data on volume of actual emissions to water objects; data on production and consumption waste formed on the production site; data on sulphur allocation produced on production site; 4) e-copy of programme of industrial environmental monitoring and environmental monitoring report; 5) environmental protective measures plan and progress report on this plan performed according to the form approved by the authorized body as for article 99 point 2 of the Code; 6) results of the state environmental control; 7) data on compulsory payments to the budget for environmental emissions including for exceeding regulated limits according to the form.

63. Within the second quarter of the year, following the reporting year, the regional office shall provide electronic information mentioned above, as per inventory. The authorized body will post National PRTR on an open source according to the Regulations and the Code.

64. As for the second direction, ratification process of PRTR Protocol to Aarhus Convention is taking place. PRTR Protocol is included in the list of Ministry of International Affairs regarding international agreements to be signed by the Republic of Kazakhstan in 2018-2020. The Protocol has already been agreed upon with the concerned governmental bodies of the Republic of Kazakhstan. It has undergone research and legal examination, due diligence review, and scientific-linguistic examination and received positive conclusions.

65. With regard to the third direction, Ms Dauletiyarova mentioned that PRTR data was collected from nature resource users. The pilot project (like PRTR) collected and published data of major natural resource users on the website of Aarhus Centre. In 2013 there were published reports of 5 major natural resource users on 125 production sites, in 2014 – 40 major natural resource users on 137 production sites, in 2015 – 40 major natural resource users on 2010 production sites, and in 2016 – 50 natural resource users on 254 production sites.

66. Since 2017 PRTR reports of natural resource users who have objects of category 1 will be collected according to the current legislation (Environmental Code, Regulations on NPRTR operation).

67. Ms Dauletiyarova was followed by Mr Andrea Cararo from UNITAR. In the beginning of his presentation Mr Andrea emphasized main purposes and key concepts of PRTR, as well as advantages of this project. Mr Andrea informed the workshop participants that the main feature of the Project is providing public access to information through PRTR development which can facilitate public participation in a decision making processes on environmental issues, as well as facilitate prevention and reduction of environment pollution.

Mr Andrea mentioned that the participants who will play an important role in PRTR operation are National coordinator, national coordination team, main parties concerned (governmental bodies, NGOs, research organizations) to transfer and distribute information among population in order to develop and introduce PRTR.

One of the objectives of PRTR introduction is that it will provide benefit not only to the government but also to industries which will provide data, as well as members of the community. For instance, PRTR provide beneficial data to governmental bodies so that they will be able to prioritize in environment management, PRTR improves knowledge of industries on ineffective and high-waste operational processes, and PRTR provide overall public awareness on potentially toxic wastes



as well as PRTR increase the ability of all parties to participate in decision making processes in the field of environment protection.

Moreover, Mr Andrea presented to the workshop participants some part of UNITAR guidelines on PRTR project development, as well as guidance materials (CD-ROM) that provide an opportunity for interactive training (e-training), technical support for PRTR development. According to him, in 2016 UNITAR developed a PRTR platform, and all information (data and instruction materials) became available on UNITAR website (<http://prtr.unitar.org/site/home>).

At the end of his speech, Mr Andrea emphasized that obligatory PRTR will probably be more successful than a voluntary system, and pointed out that reporting data of industrial objects should be filled in by natural resource users themselves in electronic format. Moreover, authorized state body should be responsible for quality control and confidentiality of provided data through random check.

Additionally, he shared about successful experience and work of other countries regarding PRTR introduction. Such countries as Canada and Chili have already successfully implemented PRTR system. Now these countries are working on adaptation of international materials as well share experience and technologies.

Closing the National inception workshop Mr Kristof Doucot UNECE representative made his speech. In the beginning of his presentation he briefly introduced provisions of PRTR Protocol, and mentioned about responsibilities under the Protocol, threshold limits for emissions and pollutant transfer, types of chemicals, etc. Moreover, he mentioned that PRTR Protocol sets forth minimum requirements, and the Parties in their turn can upgrade the requirements according to their national legislation.

Next, he informed the participant about advantages of PRTR for national and international cooperation. Mr Kristof emphasized high importance of inception workshop to clarify purposes of PRTR, and he identified key issues for national PRTR development. Workshop conclusions will become a starting point for thorough study of needs for project potential. Preparation stage of the study should include consultations with key persons of interest participating in the project.

In his speech, he told about experimental trial of PRTR as well as provided detailed explanation on stages of the pilot project. Lessons learnt from the pilot project can be used for executive proposal development including any necessary legal instruments.

Mr Kristof emphasized on element checklists which may need institutional frameworks as well as on lists of legislative elements on data collection and distribution. For instance, data reporting structures when information is not publicly available through direct electronic means.

And finally, Mr Kristof concluded that the development process of PRTR functional system is a long one. The system should not be static; it should be constantly developed to keep its significance and interest of users.

## **B. GROUP DISCUSSIONS AND RESULTS**

After the presentations were made the workshop participants were offered to study and fill in questionnaires on main problem identification and give their comments and suggestions on the proposed modules (legislative framework, online reporting system, training modules, etc.).

As the results of group discussion, the workshop recognized and agreed with the following below:

- We agreed on the purpose and aims of the project and approved plan of action.
- We agreed on the list of members of National Project coordination unit.
- We took into consideration comments and suggestions of the workshop participants for future activities of the project.
- We recognized that the list of chemicals in PRTR should represent national specific features of emissions released by industries.
- We recognized that it is necessary to amend the legislative acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan regarding PRTR. Therefore, it is necessary to review the assessment of national legal infrastructure on PRTR and make draft national PRTR legal documents.
- We recognized the highest necessity to develop guidelines on estimation techniques and reporting to the PRTR for the industrial sectors, and to hold training programmes as since 2017 in Kazakhstan according to new legislation PRTR data collection from industries of category 1 will start.
- We agreed to send provide additional comments and suggestions on project implementation by 10 February 2017.

Mr Serik Zhunusov, National Coordinator expressed his gratitude to the workshop participants and gave high appreciation to the results of the National Inception Workshop, as well as expressed his sincere appreciation to the parties concerned for their participation and thanked UNITAR for technical support provided to Kazakhstan in the framework of Phase 2 PRTR Project implementation.

The National inception workshop was closed at the afternoon of 26th January 2016 at 18:10 p.m with harmonic environment.



## **ANNEXES**

## Annex 1



**RSE CEC  
“Informational  
Analytical Centre  
of Environmental  
Protection”,  
ME RK**

«KAZZHOL» Hotel

**National Inception Workshop  
“Global Project on the Implementation of Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (PRTR)  
as a tool for Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs): reporting, dissemination and  
awareness raising for the Republic of Kazakhstan”**

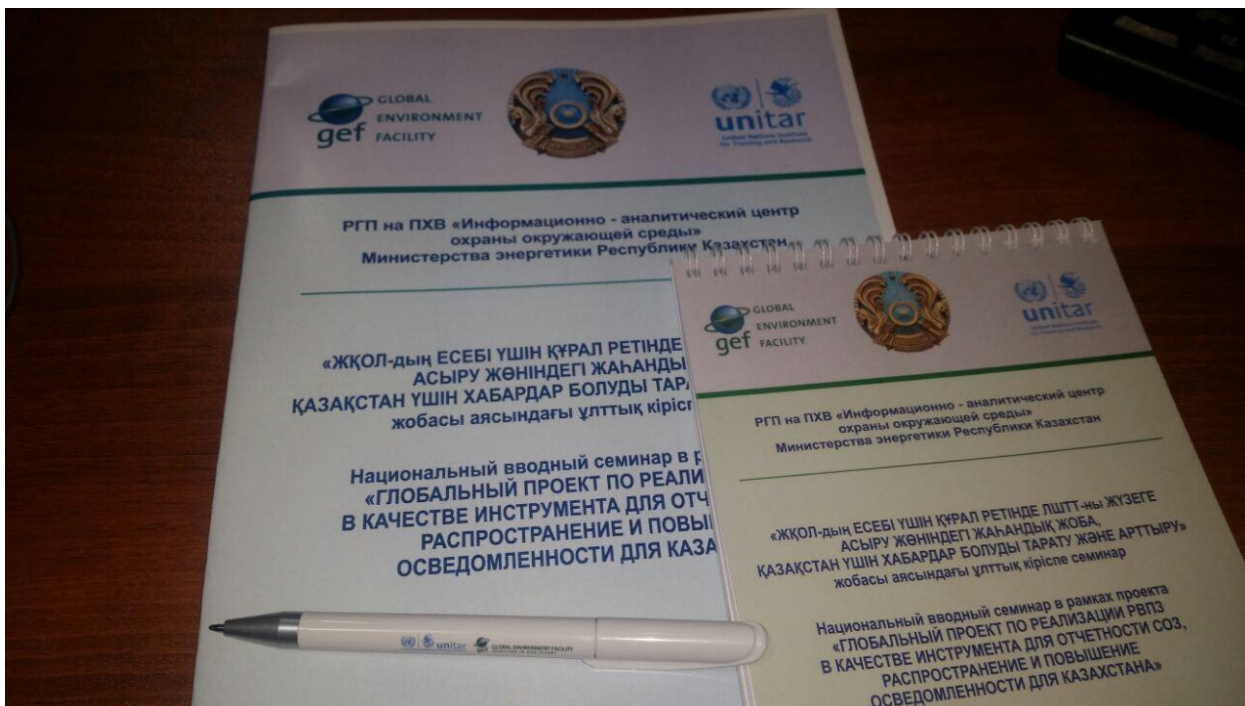
### **Agenda**

**26 January, 2017**

09.30 am – 10.00 am	<i>Registration</i>
10.00 am – 10.05 am	<i>Opening of the workshop, introduction of the participants. Master ceremony – Mr Serik Zhunusov, Deputy General Director of RSE “Informational Analytical Centre of Environmental Protection”, National Project Coordinator</i>
10.05 am – 10.30 am	<b>General introduction to Pollutant release and transfer register. Presentation of the joint Project of RSE “IA CEP” and UNITAR/GEF on PRTR implementation. Purpose of the Project, Project implementation period, Project activities.</b> <i>Mr Serik Zhunusov, Deputy General Director of RSE “Informational Analytical Centre of Environmental Protection (IA CEP)”, National Project Coordinator</i> - Questions/Answers
10.30 am-	<b>Liabilities of the Republic of Kazakhstan on Stockholm Convention on</b>

10.50 am	<b>Persistent Organic Pollutants.</b> <i>Ms. Bizara Dosmakova, Deputy Director of Waste Management Department</i> - Questions/Answers
10.50 am – 11.10 am	<i>Coffee break</i>
11.10 am – 11.40 am	<b>Legal and institutional framework (foundation) of PRTR implementation in the Republic of Kazakhstan</b> <i>Mr Aleksander Bragin, Head of “Green Future” Social Fund</i> - Questions/Answers
11.40 am – 12.10 pm	<b>Technical infrastructure of PRTR web-portal</b> <i>Mr Nurgazy Abdulmanov, Director of IT Department, RSE “Informational Analytical Centre of Environmental Protection”</i> - Questions/Answers
12.10 pm – 12.30 pm	<b>Presentation of Internews Project “Media for effective covering of environmental issues and natural resources”</b> <i>Ms Nazym Toganbayeva, Project Coordinator</i> - Questions/Answers
12.30 pm – 14.00 pm	<i>Lunch</i>
14.00 pm – 14.30 pm	<b>Proposal on introduction of reporting system on accidentally formed POPs in Kazakhstan</b> <i>Ms Shynar Sagnayeva, “Promotion of Sustainable Kazakhstan” Centre (skype)</i> - Questions/Answers
14.30 pm – 15.00 pm	<b>Review of main international sources on PRTR.</b> <b>Presentation on main features of Kyiv PRTR Protocol and its future ratification by Kazakhstan.</b> <i>Ms Natalya Dauletlyarova, Deputy Director of Department on Environmental Monitoring and Information, ME RK</i> <i>Mr Kristof Doucot, UNECE (skype)</i> - Questions/Answers
15.00 pm – 15.15 pm	<i>Coffee break</i>
15.15 pm – 15.30 pm	<b>International experience on PRTR and lessons learned.</b> <i>Mr Andrea Cararo, Project Coordinator, UNITAR (skype)</i> - Questions/Answers
15.30 pm – 16.00 pm	<b>Discussion and approval of the purpose and objectives of national PRTR</b>
16.00 pm – 16.30 pm	Plenary talk on next steps and activities on national PRTR system implementation in Kazakhstan
16.30 pm – 17.00 pm	<i>Summary of the workshop and closing remark.</i>

Annex 2



Hand-out materials with UNITAR and GEF symbols



Mr Zhunusov, National Coordinator, gives his speech





Ms Dosmakova, Member of NPCU, gives a talk on implementation of Stockholm Convention in Kazakhstan



Inception Workshop participants listening to the opening speech



Suggestions and recommendations session







Mr Abdulmanov gives his speech on development of technical infrastructure on PRTR



Ms Dauletیارova gives speech on introduction of PRTR in Kazakhstan



**Minutes**  
**National Inception Workshop**  
**“Global Project on the Implementation of Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (PRTR) as a tool for Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs): reporting, dissemination and awareness raising for the Republic of Kazakhstan”**

Astana city

26 January 2017

**CHAIRMAN** – Mr. Serik Zhunusov

**ATTENDEES** – according to the list enclosed

---

**AGENDA**

1. To take a note of the purpose and objectives of the project “Monitoring, reporting and Information dissemination using Pollutant Release and Transfer (PRTR); and to agree on Project schedule.
2. To agree on structure of the National project coordination unit.
3. To take a note of suggestions and recommendations of the workshop participants for future project activity.
4. To provide additional suggestions and recommendations on implementation of the National project by 10 February to RSE “Informational Analytical Centre of Environmental Protection”, Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Kazakhstan

**Members of the National Project Coordination Unit:**

1. Mr. Azamat Alimbayev
2. Ms. Nataliya Dauletiyarova
3. Ms. Bizara Dosmakova
4. Ms. Dinara Sadvakasova
5. Mr. Kuat Meirembekov
6. Mr. Yevgeniy Kochetov
7. Mr. Shynbolat Baikulov
8. Ms. Mariyam Abisheva
9. Mr. Aidar Kappasov
10. Ms. Bibigul Izbair