



Selected results on the ground(2018-2022)

Supporting a reform process of the Environmental Code of Kazakhstan

Upon the request of Kazakhstan, the OECD actively supported a revision process of the Environmental Code of the country. The work, which was carried out together with development partners, led to the adoption of the revised Code in 2019. The OECD contribution was specifically focused on the enhanced application of the "polluter pays" principle through the environmental permit system, the use of economic instruments and more effective enforcement of regulations. The amendments aimed to ensure that polluters will take more appropriate measures to prevent negative impacts on the environment in cost-efficient ways.

Using the OECD Green Growth Indicators (GGIs) for evaluation of the national policies on green economy transition in Moldova and Ukraine

Several EECCA countries have developed national Green Growth Indicators (GGIs) based on the OECD framework. In 2021, [Moldova](#) and [Ukraine](#) updated their national sets of GGIs with support of the OECD under the EU4Environment: Green Economy programme, funded by the European Union (EU). In Moldova, for example, this was a first attempt to evaluate the implementation of the National Programme on the Promotion of Green Economy, using the GGIs, and its Action Plan 2018-20. It also provided insights for the development of several strategic policy documents – the Programme on the promotion of Green Economy and its Action Plan 2022-27 and the Environmental Strategy 2030. In Ukraine, GGIs were used to inform the evaluation of the Environmental Strategy of Ukraine until 2030.

Analytical work and a series of national policy dialogues (NPDs) that led to policy reforms on the use of economic instruments for water resource management in Kyrgyzstan

The OECD has facilitated National Policy Dialogues on Water in EECCA countries in strategic partnership with the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE). The NPDs initiated substantive studies and delivered policy packages for consideration by Governments. Analysis in Kyrgyzstan led to the passing of Resolution No. 330 on the country's Programme of Water Supply and Sanitation Development in 2020, along with an approval of a draft methodology for setting fees for surface water abstraction and for the use of surface water bodies.



Selected results on the ground (2018-2022) - continued

Co-operation with the National Bank of Georgia: Development and application of ESG disclosure principles for commercial banks

The OECD supported the National Bank of Georgia (NBG) in developing the [Environment, Social and Governance \(ESG\) Reporting and Disclosure Principles](#) with a corresponding template. Based on the reported data from commercial banks, the NBG also started publishing the annual Sustainable Finance Report, while developing a Sustainable Finance Taxonomy and the analysis of vulnerabilities to climate risks in the financial sector.

Supporting improvement of Kazakhstan's national statistical system to measure environmental expenditures

Kazakhstan and the OECD worked together to further improve the coverage, granularity, and quality of statistical information on environment-related financial flows from the national budget and the private sector. This work resulted in the adoption of multiple amendments to Kazakhstan's statistical forms for investment expenditures and costs of environmental protection.

Development of "Water Outlooks" to support improvement of water policies in Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine in line with requirements under the EU Association Agreement

The OECD collaborated with Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine to baseline the country policy framework and current performance, as well as define the long-term vision and aspirations to 2030. This work was initiated in the context of ambitious strategic plans for their water sectors and fulfilment of requirements under the EU Association Agreements.

Capacity development on environmental compliance mechanisms in the Eastern Europe and Caucasus countries

The OECD, under the EU4Environment: Green Economy programme, has organised training and seminars to support environmental inspectorates and build capacity on environmental compliance assurance. They covered a range of topics, including development of risk-based approaches to compliance assurance, compliance monitoring, carrying out inspections, or applying non-compliance response. The experts from several OECD countries, including Austria, Estonia, Germany, Poland, Sweden, Netherlands and the UK shared their experience and good practices.