



**Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers  
to the Convention on Access to Information,  
Public Participation in Decision-making  
and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters**

**QUESTIONNAIRE  
POLLUTANT RELEASE AND TRANSFER REGISTERS: CURRENT  
ACTIVITIES ON PRTRS IN COUNTRIES IN EASTERN EUROPE, CAUCASUS  
AND CENTRAL ASIA (EECCA)**

This questionnaire supports the implementation of the Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers (Protocol on PRTRs), as requested by the first session of the Meeting of the Parties to the Protocol on PRTRs.

The questionnaire consists of six questions and aims to do the following:

- (1) To collect information on current activities on PRTRs in the EECCA countries.
- (2) To identify gaps relevant to the full implementation of PRTRs in the EECCA countries
- (3) To determine activities that should be undertaken to support the implementation and improvement of PRTRs in the EECCA countries.

The secretariat of UNECE Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers to the Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Aarhus Convention) will prepare an assessment of all responses received.

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Eight responses received by 27 October 2011 (Six responses in Russian and two responses in English)

## **AZERBAIJAN**

### **Information on the PRTR Registers, Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters**

After Azerbaijan joined the United Nations (1992) and accessed to the Helsinki Declaration "On Peace and Security in Europe" (1993) new paths towards integration into the European and global processes opened for the country. Azerbaijan has signed and ratified many international and European conventions, participates actively in the work of such European institutions as OSCE, Council of Europe, etc.

The focus of the Republic on democracy, integration into European processes, development of business, increasing the role of foreign capital in the economy, activity of political parties, NGOs and the public is a good basis for socio-economic development of the country.

Azerbaijan was one of the first countries to ratify the UNECE Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters in 1999.

The need for public awareness on environmental matters was provided in the legislation of Azerbaijan before the signing and ratification of the Aarhus Convention. In 1998-2002 the Parliament of Azerbaijan adopted a law with mechanisms for implementation of many democratic rights and freedoms. It concerned the issue of access to information, participation in decision-making, access to justice in environmental matters. This was provided in such legal acts as the Civil Procedure Code, the Code of Administrative Offences, Regulation on the Assessment of Environmental Impacts, the Law "On Freedom of Information."

Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan allows the public to have wide access to environmental information. The legislation also includes the concept of "environmental information". If one considers the concept of "environmental information" in existing legislation of Azerbaijan (there are three of them) it is possible to trace the development of democracy in the country and the attitude of the authorities of Azerbaijan to the issue of openness and transparency of information. According to Article 64 of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On Environmental Protection" the information on environmental protection includes information on the state of the environment, funding of the actions against its pollution, for sanitation and protection, state, restoration and use of natural resources, environmental impact, standardization of the quality of the environment and other activities.

Based on the legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan state authorities define the rules for collecting, processing and presentation of environmental information. The legislation also defines the public bodies engaged in information support of environmental activities, which include agencies that monitor the environment and natural resources.

State agencies or local authorities, their industry sectors are obliged within their

competence to maintain a register of environmental information and provide this information to public. In addition public authorities are obliged to provide complete and accurate information at the request of citizens and ensure the necessary conditions for the participation of citizens in decision-making and monitoring of the taken decisions on matters relating to public health and the negative impact on the environment. Also the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources is obliged to expand the Environment Information Fund.

In addition according to the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On the Order of Consideration of the Application of Citizens' the public can apply for environmental information to various local and foreign enterprises and organizations operating in the territory of the Republic.

According to the legislation the State has committed itself to the collection and dissemination of environmental information. Thus, the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On Environmental Protection" assigns the State to establish the rules for issuing of information and maintaining the statistics in the field of environmental protection; the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On Environmental Security" stipulates the organization and implementation of information support. To carry out these tasks state bodies and local authorities must create the necessary systems of information gathering, dissemination of information on emergency situations, consider application within the term stated by law, continuously update database of environmental information, familiarize applicants with lists of bodies possessing relevant information and documents containing environmental information. Coordination of the process of informing the officials participating in international forums within ministries and at the interagency level is permanent. All information including the abovementioned is disseminated through the website of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources and other government bodies of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

An ongoing discussion of priority environmental projects as well as the existing problems is held at the Council created under the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources of the Republic of Azerbaijan with the help of NGOs and the public.

To promote and provide opportunities for public participation in discussions on international forums at the national level, members of NGOs are invited to participate in international negotiations on issues relating to the environment within the delegation of the Parties, or the NGOs are involved in the preparation of the official position of the Party. Access to information is also provided at the negotiation of NGOs and members of other public organizations.

Working Groups on International Conventions, which include members of NGOs, take decisions for applications of the principles of international forums;

State agencies that possess environmental information are constantly updating it on their web sites. This information is passed to the relevant authorities; in case of emergency the appropriate information is disseminated immediately and without delay;

Reports and other information on the state of the environment are transmitted via the Internet, and through the mass media (agencies, newspapers, television). In order to promote environmental issues conferences, meetings, round tables, debates, exhibitions, competitions of university and school students, and other public representatives are

organized. Books, booklets, brochures, newsletters and posters are published. Videos promoting respect for the environment are shown on the TV channels.

In Azerbaijan the main pollutants are defined as follows: solid industrial and domestic waste, waste water of industrial sectors and enterprises. Types of waste: oil and oil products, chemical industry waste, household waste and building materials waste, emissions of the steel plants and energy sector, chemical compounds used for different agricultural purposes.

## ARMENIA

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## I. INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE

- 1.- Please describe the current status of the institutional structure in your country to support access to environmental information and its dissemination.

**Ministry of Nature Protection of Armenia**

## II. REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR DATA COLLECTION AND DISSEMINATION

2. – Please describe the current status of the regulatory framework for data collection and dissemination and for public participation and access to information and justice in your country. **N/A**

## III. SUBSTANCES AND RELEASES

- 2.– Please provide a list of the major substances and types of releases and offsite transfers in your country. Please provide the names of the electronic databases that store these data.

Website:mnp.am

## IV. DATA MANAGEMENT

4. – Please describe the approach to data management (i.e. the management of the data on major pollutant releases and transfers) in your country.

## V. PRESENTING ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

5. – Please provide a short explanation of how environmental data are provided to the public in your country. Please briefly describe relevant methods and formats.

National Statistic Service periodically print for public and civil officials using.

## **VI. NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS**

6. – Please list relevant major national and international programs to support access to data and its dissemination in your country.

Environmental projects with support of UNDP, OSCE , GEF and others

**Please send your response to the secretariat of the Protocol on PRTRs:**

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Many thanks for your contribution!

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## REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

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## I. INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE

1. - Please describe the current status of the institutional structure in your country, which supports access to environmental information and is engaged in its dissemination.

In accordance with the Aarhus Convention in 2007 amendments were introduced to the Law "On Environmental Protection" regarding access to environmental information: the concept of "environmental information" was defined, composition, sources and types of environmental information were specified, the forms of its presentation and dissemination, requirements for the content of the request for environmental information, terms and conditions for restrictions on access to environmental information were set, the procedure for providing environmental information to government bodies and other state organizations, citizens and legal persons was stipulated, as well as the procedure for the provision of specialized environmental information, the procedure for the dissemination of general environmental information etc. On July 1, 2008 Resolution № 734 of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus as of 25.05.2008 "On approval of provisions for the creation and maintenance of the State Fund of information on the environment and impact on it; the composition of the general environmental information subject to mandatory distribution; the holders of such information obliged to distribute it, and the frequency of its distribution" came into force which approved the procedure for the creation and maintenance of the given state fund of information, determine the composition and frequency of dissemination of relevant environmental information.

In 2009 Act №455-3 as of 10.11.2008 "On Information, Informatization and Information protection" came into force, which established the order of distribution and (or) provision of information, rights and responsibilities of actors of information relations, responsibility for violation of legislation on information, informatization and information protection.

Resolution of the Ministry of Natural Resources № 22 as of 29.05.2003 approved the List of Data Relating to Environmental Information.

In 2007 the Law "On Making Amendments and Addenda to the Law of the Republic of Belarus "On Environmental Protection" Regarding Environmental Information and Remedying Environmental Damage" was adopted.

To provide the public with environmental information, as well as to respond to reports from the sites of environmental law violations in all regions and in Minsk, "hotlines" were put into operation; Public Reception Desk of the Ministry of Natural Resources started its work since 2002. In December 2005 Aarhus Centre of the Republic of Belarus started its work within the Public Reception Desk.

Informational materials are published regularly, including newsletter "State of the Environment of Belarus", an inter-agency newsletter "Natural Resources", the annual reviews of the results of the Program of the National Environmental Monitoring System of the Republic of Belarus, etc.

According to Article 68 of the Law "On Environmental Protection" in order to obtain and present complete, accurate and timely information on the state of the environment and the impact on it the National Environmental Monitoring System of the Republic of Belarus (hereinafter - NEMS) was created. NEMS, the system of social and health monitoring and the system of monitoring and forecasting of natural and technogenic emergency cases exchange information compulsory and free of charge (Joint Resolution of the Ministry of Natural Resources, the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Emergency Situations № 41/30/45 as of 12.09.2005).

The composition of the information in the field of protection of population and territories from emergency situations is defined in the Article 8 of the Law "On Protection of Population and Territories from Natural and Man-made Emergency Situations." The information in the field of protection of population and territories from emergency situations is transparent and open, unless stipulated by law.

Openness and transparency of information in the field of industrial safety, as well as information on the activities of the republican body of state administration in the field of industrial safety is declared in Article 24 of the Law "On Industrial Safety of Hazardous Facilities."

## **II. LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR DATA COLLECTION AND DISSEMINATION**

**2.** – Please describe the current state of legal framework for data collection and dissemination, public participation and access to information and justice in your country.

Constitutional framework for public participation in decision-making is based on the provisions on freedom of assembly, rallies, marches, demonstrations, picketing, which do not violate the rule of law and the rights of other citizens; the right to freedom of association, right to participate in public affairs, the right to address personal or collective appeals to public authorities (Articles 35-37, 40).

Environmental legislation provides additional legal ways to ensure the participation of citizens in environmental decision-making, including the right of citizens, public associations and bodies of territorial public self-government to participate in the consideration of matters affecting their interests related to the removal and provision of land (Article 22 of the Land Code), the use and protection of water (Article 11 of the Water Code), in addressing issues related to the specially protected areas (Article 16 of the Law "On Specially Protected Natural Areas"); to formulate, discuss projects, programs and solutions for improvement of the air quality (Article 7 of the Law "On Air Protection"); in the implementation of social control in the field of environmental protection (Article 95 of the Law "On Environmental Protection"), and in particular, for provision of radiation safety (Article 22 of the Act "On Radiation Safety of Population"); for water use and protection (Article 11 of the Water Code); introduce proposals for public environmental expertise and participation in it (Article 11 of the Law "On State Environmental Expertise"), etc. The procedure of public hearings during the environmental impact assessment (EIA) of the planned economic and other activities was regulated (Decree of the Ministry of Natural Resources № 30 as of 17.06.2005).

Currently these procedures are regulated by the Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus № 755 as of 19.05.2010 "On some measures for the implementation of the Law "On State Environmental Expertise", which approved the Regulation of the procedure of the state environmental expertise and the Regulation on the procedure of environmental impact assessment in



which the procedure for conducting public discussion within the EIA was adopted; the Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus № 1592 as of 29.10.2010 "On approval of Regulations on the organization and conduct of public environmental expertise"; resolution of the Council of Ministers № 689 of June 1, 2011 "On introducing addenda and amendments to the Decree of the Council of Ministers № 755 of May 19, 2010 and repealing the Resolution of the Council of Ministers № 571 of May 4, 2009". In 2011 amendments were introduced to the Law "On the Architecture, Urban Planning and Construction Activities" in the part of public discussion of the planned activity.

According to Article 74-4 of the Law of 21.12.2007 refusal to provide environmental information may be appealed to a higher state agency or another government agency (superior officer), and (or) to the court.

In accordance with the Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus № 1222 of 15.09.2006 State Scientific Institution "Institute of Genetics and Cytology of the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus" serves as the National Biosafety Coordination Centre. The same Resolution approved the Regulation on the procedure for providing information from the data bank of genetically engineered organisms. In accordance with the above mentioned Regulation information from the data bank is provided in the form of electronic documents via the Internet using standard protocols for data transfer. Information is provided without any restrictions on access and free of charge: to the republican bodies of state administration, local executive and administrative bodies, legal entities and citizens of the Republic of Belarus; biosafety focal points of other countries, international organizations, foreign legal entities and foreign citizens.

### **III. POLLUTANTS AND RELEASES**

3. – Please provide a list of major pollutants and list of types of releases and off-site transfers in your country. Please specify the names of electronic databases that store this information.

Currently the National Register of Pollutant Release and Transfer is under construction. Its structure and methods of filling are planned to be designed in 2013.

### **IV. DATA MANAGEMENT**

4. – Please describe the approach to data management (e.g. management of pollutant release and transfer data) in your country.

Currently this activity is not carried out in the country.

### **V. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA PROVISION**

5. – Please provide a brief description of how the environmental data is provided to the population in your country. Please briefly describe the appropriate methods and formats of the data presentation.

Provision of environmental data is carried out in accordance with national legislation and the procedures described in paragraphs 1 and 2.

### **VI. NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMMES**

6. – Please list the relevant major national and international programmes to support access to information and its dissemination in your country.

The project of the European Union and United Nations Development Programme "Promotion of a comprehensive structure of international cooperation in the sphere of environmental protection in the Republic of Belarus."

Project "Enhancing Capacity Building for the Development of the National Registers of Pollutant Release and Transfer in Two Countries in Transition: Republic of Belarus and Republic of Tajikistan under the Aarhus Convention on Access to the Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environment Matters" (UNEP SAICM), 2011-2013.

Please send your responses to the PRTR Protocol Secretariat

[alina.novikova@unece.org](mailto:alina.novikova@unece.org)

Many thanks for your contribution!

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## GEORGIA

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## I. INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE

### 1. - Please describe the current status of the institutional structure in your country to support access to environmental information and its dissemination.

#### The Ministry of Environment Protection of Georgia

The Ministry of Environment Protection of Georgia is a governmental institution of the executive power of Georgia which ensures state governance in the fields of environmental protection and environmental security of the population.

The competences of the Ministry include guidance over state recording, reporting and assessment of the qualitative and quantitative indices of the state of the environment.

One of the structural subdivisions of the Ministry of Environment Protection of Georgia is Service of Public Relations.

The functions of Service of Public Relations within its competence are as follows: to be focal point in relation with public and media; to implement transparency and accessibility of environmental information; to support public environmental education and raise environmental awareness; to implement public participation in the process of making environmental decisions and to strengthen public support in the field of environment protection; to inform public about activities of the ministry; to publish official reports, announcements and information; to organize press conferences, briefings, meetings with journalists, press releases and reviews; to implement the issues and goals of environmental education strategy worked out by UN European economic commission under sustainable development area.

Web-site of the Ministry: [www.moe.gov.ge](http://www.moe.gov.ge)

#### The National Environmental Agency

The National Environmental Agency is the Legal Entity of Public law under the Ministry of Environment Protection of Georgia established as an Agency on August 29, 2008. The Agency is an independent organization from the state governing bodies which exercises its right independently under the state control.

The Agency is mainly oriented on measurement of environment pollution. The Agency implements measurement of the quality of air and water, soil pollution and emissions into air and water. Information on environment pollution is provided in the web-site of the Agency: [www.nea.gov.ge](http://www.nea.gov.ge)

### **National Statistics Office of Georgia**

The National Statistics Office of Georgia is an independent agency – legal Entity of public law. It has been established on February 1, 2010 as a result of reorganisation of the Department of Statistics – sub-agency organization of the Ministry of Economic Development on the basis of the Law of Georgia on Official Statistics. The National Statistics Office of Georgia is responsible for collection, processing and dissemination of statistical information of various types throughout Georgia.

*The Department of Agricultural and Environmental Statistics* is one of the structural units of the National Statistics Office of Georgia. According to the regulations, its main goals are: planning, organization and implementation of overall agricultural census and various observations in the fields of agriculture and environment, ensuring operation of the food safety information system and maintenance of food balances.

The documents are placed on the Web-site of the National Statistics Office of Georgia:

[www.geostat.ge](http://www.geostat.ge)

## **II. REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR DATA COLLECTION AND DISSEMINATION**

**2. – Please describe the current status of the regulatory framework for data collection and dissemination and for public participation and access to information and justice in your country.**

**Laws and regulations regulating inventory-reporting on pollutants released into the environment:**

- Georgian Law on Environment Protection
- The Law of Georgia on Ambient Air Protection
- Guidelines on self-monitoring and reporting on pollutant emissions from point pollution sources
- The Law of Georgia on Water
- Regulations on Completion and Submission of State Accounting Forms of Water Use
- The Law of Georgia on Official Statistics
- The Law on Licenses and Permits
- The Law on Environmental Impact Permit.

## **III. SUBSTANCES AND RELEASES**

**3. – Please provide a list of the major substances and types of releases and offsite transfers in your country. Please provide the names of the electronic databases that store these data.**

Table 1. List of substances that will be subject of reporting in case of their discharge into water (Stationary sources)

code	Substance	code	Substance	code	Substance	code	Substance
01	Aluminum	15	Cadmium	29	Nitrites	43	Tetraethyllead
02	Total nitrogen	16	Cobalt	30	Tin	44	Tannin
03	Ammonia nitrogen	17	Xanthate	31	Organic sulphur compounds	45	Aromatic hydrocarbon
04	Aniline	18	Caprolactam	32	Pesticides	46	Phenol
05	Acetone	19	Carbamide	33	Thiocyanate	47	Fluorine
06	Boron	20	Magnesium	34	Mercury	48	Phlotoreagents
07	Benzene	21	Manganese	35	Lead	49	Formaldehyde
08	Vanadium	22	Copper	36	Surface active synthetic substances	50	Total phosphorus
09	Bismuth	23	Methanol	37	Silver	51	Furfural
10	Diamide	24	Molybdenum	38	Hydrogen sulfide	52	Chlorides
11	Hydroquinone	25	Arsenic	39	Carbon bisulphide	53	Chromium
12	Dichloroethane	26	Monoethanolamine	40	Sulphates	54	Cyanide
13	Iron	27	Nickel	41	Antimony (Stibium)	55	Zinc
14	Fats, Oils	28	Nitrates	42	Turpentine	56	Ethylene glycol

**Electronic Database about water pollution is provided by the Division of Water Resources Management of the Ministry of Environment Protection**

#### **Atmospheric Air:**

Table 2. List of substances that will be subject of reporting in case of their release into air (Stationary and mobile sources)

#	Substance
1	Dust
3	Sulfur dioxide
4	Nitrogen oxides
5	Carbon (mono) oxide
6	VOCs
8	Carbon dioxide

**Electronic Database about air pollution is provided by the Division of Ambient Air Protection of the Ministry of Environment Protection**

## IV. DATA MANAGEMENT

### 4. – Please describe the approach to data management (i.e. the management of the data on major pollutant releases and transfers) in your country.

According to Georgian legislation, enterprises producing emissions of harmful pollutants to air and/or water shall submit annual reports to the Ministry of Environment Protection. These reports contain on substance specific quantitative information on actual emissions to air/water within the accounting period. State inventory of emissions of harmful pollutants to air/water is carried out via specific forms developed for registering discharge or emission of pollutants to water and air.

These forms are compiled annually by facilities and submitted for approval to the Ministry each accounting year (by January 31).

Pollutant emissions by transport to air are quantified on the basis of data received from the Statistics Department of the Ministry of Economic Development of Georgia, using the annual amount of fuel consumed (petrol and diesel) in the country and coefficient for specific emission.

## V. PRESENTING ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

### 5. – Please provide a short explanation of how environmental data are provided to the public in your country. Please briefly describe relevant methods and formats.

Accessibility of environmental information in Georgia is provided by law.

Below is given the list of environmental periodicals accessible for the public:

- **National Report:** the National Report on the State of the Environment is to be prepared by the Ministry of Environment Protection once in three years.
- **Information Bulletin:** *Brief Review on Environmental Pollution in Georgia* – prepared by the Department of Environmental Pollution Monitoring on a monthly basis
- **Account:** *State inventory of emissions to ambient air from point sources* – prepared by the Division of Air Protection of the Department of Integrated Environmental Management at the Ministry of Environment Protection on a yearly basis.
- **Account:** *Basic indicators of water use in Georgia* – Prepared by the Division of Water Resources Management of the Department of Integrated Environmental Management at the Ministry of Environment Protection annually.
- **Account:** *Annual Accounts* – prepared by the Ministry of Environment Protection on a yearly basis.
- **Georgia's Statistical Yearbook; Quarterly Bulletins; Statistical Digest** (on environment protection and natural resources) – prepared periodically by the Department of Statistics of Georgia.

### The Aarhus Centre Georgia

The activity of the Aarhus Center Georgia is remarkable in terms of providing public environmental information.

The aim of the Aarhus Centre is to facilitate implementation of the Aarhus Convention at the local level and thus promote access to environmental information, public participation in environmental decision making and access to justice. In particular Aarhus Centre Provides:

- National Reports on the State of the Environment
- Brief monthly overviews of the environmental pollution in Georgia
- Reports of the observer of the EIA process
- Information on planned public hearings and EIA reports
- Environmental impact permits issued by the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources and conclusions of ecological expertise
- Draft environmental and relevant laws
- Guidebook on national procedures for obtaining information, permitting and licensing, addressing the court and other relevant issues.
- Bilateral and multilateral international agreements
- Reports of the international conventions/protocols ratified by Georgia
- Data bases of environmental organisations and local consulting companies

The information placed on the web-site of the Centre (<http://www.aarhus.ge> ) is being updated on a regular basis.

## **VI. NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS**

### **6. – Please list relevant major national and international programs to support access to data and its dissemination in your country.**

Aarhus Centre Georgia was established in 2005 as a joint initiative of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) Mission to Georgia and the Ministry of Environment Protection and Natural Resources of Georgia. Since 1 June 2009, the Centre has been functioning within the framework of an "Environment and Security Initiative "(ENVSEC) project that is administered by the OSCE.

**Please send your response to the secretariat of the Protocol on PRTRs:**

**[alina.novikova@unece.org](mailto:alina.novikova@unece.org)**

Many thanks for your contribution!

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**REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN**

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**I. INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE**

1. - Please describe the current status of the institutional structure in your country, which supports access to environmental information and is engaged in its dissemination.

Republican State Enterprise "Information and Analytical Center for Environmental Protection of the Republic of Kazakhstan" under the Ministry of Environmental Protection of RK.

**II. LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR DATA COLLECTION AND DISSEMINATION**

2. – Please describe the current state of legal framework for data collection and dissemination, public participation and access to information and justice in your country.

Law on ratification of the Aarhus Convention

Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan No.107 as of November 27, 2000 On Administrative Procedures: provides answers to written requests from citizens in 30 days. It is also possible to ask the Minister of Environmental Protection of RK at the website of MEP and receive a reply to the email address. It is also possible to call, send a request in writing or via e-mail to the RSE IAC EP.

Environmental Code of RK: Individuals have the right 1) to appeal to state bodies with letters, complaints, statements and proposals on environmental issues and to demand their consideration, and 2) to receive from state bodies and organizations recent complete and reliable environmental information.

**III. POLLUTANTS AND RELEASES**

- 3.– Please provide a list of major pollutants and list of types of releases and off-site transfers in your



country. Please specify the names of electronic databases that store this information.

Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan No. 557 of June 30, 2007 Pollutants released to the air “On approving the list of pollutants and types of waste for which emissions standards are established”:

1. Sulfur dioxide and other sulfur compounds.
2. Nitrogen oxides and other nitrogen compounds.
3. Carbon monoxide.
4. VOCs.
5. Metals and their compounds.
6. Arsenic and its compounds.
7. Cyanides.
8. Chlorine and its compounds.
9. Fluorine and its compounds.
10. Saturated hydrocarbons.
11. Mercaptans.
12. Hydrogen sulfide.
13. Black carbon (soot).
14. Dust, including asbestos (suspended particulates and fibers).
15. Polychlorinated dibenzodioxins and polychlorinated dibenzofurans.

16. Other pollutants and compounds of 1 and 2 hazard classes, for which sanitary and hygienic standards of the Republic of Kazakhstan of maximum permissible concentrations (hereinafter - MPC) and tentative safe exposure levels (hereinafter - TSEL) in the atmospheric air of populated areas are set.

Pollutants released to water

1. Organic halogen compounds and substances which can form these compounds in aqueous media.
2. Organic compounds of phosphorus.
3. Organic tin compounds.
4. Metals and their compounds.
5. Hydrocarbons and their compounds.
6. Cyanides.
7. Arsenic and its compounds.
8. Pesticides (insecticides) for which MPC and TSEL are set.
9. Suspended matters and suspensions.
10. Substances which contribute to eutrophication (nitrates and phosphates).
11. Substances which have an adverse effect on the oxygen balance.

12. Other pollutants and compounds of 1 and 2 hazard classes, for which sanitary and hygienic standards of the Republic of Kazakhstan of MPC and TSEL are set for cultural and community,

drinking water and fishery water bodies.

2. The list of waste types for which standards of waste disposal are established

1. Municipal waste.
2. Industrial waste.
3. Radioactive waste.

According to the Environmental Code the calculation of emission standards is based on compliance with environmental quality standards.

#### **IV. DATA MANAGEMENT**

4.– Please describe the approach to data management (e.g. management of pollutant release and transfer data) in your country.

The legislation establishes the following databases:

State Registry of Sites of Environmental Contamination;

State Inventory of Waste Production and Consumption;

National Inventory of Disposal Sites of Hazardous Substances, Radioactive Waste and Waste Water Disposal into the Earth;

State Registry of Users of Natural Resources and Sources of Environmental Pollution.

#### **V. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA PROVISION**

5.– Please provide a brief description of how the environmental data is provided to the population in your country. Please briefly describe the appropriate methods and formats of the data presentation.

Upon written request, upon email request (please, see paragraph 2 for detailed description).

#### **VI. NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS**

6.– Please list the relevant major national and international programmes to support access to information and its dissemination in your country.

*Programme 001* "Services to preserve restore and improve the quality of the environment, facilitate the transition of the Republic of Kazakhstan to sustainable development"

*Specificity 149* "Other services and works"

*Event:* Creation of the State Fund for Environmental Information and the establishment of the Aarhus Centre.

Please send your responses to the PRTR Protocol Secretariat

[alina.novikova@unece.org](mailto:alina.novikova@unece.org)

Many thanks for your contribution!

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## REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN

### CONTACT INFORMATION

Please provide name and contact data of the person, who filled in the questionnaire:

First Name: Kodir

Last Name: (Mr) Boturov

Position: Manager of the regional PRTR project

Name of the Organization: Institute of Water problems, Hydroenergetics and Ecology of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Tajikistan

Address: 734002, Dushanbe, Parvin str. 12

Phone: + 99237 2242857; +992 (918) 53 33 77

Fax: (+ 992 44) 625 52 52

E-mail: [boturov.kodir@mail.ru](mailto:boturov.kodir@mail.ru), [kukaniev@mail.ru](mailto:kukaniev@mail.ru)

Website: under construction

## I. INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE

- 1.- Please describe the current status of the institutional structure in your country, which supports access to environmental information and is engaged in its dissemination.

### Ministries of the Republic of Tajikistan

[Ministry of Economic Development and Trade](#)

[Ministry of Finance](#)

[Ministry of Justice](#)

[Ministry of Melioration and Water Resources](#)

[Ministry of Agriculture](#)

[Ministry of Health](#)

[Ministry of Education](#)

[Ministry of Labour and Social Protection](#)

[Ministry of Energy and Industry](#)

[Ministry of Transport and Communications](#)

### Committees and Offices of the Republic of Tajikistan

[State Statistics Committee](#)

[Committee on the Environmental Protection of the Government under the Republic of Tajikistan](#)

[The Committee on Emergency Situations and Civil Defense under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan](#)

[Tax Committee of the Republic of Tajikistan](#)

[Agency for Land Management, Geodesy and Cartography under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan](#)

[General Office of Geology under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan](#)

[General Office for State Supervision of Safety in Industry and Mining under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan](#)

[Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Tajikistan](#)

[Tajik Academy of Agricultural Sciences](#)

### **Agencies, State Offices**

[Agency for Nuclear and Radiation Safety under the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Tajikistan](#)

[State Office for Hydrometeorology under the Committee for Environmental Protection of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan](#)

### **National Committees for Environmental Protection and SD**

[National Commission on Sustainable Development](#)

[Commission on Chemical Safety](#)

[National Interagency Coordination Commission for Environmental Statistics](#)

### **NGOs in the field of environmental protection in Tajikistan**

## **II. LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR DATA COLLECTION AND DISSEMINATION**

- 2.– Please describe the current state of legal framework for data collection and dissemination, public participation and access to information and justice in your country.

### **Environmental Protection Legislation**

[RT Law "On Environmental Protection"](#)

[RT Law "On Ecological Expertise"](#)

[RT Law "On Air Protection"](#)

[RT Law "On Production and Consumption of Waste"](#)

[RT Law "On Radiation Safety"](#)

[RT Law "On Biosafety"](#)

[RT Law "On Specially Protected Natural Areas"](#)

[RT Law "On Protection and Use of Flora"](#)

[RT Law "On Fauna"](#)

[RT Law "On the Prohibition of Unauthorized Collection and Sale of Mumiyo and Mumiyo- Containing Raw Materials"](#)

[RT Law "On the Hydro-Meteorological Activities"](#)

### **Health, social protection and emergency legislation**

[RT Law "On Protection of Public Health"](#)

[RT Law "On Sanitary and Epidemiological Safety"](#)

[RT Law "On the Quality and Safety of Food"](#)

[RT Law "On Health Insurance in the Republic of Tajikistan"](#)

[RT Law "On Medicines and Pharmaceutical Activity"](#)

[RT Law "On Social Services"](#)

[RT Law "On the Public Initiative Organizations"](#)

[RT Law "On Public Associations"](#)

[RT Law "On Protection of Population and Territories from Emergency Situations of Natural and Man-Made Character"](#)

[RT Law "On Legal Status of Emergency State"](#)

[RT Law "On Industrial Safety of Hazardous Facilities"](#)

[RT Law "On Environmental Monitoring"](#)

[RT Law "On Environmental Information"](#)

[RT Law "On Food Security"](#)

### **III. POLLUTANTS AND RELEASES**

3.– Please provide a list of major pollutants and list of types of releases and off-site transfers in your country. Please specify the names of electronic databases that store this information.

#### **POLLUTANTS:**

Burning of waste;

Production of ferrous and nonferrous metals;

Production of electricity and thermal energy;

Production based on mineral raw materials;

Transport;

Uncontrolled combustion processes;

Production and use of chemicals and consumer products;

Agriculture;

Disposal of waste, etc.

#### **RELEASES:**

Organochlorine pesticides (aldrin, dieldrin, endrin, mirex, chlordane, heptachlor, hexachlorobenzene (HCB), dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane (DDT), toxaphene

Industrial POPs: Polychlorinated Biphenyls, Polychlorinated dibenzo-n-dioxins, polychlorinated dibenzofurans.

Mercury, nitrogen oxide, carbon monoxide, benzoperin, hydrocarbons, aldehydes, asbestos, cyanides, etc.

### **IV. DATA MANAGEMENT**

4.– Please describe the approach to data management (e.g. management of pollutant release and transfer data) in your country.

EP and PRTR data management is entrusted to the Committee for the Environmental Protection under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan. Relevant ministries, departments, committees, research organizations and other sectors report the necessary information to the Committee.

The Committee examines and summarizes incoming information and sends it to the State Statistics Committee under the Executive Office of the Republic of Tajikistan and the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan for further decision making.

Committee provides information in the field of EP and PRTR to community organizations, private sector and the media.

## **V. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA PROVISION**

5.– Please provide a brief description of how the environmental data is provided to the population in your country. Please briefly describe the appropriate methods and formats of the data presentation.

The data in the field of environmental protection and the PRTR is provided to the public via:

- 1) Quarterly bulletin on the state of the environment (published by the Committee for the Environmental Protection "Navruzgoh");
- 2) The national reports;
- 3) The media and the Internet.

## **VI. NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS**

6.– Please list the relevant major national and international programmes to support access to information and its dissemination in your country.

[Concept of Transition of the Republic of Tajikistan to sustainable development from 1 October 2007, № 500](#)

[Concept of environmental protection in the Republic of Tajikistan of December 31, 2008, № 645](#)

[Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan on public health care until 2010 of November 5, 2002, № 436](#)

[Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan in the field of science and technology for 2007-2015 of 1 August 2006, № 362](#)

[Poverty Reduction Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2007-2009 of April 3, 2007, № 167](#)

[National Development Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan for the period until 2015 of June 28, 2007, № 704](#)

[The State Programme of Environmental Education of RT up to 2000 and until 2010 of February 23, 1996, № 93](#)

[National Plan of Action for Environmental Protection of the Republic of Tajikistan of May 3, 2006, № 191](#)

[National Action Plan on Environmental Protection and Health Protection of the Republic of Tajikistan of February 12, 1997, № 96](#)

[National Action Plan of RT for Environmental Hygiene of May 10, 2000, № 217](#)

[Economic Development Program of the Republic of Tajikistan for the period up to 2015 of March 1, 2004, № 86](#)

[Program to improve the provision of the clean drinking water to the population of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2008-2020 of December 2, 2006 № 514](#)

[State ecological program of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2009-2019 of February 27, 2009, № 123](#)

National Action Plan on implementation of the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, 2002

National Action Plan on biodiversity conservation in RT, 1998

National Action Plan on POPs, 2007

Resolution of the Government of Tajikistan "On Education in the field of Chemical Safety in the RT of March 3, 2003, № 92

Government Decree of RT "On approving the order of licensing of hazardous waste treatment" of June 6, 2006, № 252

Resolution of the Government of Tajikistan "On approving the list of potent substances and a list of toxic substances of December 29, 2003, № 576

The program of specific actions to improve the environmental situation and solve the socio-economic problems in the Aral Sea Basin (ASBP-3)

International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea (IFAS)

Enhancing Capacity Building for the Development of the National Registers of Pollutant Release and Transfer in Two Countries in Transition: Republic of Belarus and Republic of Tajikistan under the Aarhus Convention on Access to the Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environment Matters (UNEP SAICM), 2011-2013

Programme "Support of Aarhus Centres in the Republic of Tajikistan" (OSCE Office in Tajikistan)

**Compiled by: K. Boturov and M.Kukaniev, 23.10.2011**

Please send your responses to the PRTR Protocol Secretariat

[alina.novikova@unece.org](mailto:alina.novikova@unece.org)

Many thanks for your contribution!

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## REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

### CONTACT INFORMATION

Please provide name and contact data of the person, who filled in the questionnaire:

First Name: NAILA

Last Name: RUSTAMOVA

Position: Senior Specialist

Name of the Organization: the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan for Nature Protection

Address: 100159, Republic of Uzbekistan, Tashkent, Mustakillik sq. 5, State Committee for Nature Protection

Phone: +998(71)2394823, 2391171

Fax: +998(71)2391494, 2391588

E-mail: atmosphere@uznature.uz      info@uznature.uz

Website: <http://www.uznature.uz>

## I. INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE

1. - Please describe the current status of the institutional structure in your country, which supports access to environmental information and is engaged in its dissemination.

State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan for Nature Protection is the coordinating body exercising state control and multisectoral management in the field of nature conservation, use and reproduction of natural resources. Every four years "National report on the state of the environment and natural resources in Uzbekistan" is prepared, published and distributed. Materials of the Ministry of Economy, State Committee of Uzbekistan on Statistics, the Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources, State Committee of Uzbekistan on Land Resources, Geodesy, Cartography and State Registry, the Hydrometeorology Center under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Geology and Mineral Resources, as well as other ministries, agencies and organizations are used to prepare this publication. The Report is listed on the web site of the State Environmental Committee.

## II. LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR DATA COLLECTION AND DISSEMINATION

2. – Please describe the current state of legal framework for data collection and dissemination, public participation and access to information and justice in your country.

List of legal documents is available in the form of two summary documents: "Index of legislative acts in force in the field of environmental protection and natural resources", "Index of regulatory and methodological instruments operating in the field of environmental protection and natural resources" which include documents, regulating environmental protection and natural resources activities used in the system of the State Committee for Nature Protection of Uzbekistan and in the activities of ministries, agencies, corporations, joint stock companies, organizations and enterprises.



### III. POLLUTANTS AND RELEASES

4. – Please provide a list of major pollutants and list of types of releases and off-site transfers in your country. Please specify the names of electronic databases that store this information.

All businesses, organizations and agencies having impact on the environment (emissions, discharges, waste) report to the statistical authorities on the number of main pollutants (for air over 150 items) upon agreement with the regional committees for the Nature Protection.

### IV. DATA MANAGEMENT

5. – Please describe the approach to data management (e.g. management of pollutant release and transfer data) in your country.

Data collection and analysis of environmental indicators is based on the State Environmental Monitoring. (State Committee for Nature Protection - monitoring of pollution sources and monitoring of terrestrial ecosystems; Uzbekistan Hydrometeorology - monitoring of atmospheric pollution, surface water, soil and background monitoring; Ministry of Agriculture and Water Services - monitoring of the quality (salinity) of drainage water in main sewers; State Committee for the Land and Geodesy Cadaster – monitoring of land pollution; State Committee for Geology - monitoring of groundwater contamination, areas of the formation of deposits of underground water, dangerous geological processes (DGP), Ministry of Health - sanitary-epidemiological monitoring of environment. Monitoring data is taken into account when developing the environmental policy of the industry.

### V. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA PROVISION

6. – Please provide a brief description of how the environmental data is provided to the population in your country. Please briefly describe the appropriate methods and formats of the data presentation.

The source of information for decision making is the materials of the state statistical reports, observations, researches, the results of environmental monitoring. Every four years "National report on environment and natural resources in Uzbekistan and every two years "Monitoring and Assessment of the Environment" are published; "Ecological Bulletin" – the information analytical and scientific journal of the State Committee of Uzbekistan is published on the state Uzbek and Russian languages ([www.econews.uz](http://www.econews.uz)).

### MAIN ENVIRONMENTAL WEBSITES

No.	Address	Belongs to
<b>UZBEKISTAN</b>		
1.	<a href="http://uznature.uz">http://uznature.uz</a>	State Committee for Nature Protection
2.	<a href="http://www.econews.uz">http://www.econews.uz</a>	Ecological portal of Uzbekistan, EIK "Chinor" State Committee for Nature Protection
3.	<a href="http://eco.uz">http://eco.uz</a>	Ecological Movement of Uzbekistan

4.	<a href="http://sgp.uz">http://sgp.uz</a>	SGP GEF in Uzbekistan
5.	<a href="http://ozon.uz">http://ozon.uz</a>	Ozone Office in Uzbekistan
6.	<a href="http://waste.uz">waste.uz</a>	Information and reference resource "Waste Management" EIK "Chinor" State Committee for Nature Protection
7.	<a href="http://www.cawater-info.net">http://www.cawater-info.net</a>	SIC ICWC
8.	<a href="http://ecosan.uz">http://ecosan.uz</a>	International Organization of Ecology and Health «ECOSAN»
9.	<a href="http://sreda.uz">http://sreda.uz</a>	N.Shulepina, Prize-winner of the Internet Festival 2011
10.	Ecoport.Uz	Youth website about ecology
11.	<a href="http://www.ekomaktab.uz">http://www.ekomaktab.uz</a>	Ecomaktab
12.	<a href="http://www.meteo.uz">http://www.meteo.uz</a>	Centre of Hydrometeorological Service (Uzhydromet)
13.	<a href="http://www.undp.uz">http://www.undp.uz</a>	UNDP in Uzbekistan
14.	<a href="http://www.mineconomy.uz/cdm">http://www.mineconomy.uz/cdm</a>	UNDP project "Capacity Building for Clean Development Mechanisms (CDM) in Uzbekistan"
15.	<a href="http://www.forestry.uz">http://www.forestry.uz</a>	UNDP, GEF and General Office of Forestry of the Republic of Uzbekistan project "Achieving ecosystem stability on degraded land in Karakalpakstan and the Kyzyl-Kum Desert"
16.	<a href="http://www.climate.uz/ru/section">http://www.climate.uz/ru/section</a>	Education, training and public awareness on climate change (Climate School Uzhydromet)
17.	<a href="http://www.ivp.uzsci.net/">http://www.ivp.uzsci.net/</a>	Institute of water problems of Uzbekistan Academy of Sciences
18.	<a href="http://www.zoology.fan.uz/">http://www.zoology.fan.uz/</a>	Institute of Zoology of Uzbekistan Academy of Sciences
19.	<a href="http://www.ecoport.uz">http://www.ecoport.uz</a>	Youth Environmental Network of Uzbekistan
20.	<a href="http://uzbekistan.unic.org">http://uzbekistan.unic.org</a>	UN information office in Uzbekistan (UNDP)

## VI. NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS

**6.** – Please list the relevant major national and international programmes to support access to information and its dissemination in your country.

Every five years the country adopts "Programme of action for the protection of the environment of the Republic of Uzbekistan" which includes a block of environmental education and enlightenment activities. In all international environmental programs carried out in Uzbekistan, there is a block to raise awareness and spread it in the form of brochures, posters, games, souvenirs, etc. Currently the project "Development of an integrated national program for the management of chemical substances and SAICM implementation in the Republic of Uzbekistan" is carried out with the financial support from the UNITAR which also includes a block on public access to information.

**Please send your responses to the PRTR Protocol Secretariat**

**[alina.novikova@unece.org](mailto:alina.novikova@unece.org)**

Many thanks for your contribution!

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## **UKRAINE**

### **CONTACT INFORMATION**

Please provide name and contact data of the person, who filled in the questionnaire:

First Name: Sergey

Last Name: (Mr) Syrovatka

Position: Adviser to the Minister of Environment and Natural Resources of Ukraine, National Coordinator for the implementation of the Aarhus Convention, national coordinator for the implementation of the PRTR Protocol to the Aarhus Convention

Name of the Organization: Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources

Address: Ukraine, Kiev, 35 Uritsky str.

Phone: 38(044)2063104

Fax: .....

E-mail: syrovatka@menr.gov.ua

Website: menr.gov.ua

## **I. INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE**

**1.** - Please describe the current status of the institutional structure in your country, which supports access to environmental information and is engaged in its dissemination.

Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources implements the state environmental policy including access to environmental information in accordance with Presidential Decree No. 452/2011.

The text of the Decree can be found at <http://www.president.gov.ua/documents/13433.html>

## **II. LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR DATA COLLECTION AND DISSEMINATION**

**2.** – Please describe the current state of legal framework for data collection and dissemination, public participation and access to information and justice in your country.

At present the main document that regulates the collection and dissemination of information, public participation and access to information is the Law of Ukraine "On Access to Public Information." The text of the Law can be found at <http://zakon1.rada.gov.ua/cgi-bin/laws/main.cgi?nreg=2939-17> . By law public authorities are obliged to provide any public information at requests within 5 working days. And if the information relates to the environment - within 48 hours.

## **III. POLLUTANTS AND RELEASES**

**3.** – Please provide a list of major pollutants and list of types of releases and off-site transfers in your country. Please specify the names of electronic databases that store this information.

Today Ukraine does not have a single database that includes a list of pollutants, the types and amounts of emissions. This information is contained in the bases maintained by several government agencies. Development of a single database is planned by the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources in 2012. After that the work on the ratification of the PRTR Protocol to the Aarhus Convention will begin.

#### **IV. DATA MANAGEMENT**

**4.** – Please describe the approach to data management (e.g. management of pollutant release and transfer data) in your country.

The data management system on releases and transfers of pollutants is in the process of redevelopment. It is being created based on the requirements of the PRTR Protocol.

#### **V. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA PROVISION**

**5.** – Please provide a brief description of how the environmental data is provided to the population in your country. Please briefly describe the appropriate methods and formats of the data presentation.

Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources ensures the functioning of the State Environmental Monitoring System. Regional data is open on the website <http://www.ecobank.org.ua/Pages/default.aspx>. Simultaneously, quarterly reports on the state of the environment are published by the State Statistics Committee. In the case of incidents affecting the environment, relevant information is disseminated by the Ministry of Emergencies. It also publishes information on the background radiation in the Chernobyl nuclear power plant area on a daily basis. According to the Law "On Access to Public Information" any information about the environment is provided at the request of a citizen or organization within 48 hours.

#### **VI. NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS**

**6.** – Please list the relevant major national and international programmes to support access to information and its dissemination in your country.

Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources coordinates the implementation of the Environmental Policy Strategy of Ukraine till 2020 approved by the Parliament in 2011.

Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources implements National Action Plan for the implementation of environmental policy until 2015 approved by the Government.

In 2012 Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources of Ukraine planned the creation of a modern system of online monitoring of emissions and pollutant transport. The data will be consolidated into a public database.

Together with the European Union a program to support implementation of the Aarhus Convention in Ukraine and the Espoo Convention for the period 2011-2012 are carried out.

**Please send your responses to the PRTR Protocol Secretariat**

[alina.novikova@unece.org](mailto:alina.novikova@unece.org)

Many thanks for your contribution!

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