

Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources
Republic of Kazakhstan

**ON THE MEASURES TAKEN TO PREVENT AND REDUCE THE RISKS OF
WATER POLLUTION FROM INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS**

March 15, 2023

Astana

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Region	Number of tailings	Accidental cases of impact of tailings on water resources
Abai	4	-
Akmola	6	-
Aktobe	13	-
East Kazakhstan	8	-
Zhambyl	2	-
Zhetysu	1	-
Karaganda	9	-
Kostanay	3	-
Kyzylorda	1	-
Mangystau	1	-
Pavlodar	2	-
North Kazakhstan	2	-
Turkestan	6	-
Ulytau	2	-

The main directions of the environmental code

1. Implementation of the best available technologies and economic incentives
2. Implementation of the environmental principle "polluter pays and fixes«
3. Adaptation to climate change
4. Strategic environmental assessment (SEA)
5. New approaches to environmental impact assessment (EIA)
6. The role of the public
7. Environmental quality standards
8. Payment for emissions into the environment and targeted spending of budget funds
9. Automated emissions monitoring system
10. Improving the management of production and consumption waste

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ECOLOGICAL PRINCIPLE «POLLUTER PAYS AND FIXES»

Polluter pays

Preventive function

- the polluter should be interested in reducing pollution as environmental fines are very high

Restorative function

- the polluter must bear the cost of cleaning up the damage already uninflicted

Mechanisms for implementing the "polluter pays" principle

Preventive function

1. introduction of the best available technologies
2. obtaining an integrated environmental permit
3. economic incentives for enterprises

Restorative function

1. *remediation (restoration to the original state)*
2. *increase in the size of the administrative fine*
3. *creation of liquidation funds*

NEW APPROACHES TO ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

current edition

- EIA covered objects of category I-IV - 19 thousand enterprises
- public participation is carried out once
- the conclusion is issued by the authorized body

new edition

EIA covered objects of the 1st category - 2.6 thousand enterprises

2.2 thousand enterprises (*objects of production of metallurgy, building materials and other low-capacity*) – SCREENING

3.5 thousand enterprises (*public catering facilities, etc.*) are exempt from EIA

public participation in each of the 4 stages

institute for peer review of EIA

post-project analysis stage

IMPLEMENTATION OF BEST AVAILABLE TECHNOLOGIES (BAT)

- Starting from 2025, the mechanism of the best available technologies is introduced
- Example 1: the enterprise is implementing BAT aimed at reducing emissions - > within 10 years - > the company is exempted from payment for emissions
- Example 2: the enterprise does not implement BAT - > emission fee rates increase by 2, 4, 8 times from 2025
- Reference: in the EU, as a result of the implementation of BAT in terms of air emission treatment technologies, NO₂ was reduced by 69%, SO₂ by 94%, and dust / particulate matter by 94%. Air pollution reduction is a long-term systemic measure (EU experience - 15 years)

AUTOMATED EMISSION MONITORING SYSTEM (AMS)

AMS monitors the indicators of emissions into the environment at the main stationary sources of emissions and has an online connection with the information system of the authorized body.

- *nature users of the I category*: oil production, electric power production, metallurgical production, production of inorganic chemicals and products, production of non-metallic mineral products
- Ministry of ecology and natural resources of Kazakhstan:
expected effect:
 - providing reliable and timely information on emissions
 - timely reporting on violations
 - informing the population about the quality of atmospheric air online

Thank you!