


Please provide the following details on the origin of this report

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Date of submission:	May, 2002

*Please provide summary information on the process by which this report has been prepared, including information on the types of stakeholders who have been actively involved in its preparation and on material, which was used as a basis for the report*

The Report was prepared by order of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment Protection of the Republic of Kazakhstan (MNREP) by a group of scientists from National Academy of Sciences and leading experts of different authorities and public-service organizations of the Republic with the assistance of UNDP/MNREP Programmer “Institutional Strengthening for Sustainable Development”.

The scientists from scientific - research institutes of botany, zoology, geography and agriculture which carry out researches on the issues of biological diversity for many years and possess sufficient information and specific scientifically based proposals to Action Plan were involved to prepare the Report. The heads of departments on biodiversity conservation and management as well as the representatives of some nature protection and state organizations responsible for performing researches and management of natural biological resources participated in preparation of the Report.

Documents of meetings and conferences, research findings, data of reports on nature protection of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment Protection and the Ministry of Agriculture were widely used to prepare the Report.

The COP has established programmes of work that respond to a number of Articles. Please identify the relative priority accorded to each theme and the adequacy of resources. This will allow subsequent information on implementation of each Article to be put into context. There are other questions on implementation of the programmes of work at the end of these guidelines.

#### *Inland water ecosystems*

1. What is the relative priority for implementation of this work programme in your country?	
a) High	X
b) Medium	
c) Low	
d) Not relevant	
2. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?	
a) Good	
b) Adequate	X
c) Limiting	
d) Severely limiting	

#### **Further comments on work programmes and priorities**

The main priority for the Republic of Kazakhstan that occupies the territory with desert plains (over 65%) and confined systems of surface waters is ecosystem internal waters. Unfortunately most part of surface waters and wells are contaminated due to intensive development of mining and processing industry.

In the framework of "Pan-European biological and landscape diversity" Kazakhstan is developing the draft project of purification Nura River from mercury compounds in bottom sediment. The draft aims at identification the levels of mercury contamination in Nura River basin, purification of specified river sections from mercury, restoration of reservoirs, present channel and dams.

Management of the Syr-Darya riverbed and northern part of Aral Sea (the goal of the Project is to provide accident-free pass of design water flow along the Syr-Darya riverbed and improvement of socio-economic situation in the region through conservation and regulation of Aral Sea northern part).

Cadastral valuation of reservoirs in Kazakhstan has been performed. Three wetlands are recognized as having international significance and conform to the list of reservoirs defined by the Ramsar Convention. 150 reservoirs were identified to be of State importance.

Preliminary inventory of waterfowl habitats was carried out in Kazakhstan and identified 14 most important wetlands.

“Strategy on conservation and management of wetlands having international significance” is in the stage of preparation now. Preparatory activities are undertaking to establish the Interdepartmental Coordinative Council at the government level that will coordinate the activities of all bodies on protection and exploitation of wetlands in Kazakhstan.

Nauruzum, Markakol, Alakol and Kurgaldgan reserves are kept functioning (with the view of conservation reservoirs biodiversity). It is suggested to establish Zaisan, Balhash, Syr-Darya and Turgai reserves, which will include relevant reservoirs on bordering land territories.

In 1994 was signed the agreement with CIS countries on protection and management of migratory birds and mammals and their habitats.

The issues of conservation and sustainable use of wetlands and water fowl are reflected in the “Strategy of wetlands and water fowl conservation” developed in the framework of National Strategy on Biodiversity of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The Action Plan on conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity include the following projects: “Establishment of net of specially protected wetlands having international significance according to Ramsar Convention” and “Sustainable use of water resources in Balhash-Alakol basins with the view of biodiversity conservation and combat desertification activities.

However data on the current situation even in the most significant wetlands is not enough to effectively protect and rationally manage the ecosystems of internal waters.

**Marine and coastal biological diversity**

3. What is the relative priority for implementation of this work programme in your country?	
a) High	
b) Medium	X
c) Low	
d) Not relevant	
4. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?	
a) Good	X
b) Adequate	
c) Limiting	
d) Severely limiting	

**Further comments on work programmes and priorities**

Kazakhstan is an inland country. It has an inland interstate Caspian Sea on its territory and drying Aral Sea and some lakes such as Balhash and Alakol that have valuable water and coastal biological diversity, which is significant for fishery economy.

According to “Pan European Strategy on biological and landscape diversity” Kazakhstan participates in development of normative basis on environmentally safe mining and transportation of hydrocarbon raw materials in the shelf of Caspian Sea and in the activities on control Aral Sea level and evaluation of reservoir biodiversity and dried Sea bottom.

In 1999 Kazakhstan became the participant of Caspian Environment Programme, which provides for cooperation between Caspian states on many issues related to environment including conservation and sustainable use of Caspian region biodiversity. The Republic State Enterprise “Kazgidrodromet” implements ecological zoning of the reserved territory in the northern part of Kazakhstan’s Caspian Sea sector

The text of the regional convention on «Protection of Marine Environment in Caspian region» was formulated.

In the Republic is carried out the environment evaluation on the projects on building of gas-and – oil industrial enterprises in shelf and coastal zones of Caspian Sea (including the evaluation of industrial impacts on biodiversity).

### *Agricultural biological diversity*

5. What is the relative priority for implementation of this work programme in your country?	
a) High	X
b) Medium	
c) Low	
d) Not relevant	
6. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?	
a) Good	
b) Adequate	X
c) Limiting	
d) Severely limiting	

#### **Further comments on work programmes and priorities**

Agrarian industry has the highest priority for the economy of Kazakhstan. Cultivation of cereals, industrial plants (cotton and tobacco-plant) and fruit and grape growing is well developed here. Besides cattle breeding is also well developed in agrarian sector. All above-mentioned plants, crops and animal breeding are well adapted to local conditions of their habitats.

National Academy Center of Agrarian Researches has developed "The Systems of Agriculture Management" adapted to various soil-climatic zones of Kazakhstan.

State Programme "Conservation, replenishment and use of genofond of plants, animals and germs" is under implementation, (2001).

Government Commission on crops testing has been set up in the Republic. The Commission gives recommendations on methods of cultivating crops and plants in specific regions of the country. A number of projects, aimed at conservation of biological diversity and valuable and endangered species related to cattle breeding and pasture resources, have been developed.

**Forest biological diversity**

7. What is the relative priority for implementation of this work programme in your country?	
a) High	X
b) Medium	
c) Low	
d) Not relevant	
8. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?	
a) Good	
b) Adequate	
c) Limiting	X
d) Severely limiting	

### **Further comments on work programmes and priorities**

Kazakhstan is a forest poor country, forest biomes (including haloxyloons) covers only 4,2 % of the land. In addition band and insular millets, coniferous mountain forests, mountain sparse growth of trees, wild fruit forests, desolated haloxyloons forests and tugai (flood-plain) forests greatly deteriorate, which is the result of human activities, forest fires, pests and forests diseases. Therefore rehabilitation and conservation of referred above ecosystems, where concentrates the biggest part of flora and fauna biodiversity, were identified in National Strategy as of top priority.

To conserve and sustainable use of forest resources the Government of RK (MNREP-FFHC) prepared the draft of Conception on the development of forest sector of economy and forest policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan till 2010. The primary goal of the Conception is to develop main methods to conserve and extend the forests in the country, provide rational use of forest resources, improve environment condition and create conditions favorable for population. The Conception will serve as basis to improve national legislation, develop specific programmes and activities aimed at the development of forest sector of economy and realization of national forest policy.

The new version of Forest Codex was approved by the Government of RK (2002).

Moreover FFHC currently develops the draft of branch Programme "Forests in Kazakhstan" for 2003 – 2007. The goals and objectives of the Programme are as following: implementation of complex of forestry, biological, organizational and technical and ecology measures towards conservation, rational use and formation of forests, resources of plant and animal life, enhancement the role of forests as environment protectors and formers along with the meeting of the requirements of national economy in wood and other forest products and fulfillment of international obligations of RK on protection and conservation of biological diversity.

Seminars on the issues of forest resources are conducted in the republic; thus Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment Protection together with the World Bank conducted National seminar on rehabilitation and management of forest resources and pastures in Kazakhstan (21.06.2002). The goal of the seminar was to start the dialog between concerned Parties on various aspects of conservation, use, rehabilitation and protection forest resources and pastures and on the effect of new land and forest legislation on forestry and forest management.



**Biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands**

9. What is the relative priority for implementation of this work programme in your country?	
a) High	X
b) Medium	
c) Low	
d) Not relevant	
10. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?	
a) Good	
b) Adequate	X
c) Limiting	
d) Severely limiting	

**Further comments on work programmes and priorities**

The priority issues of conservation and sustainable use of plant and animal life biodiversity in arid regions of Kazakhstan were highlighted in the Programme document “National Strategy and Action Plan on conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity”, developed by MNREP of RK with the financial support of Global Environment Facility (GEF) and UNDP and which is based on the “Strategy of development of the Republic of Kazakhstan till 2030”. Conservation of forest resources in arid regions, pastures, combating desertification and conservation of wetlands territories were recognized as primary trends on biological conservation.

Arid and sub humid lands cover over 75% of the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Here concentrates over 40% of the whole biological diversity species. 6 reserves – Naurzumskiyi, Kurgaldzhinskyi, Barsakelmeskiy, Ustyurtskyi, 2 national parks – Bayanaulskiyi, Altyn-Emelskiy and a number of nature memorials have been established for the purpose of conservation rare species of biological and landscape diversity in these areas. Besides it is projected to establish Ermentauskiy reserve and Charynskiy Canyon Park and a number of state reserves and parks. Activities on these specially protected areas aimed at increasing and conservation of the population of koulans, Persian Gazelles, mouflons, migratory birds, rare forest-steppe landscapes and plants. The monitoring is constantly carried out on population and condition of saiga - desert antelope. The methods of rational use of sandy pastures, by means of rotational pasture use, were developed. A ban has been imposed on cutting desolated haloxydon forests. However the mentioned activities are not enough to conserve the whole biodiversity in arid and sub humid lands. Thus, in the project of establishment of special protected areas network it is suggested to establish new reserves and nature memorials.

A number of researches are carried out in the country. They aim at investigation and conservation of biodiversity in arid areas of the republic. Researches on identification of taxonomic composition, condition of plant and animal life in arid areas in order to fulfil primary objectives on conservation of economically valuable rare, endangered, endemic and relic species to set standards for use of bioresources are carried out under programmes of fundamental researches: “Ecological and biological basis of prediction and sustainable use of animals in Kazakhstan” and “Problems of conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and soil resources”. The Programmes are carried out by Institute of Zoology, Institute of Soil Science and Institute of Botany and Phytointroduction.

**Article 5 Cooperation**

11. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High	X	b) Medium		c) Low	
12. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X
d) Severely limiting					
<b>Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources</b>					
<b>Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources</b>					
<p>The high priority of implementation the Article in the sphere of biodiversity is explained by the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• geographical situation of RK in the center of Eurasia demands carrying out additional assessment of transboundary nature habitats (areals), species and ecosystems and methods of their biodiversity conservation as well;</li> <li>• rivers and river valleys (Illi, Chu, Sur-Darya, Ural, Irtysh, etc.) have resemblance in flora and fauna with neighboring countries (Russia, China, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan);</li> <li>• transboundary pollutions transfer from China, Europe and Central Asia;</li> <li>• unique areas of multiplication of world birds population and migration of mammals not only from neighboring but oversea countries;</li> <li>• it is required to conform regulations and programmes on rare and endangered species protection.</li> </ul> <p>Regional Environment Center, which addresses important interstate (regional) environment issues including those of biodiversity conservation was established as a result of agreement between Ministers of Natural resources and Environment protection of Central Asia countries in Almaty.</p> <p>In the framework of implementation the cooperation on Nature protection process the Government of Kazakhstan has signed the following agreements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agreement with the Government of USA on Cooperation in the Field of Environment Protection, aimed at development of mutually coordinated policies to protect environment and nature resources on bilateral, regional and global basis, 1995;</li> <li>• Agreement with the Government of USA on Cooperation within the Framework of GLOBE Programme, 1995;</li> <li>• Agreement with the Government of Israel on Cooperation in the Field of Environment Protection, 1995;</li> <li>• Agreement with the Government of Turkish Republic on Cooperation in the Field of Environment Protection that suggests joining efforts towards protection and rational use of small transboundary rivers, rehabilitation of forest lands on specified territories and joint implementation of environment monitoring, 1997;</li> <li>• Memorandum with the Government of Georgia on Cooperation in the Field of Environment Protection, 1996;</li> </ul> <p>It is planning to start the activities on ratification the Agreement on “Joint use and protection of transboundary rivers” between the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Government of Chinese People's Republic.</p>					

13. Is your country actively cooperating with other Parties in respect of areas beyond national jurisdiction for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?	
a) bilateral cooperation (please give details below)	X
b) international programmes (please give details below)	X
c) international agreements (please give details below)	X

**Decision IV/4. Status and trends of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems and options for conservation and sustainable use**

14. Has your country developed effective cooperation for the sustainable management of transboundary watersheds, catchments, river basins and migratory species through bilateral and multilateral agreements?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent (please give details below)	X
c) yes - significant extent (please give details below)	
d) not applicable	

**Decision IV/15. The relationship of the CBD with the CSD and biodiversity-related conventions, other international agreements, institutions and processes or relevance**

15. Has your country developed management practices for transboundary protected areas?	
a) no	X
b) yes - limited extent (please give details below)	
c) yes - significant extent (please give details below)	
d) not relevant	

**Decision V/21. Co-operation with other bodies**

16. Has your country collaborated with the International Biodiversity Observation Year of DIVERSITAS, and ensured complementarity with the initiative foreseen to be undertaken by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity to increase scientific knowledge and public awareness of the crucial role of biodiversity for sustainable development?	
a) no	X
b) to a limited extent	
c) to a significant extent	

**Decision V/27. Contribution of the Convention on Biological Diversity to the ten-year review of progress achieved since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development**

17. Is your country planning to highlight and emphasize biological diversity considerations in its contribution to the ten-year review of progress since the Earth Summit?

a) no	
b) yes	X

**Further comments on implementation of this Article**

13. Issues on regional cooperation in the field of environment protection and sustainable development are object of regular consultations between five countries of Central Asia region: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. In Nukusk Declaration, which is the base of regional cooperation and which was signed in 1995 by the presidents of five countries was emphasized the issue of biological diversity.

A) The development of documents of bilateral agreements with the governments of neighboring countries in the field of environment protection has been started. The Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan signed the following agreements after Kazakhstan became an independent state:

with the Government of Russia Federation on cooperation of environment protection in border regions of the Republic of Kazakhstan and Russian Federation, 1995.

with the Government of Uzbekistan on cooperation of environment protection and rational nature management that suggests protection and sustainable use of water resources, carrying out joint assessments on environment projects of transboundary importance, establishment of specially protected areas and conservation of biological diversity including border areas, 1997;

with the Government of Azerbaijan on cooperation of environment protection aimed particularly at protection of Caspian Sea ecosystems from contamination as a result of sea level rise and economical activities, 1997;

with the Government of Kyrgyzstan and the Government of Uzbekistan on cooperation of environment protection and rational nature management, March 17, 1998;

with the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan on cooperation to conserve the biodiversity in western part of Tien Shan, March 17, 1998;

The following Declarations have been signed:

- Nukussk Declaration on the issues of sustainable development of Sea Aral basin, 1995.
- Isyk-kyl Declaration on regional cooperation between Central Asia countries, 1995.
- Almaty Decalration on sustainable use of Central Asia countries, 1997.

The Republic of Kazakhstan develops cooperation, on bilateral basis, in the field of environment protection with different international, nongovernmental and commercial organizations such as:

World Bank and its regional office in Kazakhstan

Global Environmental Facility

UNDP

The Asian Bank of Development

The UN Environment Programme and its European and Asian offices

The European Bank of Reconstruction and Development  
TACIS  
UNO UNESCO Commission on Sustainable Development  
NABU  
Flora and Fauna International  
FAO  
WWF  
ICARDA  
European Agency on Environment  
IUCN – The World Conservation Union  
WCMC  
The European Center of Nature Protection  
CIDA

A number of regional projects on conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity are being developed and implemented in the Republic of Kazakhstan:

- «Development of ecological network as foundation of long-term Central Asia ecosystems conservation» (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan) – 700 thousand US\$ - GEF, WWF.
- «Conservation of globally significant wetlands and migration ways for Siberian white crane and other globally important migratory wet fowls in Asia» (Kazakhstan, Russia, China, Iran) – PDF B – 10 million US\$ – UNEP/GEF, WWF.

The next project proposals are being developed:

- «Conservation of saiga and its habitats on the ways of migration to winter and summer habitats» (Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan)
- «Establishment of Altay-Sayansk biosphere reservation» (Kazakhstan, Russian Federation, China, Mongolia)

13-(6), (c); 14) The foundations of international cooperation of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the area of environment protection and conservation of biological diversity have been developed long before Kazakhstan became an independent country. However after 1991 international cooperation in this area has been developing in a new and qualitative way.

The Republic of Kazakhstan, as a Party to Convention on Biological Diversity and concerned conventions - CITES, and not the Party yet to the Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, Ramsar Convention on Wetlands having international significance, mainly, as the habitat of the water fowls is already developing cooperation with the Parties of the Conventions in the area of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Within the framework of Bonn Convention were signed three memorandums – on understanding and protection of Siberian white crane and slender-billed curlew, and the memorandum on conservation and reproduction of bukhara deer, May 2002, Dushanbe (Tajikistan). Taking into account the global significance of geographical situation of the country, the territory of which is crossed with important migration ways of water migratory fowls, Kazakhstan actively cooperates with the projects on “Analysis of the status of Russia Federation on possibility to access Afro-Eurasian Water birds Agreement (AEWA)» and «Development of Migratory Water birds Conservation in Asia-Pacific region».

The Memorandum of understanding on the issues of conservation, rehabilitation and sustainable use of saiga antelope (*Saiga tatarica*) between Kazakhstan, Russian Federation, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan has been prepared.

Kazakhstan's experts are the members of some international Working groups on investigations and conservation of specific species: the group on study of *Chettusia gregaria*, international Fund for Cranes, the Working group on geese and swans, international Working group on study and conservation of pelicans.

Within the framework of the Ramsar Convention was prepared the substantiation of including the lake Alakol into the list of wetlands having international significance ("Ramsar list"). In the coastal part and three islands of the lake area was established the Alakol conservancy area. Preparation of the project on establishment specially protected wetlands areas on the territory of Kazakhstan has started.

Within the framework of Caspian Environment Programmer activities in Kazakhstan were established international Caspian regional centers on the supervision of sea level modification and conservation of biological diversity. The centers carry out researches in 10 thematic directions.

The implementation of the project, with the grant of French Global Environment Facility, on transboundary management of river Irtysh water resources was begun for the purpose to effectively develop the cooperation on sustainable use of transboundary water reservoirs (Russian Federation, Kazakhstan). The Memorandum on understanding was signed between Russian Federation, Kazakhstan and France.

Kazakhstan develops international cooperation directed to conservation of biological diversity under International Ecological Council of the CIS countries.

In 1994 Kazakhstan signed the Agreement on protection and use of migrating birds and mammals and places of their habitats and the Agreement on the book of rare and endangered species of animals and plants – the International Red Data Book.

Within the framework of the CIS, in 1996, the Agreement on control of transboundary transfer of dangerous and other wastes was also signed. The drafts of agreements on information cooperation have been prepared in the sphere of rational use of transboundary water objects, on cooperation in the sphere of ecological monitoring. The sessions of the International Ecological Council made decisions on a number of conventions: SITES, Ramsar Convention, Bonn and other conventions with recommendations for the countries, which are represented in the Council and not being the parties to these international documents, consider the matter of their membership in them.

15. The transboundary-protected territories were not identified in the Republic. The subject of establishment the West Tien-Shan transboundary national park together with Kyrgystan and Uzbekistan Republics is under consideration. Moreover the question of establishment Altay-Sayansk biosphere reservation with the participation of Kazakhstan, Russian Federation, China and Mongolia is being under consideration too.

Methods of transboundary-protected territories management are realized on the basis of bilateral agreements with neighboring countries.

**Article 6 General measures for conservation and sustainable use**

18. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High	X	b) Medium		c) Low	
19. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X
20. What is the status of your national biodiversity strategy (6a)?					
a) none					
b) early stages of development					
c) advanced stages of development					
d) completed <sub>1</sub>					X
e) completed and adopted <sub>2</sub>					X
f) reports on implementation available					
21. What is the status of your national biodiversity action plan (6a)?					
a) none					
b) early stages of development					
c) advanced stages of development					
d) completed <sub>2</sub>					X
e) completed and adopted <sub>2</sub>					
f) reports on implementation available					
22. Do your national strategies and action plans cover all articles of the Convention (6a)?					
a) some articles only					
b) most articles					X
c) all articles					
23. Do your national strategies and action plans cover integration of other sectoral activities (6b)?					
a) no					
b) some sectors					
c) all major sectors					X

### Further comments on implementation of this Article

The National Strategy and Action Plan on Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity of Kazakhstan were developed and approved in 1999 by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment Protection of the Republic of Kazakhstan. However the Document was neither considered by the Government of the Republic nor was established the Center on Control and Coordination of the BD Convention and National Strategy implementation. Many provisions of National Strategy and Action Plan on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in Kazakhstan are in the competence of different ministries and agencies that are beyond the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment Protection of the Republic, and the very fact is the result of inappropriate reflection of Strategy provisions in sectoral development plans of ministries.

#### *Decision II/7 and Decision III/9 Consideration of Articles 6 and 8*

24. Is action being taken to exchange information and share experience on the national action planning process with other Contracting Parties?	
a) little or no action	
b) sharing of strategies, plans and/or case-studies	
c) regional meetings	X
25. Do all of your country's strategies and action plans include an international cooperation component?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
26. Are your country's strategies and action plans coordinated with those of neighbouring countries?	
a) no	X
b) bilateral/multilateral discussions under way	
c) coordinated in some areas/themes	
d) fully coordinated	
e) not applicable	
27. Has your country set measurable targets within its strategies and action plans?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	X
d) programme in place	X
e) reports on implementation available	X
<b><i>If a developing country Party or a Party with economy in transition -</i></b>	
28. Has your country received support from the financial mechanism for the preparation of its national strategy and action plan?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
If yes, which was the Implementing Agency (UNDP/UNEP/World Bank)?	UNDP



**Decisions III/21. Relationship of the Convention with the CSD and biodiversity-related conventions**

29. Are the national focal points for the CBD and the competent authorities of the Ramsar Convention, Bonn Convention and CITES cooperating in the implementation of these conventions to avoid duplication?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	

### **Further comments on implementation of this Article**

20. In 1999 the Republic of Kazakhstan developed the National Strategy and Action Plan on Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity (NSAP) with the grant of the GEF (132,7 ths. US\$) and UNDP (14 ths. US\$).

Within the framework of NSAP BD development were conducted several workshops and conferences:

«Preparatory stage of NSAP BD development (March 28-29 1996, Almaty)»;

«Role of botany gardens in conservation of exotic species of plants» (May 15-16 1997, Almaty);

«Role of specially protected areas on conservation of biodiversity in Kazakhstan» (September 30 – October 2 1997, Kokshetau);

«Enhancement the role of public participation in conservation of biodiversity and development of Ecotourism» (December 8-10 1997, Almaty);

«The problems of biological diversity and development of NSAP BD» (January 14-15 1998, Almaty).

Two publications «Biological and Landscape Diversity of RK» and «Natural and Reserved fond in Kazakhstan», booklet and three subject placards on biodiversity in RK (forests, desertification, wetlands) have been published in the country. “Save Saiga!” placard will appear in print soon.

The MNREP RK approved the National Strategy.

NSAP contains three sections: Analysis the condition of biodiversity in Kazakhstan, National Strategy on Conservation and sustainable use of BD and Action Plan.

Within the Strategy framework were identified strategic trends of activities directed to conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity in the country; Action Plan with certain activities to be implemented was based on specific priorities.

27. National Strategy contains a detailed Action Plan that includes 27 projects aimed at conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in Kazakhstan. Currently the following projects are being under implementation:

- Central Asian Transboundary Project on Conservation of Biological Diversity of Western Tien Shan, preparatory phase of it was completed by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic and the Republic of Uzbekistan with the use of GEF fund (345 ths. US\$) and KNOW-HOW Fund of the Government of UK (240 ths. US\$). The Governments of Kyrgystan, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan received grant (10.15 mil. US\$) from GEF for implementation of regional Project on conservation of biodiversity, which aims at conservation the vulnerable and unique biological environment in western part of Tien Shan. The goal of the Project will be achieved through providing assistance to strengthen the system of specially protected territories in western part of Tien Shan and coordination of national policy, normative basis and institutional development as well in the area of biodiversity conservation. It is a five-year Project and it has been implemented since May 2002. The project envisages the development of regional Program of small grants of 500 ths. US\$ for the support of the initiatives of non-governmental organizations and local communities in the field of conservation of biological diversity and development of alternative friendly in terms of ecology forms of local economy. According to Action Plan the reconstruction of office block of Aksy-Dzhabagly reserve has been completed and infrastructure of the reserve was improved. Scientific field researches aimed at evaluation of local species have been carried out; the goal of researches is to evaluate the condition of plant and animal life in Aksy-Dzhabagly reserve, introduce proposals on extension of the borders of the reserve

and develop the system of monitoring the indicated species. The Group of Project Implementation has started preparation of bioregional Plan that will include: (1) creation of united system of specially protected territories in western part of Tien Shan by means of establishment new protected territories, environmental corridors and buffer zone; (2) identification of forms and orientation of activities on joint management protected territories and their biological resources and; (3) introduction of unified approaches to classify protected territories and to apply the system of their zoning according to specific requirements of management.

- Phase “B” of the project on «Conservation of mountainous agro biodiversity» is coming to the end. Full sized project will aim to conservation of apple and apricot forests ecosystems in Dzungar and Zailiiski Alatau. At the nearest future it will be submitted to GEF for consideration. The main components include activities on:
  - conservation of wild fruit ecosystems and management of wild congeners of culture plants in the territory of two project sites;
  - enhancement of institutional, technical and financial frameworks to conserve ABD;
  - establishment of effective legislative frameworks aimed at conservation and sustainable use of ABD resources;
  - development of alternative activities for local communities, optimization of use and impact on Mountainous ABD;
  - raising awareness and improving knowledge at all levels.
- Within the framework of wetlands conservation the project “Complex conservation of priority wetlands as habitats of migratory fowls” was implemented (146 ths. USD) phase “B” that aimed at development of multipurpose methods to manage the existing specially protected areas with wide participation of local communities. In 2000 GEF has approved full sized project with budgeting 8.7 mln. USD.

**Article 7 Identification and monitoring**

30. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High	X	b) Medium		c) Low	
31. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X
32. Does your country have an ongoing inventory programme at species level (7a)?					
a) minimal activity					
b) for key groups (such as threatened or endemic species) or indicators					
c) for a range of major groups					X
d) for a comprehensive range of species					
33. Does your country have an ongoing inventory programme at ecosystem level (7a)?					
a) minimal activity					
b) for ecosystems of particular interest only					
c) for major ecosystems					X
d) for a comprehensive range of ecosystems					
34. Does your country have an ongoing inventory programme at genetic level (7a)?					
a) minimal activity					X
b) minor programme in some sectors					
c) major programme in some sectors					
d) major programme in all relevant sectors					
35. Does your country have ongoing monitoring programmes at species level (7a)?					
a) minimal activity					X
b) for key groups (such as threatened or endemic species) or indicators					
c) for a range of major groups					
d) for a comprehensive range of species					
36. Does your country have ongoing monitoring programmes at ecosystem level (7b)?					
a) minimal activity					
b) for ecosystems of particular interest only					X
c) for major ecosystems					
d) for a comprehensive range of ecosystems					
37. Does your country have ongoing monitoring programmes at genetic level (7b)?					
a) minimal activity					
b) minor programme in some sectors					X
c) major programme in some sectors					
d) major programme in all relevant sectors					

38. Has your country identified activities with adverse effects on biodiversity (7c)?	
a) limited understanding	
b) threats well known in some areas, not in others	
c) most threats known, some gaps in knowledge	X
d) comprehensive understanding	
e) reports available	
39. Is your country monitoring these activities and their effects (7c)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of programme development	X
c) advanced stages of programme development	
d) programme in place	
e) reports on implementation available	
40. Does your country coordinate information collection and management at the national level (7d)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of programme development	X
c) advanced stages of programme development	
d) programme in place	
e) reports on implementation available	

**Decision III/10 Identification, monitoring and assessment**

41. Has your country identified national indicators of biodiversity?	
a) no	
b) assessment of potential indicators underway	X
c) indicators identified (if so, please describe below)	
42. Is your country using rapid assessment and remote sensing techniques?	
a) no	
b) assessing opportunities	X
c) yes, to a limited extent	
d) yes, to a major extent	
e) reports on implementation available	
43. Has your country adopted a "step-by-step" approach to implementing Article 7 with initial emphasis on identification of biodiversity components (7a) and activities having adverse effects on them (7c)?	
a) no	
b) not appropriate to national circumstances	
c) yes	X
44. Is your country cooperating with other Contracting Parties on pilot projects to demonstrate the use of assessment and indicator methodologies?	
a) no	X
b) yes (if so give details below)	

45. Has your country prepared any reports of experience with application of assessment methodologies and made these available to other Contracting Parties?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
46. Is your country seeking to make taxonomic information held in its collections more widely available?	
a) no relevant collections	
b) no action	
c) yes (if so, please give details below)	X

***Decision V/7. Identification, monitoring and assessment, and indicators***

47. Is your country actively involved in co-operating with other countries in your region in the field of indicators, monitoring and assessment?	
a) no	
b) limited co-operation	
c) extensive co-operation on some issues	X
d) extensive co-operation on a wide range of issues	
48. Has your country made available case studies concerning the development and implementation of assessment, monitoring and indicator programmes?	
a) no	X
b) yes - sent to the Secretariat	
c) yes - through the national CHM	
d) yes - other means (please specify)	
49. Is your country assisting other Parties to increase their capacity to develop indicator and monitoring programmes?	
a) no	X
b) providing training	
c) providing direct support	
d) sharing experience	
e) other (please describe)	

### **Further comments on implementation of this Article**

Identification of biodiversity (BD) components, at ecosystems level, is difficult due to both absence of common terminological approaches, used by different agencies, and lack of modern large-scale maps on biodiversity of natural and anthropogenic ecosystems.

Identification and monitoring of biodiversity at genetic level is carried out only for several species of agricultural plants and animals.

Monitoring of components of species and in particular ecosystem BD is carried out in a limited way owing to absence of observations and monitoring stations and financial difficulties. There are no any programmes on monitoring of BD in regional administrations, which do not possess basic database.

In 1996 The Academy of Sciences of RK developed the draft project on monitoring of environment (including BD) at three levels: ground monitoring, air photography and space mapping. The project corresponds to requests of programmes on GIS technology and was approved. However the monitoring is not implemented because of lack of funds. Besides Uniform State Environment Monitoring System was developed (the executive body is Sais-Science Applicatios International Corporation, 1996).

Data collection and its control are restrained due to absence of Uniformed Database Center, centers of data collection on BD coming from private landowners and due to poor environment control, interagency barriers and absence of uniform data collection system.

Scientific institutions carry out researches and incomplete monitoring in the field of environment but there is no uniform basis at government level. The initial stage of Programme development is under way. Hydrometeorology Agency fulfils partial control of water and air contamination at local level, in pastures and their biodiversity.

While identifying adverse impact and threats on BD by human activities, a partial assessment of human activities consequences was carried out. The assessment included: cattle pasturing and cutting of trees and bushes; oil spillage; plough of lands and irrigation; formation of waste piles tailing pits; chemical pollution of soil and water (including mercury contamination of river Nura, radionuclid and heptyl compounds). Lack of data on threats of anthropogenic factors, and differences of their assessments prevent from thorough comprehension of the problem and confine the development of standards of safe resources extraction.

The Report on implementation the operative evaluation and distance biodiversity probing, in particular, delta of Ili River was completed (TACIS, 2001).

Methodology of BD evaluation was demonstrated to experts from Mongolia and Uzbekistan and other countries on the example of area "Topar" photography (delta of Ili river) - TACIS, 2001.

Institutes of Botany and Fitointroduction, Zoology and Genofund have herbarium species of plants, collections of animals and insects and Botanical Garden has collections of living plants. The institutes provide access to all these collections.

**Decisions on Taxonomy**

**Decision IV/1 Report and recommendations of the third meeting of SBSTTA [part]**

50. Has your country carried out a national taxonomic needs assessment, and/or held workshops to determine national taxonomic priorities?	
a) no	
b) early stages of assessment	X
c) advanced stages of assessment	
d) assessment completed	
51. Has your country developed a national taxonomic action plan?	
a) no	X
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) action plan in place	
e) reports on implementation available	
52. Is your country making available appropriate resources to enhance the availability of taxonomic information?	
a) no	X
b) yes, but this does not cover all known needs adequately	
c) yes, covering all known needs	
53. Is your country encouraging bilateral and multilateral training and employment opportunities for taxonomists, particularly those dealing with poorly known organisms?	
a) no	
b) some opportunities	X
c) significant opportunities	
54. Is your country investing on a long-term basis in the development of appropriate infrastructure for your national taxonomic collections?	
a) no	
b) some investment	X
c) significant investment	
55. Is your country encouraging partnerships between taxonomic institutions in developed and developing countries?	
a) no	
b) yes - stated policy	X
c) yes - systematic national programme	
56. Has your country adopted any international agreed levels of collection housing?	
a) no	
b) under review	
c) being implemented by some collections	
d) being implemented by all major collections	X
57. Has your country provided training programmes in taxonomy?	
a) no	X
b) some	
c) many	



58. Has your country reported on measures adopted to strengthen national capacity in taxonomy, to designate national reference centres, and to make information housed in collections available to countries of origin?	
a) no	X
b) yes - in the previous national report	
c) yes - via the clearing-house mechanism	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	
59. Has your country taken steps to ensure that institutions responsible for biological diversity inventories and taxonomic activities are financially and administratively stable?	
a) no	
b) under review	
c) yes for some institutions	X
d) yes for all major institutions	
60. Has your country assisted taxonomic institutions to establish consortia to conduct regional projects?	
a) no	X
b) under review	
c) yes - limited extent	
d) yes - significant extent	
61. Has your country given special attention to international funding of fellowships for specialist training abroad or for attracting international experts to national or regional courses?	
a) no	X
b) under review	
c) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	
62. Has your country provided programmes for re-training of qualified professionals moving into taxonomy-related fields?	
a) no	X
b) some	
c) many	

**Decision V/9. Global Taxonomy Initiative: Implementation and further advance  
of the Suggestions for Action**

63. Has your country identified its information requirements in the area of taxonomy, and assessed its national capacity to meet these requirements?	
a) no	
b) basic assessment	X
c) thorough assessment	
64. Has your country established or consolidated taxonomic reference centres?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
65. Has your country worked to increase its capacity in the area of taxonomic research?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
66. Has your country communicated information on programmes, projects and initiatives for consideration as pilot projects under the Global Taxonomy Initiative to the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
67. Has your country designated a national Global Taxonomy Initiative focal point linked to other national focal points?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
68. Has your country participated in the development of regional networks to facilitate information-sharing for the Global Taxonomy Initiative?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
<b><i>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -</i></b>	
69. Has your country sought resources through the financial mechanism for the priority actions identified in the decision?	
a) no	
b) applied for unsuccessfully	
c) applied for successfully	X

### **Further comments on implementation of these decisions**

Taxonomy in the country was developing along with the publication of “Flora” Data Book in 2 volumes, “Identification of higher plants” in 2 volumes (1969-1972), and “Flora of spore plants in Kazakhstan” as well as publications on birds (in 5 volumes), fish (in 4 volumes), insects of paleontology and mammals.

The country has experts in the field of higher and lower plants but there are not any experts in the field of algoflora.

Scientific institutions disseminate information on taxonomy in the Republic, depending on their means and resources, however these activities have not been realized properly for the last few years.

Most of the collections at Institute of Botany and Phytointroduction (herbarium of higher and lower plants) and its botanical gardens (live collections), Institute of Zoology and Animals Genofond (vertebrates and insects – zoological museums), Institute of Microbiology and Virology (museum of collection of germs cultures) meet the internationally recognized standards of collections fund care but in a number of cases there arise some problems concerning the absence of specially trained personnel and lack of specially equipped premises.

Electronic catalogs of collections are made for the purpose of extending the access to taxonomy information and its subsequent placing in Internet. (The catalogue of collection of germs cultures was created at Institute of Botany and Phytointroduction).

### **Article 8 In situ conservation [excluding Articles 8h and 8j]**

70. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?							
a) High	X	b) Medium		c) Low			
71. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?							
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X	d) Severely limiting	
<b>Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources</b>							
<p>Conservation of the biological diversity in-situ is of high priority in Kazakhstan. Thereto in the country were published two Red Data Books vol. 1 (animals), vol.2 (plants). Volume 1 was reprinted (vertebrate animals), volume 2 (invertebrate animals) and volume 3 (plants) were prepared for reprinting, volume 4 is in the phase of preparation (plant communities or "Green Data Book").</p> <p>The network of specially protected natural areas was created and now in the Republic are undertaken activities directed to their extension.</p>							

72. Has your country established a system of protected areas which aims to conserve biological diversity (8a)?	
a) system under development	
b) national review of protected areas coverage available	
c) national protected area systems plan in place	
d) relatively complete system in place	X
73. Are there nationally adopted guidelines for the selection, establishment and management of protected areas (8b)?	
a) no	
b) no, under development	
c) yes	X
d) yes, undergoing review and extension	
74. Does your country regulate or manage biological resources important for the conservation of biological diversity with a view to ensuring their conservation and sustainable use (8c)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) programme or policy in place	X
e) reports on implementation available	
75. Has your country undertaken measures that promote the protection of ecosystems, natural habitats and the maintenance of viable populations of species in natural surroundings (8d)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	
c) potential measures under review	
d) reasonably comprehensive measures in place	X
76. Has your country undertaken measures that promote environmentally sound and sustainable development in areas adjacent to protected areas (8e)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	
c) potential measures under review	X
d) reasonably comprehensive measures in place	
77. Has your country undertaken measures to rehabilitate and restore degraded ecosystems (8f)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
78. Has your country undertaken measures to promote the recovery of threatened species (8f)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	

d) comprehensive measures in place	
79. Has your country undertaken measures to regulate, manage or control the risks associated with the use and release of living modified organisms resulting from biotechnology (8g)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
80. Has your country made attempts to provide the conditions needed for compatibility between present uses and the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components (8i)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	X
d) programme or policy in place	
e) reports on implementation available	
81. Has your country developed and maintained the necessary legislation and/or other regulatory provisions for the protection of threatened species and populations (8k)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) legislation or other measures in place	X
82. Does your country regulate or manage processes and categories of activities identified under Article 7 as having significant adverse effects on biological diversity (8l)?	
a) no	
b) under review	
c) yes, to a limited extent	
d) yes, to a significant extent	X
<b>If a developed country Party -</b>	
83. Does your country cooperate in providing financial and other support for <i>in situ</i> conservation particularly to developing countries (8m)?	
<b>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -</b>	
84. Does your country receive financial and other support for <i>in situ</i> conservation (8m)?	
a) no	
b) yes (if so, please give details below)	X

**Decision II/7 Consideration of Articles 6 and 8 of the Convention**

85. Is action being taken to share information and experience on implementation of this Article with other Contracting Parties?	
a) little or no action	X
b) sharing of written materials and/or case-studies	
c) regional meetings	

**Further comments on implementation of this Article**

72-73. In the Republic of Kazakhstan was created effective and representative network of specially protected areas (SPA) was. The extension of the areas is being continued in accordance with general "Schedule of Development and accommodation of Facilities of nature-reserve stock of the Kazakh SSR for the period till 2005", approved in 1988. The Concept on development and placing specially protected areas in the Republic of Kazakhstan till 2030 was approved. At present new Schedule of development and accommodation of specially protected natural areas in the Republic of Kazakhstan is developed in accordance with the Law of RK on "Specially Protected Natural Territories and Stocks" (1995), which was approved under new editing in 2001. The territory covers practically all basic nature landscapes in the republic: mountainous and plain. Forestry, Fishing and Hunting Committee of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment Protection develops, implements and control the long-term programme on improvement of the network of specially protected areas on the basis of Laws of RK "On Specially Protected Natural Areas", "On Environment Protection", "On Protection, Reproduction and Use of the Animal World" etc. The work on compiling the list of suggested protected areas is completed and now scientific justifications for their creation and practical realization of draft projects are being prepared. Taking into consideration that environment in Kazakhstan has undergone significant changes as a result of direct or indirect human activities there is still a real threat of irreversible transformation of plants and animals communities. Development of drafts on creation of SPA network is based on complex approach subject to importance to conserve not only rare species (subspecies and etc) but also the diversity of plants and animals communities and ecosystem in whole.

The MNREP and German non-governmental organization the Naturschutzbund (NABU) concluded an agreement on creation in Kazakhstan four biosphere reserves: in Western Tien Shan ("Aksu-Dzhabagly" and in future Karatayskiy reserves); at the border of steppe and semi-desert area (Naurzumskiy and Tirkaiskiy reserved plots); in Altai (Markakolskiy and Western Altaiskiy reserves). Since August of 1996 the works are under way to create the first in Kazakhstan biosphere reservation on the basis of Kurgaldzhinskiy and Naurzumskiy reserves.

The MNREP, in cooperation with Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan and with the use of the GEF's grant is developing the transboundary draft project on conservation of biological diversity in Western Tien Shan. The main goal of the project is to develop the effective system of management the reserves in Western Tien Shan.

74. The natural resources of animals are in State ownership. The body that provides protection and regulates use of animal life biodiversity is MNREP. The Ministry's terms of reference provide for State control of activities of other ministries, departments, agencies and enterprises in the field of nature management.

Governed by the acting national legislation Forestry, Fishing and Hunting Committee of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment Protection sets dates and regulates the quantity of extraction of biological resources while hunting, fishing: both industry and amateur, gathering specific species of mushrooms, harvesting of wood and other wood products, using

the principle of estimation of wood-cutting area and sets different standards of forestry activities depending on the value of forest lands from ecological point of view.

The system of normative standards on forest certification is being developed and now activities on standards recognition by Pan-European Forest Certification (PEFC) and Forest Stewardship Certification (FSG) are carried out.

The methods and appropriate normative documents on introduction of sustainable forestry are being developed with application of principles of ecological frame of forestlands.

Limits on hunting animals in the Republic of Kazakhstan are annually approved by resolutions of the Government of RK. Certain resolutions of the Government regulate matters on conservation, reproduction and rational use of a number of valuable animal species, including those recorded in the Red Data Book.

75. Activities promoting protection of ecosystems in natural habitats and conservation of species under natural conditions are implemented within the system of specially protected natural territories. The same activities are contained in Forest Codex of RK.

77. The issues of rehabilitation and reproduction of degraded ecosystems are considered in the following Programmes:

- The National Strategy for Sustainable Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan (1997)
- The National Programme on Rational Use of Natural Resources and Environment Protection for 1996-2000. (1996). The similar Programme for 2001-2005 is in the phase of development.
- The Branch Programme “Forests of Kazakhstan” for 2003-2007.
- The Concept of development of forest sector of economy and forest policy in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

78. The Republic of Kazakhstan undertakes certain activities that support rehabilitation of endangered species. The activities include acceptance of appropriate normative and legal acts, conducting agreements on protection and rehabilitation endangered species. Thus the Government of RK adopted Resolution on «Approval the Programme of conservation, rehabilitation and use of birds of prey in RK» (14.02.1997, with amendments inserted 14.05.98), Resolution of the Government of RK on «Measures to reproduce saiga» (29.04.1999), Resolution of the Government of RK on «Additional measures to protect and reproduce saiga» (19.06.2001), Resolution of the Government of RK on «Restricted use and hunting for Falcon boloban and Great bustard»; a number of memorandums to protect and rehabilitate endangered species were conducted.

79. Appropriate arrangements on regulation, control and decrease the risk of use and release of genetically modified organisms, which is the result of biotechnology, are still not accepted in Kazakhstan.

Besides the special National Center on biosafety to regulate, control or decrease the risk of use and release of genetically modified organisms, which is the result of biotechnology was not established in the country either.

The reason of absence of the appropriate arrangements and National Center is that the experiments on creation of genetically modified organisms are in the initial stage of application of genetic engineering methods. In future when genetic engineering technologies are developed to the level of transgenic plants and animals’ creation there will be developed and taken appropriate legislative arrangements in the country.

80-81. Documents on normative use of biological resources to safe species and resources of

plants and animals were prepared in the Republic of Kazakhstan. The use of documents provides conservation and sustainable use biodiversity. Red Data Books on plants and animals to protect endangered species and populations were published and adopted by Resolutions of the Government of RK.

84. With a view to conserve in-situ biodiversity the country receives significant financial support from GEF, UNDP, UNEP, UNTAS and other international funds and organizations.

The Agreement on joint activities to include to the list of World Culture and Nature heritage 4 reserves and establishment on their basis biosphere reserves (Altyn-Emel, Kokshetau, Nauruzum-Korgalginu and Aksy-Dzhabagly reserves) was concluded on June 24 1998 between MNREP RK and German Union of Nature Protection (NABU). The first nomination «Steppes and Lakes in the North of Kazakhstan» on the basis of Nauruzum and Korgalginu reserves was prepared to include them to the list of UNESCO on World Culture and Nature heritage.

The implementation of the transboundary Project on conservation of biological diversity in the western part of Tien Shan, under the aegis of MNREP and financial support of GEF, is carried out in cooperation with Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan. The main consideration of the Project is given to the aspect of development the effective system of management the activities of reserves in western part of Tien Shan.

The Project on combined conservation of high priority wetlands as habitats of migratory birds was developed for the purpose of in-situ wetlands conservation. Moreover the regional Project on conservation of in-situ mountainous agricultural biological diversity is under implementation in the republic.



**Article 8h Alien species**

86. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium	X	c) Low	
87. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X
d) Severely limiting					
<b>Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources</b>					
<p>There is a legal framework in the republic aimed at prevention of introduction of alien species. There are respective articles in the Law “On Environment Protection” and in the Law “On Protection and Use of the Fauna”, which have to be used as guidelines by organizations dealing with introduction and acclimatization of animals fish and plants.</p> <p>Only the Quarantine service of the plants carries out the state control in this respect. It is incorporated in a system of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan.</p> <p>The above mentioned issues are also regulated in the Decree of the President of Kazakhstan on «Veterinary Medicine» of 25.07.1995 (with amendments and adjustments inserted through the Laws of RK of 10.07.98., 24.12.98 . and 29.11.99.), the Law of RK on « Quarantine of plants» of 11.02.1999. №344-1 and the Executive Order of the Ministry of Agriculture on «Approval the provision about the Department on Veterinary Control at the Ministry of Agriculture».</p> <p>The following documents stand as the guidelines for the activities of the agencies on state quarantine:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The agreement “On co-operation between the Governments of the Commonwealth Independent States in the area of the quarantine of plants” dated November 13, 1992;</li> <li>• The Degree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On measures on arrangements the phyto sanitary control at the borders of the Republic of Kazakhstan” dated 13 August 1992, № 676;</li> <li>• Regulations on the protection of the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan from the quarantine pests, diseases of the plants and weeds, approved by the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan, dated November 2, 1993;</li> <li>• Bilateral inter-state Agreements on the quarantine plants;</li> <li>• Unified international quarantine documentation, recommended by the FAO (Food and Agricultural Organization);</li> <li>• Unified for the CIS states “List of the quarantine objects”, dated November 13, 1992, which is based on the similar document of the European and Mediterrian organizations on the protection of plants (EMOPP);</li> <li>• The unified standards for the territory of the CIS countries. Resolution of the Government of RK № 1716 of 16.11.1999 on «Approval the Protocol of unified order on application the technical, medicine, pharmaceutical, sanitary, veterinary, phytosanitary and ecological standards, codes and rules and requirements regarding goods imported to states which are Parties to agreements of Customs Union» (Kazakhstan, Russia, Belarus, Kyrgyzstan, Tadjikistan);</li> <li>• Intergovernmental Agreements in the area of quarantine of plants (Agreement on cooperation in the sphere of application of quarantine of plants and their protection from pests and diseases (Sofia, 1959); the Draft of the Agreement between the Government of RK and the Government of Chinese People's Republic in the sphere of veterinary medicine was developed.</li> </ul>					

88. Has your country identified alien species introduced?	
a) no	
b) only major species of concern	X
c) only new or recent introductions	
d) a comprehensive system tracks new introductions	
e) a comprehensive system tracks all known introductions	
89. Has your country assessed the risks posed to ecosystems, habitats or species by the introduction of these alien species?	
a) no	
b) only some alien species of concern have been assessed	X
c) most alien species have been assessed	
90. Has your country undertaken measures to prevent the introduction of, control or eradicate those alien species which threaten ecosystems, habitats or species?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	
c) potential measures under review	X
d) comprehensive measures in place	

***Decision IV/1 Report and recommendations of the third meeting of SBSTTA***

91. Is your country collaborating in the development of projects at national, regional, sub-regional and international levels to address the issue of alien species?	
a) little or no action	
b) discussion on potential projects under way	
c) active development of new projects	X
92. Does your national strategy and action plan address the issue of alien species?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	

***Decision V/8. Alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species***

93. Is your country applying the interim guiding principles for prevention, introduction and mitigation of impacts of alien species in the context of activities aimed at implementing article 8(h) of the Convention, and in the various sectors?	
a) no	
b) under consideration	
c) limited implementation in some sectors	X
d) extensive implementation in some sectors	
e) extensive implementation in most sectors	

94. Has your country submitted case-studies to the Executive Secretary focusing on thematic assessments?	
a) no	X
b) in preparation	
c) yes	
95. Has your country submitted written comments on the interim guiding principles to the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
96. Has your country given priority to the development and implementation of alien invasive species strategies and action plans?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
97. In dealing with the issue of invasive species, has your country developed or involved itself in mechanisms for international co-operation, including the exchange of best practices?	
a) no	X
b) trans-boundary co-operation	
c) regional co-operation	
d) multilateral co-operation	
98. Is your country giving priority attention to geographically and evolutionarily isolated ecosystems in its work on alien invasive species?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
99. Is your country using the ecosystem approach and precautionary and bio-geographical approaches as appropriate in its work on alien invasive species?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
100. Has your country developed effective education, training and public-awareness measures concerning the issue of alien species?	
a) no	
b) some initiatives	X
c) many initiatives	
101. Is your country making available the information which it holds on alien species through the CHM?	
a) no	X
b) some information	
c) all available information	
d) information available through other channels (please specify)	
102. Is your country providing support to enable the Global Invasive Species Programme to fulfil the tasks outlined in the decision and its annexes?	
a) no	X
b) limited support	
c) substantial support	

### **Further comments on implementation of this Article**

88-89. Scientific Institutions of the Republic of Kazakhstan have carried out preliminary assessment of a number of alien species and surveyed both possible negative impacts of their introduction and potential negative impacts on natural ecosystems and their components. The best-studied groups in this respect are vertebrates, vermin, weed plants and introduced species of plants. The Quarantine Service Department at the Ministry of Agriculture and some nurseries on fruit plants (fruit plants nursery in Mereke village in Dzhambyl oblast, fruit plants nursery fruit plants nursery at Institute of fruit and vine growing in Talgar region, Kaplanbeksky fruit plants nursery in the south of Kazakhstan) were established in the Republic.

90-91. There were not developed any programmes on reduction of alien species impact in the country. Some research projects were developed on certain species (american striped crawfish, raccoon dog-Nyctereutes procyonoides, American mink-Mustela vison, some species of fishes) but the projects are not being implemented yet because of the lack of funds.

The issues of introduction of alien species are considered in the Law of RK on «Quarantine of plants» (№344-1, of 11.02.1999.)

The Regulation of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan on alien species was approved. The Quarantine service controls transboundary transportation and prevents introduction of weeds, hazardous vermin and mushrooms diseases. The Quarantine service has qualified personnel and well equipped laboratories. Nevertheless there are cases of introduction to and settling of some species of weeds and vermin in the country (Colorado beetle-Leptinotarsa decemlineata, rag weed-Ambrosia artemisifolia, San Jose scale-Quadraspidius perniciosus, Indian female hemp-Cannabaceae family). Unreasonable, from scientific point of view, were the actions on acclimatization in some water reservoirs some fish species: pikeperch, Aral sturgeon, chub and sheat-fish, which were the result of hydrofauna negative changes. Acclimatization of alien species of fish led to crowd out aboriginal species from their habitats (marinka, naked osman, perch).

There are cases when aboriginal species were eliminated by acclimatized alien species, which is not the result of crowd out, but as a consequence of genetic transformation. For example, aboriginal mink that disappeared in the Republic as a result of prolonged interbreeding with alien american mink-Mustela vison.

There is a threat to biological resources in Caspian Sea caused by mnemiopsis leidy, which came from Sea of Azov and which eats up forage reserve and spawn. With the view to study, evaluate and identify the measures to combat mnemiopsis leidy Russian Caspian Scientific Research Institute of Fishery, with the participation of other fishery institutes from Caspian countries, in 2001 started joint researches in Caspian Sea.

The above mentioned issues testifies that it is necessary to strengthen in Kazakhstan the state control over introduction and acclimatization of alien species of plants and animals, which threaten the existing ecosystems and habitats of aboriginal species.

**Article 8j Traditional knowledge and related provisions**

103. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium		c) Low	X
104. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	
				d) Severely limiting	X
105. Has your country undertaken measures to ensure that the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity are respected, preserved and maintained?					
a) no measures					
b) some measures in place					X
c) potential measures under review					
d) comprehensive measures in place					
106. Is your country working to encourage the equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of such knowledge, innovations and practices?					
a) no					
b) early stages of development					X
c) advanced stages of development					
d) programme or policy in place					

**Decision III/4 and Decision IV/9. Implementation of Article 8(j)**

107. Has your country developed national legislation and corresponding strategies for the implementation of Article 8(j)?	
a) no	X
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) legislation or other measures in place	
108. Has your country supplied information on the implementation of Article 8(j) to other Contracting Parties through media such as the national report?	
a) no	X
b) yes - previous national report	
c) yes - CHM	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	
109. Has your country submitted case-studies to the Executive Secretary on measures taken to develop and implement the Convention's provisions relating to indigenous and local communities?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
110. Is your country participating in appropriate working groups and meetings?	
a) none	X
b) some	
c) all	

111. Is your country facilitating the active participation of representatives of indigenous and local communities in these working groups and meetings?	
a) no	x
b) yes	

### **Further comments on implementation of this Article**

103-105. Ethnographical peculiarity of the republic of Kazakhstan is the absence in its territory the separated sub ethnic groups of population (local communities), which are characterized by peculiarities of life, material and spiritual culture. Therefore Article 8 paragraph j of the Convention is realized at local level in the areas of deep density of native population, in particular in south and southwest regions of the Republic.

In the Republic are undertaken measures providing respectful attitude toward public traditions and legends on passing knowledge on careful treatment of biological diversity from generation to generation. At schools children are taught special subject (Study of Nature treatment), which includes important elements developing ecological culture. Mass media popularize basic principles of environment protection, including important issues on conservation of biological diversity, especially rare and disappearing species of plants and animals. Here emphasizes respectful attitude to public legends and taboo. For example Kazakhs have taboo to kill swans, swallows, eagle owls, cuckoos, owls and woodpeckers, cranes, ogar-otai duck, Tasy (Mid-Asiatic Borzoi) and garden spider that saved Prophet Mohamed from persecutors. To destroy birds' nests is deemed to be a great sin. Specific tribes and peoples consider some animals as totems.

There is a legend that souls of died ancestors live in those totems (wolf, argali, snow leopard, golden eagle, bear). In old times those who violated the taboo were cursed or even expelled from the community.

Talks of old people (aksakals) to growing up generation on environment protection issues also cultivate respectful attitude of local population to the knowledge on biodiversity conservation. These instructive talks are one of the characteristic features of Kazakh people and are not less important in ecological education comparing to publications in newspapers, journals and popular scientific literature and thematic programmes on the radio and TV.

Distant-pasture cattle breeding – a historic tradition of winter cattle grazing in steppe areas with consequent migration, in spring and summer, to high-level mountain pastures (dzhailau) is widely practiced even in these days. This approach to breed cattle significantly promotes biodiversity conservation of feed plants and prevents soil from erosion.

Traditional for Kazakhs sport hunting using hunting birds is popularized and supported by the Government. To some extent this influences the reduction of poaching that still exists in the country despite the existence of prohibition legislative measures undertaken by the Government.

It is obvious now that along with the Nature protection legislation active measures should be taken aimed at following the traditions of ancestors on harmony with Nature, which have been developing for many centuries.

**Decision V/16. Article 8(j) and related provisions**

112. Has your country reviewed the programme of work specified in the annex to the decision, and identified how to implement those tasks appropriate to national circumstances?	
a) no	X
b) under review	
c) yes (please provide details)	
113. Is your country integrating such tasks into its ongoing programmes, taking into account the identified collaboration opportunities?	
a) no	
b) not appropriate to national circumstances	X
c) yes - to a limited extent	
d) yes - to a significant extent	
114. Is your country taking full account of existing instruments, guidelines, codes and other relevant activities in the implementation of the programme of work?	
a) no	
b) not appropriate to national circumstances	X
c) yes - to a limited extent	
d) yes - to a significant extent	
115. Has your country provided appropriate financial support for the implementation of the programme of work?	
a) no	
b) not appropriate to national circumstances	X
c) yes - to a limited extent	
d) yes - to a significant extent	
116. Has your country fully incorporated women and women's organizations in the activities undertaken to implement the programme of work contained in the annex to the decision and other relevant activities under the Convention?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
117. Has your country taken measures to facilitate the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities in the implementation of the Convention?	
a) no	
b) not appropriate to national circumstances	X
c) yes - to a limited extent	
d) yes - to a significant extent	
118. Has your country provided case studies on methods and approaches concerning the preservation and sharing of traditional knowledge, and the control of that information by indigenous and local communities?	
a) no	
b) not relevant	X
c) yes - sent to the Secretariat	
d) yes - through the national CHM	
e) yes - available through other means (please specify)	

119. Does your country exchange information and share experiences regarding national legislation and other measures for the protection of the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities?	
a) no	
b) not relevant	X
c) yes - through the CHM	
d) yes - with specific countries	
e) yes - available through other means (please specify)	
120. Has your country taken measures to promote the conservation and maintenance of knowledge, innovations, and practices of indigenous and local communities?	
a) no	
b) not relevant	X
c) some measures	
d) extensive measures	
121. Has your country supported the development of registers of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities, in collaboration with these communities?	
a) no	
b) not relevant	X
c) development in progress	
d) register fully developed	
122. Have representatives of indigenous and local community organizations participated in your official delegation to meetings held under the Convention on Biological Diversity?	
a) not relevant	X
b) not appropriate	
c) yes	
123. Is your country assisting the Secretariat to fully utilize the clearing-house mechanism to co-operate closely with indigenous and local communities to explore ways that enable them to make informed decisions concerning release of their traditional knowledge?	
a) no	X
b) awaiting information on how to proceed	
c) yes	
124. Has your country identified resources for funding the activities identified in the decision?	
a) no	X
b) not relevant	
c) partly	
d) fully	



**Article 9 Ex situ conservation**

125. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium	X	c) Low	
126. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate	X	c) Limiting	
127. Has your country adopted measures for the <i>ex situ</i> conservation of components of biological diversity <i>native</i> to your country (9a)?					
a) no measures					
b) some measures in place					X
c) potential measures under review					
d) comprehensive measures in place					
128. Has your country adopted measures for the <i>ex situ</i> conservation of components of biological diversity <i>originating outside</i> your country (9a)?					
a) no measures					
b) some measures in place					X
c) potential measures under review					
d) comprehensive measures in place					
129. If the answer to the previous question was yes, is this being done in active collaboration with organizations in the other countries (9a)?					
a) no					X
b) yes					
130. Has your country established and maintained facilities for the <i>ex situ</i> conservation of and research on plants, animals and micro-organisms that represent genetic resources <i>native</i> to your country (9b)?					
a) no					
b) yes - limited extent					X
c) yes - significant extent					
131. Has your country established and maintained facilities for the <i>ex situ</i> conservation of and research on plants, animals and micro-organisms that represent genetic resources <i>originating elsewhere</i> (9b)?					
a) no					
b) yes - limited extent					X
c) yes - significant extent					
132. If the answer to the previous question was yes, is this being done in active collaboration with organizations in the other countries (9a)?					
a) no					X
b) yes					
133. Has your country adopted measures for the reintroduction of threatened species into their natural habitats under appropriate conditions (9c)?					
a) no measures					
b) some measures in place					X
c) potential measures under review					
d) comprehensive measures in place					

134. Has your country taken measures to regulate and manage the collection of biological resources from natural habitats for <u>ex situ</u> conservation purposes so as not to threaten ecosystems and <u>in situ</u> populations of species (9d)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
<b><i>If a developed country Party -</i></b>	
135. Has your country cooperated in providing financial and other support for <u>ex situ</u> conservation and in the establishment and maintenance of <u>ex situ</u> conservation facilities in developing countries (9e)?	
<b><i>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -</i></b>	
136. Has your country received financial and other support for ex situ conservation and in the establishment and maintenance of ex situ conservation facilities (9e)?	
a) no	
b) yes	X

### Further comments on implementation of this Article

In the Republic of Kazakhstan the issues of conservation of both non-regional and the components of biological diversity endemic for Kazakhstan beyond their natural habitation places are in the competence of state botany gardens and zoo parks.

The main botany garden, situated in Almaty, with its own peripheral subdivisions (Altaiskiy, Karagandinsky, Zhezkazgansky, Iiskiy) and Mangyshlaskiy experimental botany garden have the biggest in Central Asia bank of hermo-plasma of non-agriculture plants. The collected genostock of these botany gardens includes 4012 floral-decorative, 1985 forest, 987 tropical and subtropical, 794 fruit-berry, 572 technical, 495 herbs and 257 species of fodder plants. In the collections and exposition areas of botany gardens of Kazakhstan a significant number of exotic species is kept, e.g. in the Main botany garden - 225, in Altay botany garden - 150, in the Central Kazakhstan botany garden - 50. New botanical garden was established in Turkestan town in 1992. Unfortunately, the location of botany gardens in Kazakhstan does not coincide with the main nature-climate areas of the country and, accordingly, this does not allow increasing significantly the possibilities of growing, cultivation and reintroduction of exotic and endangered species of plants in Kazakhstan.

In the Republic of Kazakhstan there are three state zoo parks – Almaty, Karaganda and Shymkent, the collections of which embrace more than 500 species of exotic and endangered animals from different countries. In accordance with the climate and other conditions of animals maintaining for each of these zoo-parks there was determined its specialization on keeping and breeding of exotic animals included into Kazakhstan Red Data Book. Thus, in Almaty zoo-parks there are kept 39 of such species, in Shymkent zoo - 21 species, in Karaganda zoo - 10 species.

Besides these three zoo-parks several single-purpose nurseries exist in the country. Among them the most popular is the falcon nursery “Sunkar” (a private enterprise) which cooperates on the basis of joint work with the specialists – ornithologists of the Institute of Zoology and Genostock of Animals. For six years of the nursery existence there were received 222 falcon-baloban nesting, part of them (81 individuals) was set free for the purpose of increasing a number of population of this species in Almaty oblast.

NGO "Fauna" specializes in breeding of poison-producing spiders, such as karakurt spider. Similar activities are carried out in Kazakh SRI of ISR. Though the goal of this work is poison production, it indirectly contributes to conservation of wild population of this species.

The National Park “Altyn-Emel” breeds koulan (its population now amounts to 600 animals). Similar activities are carried out in Betpakdalinsky and Aktau-Buzachinsky Reserves.

In Atyrau oblast there are 2 fish hatcheries, which annually release over 8 million sturgeon fry into the wild nature.

129-131. Botanic gardens produce seed dilectus, exchange seed material with many countries around the world. Zoological parks also undertake animal collection exchange. In botanic gardens, arboretums, Institute of micro-biology and virology conditions are created for conservation and research of ex-situ plants, animals and micro-organisms, representing genetic resources and peculiar for Kazakhstan.

**Article 10 Sustainable use of components of biological diversity**

137. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High	X	b) Medium		c) Low	
138. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X
139. Has your country integrated consideration of the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources into national decision making (10a)?					
a) no					
b) early stages of development					
c) advanced stages of development					X
d) programme or policy in place					
e) review of implementation available					
140. Has your country adopted measures relating to the use of biological resources that avoid or minimize adverse impacts on biological diversity (10b)?					
a) no measures					
b) some measures in place					X
c) potential measures under review					
d) comprehensive measures in place					
141. Has your country put in place measures that protect and encourage customary use of biological resources that is compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements (10c)?					
a) no measures					
b) some measures in place					X
c) potential measures under review					
d) comprehensive measures in place					
142. Has your country put in place measures that help local populations develop and implement remedial action in degraded areas where biological diversity has been reduced (10d)?					
a) no measures					
b) some measures in place					X
c) potential measures under review					
d) comprehensive measures in place					
143. Does your country actively encourage cooperation between government authorities and the private sector in developing methods for sustainable use of biological diversity (10e)?					
a) no					
b) early stages of development					X
c) advanced stages of development					
d) programme or policy in place					
e) review of implementation available					

**Decisions IV/15. Relationship of the Convention with the Commission on Sustainable Development and biodiversity-related conventions**

144. Has your country submitted to the Secretariat information on tourism and its impacts on biological diversity, and efforts to effectively plan and manage tourism?	
a) no	X
b) yes - previous national report	
c) yes - case-studies	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	
145. Has your country submitted to the Secretariat information on biodiversity-related activities of the CSD (such as SIDS, oceans, seas and freshwater resources, consumption and production patterns)?	
a) no	X
b) yes - previous national report	
c) yes - correspondence	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	

**Decision V/24. Sustainable use as a cross-cutting issue**

146. Has your country identified indicators and incentive measures for sectors relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity?	
a) no	
b) assessment of potential indicators underway	
c) indicators identified (if so, please describe below)	X
147. Has your country assisted other Parties to increase their capacity to implement sustainable-use practices, programmes and policies at regional, national and local levels, especially in pursuit of poverty alleviation?	
a) no	
b) not relevant	
c) to a limited extent	X
d) to a significant extent (please provide details)	
148. Has your country developed mechanisms to involve the private sector and indigenous and local communities in initiatives on sustainable use, and in mechanisms to ensure that indigenous and local communities benefit from such sustainable use?	
a) no	
b) mechanisms under development	X
c) mechanisms in place (please describe)	
149. Has your country identified areas for conservation that would benefit through the sustainable use of biological diversity and communicated this information to the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	X
b) yes	

**Decision V/25. Biological diversity and tourism**

150. Has your country based its policies, programmes and activities in the field of sustainable tourism on an assessment of the inter-linkages between tourism and biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	X
c) to a significant extent	
151. Has your country submitted case-studies on tourism as an example of the sustainable use of biological diversity to the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
152. Has your country undertaken activities relevant to biodiversity and tourism in support of the International Year of Ecotourism?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
153. Has your country undertaken activities relevant to biodiversity and tourism in support of the International Year of Mountains?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
154. Has your country undertaken activities relevant to biodiversity and tourism in support of the International Coral Reef Initiative?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
155. Has your country established enabling policies and legal frameworks to complement voluntary efforts for the effective implementation of sustainable tourism?	
a) no	X
b) to a limited extent	
c) to a significant extent (please describe)	

### Further comments on implementation of this Article

137-138. Sustainable use of biological resources is acknowledged in NSAP on biodiversity as one of the most important strategic goals. Implemented projects on biodiversity are based on sustainability principles. Governmental bodies (MNREP) encourage cooperation between local administration bodies and private sector for development of BR sustainable use methods (e.g.: Project "Pastures"- MNREP – Akimat of Aral region – UNDP – Bochen village, and many other projects), however, lack of finance status strongly restricts the area where these methods could be applied.

There is reporting on implementation of this item by MNREP, in particular, on development of norms for vegetation resources use, game animals, restriction of season livestock pasturing, mowing, tree felling.

39-140. In the process of decision-making on the national level there is provision for consideration of issues of conservation and sustainable use of natural resources. On the basis of the Law about Environmental Protection sustainable use of natural resources is realized by means of licensing (wood stocking up, fishing, herbs and technical plants stocking-up, fur trade, mateur and trade hunting, etc.) basing on the standards for withdrawal and use, which prevent the negative impact upon biodiversity.

41. Measures are taken to encourage traditional methods of bioresources use (furry animal hunting with golden eagle – fox, wolf, hare, etc., use of herbs and technical plants) in accordance with requirements of biodiversity conservation.

42. Certain measures are taken for rendering assistance to local population in affected (Aral Sea basin – restoration of tugai forests, in Eastern and Northern Kazakhstan, affected by forest fires).

43. Biodiversity is used by many private enterprises and companies on the bases of licenses issued by state bodies.

144-145. Information on tourism and its effects on BR was not reported to the Secretariat, however activities for efficient tourism planning and regulation are carried out by means of specific studies (on SPA), under international and scientific programmes. Materials on BD Convention's links with CSD and other conventions will be presented in the next report.

146. Assessment of possible indicators and incentives relevant to BR conservation and sustainable use is limited to agricultural sector, industrial sites, SPA, line structures, forests, areas of urbanization, hunting and fishery, Caspian, Aral and Balkhash regions.

Indicators are identified according to the resources status and threats of their elimination, and also according to application of punitive measures in cases of violation. Stimulatory measures are provided in the event of BR sustainable use, but they are not applied. There is a general lack of data on the BR current status and transformation in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

147. Assistance to other parties for the purpose of biodiversity sustainable use is rendered through publications and presentations at the Workshops, International forums, etc.

148. Mechanisms for private sector involvement into initiatives on BR sustainable use are still being developed, though they have partially been introduced in some areas. For example: measures to enrich hayfields (alfalfa, Zhanartu project, Aral region), agrotechnics, pastures sowing, seed-growing for agro-biodiversity conservation.

It should be noted that all NGO projects implemented under the SGP aims at involvement of local population into conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and also public awareness raising.

They include:

- Project «Conservation and remediation of wild apple forests at the foothills Zaili

Alatau» - NGO «ASSA»

- Project «Zhanartu» (reconstruction of biodiversity of natural pasture vegetation on degraded lands around Zhangeldy village (South Kazakhstan oblast)
- Project «Conservation and restoration of bees population at the foothills and low mountains of Zaili Alatau » - Almaty branch of NGO «Naurzum»
- Project «Berkut» - Society of bird-fancies «Remez», Almaty and Almaty oblasts (conservation, reproduction and sustainable use of golden eagle population and other hunting and rare predatory birds, and development of Kazakh national hunting traditions
- Project «Conserve lake biodiversity» - NGO «Aral Tenizi» (conservation of biodiversity of delta lakes of Priaralie)
- Project «Conservation and remediation of lakes in semi-deserts of South Kazakhstan on the example of Shoshka-Kolskaya lake system» (conservation and reproduction of diversity reproduction of Shoshka-Kolskaya lake system of South Kazakhstan as habitat of migratory waterfowl of Kazakhstan)
- Project «Irsu» (conservation and reproduction of biodiversity in the Western Tien Shan in Tyulkubassky region of South Kazakhstan oblast)

These projects are mainly implemented by local population.

152. To support the International year of ecotourism the following activities were implemented in the Republic:

- Under the aegis of WTO the International Conference of CA countries and Mongolia “Ecotourism is a tool of sustainable development in 21th century” was held in Almaty on 17-18 October 2001
- Mountain Festival was held in Aksu-Dzhabagly village on 22-27 June 2001 with participation of Department for tourism of the South Kazakhstan oblast and Akimat of the South Kazakhstan oblast
- «Tulip Festival» was held in Aksu-Dzhabagly village of the South Kazakhstan oblast on 10 April-5 June 2002 with the support of TACIS, Akimats of Zhambyl and South Kazakhstan oblasts.
- Regional Mountain Festival «These are our mountains» was held in Sairam-Su canyon of the South Kazakhstan oblast on 4-8 June with participation of the Akimat of Tolebi rayon of the South Kazakhstan oblast, sport-tourist company «Altek», Departments of emergencies, tourism, education, healthcare, Oblast committee of forestry, KazKommertsbank, Customs and TACIS.
- Action for the Kulsai lakes cleaning, devoted to the Mountain year was held on 9-10 May 2002. 25 International organizations and National NGOs, Akimats of Kegen and Uigur rayons, Almaty oblast committee of forestry, Chungy forestry participated in the action. It was initiated by the tourist company «Zhibek-Zholy». The total number of participants is 135.

153. To support the International year of mountains the following activities were implemented:

- Initiated by OSCE and «Koryk» association and with the support of the Regional Environmental Center and Chungy Forestry an action was held on 8-9 June 2002 for cleaning the Natural site «Charyn Canyon» and Ash-tree Grove. 9 International organizations and 7 Tourist companies and also tourists participated in the action. The total number of participants was 270.
- Under the aegis of the Swiss programme CAMP the International Trade-Exhibition «A Week of Mountain Products» devoted to sustainable use of mountain areas was held in the Central State Museum in Almaty on 20-23 June 2002.



Currently CAMP is implementing a number of actions aimed to improve the social-economic state of the local population in mountain villages of Almaty oblast. It is also realizing a number of projects for organizations, local communities and individuals, occupied in the field of mountain development.

**Article 11 Incentive measures**

156. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium		c) Low	X
157. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	d) Severely limiting X
<p>157. Rational use of bioresources can be stimulated by introduction of payments for their use in economic activities. According to the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "About Environmental Protection " the republic introduces a system of payments for the use of natural resources, including payments for the use of natural resources and for their protection and reproduction.</p> <p>Payments for the use of natural resources are introduced for the purposes of financial sources formation for activities aimed at social-economic development of territories (in the area of resource use) and present practical realization of the right of population living in the area, to use its resources.</p> <p>Payments for protection and reproduction of natural resources are introduced for the purposes of establishment in all budgets of sources to finance activities on protection and reproduction of natural resources, which were somehow damaged in the result of their use.</p> <p>The system of payments for the use of natural resources is built with account of division of national natural resources into national and local resources. Depending on this gradation there should be used different payment tariffs, their approval and distribution of funds, received from payments to the budget.</p> <p>Thus, there are partially revealed possible incentives for conservation and reproduction of BR (NACBD). However no specific activities were carried out for their adaptation to the local conditions, regions of environmental emergencies and social tension, especially under conditions of private land ownership and market relations.</p> <p>A lot of activities have been carried out for identification of national threats for BR, including species and ecosystem diversity, and SPA (assessment at the level of ecosystems is required).</p> <p>Reviews of legislation and economical policies aimed at stimulation of conservation and sustainable use of BR have not been completed due to weak legislation, lack of local norms development.</p>					

158. Are programmes in place to identify and ensure the adoption of economically and socially sound measures that act as incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of components of biological diversity?	
a) no	X
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) programmes in place	
e) review of implementation available	
159. Do these incentives, and the programmes to identify them and ensure their adoption, cover the full range of sectoral activities?	
a) no	X
b) some sectors	
c) all major sectors	
d) all sectors	

**Decision III/18. Incentive measures**

160. Has your country reviewed legislation and economic policies to identify and promote incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of components of biological diversity?	
a) no	X
b) reviews in progress	
c) some reviews complete	
d) as far as practically possible	
161. Has your country ensured the development of mechanisms or approaches to ensure adequate incorporation of both market and non-market values of biological diversity into plans, policies and programmes and other relevant areas, <i>inter alia</i> , national accounting systems and investment strategies?	
a) no	X
b) early stages of identifying mechanisms	
c) advanced stages of identifying mechanisms	
d) mechanisms in place	
e) review of impact of mechanisms available	
162. Has your country developed training and capacity building programmes to implement incentive measures and promote private-sector initiatives?	
a) no	X
b) planned	
c) some	
d) many	
163. Has your country incorporated biological diversity considerations into impact assessments as a step in the design and implementation of incentive measures?	
a) no	X
b) yes	

164. Has your country shared experience on incentive measures with other Contracting Parties, including making relevant case-studies available to the Secretariat?	
a) no	X
b) yes - previous national report	
c) yes - case-studies	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	

**Decision IV/10. Measures for implementing the Convention [part]**

165. Is your country actively designing and implementing incentive measures?	
a) no	X
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) measures in place	
e) review of implementation available	
166. Has your country identified threats to biological diversity and underlying causes of biodiversity loss, including the relevant actors, as a stage in designing incentive measures?	
a) no	
b) partially reviewed	
c) thoroughly reviewed	X
d) measures designed based on the reviews	
e) review of implementation available	
167. Do the existing incentive measures take account of economic, social, cultural and ethical valuation of biological diversity?	
a) no	X
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	
168. Has your country developed legal and policy frameworks for the design and implementation of incentive measures?	
a) no	X
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) frameworks in place	
e) review of implementation available	
169. Does your country carry out consultative processes to define clear target-oriented incentive measures to address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss?	
a) no	X
b) processes being identified	
c) processes identified but not implemented	
d) processes in place	
170. Has your country identified and considered neutralizing perverse incentives?	
a) no	X
b) identification programme under way	

c) identified but not all neutralized	
d) identified and neutralized	

**Decision V/15. Incentive measures**

171. Has your country reviewed the incentive measures promoted through the Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
172. Has your country explored possible ways and means by which these incentive measures can support the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity in your country?	
a) no	
b) under consideration	X
c) early stages of development	
d) advanced stages of development	
e) further information available	

**Further comments on implementation of this Article**

172. No special activities are conducted for identification, analysis and development of national stimulation measures.

Such measures are developed in the framework of international projects (for example, in the frames of the project for Western Tien Shan biodiversity conservation, similar measures are also planned in the frames of the project for complex conservation of priority wetlands as habitat of migratory birds).

There have been developed and are implemented economic tools of nature management. According to the Law of RK «About Environmental Protection», Governmental Resolution No. 1213 of 1.12.1998 «About approval of Rules for environmental pollution payments», Governmental Resolution No.1186 of 12.09.2001 «Certain issues of redressing damage caused by violation of environmental protection legislation» and Governmental Resolution No. 1140 of 04.09.2001 «About approval of redress size for damage caused by violation of law about protection, reproduction and use of fauna», and also relevant orders of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of RK, Resolutions of territorial Akimats, the rules regulated of identification, calculation, charge and withdrawal of payments for environmental pollution.

A certain work was conducted in the country to identify threats for biological diversity both on the scale of the country and specific ecosystems and regions. In the framework of development of National Action Plans, Strategies, Projects and Programmes much has been done to reveal the threats to biological diversity and analyze them.

**Article 12 Research and training**

173. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High	X	b) Medium		c) Low	
174. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X
d) Severely limiting					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
175. Has your country established programmes for scientific and technical education and training in measures for the identification, conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and its components (12a)?					
a) no					
b) early stages of development					X
c) advanced stages of development					
d) programmes in place					
176. Has your country provided support to other Parties for education and training in measures for the identification, conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and its components (12a)?					
a) no					X
b) yes					
177. Does your country promote and encourage research which contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity (12b)?					
a) no					
b) yes - limited extent					
c) yes - significant extent					X
178. Does your country promote and cooperate in the use of scientific advances in biological diversity research in developing methods for conservation and sustainable use of biological resources (12c)?					
a) no					
b) yes - limited extent					
c) yes - significant extent					X
<b><i>If a developed country Party -</i></b>					
179. Does your country's implementation of the above activities take into account the special needs of developing countries?					
a) no					
b) yes, where relevant					

The Republic has a sufficiently broad network of Scientific and Research Institutions and experimental sites conducting physiologic-biochemical, selective-genetic research and nurturing different sorts and hybrid of plants, the results of the work of which are applied in the national economy:

- Institute of Botany and Phytointroduction;
- Institute of Zoology and Genofond of Animals;
- Institute of Microbiology;
- Institute of Physiology, Genetics and Plant Bioengineering;
- Kazakh Scientific and Research Institute of Potato and Vegetable Growing;
- Kazakh Scientific and Research Institute of Fruit and Wine Grape Growing;
- Kazakh Scientific and Research Institute and Forage Production and Pastures;
- Kazakh Scientific and Research Institute of Astrakhan Fur Production;
- Kazakh Scientific and Research Institute of Fishery;
- Kazakh Scientific and Research Institute of Forestry and agro-forest melioration;
- Pavlodar Scientific and Research Institute of Agriculture;
- Eastern Kazakhstan Scientific and Research Institute of Agriculture;
- Kyzyl-Orda Scientific and Research Institute of Agro-ecology and Agriculture;
- Almaty and Kokshetau forest selective Centers;
- Karabalyk Experimental Site;
- N.N. Vavilov Genofond Station.

**Article 13 Public education and awareness**

180. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?							
a) High	X	b) Medium		c) Low			
181. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?							
a) Good		b) Adequate	X	c) Limiting		d) Severely limiting	
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources							
<p>Implementation of this point is one of strategic fields for conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.</p> <p>Acknowledging the importance of education and public awareness raising MNREP has initiated the annexation of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the Aarhus Convention on Access to Justice, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Law No. 92-II dated 23.10.2000) A number of activities are conducted in the frames of implementation of this convention: Environmental Forum of National NGOs has been established and is actively working, electronic newspaper «Ecopravda» is issued, facilitating continuous information exchange, seminars are held, Memorandum of Understanding is signed between the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection, Parliament and NGOs (2001 )</p>							

182. Does your country promote and encourage understanding of the importance of, and the measures required for, the conservation of biodiversity (13a) through media?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	X
183. Does your country promote and encourage understanding of the importance of, and the measures required for, the conservation of biodiversity (13a) through the inclusion of this topic in education programmes?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	
184. Does your country cooperate with other States and international organizations in developing relevant educational and public awareness programmes (13b)?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	

**Decision IV/10. Measures for implementing the Convention [part]**

185. Are public education and awareness needs covered in the national strategy and action plan?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	X
186. Has your country allocated appropriate resources for the strategic use of education and communication instruments at each phase of policy formulation, implementation and evaluation?	
a) limited resources	X
b) significant but not adequate resources	
c) adequate resources	
187. Does your country support initiatives by major groups that foster stakeholder participation and that integrate biological diversity conservation matters in their practice and education programmes?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
188. Has your country integrated biodiversity concerns into education strategies?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) yes	
189. Has your country made available any case-studies on public education and awareness and public participation, or otherwise sought to share experiences?	
a) no	X
b) yes	

190. Has your country illustrated and translated the provisions of the Convention into any local languages to promote public education and awareness raising of relevant sectors?	
a) not relevant	
b) still to be done	
c) under development	
d) yes	X
191. Is your country supporting local, national, sub-regional and regional education and awareness programmes?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	X

<b><i>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -</i></b>	
192. When requesting assistance through the GEF, has your country proposed projects that promote measures for implementing Article 13 of the Convention?	
a) no	
b) yes	X

***Decision V/17. Education and public awareness***

193. Does your country support capacity-building for education and communication in biological diversity as part of the national biodiversity strategy and action plans?	
a) no	
b) limited support	X
c) yes (please give details)	



### **Further comments on implementation of this Article**

The National Strategy and Action Plan on Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity provides for certain activities to improve environmental education and training:

- Establishment of efficient infrastructure of environmental education, training and awareness raising in the field of BD conservation and sustainable use;
- Creation of a mechanism for coordination of participants of the environmental education and training system, including, in the field of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use;
- Development of the state education standards for multilevel training and re-training of environmental experts;
- Establishment of united informational-educational system, development of school-books, modern courseware and technical equipment for education, introduction of distance study;
- Establishment of special logistics programme and training programme in the field of biodiversity conservation and use.

A lot of activities are conducted for this purposes:

- Strengthened role of mass media (press, TV, radio) in promoting public environmental knowledge. The following newspapers and journals are regularly issued in the Republic: "Environmental courier", Environmental Bulletin, Environment and Sustainable Development, Ecologiyalyk zharshy (in Kazakh);
- Organized meeting with representatives of Dodekan Club of UNESCO (Greece) and rendered assistance in organization of International Conference "Environment and Development", held in Almaty on 5-6 July 1998.
- Regularly released a TV programme in Kazakh about biological diversity of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Project of NGO «ALTAI FUND»;
- Regularly issued environmental newspapers "Ecocourier" и "Atameken", TV programmes;
- In Universities there is a tendency to promote environmental education, new departments are created, environmental magistrate courses;
- In the framework of MNREP there was established a network for environmental information distribution ("Ecology through mass media");
- In the frames of activities under the Programme "Institutional Strengthening for Sustainable Development" and the Regional Environmental Center activities for environmental education are implemented. The Internet web-site was developed covering wide range of environmental protection issues, national and regional seminars and forums are held with participation of representatives of Ministries, Agencies, Scientific Institutions, mass media and NGOs; environmental actions are conducted, posters and booklets are issued.

It should be noted that all the project being implemented have environmental education and public awareness raising as one of main targets.

Besides, all NGO projects, which are implemented under the SGP provide for education of local population in the sphere of biodiversity conservation. (see question 148)

Currently the project «Strengthening public participation in addressing global environmental problems» is implemented in the Republic with the financial support of UNDP/GEF/SGP. The goal of the project is development of NGO capacity of their institutional development and informational support, and also involvement of population in remote areas of Kazakhstan into addressing global environmental issues.

**Article 14 Impact assessment and minimizing adverse impacts**

194. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High	X	b) Medium		c) Low	
195. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X
d) Severely limiting					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
<p>Activities on Semipalatinsk Nuclear Testing Site in the east, “Azgyr” polygon in the west, “Kapustin Yar” missile polygon, the Syr-Daria River regulation, development of virgin and fallow lands (around 25 mln. ha) resulted in disastrous environmental degradation and irreversible loss of biodiversity.</p> <p>In the process of the 1954-1960 large-scaled development of virgin lands in the Republic of Kazakhstan there were ploughed almost all steppe lands which were suitable for non-irrigation farming. This resulted in drastic decrease of steppe vegetation diversity and ecosystem, decrease of population and diversity of steppe fauna.</p> <p>Even deeper environmental changes were caused by hydro-technical constructions and melioration. Flow regulation of the most river in the country by means of dams and excessive diversion flow for irrigation purposes resulted in almost complete loss of bioresources, including biodiversity in valleys of these rivers.</p> <p>Acknowledgement by scientific community and state bodies of made mistakes determined as top priority measures on comprehensive environmental impact assessment of planned economic activities with the purposes of minimizing its possible adverse consequences.</p>					

196. Is legislation in place requiring an environmental impact assessment of proposed projects likely to have adverse effects on biological diversity (14 (1a))?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) legislation in place	X
e) review of implementation available	
197. Do such environmental impact assessment procedures allow for public participation (14(1a))?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	
198. Does your country have mechanisms in place to ensure that the environmental consequences of national programmes and policies that are likely to have significant adverse impacts on biological diversity are duly taken into account (14(1b))?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) fully compliant with current scientific knowledge	

199. Is your country involved in bilateral, regional and/or multilateral discussion on activities likely to significantly affect biological diversity outside your country's jurisdiction (14(1c))?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	
200. Is your country implementing bilateral, regional and/or multilateral agreements on activities likely to significantly affect biological diversity outside your country's jurisdiction (14(1c))?	
a) no	
b) no, assessment of options in progress	
c) some completed, others in progress	X
b) yes	
201. Has your country mechanisms in place to notify other States of cases of imminent or grave danger or damage to biological diversity originating in your country and potentially affecting those States (14(1d))?	
a) no	X
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) mechanisms in place	
e) no need identified	
202. Has your country mechanisms in place to prevent or minimize danger or damage originating in your State to biological diversity in other States or in areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction (14(1d))?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) fully compliant with current scientific knowledge	
e) no need identified	
203. Has your country national mechanisms in place for emergency response to activities or events which present a grave and imminent danger to biological diversity (14(1e))?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) mechanisms in place	X
204. Has your country encouraged international cooperation to establish joint contingency plans for emergency responses to activities or events which present a grave and imminent danger to biological diversity (14(1e))?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
c) no need identified	

### **Further comments on implementation of this Article**

The Republic of Kazakhstan is an oil-producing country, thus exploration, development, transportation, refinement of oil mainly threatening further destruction of natural eco-systems and loss of biodiversity. In this connection according to the Governmental Resolution No. 876 dated 29 there was developed in 2000 a "National Plan on Oil Pollution Prevention and Response at Sea and Inland Waters of the Republic of Kazakhstan", which covers Kazakhstani sectors of Caspian and Aral Seas and inland waters of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The goals of the National Plan are as follows:

- Establishment of a necessary institutional structure and identification of measures to ensure preparedness and response to oil pollution;
- Identification and agreement of responsibilities for implementation of preparatory response measures in case of emergency, which can result in oil pollution at sea and inland waters damage the environment;
- Development of system of equipment distribution and preparedness within Kazakhstan to response to oil pollution including resources of contractor companies, Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan, and resources which are attracted under contracts (agreements) with Caspian and other countries and international organizations.

Coordination and guidance of activities to response to oil spillages within the National Plan are imposed upon standing National Commission on Response to Oil Spillages, which has already proceeded to work.

Article 14 of the Convention on Biological Diversity with regard to reduction of adverse effects upon biodiversity can be implemented by established National Commission activities on the basis of proved mechanisms of interaction in emergencies.

202-204. The Republic of Kazakhstan ratified Conventions on Long-range transboundary air pollution (Law No. of 23.10.2000), «About transboundary effects of industrial accidents» (Law No.91-II of 23.10.2000). For the purpose of their realization the Governmental Resolution No. 1634 of 13.12.2001 «About designation of competent bodies and focal point for the Convention about transboundary effects of industrial accidents (Helsinki, 17 March 1992)» was issued, and also Order of Agency for Emergencies No. 95 of 21.02.2002 «About imposing the functions of Focal Point for the Convention about transboundary effects of industrial accidents upon the state organization «Republic crisis center of the Agency for emergencies». In the framework of implementation of these conventions the notification system was established on the basis of Agency for Emergencies.

**Decision IV/10. Measures for implementing the Convention [part]**

205. Has your country exchanged with other Contracting Parties information and experience relating to environmental impact assessment and resulting mitigating measures and incentive schemes?	
a) no	
b) information provided to the Secretariat	
c) information provided to other Parties	X
d) information provided on the national CHM	
206. Has your country exchanged with other Contracting Parties information on measures and agreements on liability and redress applicable to damage to biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) information provided to the Secretariat	
c) information provided to other Parties	X
d) information provided on the national CHM	

**Decision V/18. Impact assessment, liability and redress**

207. Has your country integrated environmental impact assessment into programmes on thematic areas and on alien species and tourism?	
a) no	X
b) partly integrated	
c) fully integrated	
208. When carrying out environmental impact assessments does your country address loss of biological diversity and the interrelated socio-economic, cultural and human-health aspects relevant to biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) partly	
c) fully	X
209. When developing new legislative and regulatory frameworks, does your country have in place mechanisms to ensure the consideration of biological diversity concerns from the early stages of the drafting process?	
a) no	
b) in some circumstances	X
c) in all circumstances	
210. Does your country ensure the involvement of all interested and affected stakeholders in a participatory approach to all stages of the assessment process?	
a) no	X
b) yes - in certain circumstances	
c) yes - in all cases	

211. Has your country organised expert meetings, workshops and seminars, and/or training, educational and public awareness programmes and exchange programmes in order to promote the development of local expertise in methodologies, techniques and procedures for impact assessment?	
a) no	
b) some programmes in place	
c) many programmes in place	X
d) integrated approach to building expertise	
212. Has your country carried out pilot environmental impact assessment projects, in order to promote the development of local expertise in methodologies, techniques and procedures?	
a) no	X
b) yes (please provide further details)	
213. Does your country use strategic environmental assessments to assess not only the impact of individual projects, but also their cumulative and global effects, and ensure the results are applied in the decision making and planning processes?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	X
c) to a significant extent	
214. Does your country require the inclusion of development of alternatives, mitigation measures and consideration of the elaboration of compensation measures in environmental impact assessment?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	
c) to a significant extent	X
215. Is national information available on the practices, systems, mechanisms and experiences in the area of strategic environmental assessment and impact assessment?	
a) no	
b) yes (please append or summarise)	X

### **Further comments on implementation of this Article**

Legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan in projects of any economic activities related to nature management includes special sections: at the first stages of projecting - "Environmental Impact Assessment", and at the final stage - "Environmental Protection". These sections develop measures to prevent or reduce adverse environmental effects of planned activities. In accordance with the Law "About environmental appraisal" dated 18.03.97 economic activities projects can be implemented only after state environmental appraisal, which is conducted by specially authorized bodies and the Central Body of State Environmental Appraisal.

The project appraisal includes assessment of environmental impact of planned activities, including of the threat to lose biodiversity, which largely promotes measures for conservation and rational use of biodiversity at early stages of development and implementation of economic activities projects.

In the process of economic activities efficient environmental control, including flora and fauna, is realized by means of conducting environmental audits, project evaluation, public hearings (draft National Caspian Action Plan (NCAP), etc. by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection and its territorial divisions, on economic activities objects, exposed to most intensive human impact, where there are actual threats for human activities and expected adverse effects for ecosystem functioning. Environmental audit procedures, requirements for its proceeding and documents are determined by the Republican Normative Document "Temporary Guidelines on Environmental Audit Procedures (Environmental and health impact assessment) for Existing (Operating) Enterprises in the Republic of Kazakhstan " dated 20.02.96.

Environmental damage by the enterprise, including damage to flora and fauna, is repaired in accordance in 2001 Governmental Resolution: No. 1186 dated 12.09.2001 (on forest), and No.1140 dated 04.09.2001 (on fauna).

The country possesses extensive experience in strategic assessment. The most relevant example of such an assessment is international "Caspian Environmental Programme", mostly aiming at conservation of a unique Caspian biodiversity in terms of constantly growing anthropogenic impact on coastal and water ecosystems. Thus, in the framework of the Caspian Environmental Programme the strategic assessment was conducted in the process of Caspian transdiagnostic analysis and development of National Caspian Action Plan.

**Article 15 Access to genetic resources**

216. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium	X	c) Low	
217. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
<p>Access to genetic resources – sorts and forms of agricultural plants and breeds of agricultural animals in selective purposes is very important for the country. To this end in agricultural Scientific and Research Institutes, united by National Academic Centre of Agrarian Research of the Republic of Kazakhstan there are conducted negotiations related to adoption of International project on flora genetic resources for food production and agriculture. In particular, joint research with SIMMYT and ICARDA on testing and use in Programmes on grain and corn genetic resources selection.</p> <p>Since 2001 the State Programme "Conservation and Replenishment of Flora, Fauna and Microorganisms Genofond" is implemented with the annual budget of USD 0.85 mln.</p>					

218. Has your country endeavoured to create conditions to facilitate access to genetic resources for environmentally sound uses by other Contracting Parties (15(2))?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	X
219. Is there any mutual understanding or agreement in place between different interest groups and the State on access to genetic resources (15(4))?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	X
220. Has your country an open participation planning process, or any other process in place, to ensure that access to resources is subject to prior informed consent (15(5))?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	X
d) processes in place	
221. Has your country taken measures to ensure that any scientific research based on genetic resources provided by other Contracting Parties is developed and carried out with the full participation of such Contracting Parties (15(6))?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	
c) potential measures under review	X
d) comprehensive measures in place	



222. Has your country taken measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of the results of research and development and the benefits arising from the commercial and other use of genetic resources with any Contracting Party providing such resources (15(7))?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
If so, are these measures	
a) Legislation	
b) Statutory policy or subsidiary legislation	
c) Policy and administrative measures	

**Decision II/11 and Decision III/15. Access to genetic resources**

223. Has your country provided the secretariat with information on relevant legislation, administrative and policy measures, participatory processes and research programmes?	
a) no	
b) yes, within the previous national report	X
c) yes, through case-studies	
d) yes, through other means (please give details below)	
224. Has your country implemented capacity-building programmes to promote successful development and implementation of legislative, administrative and policy measures and guidelines on access, including scientific, technical, business, legal and management skills and capacities?	
a) no	
b) some programmes covering some needs	X
c) many programmes covering some needs	
d) programmes cover all perceived needs	
e) no perceived need	
225. Has your country analysed experiences of legislative, administrative and policy measures and guidelines on access, including regional efforts and initiatives, for use in further development and implementation of measures and guidelines?	
a) no	
b) analysis in progress	X
c) analysis completed	
226. Is your country collaborating with all relevant stakeholders to explore, develop and implement guidelines and practices that ensure mutual benefits to providers and users of access measures?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	

227. Has your country identified national authorities responsible for granting access to genetic resources?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
228. Is your country taking an active role in negotiations associated with the adaptation of the International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture?	
a) no	
b) yes	X

**Decision V/26. Access to genetic resources**

229. Has your country designated a national focal point and one or more competent national authorities to be responsible for access and benefit-sharing arrangements or to provide information on such arrangements?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
c) yes, and Executive Secretary notified	
230. Do your country's national biodiversity strategy, and legislative, administrative or policy measures on access and benefit-sharing, contribute to conservation and sustainable use objectives?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	X
c) to a significant extent	
<b>Parties that are recipients of genetic resources</b>	
231. Has your country adopted administrative or policy measures that are supportive of efforts made by provider countries to ensure that access to their genetic resources is subject to Articles 15, 16 and 19 of the Convention?	
a) no	X
b) other arrangements made	
c) yes	
232. Does your country co-operate with other Parties in order to find practical and equitable solutions supportive of efforts made by provider countries to ensure that access to their genetic resources is subject to Articles 15, 16 and 19 of the Convention, recognizing the complexity of the issue, with particular consideration of the multiplicity of prior informed consent considerations?	
a) no	X
b) yes (please provide details)	
233. In developing its legislation on access, has your country taken into account and allowed for the development of a multilateral system to facilitate access and benefit-sharing in the context of the International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources?	
a) no	X
b) legislation under development	
c) yes	

234. Is your country co-ordinating its positions in both the Convention on Biological Diversity and the International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources?	
a) no	
b) taking steps to do so	X
c) yes	
235. Has your country provided information to the Executive Secretary on user institutions, the market for genetic resources, non-monetary benefits, new and emerging mechanisms for benefit sharing, incentive measures, clarification of definitions, <i>sui generis</i> systems and "intermediaries"?	
a) no	X
b) some information provided	
c) substantial information provided	
236. Has your country submitted information on specific issues related to the role of intellectual property rights in the implementation of access and benefit-sharing arrangements to the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
237. Has your country provided capacity-building and technology development and transfer for the maintenance and utilization of ex situ collections?	
a) no	
b) yes to a limited extent	X
c) yes to a significant extent	

### Further comments on implementation of this Article

Ex-situ genetic resources are mainly concentrated in 6 botanical gardens, Shymkent and Almaty arboretums, in three zoological parks, in Kazakh SRI of Fruit and Wine Growing, in Institutes of Grain Growing, Institutes of Potato and Vegetable, Farming, Cattle Breeding and others, in Institute of Forest in the form of genetic collections of introduced wood and fruit trees and bushes, flower plants and herbs, and also rare and endangered vegetation species of the local flora, breeds of agricultural animals and animals, genetic collections of experimentally bred of economically efficient plants and their wild counterparts. The basic genetic resources of grain and leguminous plants, perennials, potato, vegetables, technical and fruit plants are concentrated in the mentioned-above profile institutes.

All agricultural SRI possess a unique genofond of agricultural plants, which was experimentally created with the use of modern genetic methodology and biotechnologies: disomic wheat lines, mutant forms of wheat and barley, isogenic, isoplasmatic and alloplasmatic lines of wheat and barley, tricale collections, potato clones and dihaploids, haploid and dihaploid lines of sugar-beet, triticale, transgenic plants of potato, barley and wheat.

There have been conducted in Kazakhstan an inventory of the national collection funds, and database is planned on its basis; genofond of economic plants is being supplemented with new species and sort specimens, they are regularly identified and documented, their study, storage and use for selection purposes is organized.

**Article 16 Access to and transfer of technology**

238. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium	X	c) Low	
239. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X
d) Severely limiting					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
The issue of technology access and transfer to the Republic of Kazakhstan has not been legally addressed yet. After the Soviet Union break-up the existing connections were mostly broken and so far have not been reestablished.					

240. Has your country taken measures to provide or facilitate access for and transfer to other Contracting Parties of technologies that are relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity or make use of genetic resources and do not cause significant damage to the environment (16(1))?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
241. Is your country aware of any initiatives under which relevant technology is transferred to your country on concessional or preferential terms (16(2))?	
a) no	X
b) yes (please give brief details below)	
242. Has your country taken measures so that Contracting Parties which provide genetic resources are provided access to and transfer of technology which make use of those resources, on mutually agreed terms (16(3))?	
a) not relevant	
b) relevant, but no measures	X
c) some measures in place	
d) potential measures under review	
e) comprehensive measures in place	
If so, are these measures	
a) Legislation	
b) Statutory policy or subsidiary legislation	
c) Policy and administrative arrangements	
243. Has your country taken measures so that the private sector facilitates access to joint development and transfer of relevant technology for the benefit of government institutions and the private sector of developing countries (16(4))?	
a) no measures	X
b) some measures in place	
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	

If so, are these measures	
a) Legislation?	
b) Statutory policy and subsidiary legislation?	
c) Policy and administrative arrangements?	
244. Does your country have a national system for intellectual property right protection (16(5))?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
245. If yes, does it cover biological resources (for example, plant species) in any way?	
a) no	X
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	

**Decision III/17. Intellectual property rights**

246. Has your country conducted and provided to the secretariat case-studies of the impacts of intellectual property rights on the achievement of the Conventions objectives?	
a) no	X
b) some	
c) many	

**Article 17 Exchange of information**

247. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?				
a) High	X	b) Medium		c) Low
248. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?				
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting
			X	d) Severely limiting
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources				

### **Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources**

The Aarhus Convention on Access to Environmental Information and Public Participation in Environmental Decision-Making, which was signed by Kazakhstan provided new opportunities for public involvement into environmental policy.

One of the information exchange mechanisms is a data base which is being established in MNREP. Its availability will provide success for CBD links at all levels, but the possibility of its replication is restricted.

Kazakhstan is a country with great intellectual potential, including in the field of biodiversity study and conservation. Recently, due to the lack of finance the possibilities have been sharply reduced of foreign scientific trips with the purposes of experience exchange, implementation of joint international biodiversity projects. The same can be said of the possibilities to subscribe for books, journals, abstract collection, especially foreign ones. The information exchange with foreign experts was reduced as well.

With the purpose of international partners' participation in NSAP implementation the Government adopted soft environmental investment policy. Environmental issues were identified as top-priority ones in the National Strategy for Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan "Kazakhstan -2030". Currently "National Strategy and Action Plan to Combat Desertification" is being completed in accordance with the national priorities.

A number of environmental cooperation agreements have been signed with other countries and international organizations.

In 1998 the National Environmental Action Plan was developed. The experience showed that NSAP development process, which was initiated by the leadership and guided by foreign experts, is usually suspended with suspension of foreign support. That is why, initiated by the national public and the World Bank, NEAP in Kazakhstan for the first time was developed by local experts, though the experience of international consultants was used as well, which made it more practicable and balanced.

Thanks to proved mechanism of cooperation with Ministries and local bodies, and also to established system of donor assistance coordination, the preparation of large investment projects was started. Realization of bilateral agreements is scheduled (on Altai-Sayan, Western Tien Shan, Mountain Areas (CAMP, etc.), on restoration of tugai forests in the Syr-Dari River floodlands, on struggle with desertification (NGO «Institute of Ecology and Sustainable Development»); mechanism of information exchange is set up. There are held on a regular basis round tables for international organizations and partners, donor conferences where investment projects and proposals are presented.

Information exchange on CBD between the countries Parties to the Convention is implemented through participation of national experts in international meetings, seminars, national web-sites. Besides, in the framework of the UNDP/MNREP Programme «Institutional strengthening for Sustainable Development», one of the objective of which is review, assessment and support of international environmental conventions procedures, information exchange is realized between MNREP and the CBD Secretariat. In the frames of the programme there was established a Committee on international environmental conventions, whose tasks include cooperation with convention Secretariats.

249. Has your country taken measures to facilitate the exchange of information from publicly available sources (17(1))?	
a) no measures	
b) restricted by lack of resources	X
c) some measures in place	
d) potential measures under review	
e) comprehensive measures in place	
<b><i>If a developed country Party -</i></b>	
250. Do these measures take into account the special needs of developing countries (17(1))?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	
251. If so, do these measures include all the categories of information listed in Article 17(2), including technical, scientific and socio-economic research, training and surveying programmes, specialized knowledge, repatriation of information and so on?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	

**Article 18 Technical and scientific cooperation**

252. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?				
a) High	X	b) Medium		c) Low
253. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?				
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting
				X
				d) Severely limiting
Further comments on relative priority and o availability of resources				
Due limited national financial resources and sharp decrease of funds allocated for travel expenses and reduction of information exchange in certain fields of conservation, reproduction and sustainable use of biological diversity, international scientific and technical cooperation becomes most important condition for development of large environmental projects in the Republic of Kazakhstan.				

254. Has your country taken measures to promote international technical and scientific cooperation in the field of conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity (18(1))?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
255. Do the measures taken to promote cooperation with other Contracting Parties in the implementation of the Convention pay special attention to the development and strengthening of national capabilities by means of human resources development and institution building (18(2))?	
a) no	X
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	
256. Has your country encouraged and developed methods of cooperation for the development and use of technologies, including indigenous and traditional technologies, in pursuance of the objectives of this Convention (18(4))?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) methods in place	
257. Does such cooperation include the training of personnel and exchange of experts (18(4))?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	
258. Has your country promoted the establishment of joint research programmes and joint ventures for the development of technologies relevant to the objectives of the Convention (18(5))?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	



### Further comments on implementation of this Article

Scientific and technical cooperation is realized by means of implementation of specific international projects in the form of contacts between scientific organizations, dealing with the issues of biodiversity study and conservation.

With the help of CAMP grant there were developed Regional and National Strategy and Action Plan of the Republic of Kazakhstan on Sustainable Development of Mountainous Areas, which is, inter alia, focused on conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity (2001).

With the help of INTAS grant financed by the European Community Commission and Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan, there was rendered a significant support for applied research, including different branches of zoology and botany – the project on remediation of forest ecosystems of the Syr-Daria River is being developed with German and Swiss scientists.

The Republic of Kazakhstan makes contributions to development of joint research programmes in biotechnology field with Israel, Pakistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan. The cooperation for the purposes of expert training is encouraged also.

A number of large international biodiversity conservation projects are being implemented, contributing to scientific and technical cooperation (in particular, projects realized with the INTAS support).

#### *Decision II/3, Decision III/4 and Decision IV/2. Clearing House Mechanism*

259. Is your country cooperating in the development and operation of the Clearing House Mechanism?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
260. Is your country helping to develop national capabilities through exchanging and disseminating information on experiences and lessons learned in implementing the Convention?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	
261. Has your country designated a national focal point for the Clearing-House Mechanism?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
262. Is your country providing resources for the development and implementation of the Clearing-House Mechanism?	
a) no	X
b) yes, at the national level	
c) yes, at national and international levels	
263. Is your country facilitating and participating in workshops and other expert meetings to further the development of the CHM at international levels?	
a) no	
b) participation only	
c) supporting some meetings and participating	X

264. Is your CHM operational	
a) no	X
b) under development	
c) yes (please give details below)	
265. Is your CHM linked to the Internet	
a) no	X
b) yes	

266. Has your country established a multi-sectoral and multi-disciplinary CHM steering committee or working group at the national level?	
a) no	X
b) yes	

***Decision V/14. Scientific and technical co-operation and the clearinghouse mechanisms (Article 18)***

267. Has your country reviewed the priorities identified in Annex I to the decision, and sought to implement them?	
a) not reviewed	X
b) reviewed but not implemented	
c) reviewed and implemented as appropriate	

**Further comments on implementation of these Articles**

The Republic of Kazakhstan does not have a mediation mechanism developed so far. However, there was developed a web-site containing information of the National Environmental Action Plan and sustainable development (URL: [http://www.neapsd.kz/inter\\_cop/eng/bio/strategy.doc](http://www.neapsd.kz/inter_cop/eng/bio/strategy.doc) [http://www.caresd.net/script\\_site.php?id=11#41](http://www.caresd.net/script_site.php?id=11#41)). It is also possible to read the Environmental Performance Report of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2001.

MNREP with support FFI has developed a project proposal for additional financing of biodiversity enabling activities, which is, iter alia, aimed at development of National biodiversity informational network. This will be the main contribution to the development of mediation mechanism in Kazakhstan.

**Article 19 Handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits**

268. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium	X	c) Low	
269. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X
270. Has your country taken measures to provide for the effective participation in biotechnological research activities by those Contracting Parties which provide the genetic resources for such research (19(1))?					
a) no measures					X
b) some measures in place					
c) potential measures under review					
d) comprehensive measures in place					
If so, are these measures:					
a) Legislation					
b) Statutory policy and subsidiary legislation					
c) Policy and administrative measures					
271. Has your country taken all practicable measures to promote and advance priority access on a fair and equitable basis by Contracting Parties to the results and benefits arising from biotechnologies based upon genetic resources provided by those Contracting Parties (19(2))?					
a) no measures					X
b) some measures in place					
c) potential measures under review					
d) comprehensive measures in place					

**Decision IV/3. Issues related to biosafety and Decision V/1. Work Plan of the Intergovernmental Committee for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety**

272. Is your country a Contracting Party to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety?	
a) not a signatory	X
b) signed, ratification in progress	
c) instrument of ratification deposited	

### **Further comments on implementation of this Article**

Scientific and technical biotechnological policies aims at development of highly productive and wasteless production, capable of ensuring material well-being and economic independence. Biotechnological achievements have strong impact mostly upon, the development of medicine, agriculture and other industries.

In the frames of biotechnology development the Government adopted Target scientific and technical programme “Scientific and Technical Support and Organization of Biotechnological Production in the Republic of Kazakhstan” for 2001-2005. The main goals of the Programme are:

- Development of highly efficient biotechnological processes and production for healthcare, agriculture, industry and environment;
- Development of new agricultural biotechnologies and organization of biotechnological production for plant-growing and livestock breeding;
- Development of new technologies and organization of biotechnological production for food, light, pharmaceutical, fragrance-cosmetic and other industries;
- Development of biotechnological methods for industrial ecology and ways of their application for environmental purposes.

The Republic of Kazakhstan possesses a large potential for development of this field.

According to the Decree of the President No. 1090 dated 21 January 1993 and Resolution of the Cabinet No. 1140 dated 16 November 1993 a National Biotechnology Center of the Republic of Kazakhstan was established (further referred to as Center). The Center consists of a number of key scientific and research institutes and companies, which possess large human potential: M. Aitkhozhin Institute of Molecular Biology and Biochemistry, Institute of Plant Physiology, Genetics and Bioengineering (Almaty), Scientific and Research Agricultural Institute (Gvardeisky village in Zhambyl oblast), Almaty Biocenter, Central Laboratory for Biological Research of medicinal compounds (Almaty), Joint stock company "Biomedpreparat", Monitoring Laboratory, RD Department, Institute of Pharmaceutical Biotechnology (Stepnogorsk).

However, lack of finance and the need in additional equipment prevent more thorough biotechnological research.

**Article 20 Financial resources**

273. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?							
a) High	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	b) Medium	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Low	<input type="checkbox"/>		
274. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?							
a) Good	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Adequate	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Limiting	<input type="checkbox"/>	d) Severely limiting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources							
<p>According to the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "About Environmental Protection", measures to combat desertification, on biodiversity conservation, and other environmental activities should be financed by the following sources: republican and local budgets; funds of environmental insurance; own funds of nature managers; voluntary contributions and donations by legal and natural persons; other sources, which are not forbidden by the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.</p> <p>From the sources that were mentioned above only own funds of nature managers are actually used for the purposes of financing environmental activities; all others are not used. The Republican and local budgets, which were the major sources of financing environmental activities in the past, currently have almost completely lost these functions. Funds of environmental insurance cannot be used as well since this insurance from is not developed in Kazakhstan.</p> <p>In connection with changes in political structure and orientation of the country to market relations, centralized land use administration was weakened. Moreover, a break-up of close production interconnections between the republics of the former Soviet Union. This resulted in sharp decrease of republics' economic potential. Consequently, possibilities of financing environmental projects were restricted, including projects in biodiversity.</p>							

275. Has your country provided financial support and incentives in respect of those national activities which are intended to achieve the objectives of the Convention (20(1))?	
a) no	
b) yes - incentives only	X
c) yes - financial support only	
d) yes - financial support and incentives	
<b><i>If a developed country Party -</i></b>	
276. Has your country provided new and additional financial resources to enable developing country Parties to meet the agreed incremental costs to them of implementing measures which fulfil the obligations of the Convention, as agreed between you and the interim financial mechanism (20(2))?	
a) no	
b) yes	
<b><i>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -</i></b>	
277. Has your country received new and additional financial resources to enable you to meet the agreed full incremental costs of implementing measures which fulfil the obligations of the Convention (20(2))?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
<b><i>If a developed country Party -</i></b>	
278. Has your country provided financial resources related to implementation of the Convention through bilateral, regional and other multilateral channels (20(3))?	
<b><i>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -</i></b>	
279. Has your country used financial resources related to implementation of the Convention from bilateral, regional and other multilateral channels (20(3))?	
a) no	
b) yes	X

**Decision III/6. Additional financial resources**

280. Is your country working to ensure that all funding institutions (including bilateral assistance agencies) are striving to make their activities more supportive of the Convention?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	X
281. Is your country cooperating in any efforts to develop standardized information on financial support for the objectives of the Convention?	
a) no	X
b) yes (please attach information)	

**Decision V/11. Additional financial resources**

282. Has your country established a process to monitor financial support to biodiversity?	
a) no	
b) procedures being established	X
c) yes (please provide details)	
283. Are details available of your country's financial support to national biodiversity activities?	
a) no	
b) not in a standardized format	X
c) yes (please provide details)	
284. Are details available of your country's financial support to biodiversity activities in other countries?	
a) not applicable	
b) no	X
c) not in a standardized format	
d) yes (please provide details)	
<b>Developed country Parties -</b>	
285. Does your country promote support for the implementation of the objectives of the Convention in the funding policy of its bilateral funding institutions and those of regional and multilateral funding institutions?	
a) no	
b) yes	
<b>Developing country Parties -</b>	
286. Does your country discuss ways and means to support implementation of the objectives of the Convention in its dialogue with funding institutions?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
287. Has your country compiled information on the additional financial support provided by the private sector?	
a) no	
b) yes (please provide details)	X
288. Has your country considered tax exemptions in national taxation systems for biodiversity-related donations?	
a) no	
b) not appropriate to national conditions	
c) exemptions under development	
d) exemptions in place	X

**Article 21 Financial mechanism**

289. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium	X	c) Low	
290. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	
				d) Severely limiting	X
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
<p>The major part of environmental funds are formed by payments for environmental pollution, and revenues from inspection activities (compensations, fines, revenues from realization) account for extremely small amount of funds.</p> <p>According to the Law, all fund-forming resources go to oblast funds, then part of them, which is identified in the law about the budget, should be transferred to the Republican environmental fund.</p> <p>State financing of projects, programmes and activities for conservation and sustainable use of the national biological diversity is partially realized through funding certain research projects and development of SPA network with the state budget resources.</p>					

291. Has your country worked to strengthen existing financial institutions to provide financial resources for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?	
a) no	X
b) yes	

**Decision III/7. Guidelines for the review of the effectiveness of the financial mechanism**

292. Has your country provided information on experiences gained through activities funded by the financial mechanism?	
a) no activities	
b) no, although there are activities	
c) yes, within the previous national report	X
d) yes, through case-studies	
e) yes, through other means (please give details below)	

**Article 23 Conference of the Parties**

293. How many people from your country participated in each of the meetings of the Conference of the Parties?	
a) COP 1 (Nassau)	1
b) COP 2 (Jakarta)	1
c) COP 3 (Buenos Aires)	2
d) COP 4 (Bratislava)	3
e) COP 5 (Nairobi)	1



**Decision I/6, Decision II/10, Decision III/24 and Decision IV/17. Finance and budget**

294. Has your country paid all of its contributions to the Trust Fund?	
a) no	X
b) yes	

**Decision IV/16 (part) Preparation for meetings of the Conference of the Parties**

295. Has your country participated in regional meetings focused on discussing implementation of the Convention before any meetings of the Conference of the Parties?	
a) no	
b) yes (please specify which)	X Almaty, 1998
<b>If a developed country Party -</b>	
296. Has your country funded regional and sub-regional meetings to prepare for the COP, and facilitated the participation of developing countries in such meetings?	
a) no	
b) yes (please provide details below)	

**Decision V/22. Budget for the programme of work for the biennium 2001-2002**

297. Did your country pay its contribution to the core budget (BY Trust Fund) for 2001 by 1 <sup>st</sup> January 2001?	
a) yes in advance	
b) yes on time	
c) no but subsequently paid	
d) not yet paid	X
298. Has your country made additional voluntary contributions to the trust funds of the Convention?	
a) yes in the 1999-2000 biennium	
b) yes for the 2001-2002 biennium	
c) expect to do so for the 2001-2002 biennium	
d) no	X

**Article 24 Secretariat**

299. Has your country provided direct support to the Secretariat in terms of seconded staff, financial contribution for Secretariat activities, etc?	
a) no	X
b) yes	

**Article 25 Subsidiary body on scientific, technical and technological advice**

300. How many people from your country participated in each of the meetings of SBSTTA?	
a) SBSTTA I (Paris)	1
b) SBSTTA II (Montreal)	1
c) SBSTTA III (Montreal)	1
d) SBSTTA IV (Montreal)	1
e) SBSTTA V (Montreal)	1

**Article 26 Reports**

301. What is the status of your first national report?	
a) Not submitted	
b) Summary report submitted	
c) Interim/draft report submitted	
d) Final report submitted	X
If b), c) or d), was your report submitted:	
by the original deadline of 1.1.98 (Decision III/9)?	
by the extended deadline of 31.12.98 (Decision IV/14)?	X
Later (please specify date)	

**Decision IV/14 National reports**

302. Did all relevant stakeholders participate in the preparation of this national report, or in the compilation of information used in the report?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
303. Has your country taken steps to ensure that its first and/or second national report(s) is/are available for use by relevant stakeholders?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
If yes, was this by:	
a) informal distribution?	
b) publishing the report?	X
c) making the report available on request?	X
d) posting the report on the Internet?	X

**Decision V/19. National reporting**

304. Has your country prepared voluntary detailed thematic reports on one or more of the items for in-depth consideration at an ordinary meeting of the parties, following the guidelines provided?	
a) no	
b) yes - forest ecosystems	X
c) yes - alien species	
d) yes - benefit sharing	

**Decision V/6. Ecosystem approach**

305. Is your country applying the ecosystem approach, taking into account the principles and guidance contained in the annex to decision V/6?	
a) no	
b) under consideration	
c) some aspects are being applied	X
d) substantially implemented	
306. Is your country developing practical expressions of the ecosystem approach for national policies and legislation and for implementation activities, with adaptation to local, national, and regional conditions, in particular in the context of activities developed within the thematic areas of the Convention?	
a) no	
b) under consideration	X
c) some aspects are being applied	
d) substantially implemented	
307. Is your country identifying case studies and implementing pilot projects that demonstrate the ecosystem approach, and using workshops and other mechanisms to enhance awareness and share experience?	
a) no	
b) case-studies identified	
c) pilot projects underway	
d) workshops planned/held	X
e) information available through CHM	
308. Is your country strengthening capacities for implementation of the ecosystem approach, and providing technical and financial support for capacity-building to implement the ecosystem approach?	
a) no	X
b) yes within the country	
c) yes including support to other Parties	
309. Has your country promoted regional co-operation in applying the ecosystem approach across national borders?	
a) no	
b) informal co-operation	X
c) formal co-operation (please give details)	X

309. The Republic of Kazakhstan contributes to development of regional cooperation using ecosystem approach both in official form (while preparing and realizing regional projects for conservation of the Western Tien Shan biodiversity, of the Altai-Sayan Ecoregion, on complex conservation of priority wetlands as habitat of migratory birds, while developing the Caspian Regional Action Plan and regional memorandums on conservation of saiga, bukhara deer and Siberian Crane), and non-official one through participation in experience exchange between SRIs.

*Inland water ecosystems*

**Decision IV/4. Status and trends of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems and options for conservation and sustainable use**

310. Has your country included information on biological diversity in wetlands when providing information and reports to the CSD, and considered including inland water biological diversity issues at meetings to further the recommendations of the CSD?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
311. Has your country included inland water biological diversity considerations in its work with organizations, institutions and conventions affecting or working with inland water?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
<b><i>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -</i></b>	
312. When requesting support for projects relating to inland water ecosystems from the GEF, has your country given priority to identifying important areas for conservation, preparing and implementing integrated watershed, catchment and river basin management plans, and investigating processes contributing to biodiversity loss?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
313. Has your country reviewed the programme of work specified in annex 1 to the decision, and identified priorities for national action in implementing the programme?	
a) no	
b) under review	X
c) yes	

**Decision V/2. Progress report on the implementation of the programme of work  
on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems (implementation of  
decision IV/4)**

314. Is your country supporting and/or participating in the River Basin Initiative?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
315. Is your country gathering information on the status of inland water biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) assessments ongoing	X
c) assessments completed	
316. Is this information available to other Parties?	
a) no	
b) yes - national report	X
c) yes - through the CHM	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	
317. Has your country developed national and/or sectoral plans for the conservation and sustainable use of inland water ecosystems?	
a) no	
b) yes - national plans only	
c) yes - national plans and major sectors	X
d) yes - national plans and all sectors	
318. Has your country implemented capacity-building measures for developing and implementing these plans?	
a) no	X
b) yes	

**Decision III/21. Relationship of the Convention with the CSD and biodiversity-related conventions**

319. Is the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands, and of migratory species and their habitats, fully incorporated into your national strategies, plans and programmes for conserving biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes	X

**Further comments on implementation of these decisions and the associated programme of work**

305. By the order of the Forestry, Fishery and Hunting Committee a number of research projects are implemented in the country using ecosystem approach, aimed at development of the scientific basis for sustainable management of forests, and conservation of their biological and landscape diversity.

310. Issues of conservation and sustainable use of wetlands were addressed in the National Strategy on Biodiversity Conservation. Kazakhstan intends to ratify the Ramsar Convention and currently with the GEF financial support there has been developed a project for wetlands conservation. Kazakhstan is implementing a number of activities on migratory species protection: inventory of the key ornithological areas (IBA), identification of potential Ramsar lands, plans are being developed for management of two areas of international importance as places of migratory birds' concentrations for nesting and migrations. See also questions 1-2.

**Marine and coastal biological diversity**

**Decision II/10 and Decision IV/5. Conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biological diversity**

320. Does your national strategy and action plan promote the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	X
321. Has your country established and/or strengthened institutional, administrative and legislative arrangements for the development of integrated management of marine and coastal ecosystems?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) arrangements in place	
322. Has your country provided the Executive Secretary with advice and information on future options concerning the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biological diversity?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
323. Has your country undertaken and/or exchanged information on demonstration projects as practical examples of integrated marine and coastal area management?	
a) no	
b) yes - previous national report	
c) yes - case-studies	X
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	
324. Has your country programmes in place to enhance and improve knowledge on the genetic structure of local populations of marine species subjected to stock enhancement and/or sea-ranching activities?	
a) no	
b) programmes are being developed	X
c) programmes are being implemented for some species	
d) programmes are being implemented for many species	
e) not a perceived problem	
325. Has your country reviewed the programme of work specified in an annex to the decision, and identified priorities for national action in implementing the programme?	
a) no	
b) under review	X
c) yes	

### **Further comments on implementation of these decisions and the associated programme of work**

National Strategy and Action Plan of the Republic of Kazakhstan have a special focus upon conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in sea and coastal regions of the north Caspian. The project “Conservation of Biodiversity in the Caspian Sea and Surrounding Areas” is considered as top-priority one. Under the influence of these documents currently activities are conducted for the National Programme «Conservation of Biodiversity in the Kazakhstani Part of the Caspian Region» and «Action Plan on Conservation of Biodiversity in the Caspian Sea and Surrounding Areas». In the framework of the Caspian Environmental Programme there is being developed a Programme for international research cooperation in the field of conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity. In accordance with the International agreement on conservation and use of Caspian bioresources the work continues for flora and fauna inventory in the sea and coastal regions of the 5 Caspian countries (the Azerbaijan Republic, the Republic of Kazakhstan, Islamic Republic of Iran, the Russian Federation and Turkmenistan). With the UNEP support the text of the Regional Convention on Environmental Cooperation in the Caspian Sea Region was developed. In the Caspian region organizational, administrative and legal measures are being developed for the purposes of complex management of ecosystems in sea and coastal areas. The area of the northern Caspian Sea is declared a state reserve with restricted economical activities, construction of enterprises and waste release. The project of a large marine reserve in the Caspian Sea is developed as well. The quota for the Caspian seal was approved. The administration bodies of Atyrau oblast select top-priority scientific projects on conservation and rational use of biodiversity in the region for the purpose of further financing and implementation. Information on possible methods of conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity in the sea and coastal regions of the Caspian Sea, and also on pilot projects as models for complex management of ecosystems in sea and coastal areas, is currently being analyzed and generalized. One of examples of such pilot projects is the Programme of Tengiz oil deposit monitoring.

The programmes are now being developed for raising and strengthening of knowledge on genetic structure of local marine species in connection with increase of populations and activities of fishery plants. In particular such, work is carried out at Atyrau branch of the Institute of Fishery on adaptation properties of the stellate sturgeon – one of the most valuable sturgeons.

The work has been started over review of programme activities and priority fields in implementation of the Caspian Programme at the national level.



**Decision V/3. Progress report on the implementation of the programme of work on marine and coastal biological diversity (implementation of decision IV/5)**

326. Is your country contributing to the implementation of the work plan on coral bleaching?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
c) not relevant	
327. Is your country implementing other measures in response to coral bleaching?	
a) no	X
b) yes (please provide details below)	
c) not relevant	
328. Has your country submitted case-studies on the coral bleaching phenomenon to the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
c) not relevant	

**Further comments on implementation of these decisions and the associated programme of work**

Kazakhstan does not have any coral reefs.

**Agricultural biological diversity**

**Decision III/11 and Decision IV/6. Conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biological diversity**

329. Has your country identified and assessed relevant ongoing activities and existing instruments at the national level?	
a) no	
b) early stages of review and assessment	X
c) advanced stages of review and assessment	
d) assessment completed	
330. Has your country identified issues and priorities that need to be addressed at the national level?	
a) no	
b) in progress	X
c) yes	
331. Is your country using any methods and indicators to monitor the impacts of agricultural development projects, including the intensification and extensification of production systems, on biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) mechanisms in place	
332. Is your country taking steps to share experiences addressing the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biological diversity?	

a) no	
b) yes - case-studies	X
c) yes - other mechanisms (please specify)	
333. Has your country conducted case-studies on the issues identified by SBSTTA: i) pollinators, ii) soil biota, and iii) integrated landscape management and farming systems?	
a) no	X
b) yes - pollinators	
c) yes - soil biota	
d) yes - integrated landscape management and farming systems	
334. Is your country establishing or enhancing mechanisms for increasing public awareness and understanding of the importance of the sustainable use of agrobiodiversity components?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) mechanisms in place	
335. Does your country have national strategies, programmes and plans which ensure the development and successful implementation of policies and actions that lead to sustainable use of agrobiodiversity components?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) mechanisms in place	
336. Is your country promoting the transformation of unsustainable agricultural practices into sustainable production practices adapted to local biotic and abiotic conditions?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	
337. Is your country promoting the use of farming practices that not only increase productivity, but also arrest degradation as well as reclaim, rehabilitate, restore and enhance biological diversity?	
a) no	X
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	
338. Is your country promoting mobilization of farming communities for the development, maintenance and use of their knowledge and practices in the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?	
a) no	X
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	
339. Is your country helping to implement the Global Plan of Action for the Conservation and Sustainable Utilization of Plant Genetic Resources?	
a) no	
b) yes	X

340. Is your country collaborating with other Contracting Parties to identify and promote sustainable agricultural practices and integrated landscape management?	
a) no	X
b) yes	

**Further comments on implementation of these decisions and the associated programme of work**

For realization of the “National Strategy and Action Plan on Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity” there was developed and beginning from 2001 is implemented State research programme "Conservation, supplement and use of flora, fauna and microorganisms genofond" with the yearly budget of 0,85 mln USD.

The conservation of ex-situ biodiversity of genetic resources is ensured through collections of living plants, seed collections, field gene banks. There were established and are regularly updated collections of living plants and seeds of rare and endangered species, which are included into the "Red Book of Kazakhstan", wood, bush, flower plants and herbs of local and other flora in the Institute of Botany and Phytointroduction and in 5 botanical gardens, located in different climatic areas. Besides, in the Scientific and Research Institute of Forestry and Agro-forestmelioration and Issyk Arboretum there were created collections of wood species for the use of hermoplasma bank for the purposes of planting greenery in settlements and forest regeneration activities.

The conservation of ex-situ agrobiodiversity of food, forage and technical plants is ensured through collections of seeds and living plants in Research Institutes, experimental and selection sites of the National Academic Center of Agrarian Researches. Genofond of agricultural plants (wheat, barley, rice, oat, pea, soy, corn, potato, onion, carrot, cabbage, water-melon, melon, tomato, apple-trees, pear, cherry, currant, raspberry, grape, forage plants, etc.) is conserved and used in selection programmes in the SRI of agro-ecology and agriculture, Pavlodar SRI of agriculture, Central Kazakhstan SRI of agriculture, Eastern Kazakhstan SRI of agriculture, Kustanai SRI of agriculture, South Kazakhstan SRI of agriculture.

The ex-situ biodiversity is conserved of biotechnically created unique soma-clonal variants, dihaploid forms, semiplasmic and alloplasmic lines of wheat possessing valuable biological and economic features in the Institute of Plant Physiology, Genetics and Bioengineering and SRI of farming.

Agro-biodiversity of agricultural animals, especially local breeds of horse, cow, sheep, camel, pig, hen is conserved and used in selection programmes in the Technological Institute of Live-stock breeding, SRI of astrakhan fur production, SRI of poultry farming, Institute of experimental biology.

Collections of microorganisms, which are used in pharmaceuticals, agriculture and food industry were created and are being supplemented in the Institute of Microbiology and Virology, Institute of Pharmaceutical Biotechnology, Institute of Food Industry.

In the frames of the Global Action Plan on Conservation and Sustainable Use of Flora Genetic Resources there was developed a project for the conservation of ex-situ mountain agrobiodiversity. A GEF project is being implemented on conservation of wild counterparts of cultivated plants, including *Malus sievesii*, *Armenuaca vulgaris*, and sorts of *Crataegus*, etc. and their use for improvement of broad-leaved plants.

**Decision V/5. Agricultural biological diversity: review of phase I of the programme of work and adoption of a multi-year work programme**

341. Has your country reviewed the programme of work annexed to the decision and identified how you can collaborate in its implementation?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
342. Is your country promoting regional and thematic co-operation within this framework of the programme of work on agricultural biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) some co-operation	X
c) widespread co-operation	
d) full co-operation in all areas	
343. Has your country provided financial support for implementation of the programme of work on agricultural biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) limited additional funds	X
c) significant additional funds	
<b><i>If a developed country Party -</i></b>	
344. Has your country provided financial support for implementation of the programme of work on agricultural biological diversity, in particular for capacity building and case-studies, in developing countries and countries with economies in transition?	
a) no	
b) yes within existing cooperation programme(s)	
b) yes, including limited additional funds	
c) yes, with significant additional funds	
345. Has your country supported actions to raise public awareness in support of sustainable farming and food production systems that maintain agricultural biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes, to a limited extent	X
c) yes, to a significant extent	
346. Is your country co-ordinating its position in both the Convention on Biological Diversity and the International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources?	
a) no	
b) taking steps to do so	X
c) yes	
347. Is your country a Contracting Party to the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade?	
a) not a signatory	X
b) signed - ratification in process	
c) instrument of ratification deposited	

348. Is your country supporting the application of the Executive Secretary for observer status in the Committee on Agriculture of the World Trade Organisation?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
349. Is your country collaborating with other Parties on the conservation and sustainable use of pollinators?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
350. Is your country compiling case-studies and implementing pilot projects relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of pollinators?	
a) no	X
b) yes (please provide details)	
351. Has information on scientific assessments relevant to genetic use restriction technologies been supplied to other Contracting Parties through media such as the Clearing-House Mechanism?	
a) not applicable	
b) no	X
c) yes - national report	
d) yes - through the CHM	
e) yes - other means (please give details below)	
352. Has your country considered how to address generic concerns regarding such technologies as genetic use restriction technologies under international and national approaches to the safe and sustainable use of germplasm?	
a) no	X
b) yes - under consideration	
c) yes - measures under development	
353. Has your country carried out scientific assessments on <u>inter alia</u> ecological, social and economic effects of genetic use restriction technologies?	
a) no	X
b) some assessments	
c) major programme of assessments	
354. Has your country disseminated the results of scientific assessments on <u>inter alia</u> ecological, social and economic effects of genetic use restriction technologies?	
a) no	X
b) yes - through the CHM	
c) yes - other means (please give details below)	
355. Has your country identified the ways and means to address the potential impacts of genetic use restriction technologies on the <u>in situ</u> and <u>ex situ</u> conservation and sustainable use, including food security, of agricultural biological diversity?	
a) no	X
b) some measures identified	
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive review completed	

356. Has your country assessed whether there is a need for effective regulations at the national level with respect to genetic use restriction technologies to ensure the safety of human health, the environment, food security and the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?	
a) no	X
b) yes - regulation needed	
c) yes - regulation not needed (please give more details)	
357. Has your country developed and applied such regulations taking into account, <i>inter alia</i> , the specific nature of variety-specific and trait-specific genetic use restriction technologies?	
a) no	X
b) yes - developed but not yet applied	
c) yes - developed and applied	
358. Has information about these regulations been made available to other Contracting Parties?	
a) no	X
b) yes - through the CHM	
c) yes - other means (please give details below)	

### ***Forest biological diversity***

#### ***Decision II/9 and Decision IV/7. Forest biological diversity***

359. Has your country included expertise on forest biodiversity in its delegations to the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
c) not relevant	
360. Has your country reviewed the programme of work annexed to the decision and identified how you can collaborate in its implementation?	
a) no	X
b) under review	
c) yes	
361. Has your country integrated forest biological diversity considerations in its participation and collaboration with organizations, institutions and conventions affecting or working with forest biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	X
362. Does your country give high priority to allocation of resources to activities that advance the objectives of the Convention in respect of forest biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes	X

**For developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition -**

363. When requesting assistance through the GEF, Is your country proposing projects which promote the implementation of the programme of work?

a) no	
b) yes	X

**Further comments on implementation of these decisions and the associated programme of work**

The Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan attaches much importance to financing conservation of reserves, national parks, natural sites, preserves, and also specially protected areas for conservation of forest biological diversity. There are 6 National parks, 9 reserves, 60 preserves, 24 natural sites, 7 botanic gardens, which implement activities contributing to achievement of the Convention goals with regard to forest biological diversity. There are also identified 53 forest genetic reserves for biodiversity conservation.

There are plans to establish forest genetic reserves for conservation of specific species of wood plants in mountain regions of Dzhungar and Zaili Alatau.

There were established forest agro-ecosystems (1 mln ha), protective forest belts, sanitary protective forest plantations (212 thousand ha), field protective plantations (95,3 thousand ha), pasture protective plantations (42,2 thousand ha), forest belts, roadside plantations (127 thousand ha). For the afforestation purposes there were identified special areas (1713 ha) and established seedling plantations (85 ha). Activities on wood seedling and young tree growing are carried out in 252 nursery forests.

“The Strategy of Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan 2030” specially focuses upon conservation of forest biodiversity. The methods of biodiversity conservation and strengthening of environment forming and protective properties of forests are included into the «National Strategy of Sustainable Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan » (1996).

The order of forest management and protection is legally regulated in accordance with "Forest Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan", and also with RK Law "About Specially Protected Areas".

The project "Conservation of agro-biodiversity in Kazakhstan" is financed by GEF. The PDF “B” is completed. The project aims at conservation of apple and apricot gardens in Dzhungarsky and Zailiisky Alatau, which are worldwide acknowledged valuable wild counterparts of cultivated sorts of apple and apricot trees.

The INTAS grant (ARAL sea 10-46) "Development of methods for remediation of degraded forests ecosystems in the flood-plain of the Syrdaria River " (2002-2004) was received.

GEF also funds the Western Tien Shan project on establishment of transboundary reserve for conservation of biological diversity, aimed inter alia at conservation of the unique juniper forests.

See questions 7-8.

**Decision V/4. Progress report on the implementation of the programme of work  
for forest biological diversity**

364. Do the actions that your country is taking to address the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity conform with the ecosystem approach?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
365. Do the actions that your country is taking to address the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity take into consideration the outcome of the fourth session of the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
366. Will your country contribute to the future work of the UN Forum on Forests?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
367. Has your country provided relevant information on the implementation of this work programme?	
a) no	X
b) yes - submission of case-studies	
c) yes - thematic national report submitted	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	
368. Has your country integrated national forest programmes into its national biodiversity strategies and action plans applying the ecosystem approach and sustainable forest management?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	X
369. Has your country undertaken measures to ensure participation by the forest sector, private sector, indigenous and local communities and non-governmental organisations in the implementation of the programme of work?	
a) no	X
b) yes - some stakeholders	
c) yes - all stakeholders	
370. Has your country taken measures to strengthen national capacities including local capacities, to enhance the effectiveness and functions of forest protected area networks, as well as national and local capacities for implementation of sustainable forest management, including restoration?	
a) no	
b) some programmes covering some needs	X
c) many programmes covering some needs	
d) programmes cover all perceived needs	
e) no perceived need	



371. Has your country taken measures to implement the proposals for action of the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests and the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests on valuation of forest goods and services?	
a) no	X
b) under consideration	
c) measures taken	

***Biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands***

***Decision V/23. Consideration of options for conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity in dryland, Mediterranean, arid, semi-arid, grassland and savannah ecosystems***

372. Has your country reviewed the programme of work annexed to the decision and identified how you will implement it?	
a) no	
b) under review	X
c) yes	
373. Is your country supporting scientifically, technically and financially, at the national and regional levels, the activities identified in the programme of work?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	X
c) to a significant extent	
374. Is your country fostering cooperation for the regional or subregional implementation of the programme among countries sharing similar biomes?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	X
c) to a significant extent	

### **Further comments on implementation of these Decisions and the associated programme of work**

For arid and sub-humid lands of Kazakhstan the Action Programme was reviewed on conservation and sustainable use of biological resources of pastures, haylands, arable lands agro-ecosystems.

Scientific and technical and financial support at the local level is restricted to only local regions (Shortandy and Naurzum steppes).

At the sub-regional level the Republic of Kazakhstan promotes cooperation for the Caspian and Aral Seas, in particular agreement is carried out of programmes of assessment, conservation and sustainable use of transboundary ecosystems of CA countries (Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan), Russia and Iran.

There were implemented a number of pilot projects aimed at pasture biodiversity conservation ("Zhanartu").

Academy of Science and SRIs of the Republic of Kazakhstan develop methodology and criteria for distance assessment of biodiversity, including application of GIS-technologies.

In the framework of research programme there were implemented projects with the support of foreign donors (France) aimed at assessment of ecosystems and species diversity of the Semipalatinsk Nuclear Testing Site (sub-humid area) and territories affected by the activities of the Baikonur space center (1998-2002) – arid areas.

The Governmental Resolution for desert forest conservation was issued (saxaul bushes). (Governmental Resolution No. 526 of 29.04.1999 «About measures to conserve saxaul bushes»)

**Decision V/20. Operations of the Convention**

375. Does your country take into consideration gender balance, involvement of indigenous people and members of local communities, and the range of relevant disciplines and expertise, when nominating experts for inclusion in the roster?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
376. Has your country actively participated in subregional and regional activities in order to prepare for Convention meetings and enhance implementation of the Convention?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	
c) to a significant extent	X
377. Has your country undertaken a review of national programmes and needs related to the implementation of the Convention and, if appropriate, informed the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	
b) under way	X
c) yes	

***Please use this box to identify what specific activities your country has carried out as a DIRECT RESULT of becoming a Contracting Party to the Convention, referring back to previous questions as appropriate:***

There was developed the National Strategy and Action Plan on Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity.

The principles of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity were reflected in Governmental Development Programmes and other National strategies.

There were prepared first National Report on biodiversity in Kazakhstan.

There was prepared a scientific justification for establishment of "Dzhungar National Park", "Karatau Reserve", "Erementsky Reserve", there was established "Medeu National Park" in Zailisky Alatau.

The GEF financial support was received for implementation of projects on biodiversity conservation "Complex conservation of priority wetlands as habitat of migratory birds", "Conservation of in-situ mountain agrobiodiversity in Kazakhstan", «Conservation of Western Tien Shan biodiversity», «Development of NSAP BD», "National Strategy of Sustainable Development of Mountain Areas in Kazakhstan " (2002).

A number of workshops were held for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in Kazakhstan.

Three thematic posters have been issued (on forest, desertification, wetlands), poster «Save saigak!» is being prepared to be issued, issued scientific and practical compendiums «Biological and Landscape Diversity of Kazakhstan» and «Natural Reserve Fund of Kazakhstan».

Practical Conferences on access to GEF resources have been held (Bishkek city, Kyrgyzstan, Astana city, Kazakhstan).

Preparation of the National Caspian Report

Approval of revised Forest Code

Development of new normative acts, and amendments to environmental legislation

Opened new environmental NGOs

Establishment of Environmental Forum, which is actively working

The regional meeting (23-26 March 1998 Almaty) was held of Central and Eastern Europe countries for practical implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and preparation for the 4<sup>th</sup> Conference of Parties to be held in Bratislava.

Scientific and technical cooperation is realized.

*Please use this box to identify joint initiatives with other Parties, referring back to previous questions as appropriate:*

See question 13.

Underway are the projects on transboundary specially protected territories with Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan.

The establishment of Altai-Sayansky Biosphere Reserve is planned (Kazakhstan, Russia, China, Mongolia).

The project was launched on transboundary management of Irtysh water resources. The Memorandum of Understanding between Kazakhstan, Russia and France was developed in cooperation with the experts of the French Global Environmental Fund. The Memorandum was signed at the meeting of Environmental Ministries heads of Russia and Kazakhstan in Paris.

In the framework of activities on Caspian Environmental Programme in Kazakhstan there were established International Caspian Centers on fluctuation of the sea level and biodiversity conservation, where activities are conducted in 10 thematic fields.

A number of transboundary projects are under development.

Regional Strategy and Action Plan on Sustainable Development of Mountain Regions (Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Sinan - Uigur autonomous region of the Chinese People's Republic) was developed.

*Please use this box to provide any further comments on matters related to national implementation of the Convention:*

One of hindrances in large-scaled implementation of the UN Convention on biological diversity is the fact that the Strategy was not either considered in the Government and or approved. That is why the scheduled action plans are not provided with necessary financial resources.

*If your country has completed its national biodiversity strategy and action plan (NBSAP), please give the following information:*

Date of completion:	1999		
If the NBSAP has been adopted by the Government	<b>No</b>		
By which authority?			
On what date?			
If the NBSAP has been published please give			
Title:	"National strategy and action plan for the conservation and sustainabl use of biological diversity in the Republic of Kazakhstan" (1999)		
Name and address of publisher:	" Intellservis", Almaty ,Dostyk str, 85		
ISBN:	9965-9008-7-6		
Price (if applicable):			
Other information on ordering:			
If the NBSAP has not been published			
Please give full details of how copies can be obtained:			
If the NBSAP has been posted on a national website			
Please give full URL:	<a href="http://www.neapsd.kz/inter_cop/eng/bio/strategy.doc">http://www.neapsd.kz/inter_cop/eng/bio/strategy.doc</a>		
If the NBSAP has been lodged with an Implementing Agency of the GEF	<b>No</b>		
Please indicate which agency:			
Has a copy of the NBSAP been lodged with the Convention Secretariat?			
Yes	In 1999	No	

*Please provide similar details if you have completed a Biodiversity Country Study or another report or action plan relevant to the objectives of this Convention*

The Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan has not specially considered the National Strategy on Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity. But the Strategy was presented and approved by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection and UNDP Resident Representative in Kazakhstan.

*Please provide details of any national body (e.g. national audit office) that has or will review the implementation of the Convention in your country*

There was not established a Special National Body for Implementation of the Convention. In accordance with the Cabinet Order No. 918 dated 19.08.1994 «About approval by the Republic of Kazakhstan of the Convention on Biological diversity and organization of implementation of obligations under it» coordination and control of implementation of obligations under the convention were committed to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Kazakhstan and its regional divisions in oblast and regions.