



**ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ
ПРЕМЬЕР-МИНИСТРІНІҢ ОРЫНБАСАРЫ -
СЫРТҚЫ ІСТЕР МИНИСТРІ**

**DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER,
MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN**

Nur-Sultan
09/02/2021

*Ref: Submission of the Republic of Kazakhstan's Report
on the progress under the Plan to become in compliance*

Dear Mr. Zvara!

In accordance with the CC/ERT/ARR/2020/20 of 14 January 2021 regarding the final decision set out in the document CC-2020-1-4/Kazakhstan/EB, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan has the honour to submit the First progress Report referred in paragraph 29 (b) of the Preliminary conclusion, confirmed by the final decision (Paragraphs 5 and 6).

Please accept the assurance of my highest consideration.

Attachment: 42 pages.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'M. Tileuberdi'.

Mukhtar TILEUBERDI

**Mr. Milan Zvara,
Acting Chairperson, Enforcement Branch
Compliance Committee
UNFCCC Secretariat.
R. O. Box 260 124**

Report

The report is submitted in accordance with paragraph 29 (b) of the preliminary finding (CC-2019-1-5/Kazakhstan / EB) dated 30 April 2019, confirmed by the final decision of the Enforcement Branch of the Compliance Committee for the Republic of Kazakhstan (CC-2020-1-4/Kazakhstan/EB) dated 13 January 2021 and referred to in Section XV, paragraph 1, in accordance with the basic requirements of Section XV, paragraph 2, and Rule 25 bis, paragraph 1, of the rules of procedure of the Kyoto Protocol Compliance Committee.

30 January 2021

Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan

SUMMARY

Kazakhstan submits this Progress Report under the Plan to the Enforcement Unit of the Kyoto Protocol Compliance Committee in accordance with section XV, paragraph 2.

“Procedures and mechanisms for compliance with the Kyoto Protocol” (annex to decision 27/CMP.1) in response to the preliminary opinion of the Enforcement Branch of the Compliance Committee (CC-2019-1-5/Kazakhstan/EB), confirmed by the final decision of the Enforcement Division (CC-2020-1-4/Kazakhstan/EB) dated January 13, 2021.

Report

This report describes the work performed and planned under the implementation issues presented in the Compliance Committee's conclusion and the NIR Review 1990-2017.

1. Implementation adjustments to inventories in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 5 of the Kyoto Protocol and its annexes related to the assessment of greenhouse gas emissions from coking coal for 2013, 2014 and 2015. Kazakhstan must accept the ERT adjustments in accordance with document SS-2019-1-7/Kazakhstan / EB of June 26, 2019.

To solve this issue, working meetings were organized with the Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reform of the Republic of Kazakhstan, which provides baseline data on coking coal consumption. The Office for National Statistics has provided an official letter confirming the absence of data on coking coal consumption for 2013. As a result, an analysis of the methods used to fill the gaps described in the IPCC GLs, 2006 was conducted. Used methods include:

- Overlap;
- Surrogate data;
- Interpolation;
- Trend Extrapolation.

Overlap

The Overlap method is one of the most reliable methods for filling in gaps, as it uses actual data to determine trends and ratios. The Overlap method is not applicable for determining the volume of coking coal consumption for 2013 due to the fact that this method is usually used when increasing the level of calculations and requires the use of old-level data together with new data for a significant period of time, whereas for coking coal production, data are only available for the period from 2014 to 2018. Calculations of greenhouse gas emissions from the combustion of this type of fuel were made exclusively using the baseline method.

Surrogate data

Filling in the gaps in this method required the identification of replacement data which explains the changes in coking coal production. Since the main part of coking coal is used as a raw material for the production of coke, which is necessary for the metallurgical industry in the Industrial Processes and Product Use sector (then – IPPU), it was decided to link the estimations to data on emissions of CO₂ from the production of ferroalloys, cast iron and steel (Table2(I)s1 CRF tables).

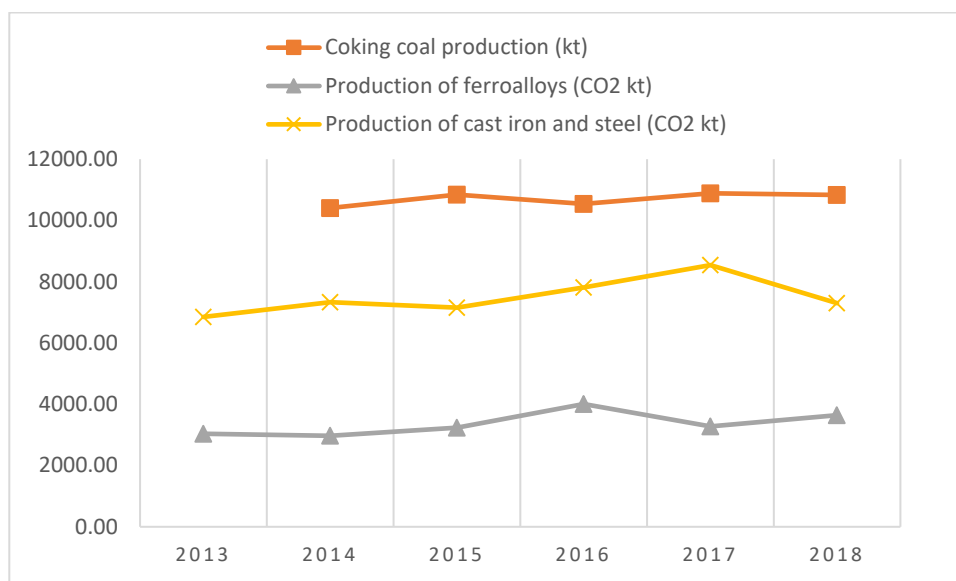


Chart 1. Surrogate data method for coking coal production

As it can be observed from Chart 1, the surrogate data method is not applicable for determining the consumption/production of coking coal for 2013 and is not consistent with the requirements of fair practice, due to the inconsistency of coking coal production data for the period from 2014 to 2018 with the trends in the emissions of CO₂ of production ferroalloys, cast iron and steel in the IPPU sector for an identical period. CO₂ emissions from iron and steel production activities in the period from 2014 to 2016 showed a stable upward trend, together with CO₂ emissions from ferroalloy production from 2015 to 2017. But none of the described indication of the data sources is not consistent with the trends in the production of coking coal.

Interpolation

This method is used in the absence of intermediate data in the time series. This method is not applicable for the determination of coking coal production volumes, due to the absence of data for the period up to 2014 in the national Bureau of statistics(formerly the Committee of statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan).

Trend extrapolation

This method of filling the gaps is not applicable for determining coking coal production in 2013 due to the non-linearity and instability of the trend of coking coal production data for the period from 2014 to 2018 and is not consistent with the integrity requirements of the IPCC GLs, 2006.

Conclusion

In order to recover a number of data, the gap-filling methods according to the IPCC GLs, 2006, were previously evaluated. The selection of the best method from the above and the corresponding calculations are planned to be presented in NIR 1990-2019.

2. The national register was not established at the time of submission of the Kazakhstan report to facilitate the calculation of the assigned amount under the Kyoto Protocol or during the review (verification), i.e. in 2017. With regard to the existence of a national registry, the ERT also noted the mandatory requirement set out in paragraph 1 (m) of annex I to decision 2/CMP.8, that Annex I Parties that do not have a target for quantifying and reducing emissions in the first set-off period include a description of the registry in the reporting, in accordance with the provisions of decision 15/CMP.1 in conjunction with decision 3/CMP.11 in their reports to facilitate the calculation of the assigned amount under the Kyoto Protocol.

An analysis was carried out on the legal and technical diagnostics of the State register in accordance with the Kyoto Protocol, an adaptation according to the Paris agreement in the framework of an international project of the World Bank and the partnership for market readiness (PMR) in the preparation of the fourth National Plan for the allocation of quotas until the end of 2020;

Recommendations were developed to improve the State Register of Carbon Units.

Currently, recommendations for the Technical Specification for the design and Purchase of the IT System of the State Register are being developed.

It is planned to improve the State Register of Carbon Units in accordance with the developed Recommendations of the Technical Specification based on the results of the analysis until the end of 2021.

The NIR 1990-2019 will contain a description of the National Registry.

3. The ERT also concluded that Kazakhstan had not provided the tables of standard electronic forms (SEF) for 2013-2017 and other relevant information on the accounting of Kyoto Protocol units required in accordance with paragraphs 12-18 of the annex to decision 15/CMP.1 in combination with 3/CMP.11 and in decision 3 / CMP. 11 with paragraph 13.

To solve this problem, Kazakhstan sent a request to the UNFCCC Secretariat for technical support in filling out the SEF tables and other relevant information on accounting for Kyoto Protocol units. NIR 1990-2019, SEF and CRF tables will contain a description and information on the reduction and absorption Kyoto units. If there are Kyoto units, they can be listed in the SEF

tables. Since there are no projects within the framework of these mechanisms in Kazakhstan, the SEF table can be filled with NO notational keys.

4. The NIR did not include an action plan and information on its implementation to address issues related to the functions of the National system, in particular the stages and expected timelines for:

(1) conclusion of additional agreements and mechanisms to improve interagency cooperation and support;

(2) defining roles and responsibilities for the QA/QC and data verification;

(3) implementation of mechanisms for the review, approval and signing processes

It is planned to organize working meetings with government agencies, departments and organizations to discuss improving the quality of primary data and discuss strengthening cooperation through the conclusion of memoranda and cooperation agreements.

In November 2020, within the framework of the UNDP Project "Assistance in updating Kazakhstan's nationally determined contributions", the national expert V. Idrisova held a seminar and prepared a report: "Analysis of problems in the national GHG inventory system in Kazakhstan" with specific recommendations for the Ministry of Ecology, Geology and Natural Resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan to improve the national greenhouse gas inventory system. The recommendations addressed the issues of improving the system of collecting and providing information, as well as improving the interaction between government agencies to provide information promptly.

As part of the capacity-building of national experts, a training session on the LULUCF sector was held in 2020 within the framework of a UNDP project with the participation of international expert - Viorel Blujdea.

It is planned to implement a project to support MRV (Measurement, Reporting and Verification) within the framework of the international organization IRENA (International renewable Energy Agency) in order to increase the capacity of national experts in the energy sector,

Within the framework of the new Environmental Code, it is planned to develop a new order for the inventory in terms of quality assurance/quality control procedures by September 2021, in accordance with the GLs of national systems, which are spelled out in decision 19/CMP.1.

NIR 1990-2019 will include an Action Plan and information on its implementation to address issues related to the functions of the national system in particular, stages and expected timelines.

5. The NIR does not include information on planned capacity-building measures and progress on capacity-building activities or specific arrangements for data exchange and data transfer.

Kazakhstan actively conducts activities to build the capacity of experts involved in the preparation of NIR:

Strengthening expert staff in the development of Kazakhstan Republic NIR by introducing a unit - Deputy Director of the Department for greenhouse gas inventories JSC "Zhasyl Damu";

In 2020, two employees of JSC" Zhasyl Damu" Aiman Yessekina and Zufar Tokpayev successfully completed online training at the GHG Management Institute with the corresponding certificates.

With the support of UNDP, a training course on the LULUCF sector was conducted with the participation of international expert - Viorel Blujdea.

In September 2020, with the support of UNDP, a training session on the energy sector - fugitive emissions was held with the participation of national expert - Marat Kozhikov.

In 2020, a new qualified employee with knowledge of English for the Energy sector - Alisher Kassenov was hired.

Information on all capacity-building measures will be included in the NIR 1990-2019.

6. The ERT noted that while the NIR included estimates of uncertainty for the last reporting year and trends between the base year and the last reporting year, it did not include estimations of uncertainty for the base year. The ERT also noted that in the NIR (section 1.6, p. 31) stated that Kazakhstan has used a 95 percent interval to estimate the uncertainty of emissions and the fact that the table of uncertainty presented in table 3.2 of the IPCC GLs, 2006 (volume 1, p. 3.3 1); however, in accordance with paragraph 42 of Annex I to decision 24 / CP.19, this information should be presented using table 3.3 of the IPCC GLs, 2006 (vol 1, pp. 3.42).

Kazakhstan has evaluated and included uncertainty information for the base year in the 1990-2018 NIR in accordance with Table 3.2 of the IPCC GLs, 2006 and will include it in the following NIR. The next step is to adapt the uncertainty information to table 3.3 of the IPCC GLs, 2006 and there are no technical problems to solve in this issue.

The NIR 1990-2019 will contain estimates of uncertainty for the base year, the last reporting year, and the trend between the base year and the last reporting year, in accordance with table 3.3 of the IPCC GLs, 2006 (volume 1, page 3.42).

7. The ERT noted that the NIR does not include the chapter on recalculations and planned improvements to the proposed scheme and overall structure of the NIR, as contained in decision 24 / CP. 19.

Kazakhstan annually includes sections on recalculations with detailed information in each NIR category but has not provided a generalized section on this issue. Kazakhstan will include a generalized section on recalculations in the NIR 1990-2019 and there are no technical problems to solve in this issue.

8. The ERT noted that the NIR includes a general description of how the documentation security process in the inventory archive is organized (section 1.3, pages 28-29). However, the NIR does not contain any information about the actions taken to improve the inventory archiving system or does not explain what actions were taken to improve access to archived information located in Almaty from remote locations (for example, Nur-Sultan) for inventory personnel and the ERT during the country review.

Kazakhstan annually includes information on how the process of ensuring the security of documentation in the inventory archive is organized and in NIR 1990-2019, to this description will be added information about the party's actions to improve the inventory archiving system.

9. The ERT noted that during the review, Kazakhstan's responses to ERT requests for clarification of inventory information were not provided in a timely manner. By the end of the review week, 15 questions with requests to clarify inventory information on General Issues, Energy, IPPU and Waste remained unanswered.

The ERT concluded that the above-mentioned function of the national system is not fully implemented and should be fully functional in accordance with decision 19 / CMP.1, (next paragraph 16 c), in conjunction with decisions 3 / CMP.11 and 4 / CMP.11.

The ERT recommended that Kazakhstan provide a communications plan to ensure that (1) requests made by ERT for clarification, inventory information was received and transmitted in a timely manner; (2) the approval mechanism for responses (if necessary) is clearly described, including the respective roles and responsibilities; and (3) the response schedule was agreed between the approving agencies and the involved organizations.

In response, Kazakhstan indicated that a communication plan would be developed and would include a mechanism for approving responses to ERT with a clear description of roles and responsibilities. The plan will also provide information on the agreed time frames for responses between approving agencies and organizations. ERT reviewed the party's response and found that Kazakhstan did not resolve the issue satisfactorily, as the response

did not contain the requested communication plan and any description of specific actions and steps.

During the review 2019, Kazakhstan promptly answered more than 400 questions from ERT.

In 2021, to increase the capacity of the expert group to conduct a national inventory and improve communication with ERT, a 9-month English language course is planned for the GHG inventory team with the support of GIZ.

To ensure that inventory questions and answers are received and transmitted in a timely manner a communication plan will be included in the NIR 1990-2019.

10. The ERT noted that, in accordance with paragraph 25 of the Annex to decision 2 / CMP.7 "national inventory systems established in accordance with paragraph 1 of article 5 shall ensure that areas of land subject to land use, land-use change and forestry activities could be identified in accordance with paragraphs 3 and 4 of article 3, and information about these areas should be provided by each Party included in Annex I in their national inventories in accordance with article 7". ERT also noted that Kazakhstan considered reporting on the activities of KP-LULUCF in relation to land at the national level (with reference to the map with national land cover), and not at the level of geographical boundaries, including the units of land on which the activities of KP-LULUCF are carried out.

In 2020, as part of the technical task from the Ministry of Ecology, Geology and Natural Resources, Kazakhstan presented an inventory of greenhouse gases by region for all sectors, including LULUCF. The approaches adopted in the preparation of the regional inventory will be used in the preparation of the national inventory and will ensure that land plots subject to land use, land-use change and forestry activities will be identified in accordance with Article 3, paragraphs 3 and 4, of the Kyoto Protocol.

The NIR 1990-2019 and CRF tables will provide information to identify land plots subject to land use, land-use change and forestry activities in accordance with Article 3, paragraphs 3 and 4, of the Kyoto Protocol.

11. The ERT noted that Kazakhstan had not provided chapters or section related to the KP-LULUCF reporting

Kazakhstan provided information in the NIR and CRF tables 1990-2018 in accordance with paragraphs 3 and 4 of Article 3 of the Kyoto Protocol and will provide it in the following NIR.

12. The annual report for 2019 has not contain information on the minimization of adverse impacts or changes to this information, which is a mandatory requirement under article 3, paragraph 14, of the Kyoto Protocol in accordance with decision 15 /CMP.1 in conjunction with decision 3 / CMP. 11.

In 2020, from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan requested relevant information. The NIR, which will be provided in 2021, will include information on minimizing adverse impacts or changes to this information, in accordance with the requirements of Article 3, paragraph 14 of the Kyoto Protocol.

This information is presented in the Appendix to this report.

Report on the work done on the elimination of the submitted comments and the withdrawal of Kazakhstan from the non-compliance regime to the Kyoto Protocol

№	The essence of the problem	Brief description of the problem	Actions to eliminate	Form and completion date
1	2	3	4	5
1	Adjustments related to coking coal	Adjustments to inventories in accordance with article 5, paragraph 2 of the Kyoto Protocol and its annexes concerning the assessment of greenhouse gas emissions from coking coal for 2013, 2014 and 2015. Kazakhstan should accept the ERT adjustments in accordance with document C-2019-1-7/Kazakhstan/EB dated June 26, 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Working meetings have been organized with the Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reform, which provides baseline data on coking coal consumption; - Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reform has provided an official letter confirming the absence of data on coking coal consumption for 2013; - According to the calculations and data analysis, the available data are insufficient to identify the approximate consumption of coking coal for 2013 by applying the gap-filling method in accordance with the IPCC GLs; - The corresponding calculations are planned to be provided in the next NIR 1990-2019. 	NIR 1990-2019 contains a section on coking coal
2	National registry	The national register was not established at the time of submission of the Kazakhstan report to facilitate the calculation of the assigned amount under the Kyoto Protocol or during the review (verification), i.e. in 2017. With regard to the existence of a national registry, the ERT also noted the mandatory requirement set out in paragraph	- an analysis was carried out on the legal and technical diagnostics of the State register in accordance with the Kyoto Protocol, an adaptation according to the Paris agreement in the framework of an international project of the world Bank and the partnership for market readiness (PMR) in the preparation of	NIR 1990-2019 contains a description of the National Registry

№	The essence of the problem	Brief description of the problem	Actions to eliminate	Form and completion date
1	2	3	4	5
		<p>1 (m) of annex I to decision 2/CMP.8, that Annex I Parties that do not have a target for quantifying and reducing emissions in the first set-off period include a description of the registry in the reporting, in accordance with the provisions of decision 15/CMP.1 in conjunction with decision 3/CMP.11 in their reports to facilitate the calculation of the assigned amount under the Kyoto Protocol.</p>	<p>the fourth National plan for the allocation of quotas until the end of 2020;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - recommendations for improving the State Register of Carbon Units have been developed; - recommendations for the Technical Specification for the design and purchase of the IT system of the State Register are being developed; - improvement of the State Register of Carbon Units in accordance with the developed Recommendations of the Technical Specification based on the results of the analysis until the end of 2021. 	
3	Information on accounting of Kyoto Protocol units	<p>The ERT also concluded that Kazakhstan had not provided the tables of standard electronic forms (SEF) for 2013-2017 and other relevant information on the accounting of Kyoto Protocol units required in accordance with paragraphs 12-18 of the annex to decision 15/CMP.1 in combination with 3/CMP.11 and in decision 3 / CMP. 11, in particular with paragraph 13.</p>	<p>To solve this problem, Kazakhstan sent a request to the UNFCCC Secretariat for technical support in filling out the SEF tables and other relevant information on accounting for Kyoto Protocol units</p>	<p>NIR 1990-2019, SEF and CRF tables contain a description and information on the reduction and absorption Kyoto units. If there are Kyoto units, they can be listed in the SEF tables. Since there are no projects within the framework of these mechanisms in Kazakhstan, the SEF table can be filled with NO notational keys</p>

№	The essence of the problem	Brief description of the problem	Actions to eliminate	Form and completion date
1	2	3	4	5
4	National system – general and inventory planning functions	<p>The NIR did not include an action plan and information on its implementation to address issues related to the functions of the national system, in particular the stages and expected timelines for:</p> <p>(1) conclusion of additional agreements and mechanisms to improve interagency cooperation and support;</p> <p>(2) defining roles and responsibilities for the QA/QC and data verification;</p> <p>(3) implementation of mechanisms for the review, approval and signing processes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - it is planned to organize working meetings with government agencies, departments and organizations to discuss improving the quality of primary data and discuss strengthening cooperation through the conclusion of memoranda and cooperation agreements; - as part of the capacity building of national experts, a training session on the LULUCF sector was held within the framework of the UNDP project; - in order to increase the capacity of national experts in the energy sector, it is planned to implement a project to support MRV within the framework of the international organization IRENA (International renewable Energy Agency). - within the framework of the new Environmental Code, it is planned to develop a new order for the inventory in terms of quality assurance/quality control procedures by September 2021, in accordance with the GLs of national systems, which are spelled out in decision 19/CMP.1. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NIR 1990-2019 includes an Action Plan and information on its implementation to address issues related to the functions of the national system, in particular, stages and expected timelines. - A new inventory order has been adopted regarding quality assurance/quality control procedures in accordance with the GLs of national systems, which are spelled out in decision 19/CMP.1
5	National system – general and inventory planning functions	<p>The NIR does not include information on planned capacity-building measures and progress on capacity-building activities or specific arrangements for data exchange and data transfer.</p>	<p>Kazakhstan actively conducts activities to build the capacity of experts involved in the preparation of NIR:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthening expert staff in the development of Kazakhstan Republic NIR by 	<p>NIR 1990-2019 provides information on measures and progress on capacity-building along with the planned</p>

№	The essence of the problem	Brief description of the problem	Actions to eliminate	Form and completion date
1	2	3	4	5
			<p>introducing a unit - Deputy Director of the Department for greenhouse gas inventories JSC "Zhasyl Damu";</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – In 2020, two employees of JSC" Zhasyl Damu" Aiman Yessekina and Zufar Tokpayev successfully completed online training at the GHG Management Institute with the corresponding certificates. – With the support of UNDP, a training course on the LULUCF sector was conducted with the participation of international expert Viorel Blujdea – In September 2020, with the support of UNDP, a training session on the energy sector - fugitive emissions was held, with the participation of national expert Marat Kozhikov; – In 2020, a new qualified employee with knowledge of English for the Energy sector - Alisher Kassenov was hired. <p>Information on all capacity-building measures will be included in the NIR 1990-2019.</p>	capacity-building activities
6	National system – inventory preparation functions – inventory uncertainty	The ERT noted that while the NIR included estimates of uncertainty for the last reporting year and trends between the base year and the last reporting year, it did not include estimates of uncertainty for the base year. The ERT also noted that in the NIR (section 1.6, p. 31) stated that	Kazakhstan has evaluated and included uncertainty information for the base year in the 1990-2018 NIR in accordance with Table 3.2 of the IPCC GLs, 2006 and will include it in the following NIR. The next step is to adapt the uncertainty information to table 3.3 of the IPCC GLs, 2006 and there	The NIR 1990-2019 contains estimates of uncertainty for the base year, the last reporting year, and the trend between the base year and the last reporting

№	The essence of the problem	Brief description of the problem	Actions to eliminate	Form and completion date
1	2	3	4	5
		Kazakhstan has used a 95 percent interval to estimate the uncertainty of emissions and the fact that the table of uncertainty presented in table 3.2 of the IPCC GLs, 2006 (volume 1, p. 3.3 1); however, in accordance with paragraph 42 of Annex I to decision 24 / CP.19, this information should be presented using table 3.3 of the IPCC GLs, 2006 (vol 1, pp. 3.42).	are no technical problems related to this at the moment	year, in accordance with table 3.3 of the IPCC GLs, 2006 (volume 1, page 3.42).
7	National system – inventory preparation functions – recalculations	The ERT noted that the NIR does not include the chapter on recalculations and planned improvements to the proposed scheme and overall structure of the NIR, as contained in decision 24 / CP. 19.	Kazakhstan annually includes sections on recalculations with detailed information in each NIR category but has not provided a generalized section on this issue. There are no technical problems to solve this issue, and Kazakhstan will include a generalized section on recalculations in the NIR 1990-2019.	NIR 1990-2019 contains a generalized section on recalculations.
8	National system – inventory management functions	The ERT noted that the NIR includes a general description of how the documentation security process in the inventory archive is organized (section 1.3, pages 28-29). However, the NIR does not contain any information about the actions taken to improve the inventory archiving system or does not explain what actions were taken to improve access to archived information located in Almaty from remote locations (for example, Nur-Sultan) for inventory personnel and the ERT during the country review.	Kazakhstan annually includes information on how the process of ensuring the security of documentation in the inventory archive is organized and, in NIR 1990-2019, to this description will be added information about the party's actions to improve the inventory archiving system.	NIR 1990-2019 contains information on the actions of the party in terms of improving the inventory archiving system

№	The essence of the problem	Brief description of the problem	Actions to eliminate	Form and completion date
1	2	3	4	5
9	National system – inventory management functions	<p>The ERT noted that during the review, Kazakhstan's responses to ERT requests for clarification of inventory information were not provided in a timely manner. By the end of the review week, 15 questions with requests to clarify inventory information on General Issues, Energy, IPPU and Waste remained unanswered. The ERT concluded that the above-mentioned function of the national system is not fully implemented and should be fully functional in accordance with decision 19 / CMP.1, (next paragraph 16 c), in conjunction with decisions 3 / CMP.11 and 4 / CMP.11.</p> <p>The ERT recommended that Kazakhstan provide a communications plan to ensure that:</p> <p>(1) requests made by ERT for clarification, inventory information were received and transmitted in a timely manner;</p> <p>(2) the approval mechanism for responses (if necessary) is clearly described, including the respective roles and responsibilities: and (3) the response schedule was agreed between the approving agencies and the involved organizations.</p> <p>In response, Kazakhstan indicated that a communication plan would be developed</p>	<p>During the revue 2019, Kazakhstan promptly answered more than 400 questions from ERT.</p> <p>In 2021, in order to increase the capacity of the expert group to conduct a national inventory and improve communication with ERT, a 9-month English language course is planned for the GHG inventory team with the support of GIZ.</p> <p>To ensure that inventory questions and answers are received and transmitted in a timely manner a communication plan will be included in the NIR 1990-2019.</p>	NIR 1990-2019 contains a Communications Plan

№	The essence of the problem	Brief description of the problem	Actions to eliminate	Form and completion date
1	2	3	4	5
		<p>and would include a mechanism for approving responses to ERT with a clear description of roles and responsibilities. The plan will also provide information on the agreed time frames for responses between approving agencies and organizations. ERT reviewed the party's response and found that Kazakhstan did not resolve the issue satisfactorily, as the response did not contain the requested communication plan and any description of specific actions and steps.</p>		
10	<p>National system – areas of land subject to activities under Article 3, paragraphs 3 and 4, of the Kyoto Protocol</p>	<p>The ERT noted that, in accordance with paragraph 25 of the Annex to decision 2 / CMP.7 "national inventory systems established in accordance with paragraph 1 of article 5 shall ensure that areas of land subject to land use, land-use change and forestry activities could be identified in accordance with paragraphs 3 and 4 of article 3, and information about these areas should be provided by each Party included in Annex I in their national inventories in accordance with article 7". ERT also noted that Kazakhstan considered reporting on the activities of KP-LULUCF in relation to land at the national level (with reference to the map with national land cover), and not at the level of geographical boundaries, including the units of land on which the</p>	<p>In 2020, as part of the technical task from the Ministry of Ecology, Geology and Natural Resources, Kazakhstan presented an inventory of greenhouse gases by region for all sectors, including LULUCF. The approaches adopted in the preparation of the regional inventory will be used in the preparation of the national inventory and will ensure that land plots subject to land use, land-use change and forestry activities will be identified in accordance with Article 3, paragraphs 3 and 4, of the Kyoto Protocol.</p>	<p>The NIR 1990-2019 and CRF tables provide information to identify land plots subject to land use, land-use change and forestry activities in accordance with Article 3, paragraphs 3 and 4, of the Kyoto Protocol</p>

№	The essence of the problem	Brief description of the problem	Actions to eliminate	Form and completion date
1	2	3	4	5
		activities of KP-LULUCF are carried out. The ERT also noted that the Party had not provided any relevant information to the NIR demonstrating that the national accounting system ensures that land plots are subject to the definition of KP-LULUCF activities or any information on these areas or KP-LULUCF activities		
11	LULUCF activities under Article 3, paragraphs 3 and 4, of the Kyoto Protocol	The ERT noted that Kazakhstan had not provided chapters or section related to the KP-LULUCF reporting	Kazakhstan provided information in the NIR and CRF tables 1990-2018 in accordance with paragraphs 3 and 4 of Article 3 of the Kyoto Protocol and will provide it in the following NIR	NIR 1990-2019 and CRF tables contain information in accordance with paragraphs 3 and 4 of Article 3 of the Kyoto Protocol
12	Article 3, paragraph 14, of the Kyoto Protocol	The annual report for 2019 has not contain information on the minimization of adverse impacts or changes to this information, which is a mandatory requirement under article 3, paragraph 14, Of the Kyoto Protocol in accordance with decision 15 /CMP.1 in conjunction with decision 3 / CMP. 11.	In 2020, from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan requested relevant information.	The NIR, which will be provided in 2021, will include information on minimizing adverse impacts or changes to this information, in accordance with the requirements of Article 3, paragraph 14 of the Kyoto Protocol.

INFORMATION

on Kazakhstani assistance to foreign countries

In 2016, the following countries received assistance totaling \$ 6,159,852 (including educational grants):

- Afghanistan (2 million 010 496 USD and 1 million 961 314 USD),
- Tajikistan (USD 895,000),
- Syria (\$ 560,468),
- Kyrgyzstan (USD 322,574),
- Ukraine (200,000 USD),
- Mongolia (200,000 USD)
- Azerbaijan (USD 10,000).

In 2017, the following countries received US \$ 4.37 million in assistance:

- Afghanistan (US \$ 2 million 518 414),
- Tajikistan (1 million 343 814 US dollars),
- Kyrgyzstan (US \$ 284,889),
- the Caribbean Community (US \$ 100,000),
- Macedonia (\$ 55,363),

- Antigua and Barbuda (\$ 50,000),
- Mongolia (\$ 22,905).

In 2018, the following countries received US \$ 9.13 million in assistance.

- Afghanistan (\$ 4,681,603),
- Tajikistan (3 834 567 USD),
- Mongolia (540,727 USD),
- Kyrgyzstan (\$ 73,579)

In 2019, the following countries received assistance totaling \$ 2.13 million.

- Afghanistan (\$ 212,124),
- Tajikistan (1 million 727,101 USD),
- Mongolia (\$ 46,166),
- Kyrgyzstan (\$ 142,005).