



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

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

*Nur-Sultan,
09/08/2021*

*Ref: Submission of a Report of the Republic of Kazakhstan
on the progress of work under the Plan to exit the non-compliance regime*

Dear Mr. Zvara,

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

Please accept the assurances of my highest consideration.

Attachment: 24 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
D-53153 Bonn, Germany**

Report

Submitted in accordance with paragraph 29 (b) of the pre-trial detention (CC-2019-1-5/Kazakhstan / EB) dated April 30, 2019, confirmed by the final decision of the compliance unit of the Compliance Committee for the Republic of Kazakhstan (CC-2020-1-4/Kazakhstan/EB) dated January 13, 2021 and is referred to in paragraph 1 of section XV in accordance with the basic requirements of paragraph 2 of Section XV and paragraph 1 of Rule 25 bis of the rules of procedure of the Compliance Committee of the Kyoto Protocol

July 30, 2021
Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan

SUMMARY

Kazakhstan submits this Progress Report under the Plan to the Compliance Unit of the Kyoto Protocol Compliance Committee in accordance with Section XV, paragraph 2 "Procedures and mechanisms related to compliance with the Kyoto Protocol" (annex to decision 27/CMP.1) in response to the preliminary opinion of the Compliance Unit of the Compliance Committee (CC-2019-1-5/Kazakhstan/EB), confirmed by the final decision of the Enforcement Unit (CC-2020-1-4/Kazakhstan/EB) from January 13, 2021

Report

This report presents the completed and planned work within the framework of the implementation issues presented in the conclusion of the Compliance Committee and following the results of the NIR review 1990-2017.

1. Making adjustments to inventories in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 5 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 the SS document-2019 -1-7 / Kazakhstan / EB dated June 26, 2019.

To solve this issue, working meetings were organized with the Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan, which provides initial data on coking coal consumption. The Bureau of National Statistics has provided an official letter confirming the lack of data on coking coal consumption for 2013. As a result, an analysis of methods for filling the gaps described in the IPCC National Greenhouse Gas Inventory Guidelines for 2006 was carried out. The methods used include:

Partial Overlap (Overlap);

Replacement method (Surrogate data);

Interpolation;

Extrapolation (Trend Extrapolation).

Partial alignment method (Overlap)

The partial matching method is one of the most reliable methods of filling in the gaps, since this method uses actual data to determine trends and ratios. The partial combination 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 data from the old level together with new ones for a significant period of time, whereas for the production of coking coal, there are data only for the period from 2014 to 2018. Calculations of greenhouse gas emissions from the combustion of this type of fuel were carried out exclusively using the baseline method.

Replacement method (Surrogate data)

Filling in the gaps in this method required the determination of replacement data that best explains the changes in the production of coking coal. Since the main part of coking coal is used as a raw material for the production of coke necessary for the metallurgical industry in the Industrial Processes and Product Use sector (further - IPPU), it was decided to link the assessment to data on CO₂ emissions

from the production of ferroalloys, cast iron and steel (Table2(I)s1 of the CRF table).

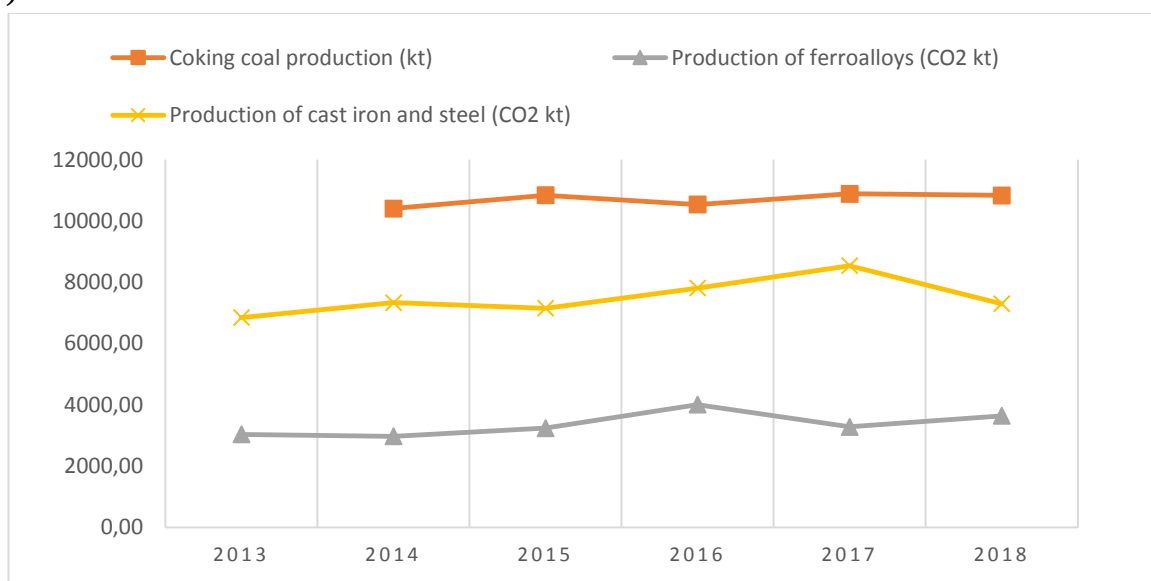


Chart 1. Surrogate data method for coking coal production

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

Interpolation

This method is used in the absence of intermediate data in the time series. This method is not applicable for determining the production of coking coal, due to the fact that the data on production for the period after 2014 in the Bureau of National Statistics (formerly the Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan) are completely absent.

Trend extrapolation

This method of filling in data gaps is not applicable for determining coking coal production for 2013 due to the non-linearity and instability of the trend of a number of coking coal production data for the period from 2014 to 2018 and is not consistent with the requirements of good practice of the IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories for 2006.

Conclusion

Since there are no data for 2013 on coking coal, the methods of filling in the gaps according to the IPCC Guidelines, 2006, were previously used to restore a number of data. The choice of the best method from the above described and the corresponding calculations are planned to be presented in the NIR 1990-2019.

2. The National register was not created 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 GER 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 goal for quantitative control and reduction of emissions in the first reporting period include a description of the register 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.

Currently, an internal National Register is working for the implementation and maintenance of the national Emissions Trading System.

The State Register of Carbon Units is a system of accounting for operations related to the introduction into circulation, storage, transfer, acquisition, reservation, cancellation, withdrawal from circulation of carbon units.

To regulate the level of greenhouse gas emissions, as well as their reduction through the implementation of offset projects, adaptation to international requirements for the implementation of carbon unit trading processes, as well as in accordance with the Rules for maintaining the state register of carbon units, the purpose of the Register is:

- Creating conditions for further actions to control greenhouse gas emissions on the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan, further regulation of the level of greenhouse gas emissions, as well as ensuring accurate accounting of carbon units in the domestic carbon market;
- Introduction of advanced foreign scientific and technical developments in the field of development of the international carbon market into production;
- A well-established mechanism for accounting for carbon units and making transactions for the purpose of implementing obligations to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by plant operators;
- Openness of the system for bidding and available units on the accounts of nature users;
- Ensuring the processes of introducing carbon units into circulation and mechanisms for their implementation, issuing additional quotas, implementing offset projects, selling carbon units on trading exchange platforms;
- Providing an opportunity (for the operator of the carbon unit trading system, the installation operator, the offset project applicant) to enter the domestic carbon market of the Republic of Kazakhstan in order to sell carbon units;

- Enabling commodity platforms to accept requests for the sale or purchase of carbon units from the Subsystem.

To achieve the set goals, the Subsystem solves the following tasks:

- Maintaining the uniqueness of the personal account and the uniqueness of carbon units;
- Storage and processing of incoming data, taking into account the time regulations.

In 2020, an analysis was carried out on the legal and technical diagnostics of the State Register in accordance with the Kyoto Protocol and adaptation in accordance with the Paris Agreement within the framework of the international project of the World Bank and the Market Readiness Partnership (PMR) to prepare the fourth National quota Allocation Plan by 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 according to the developed Recommendations of the Technical Specification based on the results of the analysis until the end of 2021.

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

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 units of the Kyoto Protocol and received consultations. The SET tables for CP1 and CP2 were generated using SEF-tool version 3.8.3 provided by the UNFCCC Secretariat and are available on the Secretariat's website. Since there are no projects in Kazakhstan within the framework of these mechanisms, the SEF tables are filled with «NO» notation keys.

4. The NIR did not include an action plan and information on its implementation to solve problems related to the functions of the national system, in particular, the stages and expected deadlines for:

(1) conclusion of additional agreements and mechanisms for improving interdepartmental cooperation and support;

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

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

Since July 1, 2021, the new Environmental Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan has entered into force, under which the national system of inventory of greenhouse gas emissions and removals is regulated in accordance with Article 302.

According to paragraph 5 of Article 302 of the Environmental Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan, control over the completeness, transparency and reliability of the state inventory of greenhouse gas emissions and removals is carried out annually in accordance with the rules approved by the authorized body in the field of environmental protection.

Currently, a draft order on the state inventory of greenhouse gases has been prepared, which is currently being approved by the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The entry into force of this order is planned until the end of summer 2021.

The draft of the new regulatory document (MEGNR order) includes actions to improve the GHG inventory and compile a national GHG inventory, defined by law, which formulate requirements for the national GHG inventory, determine the achieved and expected deadlines for the introduction of additional agreements and mechanisms to improve intersectoral cooperation and support. In particular, the functions of the national greenhouse gas inventory system are spelled out, the national authority is defined, the following points are clearly spelled out:

(1) Mandates for each provider of information for GHG inventories and participants, their roles and responsibilities in relation to inventories, financing of inventories and resources for inventories;

(2) roles and responsibilities for QA/QC and verification of data for each sector of the cadaster to ensure the quality and reliability of data; and

(3) measures to introduce mechanisms for reviewing, approving and signing processes to ensure timely annual submission of the NIR by the established deadline (April 15 of each year).

This description is included in the NIR 1990-2019.

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.

A number of training seminars and trainings aimed at increasing the capacity of national experts with international consultants to improve national reporting in problematic sectors, primarily in the LULUCF and Energy sectors (subcategories «Transport» and «Volatile emissions»), are planned and conducted in 2021. The UNDP office in Kazakhstan and other organizations, as well as ESCAP, the Institute of Ecology and Global Climate named after the Russian Academy of Sciences, actively participate in organizing and conducting trainings to improve the preparation of national GHG inventories in Kazakhstan in 2021. Academician Yu. A. Israel (Russia) and other organizations.

Also, within the framework of the UNDP project #00117909 «Assistance in updating Kazakhstan's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC)», it is planned to attract international experts to qualitatively improve the national inventory and conduct training sessions on sectors-Energy, Industrial processes and product use, Waste.

Information about this is included in NIR 2021.

6. The GR noted that while the NIR included uncertainty estimates for the last reporting year and trends between the base year and the last reporting year, it did not include uncertainty estimates for the base year. The GER also noted that the NIR (section 1.6, p. 31) indicated that Kazakhstan used a 95% interval to estimate the uncertainty of emissions and that the uncertainty table is presented in accordance with Table 3.2 of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines (volume 1, p. 3.3 1); however, in accordance with paragraph 42 of annex I to decision 24 / CP. 19, this information should be provided using table 3.3 of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines (volume 1, page 3.42).

Kazakhstan has assessed and included uncertainty information for the base year in the NIK 2021 in accordance with Table 3.2 of the IPCC 2006 Guidelines and will include it in the next NIR's. The next step will be to adapt the uncertainty information to table 3.3 of the IPCC Guidelines 2006 (NIR 2022).

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

Казахстан ежегодно включает разделы по пересчетам с подробной информацией в каждой категории источников выбросов в NIR, однако не представил обобщенную информацию по этому вопросу в виде отдельной главы, обобщенная информация будет представлена в NIR 2022.

8. The GER noted that the NIR includes a general description of how the process of ensuring the security of documentation in the inventory archive is organized (section 1.3, pp. 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 archival information located in Almaty from remote locations (for example, Nursultan) for inventory personnel and GER during the country review.

For the purposes of preparing annual GHG inventories, JSC «Zhasyl Damu» archives and stores the initial data for conducting an inventory of GHG emissions and compiling a national report on the GHG inventory, including the initial data and other necessary information. Correspondence is conducted with organizations that supply data and reporting information:

a) data for the annual inventory is stored both in electronic form and on paper. A special room has been allocated for storing data and reports of enterprises that have been collected since 2010 as part of the internal GHG emissions trading system. There are also printed methodological materials, statistical yearbooks, correspondence with suppliers of initial information for calculations and reporting materials for recent years;

b) data and results of calculations of GHG emissions by sector are stored in the file storage system in printed and electronic form. The archive is an isolated room. Protection from natural disasters, fires and floods is provided by service personnel. Fire safety is observed. The archive is equipped with a fire extinguisher. A responsible person for fire safety has been appointed;

c) to ensure security, access to the data is carried out using a password issued by the server administrator on behalf of the director of the Greenhouse Gas Inventory Department.

The draft order on the national greenhouse gas inventory system, developed in accordance with paragraph 5 of Article 302 of the Environmental Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated January 2, 2021, provides for a chapter on managing

the National Report. This chapter includes requirements for archiving information about the national greenhouse gas inventory system, in particular:

1) archiving of information used in the preparation of the National Report: activity data used to calculate greenhouse gas emissions and removals, internal documentation on quality control and quality assurance procedures, data on key and other categories of emission sources, as well as planned improvements to the National Report;

2) access to archived information of representatives of the authorized body, experts, experts-verifiers during the annual audit of the National Report initiated by the Convention Secretariat.

3) the response of employees to the questions of the inspectors during the international review, and the implementation of recommendations based on the results of the audit in the National Report.

To ensure the archiving of information, information is stored in accordance with the internal Rules of the developer body.

This information is included in NIR 2021.

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

The GER 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 combination with decisions 3 / CMP. 11 and 4 / CMP. 11.

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

In response, Kazakhstan indicated that a communication plan will be developed and will include a mechanism for approving responses to ERT with a clear description of roles and responsibilities. In addition, the plan will provide information on the agreed deadlines for responses between approving agencies and organizations. ERT reviewed the party's response and found that Kazakhstan did not solve the problem in a satisfactory manner, since the response did not contain the requested communication plan and any description of specific actions and steps.

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

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

The description of interdepartmental interaction is shown in NIR 2021.

10. The GER noted that, in accordance with paragraph 25 of the annex to decision 2 / CMP. 7, «National inventory systems established in accordance with Article 5, paragraph 1, ensure that land plots subject to land use, land-use changes and forestry activities in accordance with Article 3, paragraphs 3 and 4, are identifiable, and information about these territories should be provided by each Annex I Party to their national inventories in accordance with Article 7. ERT also noted that Kazakhstan has 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 KP-LULUCF activities are carried out.

The NIR 2021 and CRF tables contain information that allows identifying land plots subject to land use, land-use changes and forestry activities in accordance with paragraphs 3 and 4 of Article 3 of the Kyoto Protocol.

11. The GER noted that Kazakhstan had not submitted chapters or sections related to the KP-LULUCF reporting

The Kazakhstan has submitted full information in accordance with paragraphs 3 and 4 of Article 3 of the Kyoto Protocol to the NIR 2021 and the CRF tables and will also submit it annually in the following NIR.

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

In 2020, the relevant information was requested from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan. In NIK 2021, information on minimizing adverse impacts or changes to this information is included, in accordance with the requirements of Article 3, paragraph 14 of the Kyoto Protocol.

Report on the work done to eliminate the submitted comments and Kazakhstan's withdrawal from the non-compliance regime
with 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	- 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 created 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,	- 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	NIR 1990-2019 contains a description of the National Register

№	The essence of the problem	Brief description of the problem	Actions to eliminate	Form and completion date
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		the GER 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 goal for quantitative control and reduction of emissions in the first reporting period include a description of the register 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.	market readiness (PMR) in the preparation of the fourth National plan for the allocation of quotas until the end of 2020; - 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	The GER also concluded that Kazakhstan had not provided the tables of standard electronic forms (SEF) for 2013-2017 and other relevant information on accounting for Kyoto Protocol units required in accordance with paragraphs 12-18 of the annex to decision 15/CMP.1 in combination with the 3/CMP solution.11 and in decision 3 / CMP. 11, in particular 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 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

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				framework of these mechanisms in Kazakhstan, the SEF table can be filled with NO notational keys
4	National system – general and inventory planning functions	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; - 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	- 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

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			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.	
5	National system – general and inventory planning functions	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	NIR 1990-2019 provides information on measures and progress on capacity-building along with the planned capacity-building activities

№	The essence of the problem	Brief description of the problem	Actions to eliminate	Form and completion date
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			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	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 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 related to this at the moment	The NIR 1990-2019 contains uncertainty estimates 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 2006 IPCC Guidelines (Volume 1, page 3.42).
7	National system – inventory	The ERT noted that the NIR does not include the chapter on recalculations and	Kazakhstan annually includes sections on recalculations with detailed information in	NIR 1990-2019 contains a generalized section on

№	The essence of the problem	Brief description of the problem	Actions to eliminate	Form and completion date
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	preparation functions – recalculations	planned improvements to the proposed scheme and overall structure of the NIR, as contained in decision 24 / CP. 19.	each NIR category, but has not provided generalized information on this issue, there are no technical problems to solve this issue, and Kazakhstan will include a generalized section on recalculations in NIR 1990-2019.	recalculations.
8	National system – inventory management functions	The GER noted that the NIR includes a general description of how the process of ensuring the security of documentation in the inventory archive is organized (section 1.3, pp. 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 archival information located in Almaty from remote locations (for example, Nursultan) for inventory personnel and GER during the country review.	Kazakhstan annually includes information on how the process of ensuring the security of documentation in the inventory archive is organized In the NIR 1990-2019 information on the actions of the party in terms of improving the inventory archiving system will be added to this description	The NIR 1990-2019 contains information about the actions of the party in terms of improving the inventory archiving system
9	National system – inventory management functions	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	During the revue 2019, Kazakhstan promptly answered more than 400 questions from ERT. 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	The NIR 1990-2019 contains a Communication Plan

№	The essence of the problem	Brief description of the problem	Actions to eliminate	Form and completion date
1	2	3	4	5
		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 were 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	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.	

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		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.		
10	National system – areas of land subject to activities under Article 3, paragraphs 3 and 4, of the Kyoto Protocol	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	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 contain information that allows identifying land plots subject to land use, land-use changes and forestry activities in accordance with paragraphs 3 and 4 of Article 3 of 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
		level of geographical boundaries, including the units of land on which the 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	The 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

№	The essence of the problem	Brief description of the problem	Actions to eliminate	Form and completion date
1	2	3	4	5
				3, paragraph 14 of the Kyoto Protocol.