On the state of air protection in the Republic of Kazakhstan in 2025

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1. Key indicators

In 2025, emissions of pollutants into the atmospheric air from stationary sources amounted to 2 280.9 thousand tons, and their level increased by 0.4% compared to the previous year.

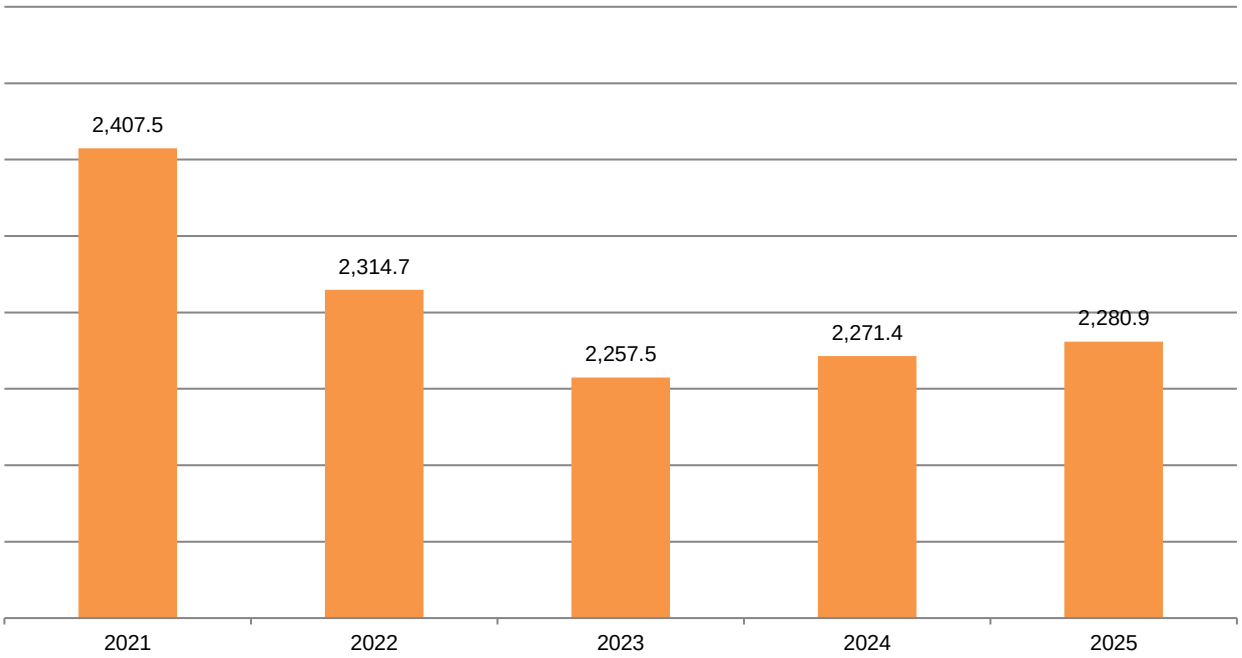
Out of the total volume of pollutants emitted into the atmospheric air, 80.7% were gaseous and liquid substances, while 19.3% were solid substances.

In 2025, 93.8% of pollutants from the total amount of pollutants emitted by all stationary sources of pollution were captured and neutralized by enterprises of the republic.

2. Dynamics of pollutant emissions

Emissions of pollutants into the atmosphere

in thousands of tons



The highest volumes of atmospheric pollutant emissions are recorded in the Pavlodar (660 thousand tonnes) and Karaganda (452.8 thousand tonnes) regions. At the same time, the Pavlodar region records an annual decrease in atmospheric pollutant emissions..

Emissions of pollutants by region

in thousands of tons

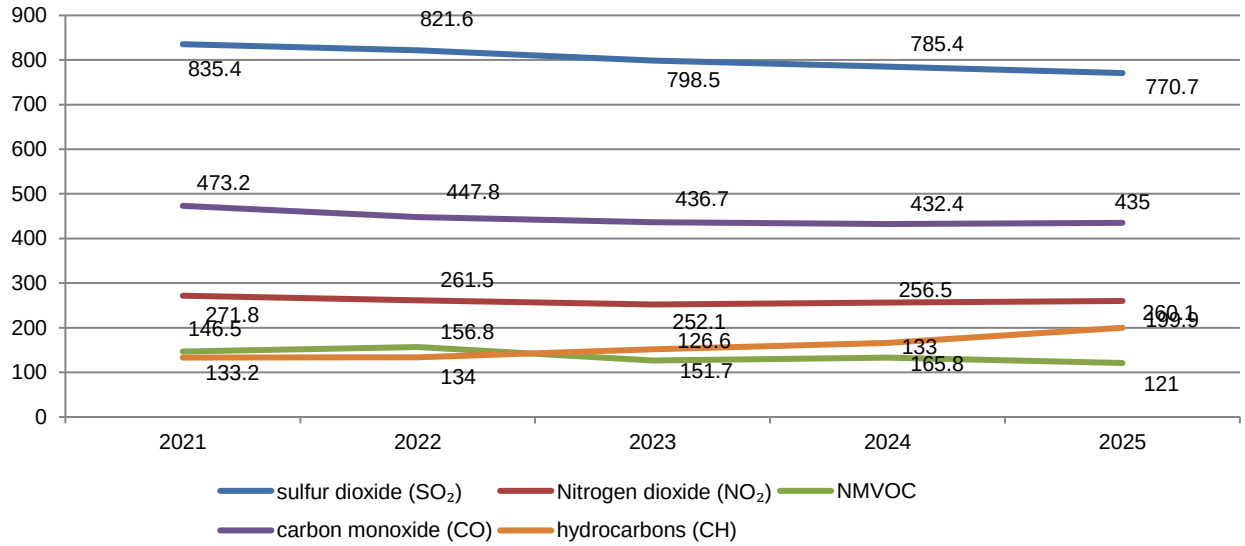
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Republic of Kazakhstan	2407,5	2314,7	2257,5	2271,4	2280,9
Abay	40,9	39,0	38,5	36,8	38
Akmola	77,3	69,5	69,8	68,4	69,9
Aktobe	137,4	136,5	112,1	126	128,4
Almaty	30,3	28,8	28,4	29,6	29,6
Atyrau	160,3	132,1	140,1	152,8	160,8
Batys Kazakhstan	26,0	25,8	34,4	31,2	70,8
Zhambyl	55,8	52,9	51,2	50,9	43,2
Zhetisu	17,7	13,1	14,8	15,4	14,6
Karagandy	488,0	469,0	455,0	445,3	452,8

Kostanay	137,9	121,4	118,3	111,6	103,6
Kyzylorda	29,2	23,4	25,3	24,9	23,3
Mangystau	75,2	78,7	86,2	105,5	91,2
Pavlodar	736,1	724,2	694,2	687,8	660
Soltustik Kazakhstan	61,2	52,7	58,9	59,5	61,8
Turkistan	29,0	25,2	26,7	26,3	26,7
Ulytau	81,7	105,1	103,1	97,7	94,4
Shygys Kazakhstan	87,2	83,3	80,9	80,9	79,7
Astana city	62,2	57,7	46,4	49,1	53,7
Almaty city	40,8	41,4	44,0	43,3	49,6
Shymkent city	33,2	34,9	29,3	28,3	28,8

3. Dynamics of emissions of the main specific pollutants

Emissions of specific pollutants into the atmosphere in the years 2021-2025

in thousands of tons



In 2025, the republic's air basin received such specific pollutants as lead and its compounds in the amount of 205.9 tons, manganese and its compounds – 62.1 tons, copper oxide – 103.1 tons, sulfuric acid – 431.1 tons, chlorine – 43.7 tons, mercury – 700 kilograms. The actual release of these substances did not exceed the volume of the established maximum permissible emissions (MPI).

Spreadsheets:

On the state of protection of atmospheric airin the Republic of Kazakhstan

4. Glossary

Emissions of pollutants into the atmosphere – the entry into the atmospheric air of pollutants (having an adverse effect on the health or activity of the population, on the environment) from stationary sources of emissions (organized and unorganized).
Stationary organized sources include mobile sources from which pollutants enter through gas and air outlet systems (chimneys, aeration lights, ventilation shafts, etc.).

5. Methodological notes

To form an indicator of emissions of pollutants into the atmosphere from stationary sources, data from the annual national statistical observation on atmospheric air protection are used.

Data on the amount of substances leaving with gases used in technological processes of production of products as raw materials or semi-finished products are not included in the total volume of emissions of pollutants into the atmo-sphere. In particular, substances formed and disposed of during the purification of gases leaving the reactors during the production of soot at carbon black plants, the purification of gases leaving the ore-thermal furnaces during the production of yellow phosphorus at phosphorus plants, the purification of gases leaving the furnaces of the "fluidized bed" in the production of sulfuric acid are not taken into account. at chemical plants. At ferrous metallurgy enterprises, carbon monoxide contained in blast furnace gas, which is used as a process fuel, is not taken into account. The substances captured by installations and systems of "double adsorption" and double contacting, which serve to produce products from waste gases of non-ferrous and ferrous metallurgy, chemistry, petrochemistry plants, are not taken into account. Only pollutants entering the atmosphere as a result of incomplete capture and gas leaks due to non-tightness of technological equipment are subject to accounting.

Additionally, a methodological explanation is available at the following link:

Methodology for the formation of environmental statistics indicators

6. Links to related publications

Statistical compilation «Environmental protection in the Republic of Kazakhstan»

7. Useful links

Statistical forms«Report on the protection of atmospheric air» (index 2-TP (air), annual)
Information and analytical system "Taldau"/Главная/Разделы statistics/Environmental statistics/Atmospheric air

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