**Acknowledgement** 

The project "Capacity building to promote synergies on the coordinated implementation of the Basel, Rotterdam

and Stockholm Conventions in Belarus, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Moldova" is part of the

Basel Convention Regional Centre (BCRC) Slovakia 2014-2015 Business Plan as an activity aimed at preparation

of a general regional information on the current status of cooperation and coordination of waste and chemicals

Conventions at national level with the aim to reach a regional approach. The project was carried out by three Cen-

tral and Eastern European countries with economies in transition (CET) under the guidance of the BCRC Slovakia

in Bratislava and recruit consultant.

The main goal of the project was to assess the current situation in cooperation and coordination among waste and

chemicals conventions at national level in three selected countries and to work out steps and necessary activities

to its strengthening.

The project is realised thanks to the funding provided by the Small Grant Programme under Basel, Rotterdam and

Stockholm Conventions Secretariat as a donor institution.

The Project Co-ordinator would like to use this opportunity to thank to the Secretariat, for providing the funds and

its support for the project.

Simultaneously, the Project Co-ordinator would like to thank to consultant Ms. Katarína Lenková (SK) and to all

appointed national experts mentioned in alphabetical order of the countries for their professional approach.

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## **Summary**

The proposed regional project "Capacity building to promote synergies on the coordinated implementation of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions in Belarus, Moldova and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia" coordinated by Basel Convention Regional Centre (BCRC) in Bratislava and kindly supported from Small Grant Programme under Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Convention Secretariat (BRS) is successfully completed.

The project covers under one common title three different approaches. It is due to a different level of implementation of the above mentioned conventions aimed at management of hazardous waste and chemicals. While Moldova and FYRoM are Parties to all three Conventions and both had actively participated in many activities focused on synergy among all three Conventions, Belarus is in a different situation. Belarus is a party to the Basel and Stockholm Conventions and has not yet ratified the Rotterdam Convention. Such different positions of individual countries led us to an individual approach to each of them and to a proposal of different project activities.

The general project goal is to assist three selected countries from the Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) with implementation of synergy decision adopted by Conference of Parties of all three Conventions. It means to assist with coordination at national level with the aim to offer project outputs as an example for others in the CEE region or other UN regions. The general project goal was common for all Parties.

On other hand, each country has its own specific role, activities and outputs in the project. It is done with different levels of already adopted decisions regarding cooperation and coordination of all three Conventions at national level. All information related to an individual country will be provided in alphabetical order of countries' names.

Belarus is concentrated on capacity building and organizing many important national meetings. The first submitted assessment has shown us many gaps. The project manager used the project time very effectively and the final document was submitted with detailed assessment and evaluation of the current situation and with the proposed strategic part of document which means implementation of Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions. Belarus has also hosted regional workshop with participation of all involved experts as an BCRC Bratislava representative, Macedonian and Moldavian experts and relevant national stakeholders. The workshop was organized in Minsk, June 30th 2014.

Experts from FYRoM concentrated their activities on assessment and preparation of the proposal for coordinated implementation of all three Conventions. The scheme outlined in the Macedonian report shows the main national players and their role. The scheme indicates where the responsible experts need to cooperate and coordinate their work and where the tasks must be performed individually. Macedonian experiences were expressed in a presentation during the meeting in Minsk which was considered very important.

Moldova as a party to all the three Conventions made a preliminary assessment and managed two national events. The specific goal for Moldova is to update the proposal for the coordinated Action plan activities.

#### **Brief description and outputs of countries' national workshops:**

Belarussian national meeting took place in June. The objective of the meeting was to present the project, to learn the experience of the authorities in the realization of the Stockholm and Basel Conventions in the Republic of Belarus, to discuss the near-term perspective for the Republic of Belarus to become a party of the Rotterdam Convention. The present situation in the realization of the conventions in the Republic of Belarus was presented

and the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals was introduced. During and/or after the presentations the following questions raised by the participants were discussed:

- necessity to establish a Chemical Agency that shall regulate internal and external circulation of chemicals;
- inadequacy of the national system of classification and labelling chemicals;
- necessity to adjust legislative regulation for chemicals in Belarus;
- possible consequences of the ratification of the Rotterdam Convention for Belarus;
- case studies on import of hazardous chemicals to Belarus;
- perspectives for the adoption of the Rotterdam Convention by Belarus;
- A flagrant necessity to invite a representative of the Rotterdam Convention to the international meeting that will be conducted on June 30th, 2014 in Minsk was clearly formulated by all participants.

At the occasion of the multistakeholder workshop in Macedonia (April 2014), an overview of the current situation and the outcome of the National project titled "Strengthening the national capacities for the coordinated implementation of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions in the Republic of Macedonia" was presented as well as the final document developed during the national Project "Assessment of the current status of implementation of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions in the Republic of Macedonia" together with the "National Action plan for synergetic and coordinated implementation of the three conventions". There were some remarks and general discussion on the existing gaps in the institutional and legal framework and some proposals on how to try to overcome these gaps made, and recommendations for further steps to develop the scheme for Synergy were presented.

Moldova has organized two national workshops. In May a workshop aimed for the baseline assessment. The project structure, partners and expected national activities to be conducted were presented. The current situation regarding the implementation of the Action Plan on the Implementation of the National Sound Management of Chemicals Program for the period 2010-2015 was outlined. Each of the four chapters of the Action Plan was separately analyzed in terms of implementation to date as well as next steps needed for proper implementation. In addition the provisions of draft Law on Chemicals and draft Law on Waste that are currently prepared by the Ministry of Environment were presented. It was noted that at the basis of the Law on Chemicals lies EU approach, which governs "authorization" chemicals versus "licensing" that does not exist in this sector. At the end of the meeting it was proposed for WG members to review the Action Plan for the period 2015-2020, so that it can serve as an effective framework for the development of sustainable management of chemicals in the country until 2020, and taking into account the provisions of international policy framework and international treaties to which Moldova is a party. At the workshop in September the following key issues in the context of the synergetic approach towards the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions were particularly discussed:

Adjusting the normative framework to international agreements requirements

- Approval of regulatory procedures for import and export of chemicals, according to the Rotterdam Convention and EU approach.
- Approval of regulatory procedures for import, export and transit of waste, according to the Basel Convention and EU approach.
- Approval of the methodologies on risk assessment related to the use of priority hazardous chemicals.
- Development and approval of the specific criteria for the storage of metallic mercury considered as waste
- Approval of regulatory procedures for detergents
- Approval of regulatory procedures for batteries and accumulators and waste batteries and accumulators
- Approval of regulatory procedures for waste oils.
- Approval of regulatory procedures for wastes of electrical and electronic equipment
- Approval of regulatory procedures for vehicles out of use.

Education, information and public awareness on sound management of chemicals, including towards reducing the risk associated with their use

Strengthening the knowledge and information:

- constant/periodical updating the web pages of CPA with information on regulation of chemicals use, including the potential risk associated with;
- awareness raising activities sharing on hazardous chemicals (POPs, HMs, asbestos, pesticides, EDCs, EPPPs and others) used in national economy and household, their adverse effects on public and worker health and environment, activities on protection of health, environment and consumers right;
- organization of workshops, round tables;
- development, publication and dissemination of guides, new instructive, informative and scientific materials;
- annual effectuation of "Chemical safety week"

Priority chemicals substances were: Asbestos, Mercury, Lead, Cadmium, New POPS.

#### Brief description and assessment of countries' reports and main project outputs:

Belarussian project manager worked out a detailed description and assessment of the current situation in the implementation of the already mentioned three Conventions. The document is mainly focused on the evaluation of the legal status in waste and chemicals management and its institutional structure. The second part of the submitted document is aimed at proposing strategic directions for the capacity building of the coordinated implementation of hazardous waste and chemicals conventions.

FYRoM has experiences from the previous project and built the scheme on it. The proposed scheme was discussed with national stakeholders expected to be involved in future cooperation and coordination. The national project manager has outlined the possible way for coordination. The establishment of responsible internal institutional body is considered the best option. The main tasks for such body are also described in the report. The POPs Unit with relevant experiences is proposed to be an institution with capacities to complete all requested tasks.

Moldova worked out an approved Action Plan on Sound management of chemicals for the period 2016-2020 with clear information on action, responsible actors, deadlines and indicators for monitoring. Successful implementation of the action plan of course must have a strong political support from the beginning and an appropriate legislative and normative framework. Institutional framework and its capacity building is a necessary step to reach the approved goals.

# **GENERAL CONTENT:**

**BELARUS** 

**MOLDOVA** 

**FYRoM** 

**REGIONAL WORKSHOP IN MINSK** 





IPO "Ecopartnership"

## **REPORT**

ANALYSIS OF THE SITUATION AND
RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE
THE CAPACITY OF THE COORDINATED
IMPLEMENTATION OF BASEL
AND STOCKHOLM CONVENTIONS
AND SAFE MANAGEMENT OF CHEMICALS
IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

Project: Capacity building to promote synergies on the coordinated implementation of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions in Belarus, Moldova and the Republic of Macedonia

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# **Abbreviations list:**

ACII	approximately cofe impact level		
ASIL	approximately safe impact level		
Belneftekhim	Belarusian State Petrol and Chemicals Concern		
BelNIITsEkologia	Belarusian Research Center "Ecology"		
Belselhoznadzor Belarusian Agriculture Supervision			
BYR	Belarusian rubbles		
СМ	the Council of Ministers		
CU	Customs Union		
DDE	1,1-dichloro-2,2-bis(p-chlorphenyl) ethane		
DDT	1,1,1-trichlor-2,2-di(p-chlorphenyl)ethane		
EEC	Eurasian Economic Community		
FEACN	Foreign Economic Activity Commodity Nomenclature		
HCH	hexachlorocyclohexane		
MES	Ministry for Emergency Situations		
MHU	Ministry of Housing and Utilities		
MNREP	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental		
	Protection of the Republic of Belarus		
MPC	maximum permissible concentration		
NAS	National Academy of Sciences		
OCPs	organochlorine pesticides		
PBBs	polybrominated biphenyls		
PCBs	polychlorinatedbiphenyls		
PCT	polychlorinated terphenyl		
POPRC	Persistent Organic Pollutants Review Committee		
POPs	persistent organic pollutants		
PUC	Public unitary company		
R&D RUE «BelIPP»	Research and development Republican unitary enterprise "Belarusian Institute for Plant Protection"		
RB	Republic of Belarus		
RCHE&PH	State Institution «Republican Centre of Hygiene, Epidemiology and Public Health»		
RUE	Republican unitary enterprise		
SAICM	Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management		
SE	State Enterprise		
SI	State institution		
SMW	solid municipal wastes		
SR	Stateregistration		
SRS	Sanitary Regulations and Standards		
SSES	State System of prevention and recovery of emergency situations		
TCP	Technical Code of Established Practice		
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe		
USD	United States Dollar		
บงบ	United States Dutat		

### 1 Introduction

During the recent decades the Republic of Belarus has been implementing an environmental policy in the field of industrial wastes and hazardous chemicals management. The Republic of Belarus is a party of the main international agreements in this area. The prevention of hazardous and other wastes formation and their environmentally sound management are the main tasks defined by the National strategy of sustainable social and economic development for the period till 2020 and Environment protection strategy for the period till 2025.

The Republic of Belarus acceded to the Basel Convention on the control of transboundary movements of the hazardous wastes and their disposal (hereinafter Basel Convention) on September 16, 1999.

During the implementation of the Basel Convention by the Republic of Belarus there were measures taken to amend and change legislation regarding wastes management, to create the capacity for environmentally sound wastes management including their treatment and disposal. In order to ensure informational support there was State wastes Inventory established, which contains data concerning wastes generation, storage, utilization and treatment volumes, as well as facilities for wastes utilization, storage, landfilling and treatment.

In recent years there was created a new system of management and control of transboundary movements of the hazardous wastes and their disposal within the frames of formation of the Customs Union (CU) of Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan, based on procedures and rules of management of transboundary movements of wastes similar for three countries, taking into account Basel Convention requirements.

In 2003 the Republic of Belarus also acceded to the Stockholm Convention on persistent organic pollutants (hereinafter Stockholm Convention). In 2011 the second National performance plan was adopted, concerning implementation of the provisions of the Stockholm Convention, approved by the Republic of Belarus in 2011-2015, main goal of which is to ensure human health and environment protection against POPs effects.

The Republic of Belarus is not a party to the Rotterdam Conventionon the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade (hereinafterthe Rotterdam Convention), although the issues covered by the Convention are relevant for Belarus, because country is characterized by a high level of production and use of chemicals. In 2011, work was carried out on the preparation of documents for the accession of the Republic of Belarus to the Rotterdam Convention, but the decision to join has not yet been accepted.

The Basel and Stockholm Conventions, as well as the Rotterdam Convention are separate multilateral environmental agreements, pursuing common goal to protect human health and environment against hazardous chemicals and wastes for the purposes of sustainable development. To achieve this common goal the conferences of the Parties of these three Conventions during recent years took a range of decisions aimed at strengthening cooperation and coordination between three Conventions, which formed a base for a so called "synergy process". Decision IX/10 of the Conference of the Parties to the Basel Convention, decision RC-4/11 of the Conference of the Parties to theRotterdam Convention and decision SC-4/34 of the Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm-Convention: Enhancing cooperation and coordination among the Basel, Rotterdam andStockholm conventions (Section B. point 9) give directions to Parties how to achieve synergies atthe national level i.e. recommend Parties to incorporate in their national development plansand strategies measures to implement the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions inorder to ensure coherence in their national priority setting. The synergy process covers both internationally and nationally such areas as policy and legislation creation, administrative system, import and export management, information management, technical skills, capacity building and training.

Even though the Republic of Belarus has not become a Party to the Rotterdam Convention, its involvement into synergy process is extremely important, because will enhance the effectiveness of the Basel and Stockholm Conventions execution Also it will start a dialogue between stakeholders regarding Belarusparticipation in Rotterdam Convention.

The present Report contains the evaluation of current situation regarding the Basel and Stockholm Conventions execution in the Republic of Belarus, in particular assessment of legal framework, institutional and technical capacity, information data base and recommendations on coordinated Conventions execution based on synergy approach. Except that, the Report considers current prerequisites to accede the Republic of Belarus to the Rotterdam Convention, obstacles and possible actions to overcome them.

The Report has been prepared by IPO "Ecopartnership" within the frames of actions on capacity building for promotion of synergy with the purpose of Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions execution, implemented under support of the Basel Convention Regional Centre in Bratislava. The following experts participated in the report preparation: Alina Bushmovich (IPO "Ecopartnership"), Irina Iliyukova (State Unitary Enterprise «Republican Research and Practical Hygiene Centre»), Doctor of Geographical Science Tamara Kuharchik (Institute of environmental management at the NAS of Belarus), Alexander Rachevsky (SI "Republican hydro meteorological centre").

# 2 Hazardous wastes and chemicals management policy

During the last twenty years a substantial progress was achieved both internationally and nationally in the field of regulation and control management of hazardous chemicals and wastes. Internationally, in addition to the Basel Convention, three new global agreements were signed - Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions, and Minamata Convention on Mercury, which have joined efforts aimed at reduction of hazardous chemicals' negative impact on human health and environment.

### 2.1 International level

The Basel Convention was adopted on March 22, 1989 and entered into force on May 5, 1992. It is a global legal document, developed by the United Nations Environmental Programme in cooperation with international community to protect human health and environment against negative impact caused by hazardous wastes. The Basel Convention is not only an instrument to control transboundary movements of hazardous wastes but also to implement environmentally sound management of such wastes. To ensure environmentally sound disposal of hazardous and other wastes the Basel Convention states that disposal has to be done as close as possible to a place of wastes generation, i.e. transboundary movement should be minimised.

The recent activities under the Basel Convention have been focusing on waste prevention and environmentally sound management of waste. The Cartagena Declaration on Prevention, Minimization and Recovery of Hazardous Wastes and Other Wastes, adopted at 10th Conference of the Parties to the Basel Convention (17-21 October, 2011), expressly acknowledges the role that waste avoidance and environmentally sound recycling and recovery operations can play in the creation of "green" jobs and "green" business opportunities, and thus in combating poverty and protecting human health.

The Strategic Framework for the implementation of the Basel Convention for 2012-2021 sets out a vision, guiding principles, strategic objectives, means of implementation and indicators of achievement. The guiding principles include, amongst others: sustainable use of resources; recognition of wastes as a resource where appropriate; and integrated waste management.

A number of technical guidelines on environmentally sound management of certain types of hazardous waste were adopted by 10th Conference of the Parties to the Basel Convention, namely:

- · revised technical guidelines on the environmentally sound management of used tyres;
- technical guidelines for the environmentally sound management of wastes consisting of elemental mercury and wastes containing or contaminated with mercury;
- technical guidelines on the co-processing of hazardous waste in cement kilns.

Further on the 11th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Basel Convention (28.04.2013-10.05.2013) adopted the framework for the environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes and other wastes as part of a decision on the follow-up to the country-led initiative to improve the effectiveness of the Basel Convention, and sections 1, 2, 4 and 5 of the guidance document on environmentally sound management of used and end of life computing equipment prepared by the Partnership for Action on Computing Equipment.

The Stockholm Convention entered into force on May 17, 2004. Countries that undertook obligations of the Stockholm Convention have assumed a commitment to restrict production and use of nine chemicals, listed as POPs, limit application of DDT (1,1,1-Trichlor-2,2-di(p-chlorphenyl)ethane)to control malaria, develop programs to

reduce unintentional generation of dioxins and furans. In 2009 at the 4th Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention on POPs there was a decision taken to include additional nine new chemicals, which are basing on their characteristics, environmental behaviour and effects on the living organisms considered to be POPs. The following chemicals were listed as POPs: alpha-hexachlorocyclohexane, beta-hexachlorocyclohexane, chlorodecone, hexabromodiphenyl, hexabromodiphenyl ether and heptabromodiphenyl ether (commercial octabromodiphenyl ether), lindane, pentachlorobenzene, perfluorooctane sulfonic acid, its salts and perfluorooctanesulfonyl fluoride, tetrabromodiphenyl ether and pentabromodiphenyl ether (commercial pentabromodiphenyl ether). In 2011 at the 5th Conference of the Parties there was a decision taken to include endosulfan into the list of POPs, in 2013 at the 6th Conference-hexabromocyclododecane.

As a result, the current list of chemicals that fall under the definition of POPs and which are hazardous to human health and natural, ecosystems includes 24 items, which is two times more than the original list. POPs list is still open and is updated with chemicals based on the data of their characteristics. So, in 2013 during the 9th meeting the POPRC recommended to the Conference of the Parties to consider at the 7th Conference in 2015 inclusion of the following chemicals into Annex A and C of the Convention: di-, tri-, tetra-, hexa-, hepta- and oktachlorinated naphthalenes and hexachlorobutadiene (Decisions POPRC-9/1 and POPRC-9/2). Under the consideration of POPRC there are following POPs chemicals-candidates: pentachlorphenol and its salts and ethers, decabromodiphenyl ether, dicophol, short-chain chlorinated paraffins. That means that the Convention Parties need to maintain and strengthen built initial capacity to fulfil international obligations.

The Rotterdam Convention was adopted on September 10, 1998 in Rotterdam and entered into force on February 24, 2004. The Rotterdam Convention was signed by 169 countries. Russian Federation and Kazakhstan are the Parties to the Rotterdam Convention. Main objective of the Rotterdam Convention is to support the efforts of the countries to ensure public health and environment safety in the process of trade of hazardous chemicals by facilitating information exchange about their characteristics, by providing for a national decision-making process on their import and export based on the prior informed consent procedure.

#### 2.2 National level

The Republic of Belarus acceded to the Basel Convention on September 16, 1999. In pursuance of the Basel Convention the MNREP was appointed as a competent body responsible for the Basel Convention implementation and Republican Unitary Enterprise "BelNIITs "Ekologia" of the MNREP was appointed as the Basel Convention implementation support centre.

The Republic of Belarus also acceded to the Stockholm Convention on December 26, 2003, the provisions observance of which was delegated to MNREP. In 2011 the second National performance plan was adopted, concerning implementation of the provisions of the Stockholm Convention, approved by the Republic of Belarus in 2011-2015, main goal of which is to ensure human health and environment protection against POPs effects.

The Republic of Belarus is not a party to the Rotterdam Convention, although the issues covered by the Convention are relevant for Belarus, because country is characterized by a high level of production and use of chemicals. In 2011, work was carried out on the preparation of documents for the accession of the Republic of Belarus to the Rotterdam Convention, but the decision to join has not yet been accepted.

# 2.3 Synergy process

To elaborate more consistent and effective approach in making decisions concerning the chemicals and hazardous wastes globally, regionally and nationally as well as raising public awareness, the countries make decisions to improve cooperation and coordination, implementing a so called synergy approach.

Subject of regulation of the Basel Convention are wastes containing different chemicals. At the same time some chemicals are subjects of other Conventions. For example, the Stockholm Convention on POPs aims at prevention and reduction of persistent organic pollutant negative impact, which includes some pesticides and industrially produced chemicals, such as PCB, which were banned and withdrawn from use, i.e. became hazardous wastes. The Rotterdam Convention also aims at control of certain chemicals trade. Chemicals listed in Annex III to the Rotterdam Convention

and Annexes A, B and C to the Stockholm Convention, are partially listed in Annex VIII to the Basel Convention, assigning hazardous characteristics to wastes (for example, PCBs are subject to control of three Conventions).

The problems of hazardous wastes and chemicals are actual, complex and require coordinated approach at all stages starting from the moment of production, then collection, transportation, treatment, use and final disposal. Synergy should be determined on the base of chemicals life cycle. The concept of environmentally sound management, developed in the framework of the Basel Convention, reflects the base for common approach in all the three Conventions implementation, i.e. chemicals and wastes common management.

The Conference of the Parties to the three Conventions on chemical safety –Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholmwas held in 2010. The countries-participants were called to put efforts in order to achieve goals of the three Conventions, prepare reports concerning actions on these Conventions and study the opportunity for the Conventions synergism involving other processes and instruments (such as SAICM and others).

Second simultaneous extraordinary meetings of the Parties to the three Conventions were held in Geneva from April 28 to May 10, 2013.

During the meetings the following issues were discussed:

- technical assistance and capacity building (instruments and methods of staff training and capacity building; actions on staff training and capacity building, aimed at improvement of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions implementation at regional and national levels; partnership for technical assistance provision;
- · regional centres establishment;
- scientific and technological activities (national reporting and other);
- knowledge and information management and propaganda activity (development of information and coordination mechanism for information exchange; publications; joint information support, public awareness);
- · general management (resources mobilization);
- · legal and policy aspects (support to review the decisions on synergism).

Non-governmental bodies – International POPs Elimination Network members - expressed their position regarding the synergism of the three chemical Conventions, which will help to manage chemicals and wastes on different levels, avoid action duplications and inefficient resources use.

Implementation of the three Conventions on chemical safety, together with the UNECE Protocol on POPs, the UNECE Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers and other national, regional and international environmental agreements on toxic substances, will reduce harmful impact of hazardous chemicals on human health and environment.

Below are given the actions that can be considered important for the coordinated implementation of the Conventions on chemicals and wastes:

- improve the information exchange between the Conventions national coordinating centres and society;
- strengthen the cooperation between organizations, implementation of the Conventions on chemicals and wastes;
- involve the society into development of legislation on chemicals and wastes;
- involve the society in monitoring and execution of Conventions obligations;
- hold trainings and seminars for interested organizations regarding building the capacity on Conventions issues;
- hold information campaign on the Conventions by non-governmental organizations in cooperation with national coordinator centres and other structures dealing with public informing.

In the course of fulfilment of obligations under the three Conventions on chemicals and wastesby the Parties, the priorities should be distributed as follows:

· chemicals inventory;

- · use of environmentally sound and effective technologies for toxic substances and hazardous wastes disposal;
- · use of flaring-free technologies for POPs and other toxic substances disposal;
- assessment of environmental sound alternatives, which will allow to replace currently used toxic substances;
- use of waste-free production;
- increase public awareness and involvement in the process of obligations fulfilment under all Conventions.

Synergy between the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions and their implementation on the national level is a useful step forward, which will help to avoid efforts duplication, inefficient use of available resources and management of different levels. Consistent and sophisticated legal base and political frames are necessary condition to ease cooperation. Integrated approach between those multilateral environmental agreements provides for the potential advantage of the coordinated actions and close cooperation under those agreements.

# 2.4 Strategies and plans of the Republic of Belarus (RB) in waste, POPs and hazardous matters management

Environmentally sound waste management issues are closely dealt with in the Republic of Belarus. Purposes and objectives of the national policy in wastes management are fixed by the National strategy of sustainable social and economic development for the period till 2020 and Environment protection strategy for the period till 2025.

The National strategy of sustainable social and economic development for the period till 2020, defined for the period of 2010-2011, approved by the National commission of Belarus in sustainable development of RB (06.05.2004 №11/15 PR) and by the presidium of the CM of RB ((22.06.2004 №25), determined the following priorities and tasks:

- prevention and minimizing wastes generation by replacement of current technologies with low-waste or zero waste technologies; introduction of the principle of manufacturer responsibility for the product during its whole life cycle; development and implementation of standards for wastes generation; waste utilization at the place of their generation (at the manufacturing sites);
- waste utilization increase by the development and implementation of the cost-effective and environmentally
  sound technologies of waste management; implementation of separate waste collection and provision of
  necessary conditions for its storage, treatment and utilization conditions; establishing of centralized facilities
  for environmentally sound treatment of large-tonnage wastes and wastes, common for majority companies;
  establishing local small-capacity facilities, including low-capacity devices for wastes, generated by the production, treatment;
- waste treatment in environmentally sound manner by development and implementation of waste treatment technologies to ensure its safe destruction or toxicity reduction; construction of specialized facilities for wastes landfilling, providing reliable insulation of hazardous wastes from environment; development of ecologically and economically sound schemes for wastes facilities location; continuous monitoring of environment in the waste facilities location and in case of pollution detection implementation of urgent measures; recultivation of the used waste facilities and further environmental monitoring;
- wastes classified as POP management pesticides with expired date and PCB. The strategy provides for
  wastes inventory, environmentally sound storage and disposal technologies implementation, taking measures to prevent environment pollution with obsolete pesticides landfilling;
- environmentally sound transboundary movements of wastes, which requires first of all development of the national mechanism to control transboundary movements of wastes according to requirements of the Basel Convention;
- increase safe usage of toxic chemicals by legislation improvement, coordinated national policy implemented by the organizations responsible for safe usage of chemicals; creation of a National potentially hazardous chemicals and biomaterials registry; ratification of the Rotterdam, Convention and other.

The Strategy for environment protection of the Republic of Belarus for the period till 2025, approved by the decision of the collegium of MNREP dd. 28.01.2011 r. № 8-P, determined the following tasks:

- · wastes generation reduction by:
  - o economic promotion of low-waste or zero waste technologies implementation in production through concessional loans;
  - o increase of the share of the selective potash ore mining;
  - o use of the stimulating role of environmental tax to reduce production waste landfilling;
- maximizing of wastes involvement into public circulation as secondary raw materials by:
  - o development and implementation of the large-tonnage production wastes treatment technologies (halite, clay-salt slurries, phosphogypsum) to reduce their storage volumes:
  - o implementation of the principle of the manufacturers and importers extended responsibility for wastes, generated after the loss of customer appeal of the products and package;
  - o introduction of labelling for all produced and imported packing and wrapping materials;
  - o achievement of production wastes usage (excluding large-tonnage) at the level not less than 85% of the total generation volume;
  - o ensuring of 100% households coverage with separate collection of SMW;
  - system establishment for the collection from residents, use and/or disposal of household appliances and other goods, which lost their customer appeal, including wastes containing of hazardous substances before 2016;
  - o ensuring of full coverage of urban and rural sector with planned and scheduled municipal waste collection;
  - o implementation of the separate municipal solid waste collection system with recovery of secondary raw material in the amount of no less than 70% of the total amount of these wastes generation:
  - o construction of the waste treatment plants in Minsk, regional centres and settlements with population more than 100000 people by 2016, in settlements with population over 70000 people by 2025;
  - establishment by 2025 of the facilities to use combustible wastes to generate electricity and heat fuel as well as facilities for composting of organic components of municipal wastes in settlements with population over 70000 people;
  - o landfill gas extraction at the municipal waste landfilling facilities, if economically viable;
- prevent harmful impact of the wastes and disposal and landfilling facilities on the environment by:
  - o creation of favourable economic environment to develop production and other facilities for utilization and treatment of generated and accumulated hazardous wastes;
  - o reduction of 1 3 hazardous class wastes accumulation volume by 50% by 2025;
  - o gradual liquidation of obsolete pesticides landfilling by 2020;
  - o avoidance of additional obsolete pesticides generation;
  - o treatment of wastes, containing PCB;
  - o establishment of environmentally sound storage of hazardous wastes at the manufacturing facilities;
  - commissioning the facility for hazardous production wastes treatment and landfilling, generated in the country by 2016;
  - o establishment of a system for the collection, use and/or treatment of the goods, loosing their customer appeal and containing hazardous substances (mercury thermometers, batteries, mercury-containing lamps and others) by 2012;

 o optimization of the SMW disposal facilities network, providing them with needed protective shelters and equipment to prevent environmental pollution with wastes and their interaction and/or breakdown products by 2015.

The National plan on obligations undertaken by the Republic of Belarus execution to implement provisions of the Stockholm Convention in 2011-2015 (hereinafter the National plan), approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Belarus dd. July, 27, 2011 № 271 (as changed and amended by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Belarus dd. March 30, 2012 r. № 153).

The current National plan has become a second one after the Republic of Belarus acceded to the Stockholm Convention on POPs in 2003 and approval of the National plan on obligations execution undertaken by the Republic of Belarus in line with Stockholm Convention on POPs in 2007-2010 and for the period to 2028.

The goal of the National plan is to ensure human health and environment protection against POPs impact.

The National plan tasks:

- ensure environmentally sound storage and treatment of the wastes, existing in the republic and containing POPs;
- · detection, study, clearing of the territories contaminated with POPs;
- · restoration of the environment;
- development of the National environment monitoring system and population health monitoring in connection with POPs impact;
- decrease and termination of accidental release of POPs as a result of their production;
- creation and improvement of the POPs management legislation in the RB;
- improvement of the POPs accounting system;
- exchange of information on the POPs problems between secretariat and Parties to the Stockholm Convention;
- public information concerning POPs;
- POPs research effectiveness increase.

The National plan provides implementation of 31 actions united into log-frame, which includes deadlines, financing amounts and sources, responsible person for each action, scientific and technical provision in the area POPs management.

Financing costs, assumed for the National plan actions implementation in 2011-2015, amount to 72 875,4 milion BYR/7,287 milion USD, including those financed from the republican budget – 20 950 milion BYR/ 2,095 milion USD, local budgets – 21 700 milion BYR/ 2,170 milion USD, state budget republican trust fund of nature preservation - 360 milion BYR/ 0,036 milion USD, organizations own resources – 13 830,4 milion BYR/1.383 milion USD, international technical support – 16 035 milion BYR/1,603 milion USD.

One of the main activities is to eliminate the organochlorine obsolete pesticides landfills across the country territory - the hazardous chemical wastes, mostly containing of POPs, which are highly toxic and have a harmful impact on human health and environment.

According to the available data more than 3700 tonnes of obsolete pesticides were landfilled across the territory of the Republic of Belarus in seven landfills located in Brest area (v. Gershony), Vitebsk area (Verkhnrdvinsk, Postavy, Gorodok landfilling), Gomel area (Petrikov landfilling), Grodno area (Slonim landfilling) and Mogilev area (Dribin landfilling).

Figure 1. Obsolete pesticides storage locations



Within the frames of the first and the second s implementation the Gershon landfilling of obsolete pesticides in Brest area was eliminated, which was located in the caponier of former military fort in neighbourhood of the village Gershony of Brest area. Pesticides extracted from the landfill in the volume of 380 tonnes were directed to PUC "Complex for toxic industrial wastes treatment and landfilling of Gomel area" for environmentally sound storage and treatment. The MES carried out the caponier's premises degasing and cleared territory surrounding the landfill.

In 2008 the MES Republic of Belarus started liquidation of Petrikov obsolete pesticides landfill located in the territory of wood farm Luchitskoye of Petrikov region in Gomel area.

In 2008-2012 there were 487 tonnes of obsolete pesticides extracted from Petrikov landfill and sent to PUC "Complex for toxic industrial wastes treatment and landfilling of Gomel area". According to experts estimations there are still about 800-900 tonnes of wastes remaining in the landfill. Activities in the Petrikov landfill of obsolete pesticides will be continued till its final liquidation.

Slonim landfill of obsolete pesticides located in the territory of Slonim region in Grodno area has been liquidated completely. Mentioned activities were financed via a grant provided to the Republic of Belarus by the Global Environment Fund and also from the republican budget. The extracted obsolete pesticides and contaminated with hazardous wastes soil were transported to Germany for environmentally sound treatment.

Currently out of 7 existing in the country landfills of obsolete pesticides 2 were liquidated in full, one is in the process of liquidation. The liquidation of Gorodok landfill of obsolete pesticides is planned for 2013-2014. It is planned that all the remaining landfills of obsolete pesticides in the Republic of Belarus will be liquidated before 2028.

A separate block of the National plan provides the following actions for equipment, materials and wastes management containing PCB:

- · continuation of inventory and labelling of the equipment and wastes containing PCB;
- PCB use in undamaged and sealed equipment only;
- · control of the equipment, containing PCB, use and early detection of their leakage;
- · continuation of work on taking PCB containing facilities out of service;

- transportation of equipment, withdrawn from service, materials and wastes, containing PCB to PUC "Complex for toxic industrial wastes treatment and landfilling of Gomel area" for storage;
- support of detection and restoration of damaged territories contaminated with PCB;
- · moving the equipment and wastes containing PCB out of the RB.

The National plan contains an approximate target amount of the PCB containing equipment (transformers and condensers) to be disposed of in environmentally sound manner before 2015, 2020, 2025 and 2028. Most of PCB containing condensers will be disposed of during 2020-2025 (21.56 thousand pieces), and as well during 2015-2020 (17.17 thousand pieces).

# 3 Evaluation of the legislative framework in the field of wastes and POPs management

Main legislative acts imposing requirements of wastes and POPs management in Belarus:

- the Law of the Republic of Belarus dd. 20.07.2007 № 271-3 «On wastes management» (hereinafter the Law «On wastes management»);
- the Law of the Republic of Belarus dd. 26.11.1992 N 1982-XII (as amended dd. 22.01.2013, changes dd. 31.12.2013) «On environment protection» (hereinafter the Law «On environment protection»);
- the Decree of the President of the Republic of Belarus dd. 11.07.2012 № 313 «On certain issues of consumption residue management» (hereinafter the Decree «On certain issues of consumption residue management»);
- the Tax Code of the Republic of Belarus dd. 29.12.2009 N 71-3;
- the Customs Code of the Republic of Belarus dd. 27.11.2009;
- theAdministrative Offense Code of the Republic of Belarus dd. 21.04.2003 N 194-3.

The Law "On Waste Management" defines the legal framework for waste management and is aimed at reducing the amount of waste production and preventing its harmful effects on the environment, health of citizens, property owned by the state, property of legal entities and individuals, as well as the maximum involvement of waste into public circulation as secondary materials. The Law "On waste management" sets:

- terms and definitions(article 1):
  - o wastes substances or objects, generated in the process of economic activity, human life, whichdo not have certain use at the place of their generation or totally or partially lost their consumer appeal;
  - municipal wastes consumption residue and production residue, included in the wastes list approved by the MHU of the RB, considered as municipal wastes, disposal of which is arranged by local executive and regulatory bodies;
  - o consumption residue wastes, generated in the process of human life not related to the economic activity, wastes, generated at garage cooperatives, horticultural societies and other consumer cooperatives and as well as street and yard sweepings, generated in the common areas of settlements;
  - production residue wastes, generated in the process of economic activities carried out by legal and individual entities (manufacturing of products, power, works and services provision), minerals mining and processing by-products;
  - hazardous wastes wastes containing substances having any hazardous property or their combination in such amount and forms that these wastes themselves or in contact with other substances may pose immediate or potential danger of harm to environment, human health, property due to their harmful impact;
  - wastes management activity connected with wastes generation, their collection, sorting, disposal, storage, landfilling, transportation, treatment and (or) wastes usage;

- o wastes disposal activity on wastes temporary storage and their transportation to the storage, landfilling, treatment facilities and (or) to the wastes usage facilities;
- o wastes storage keeping wastes in the places of temporary storage at the wastes storage facilities until their transportation to the landfilling, treatment and (or) wastes usage facilities;
- o wastes usage wastes usage for products, power manufacturing, works and services provision;
- o and other.
- <u>ownership of wastes</u>(article 3);
- <u>basic principles</u>(article 4), which include wastes management priority against their treatment and landfilling; wastes treatment priority against their landfilling; liabilities for environment protection requirements violation at wastes management; compensation of harm caused to environment, human health, property at wastes management; provision of access to information relating to wastes management and other for legal and private entities including individual businessmen.
- state authorities competence(articles 5-12). State regulation and control in the field of waste management
  are exercised by the President of the Republic of Belarus, the CM of the RB, as well as the MNREP, the
  MHU of the RB, the Ministry of Healthcare of the RB, the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the RB, the
  Ministry of Commerce of the RB (hereinafter specially authorized republican bodies of state administration
  in the field of waste management), local councils, local executive and administrative bodies, other state bodies within their competence as defined by legislation;
- waste classifying(article 15).
  - By hazard level the wastes are divided into hazardous and non-hazardous. Hazardous wastes in turn are divided into 4 classes by their hazard level: first class of hazard extremely hazardous; second class of hazard highly hazardous; third class of hazard moderately hazardous; forth class of hazard low-hazard. Classes of hazard are specified in the Classifier of Wastes, generated in the RB. When level (non-hazardous) and class of hazard for hazardous wastes are absent then the manufacturer shall take measures in order to define hazard level and class of the generated wastes;
- wastes level of hazard and class of hazard for hazardous wastes determination (article 16).
  - Level and class of hazard is defined in accordance with the Instruction on definition procedure of hazard level of the production residue and class of hazard of hazardous production residue, approved by the Decree of the MNREP, the Ministry of Healthcare, theMES dd. 17.01.2008 № 3/13/2. The instruction defines a list of hazard characteristics based on which the wastes level and class of hazard is determined. The list of hazard characteristics was developed on the basis of Annex III to the Basel Convention;
- wastes management requirements:

responsibilities of legal persons carrying out waste management which includes waste <u>collection and sorting</u>, nomination of persons responsible for waste management, development and adoption of instruction for waste management, ensuring waste treatment or (and) recycling or transport of waste to a treatment or (and) recycling facility as well as waste storage in authorized places or landfilling of waste in authorized places and <u>etc.)</u>(article 17, paragraph(hereinafter par.) 1);

responsibilities of physical persons to collect and sort waste if conditions for so are created(article 17, par.2);

responsibilities of producers of waste to develop and adopt norms for waste generation and to define level of hazard of waste and class of hazard of hazardous waste (article 17, par. 3);

responsibilities of owners of buildings to create conditions for temporary storage of waste and other conditions for fulfilling the requirements of the current law (article 17, par. 4);

responsibilities of legal persons carrying out maintenance of houses to ensure disposal of waste and other conditions for fulfilling the requirements of the current law (article 17, par. 5);

responsibilities of operators of waste storage, treatment and landfilling facilities to keep records of incoming waste, to meet the law requirements as well as technical normative legal acts, to maintain in operational conditions nature protection equipment and installations, to fulfil local monitoring of environment (article 17, par. 6);

responsibilities of owners of waste landfilling activities to fulfil recultivation of such facilities (article 17, par. 7);

requirements for management of municipal waste. Management of municipal waste on the territory of settlements are implemented according tomunicipal waste management schemes (article 19);

requirements for management of waste generated by loosing of consumption goods their properties (article 20);

requirements for management of waste generated in garage cooperatives, horticultural cooperatives and other consumption cooperatives and some other places (article 21). The main requirement is to develop and implement schemes for waste management;

requirements for management of waste executing construction activities (article 22);

inclusion of complex waste management measures into regional planning (article 23);

collection, sorting and storage of waste (articles 24-25),

transport of waste (article 26). Transport of production waste are executed only with the use of special paper – accompanying passport for waste transport (exception is made of municipal waste transported for landfilling by special municipal enterprises). It is required to transport hazardous waste only with meeting relevant requirements for transport of dangerous goods;

- wastes treatment, wastes storage, landfilling and treatment facilities requirements (Article 29 Article 32).
   Wastes treatment with technologies leading to POPs generation and as well as disposal in the course secondary raw materials treatment are prohibited. After January 1, 2015 it is prohibited to operate landfills, which do not have appropriate equipment to prevent environment pollution with wastes, products of their interaction or breakdown;
- wastes import and (or) export control (Article 27).

The Law has introduced the following prohibitions and restrictions for wastes transboundary movements:

- ban on import of wastes for their storage, landfilling or treatment;
- ban on import of hazardous wastes included into the list of hazardous wastes, import of which to the territory
  of the CU is prohibited;
- wastes import to the Republic of Belarus is allowed only for the purpose of their application as secondary raw materials in the territory of the RB.

Control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes is carried out within the frames of the CU, where Consolidated list of goods to which applied prohibitions and restrictions for import or export by the state-members of the CU within the frames of Common economic community in trade with third countries and Regulation on restrictions administration were approved (the Decision of the Collegium of Eurasian Economic Commission dd. 16.08.2012 r. № 134).

Table 1. Regulatory documents for transboundary movements of the wastes within the EEC are as follows:

Nº	Name	Key issues
1	The hazardous wastes prohibited for import to the territory of the CU, approved by the Decision of the Collegium of Eurasian Economic Commission dd. 16.08.2012 № 134 as amended on 25.02.2014 and changed on 14.04.2014	The list of the hazardous wastes prohibited for import to the territory of RB, including transit and export from the territory of RB. The list provides references to wastes category code according to the Basel Convention classification
2	The hazardous wastes restricted for movements through customs border of the CU when imported and (or) exported, approved by the Decision of the Collegium of Eurasian Economic Commission of 16.08.2012 № 134 (entered into force on 16.09.2012)	The list of hazardous wastes import/export in/out of the RB:     from third countries is licensed by the Ministry of Trade of RB;     from/to the CU countries is carried out upon the approvals given by MNREP
3	The Regulation on the procedure and terms for approvals (permissions) issued by the MN-REP for import and (or) export of hazardous wastes, restricted for movements through the State border of the RB based on non-economic grounds, approved by the Resolution of the CM dd. 23.09.2008 № 1397 "On certain issues of the procedure for transboundary movements of selected types of the goods through customs border of the RB" (as amended by the Resolution of the CM dd. 26.12.12 № 1202).	Import to the RB from the territory of the CU member state and (or) export from the RB to the territory of the CU member state of hazardous wastes shall be carried upon the approval (permission) for import and (or) export of hazardous wastes issued by MNREP.
4	The Regulation on the procedure of import to the territory of the CU, export from the customs territory of the CU and transit through the customs territory of the CU of the hazardous wastes, approved by the Decision of the Collegium of Eurasian Economic Commission dd. 16.08.2012 r. № 134.	Defines the procedure of transboundary movements of the hazardous wastes and license for such movement issuing by the Ministry of Trade of RB
5	The Regulationon the procedure of the guarantee amount calculation to be deposited by the owner of the wastes or authorized person into the republican budget when importing wastes to the RB and (or) their transit across the territory of the Republic of Belarus, as well on the procedure of making such a deposit into the republican budget and its return, approved by theCM of the RB dd. 20.02.2008 № 231	The owners of the hazardous wastes or authorized persons importing hazardous wastes to the territory of the RB or making transit across the territory of the RB are liable for causing harm when importing or making transit and shall be obliged to export hazardous wastes from the RB and also fulfil obligations due to caused harm at import of hazardous wastes to the RB or their transit through the territory of the RB by making a deposit into the republican budget. The Regulation provides the procedure of the deposited guarantee amounts calculation, making a deposit into the budget and its return
6	The Resolution of the MNREP dd. 24.10.2008 № 89 "On certain implementation actions of the Resolution of the CM of the RB dd. 23.09.2008 r. № 1397,	<ul> <li>the form of the notification on wastes transboundary movement;</li> <li>the form of the document on wastes transboundary movement;</li> <li>the form of the register of the issued permissions for wastes transboundary movement;</li> <li>the Instruction on the filling in the wastes transboundary movement notification;</li> <li>the Instruction on the filling in the wastes transboundary movement document.</li> </ul>
7	The Customs Code of the CU dd. 27.11.2009	Regulates issues of customs control of the goods (including wastes) import/export, transit through the territory of the RB

The Consolidated list of the goods, which are prohibited and restricted for import or export by the CU member states within the Common Economic Community in trade with third countries includes "Plant protection products prohibited for import to the customs territory of the CU and falling within the scope of the annexes A and B of the Stockholm Convention dd. May 22, 2001". The list includes aldrin, chlordane, dieldrin, endrin, heptachlor, hexachlorobenzene, mirex, camphechlor, toxaphene, polychlorinated diphenyls (PCD), PCBs, DDT.

The list of POPs, prohibited for import to the territory of the CU, does not contain new POPs. The PCB are presented as prohibited plant protection products, which is not correct because PCD are dielectric liquids used in electric equipment and also as plasticizers in lacquers and paints production.

The Law "On Protection of Environment" establishes legal basis for environment protection, nature management, conservation and restoration of biological diversity, natural resources and objects and aimed at provision of constitutional rights of citizens to live in satisfactory and healthy environment.

In the field of waste management:

- approves the waste cadastre and entrusts the MNREP with record keeping functions;
- · determines the concept of production wastes generation norms, limits of wastes generation and storage;
- establishes environment protection requirements in projects development for construction, reconstruction, conservancy, dismantling and demolition of buildings, structures and other objects, settlements, in building and facilities operation;
- etc.

The Laws mentioned above set general requirements for waste management. Except that, there has been introduced a number of regulatory acts on certain types of wastes management, as well in development of legislative acts.

Table 2. The regulatory acts which were introduced for the purpose of the Law "On wastes management' development, as well as for control of certain types of wastes management and POPs

	Legal framework	Key issues
1	Relevant legal regulations	Waste classifying. Accounting procedure. Statistical reporting
1.1	The Decree of the MNREP "On Approval of the Classifier of Wastes generated in the RB" dd. 8.11.2007 № 85.	The Classifier of Wastes generated in the Republic of Belarus has been approved. The Classifier contains information on the level of hazard and class of hazard of hazardous wastes
1.2	The Decree of the National statistical committee of the Republic of Belarus "On approval of the state statistical reporting form 1-wastes (the MNREP) "Report on production wastes management" and instructions to its filling in"	Establishes the procedure of filling in and presentation of annually state statistical "Report on production wastes management"
1.3	The Decree of the MNREP dd. 02.06.2009 № 33 «On approval of forms of records in the field of environment protection and instructions on the procedure of use and filling in the forms of records in the field of environment protection"	Defines the procedure of production wastes records keeping
1.4	The Regulation on the state waste cadastre records keeping, approved by the Resolution of the CM of the Republic of Belarus dd. 19.06.2010 № 934	Keeping records in the state waste cadastre, which contains:     summary data of state statistical reporting 1-wastes (the MN-REP) "Report on production waste management";     information contained in the lists of the waste treatment facilities, waste storage, landfilling and treatment facilities;     information on PCB inventory;     information of the Ministry of Housing on the volumes of the generated SMW, disposal and landfilling of the SMW, including from households and legal entities, on the amount of available (purchased) and delivered secondary raw materials to the treatment facilities.

	Relevant legal regulations - administrative	Administrative procedures in the wastes management (licensing,
2	procedures in waste management	permissions, facilities registration, norms approval)
2.1	The Decree of the President of the RB dd. 01.09.2010 № 450 «On licensing of certain types of activity»	The procedure and terms of licensing of 1-3 class hazardous wastes usage, treatment, landfilling
2.2	The Resolution of the CM of the RB dd. 23.07.2010 № 1104 «On certain issues in the area of wastes management»	<ul> <li>The Resolution approved:</li> <li>the regulation on the procedure of instructions approval on the production wastes management;</li> <li>theregulation on the procedure of schemes approval on the wastes management generated in the garage cooperatives, horticultural societies and other consumer cooperatives, as well as on lands for nature protection, health improvement, recreational, historical and cultural purposes;</li> <li>the regulation on the procedure for issuing and cancellation of the permissions for production wastes storage and landfilling as well as their suspension;</li> <li>theregulation on the procedure for registration of put into operation facilities for wastes treatment;</li> <li>the regulation on the procedure for registration of wastes storage, landfilling and treatment facilities in operation;</li> <li>theregulation on the procedure for norms approval of the production wastes generation.</li> </ul>
3	Relevant legal regulations	Obsolete pesticides
3.1	The Ordinance on the obsolete pesticides management, approved by the Resolution of the MNREP, the Ministry of Agriculture and food dd. 03.02.2005 № 5/6	<ul> <li>The Rules set:</li> <li>the procedure for obsolete pesticides management in the territory of the RB;</li> <li>owners' obligations on the obsolete pesticides management;</li> <li>the procedure of obsolete pesticides accounting, inventory</li> <li>requirements for the obsolete pesticides storage and transportation;</li> <li>the procedure of the obsolete pesticides repacking;</li> <li>the procedure and processes of the obsolete pesticides identification;</li> <li>safety, fire safety and health and safety requirements for the obsolete pesticides management;</li> <li>the procedure for environment monitoring at the place of location of the obsolete pesticides storage facilities;</li> <li>environment protection requirements for the obsolete pesticides treatment.</li> <li>containdata on characteristics of certain pesticides prohibited to use in the RB.</li> </ul>
4	Relevant legal regulations	PCB containing wastes
4.1	The Rules on equipment and wastes management containing poly-chlorinated biphenyls, approved by the MNREP dd. 24.06.2008 № 62	The Rules set:  the procedure for the PCB containing equipment and wastes identification, labelling, accounting;  the procedure for the control of condition of the PCB containing equipment, and damages and PCB leakage management;  requirements for storage and transportation of the equipment and wastes containing PCB;  safety requirements for the PCB-containing equipment management.
4.2	The TCP 17.12-04-2012 Environmental protection and management of natural resources. Territories. The procedure for restoration of territories contaminated with POPs (the Resolution of MNREP dd. 29.12.2012 № 20-т).	The Technical code defines the procedure for restoration of territories contaminated with POPs caused by economic and other activities connected with POPs usage or storage/landfilling as well as materials, equipment, wastes containing POPs.
5	Relevant regulations	Clinical wastes
5.1	TheInstruction on the rules and methods of waste treatment originated from medication, medical devices and equipment, approved by the Resolution of the Ministry of Healthcare dd. 22.11.2002 № 81	Defines the requirements for waste management generated during disposal of medication, medical devices and equipment

5.2	The procedure of the collection and treatment of the disposable injection syringes, approved by the order of the Ministry of Healthcare dd. 25.10.1999 № 332	Defines the requirements on management of the used disposable injection syringes
5.3	The SRS 2.1.7.14-20-2005 «The Ordinance on medical wastes management»	The Ordinance on medical wastes management. Developed on the basis of the Guidance to the Basel Convention on the clinical wastes management
6	Relevant regulations	SMW
6.1	The Resolution of the MHU dd. 30.11.2001 № 21 «On approval of the municipal wastes list»	Defines the list of sources of SMW generation
6.2	The Ordinance on municipal wastes generation standards identification, approved by the MHU, the MNREP dd. 27.06.2003 18/27.	Defines the calculation rules for SMW generation standards
6.3	The Instruction on arrangement of separate collection (collection), storage and transportation of the SMW, approved by the Resolution of the MHU dd. 30.07.2003 r. № 26	Defines common procedure on arrangement of separate collection (collection), storage and transportation of the SMW and regulates relations between legal and private entities in the process of activity (human life) of which the municipal wastes are generated and (or) carrying out the activity in the territory of the RB connected to the collection (separate and mixed), storage, transportation for use and (or) treatment of the municipal wastes.
6.4	The Resolution of the MNREP, the MHU dd. 20.12.2004 № 38/37 «On requirements to the environment protection at the location and operation of the municipal wastes sorting and treatment facilities»	The Resolution sets requirements for wastes management, protection of atmospheric air, water, soil during the location and operation of the SMW sorting and treatment facilities.
6.5	The Instruction on composition, procedure of development, approvals of the municipal wastes management schemes in the settlements territories of the RB, approved by the Resolution of the MHU of the RB dd. 17.04.2009 № 19	Sets the requirements for the municipal wastes management schemes in settlements
6.6	The Instruction on the procedure of schemes development and approvals on the wastes management generated in the garage cooperatives, horticultural societies and other consumer cooperatives, as well as on lands used for nature protection, health improvement, recreational, historical and cultural purposes, approved by the Resolution of the MNREP of the RB dd.22.11.2007 № 90	Sets the requirements to schemes on the wastes management generated in the garage cooperatives, horticultural societies and other consumer cooperatives, as well as on lands for nature protection, health improvement, recreational, historical and cultural purposes;
6.7	The Rules on improvement and maintenance of settlements, approved by the Resolution ofthe CM of the RB dd. 28.11.2012 № 1087.	Sets the procedure of collection, sorting by types and disposal of the municipal wastes in accordance with the wastes management legislation
6.8	The SRS «Hygienic requirements to settlements and organizations territories maintenance», approved by the Resolution of the Ministry of Healthcare of the RB dd. 01.11.2011 № 110.	Sanitary requirements to collection and disposal of the municipal wastes
6.9	The Methodological recommendations for identification of the SMW morphological composition in the cities with different level of housing stock improvements, approved by the MHU of the RB dd. 21.12.2010 № 194.	The methodological recommendations for identification of the SMW morphological composition
6.10	The Methodological recommendations for definition and application of conversion coefficient of SMW in volumes (cubic metres) to weight (tonnes), approved by the MHU of the RB dd. 21.12.2010 № 194.	The methodological recommendations for definition and application of conversion coefficient of SMW in volumes (cubic metres) to weight (tonnes)
6.11	The Standard quantity of the containers for SMW separate collection and standards for waste generation per capita, approved by the MHU of the RB dd. 21.12.2010 № 194.	Set the standard quantity of the containers for SMW separate collection

6.12	The SRS 2.1.7.12-9-2006 «Hygienic requirements for arrangement and maintenance of landfills for SMW», approved by the Resolution of Chief Public Health Physician of the RB dd. 29.05.2006 № 68.	Sets the sanitary standards for arrangement and maintenance of landfills for SMW
6.13	The Recommended Practices and Standards on selection and location of sites for temporary storage and mini-landfills of SMW from the rural-type settlements and urban-type settlements, approved by the order of the MNREP of the RB, the MHU of the RB dd. 19.01.2000 № 14/8a.	Instructions on establishment of mini-landfills and sites of SMW temporary storage
7	Relevant regulations	Mercury-containing wastes
7.1	The Regulation of the Ministry for Emergency Situations of the RB dd. 03.08.1998, the MN-REP of the RB dd. 04.08.1998, the Ministry of Economy of the RB dd. 31.07.1998, the Ministry of Healthcare of the RB dd. 31.08.1998 N 263"On the procedure for keeping records, storage and collection of mercury, mercury-containing wastes"	Sets requirements for mercury-containing wastes management
7.2	The SRS "Sanitation and epidemiological requirements for mercury, its compounds and mercury-containing devices management", approved by the Resolution of the Ministry of Healthcare dd. 12.04.2013 N 30	
7.3	The Standards of the RB2168-2011 «Containers for mercury-containing wastes. General technical requirements"	Sets requirements to the containers for mercury-containing wastes
7.4	The TCP 17.11-04-2011 (02120) Environmental protection and management of natural resources. Wastes. The Ordinance on wastes management, generated after demercuration".	Sets requirements for wastes management generated after demercuration
8	Relevant regulations	Waste accumulator batteries
8.1	The Regulation on the procedure of collection, storage and deposit of waste lead accumulator batteries containing electrolyte, approved by the Resolution of the CM of the RB dd. 09.03.2007 r. № 297	Sets requirements for collection, storage and deposit of waste lead accumulator batteries. Disposal of the waste lead accumulator batteries in the places of collection and storage of municipal wastes is not allowed.
9	Relevant regulations	Oil waste
9.1	The TCP 17.11-05-2012 (02120) Environmental protection and management of natural resources. Wastes. The Ordinance on waste oils management", approved by the Resolution of the MNREP dd. 23.07.2012 № 15-T	Sets the Ordinance on waste oils management
10	Relevant regulations	Accidental release of POPs
10.1	The TCP 17.08-13-2011 Environmental protection and management of natural resources. Atmosphere. Release of the pollutants substances into atmosphere air. Calculation rules of the POPs release», approved by the Resolution of the MNREP dd. 19.08.2011 № 10-T	The TCP sets common calculation rule of release into atmosphere of the following POPs: dioxins/furans, PCB, HCB and indicative combinations of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons(benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b) fluoranthene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene). The TCP is designed for assessment of the POPs release into the atmosphere air during inventory of the pollutant substances release sources, maximum permitted emissions standards establishment, keeping records and standardisation of substances release into the atmosphere air and other purposes. The present document contains the relative POPs release rates applicable to main categories of the pollution sources in Belarus.

11	Relevant regulations	New POPs
11.1	The TCP 17.11-06-2012 (02120). Environmental protection and management of natural resources. Wastes. The Ordinance on inventory of the POPs, which have been additionally included into the Stockholm Convention on POPs, approved by the Resolution of the MN-REP № 19-T dd. 26.12.2012)	The TCP is applied for inventory and stock assessment of the chemicals based on hexabromodiphenyl, tetrabromodiphenyl ether and pentabromodiphenyl ether (commercial pentabromodiphenyl ether), perfluorooctane sulfonic acid and its salts and perfluorooctanesulfonyl fluoride and/or products/goods/materials containing mentioned combinations.

The NAS of Belarus has developed the guidance on the best available techniques to reduce the accidental release of POPs, which is prepared and published in a book: Accidental release of the POPs reduction: the best available techniques //C. V. Kakareka, T.I. Kuharchik, O. Yu.Krukovskaya /State scientific institution «Nature Management Institute, National Academy of Sciences of Belarus». – Mn.: StroyMediaProject, 2014, 164 p.

The Decree «On certain issues of waste management». For the purposes of the reduction of the consumption waste landfilling level and prevention of harmful impact of these wastes on the environment, as well as involvement into economic turnover of the secondary raw materials the Decree introduced the principle of the extended responsibility of the manufacturers of packaging and certain goods. In particular:

- there an operator of secondary raw materials has been established, authorities and functions have been defined;
- the manufacturers and importers of the packing made of plastic, glass, paper and cardboard and certain goods (the list of goods includes electrical and electronic equipment, batteries, mercury bulbs and etc.), listed in the annex to the Decree № 313 have the responsibility to ensure collection, treatment and (or) usage of the wastes, generated after the loss of customer appeal of the mentioned packing and goods;
- there a special fund has been established, the procedure of its creation and spending has been defined. The Fund shall be formed via finance of the importers and manufacturers of certain types of goods and packing, who concluded an agreement with the operator of secondary raw materials. The agreement shall be concluded if the manufacturers and importers do not collect the consumption wastes in the form of goods and packing wastes. The finance of fund shall be distributed for the objectives fixed by the Decree № 313, in particular, to compensate the business entities (any type of ownership) the costs on wastes collection, to finance the programs of wastes management and other.

Table 3. The regulatory acts which were introduced for the purpose of the Decree № 313 development

Nº	Legal regulations	Key issues
1	The Resolution of the CM of the RB dd. 31.07.2012 № 708 «On measures for the implementation of the Decree of the President of the RB dd. July 11, 2012 № 313» (as amended by the Resolutions dd. 04.06.2013 N 451, dd. 25.06.2013 N 527, dd. 17.02.2014 N 135)	<ul> <li>The Regulation on coordination of the secondary raw materials management has been approved;</li> <li>There has been definedamount, to be made by the manufacturers and suppliers on the current account of the operator for the collection, treatment and (or) usage of the goods and packing wastes;</li> <li>There has been defined the form of agreement on collection, treatment and (or) usage of the goods and packing wastes.</li> </ul>
2	The Resolution of the MNREP dd. 28.08.2012 r. № 39 «On the approval of the instruction on the procedure of collection, treatment and (or) usage of the goods and packing wastes» (as amended by the Resolution of the MNREP dd.10.01.2014 N 1)	There has been approved the Instruction on the procedure of collection, treatment and (or) usage of the goods and packing wastes.

**Principle "polluter pays" implementation.** The peculiarity of the wastes management system in the Republic of Belarus is payment of the environmental tax by waste owners for storage and landfilling, which depends on the waste level of hazard and class of hazard of the hazardous wastes. The **Tax Code of the Republic of Belarus** sets the rates and procedures of environmental tax payment for storage, landfilling of the production wastes (Article 204-209). Current tax rates are given in Table 4.

Table 4. Environmental tax amounts for storage and landfilling of the wastes (annex 8 to the Tax Code of Republic of Belarus)

Subject of taxation	Tax rate, BYR	Tax rate,USD
1. For landfilling of 1 ton:		
1.1. non-hazardous production wastes	30580	3.058
1.2. hazardous production wastes:		
third class of hazard	777710	77.771
fourth class of hazard	387740	38.774
1.3. wastes, containing secondary raw materials	19386150	1938.615
2. For storage of 1 ton:		
2.1. non-hazardous production wastes	6720	0.672
2.2. hazardous production wastes:		
first class of hazard	678790	67.879
second class of hazard	199080	19.908
third class of hazard	66210	6.621
of which:		
lignin	13560	1.356
sludge (sewage sludge with coagulant (flocculant), settled sludge after wa- shed filters), settled sludge of the bio- logical sa-nitary sewage treatment	710	0.071
fourth class of hazard		
of which:		
halite solid waste, halite clay-salt spent slurry, phosphogypsum	2080	0.2080
activated sludge of the treatment fa- cilities	710	0.071
other wastes	33070	3.307
2.3. production wastes of undefined class of hazard	182200	18.22

The Administrative Offense Code of the Republic of Belarus provides for the administrative charges for the following wastes management violations:

- non-performance of the obligations on packages and goods wastes collection, treatment and (or) usage (Article 15.63. clause 1) – is a subject to fines the individual entrepreneur or legal entities at double rate of the cost for packages and goods wastes collection, treatment and (or) usage;
- non-performance of other legislation on waste management (Article 15.63. clause 2) is a subject to fines the individual from 5 to 50 basic amounts, for individual entrepreneur up to 200 basic amounts, for legal entities up to 1000 basic amounts;
- violation of production, storage, usage, transportation, landfilling and other wastes and chemicals management safety rules (Article 15.4. clause 1) is a subject to fines in the amount from ten to fifty basic amounts, for individual entrepreneur from twenty to two hundred basic amounts, for legal entity from fifty to one thousand basic amounts;

- violation of biological and other environmentally hazard substances management is a subject to fines in the
  amount from ten to fifty basic units, for individual entrepreneur from twenty to two hundred basic units, for
  legal entity from fifty to one thousand basic units (Article 15.4. clause 2);
- land contamination with wastes (Article 15.11) is a subject to fines in the amount from three to thirty basic
  units, for individual entrepreneur from thirty to one hundred basic units, for legal entity from fifty to five hundred basic units;
- forests contamination with wastes (article 15.30., clause 1) is a subject to fines in the amount to twenty basic units, for individual entrepreneur up to fifty basic units, for legal entity up to three hundred basic units;
- trees and shrubs contamination with wastes, which are not included in the state forestry fund (article 15.30., clause 1) is a subject to warnings or fines up to twenty basic units, for individual entrepreneur up to fifty basic units, for legal entity up to three hundred basic units.

The Criminal Code of the Republic of Belarus provides for criminal responsibility for violation of the wastes management legislation, in particular:

- land contamination with wastes, repeated within a year after the imposition of administrative charges provided for such violation is a subject to fines or putting under arrest for the period to three months or custodial restraint up to two years (Article 269);
- forests contamination with wastes or wastewater or by other means (forests contamination), repeated within
  a year after the imposition of administrative charges provided for the same violation is a subject to do community service, or fines, or putting under arrest for the period to three months, or custodial restraint up to
  three years and deprivation to hold certain positions or to practise certain professions or without deprivation
  (Article 275):
- violation of production, storage, usage, transportation, landfilling and other wastes and chemicals management safety rules, repeated within a year after the imposition of administrative charges provided for the same violation or knowingly created threat of human health or environmental harm is a subject to do community service, or fines, or deprivation to hold certain positions or to practise certain professions or correctional labour for the period to one year or putting under arrest for the period up to six months (Article 278).

The legislation analysis on the Basel and Stockholm Conventions implementation is given in the annexes 1 and 2 to the present Report.

### Summary

Analysis of the legislation on wastes management and hazardous wastes transboundary movements of the Republic of Belarus shows that the republic has necessary legislative framework in place: there are defined lists of hazardous wastes, procedures on permission issuing, obligations on wastes treatment and/or usage have been determined, the wastes import and transit activities across the territory of the republic are covered by making a deposit, the Basel Convention guidance on environmentally sound management of certain hazardous wastes are under implementation, etc. The current legislation implements the principle of the manufacturers and importers extended responsibility in regard of package and certain types of goods wastes (mercury lamps, batteries, electrical and electronic equipment and other) and principle "the contaminator pays", which provides for environmental tax for wastes storage and landfilling. At the same time it is necessary to pay attention to the following issues:

- the lists of hazardous wastes do not contain "the wastes collected from the households", which is regulated by the Basel Convention;
- the regulatory acts do not provide for the duty of the relevant authority to send promptly acknowledge receipt of the notification on hazardous wastes transit (Article 6-4 of the Basel Convention). There is also no cases when the State of transit does not control the hazardous wastes movement and a tacit consent is provided for within 60 days (Article 6-4 paragraph 2);
- the legislation does not provide for the procedure of wastes return or environmental sound disposal at illegal traffic from RB, and also there is no determined terms and procedures on deposit expenditure which are

made to the budget for wastes import and transit, in case of necessity to take measures on environmentally sound wastes management (Article 9 - b- paragraph 2);

• the legislation does not contain the definition "Environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes and other wastes" (Article 2-8 of the Basel Convention).

It is also necessary to continue activity on implementation of technical guiding principles, for example, Technical guiding principles on environmentally sound joint treatment of hazardous wastes in cement kilns, Revised technical guiding principles on environmentally sound management of used and scrap pneumatic tires, Technical guiding principles on production hazardous wastes and organic solvents application and other.

The legislation analysis on POPs management has shown the following gaps and problematic issue availability, which related, first of all, with new POPs management:

- nationally there are no legislative acts prohibiting the production of POPs, POPs containing materials/goods/equipment, and terms of decommissioning of PCB containing equipment, film forming foams containing perfluoroorganic compounds, etc.;
- absence of prohibition against import of new POPs, new POPs containing materials/goods/equipment to the territory of RB;
- absence of requirements for operation of new POPs-containing goods/equipment, environmentally sound
  way of storage of the new POPs-containing wastes. At the same time the highest priority issues are the
  electronic and electrical equipment wastes management containing and/or potentially containing polybromodiphenyl ethers, as well as regulations on polymer products treatment containing or potentially containing
  such compositions;
- the list of hazardous wastes, transactions on transfer of which for a certain period (except transportation agreement), as well as assignation of which to another legal or private entity including individual businessman, dealing with wastes management shall be registered, excludes the hazardous POPs-containing wastes as well as the decommissioned PCB-containing equipment and materials;
- The FEACNclassifier of the CU does not contain items for identification and accounting of import/export of new POPs and/or POPs-containing goods;
- the classifier of wastes, generated in RB, does not contain items for accounting of new POPs-containing wastes.

The urgent question is the improvement of the PCB-containing equipment and other wastes management:

- legally are not regulated issues of PCB-containing equipment management as hazardous wastes but not ferrous and non-ferrous scrap;
- there are no requirements for disposal of decommissioned PCB-containing equipment, obsolete OCPs and other POPs-containing wastes, as well as for release levels during PCB disposal, PCB and other POPs residues number containing in slags, slurries, waste waters and other treatment products.

The technical regulatory legal act on the best available technologies for reduction of the POPs accidental release has to be approved to reduce the POPs accidental release, including costs for the best available technical methods implementation, as well as economic incentive for POPs release reduction and application of the best available technical methods.

# 4 Evaluation of the legislative framework in the field of chemicals management

Health and environment protection within the framework of the national priorities in the Republic of Belarus is settled by the state by means of state regulation instrument. First of all these are national legal and regulations acts of different levels, controlling the mentioned field: Decrees of the President of the RB, Laws of the RB, resolutions of the CM of the RB, resolutions approved on the interdepartmental level, orders and resolutions of certain ministries and departments, having inter-branch feature.

Currently the organizational and legal basis for prevention and elimination of hazardous negative effect of the environment, including chemicals, on the human health and surroundings, principles of chemicals management, increase public awareness, improve safe chemicals management and accidents prevention, etc. are settled in more than 15 Laws of the RBwhich are presented in the Table 5.

Table 5. The legislation of the Republic of Belarus regulating issues of chemicals management

Legal regulations	Regulated issues
The PresidentialDecree of 01.09.2010 No.450 "On licensing of certain types of activity"	Establishes the obligation of obtaining a license to carry out certain types of activity (in particular, the activities in the field of industrial safety, customs, activities related to natural resources and the impact on the environment, transport and forwarding activities, etc.) for national security, protection of health of the citizens and the environment.
The Law of the RB of 07.01.2012 No. 340-3 "On the sanitary-epidemiological welfare of the population"	Defines the legal and institutional framework for the prevention of adverse effects on the human health of factors of their environment, including chemicals, defines the requirements for the state hygienic registration and regulation, examination of industrial objects, technological processes, etc., informing the public about health and contamination of environment.
The Law of the RB of 22.05.2002 No. 102-3 "On narcotic drugs, psychotropicsubstances and their precursors"	Determines the priorities of the state policy in the field of:      control over the circulation of certain chemicals (drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors);      combating illicit trafficking for the protection of the health of citizens and national security.
The Law of the RB of 29.06.2003 No. 217-3 ed. 04.01.14 "On the qualityand safety of food raw materials and food-products for human life and health"	Regulates relations in the field of ensuring quality of food raw materials and food products and their safety for human life and health, including the content of food additives, chemical substances that may be present in food raw materials and food products
The Law of the RB of 26.11.1992 No. 1982 – XII ed. Of 22.01.2013 "On Environmental Protection"	Defines the general principles of environmental protection: including the principles of precaution and prevention, awareness and awareness rising.  Fixes the MPC of chemicals, standards of permissible discharges and emissions of chemicals such as environmental quality standard; regulates mandatory liability of entities for compliance with standards of emissions and discharges of chemicals, the transition to less toxic fuels; establishes the general requirements for the protection of the environment:  • in the production of hazardous chemicals, their management and treatment;  • in the use of chemicals in agriculture and forestry (in particular, the use of undegradable chemicals is prohibited);  • preservation of the ozone layer and the regulatory impact on climate
The Law of the RB of 18.06.1993 No. 2442-XII ed. Of 14.07.2000 No. 419-3 "On State Ecological Expertise"	In accordance with the Law, the state ecological expertise is conducted with the following basic principles:  • of preventing adverse impacts on the environment;  • of a mandatory state environmental expertise before approving the project or other documentation on the subjects of the state ecological expertise;  • of recording cumulative adverse effects on the environment of the existing and planned economic and other activities;  • of accuracy and completeness of the information contained in the project or other documentation submitted to state environmental expertise;  • of legality and impartiality of the decisions of state ecological expertise;  • of transparency and responsiveness to public opinion.  Article 13 of the Law specifies the facilities for which the environmental impact assess-
	ment is performed, and its procedure. These facilities include, inter alia, the facilities for treatment, recycling, storage and (or) disposal of radioactive waste; facilities for treatment, storage, disposal, re-use of industrial waste, including hazardous wastes.

Aims to protect the ambient air, including from emissions of chemicals, to prevent their harmful effects on the atmosphere; legitimizes the use of MPC, ASIL, emission standards for the evaluation and assessment of air quality; establishes requirements for the protecti-The Law of the RB of 15 04 1997 No. on of ambient air in the application of plant protection products, growth stimulators, ferti-29-3 ed. Of 14.07.2011 N 293-3,of lizers and other drugs approved for use in economic activity, as well as requirements for 12.12.2012 N 6-3"On Ambient Air Prothe protection of the ozone layer, regulation of impacts on weather and climate; prohibits tection' the introduction of inventions, discoveries, new technological systems, vehicles, substances and materials in case of their non-compliance with the requirements of the legislation on protection of ambient air and the absence of means to control emissions Regulates relations arising when dealing with ozone-depleting substances listed in Annexes A, B, C, and E of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer of September 16, 1987, including ozone-depleting substances contained in the product; The Law of the Republic of Belasets out the basic principles for the protection of the ozone layer, the implementation of rus of 12.11.2001 No. 56-3 ed. Of which is aimed at reducing the volume of consumption of ozone-depleting substances 15.11.2004, 16.06.2014 "On the Proand the reduction (termination) of their use, as well as the introduction of ozone-friendly tection of the Ozone Layer" technologies, processes of recycling, recovery, treatment and disposal of ozone-depleting substances; regulates the procedure for the transboundary movement of ozone-depleting substances and products containing ozone-depleting substances, the order of their management, metering and reporting, ozone monitoring and control of its security. The Law of the Republic of Belarus of Defines the legal, economic and social framework to ensure the safe operation of hazar-10.01.2000 No. 363-3 "On industrial dous production facilities; is aimed at preventing accidents and preparedness of organisafety of hazardous production facilizations operating hazardous production facilities to localize and recover the consequenties" ces of these accidents. The Law of the Republic of Belarus Regulates relations in the field of protection of the population and territories from emerof 05.05.1998 No. 141-3 (ed. Of gency situations, defines the general institutional and legal standards to protect the citi-10.07.2012)"On protection of populatizens of Belarus, foreign citizens and stateless persons residing on the territory of Belarus, on and territories from natural and manall land, air and water space or its part, facilities for production and social purposes, as made disasters" well as the environment from natural and man-made disasters Establishes the legal, economic and institutional framework for regulating relations in the The Law of the Republic of Belafield of transportation of dangerous goods in the RB, is aimed at improving the safety of rus of 06.06.2001 No. 32-3 ed. Of transportation of dangerous goods, prevention of incidents and accidents while transpor-12.07.2013, No. 62-3) "On the Transting; determines the order of state regulation and management, supervision and control portation of Dangerous Goods" in the field of transportation of dangerous goods, ensuring the transportation security, recording and reporting on natural and man-made accidents and incidents. The Law of the Republic of Bela-Defines the rights of consumers to receive information about products used for domestic rus of 09.01. 2002 No. 90-3 ed. Of purposes, including information about the contained hazardous substances, the rules of 08.07.2008 No. 366-3"On Protection safe use of goods; establishes the rights of consumers on the safety of products for life, of Consumers' Rights" health and the environment. Regulates relations arising in the development, approval and implementation of the technical requirements for products, processes of their development, production, operation (use), storage, transportation, marketing and disposal or the provision of services, defines the legal and institutional framework for technical regulation and standardization, defines the goals and tasks of technical regulation: The Law of the Republic of Belarus of protection of life, health and human heredity; 05.01.2004. No. 262-3 ed.Of 07.01. protection of property and the environment; 2012 No. 340-3"On technical regulatiimprovement of the competitiveness of products (services); on and standardization" technical and informational compatibility and interchangeability of products; unity of measurements; national security; elimination of technical barriers to trade; rational use of resources. The Law of the Republic of Belarus of The Law sets out the legal and institutional framework for the assessment of conformity 05.01.2004 № 269-3 (new edition of objects of conformity assessment requirements of technical normative legal acts in the 31.12.2010 #228-3) "On technical regufield of technical standardization and aims to provide a unified state policy in the implelatory legal acts compliance assessment mentation of conformity assessment. in technical rate setting and certification" Defines the general requirements for the protection of water bodies, including protection The Water Code of the Republic of Befrom chemicals contamination; establishes restrictions on the use of pesticides, fertililarus of 15.06.1998 No. 191-3 zers, wastewater discharges in coastal areas. Regulates the requirements to ensure the quality and safety of drinking water; establishes The Law of the Republic of Belarus of state support for the production and supply of chemicals used for purification and disin-24.06.1999 № 271-3 ed. Of 14.01.2014 fection of drinking water; determines the conditions for the application of plant protection "On Drinking Water Supply" products, fertilizers and chemicals within the protected zones of surface and underground water sources.

The Law of the Republic of Belarus of December 25, 2005 No. 77-3 "On Plant Protection"	Defines the legal, institutional and economic framework for management of pesticides, establishes, in coordination with the Ministry of Health and the NAS of Belarus, the procedure for testing plant protection products subject to SR; establishes the procedure for the SR of plant protection products and for the maintenance of the State Register of plant protection products (pesticides) and fertilizers approved for use on the territory of the RB.
The Law of 20.07.2007 № 2/1368 "On Waste Management"	The Law defines the legal framework of waste management and is aimed at reducing the volume of waste and to prevent their harmful effects on the environment, health, property owned by the state, the property of legal entities and individuals, as well as the maximum involvement of waste into circulation in as secondary raw materials.

Many of the existing laws, regulations, decrees and other legal acts and regulations may be relevant to the regulation of chemicals management, even if their action is not limited to these substances or they are not aimed directly at the control of their management. This, however, does not mean that all the important aspects of chemicals management are considered and there is complete complementarity between these acts.

In addition, the regulation of management of chemicals and their mixtures on the territory of the RB is determined by the laws of the CUsince July 2010:

- the CU Agreement on Sanitary Measures of December 11, 2009;
- the Agreement on uniform principles and rules of technical regulation in the CU of November 18, 2010;
- the Uniform sanitary and epidemiological and hygienic requirements, approved by the Decision of the Commission of the CU of May 28, 2010 No 299;
- the Uniform list of goods, which are subject to bans or restrictions on the importation or exportation by states
   members of the CU in trade with third countries, approved by the Decision of the Commission of the CU of November 19, 2009 No 132(as amended on July 26, 2012).

Table 6. The legislation of the CU regulating issues of chemicals management

Legislation of the CU	Regulatory area in the issues of chemicals and chemical products management
The CU Agreement on Sanitary Measures of December 11, 2009	Forms the contractual legal framework of the CU in the field of sanitary measures, establishes uniform rules for the implementation of state sanitary and epidemiological supervision (control) over persons and vehicles crossing the customs border of the CU, controlled goods moved across the customs border of the CU, including potentially hazardous chemicals and chemical products.
	Establishes the uniform list of goods subject to sanitary and epidemiological supervision (control) at the customs border and the customs territory of the CU, approved by the Decision of the Commission of the CU of May 28, 2010 No 299.
The Agreement on uniform principles and rules of technical regulation in the CU of November 18, 2010	The agreement regulates the management of potentially hazardous chemical and biological agents, and drugs produced on their basis that pose a potential hazard to humans (other than medicaments), individual substances (compounds) of natural or synthetic origin capable of having adverse effects on human health and the environment in terms of production, use, transportation, processing, and in living conditions.
The Uniform sanitary and epidemiological and hygienic requirements, approved by the Decision of the Commission of the CU of May 28, 2010 No 299	Establish hygiene and safety standards for controlled goods included in the Uniform list of goods subject to sanitary and epidemiological supervision (control) at the customs border and the customs territory of the CU (Chapter II; Section 19. Requirements for chemical and petrochemical industrial products; Chapter II; Section 15. Requirements for pesticides and agrochemicals)
The Uniform List of goods subject to bans or restrictions on the importation or exportation by the member states of the CU within the EEC in trade with third countries and to the Regulation on the application of restrictions, approved by the Decision of the College of the UNECE of 16.08. 2012 No. 134 ed. 25.02.2014 and changed on 14.04.2014	Ozone-depleting substances, which are banned to import into the customs territory of the CU and export from the customs territory of the CU.
	Annex 1 to the Decision of the Collegium of the EEC of 16.08.2012 No. 134
	Toxic substances that are not precursors of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, which are restricted in movement across the customs border of the CU for import and export.
	Annex 1 to the Decision of the Collegium of the EEC of 16.08.2012 No. 134
	Plant protection products, which are prohibited from being imported into the customs territory of the CU, falling within the scope of Applications A and B to the Stockholm Convention of May 22, 2001.
	Annex 1 to the Decision of the Collegium of the EEC of 16.08.2012 No. 134
	Regulations on the order of import into the customs territory of the CU of plant protection products.
	Annex 2 to the Decision of the Collegium of the EEC of 16.08.2012 No. 134

In addition, under the Agreement on uniform principles and rules of technical regulation in the CU, draft technical regulations of the CU have been developed. Upon entry into force of technical regulations, the section of the Uniform sanitary and epidemiological and hygienic requirements regarding these products regulated by appropriate technical regulation are cancelled.

The purpose of the development of technical regulations of the CU is to protect human life and health and the environment, and to prevent actions misleading consumers.

Table 7. The draft technical regulations of the CU in the field of chemical products

Legislation of the CU	Regulatees	Readiness
The draft technical regulations of the CU "On the safety of chemical products"	<ul> <li>chemical products, which are individual chemicals;</li> <li>chemical products of varying composition;</li> <li>a mixture of chemicals</li> </ul>	Passed intrastate approval. The draft decision of the Commission of the CU provides the entry into force on January 1, 2017.
The draft technical regulations of the CU "On the security of detergents and household chemicals"	Synthetic detergents (detergents for laundry), household chemical products:  • auxiliary detergents (auxiliary detergents for laundry);  • detergents for hard surfaces;  • dishwashing detergents;  • polishing preparations;  • leather and suede care products;  • cars, motorcycles, bicycles care products;  • flavouring, deodorizing agents, including products for odour removal in rooms and closed containers;  • windscreen washer fluids.	Passed intrastate approval. The draft decision of the Commission of the CUprovides the entry into force on January 1, 2017.
The draft technical regulations of the CU "On the requirements for fertilizers"	Mineral fertilizers;     micronutrient fertilizers.	Passed intrastate approval. The draft decision of the Commission of the CU provides the entry into force on January 1, 2017
The draft technical regulations of the CU "On the safety of paints and varnishes"	Paints and varnishes; enamels, primers, sealers, paints.	Passed intrastate approval. The draft decision of the Commission of the CU provides the entry into force on January 1, 2017.

In addition to the above listed legislation, the country has a number of regulations that define requirements for the importation, registration and risk assessment of chemicals and wastes, assessment of the impact of economic activities on the environment and health as presented in the Table 8.

Table 8. The List of regulations on requirements for the importation, registration and risk assessment of chemicals and wastes, assessment of the impact of economic activities on the environment and health

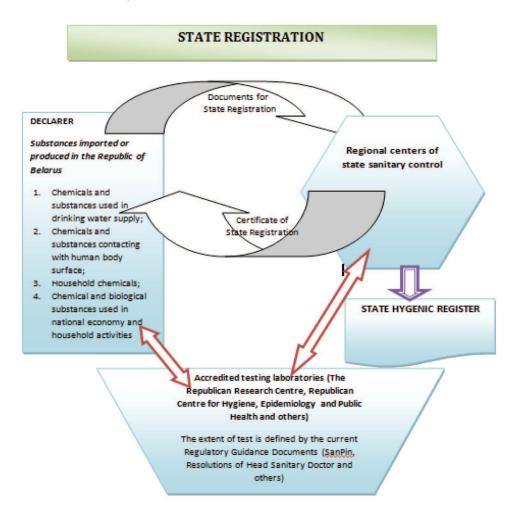
Legal regulations	Regulatory area
The Decree of the CM of the RB of 14.07.2003 No. 949 (with amendments dated 10.03.2004 No. 250 and 16.03.2004 No. 298) "On the National Environmental Monitoring System in the RB"	The Decree determines the organization and functioning of the National Environmental Monitoring System
The Decree of the CM of the RB of 11.07.2012 No. 638 "Some Questions of Sanitary-Epidemiological Welfare Of The Population",	Defines a list of goods which are objects of state sanitary-hygienic expertise and bodies responsible for social hygienic expertise
The Decree of the CM of the RB of 10.04.2001 No. 495 (new addition of 26.06.2013 № 302) "On the SSES"	The Decree creates a SSES
The Decree of the CM of the RB of 23.08.2001 No. 1280 "On the order of collecting information in the field of protection of population and territories from natural and man-made emergency situations and exchange of information,	The Decree establishes an order of collecting information in the field of protection of population and territories from natural and man-made emergency situations and exchange of information
The Decree of the CM of the RB of 13.11.1998 No. 1741 "On measures for further improvement of state regulation of activities related to security" as amended on 28.10.1999 No. 1689 and 20.10.2003 No. 128)	The Decree contains a ban on consumption (production, import, export) in Belarus since January 1, 2000 of ozone-depleting substances in Group I and II of Annexes A and B of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer of 16 September 1987, according to the annex.

Currently, the country exercises the SR and regulation of industrial chemicals, the SR of pesticides and fertilizers, the SR of Substance (Material) Safety Data Sheets, the licensing of activities in the field of industrial safety, the licensing of activities related to natural resources use and environmental impact.

The SR of chemical products and issuance of certificates of SR is carried out by authorized bodies of the Ministry of Health of the RB, the registration of plant protection products and agricultural chemicals is carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food of the RB.

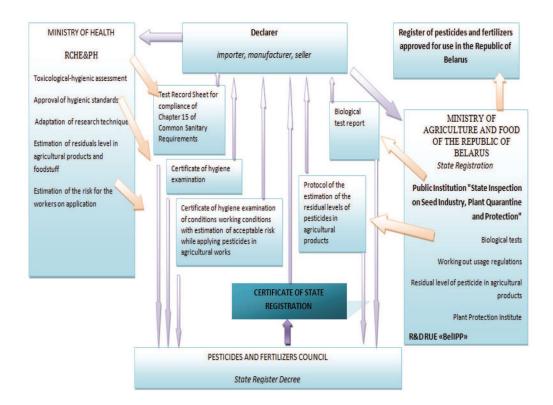
The procedure for the SR of chemicals, including pesticides and fertilizers, is regulated by the Decree of the CM of the Republic of Belarus of February 17, 2012 No. 156 "On approval of the uniform list of administrative procedures carried out by state bodies and other organizations in relation to legal persons and individual entrepreneurs."

Figure 2. The SR of chemical products



During the registration tests of plant protection products and chemical production of pesticides, a toxicological and hygienic examination for compliance with the Uniform sanitary and epidemiological and hygienic requirements for goods subject to sanitary and epidemiological supervision (control) approved by the Decision of the Commission of the CU of May 28, 2010 No. 299 (Chapter II; Section 15 Requirements for pesticides and agrochemicals and Chapter 2 Section 19 Requirements for the chemical and petrochemical industrial products).

Figure 3. The SR of pesticides and fertilizers



In accordance with the Decree of the CM of the Republic of Belarus of 14.07.2006 No. 881 as amended on 26.07.2010 No. 1116, state control over pesticides is carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, including the Belselhoznadzor Department, public institution "State Inspection on Seed Industry, Plant Quarantine and Protection" and the regional state inspections of seed industry, plant quarantine and protection.

In the RB, only the management of plant protection products included in the State Register of plant protection products (pesticides) and fertilizers approved for use on the territory of the RB(hereinafter - the State Register), is permitted.

Regulations on the procedure of the SR of plant protection products and fertilizers, maintaining the State Register, are defined by the Decree of the CMof the Republic of Belarus of 30.07.2012 No. 1140.

The SR of pesticides and maintaining the State Register are carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food of the RB.

For the safe use of pesticides for public health, the Ministry of Health conducts toxicological-hygienic examination of the produced, imported and used in the country pesticides, and exercises state sanitary supervision over the content of pesticide residues in food. Toxicological-hygienic examination of pesticides is conducted in the Republic of Belarus taking into account international experience and in full harmonization with the implementation of similar procedures in the framework of the CU.

Hygienic standards of active ingredients of pesticides in food and environment (water, soil, air) are harmonized with the EU regulations and published in the Uniform sanitary and epidemiological and hygienic requirements for goods subject to sanitary and epidemiological supervision (control), approved by the Decision of the Commission of the CU of 28.05.2010 No. 299 (Chapter II; Section 15.Requirements for pesticides and agrochemicals), acting on the whole territory of the CU.

#### **Summary**

Laws of the Republic of Belarus in the field of the protection of health and the environment are mainly framework and reflect the general requirements for the prevention of exposure to adverse environmental factors of a chemical nature. On the one hand, it creates a good framework for the development of regulations to regulate certain activities. On the other hand, it does not allow a clear definition of the legal requirements for chemicals management in the country and, in particular, their separate groups (pesticides, industrial chemicals, household chemicals, POPs, particularly hazardous chemicals).

The current system of regulatory mechanisms (registration, licensing) effectively prevents entry into circulation and use of hazardous chemicals (primarily pesticides). However, it also requires improvement regarding the registration of chemicals, including those used in household and consumer products.

A number of essential elements of chemicals management, such as requirements for assessing their hazards and risks to health and the environment, classification and labelling, ensuring safe use of chemicals and informing employees in industry and agriculture, establishment of producer's responsibility for ensuring the safety of chemicals, requirements for certain groups of chemicals (pesticides, chemical waste, chemicals used in industry, households, etc.), informational support for stakeholders on issues related to chemicals management, are almost not reflected in national legislation.

As a rule, activities related to the safety of chemicals management are regulated by industry regulations that do not fully correspond to the importance of regulated issues.

Insufficient attention is given in the legislation to the expansion of self-regulating mechanisms to ensure safe chemicals management, which include the system of incentives for the use of less toxic and non-toxic chemicals, system of tax incentives for the introduction of low-waste technologies, integrated system of penalties for damage to human health and the environment, etc.

# 5 Analysis of assumptions and constraints on the accession of the Republic of Belarus to the Rotterdam Convention

The share of the chemical industry in the Republic of Belarus is more than 15% of total industrial production, more than 25% of the national exports, including more than 45% of exports to far-abroad countries, which confirms the high importance of this industry and its further development for the national economy of the country. In major industries, more than 20,000 enterprises producing or using different chemicals, including toxic, are functioning. The spectrum of the crops produced in agricultural production, the presence of more than 5.5 million hectares of sown areas involves extensive use of plant protection products, growth stimulants and fertilizers. Approximately 1.5 million people could be in potential contact wit chemicals in the production process.

The enterprises of the country on average produce about 4.5 million tons of mineral fertilizers, 1.0 million tons of synthetic resins and plastics, 200-250 thousand tons of chemical fibres and threads; use a wide range of chemicals (solvents, paints, acids and alkalis, etc.). The export structure is dominated by mineral fertilizer, refined petroleum products, plastics, and aromatic hydrocarbons. The base of the imports is oil, pesticides, industrial chemicals (Table 9).

Table 9. Production of selected chemicals and fertilizers and trade of chemicals (thousands of USD)

Name	Production (thousand tonnes)	Export (thousand USD/ thousand tonnes)	Import (thousand USD/ thousand tonnes)
1	2	3	4
Sulfuric acid	544.70	297.20	117.50
Phosphoric acid	50.92	165.00	939.60
Nitric acid	1.14	1.00	70.90
Synthetic ammonia	932.44	12,888.50	2,540.90
Oil and petroleum products	1,820.04	1,708,421.7/9,528.41	162,440.60/1,004.63
	0.005.50	214 027 2 /1 000 05	6 000 1 /00 10
Petrol	2,365.50	314,037.3/1,296.95	6,898.1/23.18
Kerosene	610.60	6,5183.3/ 275.63	390.9/ 1,074.67t
diesel fuel	4912.60		
heating oil	4789.32		
Air separation products		1405.8	126.7
Nitrogen (liquid)	8.57		
Nitrogen (gas), thou. m3	10414.0		
Oxygen (liquid)	31035.0		
Oxygen (gas), thou. m3	3291.0		
Argon (liquid)	0.451		
Argon (gas), thou. m3	264.0		
Sulfur	22.29		5805.0
Methanol	48.50	7507.1	81.3
Dimethyl terephthalate	158.60	648.4	1.3
Phthalic anhydride	13.46	8031.9	147.5
Mineral fertilizers (in terms of 100% of nutrients), including	4952.52	643429.4/4296.65	20948.1/171.33
nitrogen	631.06	90010.2/344.11	12431.1/135.55
potash	4229.66	535774.9/3816.22	113.7/297.01 t
phosphorus	91.80	-	3517.9/15.95
multicomponent	-	17644.3/ 136.32	4885.4/19.54
Paraxylene	46.95	-	37353.9
Ortoxylene	24.32	4108.8	18.3
Benzene	49.87		28448.3
Toluene	1.42		420.9
Normal butane	8661.0		.23.0
Acrylonitrile	72.201		
Propylene	76.949		
Ethylene	132.563		
Plant protection chemicals: in- secticides, rodencides, herbi- cides, plant growth regulators, etc.; Disinfectants	16.00 t	4607.8/3,553.3 t	57826.6/5,902.56 t
Insecticides	-	603.00/ 114.68 t*	3636.7/237.08 t*
Fungicides	0.05	4.1/5.98 t*	11386.9/1,134.62 t*

Herbicides	0.69	727.1/ 25.25 t*	39082.1/3,753.83 t*
Seed disinfectants	-	-	7153.7/620.6 t
Disinfectants	57.00 t	3023/8/ 3,349.04 t*	2079.7/433.55 t*
Plant growth regulators		118.0/4.30 t*	351.6/46.49 t*
Household chemistry Synthetic detergents	34.55 6.10	1707.3/2,176.5 t	18089.8/16,210.0 t
Paints and varnishes	62.09	39859.90/41.10***	41967.00/2,197***
Ozone-depleting substances	-	65.6 t	-

<sup>\* -</sup> packaged in forms or packing for retail sale or presented as preparations

The available data relate only to certain categories of chemicals (ozone-depleting substances, pesticides, lubricants, etc.) and do not give an exhaustive presentation on volumes and nomenclature of chemicals used in the country.

The country has a fairly high level of production and use of chemicals, which causes potential problems associated with the use of chemicals. The use of chemicals is one of the causes of air pollution in large industrial centres (cases of chemical substances in concentrations exceeding the MPC are recorded); there is an accumulation of toxic industrial waste (expired obsolete pesticides, waste medicines and cytotoxic drugs), contamination of groundwater used for drinking water supply, soil pollution in industrial centres, obsolete pesticides storage sites.

In the country, there are over 300 chemically hazardous facilities using more than 20 types of highly toxic substances, the area of their possible actions is home to about 3 million people, about 250 thousand people work in contact with chemicals.

In the country, more than 748 kinds of pesticides are registered and allowed to use, more than 7 tons of different kinds of plant protection products were used in entities of the country in 2013.

Since 2011, the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Belarus has initiated work on the accession of the country to the Rotterdam Convention: an analysis of the existing legislative acts was conducted, the fee depending on the gross income of the country was calculated (paid annually to the Convention budget, amounted to 1,100 USD for Belarus in 2012), a draft of the Law of the Republic of Belarus on the accession to the Convention is prepared.

During 2011, the draft Law was approved by stakeholders (the list of approval included about 20 ministries and agencies).

In general, all the concerned ministries and agencies supported the initiative of the accession to the Convention, however, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs refrained from supporting the idea of the accession of our country to the Rotterdam Convention before the issues of hazardous chemicals and pesticides management are settled at the national level in order to exclude the possibility of bringing to the Republic of Belarus international claims related to non-compliance of the provisions of the international treaty.

The country does not exercise statistical reporting and accounting of chemicals used, there is no national register of chemicals used (excluding potent and poisonous substances), the formation of Cadastres of emissions, ways and means of transportation of substances is at the initial stage.

There is also absence of a national infrastructure for monitoring and control of trafficking of chemicals (the appointed national authority responsible for the regulation of chemicals management, the national register and lists of banned and severely restricted chemicals), deficiency in necessary skills of Belarusian specialists to create and maintain databases of Prior Informed Consent Procedure, for conducting the necessary statistical reporting, the lack of information on the inventory of chemicals covered by the Convention.

The commissions and councils functioning in the country are responsible for coordinating the use of only certain categories of chemicals (pesticides, fertilizers, plant growth regulators, POPs, harsh and toxic chemicals),

<sup>\*\* -</sup> the amount of goods by Codes 3003 and 3004

<sup>\*\*\* -</sup> the amount of goods by Codes 3208 and 3209

or regulate activities in special (emergency) situations, i.e. the acting commissions do not coordinate the actions of the responsible ministries, departments and organizations to ensure the safe and efficient use of the entire range of chemicals (including industrial and domestic) throughout their entire life cycle, from production (import) to disposal.

Therefore, the accession to the Rotterdam Convention gives the State the following advantages:

- the right to refuse admission to the territory of chemicals, the safe use of which cannot be achieved at the
  present time, as well as chemicals prohibited or restricted for use in the State and their mixtures at the stage
  of decision making on import;
- to require the provision of full information on the hazardous properties of chemicals to make decisions on their import;
- to receive information from the Secretariat for Risk Assessment of Chemicals and Pesticides (use in other countries, the causes of the ban, registering cases of poisoning of workers, etc.);
- to regulate the transit of hazardous chemicals and pesticides, including through the imposition of the implementation of measures to ensure protection for human health and environment by the exporting party;
- the ability to receive information on the prohibition of the use of pesticides and chemicals in the member states of the Convention for the planning of exports, as well as the reasons for the ban;
- to claim for technical and financial assistance for capacity building to meet the requirements of the Rotterdam Convention.

Table 10. Comparative analysis of the benefits and advantages as well as the costs and challenges that may arise as a result of the accession of the Republic of Belarus to the Rotterdam Convention

#### **Benefits and Advantages Costs and Challenges** Political: the country declares its intention to actively participate the appointment of the National authority authorized to act in the practical international cooperation to address one on behalf of the State when performing the administrative of the most pressing problems of our time - the problem functions required by the Convention; of the formation of sound management of chemicals (the conducting an inventory of chemicals; Rotterdam Convention was supported by 169 countries, establishment of national registers and databases incluincluding all the neighbouring countries of the RB); ding information on potentially hazardous chemicals; the accession will provide informational, technical and establishment of national registers and databases inclufinancial assistance for the implementation of the Rotterding information on acute and chronic poisoning by hazadam Convention: rdous chemicals and pesticide formulations; being a Party to the Rotterdam Convention, the Repubpreparation of National communications on chemicals lic of Belarus will be able to actively participate in decisithat are subject to prior informed consent procedure; on-making and to make proposals to the Convention for formation of national legislation to regulate the implemenupholding its national interests. tation of the requirements of the Convention. Economic: new opportunities for the Republic of Belarus for the implementation of joint projects with industrialized countries by attracting foreign investment will eliminate obstacles to the export/import of chemicals; reduced costs associated with the control over management of hazardous chemicals, prevention of accidents, illegal trafficking of hazardous chemicals and pesticides. Social and environmental: improvement of the system of rational chemicals management in industrial and agricultural production in the Republic of Belarus will contribute to the safety of production and use of chemicals to human health and the environimprovement of the public awareness in the area of the chemical management

None of the chemicals on the list are currently produced in the Republic of Belarus, therefore, the accession to the RotterdamConvention will not affect the trade relations of domestic enterprises - exporters of chemicals. Another important advantage are the reduced material costs of the State for the recovery of the consequences of illegal entry into the territory of the Republic of Belarus of hazardous chemicals and pesticide formulations.

In general, the Republic of Belarus is principally interested in participating in the Rotterdam Convention, considering it as an effective instrument for strengthening national security in terms of protecting public health and the environment by discouraging unwanted import into the country of hazardous chemicals and pesticides. A significant argument in favour of accession to the Rotterdam Convention is the need for a uniform regulation of management of hazardous chemicals and pesticides in the framework of the CU and the Common Economic Space (Russia is a Party to the Rotterdam Convention since 2011, Kazakhstan - since 2010).

At the same time, a deterrent for registration of participation in the treaty is the current absence of a national infrastructure for monitoring and control of trafficking of chemicals and pesticides needed for Belarus to comply with the provisions of the Rotterdam Convention, and excluding the possibility of bringing claims against us at the international level due to non-compliance with the treaty.

It is estimated by the concerned ministries and departments that the greatest difficulty in the organization of operating the assigned national authority for the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention is the lack of the necessary skills to create and maintain a national register and statistical reporting of Belarusian specialists who will be involved in the work of this authority (chemists, toxicologists). In addition, there is a need of special training of employees of customs authorities of Belarus regarding registration of hazardous chemicals and pesticides as they move through the state border of the RB. In this regard, technical support from the Secretariat of the Rotterdam Convention is needed before the accession of Belarus to it.

The accession to the Rotterdam Convention will enable Belarus to contribute to the formation of the system of rational management of particularly hazardous chemicals and pesticides, to apply for technical and financial assistance for capacity building to meet the requirements of the Convention. In addition, the accession to the mentioned international treaty would be a concrete step towards the integration of Belarus into the European and world community and will enhance the country's international prestige.

#### **Summary**

The Republic of Belarus is not a party to the Rotterdam Convention, although the issues covered by the Convention are relevant for Belarus, because country is characterized by a high level of production and use of chemicals. In 2011, work was carried out on the preparation of documents for the accession of the Republic of Belarus to the Rotterdam Convention, but the decision to join has not yet been accepted.

The main obstacles to accession of the Republic of Belarus to the Rotterdam Convention are absence of a national infrastructure for monitoring and control of transporting of chemicals (the appointed national authority responsible for the regulation of chemicals management, the national register and lists of banned and severely restricted chemicals), deficiency in necessary skills of Belarusian specialists to create and maintain databases of Prior Informed Consent Procedure, for conducting the necessary statistical reporting, the lack of information on the inventory of chemicals covered by the Rotterdam Convention.

# 6 Institutional structure in the field of waste, POPs and chemicals management

State regulation and control in the field of waste management are exercised by the President of the RB, the CM of the RB, as well as by specially authorized republican bodies of state administration in the field of waste management, local councils, local executive and administrative bodies, other state bodies within their competence as defined by legislation.

State control in the field of POPs management is carried out by the specified bodies in pursuit of the goals and objectives in the field of waste management and environmental protection.

The President of the Republic of Belarus defines a uniform state policy in the field of waste management, the conditions for provision of state support and other economic incentives, approves state programs, establishes requirements for the management of waste generated by the loss of consumer properties of goods, as well as a list of products, the manufacturers and suppliers of which are required to ensure the collection, disposal and (or) re-use of waste generated by the loss of consumer properties of these products.

The CM of the Republic of Belarus is the central body of state administration that implements the uniform state policy in the field of waste management, regulates aspects of international transportation of waste, approves the provision on state specifically authorized non-profit organization - an operator in the field of management of secondary materials; approves the list of hazardous types of waste, the transactions on the transfer of which for a certain period (other than a contract of transportation), as well as on the alienation of which to another entity or person, including individual entrepreneurs engaged in waste management, are subject to registration, and regulates the procedure for registration of such transactions.

#### The MNREP in the field of waste management:

- carries out measures to implement the uniform state policy, ensures the development and implementation of state programs in the field of waste management, plans and activities;
- coordinates the activities of other central bodies of state administration in the field of waste management, as well as other organizations in this field, except for coordination of activities in the field of management of secondary materials;
- approves the classifier of waste generated in the RB (in coordination with the Ministry of Healthcare and the Ministry of Emergency Situations);
- establishes the procedure for the development and approval of schemes for management of waste generated in garage co-operatives, horticultural associations and other consumer cooperatives, as well as on lands for nature protection, health improvement, recreational, historical and cultural purposes (in coordination with the Ministry of Healthcare);
- establishes the procedure for organizing the collection, disposal and (or) re-use of waste generated by the
  loss of consumer properties of goods included in the approved by the President of the RBlist of products,
  the manufacturers and suppliers of which are required to ensure the collection, disposal and (or) re-use of
  waste generated by the loss of consumer properties of these products, and plastic, glass packaging, paper
  and cardboard based packaging for imported consumer goods (in coordination with the MHU);
- carries out the process of harmonizing of regional (Minsk city) programs in the field of waste management;
- maintains a register of waste utilization facilities or defines an organization authorized to maintain this register;
- maintains a register of waste storage, disposal and treatment facilities or defines an organization authorized to maintain this register;
- in association with the MHU of the RB, approves technical codes of the established practices of operation of disposal facilities and municipal waste treatment facilities;
- establishes the procedure for accounting and inventory of waste by legal entities and individual entrepreneurs;
- · exercises control in the field of waste management;

- issues decisions (permits) for import and (or) export of hazardous waste, as well as suspends, resumes, terminates their action or withdraws these decisions (permits);
- participates in the formation of environmental culture and organization of promoting knowledge in the field of waste management.

#### The MNREP in the field of environmental protection and POPs management:

- carries out state control in the field of research, protection, reproduction and rational use of natural resources, including in the field of POPs management;
- develops economic policy in the field of environmental safety in the course of economic activity, including POPs management;
- conducts the state environmental impact audit;
- ensures the functioning of the National Environmental Monitoring System, monitoring of chemicals emissions into the ambient air, discharges to surface waters, accumulation and recycling of waste, content of chemicals in groundwater; justifies and establishes environmental standards, including those in the field of POPs management;
- carries out licensing of activities related to the impact on the environment;
- coordinates the activities of other central bodies of state administration, local executive and administrative bodies, organizations in the field of environmental safety, environmental protection and rational use of natural resources, including those in the field of POPs management;
- performs state control in the field of environmental protection; provides central bodies of state administration, local executive and administrative bodies and citizens with information on the state of environment and environmental pollution, measures taken for its protection and recovery, including in the field of POPs management;
- participates in the creation of the environmental awareness, education and training system; interacts with public organizations (associations);
- carries out international cooperation, research, compilation and dissemination of experience of foreign
  countries in the field of environmental protection and rational use of natural resources, including in the field
  of POPs management.

Pursuant to the Basel Convention, under the Decree of the CM of the Republic of Belarus of 15.10.1999 No. 1590 "On measures on the implementation by the Republic of Belarus of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal", the MNREP has been appointed a competent authority responsible for the implementation of the Basel Convention, and the RUEBelNIITsEkologia under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection - an enforcement centre for this Convention.

The Decree of the CM of the Republic of Belarus of 05.03. 2004 No. 237 "On the implementation of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants" defines the MNREP as:

- a national coordination centre for carrying out exchange of information in accordance with the requirements
  of the Stockholm Convention;
- a government body responsible for the implementation by the Republic of Belarus of the commitments made under the Stockholm Convention.

The MNREP has in its submission 6 regional and Minsk City Committees of Natural Resources, 118 city (district) inspections, research companies and institutions - BelNIITsEkologia RUE and Central Research Institute for Complex Use of WaterRUE, Centre for International Environmental Projects, Certification and Audit Ekologiyainvest RUE, the National Centre for Analytical Control in the Field of Environmental Protection SI.

The implementation of the provisions of the Basel and Stockholm Conventions is assigned to the Waste Management Department, but every structural subdivision of the MNREP participates in the implementation of the Stockholm Convention within its competence.

Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection is the national coordinator of the Stockholm and Basel Conventions.

The MNREP, in accordance with the Presidential Decree of June 27, 2011 No. 271 "On approval of the National Implementation Plan of the Republic of Belarus under the Stockholm Convention in 2011 - 2015", coordinates the activities of central bodies of state administration on implementation of the National Plan.

The Decree of the MNREP of June 3, 2004 No. 11 established the Coordinating Council for the Implementation of the Stockholm Convention, and approved its statute. The main tasks of the Coordinating Council are as follows:

- development of recommendations to improve the national policy on management of POPs;
- · definition of priority areas for research on the issue of POPs;
- coordination of the activities of government agencies and other organizations to implement the commitments of the RB under the Stockholm Convention;
- facilitation of the exchange of information between the concerned government agencies, public and international organizations on the implementation of the Stockholm Convention;
- organization of activities on informing the public on the issue of POPs;
- the Coordinating Council is formed of the number of managers and specialists of the MNREP, the Ministry of Healthcare, the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Transport and Communications, the Ministry of Industry, the Ministry of Architecture and Construction, the Ministry of Energy, the Ministry of Emergency Situations, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the National Assembly of the Republic Belarus, the NAS of Belarus, Belneftekhim Corporate Group, Belarusian Railways.

The Coordinating Council, in accordance with its main objectives:

- · develops a system of measures to ensure the implementation of the Stockholm Convention in the RB;
- deals with the technical, financial and personnel support for the implementation of the Stockholm Convention;
- makes propositions to managers of state bodies to improve the normative legal acts in the field of POPs management;
- participates in the development of draft concepts and normative legal acts in the field of POPs management;
- makes propositions to managers of state bodies on research on the issue of POPs;
- directs and controls the implementation of activities and projects for the implementation of the Stockholm Convention;
- · organizes the preparation of information materials and informing the public about the issue of POPs;
- examines the results of the completed research work on the issue of POPs and prepares proposals for their implementation;
- performs other functions necessary to perform the tasks assigned to it;
- the MNREP is currently experiencing staffing difficulties due to the fact that there was a staffing reduction in the MNREP in 2013, and the Waste Management Department was reorganized into a division.

#### The MHU of the Republic of Belarus in the field of municipal waste management:

- carries out measures to implement the uniform state policy, ensures the development and implementation of state programs in the field of waste management, plans and activities;
- · approves the list of types of waste related to municipal waste;
- carries out the process of harmonizing of regional (Minsk city) programs in the field of waste management;
- establishes the content and procedure for the development, coordination and approval of schemes for municipal waste management (in coordination with the MNREP and the Ministry of Healthcare);

- in association with the MNREP, approves theTCP of operation of disposal facilities and municipal waste treatment facilities:
- coordinates activities in the field of management of secondary materials by establishing a specially authorized state non-profit organization the operator in the field of management of secondary materials.

#### The Ministry of Healthcare:

- carries out measures to implement the uniform state policy, ensures the development and implementation
  of state programs in the field of waste management, plans and activities in the field of management of waste
  generated from consumption;
- carries out the process of harmonizing of regional (Minsk city) programs in the field of waste management;
- · carries out the state sanitary inspection;
- in coordination with the MNREP, approves and puts into action the MPC and the ASIL for pollutants in the environment (ambient air, workplace air, water, soil) and food (maximum permissible levels of residual quantities);
- approves standards for environmentally safe concentrations of pollutants in the ambient air of environmentally protected areas, some natural complexes and facilities of environmentally protected areas, as well as natural areas subject to special protection;
- establishes hazard classes of pollutants and the procedure for assigning contaminants to certain hazard classes of pollutants;
- performs state hygienic regulation and registration of chemical and biological substances, materials and products, products of technical use goods for personal (household) use, food raw materials food products and materials and products used for production of packaging, storage and transportation and sales and other ways of alienation of food products and their use (hereinafter products);
- carries out the state sanitary-epidemiological regulation;
- monitors the state of health of the population due to exposure to chemicals, hazardous waste and POPs;
- implements the policy to ensure the safe for human health use of chemicals, plant protection products, raw materials, manufacturing processes;
- provides justification of hygienic safety criteria for chemicals for the health of the people and workers;
- provides hygienic hazard assessment of chemicals, pesticides and waste for human;
- performs registration of diseases and poisonings including professional;
- coordinates activities related to the use of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors;
- conducts monitoring of the content of chemicals in the environment, food, drinking water, in industries;
- · conducts public health monitoring.

#### The Ministry of Agriculture and Food of the Republic of Belarus:

- performs state control and supervision in the field of seed industry, plant quarantine and protection, including the monitoring of the management of plant protection products, as well as state phyto-sanitary control;
- organizes the testing of plant protection products and fertilizers subject to SR;
- approves the issued by the Ministry of Commerce licenses for import and (or) export chemical plant protection products, which are restricted in movement across the customs border when imported by the states members of the CU within the EEC in trade with third countries, issues permits for the import of plant protection products restricted in movement across the customs border of the RB on non-economic grounds within the CU;
- carries out the SR of plant protection products and fertilizers;

- maintains the State Register of plant protection products (pesticides) and fertilizers approved for use on the territory of the RB;
- formulates the state policy on chemicals used in agriculture;
- monitors the content of pesticide residues in food raw materials;
- ensures compliance with the requirements for creating a safe working environment during the application and storage of pesticides and fertilizers;
- ensures secure use, storage and disposal of pesticides and fertilizers for the environment.

#### The Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Belarus:

- carries out measures to implement the uniform state policy, ensures the development and implementation of state programs in the field of waste management, plans and activities in the field of management of explosion- and fire-hazardous wastes;
- · performs state supervision over the management of explosion- and fire-hazardous wastes.
- undertakes specific functions in the fields of industrial, technical, nuclear and radiation safety, safe transportation of dangerous goods, protection and rational use of mineral resources, including specific functions of the prevention and elimination of accidents involving chemicals;
- coordinates the activities of other central bodies of state administration, local executive and administrative bodies in the field of preventing and recovery of emergencies, ensuring fire, industrial and radiation safety, civil defence;
- issues licenses to carry out activities in the field of industrial safety in operating hazardous industrial facilities
  where hazardous substances are obtained, used, processed, produced, stored, transported and disposed
  of (flammable, oxidizing, combustible, explosive, high-toxic and toxic substances posing a hazard for the
  environment, transportation of dangerous goods by all means of transport);
- develops requirements to ensure safe transportation of dangerous goods, oversees the transportation, issues permits for the transportation of dangerous goods;
- conducts in accordance with his competence certification in the field of prevention and recovery of emergencies, fire, industrial and radiation safety, civil defence;
- develops, approves and (or) agrees upon, according to the procedure prescribed by the legislation of the RB, normative legal acts, standards, rules and regulations in the field of protection of the population and territories from emergency situations, ensuring fire, industrial and radiation safety, civil defence.

#### The State Customs Committee of the Republic of Belarus:

- exercises customs control over the import and (or) export of hazardous wastes, chemicals, including obsolete pesticides concerned as POPs, and equipment, materials and waste containing PCBs;
- supervises the work of the customs in terms of customs clearance and customs control of chemicals;
- approves, in accordance with the laws of the RB, nomenclature of chemicals banned and restricted in movement across the customs border of the RB;
- maintains the Commodity nomenclature of foreign economic activity, provides an explanation for its use.

#### The Ministry of Industry of the Republic of Belarus:

- ensures the production of chemicals, introduction of secondary materials in the commercial production;
- organizes and coordinates the fulfilment of requirements for standardization, certification and quality assurance of products;
- ensures compliance with the requirements for providing safe working conditions and safe industrial activities for the environment during the use and production of chemicals;
- introduces technologies that reduce the risk of chemicals.

#### Belarusian State Oil and Chemistry Corporate Group of the Republic of Belarus:

- organizes and coordinates the fulfilment of requirements for standardization, certification and quality assurance of products;
- ensures production and supply of chemicals and petrochemicals;
- · ensures the safety of industrial activity for the environment;
- provides a safe working environment for workers in the chemical and petrochemical industry;
- introduces technologies that reduce the risk of chemicals.

#### The Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Belarus:

- · ensures the safe for people and the environment use of chemicals in the fuel and energy complex;
- performs research and development of alternative fuels that are safe for people and the environment;
- · ensures the safety of working conditions.

#### The Ministry of Economy of the Republic of Belarus:

- develops a predictive assessment and determines the prospects of production, use, import and export of chemicals, development of chemical and petrochemical industry;
- conducts economic expertise of development projects for industries.

#### The Ministry of Commerce of the Republic of Belarus:

- · sets priorities and ensures internal and external trade of chemicals;
- issues licenses for the import of hazardous wastes into the customs territory of the CU and the export of wastes from the customs territory of the CU.

#### The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Belarus:

- coordinates participation of the RB in international efforts to ensure the safe use of chemicals;
- regulates participation of the RB in international trade of chemicals and waste.

### The Committee for Standardization, Metrology and Certification under the CM of the Republic of Belarus:

- performs the overall coordination of the development of technical regulations and state standards, including those for the management of chemicals and chemical products;
- establishes the procedure for the development, approval, the SR, inspection, review, adjustment, withdrawal and application of technical codes, state standards, specifications and state supervision over the compliance with technical regulations;
- · approves, enacts and withdraws state standards and changes in them;
- carries out the SR of technical regulations, technical codes, state standards and specifications;
- · ensures the establishment and operation of a national accreditation system;
- · accredits and monitors the activities of testing laboratories;
- ensures the establishment and operation of a National System of Conformity.

**The NAS of Belarus:** develops and synthesises new chemicals, plant protection products, technologies for the production and use of chemicals.

The SE "Operator of secondary material resources" is a specially authorized state non-profit organization created by the MHU to coordinate activities in the field of management of secondary materials. The functions

of the SE "Operator of secondary material resources" are to ensure the organization of collection, disposal and (or) re-use of waste generated by the consumption of goods and packaging, to coordinate the activities of stakeholders in the field of economically sound management of recyclables, to attract investment, including foreign investment, to provide and disseminate information, and to participate in the drafting of laws and regulations.

#### Local councils, executive and administrative bodies:

- are responsible for the state of environment in respective territories, the implementation of state environmental programs and other environmental protection activities, develop and approve local environmental protection programs, including in the field of POPs management, organize their implementation, as well as procurement and financial support;
- develop regional programs in the field of waste management and organize work to implement them;
- · organize work on municipal waste disposal;
- develop and approve schemes for municipal waste management in coordination with the MNREP regional authorities, public authorities and institutions exercising state sanitary inspection;
- · ensure operation of municipal waste disposal facilities;
- in association with the specially authorized state non-profit organization –the SE "Operator of secondary material resources", organize work in the field of management of secondary materials;
- organize the implementation of measures for prevention harmful effects of waste on environment, health of the people and property;
- · inform legal entities and individuals, including individual entrepreneurs, about waste management.

In the field of management of hazardous substances, there are cross-sectorial committees and coordination mechanisms.

In the context of chemicals management (other than radioactive), the Commission for Emergency Situations under the CM of the RB, the Council for Pesticides and Fertilizers under the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, and the Coordinating Council for the implementation of the Stockholm Convention under the MNREP are currently operating in the RB. TheSR of potentially hazardous chemicals and chemical products is carried out by authorized bodies of state sanitary supervision of the Ministry of Healthcare of the RB.

The main tasks of the Council on pesticides and fertilizers of the State Inspectorate for Seed Industry, Plant Quarantine and Protection are to organize SR testing of pesticides and fertilizers; to register and re-register pesticides, plant growth regulators and fertilizers; to issue certificates of SR; to establish a Register of current pesticides and fertilizers; to terminate registration of inefficient and environmentally hazardous pesticides and fertilizers; to formulate and publish the list of pesticides and fertilizers, the use of which is prohibited or severely restricted; to publish the Directory of pesticides and fertilizers approved for use in the RB; to implement research and technological cooperation with the relevant authorities of other states.

The functions of the Commission for Emergency Situations under the CM of the Republic of Belarus include the coordination of the activities of the forces of the SSES during conducting large-scale rescue and other emergency operations for the recovery of emergencies, and coordination of the development of draft State economic and scientific-technical programs on emergency prevention, protection of population and territories from emergencies.

The SR of potentially hazardous chemicals and chemical products is carried out in order to assess the conformity of products that can be potentially dangerous to life and health of the population, the compliance of the conditions of their management with the requirements of the legislation in the field of sanitary and epidemiological welfare of the population, and in order to prevent adverse effects of these products on the life and health of the population during their management - Article 18 "SR" of the Law of the Republic of Belarus "On sanitary-epidemiological welfare of the population."

The procedure for the SR of products is set out in the Decree of the Ministry of Healthcare of the Republic of Belarus of 17.07.2012 No. 101 "On some issues of the SR of products posing a potential danger to life and health of the population." The SR of products is an administrative procedure regulated by the Decree of the CM

of the Republic of Belarus of February 17, 2012 No. 156 in the edition of 03.05.2014 No. 424 "On approval of the uniform list of administrative procedures carried out by state bodies and other organizations in relation to legal persons and individual entrepreneurs." According to p. 10.21 of the above mentioned Decree, the SR of products (goods) and issuance of certificates of SR, re-registration of the certificates of SR is carried out by bodies and agencies exercising state sanitary inspection and authorized by the Ministry of Healthcare to carry out the SR of products.

The main tasks of the authorized structures regarding the registration of chemicals and chemical products is to conduct hygienic examination of chemical products for compliance with the Uniform sanitary and epidemiological and hygienic requirements for goods subject to sanitary and epidemiological supervision (control), approved by the CU Commission Decision of May 28, 2010 No. 299 (Chapter II; Section 19 Requirements for the chemical and petrochemical products for industrial purposes), to perform the SR of products, issue certificates of SR, to register the certificates in the Uniform Register of certificates of the SR of the products of the CU (the Uniform Register is uploaded to the CU official website www.eurasiancommission.org.) and to maintain the National Register of certificates of the SR of products (goods).

#### **Summary**

In order to implement the Basel Convention, the competent authority was appointed - the MNREP, which serves as the competent authority and a focal point. RUE BelNIITsEkologiya was appointed the enforcement centre for the implementation of the Basel Convention, but there is no concept of such a body in the Basel Convention, so its functions should be determined.

In order to implement the Stockholm Convention, the MNREP was appointed body responsible for the implementation of the Stockholm Convention; an interdepartmental coordinating council for the implementation of the convention was established.

In the MNREP, the functions of the implementation of both conventions are performed by the Waste Management Department, which lacks the human capacity.

Commissions, structures and councils responsible for coordinating the actions of use of certain categories of chemicals (pesticides, fertilizers, plant growth regulators, POPs, harsh and toxic chemicals), or regulating activities in special (emergency) situations, are functioning in the country.

The acting commissions don't coordinate the actions of the responsible ministries, departments and organizations ensuring the safe and efficient use of the entire range of chemicals (including industrial and municipal) throughout their entire life cycle, from production (import) to disposal.

In connection with the foregoing, and subject to other conditions (presence of a large number of ministries and agencies that have the authority to regulate the use of chemicals; absence of a specific structure designed to determine the state policy for the control over the management of chemicals), there is a need of forming an interdepartmental body in the country, whose main function should be to coordinate the activities of ministries and departments, organizations and agencies to ensure safe for health and the environment use of chemicals throughout their life cycle, to justify priority arias of activity on chemical safety, to formulate programs for the implementation of the state policy and monitoring their implementation.

# 7 Informational support (databases, information collection and dissemination)

In order to fulfil the obligations of the Republic of Belarus on the annual reporting under the Basel Convention, and to ensure the implementation of the main directions of the state, including scientific, technical, economic and investment, policy on waste management, the state waste cadastre is being maintained.

The state waste cadastre contains information on the regions, districts and the city of Minsk:

- on the amounts of generated, stored, disposed, treated and used industrial waste by hazard class and type;
- on the amount of generated, used, treated and disposed SMW;

- · on the commissioned facilities for the use of waste, waste storage, disposal and treatment facilities;
- · on the number of produced, purchased and transferred for use secondary raw materials.

The cadastre data is available for public use only in the part of the data relating to facilities for the use of waste, waste storage, disposal and treatment facilities. Data on the amounts of generated, stored, disposed, treated and used industrial waste by hazard class and type are published in a summary form. In order to provide information to all stakeholders, including the general public, about the amounts and sources of hazardous waste generation and the ways of its further management, publishing the cadastre data on the Internet should be considered.

According to the Resolution of the CM of Republic of Belarus dd. 23.09.2008 № 1397 as amended on 11.11.2013 "On certain issues of the procedure for transboundary movements of certain types of the goods across the State customs border of the RB" the MNREP shall keep a register of issued permissions for wastes transboundary movement. The form of register has been approved by the MNREP dd. 24.10.2008 № 89 "On certain implementation actions of the Resolution of the CM of the Republic of Belarus dd. September, 23 2008 № 1397» and contains the reference number of the notification, issue date and terms of validity, wastes name and quantity and lots quantity, type of packing, type of transport, exporter\importer name and address, date of each waste lot receipt and wastes expiry date. Register data are not published in free access.

In Belarus a notification about transboundary movement of waste and a shipment paper concerning transboundary movement of waste are used. The forms of these papers are officially adopted and based on Basel convention requirements.

The Basel Convention codes (Y code and A, B codes) are used in the procedure of transboudary movement of waste. The adopted lists of hazardous waste contain those codes. For the purpose of national reporting in order to calculate quantities of hazardous and other waste generated a transposition table is used.

The MNREP prepares and submits to the Secretariat of the Basel Convention annual reports on the implementation of the Basel Convention. These reports are not published and are not available to the public. The English version of the report is available at the Basel Convention internet page (http://www.basel.int/Countries/NationalReporting).

Information on the results of POPs inventory and work on the implementation of the Stockholm Convention is available at www.popsbelarus.by, established by a public association. In accordance with the National Implementation Plan of the Republic of Belarus under the Stockholm Convention in 2011 - 2015, the formation of a Uniform Database on POPs is foreseen. At the same time, the procedure for commissioning the specified database has not been approved as scheduled.

In the RB, only the management of plant protection products included in the State Register of plant protection products (pesticides) and fertilizers approved for use on the territory of the RB, is permitted.

The State Register of plant protection products (pesticides) and fertilizers approved for use on the territory of the RB, is a Uniform database on protection products and contains the following information:

- on plant protection products (pesticides) the trade name of the pesticide, its formulation, the common
  name of the active substance and its content, the applicant, hazard class, the end of the registration period,
  regulations for the application, the maximum permissible level of content in products;
- on fertilizers and agrochemicals the trade name, the applicant, technical normative legal act by which the production of the fertilizer is conducted.

In the State Register, the plant protection products and fertilizers are arranged by groups (insecticides, fungicides, herbicides, etc.), within the groups - in alphabetical order by trade names, application regulations for plant protection products are specified by crops (agricultural, medicinal, decorative, flower, essential oil, forest, etc.) and facilities (warehouses, silos, granaries, power lines, etc.).

The frequency of reprints of the State Registry is once in three years, and of additions to it - as needed. Information on registered pesticides and agrochemicals is posted on the website: http://www.ggiskzr.by/gosudarstvennyj\_rees.

Information on the registration of chemicals and chemical products is listed in the Uniform Register of certificates of the SR of the products of the CU. The Uniform Register is uploaded to the CU official website (www.eurasiancommission.org.)

The Uniform List of goods subject to bans or restrictions on the importation or exportation by the member states of the CU within the EEC in trade with third countries and to the Regulation on the application of restrictions, approved by the Decision of the College of the UNECE of August 16, 2012 No. 134 is available at: http://www.tsouz.ru.

#### **Summary**

In the RB, the implementation of the Stockholm Convention is widely publicized, whereas there is not enough information on the implementation of the Basel Convention. The Uniform Database on POPs hasn't been established, though it is foreseen by the National Implementation Plan of the Republic of Belarus under the Stockholm Convention in 2011-2015.

There is no National Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemicals in the RB.

## 8 Analytical control and monitoring of POPs and chemicals

The Ministry of Healthcare, in accordance with paragraph 23 of the "National Implementation Plan of the Republic of Belarus under the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants in 2011 - 2015", during 2013, conducted monitoring of the content of POPs in food and drinking water, including OCPs, PCBs, dioxins/furans.

Monitoring of the content of OCPs (mainly DDT and its metabolites (hereinafter - DDT) and HCHand its isomers (hereinafter - HCH) is conducted in meat and meat products (7876 samples of DDT and 8087 samples of HCH, respectively), milk and dairy products (8256 and 8149 respectively), fish and fish products (2125 samples and 2124 samples, respectively). Residual amounts of DDT were found in 14.5 percent of meat samples, 5.49% of milk samples, 11.8% of fish samples; residual amounts of HCH were found in 5.15% of meat samples, 0.83% of milk samples and 3.0% of fish samples. By all indications of OCPs, samples exceeding the maximum permissible concentrations of DDT and HCH were not detected in basic foods.

The most contaminated were some fish samples, DDT concentrations in some samples were determined at the level of 0,019 mg/kg and HCH - 0.013 mg/kg.

Contamination of drinking water with DDT and HCH was controlled in all regions of the country. Total analyzed 8907 samples (4454 for DDT, 4453 for HCH, 403 aldrin and 400 heptachlor). OCPs were not found in any of the water samples.

The content of PCBs is currently regulated only in fish and fish products, and therefore the residual amounts of PCBs were controlled only in these foods. Total analysed 217 samples. Detection rate ranged from 1 to 97. No exceedances of permissible concentrations were identified. The maximum detected amount did not exceed 0.015 mg/kg (standard 2 mg/kg).

Analysis of food contamination by dioxins/furans was carried out on the results of 1621 studies, including 326 samples of meat and meat products, 360 samples of dairy products and 935 samples of fish and fish products. Dioxins/furans were found in samples of fish and fish products in 0.2% of samples.

Taking into account the relatively good external situation, the Ministry of Healthcare conducted sample surveys of contaminated breast milk of women with OCPs in 84 samples of milk of lactating women in Mozyr, 16 samples from Svetlogorsk, 32 samples from Soligorsk, and 15 samples from Dokshitsi, Vitebsk region. The results showed that all analysed milk samples contained DDT in the form of the metabolite DDE, which is more sustainable than DDT. All samples also contained HCH. From the resulting data on the content of OCPs in breast milk and weight of children, daily load of OCPs per kilogram of the child's weight was estimated. Daily load of HCH on the child exceeded the permissible levels in Mozyr and Soligorsk - in 5% of cases. The same figures for the amount of DDT metabolites (DDT+DDE) are much higher - 39% in Mozyr and 32% in Soligorsk.

Thus, a more detailed study of the situation in the Republic of Belarus requires the development of bio monitoring of POPs.

In recent years, there were fewer studies at sites of installation and storage of PCB-containing equipment; local monitoring system of soil at such sites received virtually no development. Studies of accumulation of PCBs

in biotic substrates remain rare cases. One of the reasons is poor availability of chemical analytical equipment (in Belarus, there is only one laboratory in the Republican Centre for Analytical Control and Monitoring of the MNREP where the determination of PCBs in soil and water is performed).

In addition, there is a need to develop the chemical and analytical framework; development/adaptation of study methods, accreditation of laboratories to identify new POPs, especially polybrominated diphenyl ethers and perfluorooctane sulfonic compounds.

#### Summary

The monitoring of POPs in environmental objects, food products and drinking water is fulfilled. However the Republic of Belarus is experiencing difficulties with laboratory studies of POPs, there are no means of studying new POPs, bio monitoring of POPs is not being introduced, although the conducted scientific research has shown its feasibility.

## 9 Strategic directions of activities for the capacity building of the coordinated implementation of the Basel and Stockholm Conventions and the safety of chemicals management

Despite the great progress made in the implementation of the Basel and Stockholm Conventions in the RB, there are urgent problems concerning the legal and regulatory framework, institutional and human capacity, analytical control and monitoring, informational and scientific support to be solved. Taking into account the higher efficiency of the joint implementation of these conventions, it is necessary to carry out further work on the basis of a synergistic approach. The RB has not become a party to the Rotterdam Convention yet, but its inclusion in the process of synergy is especially relevant nowadays, as it would increase the efficiency of the Basel and Stockholm Conventions implementation, as well as become a significant contribution to the improvement of Belarusian system of chemicals management. Currently chemicals management is realized by various state institutions within their respective areas. However, in connection with scope and difficulty of the above mentioned problem, it is necessary to make an effort to form a national system of chemical safety that would cope with current challenges.

As a result of consultations with concerned ministries, academic institutions and public associations, the following strategic directions and priority actions were determined that will improve controllability and synergism in the implementation of the Basel and Stockholm Conventions, as well as the safety of chemicals management in the RB, including through accession to the Rotterdam Convention.

Table 11. Strategic directions of activities for the capacity building of the coordinated implementation of the Basel and Stockholm Conventions and the safety of chemicals management

Nº	A 11 11-		Priority		
IAZ	Activity	High	Middle	Low	
	Introduction of the issues of coordinated implementation of Basel and Stockholm Conventions and chemicals managementinto the national strategic documents				
1	Description. Issues of the coordinated implementation of the Basel and Stockholm Conventions, as well as improving the safety of chemicals management, including through accession to the Rotterdam Convention, should be reflected in the strategic documents of the RB, such as the developing National Strategy for Sustainable Socio-Economic Development of the RB, Strategy on Environmental Protection of the RB. Considering the lack of informational and material resources, the absence of proper management, it is also necessary to elaborate and approve national programs on chemicals hazardous wastes management for the implementation of comprehensive actions interrelated with certain aims, resources, time limits and perpetrators involved from various fields of knowledge	Х			

Description. When improving the regulatory framework in the field of waste and chemicals management, a synergetic approach should be used. The most pressing issue is the integrated improvement of the existing national legislation in the field of chemicals management in Beture, which should be based on the following principles; precaution, the polluter pays", and data - no market", the right to know. It is important to carry out further improvement of the legislation on the control over the transboundary movement of waste. Also, it is necessary to focus efforts on the creation of the legal and regulatory framework regulating the management of new PCPs. In particular, it is necessary to focus efforts on the creation of the legal and regulatory framework regulating the management of new PCPs. In particular, it is necessary to:  develop and adopt a Presidential Decree on Chemical Safety, which will determine the control system for chemicals management in the country before the Technical Regulation of the CUP.  2.1 its of the CUP, on the safety of chemical products" enters into force, implementation of the Decree on Chemical Safety will allow preparing for the implementation of the Technical Regulations of the CUP.  2.2 introduce into the law the concept of "environmentally sound management of hazar-dous vasites and other vastes";  2.3 make the following changes and additions to the existing normative legal acts in order to strengthen the control of import of hazardous wastes to the territory of the country, prevent the importation of PCPs and increase the safety of chemicals management:  2.3.1 supplement, municipal solid waste' to the list of hazardous wastes, the import of which into the customs territory of the CU is prohibited;  2.3.2 determine the list of hazardous chemicals that are prohibited for importation;  2.3.3 determine the list of hazardous chemicals that are prohibited for import and on the increase of the country of the CU with the regional billions on the CU with the case of the country of the CU wi					
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dous wastes and other wastes";  2.3 make the following changes and additions to the existing normative legal acts in order to strengthen the control of import of hazardous waste to the territory of the country, prevent the importation of POPs and increase the safety of chemicals management:  2.3.1 supplement "municipal solid waste" to the list of hazardous wastes, the import of which into the customs territory of the CU is prohibited;  2.3.2 determine the list of hazardous chemicals that are prohibited for importation;  2.3.3 determine the list of hazardous chemicals that are banned for use in the country in accordance with its obligations under the Stockholm Convention on POPs;  2.3.4 apply efforts to improve the classifier of FEACN codes of the CU to identify and register import/export of new POPs and/or products containing them;  2.3.5 supplement the Provisions on the order of the import to the customs territory of the CU, the export from the customs territory of the CU, the export from the customs territory of the CU, the export from the customs territory of the transit of hazardous wastes and provides a tacit agreement within 60 days;  2.3.6 determine the procedure for the return of waste or its environmentally sound disposal if it is illegally exported from Belarus, as well as the conditions and the procedure for disbursement of pledge made to the budget for the import and transit of waste, if it is necessary to take measures to ensure the environmentally sound management of waste;  2.4.1 make changes and amendments to the legal and regulatory framework in relation to the inclusion of new substances to the list of POPs of the Stockholm Convention:  2.4.2 amend the Uniform list of goods subject to bans or restrictions in the importation or exportation by member states of the CU within the EEC in trade with third countries, approved by the Decision of the Interstate Council of the EEC of November 27, 2009 N19;  2.4.2 adopt rules for managing new POPs, such as rules on the alienation of which for a certain p	2.1	control system for chemicals management in the country before the Technical Regulations of the CU "On the safety of chemical products" enters into force. Implementation of the Decree on Chemical Safety will allow preparing for the implementation of the	Х		
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into the customs territory of the CU is prohibited;  2.3.2 determine the list of hazardous chemicals that are prohibited for importation;  X  2.3.3 determine the list of hazardous chemicals that are banned for use in the country in accordance with its obligations under the Stockholm Convention on POPs;  2.3.4 apply efforts to improve the classifier of FEACN codes of the CU to identify and register import/export of new POPs and/or products containing them;  2.3.5 supplement the Provisions on the order of the import to the customs territory of the CU, the export from the customs territory of the CU, the export from the customs territory of the CU, the export from the customs territory of the CU and the transit across the customs territory of the CU with the responsibility of the competent authority to immediately send confirmation of receipt of the notification of the transit of hazardous wastes. Also foresee situations when the transit State does not regulate the movement of hazardous wastes and provides a tacit agreement within 60 days;  2.3.6 determine the procedure for the return of waste or its environmentally sound disposal if it is illegally exported from Belarus, as well as the conditions and the procedure for disbursement of pledge made to the budget for the import and transit of waste, if it is necessary to take measures to ensure the environmentally sound management of waste, exposed to the pledge made to the Bead and regulatory framework in relation to the inclusion of new substances to the list of POPs of the Stockholm Convention:  2.4.1 amend the Uniform list of goods subject to bans or restrictions in the importation or exportation by member states of the CU within the EEC in trade with third countries, approved by the Decision of the Interstate Council of the EEC of November 27, 2009 N19;  2.4.2 adopt rules for managing new POPs, such as rules on the management of waste electrical electronic equipment containing and/or potentially containing polyprominated diphenyl ethers, as well as rules for tre	2.3	to strengthen the control of import of hazardous waste to the territory of the country,			
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available techniques;  2.4.7 adopt a technical normative legal act regulating the best available techniques to reduce	2.4.5		Х		
	2.4.6			Х	
The state of the s	2.4.7	adopt a technical normative legal act regulating the best available techniques to reduce unintentional emissions of POPs with due regard to the cost of their implementation;		Х	

2.4.8	establish requirements for the emission levels in the disposal of PCB, content of residual amounts of PCBs and other POPs in the slag, sludge, sewage, and other derivative products;		х	
2.4.9	provide the introduction of obligations under the Conventions in the Technical Regulations of the CU, concerning the regulation of the management of chemical products.		х	
3	Introduction of strong institutional, including involvement of all stakeholders, coordination and cooperation  Description. Within the development of an appropriate institutional framework, it is necessary, in order to implement the synergistic approach, to establish a uniform coordinating centre, build human resource capacity, train specialists and develop their skills:			
3.1	create a uniform coordinating mechanism for the implementation of the Basel and Stockholm Conventions and the management of chemicals in Belarus. At the initial stage, this function could be performed by an office, created for the implementation of an individual project, e.g. international technical assistance. In the long-term prospect, the functions of coordination and control in this area could be entrusted to a specially established agency/department for the management of chemicals. At the initial stage, the establishment of such a structure should be financed from the budget, but in the future it should be switched to the self-financing at the expense of chemical manufacturers with due regard to the practices of other states;	Х		
3.2	build the institutional capacity to implement the Basel and Stockholm Conventions, including through training and exchange of experiences with other Parties of the Conventions;	Χ		
3.3	build the human resource and technical capacity of customs services to control the export/import of chemicals at the state border of Belarus;		Х	
3.4	create the potential for the development of infrastructure, inventory of chemicals, maintaining databases on Prior Informed Consent Procedure for the development of documents for accession to the Rotterdam Convention, including through training by other Parties to the Convention;	Х		
3.5	conduct a series of informational/educational workshops on new POPs.	Χ		
4	Development of monitoring of the impact of chemicals on health and the environment  Description. The Republic of Belarus is experiencing difficulties with laboratory studies of POPs, there are no means of studying new POPs, biomonitoring of POPs is not being introduced, although the conducted scientific research has shown its feasibility. In this connection, it is necessary to:			
4.1	build chemical and analytical capacity to conduct studies of PCBs in the environment;	Х	İ	
4.2	development of the chemical and analytical framework; development/adaptation of study methods, accreditation of laboratories to identify new POPs, especially polybrominated diphenyl ethers and perfluorooctane sulfonic compounds.	Х		
4.3	take measures to introduce biomonitoring of POPs;	Х		
4.4	develop monitoring of POPs, including new POPs in components of the environment		Х	
5	Capacity building in information and data collecting, management and exchangeamong stakeholders			
	Description. In order to raise awareness and involve stakeholders in the processes of hazardous waste and POPs management, it is necessary to improve the exchange of information between the responsible state agencies and concerned organizations, strive for transparency of the information and improve public access to information on hazardous waste and POPs. There is also need to establish informational systems and gain knowledge about the safety of chemicals. In particular, it is necessary to:			
5.1	establish a national register of potentially hazardous chemicals;	Χ		
5.2	develop lists of banned and severely restricted chemicals;	Χ		
5.3	publish relevant information on the MNREP website relating to the implementation of the Basel and Stockholm Conventions, the MNREP participation in international activities under these Conventions, the results of the implementation of the National Action Plan for the Stockholm Convention, etc.;	Х		
5.4	publish on the MNREP website the wastes cadastre, the register of the issued permis-	Х		

5.5	establish the procedure for the maintenance of a uniform database on POPs and ensure its publication on the MNREP website.	Х	
6	Development of scientific and practical research and activities		
	Description. It is necessary to concentrate on the identification, the inventory of POPs, the assessment of POPs resources, the migration of PCBs and their accumulation. A scientific research should be done in order to:		
6.1	improve scientific and methodological foundations for the identification and inventory of POPs and assessment of their resources in the country;	Χ	
6.2	carry out research and evaluation of resources of new POPs, develop measures for their withdrawal from circulation, collection, packaging and transportation to storage sites;	Х	
6.3	update the inventory of PCBs, including in the composition of small capacitors containing PCBs; establish an environmentally sound management of small capacitors;	Х	
6.4	carry out inventory of chemicals according to the list under the Rotterdam Convention for the preparation of documents for accession to it;	Χ	
6.5	study the migration of PCBs, their accumulation in biotic components, sediments; carry out environmental risk assessment in relation to soil contamination with PCBs;	Χ	
6.6	study the background concentrations of POPs in components of the environment, develop a monitoring system;	Χ	
6.7	identify areas contaminated with PCBs and other POPs (so-called "hot spots"), establish regulatory and methodological foundations of their purification.	Χ	
7	Active participation in international processes		
	Description. Active participation in international processes in the field of hazardous waste, POPs and chemicals management is a prerequisite for progress at the national level. It should be taken into account that countries of the CU are the Parties to the Rotterdam Convention. The Russian Federation has taken a decision to sign the Minamata Convention on Mercury. Efforts should be made to implement the following international documents in the country:		
7.1	SAICM - the main framework document to address chemical safety issues at the international and national levels, in which the RB participates. Successful implementation of SAICM is based on the interaction of the involved state agencies, industries and nongovernmental organizations, including the scientific community and the public;	Х	
7.2	Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals - to carry out the transition to this system and adopt the information about the potential risk of a chemical and means of precaution and first aid as its obligatory element;	Х	
7.3	The Rotterdam Convention - prepare documents for accession to this Convention;	Χ	
7.4	The Minamata Convention on Mercury - prepare documents for adoption/accession to the Convention.	Χ	
8	Project activities		
	Description. Given the fundamental importance of sound management of hazardous wastes and chemicals, in order to protect the environment and public health in the RB, it is important to consider obtaining international grant assistance for the implementation of priority measures:		
8.1	in building capacity in coordinated implementation of Basel and Stockholm Conventions;	Χ	
8.2	in the accession to the Rotterdam Convention, the Minamata Convention on Mercury and building capacity to regulate the safe management of chemicals;	X	
8.3	in preparation of feasibility study on creation of the facility for ecologically sound management of hazardous wastes including POPs.	Χ	

### 10 Conclusion

During the last twenty years a substantial progress was achieved both internationally and nationally in the field of regulation and control of management of hazardous chemicals and wastes. Internationally, in addition to the Basel Convention, three new global agreements were signed - the Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions, and the Minamata Convention, which have joined efforts aimed at reduction of the negative impact of hazardous chemicals on human health and environment.

To elaborate more consistent and effective approach in making decisions concerning the chemicals and hazardous wastes globally, regionally and nationally as well as raising public awareness, the countries make decisions to improve cooperation and coordination, implementing a so called synergy approach.

At present the Republic of Belarus is a party to the Basel and Stockholm Conventions. Assessment of the current situation on the implementation of the Basel and Stockholm Conventions in the RB, and also the existing preconditions and obstacles for accession to the Rotterdam Convention led to the following conclusions:

- National strategies and action plans namely the National strategy of sustainable social and economic development for the period till 2020, defined for the period of 2010-2011, the Strategy for environment protection of the RB for the period till 2025, and the National plan on obligations undertaken by the RB execution to implement provisions of the Stockholm Convention in 2011-2015 include measures for fulfilling obligations under the Basel and Stockholm Conventions.
- 2. The Republic of Belarus has a necessary legislative framework in place for fulfilling obligations under the Basel and Stockholm Conventions: there are defined lists of hazardous wastes, procedures on permission issuing, obligations on wastes treatment and/or usage have been determined, the wastes import and transit activities across the territory of the RB are covered with financial guaranties, the Basel Convention guidance on environmentally sound management of certain hazardous wastes are under implementation, etc. The current legislation implements a principle of "extended producer responsibility" in regard of package and certain types of consumption goods (mercury lamps, batteries, electrical and electronic equipment and others) and the "polluter pays principle", which provides for environmental tax for wastes storage and landfilling. At the same time there are some issues which require changes such as amending hazardous wastes list with "wastes collected from the households", improving the procedure of acknowledgement receipt of the notification on hazardous wastes transit, identifying the procedure of wastes return or environmentally sound disposal in case of illegal traffic as well as introduction of the term of "environmentally sound management of waste" to the national law.

It is also necessary to continue the activity on the implementation of technical guiding principles, for example, Technical Guiding Principles on Environmentally Sound Joint Treatment of Hazardous Wastes in Cement Kilns, Revised Technical Guiding Principles on Environmentally Sound Management of Used and Scrap Pneumatic Tires, Technical Guiding Principles on Production Hazardous Wastes and Organic Solvents Application and others.

- 3. The legislation analysis on POPs management has shown the gaps related to new POPs management. The urgent question is the improvement of management of PCB-containing equipment and other wastes. The technical regulatory legal act on the best available technologies for reduction of the POPs accidental release has to be approved to reduce the POPs accidental release, including costs for the best available technical methods implementation, as well as economic incentive for POPs release reduction and application of the best available technical methods.
- 4. Analyses of the legislation in the area of hazardous substances management has shown that in the Republic of Belarus not enough attention is paid to the issues of chemical safety. Laws of the Republic of Belarus in the field of protection of health and the environment are mainly framework and reflect the general requirements for the prevention of exposure to adverse environmental factors of a chemical nature. On the one hand, it creates a good framework for the development of regulations to regulate certain activities. On the other hand, it does not allow a clear definition of the legal requirements for chemicals management in the country and, in particular, their separate groups (pesticides, industrial chemicals, household chemicals, POPs, particularly hazardous chemicals).

A current system of regulatory mechanisms (registration, licensing) effectively prevents entry into the circulation and use of hazardous chemicals (primarily pesticides). However, it also requires improvement regarding the registration of chemicals, including those used in household and consumer products.

A number of essential elements of chemicals management, such as requirements for assessing their hazards and risks to health and the environment, classification and labelling, ensuring safe use of chemicals and informing employees in industry and agriculture, establishment of producer's responsibility for ensuring the safety of chemicals, requirements for certain groups of chemicals (pesticides, chemical waste, chemicals used in industry, households, etc.), information support for stakeholders on issues related to chemicals management, are almost not reflected in national legislation.

As a rule, activities related to the safety of chemicals management are regulated by industry regulations that do not fully correspond to the importance of the regulated issues.

In the legislation insufficient attention is given to the expansion of self-regulating mechanisms to ensure safe chemicals management, which include the system of incentives for the use of less toxic and non-toxic chemicals, system of tax incentives for the introduction of low-waste technologies, integrated system of penalties for damage to human health and the environment, etc.

5. The Republic of Belarus is not a party to the Rotterdam Convention, although the issues covered by the Convention are relevant for Belarus, because country is characterized by a high level of production and use of chemicals.

In general, the Republic of Belarus is principally interested in participating in the Rotterdam Convention, considering it as an effective instrument for strengthening national security in terms of protecting public health and the environment by discouraging unwanted the import of hazardous chemicals and pesticides into the country. A significant argument in favour of accession to the Rotterdam Convention is the need for a uniform regulation of the management of hazardous chemicals and pesticides in the framework of the CU and the Common Economic Space (Russia is a Party to the Rotterdam Convention since 2011, Kazakhstan - since 2010).

In 2011, work was carried out on the preparation of documents for the accession of the Republic of Belarus to the Rotterdam Convention, but the decision to join has not yet been accepted.

The main obstacles to accession of the Republic of Belarus to the Rotterdam Convention are absence of a national infrastructure for monitoring and control of transporting of chemicals (the appointed national authority responsible for the regulation of chemicals management, the national register and lists of banned and severely restricted chemicals), deficiency in necessary skills of Belarusian specialists to create and maintain databases of Prior Informed Consent Procedure, for conducting the necessary statistical reporting, the lack of information on the inventory of chemicals covered by the Rotterdam Convention.

6. In order to implement the Basel Convention, the competent authority was appointed - the MNREP, which serves as the competent authority and a focal point.

In order to implement the Stockholm Convention, the MNREP was appointed to act as a body responsible for the implementation of the Stockholm Convention, an interdepartmental coordinating council for the implementation of the convention was established.

Commissions, structures and councils responsible for coordinating the actions of the use of certain categories of chemicals (pesticides, fertilizers, plant growth regulators, POPs, harsh and toxic chemicals), or regulating activities in special (emergency) situations, are functioning in the country. The acting commissions don't coordinate the actions of the responsible ministries, departments and organizations ensuring the safe and efficient use of the entire range of chemicals (including industrial and municipal) throughout their entire life cycle, from production (import) to disposal.

In connection with the foregoing, and subject to other conditions (presence of a large number of ministries and agencies that have the authority to regulate the use of chemicals; absence of a specific structure designed to determine the state policy for the control over the management of chemicals), there is a need of forming an interdepartmental body in the country, whose main function should be to coordinate the activities of ministries and departments, organizations and agencies to ensure safe for health and the environment use of chemicals throughout their life cycle, to justify priority arias of activity on chemical safety, to formulate programs for the implementation of the state policy and monitoring their implementation.

7. In the Republic of Belarus, the implementation of the Stockholm Convention is widely publicized, whereas there is not enough information on the implementation of the Basel Convention. The Uniform Database on POPs hasn't been

established, though it is foreseen by the National Implementation Plan of the Republic of Belarus under the Stockholm Convention in 2011-2015.

There is no National Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemicals in the RB.

- 8. The monitoring of POPs in environmental objects, food products and drinking water is fulfilled. However, the Republic of Belarus is experiencing difficulties with laboratory studies of POPs, there are no means of studying new POPs, biomonitoring of POPs is not being introduced, although the conducted scientific research has shown its feasibility.
- 9. During the consultations with concerned ministries, academic institutions and non-governmental organizations the Strategic directions for improving the capacity of the coordinated implementation of the Basel and Stockholm Conventions and for the creation of the system of rational management of extremely hazardous chemicals and pesticides, including the possibility of participation of the Republic of Belarus in the regulation of trade of hazardous chemicals at the international level have been developed. The Strategic directions include measures to be taken in the area of strategic planning, development of the normative judicial bases especially regarding the new POPS, creation of strong institutional systems providing involvement of all interested stakeholders, development of POPs monitoring, capacity building in the area of collection, management and exchange of information, development of scientific research. Along with these strategic directions active participation in international processes are paramount important for achieving progress at the national level. It was recommended to accede to the Rotterdam Convention and the Minamata Convention and to utilize possibilities for obtaining international financial assistance to undertake the following priority measures: building capacity in coordinated implementation of the Basel and Stockholm Conventions; accession to the Rotterdam and Minamata Conventions and, preparation of feasibility study on creation of the facility for environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes including POPs.

Annex 1. The hazardous wastes, the import of which into the customs territory of the CU is banned\*, \*\*

FEACN code	Name of goods	Code of type of waste under the classification of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal		Code of type of waste under the classification of the Organization	Code of consti- tuents of types of potentially hazardous was- tes under the	
of the CU	Name of goods	uniform list of wastes A, B	the main list of re- gulated wastes Y	for Economic Cooperation and Development	classification of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development	
		uniform list of wastes A, B	the main list of regula- ted wastes Y			
from 2805 40	Wastes whose compo-					
from 7204	sition includes any of the following substan-	A1030				
from 7404 00	ces as a component of pollutant:	A1000				
from 7503 00	arsenic, arsenic compounds		Y24	AA090***	C8	
from 7602 00	mercury, mercury com- pounds (except mercu- ry lamps and fluores- cent tubes)		Y29	AA100	C16	
from 7802 00 000 0						
from 7902 00 000 0						
from 8002 00 000 0						
from 8101 97 000 0						
from 8102 97 000 0						
from 8103 30 000 0						
from 8104 20 000 0						
from 8105 30 000 0						
from 8106 00 100 0	]					
from 8107 30 000 0						
from 8108 30 000 0						
from 8109 30 000 0	]					
from 8110 20 000 0						
from 8111 00 190 0	_					
from 8112 13 000 0	]					
from 8112 22 000 0	]					
from 8112 52 000 0						
from 8112 92 100 0						
from 8112 92 210 1						
from 8112 92 210 9						
from 8113 00 400 0						
from 8104 20 000 0						
from 8104 30 000 0	Magnesium dust					
from 8104 90 000 0						
from 2620 91 000 0	Dust from metallurgical plants and production of glass containing beryllium and its compounds		Y20			

from 2620 29 000 0	Dust containing lead and its compounds		Y31		
from 2620 99 950 9	Dust containing vanadi- um compounds				
from 2620	Galvanic sludge	A1050	Y17, Y7, Y21, Y22,	AA120	
from 2837	dalvariic siduge	A1030	Y23, Y26, Y33	AA 120	
from 2620	Slag, ash and residues (other than generated from the manufacture of iron or steel) conta- ining metals, arsenic or their compounds,				
	including:				
	- metal residues and residues that consist of alloys of any of the following substances: arsenic, beryllium, lead, mercury	A1010	Y20, Y24, Y29, Y31		
	manganese sludge from the production of electrolytic manganese dioxide				
	arsenic cake from cop- per production	A1030	Y24		
	arsenic-potassium cake from tin production	A1030	Y24		
	arsenate-calcium waste from lead production	A1030	Y24		
	selenium-mercury sludge from sulfuric acid production		Y25, Y29		
	lead, nickel and cadmi- um hydroxides sludge		Y31, Y26		
	wastealluminum chlo- ride doped with aceto- phenone		Y15		
from 2620 21 000 0	leaded gasoline sludge				
from 2710	and leaded anti-knock compound sludge	A3030	Y31		
from 3811 11	sludge (waste liquor) after zinc treatment, dust and precipitation	A1070			
	ash from the incinerati- on of insulated copper wire	A1090			
from 3825 50 000 0	metal pickling liquors, hydraulic fluids, brake fluids and anti-freeze	A1060	Y17	AA130	
	sino veridina conti		Y26	GA240	
from 7902 00 000 0	zinc residues contai- ning lead and cadmium	A1080	Y31	GA150	
			ļ	AA030	
from 3825 69 000 0	waste electrolyte solu- tions from electrolysis processes of separati-	A1110	Y34		C23
5025 05 000 0	on and purification of copper	AIIIV	Y35		C24

				0	
from 3825 50 000 0	waste etching solutions containing copper	A1130	Y22	AA130	C6
from 8548 10	waste lead-acid batte- ries, undismantled	A1160	Y31	AA170	C18
from 7001 00 100 0	waste glass from catho- de-ray tubes and other types of waste glass with active coating	A2010		AB040	
from 2524	waste asbestos in the	A2050	Y36	RB010	C25
from 6812	form of dust and fibers	A2050	130	NDUTU	625
from 6811 40,000	products of asbestos- cement, cellulose fiber cement or similar used materials containing asbestos				
from 7019	waste fiberglass similar to asbestos in physical and chemical proper- ties			RB020	
from 8539	waste mercury lamps		Y29	AA100	C16
from 8540	and fluorescent tubes		129	AA 100	616
from 3802	sorbent agents doped				
from 2818	with phosphine or ar-		V24		C8
from 3824	sine, more than 50%		Y24		00
from 2842	used				
from 2621	slag and ash from was- te incineration facilities (including fly-ash and dust)		Y18		
from 2621	slag and ash from pyro- lysis plants		Y11		
from 2713 90		A3010,	Y11,	AC010	
from 3825	- waste from produc- tion or processing of petroleum coke and bi-		Y39		
	tumen (excluding pyro-	A3030,		RA020	
	lysis resin), including:	A3190			1
	acidic resin, acid tar		Y11		
	acid sludge from the		111		
	purification of oils con- taining sulfuric acid, resinifiedsulfonated compounds		Y11		
	acid sludge from the production of sulfonate additives (sulfonation of white oils), containing sulfuric acid and heavy organic sulfonates		Y11		
	acid sludge from the purification of aromatic hydrocarbon containing sulfuric acid, aromatic compounds, sulfonic acids		Y11		

	acid sludge from the purification of paraffins containing sulfuric acid, organic compounds		Y11		
	acid tar from sulfate separation at coke pro- duction benzene rectifi- cation plant		Y11		
	residues from acid resins treatment		Y11		
	sludges from coke and gas plants		Y39		
from 2710	- waste oils, including:	A3020, A3040, A4060, A3180	Y8, Y9, Y10		
	oil as water emulsions or as mixtures with water	A4060	Y9		
	oils in the form of sludge from storage tanks				
	oils that are not usable as primary products	A3020, A3040	Y8		
2710 91 000 0	waste oils containing PCBs, PCTs or PBBs	A3180	Y10	RA010	C32
from 2710 from 3811 11	waste containing lead antiknock	A3030		RC030	
from 0511 99 100 0			Y21		C3
from 4101-from 4103	waste skins or fur raw materials containing		Y4		C34
from 4301	materials containing infectious agents of hu-	A3110			C35
from 4115 20 000 0	mans and animals				
from 3101 00 000 0	waste containing orga-				
from 3825 61 000 0	nic phosphorus compounds	A3130	Y37	AC200	C26
from 2903	Wasteorganofluoro				
from 3825 61 000 0	compounds		Y45		
from 2915					
from 2916	waste from the produ-				
from 2917	ction of organochlorine acids		Y45		
from 2918	40,00				
from 3825 61 000 0	Wastenon-halogenated organic solvents and	A3140	Y42		
from 3825	their mixtures	A0140	144		
from 3825 41 000 0	waste halogenated or- ganic solvents and their mixtures	A3150	Y41	AC220	C41

from 2710 91 000 0	waste substances and products containing or contaminated with: PCBs, PCT, polychlorinated naphthalene or PBBs, including any	A3180	Y10	RA010	C32
from 3825	other polybrominated analogues of these compounds at a concentration level of 50 mg/kg and above	A3160	110	NAU10	U32
from 3825	waste in the form of gum sludge (excluding asphalt cements) ge- nerated from refining, distillation and any pyrolytic treatment of organic materials	A3190	Y11	RA020	
from 2706 00 000 0	heavy coal-tar products formed in by-product coking process (shale processing wastes) containing phenol				
	- rubber waste of the following materials when they are not mi- xed with other wastes, including:	B3040			
from 4013	waste innermost tires	B3140		GK020	
from 4017 00 000 0	waste hard rubber (e.g. ebonite)	B3040		GK030	
	waste consisting of or contaminated with any of the following sub- stances:	A4110			
from 3825	any congener of poly- chlorinated dibenzofu- ran		Y43	RC010	C49
from 3825	any congener of poly- chlorinated dibenzodi- oxine		Y44	RC020	C50
	waste packaging and containers contaminated with substances containing polychlorinated or PBBs:	A4130			
from 3915	of plastics				
from 3923	οι μιασιίοσ				
from 4401 39	of wood				
from 4415					
from 4707	of paper and cardboard				
from 4819					
from 7010	of glass, except cullet				
from 7204	of ferrous metals				

from 5701 90					
from 5702 32					
from 5702 42					
from 5702 50 310 0					
from 5702 50 390 0	waste flooring made				
from 5702 92 100 0	of chemical textile ma- terials				
from 5702 92 900 0					
from 5703 20	]				
from 5703 30	]				
from 5705 00 300 0					
from 3006 92 000 0	waste from the produ- ction, preparation and		Y2		
from 3824 90 610 0	use of pharmaceutical	4.4040	Y3	4040	000
from 2106 90 980 3	products, including expired**** medicines,	A4010		AD010	C33
from 2901- 2942 00 000 0	including those for the treatment of animals				
from 3825 30 000 0	clinical and related wastes (waste of medi- cal, veterinary, or other similar activities; waste generated in hospitals or other facilities during	A4020	Y1		C33
	the inspection, exami- nation and treatment of patients, or research work)		Y3		C35
from 3808	waste from the produc- tion and use of biocides and phytopharmaceu- ticals, including pesti- cides and herbicides,	A4030	Y4	AD020	C34
from 3825 61 000 0	which are not compli- ant, expired***** or not usable for their original- ly intended use	7.1350		7,8325	30 .
from 3825 61 000 0	waste from the produc- tion of facilities for the processing of plants and for their protection from pests		Y45		
	waste from the producti- on and use of wood-pre- serving chemicals***** (excluding compounds of mercury):	A4040	Y5	AD030	
2707 91 000 0	creosote oil				
2713 20 000 0	bitumen paste				
from 2826 19 100 0	sodium fluoride				
from 2826 90 800 0	sodium fluorosilicate				
2833 25 000 0	sulfate of copper				
from 2908 99	dinitrophenol sodium				
2707 99	anthracene oil				
from 2714 90 000 0	shale sleeper impregna- tion oil				

from group 28 from group 29 from 3825	waste containing chemicals (reagents), which are not compliant, expired**** or consisting such substances as	A4140		
	waste chemicals resulting from research and development or educating activities, which are not identified and/or are new and their impact on human health and/or the environment are unknown	A4150	Y14	

<sup>\*</sup> Using this list should be guided by both, the FEACN codes of the CU, and the name (physical and chemical characteristics) of the goods.

Annex 2. The hazardous wastes restricted in movement through the customs border of the CU when imported and (or) exported\*

Name of goods	Group or FEACN	Code of type of waste under the classification of the Basel Conventi- on on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal of March 22, 1989		he Basel Conventi- l of Transboundary cardous Wastes and	
	code of the CU	uniform list of wastes A, B	the main list of regulated wastes Y	for Economic Cooperation and Development**	classification of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
Granulated slag (slag sand) obtained during the production of fer- rous metals	2618 00 000 0	B1200		GC060	
Slag, dross (other than granulated slag), sca- lings and other waste from the production of ferrous metals	2619 00	B1210, B1230		GC070	
Dross containing cop- per oxide	from 2620 30 000 0	B1240	Y22		
Slag, ash and residues (other than ones from the production of fer- rous metals) containing metals, arsenic or their compounds, including:	2620				
hard zinc	2620 11 000 0				
lead dross, lead sca- le, lead sludge with a lead content of 30% or more	from 2620 21 000 0 - from 2620 29 000 0		Y31		
aluminum dross	from 2620 40 000 0	B1100			
saline slags containing magnesium	from 2620 99 950 9				

<sup>\*\*</sup> Including those transiting.

<sup>\*\*\*</sup> Hereinafter the Code of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development consists of two letters (one to represent the list: 
«G» – Green, «A» – Amber, «R» – Red, and the other one to represent waste category: (A, B, C ...), which are followed by the number.

<sup>\*\*\*\*</sup> A substance that hasn't been used within the period prescribed by the manufacturer.

<sup>\*\*\*\*\*</sup> This item does not include wood treated with preservatives.

			ī	1	Ι
light metal dross contai- ning magnesium	from 2620 99 950 9				
waste catalysts suitable only for metal recovery or for the production of chemical reagents	from 2620	A1140, A2030			
Wastes whose compo- sition includes any of the following substan-	from 2620				
ces as a component of pollutant:	from 3825				
metal carbonyls			Y19		C27
hexavalent chromium	from 2620 91 000 0		Y21		C3
compounds	from 3825		121		03
Dusts and residues from gas cleaning systems of copper smelters	from 2620 30 000 0	A1110		AA040	
Waste in the form of sludge from electrolytic separation and purifica- tion of copper (exclu- ding anode slurry)	from 2620 30 000 0	A1120	Y22		
Waste containing cop-	from 2620 30 000 0				
per chloride or copper cyanide	from 3825	A1140	Y22, Y33		C6, C21
Slag from the producti- on of iron and steel that is used as a raw mate- rial for titanium sponge and vanadium	from 2619 00 900 0	B1210		GC070	
Ashes from the inci- neration of printed cir- cuit boards containing precious metal (s) or compounds of precious metal (s)	from 7112 30 000 0	A1150	Y18	AA161	C10
Ash containing precious metal (s) or compounds of precious metal (s) from the combustion of film	from 7112 30 000 0	B1170	Y18	AA162	
Waste film containing silver halide, and (or) metallic silver	from 7112 99 000 0	1180			
Waste film paper conta- ining silver halide, and (or) metallic silver	from 7112 99 000 0	1190			
Waste gypsum genera- ted in industrial chemi-	from 2520 10 000 0	A2040		AB140	
cal processes	from 3825				
Waste nitrocellulose	from 3912 20	A3060		AC100	
Waste phenols and phenolic compounds	from 2907				
including chlorophenol in the form of liquids or slurries	from 2908	A3070	Y39	AC110	C39

Halogenated and ho- hhalogenated non-aque- ous distillation residues resulting from the ope-	from 3825 41 000 0	A3160	Y6	AC230	
rations of recovery (regeneration) of organic solvents	from 3825 49 000 0	7,0100	10	7.0230	
Waste from the production of aliphatic halogenated hydrocarbons (chloromethane, dichloroethane, allyl chloride, epichlorohydrin), 80-90% consisting of a mixture of polychlorinated hydrocarbons	from 3825 61 000 0	A3170	Y6, Y45	AC240	C45
Wastes containing compounds listed below or contaminated by them:		A4050			
inorganic cyanides, except waste containing precious metal (s) or compounds of precious	from 2837		Y33	AD040	C21
metal (s) in solid form with traces of inorganic cyanides	from 3825				
organic cyanides	from 2926				
	from 2929		Y38	AD050	C38
	from 3825				
Waste acid and alkaline solutions, the main components of which are the following materials:		A4090	Y34, Y35	AD110	C23, C24
hydrochloric acid pH<= 2	from 2806 10 000 0				
sulfuric acid, oleum	from 2807 00				
nitric acid pH<= 2	from 2808 00 000 0				
hydrofluoric acid	from 2811 11 000 0				
hydrobromic acid	from 2811 19 100 0				
ammonia in aqueous solution	from 2814 20 000 0				
sodium hydroxide pH>= 11.5	from 2815 12 000 0				
potassium hydroxide pH>= 11.5	from 2815 20 000 0				
Slag from copper production (excluding chemically stabilized, with a high iron content (abo	from 2620 30 000 0			GG080	
ve 20%) and processed in accordance with in- dustry standards)	from 2620 99 950 9				

	1				
Slag from zink production (excluding chemically stabilized, with a high	from 2620 11 000 0				
iron content (above 20%) and processed in accordance with indust-	from 2620 19 000 0	B1220			
ry standards)	from 2620 99 950 9				
Slag and ash, including	from 2620				
seaweed ash (kelp), in- cluding:	from 2621				
	from 3825				
boiler slag					
solid residues, salt-con- taining and from smoke filters of flue devices with conventional fuels (without jet plaster)					
fly-ash and dust from heating installations (excluding fly-ash and dust from waste incine- ration plants and pyro- lysis plants)					
neutralized red clay from alumina produc- tion				Y11	
ash from power plants fueled by coal (inclu- ding fly-ash)		A2060		GG040	
Waste activated carbon (excluding that from drinking water treat- ment, food industry and vitamin production)	from 3802	A4160		GG060	
Waste containing in- organic fluorine com- pounds in the form of li-	from 28	A2020	Y32	AB060	G20
quid or slurry, excluding calcium fluoride slurry	from 3824, from 3825	A2020	132	АБООО	020
Waste, parings and		B3040,			
scrap of rubber (excluding hard rubber)	from 4004 00 000 0	B3080		GK010	
		B3040,			
Pneumatic tires, used	from 4012 20 000	B3140		GK020	
Wine lees, wine stone	2307 00	B3060		GM070	
Tannery waste in the form of dust, ash, sludge, powder containing hexavalent chro-	from 3504 00	A3090		Y21	
mium compounds and biocides				Y4	

Parings and other was-				1	
te of leather or of com- position leather, not usable for the producti- on of leather products, containing hexavalent chromium compounds and biocides	from 4115 10 000 0	A3100	Y21		
	from 4115 20 000 0	A5100	Y4		
Waste of skins or fur raw materials contai-	from 0511 99 100 0		Y21		
ning hexavalent chro-	from 4101-from 4103	A3110	Y4		
mium compounds or biocides	from 4301				
Waste in the form of	from 5003 00 000 0				
spinning down	from 5103 20 000 0				
	from 5202 10 000 0	A3120			
	from 5505				
	from 5601 30 000 0				
Waste pigments, dyes, paints and varnishes	from 3206, from 3208	4.4070	V40	40070	
containing heavy me- tals and (or) organic solvents	from 3212, from 3825	A4070	Y12	AD070	
Waste metals and al-	from 2805 40				
loys containing any substances listed be-	from 7204				
low (excluding scrap and alloys in the form	from 7404 00	A1010			
of finished products:	from 7503 00				
sheets, plates, bars, rods, tubes, etc.)	from 7602 00				
antimony	from 7802 00 000 0		Y27	GA270	C13
Cadmium	from 7902 00 000 0		Y26	GA240	C11
selenium	from 8002 00 000 0		Y25	GA400	C9
tellurium	from 8101 97 000 0		Y28	GA410	C14
thallium	from 8102 97 000 0		Y30	GA380	C17
	from 8103 30 000 0				
	from 8104 20 000 0				
	from 8105 30 000 0				
	from 8106 00 100 0				
	from 8107 30 000 0				
	from 8108 30 000 0				
	from 8109 30 000 0				
	from 8110 20 000 0				
	from 8111 00 190 0				
	from 8112 13 000 0				
	from 8112 22 000 0				
	from 8112 52 000 0				
	from 8112 92 210 9				
	from 8113 00 400 0				

Waste containing any	from 2620 29 000 0				1
of the subsequent					
substances as a com- ponent or contaminant	from 2620 60 000 0	A1020			
(excluding metal waste	from 2620 91 000 0				
in solid form)	from 2620 99 950 9				
antimony, antimony compounds			Y27	GA270	C13
beryllium, beryllium compounds			Y20		C1
cadmium, cadmium compounds			Y26		C11
lead, lead compounds			Y31		C18
selenium, selenium compounds			Y25		C9
tellurium, tellurium compounds			Y28		C14
thallium, thallium compounds			Y30	AA080	C17
Leaching residues after zinc treatment in the	from 2620 19 000 0	- A1070		AA140	
form of dust, sludge (jarosite, hematite, etc.)	from 2530 90 000 0			AA 140	
used lead-acid batteries,	from 7802 00 000 0	A1160	Y31	AA170	C18
dismantled	from 8548 10 910 0		101	AATTO	010
Unsorted used batte-	from 8548 10 100 0				
ries	from 8548 10 210 0	A1170		AA180	
	from 8548 10 290 0				
Scrap electrical equip- ment or electrical as- semblies comprising electrochemical cells,			Y29	AD130	C16
batteries, mercury switches, glass of ca- thode ray tubes and other glass with an active coating, or con-	from 85	A1180	Y26	AA100	C11
taminated by cadmium, mercury, lead, PCBs at a concentration level of 50 mg/kg or higher			Y31	AB040	C18

<sup>\*</sup> Using this list should be guided by both, the FEACN codes of the CU, and the name (physical and chemical characteristics) of the goods.

\*\*The Code of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development consists of two letters (one to represent the list: «G» – Green,

<sup>«</sup>A» – Amber, «R» – Red, and the other one to represent waste category: (A, B, C, ...), which are followed by the number.

Annex 3. The plant protection products, which are prohibited to be imported into the customs territory of the CU, falling within the scope of Applications A and B of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants of May 22, 2001 \*, \*\*

Name of goods	FEACN code of the CU	Registration number according to "Chemical Abstracts Service"			
Annex A					
1. Aldrin (edited by the Decision of the College of the UNECE of 25.06.2013 N 140)	2903 82 000 0 3808 50 000 9	309-00-2			
2. Chlordane edited by the Decision of the College of the UNECE of 25.06.2013 N 140)	2903 82 000 0 3808 50 000 9	57-74-9			
3. Dieldrin (edited by theDecision of the College of the UNECE of 25.06.2013 N 140)	2910 40 000 0 3808 50 000 9	60-57-1			
4. Aalendrin	2910 90 000 0	72-20-8			
5. Heptachlorine (edited by the Decision of the College of the UNECE of 25.06.2013 N 140)	2903 92 000 0 3808 50 000 9	76-44-8			
6. Benzachlor (edited by the Decision of the College of the UNECE of 25.06.2013 N 140)	2903 92 000 0 3808 50 000 9	118-74-1			
7. Mirex	2903 89 900 0 3808 91 200 0	2385-85-5			
8. Chlorinated camphene (toxaphene) (edited by the Decision of the College of the UNECE of 25.06.2013 N 140)	3808 50 000 9	8001-35-2			
9. Polychlorinated diphenyls (PCDs), PCBs	2903 99 3824 82 000 0				
	Annex A				
10. DDT (edited by the Decision of the College of the UNECE of 25.06.2013 N 140)	2903 92 000 0 3808 50 000 9	50-29-3			

<sup>\*</sup>Using this list should be guided by both, the FEACN codes of the CU, and the name (physical and chemical characteristics) of the goods.

<sup>\*\*</sup> Except those transiting.

Annex 4. The legislation analysis on the hazardous wastes management – the Basel Convention requirements implementation

Article of the Basel Convention	Provisions of the Basel Convention	Relevant legislation of the RB	Implementation problems	Gaps
Article 1. Scope of the Convention	1. The following wastes that are subject to transboundary movementshall be "hazardous wastes" for the purposes of this Convention:  (a) Wastes that belong to any category contained in Annex I, unlessthey do not possess any of the characteristics contained in Annex III; and  (b) Wastes that are not covered under paragraph (a) but are definedas, or are considered to be, hazardous wastes by the domestic legislation of the Party of export, import or transit.	Hazardous wastes prohibited for import to the territory of the CU, Hazardous wastes restricted for movements across the customs border of the CU when imported and (or) exported, approved by the Decision of the Collegium of Eurasian Economic Commission dd. 16.08.2012 № 134 (entered into force on 16.09.2012)	No	No
	2. Wastes that belong to any category contained in Annex II that are subject to transboundary movement shall be "other wastes" for the purposes of this Convention.		the lists of hazardous wastes do not contain the wastes collected from the households	
	3. Wastes which, as a result of being radioactive, are subject to other international control systems, including international instruments, applying specifically to radioactive materials, are excluded from the scope of this Convention.	The current legislation on wastes management does not cover the radioactive wastes management. The Law "On wastes management", Article 2.5	No	No
Article 2. Definitions	For the purposes of this Convention:	Regulation on the procedure of import to the territory of the CU, export from the customs territory of the CU and transit across the customs territory of the CU of hazardous wastes (hereinafter Regulation):		
	"Wastes" are substances or objects which are disposed of or are intended be disposed of or are required to be disposed of by the provisi- ons of national law;	Implemented, article 8 -1) of the Regulation	No	
	2. "Management" means the collection, transport and disposal of hazardous wastes or other wastes, including after-care of disposal sites;	Implemented, article 8 -2) of the Regulation	No	No
	3. "Transboundary movement" means any movement of hazardous wastes or other wastes from an area under the national jurisdiction of one State to or through an area under the national jurisdiction of another State or to or through an area not under the national jurisdiction of any State, provided at least two States are involved in the movement;	Implemented, article 8 -4) of the Regulation	No	No
	4. "Disposal" means any operation specified in Annex IV to this Convention;	Implemented, article 8-6) of the Regulation Disposal - except of the disposal operations, annex IV of the Basel Convention, includes other operations provided for by the national legislation	No	No

	5. "Approved site or facility" means a site or facility for the disposal of hazardous wastes or other wastes which is authorized or permitted to operate for this purpose by a relevant authority of the State where the site or facility is located;	Implemented, the Law "On wastes manage- ment", Article 1-27,28		
	6. "Competent authority" means one governmental authority designated by a Party to be responsible, within such geographical areas as the Party may think fit, for receiving the notification of a transboundary movement of hazardous wastes or other wastes, and any information related to it, and for responding to such a notification, as provided in Article 6;	Implemented. Appointed by the Resolution of the CM of the Republic of Belarus dd. 15/10/1999 № 1590		
	7. "Focal point" means the entity of a Party referred to in Article 5 responsible for receiving and submitting information as provided for in Articles 13 and 16;	The Resolution of the CM of the Republic of Belarus dd. 15/10/1999 № 1590 The Law of the RB dd. 23.07.2008 N 421-3 as amended of 08.01.2014«On international treaties of the RB»	The MNREP has been appointed as a competent authority responsible for the Basel Convention provisions implementation by the RB. The Resolution does not contain a definition "Focal point". Actually these functions are executed by the MNREP, as a competent authority, responsible for the Basel Convention provisions implementation (article 34, the Law "On international treaties")	No
	8. "Environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes or other wastes" means taking all practicable steps to ensure that hazardous wastes or other wastes are managed in a manner which will protect human health and the environment against the adverse effects which may result from such wastes;	The Law "On wastes management", the Re- gulation	The Law "On wastes management" and Regulation do not contain the definition "Environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes or other wastes"	It is necessary to intro- duce mentioned defi- nition into the national legislation
	9. "Area under the national jurisdiction of a State" means any land, marine area or airspace within which a State exercises administrative and regulatory responsibility in accordance with international law in regard to the protection of human health or the environment;	The definitions "customs territory", "customs territory of the CU" - are the territories of the RB, the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation and also beyond the territories of the CU member states the manmade islands, installations, buildings and other facilities, in respect of which theCU member states possess the exclusive jurisdiction.	No	No
	10. "State of export" means a Party from which a transboundary movement of hazardous wastes or other wastes is planned to be initiated or is initiated;	The Customs Code of the CU, the Law "On the wastes management", the Regulation	The definition of "state of export" is absent. The definitions "customs territory of the CU", "country of the goods origin", "customs export procedure" are in use.	No

11. "State of import" means a Party to which a transboundary movement of hazardous wastes or other wastes is planned or takes place for the purpose of disposal therein or for the purpose of loading prior to disposal in an area not under the national jurisdiction of any State;	The Customs Code of thetheCU, the Law "On the wastes manage- ment", the Regulation	The definition of "state of import" is absent. The definitions "customs territory of the CU" and "import to the customs territory of the CU" are in use"	No
12. "State of transit" means any State, other than the State of export or import, through which a movement of hazardous wastes or other wastes is planned or takes place;	The Regulation. Article 8-3)	No	No
13. "States concerned" means Parties which are States of export or import, or transit States, whether or not Parties;		The definition is absent. There is no necessity in a such definition	No
14. "Person" means any natural or legal person;	The Regulation, Article 2. The Regulation is applied for legal and private entities, registered as entrepreneurs. Wastes import and export in and out of the customs territory of the CU by individuals for private purposes is prohibited.	No	No
15. "Exporter" means any person under the jurisdiction of the State of export who arranges for hazardous wastes or other wastes to be exported;	The Customs Code of the CU	There are no such definitions. The definition "applicant" is in use	No
16. "Importer" means any person under the jurisdiction of the State of import who arranges for hazardous wastes or other wastes to be imported;			No
17. "Carrier" means any person who carries out the transport of hazardous wastes or other wastes;	The Customs Code of the CU Implemented, article 4 21)	No	No
18. "Generator" means any person whose activity produces hazardous wastes or other wastes or, if that person is not known, the person who is in possession and/or control of those wastes;	The Law "On wastes management" provides for two definitions - wastes generator and wastes owner. Article 1 23) Wastes generator - legal or private entity including individual businessman, the economic activity and life activity of which cause the wastes generation. Article 1- 30). The wastes owner - legal or private entity including individual businessman, received the right of wastes ownership, use and management (including ones generated during his economic activity, life activity) in the manner fixed by the present the Law or other acts of legislation.	No	No

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	19. "Disposer" means any person to whom hazardous wastes or other wastes are shipped and who carries out the disposal of such wastes;	The Law "On wastes management", Article 17	The definition "Liability for wastes treatment and (or) use are entrusted to the person carrying out the wastes management" is absent.	No
	20. "Political and/or economic integration organization" means an organization constituted by sovereign States to whichits member States have transferred competence in respect of matters governed by this Convention and which has been duly authorized, in accordance with its internal procedures, to sign, ratify, accept, approve, formally confirm or accede to it;			
	21. "Illegal traffic" means any transboundary movement of hazardous wastes or other wastes as specified in Article 9.		The definition "Illegal traffic" is absent in the national legislation. However, the responsibility for violation of wastes management legislation is provided for.	No
Article 3.	1. Each Party shall, within six months of becoming a Party to this Convention, inform the Secretariat of the Convention of the wastes, other than those listed in Annexes I and II, considered or defined as hazardous under its national legislation and of any requirements concerning transboundary movement procedures applicable to such wastes.  2. Each Party shall subsequently inform the Secretariat of any significant changes to the information it has provided pursuant to paragraph 1.  4. Parties shall be responsible for making the information transmitted to them by the Secretariat under paragraph 3 available to their exporters.	Direct application of the provision by the MNREP, including during annual report on the Convention Implementation.	No	No
Article 4.	(a) Parties exercising their right to prohibit the import of hazardous wastes or other was- tes for disposal shall inform the other Parties of their decision pursuant to Article 13.	The Law "On wastes management", Article 27-2 Wastes import for the purposes of storage in the storage facilities, landfilling and (or) treatment.	No	No
Article 4.	(b) Parties shall prohibit or shall not permit the export of hazardous wastes and other wastes to the Parties which have prohibited the import of such wastes, when notified pursuant to subparagraph (a) above.	The Regulation on the procedure and terms for approvals (permissions) issued by the MNREP for import and (or) export of hazardous wastes, restricted for movements across the State border of the Republic of Belarus based on non-economic grounds, approved by the Resolution of the CM of the Republic of Belarus dd. 23.09.2008 № 1397 Article 6	No	No

Article 4.	(c) Parties shall prohibit or shall not permit the export of hazardous wastes and other wastes if the State of import does not consent in writing to the specific import, in the case where that State of import has not prohibited the import of such wastes.	Regulation on the procedure of import to the territory of the CU, export from the customs territory of the CU and transit across the customs territory of the CU of hazardous wastes, Article 10	No	No
Article 4.	Each Party shall take the appropriate measures to:     (a) Ensure that the generation of hazardous wastes and other wastes within it is reduced to a minimum, taking into account social, technological and economic aspects;	The Law "On wastes management", the Decree of the President of the Republic of Belarus dd. 11/07/2012 № 313	No	No
Article 4.	(b) Ensure the availability of adequate disposal facilities, for the environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes and other wastes, that shall be located, to the extent possible, within it, whatever the place of their disposal; These facilities, if possible, have to be located within its frameworks.	The Law "On wastes ma- nagement", Article 14	No	No
Article 4.	(c) Ensure that persons involved in the management of hazardous wastes or other wastes within it take such steps as are necessary to prevent pollution due to hazardous wastes and other wastes arising from such management and, if such pollution occurs, to minimize the consequences thereof for human health and the environment;	The Law "On wastes management", Article 17	No	No
Article 4.	(d) Ensure that the transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes is reduced to the minimum consistent with the environmentally sound and efficient management of such wastes, and is conducted in a manner which will protect human health and the environment against the adverse effects which may result from such movement;	The Law "On wastes management", Article 27	No	No
Article 4.	(e) Not allow the export of hazardous wastes or other wastes to a State or group of States belonging to an economic and/or political integration organization that are Parties, particularly developing countries, which have prohibited by their legislation all imports, or if it has reason to believe that the wastes in question will not be managed in an environmentally sound manner, according to criteria to be decided on by the Parties at their first meeting;	Regulation on the procedure of import to the territory of the CU, export from the customs territory of the CU and transit across the customs territory of the CU of hazardous wastes, Article 10, paragraph three	No	No
Article 4.	(f) Require that information about a proposed transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes be provided to the States concerned, according to Annex V A, to state clearly the effects of the proposed movement on human health and the environment;	Regulation on the procedure of import to the territory of the CU, export from the customs territory of the CU and transit across the customs territory of the CU of hazardous wastes, Article 10	No	No

Article 4	(g) Prevent the import of hazardous wastes and other wastes if it has reason to believe that the wastes in question will not be managed in an environmentally sound manner;	Regulation on the procedure of import to the territory of the CU, export from the customs territory of the CU and transit across the customs territory of the CU of hazardous wastes, Article 10	No	No
Article 4	(h) Co-operate in activities with other Parties and interested organizations, directly and through the Secretariat, including the dissemination of information on the transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes, in order to improve the environmentally sound management of such wastes and to achieve the prevention of illegal traffic.	Direct implementation of the provision by the MNREP within the Con- vention frame.	No	No
Article 4.	4. Each Party shall take appropriate legal, administrative and other measures to implement and enforce the provisions of this Convention, including measures to prevent and punish conduct in contravention of the Convention.	The Administrative Of- fense Code of the RB, (Article 15.63. item 2), (Article 15.4. item 1), the Criminal Code of the Re- public of Belarus (Article 269, 275, 278)	No	No
Article 4.	5. A Party shall not permit hazardous wastes or other wastes to be exported to a non-Party or to be imported from a non-Party.	The Regulationon the procedure and terms for approvals (permissions) issued by the MNREP for import and (or) export of hazardous wastes, restricted for movements across the State border of the Republic of Belarus based on non-economic grounds, Article 6, paragraph 4	No	No
Article 4.	6. The Parties agree not to allow the export of hazardous wastes or other wastes for disposal within the area south of 60° South latitude, whether or not such wastes are subject to transboundarymovement.	The Regulationon the procedure and terms for approvals (permissions) issued by the MNREP for import and (or) export of hazardous wastes, restricted for movements across the State border of the Republic of Belarus based on non-economic grounds, Article 6, paragraph 5	No	No
Article 4.	7. Furthermore, each Party shall: (a) Prohibit all persons under its national jurisdiction from transporting or disposing of hazardous wastes or other wastes unless such persons are authorized or allowed to perform such types of operations;	The Decree of the President of the Republic of Belarus dd. 01.09.2010 № 450 «On licensing of certain types of activity», annex 1 – 14.2, The Law "On waste management», Article 25	No	No

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Article 4.	(b) Require that hazardous wastes and other wastes that are to be the subject of a transboundary movement be packaged, labelled, and transported in conformity with generally accepted and recognized international rules and standards in the field of packaging, labelling, and transport, and that due account is taken of relevant internationally recognized practices;	The Law "On wastes management", Article 26	No	No
Article 4.	(c) Require that hazardous wastes and other wastes be accompanied by a movement document from the point at which atransboundary movement commences to the point of disposal.	The Regulation on the procedure of import to the territory of the CU, export from the customs territory of the CU and transit across the customs territory of the CU of hazardous wastes, Article 10 - paragraph 7	No	No
Article 4.	8. Each Party shall require that hazardous wastes or other wastes, to be exported, are managed in an environmentally sound manner in the State of import or elsewhere. Technical guidelines for the environmentally sound management of wastes subject to this Convention shall be decided by the Parties at their first meeting.	The Regulation on the procedure of import to the territory of the CU, export from the customs territory of the CU and transit across the customs territory of the CU of hazardous wastes, Article 10, paragraph 8		
Article 4.	9. Parties shall take the appropriate measures to ensure that the transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes only be allowed if:  (a) The State of export does not have the technical capacity and the necessary facilities, capacity or suitable disposal sites in order to dispose of the wastes in question in an environmentally sound and efficient manner; or (b) The wastes in question are required as a raw material for recycling or recovery industries in the State of import; or (c) The transboundary movement in question is in accordance with other criteria to be decided by the Parties, provided those criteria do not differ from the objectives of this Convention.	The Regulation on the procedure of import to the territory of the CU, export from the customs territory of the CU and transit across the customs territory of the CU of hazardous wastes, Article 10	No	No
Article 4.	10. The obligation under this Convention of States in which hazardous wastes and other wastes are generated to require that those wastes are managed in an environmentally sound manner may not under any circumstances be transferred to the States of import or transit.	The Law "On wastes management"	Liability for wastes treat- ment and /or use are entrusted to the person carrying out the wastes management	No

Article 5.	To facilitate the implementation of this Convention, the Parties shall:  1. Designate or establish one or more competent authorities and one focal point. One competent authority shall be designated to receive the notification in case of a State of transit.  2. Inform the Secretariat, within three months of the date of the entry into force of this Convention for them, which agencies they have designated as their focal point and their competent authorities.  3. Inform the Secretariat, within one monthof the date of decision, of anychanges regarding the designation made by them under paragraph 2 above.	The Resolution of the CM of the Republic of Belarus dd. 15.10.1999 № 1590 «On implementation of the Basel Convention by the Republic of Belarus on the control of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and their disposal»  The Law of the Republic of Belarus dd. 23.07.2008 N 421-3 as amended of 08.01.2014 «On international treaties of the RB»	No	No
Article 6.	1. The State of export shall notify, or shall require the generator or exporter to notify, in writing, through the channel of the competent authority of the State of export, the competent authority of the States concerned of any proposed transboundary movement of hazardous wastes or other wastes. Such notificationshall contain the declarations and information specified in Annex V A, written in a language acceptable to the State of import. Only one notification needs to be sentto each State concerned.	The Regulation on the procedure of import to the territory of the CU, export from the customs territory of the CU and transit across the customs territory of the CU of hazardous wastes, Article 10  The Resolution of the MNREP dd. 24.10.2008 № 89 "On certain implementation actions of the Resolution of the CM of the Republic of Belarus dd. 23.09.2008 r. № 1397 "	No	No
Article 6.	2. The State of import shall respond to the notifier in writing, consenting to the movement with or without conditions, denying permission forthe movement, orrequesting additional information. A copy of the final response of the State of import shall be sent to the competent authorities of the States concerned which are Parties.  The State of export shall not allow the generator orexporter to commence the transboundary movement until it has received writtenconfirmation that:  (a) The notifier has received the written consent of the State of import; and (b) The notifier has received from the State of import confirmation of the existence of a contract between the exporter and the disposer specifying environmentally sound management of the wastes in question.	The Regulationon the procedure and terms for approvals (permissions) issued by the MNREP for import and (or) export of hazardous wastes, restricted for movements across the State border of the Republic of Belarus based on non-economic grounds, Article 5, paragraph one  The Regulation on the procedure of import to the territory of the CU, export from the customs territory of the CU and transit across the customs territory of the CU of hazardous wastes, Article 10	No	No
Article 6.	4. Each State of transit which is a Party shall promptly acknowledge to the notifier receipt of the notification. It may subsequently respond to the notifier in writing, within 60 days, consenting to the movement with or without conditions, denying permission for the movement, or requesting additional information.	The Regulation on the procedure of import to the territory of the CU, export from the customs territory of the CU and transit across the customs territory of the CU of hazardous wastes, Article 10	There is no requirement in the legislation obliging the MNREP to send promptly acknowledge receipt of the notification.	It is necessary to introduce such a requirement.

Article 6.	The State of export shall not allow the transboundary movement to commence until it has received the written consent of the State of transit. However, if at any time a Party decides not to require prior written consent, either generally or under specific conditions, for transit transboundary movements of hazardous wastes or other wastes, or modifies its requirements in this respect, it shall forthwith inform the other Parties of its decision pursuant to Article 13. In this latter case, if no response is received by the State of export within 60 days of the receipt of a given notification by the State of transitions.	The Regulation on the procedure of import to the territory of the CU, export from the customs territory of the CU and transit across the customs territory of the CU of hazardous wastes, Article 10	There are no provisions in the legislation when the country does not control the hazardous wastes import/transit and a tacit consent is provided for within 60 days.	It is necessary to introduce the procedure in case if the State of transit does not control the hazardous wastes transit.
Article 6.	sit, the State of export may allow the export to proceed through the State of transit  In the case of a transboundary movement of wastes where the wastes are legally defined as or considered to be hazardous wastes only:  (a) By the State of export, the requirements of paragraph 9 of this Article that apply to the importer or disposer and the State of import shall apply mutatis mutandisto the exporter and State of export, respectively;  (b) By the State of import, or by the States of import and transit which are Parties, the requirements of paragraphs 1, 3, 4 and 6 of this Article that apply to the exporter and State of export shall applymutatis mutandis to the importer or disposer and State of import, respectively; or  (c) By any State of transit which is a Party, the provisions of paragraph 4 shall apply to such State.	The Regulation on the procedure of import to the territory of the CU, export from the customs territory of the CU and transit across the customs territory of the CU of hazardous wastes, Article 10	No	No
Article 6.	6. The State of export may, subject to the written consent of the States concerned, allow the generator or the exporter to use a general notification where hazardous wastes or other wastes having the same physical and chemical characteristics are shipped regularly to the State of entry of the State of import, and, in the case of transit, via the same customs office of entry and exit of the State or State or States of transit.	The Regulationon the procedure and terms for approvals (permissions) issued by the MNREP for import and (or) export of hazardous wastes, restricted for movements across the State border of the Republic of Belarus based on non-economic grounds, Article 3	No	No
Article 6.	7. The States concerned may make their written consent to the use of the general notification referred to in paragraph 6 subject to the supply of certain information, such as the exact quantities orperiodical lists of hazardous wastes or other wastes to be shipped.	The Regulationon the procedure and terms for approvals (permissions) issued by the MNREP for import and (or) export of hazardous wastes, restricted for movements across the State border of the Republic of Belarus based on non-economic grounds, Article 3	No	No

Article 6.	8. The general notification and written consent referred to in paragraphs 6 and 7 may cover multiple shipments of hazardous wastes or other wastes during a maximum period of 12 months.	The Regulationon the procedure and terms for approvals (permissions) issued by the MNREP for import and (or) export of hazardous wastes, restricted for movements across the State border of the Republic of Belarus based on non-economic grounds, Article 3	No	No
Article 6.	9. The Parties shall require that each person who takes charge of a transboundary movement of hazardous wastes or other wastes sign the movement document either upon delivery or receipt of the wastes in question. They shall also require that the disposer inform both the exporter and the competent authority of the State of export of receipt by the disposer of the wastes in question and, in due course, of the completion of disposal as specified in the notification. If no such information is received within the State of export, the competent authority of the State of export, the competent authority of the State of export or the exporter shall so notifythe State of import. The notification and response required by this Article shall be transmitted to the competent authority of the Parties concerned or to such governmental authority as may be appropriate in the case of non-Parties.	The Regulation on the procedure of import to the territory of the CU, export from the customs territory of the CU and transit across the customs territory of the CU of hazardous wastes, Article 10, paragraph 7	It is required to present a document of transportation, but there are no obligations on its presentation to the exporter or competent authority of the State of export.	It is necessary to approve the procedure on the document of transportation filling in and its presentation.
	11. Any transboundary movement of hazardous wastes or other wastes shall be covered by insurance, bond or other guarantee as may be required by the State of import or any State of transit which is a Party.	The Law "On wastes management", Article 27-4	No	No
Article 8.	When a transboundary movement of hazardous wastes or other wastes to which the consent of the States concerned has been given, subject to the provisions of this Convention, cannot be completed in accordance with the terms of the contract, the State of export shall ensure that the wastes in question are taken back into the State of export, by the exporter, if alternative arrangements cannot be made for their disposal in an environmentally sound manner, within 90 days from the time that the importing State informed the State of export and the Secretariat, or such other period of time as the States concerned agree. To this end, the State of export and any Party of transit shall not oppose, hinder or prevent the return of those wastes to the State of export.	The Regulation on the procedure of import to the territory of the CU, export from the customs territory of the CU and transit across the customs territory of the CU of hazardous wastes, Article 15	No	No

Article 9 Illegal traffic	1. For the purpose of this Convention, any transboundary movementof hazardous wastes or other wastes:  (a) without notification pursuant to the provisions of this Convention to all States concerned; or  (b) without the consent pursuant to the provisions of this Convention of a State concerned; or  (c) with consent obtained from States concerned through falsification, misrepresentation or fraud; or  (d) that does not conform in a material way with the documents; or  (e) that results in deliberate disposal (e.g. dumping) of hazardous wastes or other wastes in contravention of this Convention and of general principles of international law, shall be deemed to be illegal traffic.	The Law "On wastes management", the Administrative Offense Code, the Criminal Code	There is no definition "illegal traffic" in the national legislation, however, the responsibility for violation of wastes management legislation is provided for	No
Article 9 Illegal traffic	2. In case of a transboundary movement of hazardous wastes or other wastes deemed to be illegal traffic as the result of conduct on the part of the exporter or generator, the State of export shall ensurethat the wastes in question are:  (a) taken back by the exporter or the generator or, if necessary, by itself into the State of export, or, if impracticable, (b) are otherwise disposed of in accordance with the provisions of this Convention, within 30 days from the time the State of export has been informed about the illegal traffic orsuch other period of time as States concerned may agree. To this end the Parties concerned shall not oppose, hinder or prevent the return of those wastes to the State of export.		The procedure of the hazardous wastes return to Belarus in case of illegal traffic does not exist.	It is necessary to establish the procedure on wastes return in case of illegal export of the hazardous wastes from Republic of Belarus and import to RB.
Article 9 Illegal traffic	In the case of a transboundary movementt of hazardous wastes or other wastes deemed to be illegal traffic as the result of conduct on the part of the importer or disposer, the State of import shall ensure that the wastes in question are disposed of in an environmentally sound manner by the importer or disposer or, if necessary, by itself within 30 days from the time the illegal traffic has come to the attention of the State of import or such other period of time as the States concerned may agree. To this end, the Parties concerned shall cooperate, as necessary, in the disposal of the wastes in an environmentally sound manner.	The Law "On wastes management", the Regulation on the procedure of the guarantee amount calculation to be deposited by the owner of the wastes or authorized person into the republican budget when importing wastes to the Republic of Belarus and (or) their transit across the territory of the RB, as well on the procedure of making such a deposit into the republican budget and its return, Regulation on the procedure of import to the territory of the CU, export from the customs territory of the CU and transit across the customs territory of the CU of hazardous wastes, Article 15	The Regulation does not contain terms and procedure on the deposit expenditure in case of illegal traffic.	It is necessary to define terms and procedure on the deposit expenditure in case of illegal traffic.

	In cases where the responsibility for the illegal traffic cannot be assigned either to the exporter or generator or to the importer or disposer, the Parties concerned or other Parties, as appropriate, shall ensure, through co-operation, that the wastesin question are disposed of as soon as possible in an environmentally sound manner either in the State of export or the State of import or elsewhere as appropriate.	Direct execution of the provision within the Basel Convention implementation.	No	No
	5.Each Partyshall introduce appropriate national/domestic legislation to prevent and punish illegal traffic. The Parties shall co-operate with a view to achieving the objects of this Article.	The Administrative Offense Code, the Criminal Code of RB	No	No
Article 13. Transmission of information	1.The Parties shall, whenever it comes to their knowledge, ensure that, in the case of an accident occurring during the transboundary movement of hazardous wastes or other wastes or their disposal, which are likely to present risks to human health and the environment in other States, those States are immediately informed.	Direct execution of the provision within the Basel Convention implementation.	No	No
	2. The Parties shall inform each other, through the Secretariat, of: (a) Changes regarding the designation of competent authorities and/or focal points, pursuant to Article 5; (b) Changes in their national definition of hazardous wastes, pursuant to Article 3, and, as soon as possible, (c) Decisions made by them not to consent totally or partially to the import of hazardous wastes or other wastes for disposal within the area under their national jurisdiction; (d) Decisions taken by them to limit or ban the export of hazardous wastes or other wastes; (e) Any other information required pursuant to paragraph 4 of this Article.	Direct execution of the provision within the Basel Convention implementation	No	No

3.The Parties, consistent with national laws and regulations, shall transmit, through the Secretariat, to the Conference of the Parties established under Article 15, before the end of each calendar year, a report on the previous calendar year, containing the following information:  (a) Competent authorities and focal points that have been designated by them pursuant to Article 5;  (b) Information regarding transboundary movements of hazardous wastes or other wastes in which they have been involved, including:  (i) The amount of hazardous wastes and other wastes exported, their category, characteristics, destination, any transit country and disposal method as stated on the response to notification;  (ii) The amount of hazardous wastes and other wastes imported their category, characteristics, origin, and disposal methods;  (iii) Disposals which did not proceed as intended;  (iv)Efforts to achieve a reduction of the amount of hazardous wastes or other wastes subject to transboundary movement;  (c) Information on the measures adopted by them in implementation of this Convention;  (d) Information on available qualified statistics which have been compiled by them on the effects on human health and the environment of the generation, transportation and disposal of hazardous wastes or other wastes;  (e) Information concerning bilateral, multilateral and regional agreements and arrangements entered into pursuant to Article 11 of this Convention;  (f) Information on disposal options operated within the area of their national jurisdiction;  (h) Information on measures undertaken to deal with them;  (g) Information on measures undertaken for development of technologies for the reduction and/or elimination of production of hazardous wastes and other wastes; and (i) Such other matters as the Conference of the Parties shall demicrotion.	Direct execution of the provision within the Basel Convention implementation.	No	No
The Parties, consistent with national laws and regulations, shall ensure that copies of each notification concerning any given transboundary movement of hazardous wastes or other wastes, and the response to it, are sent to the Secretariat when a Party considers that its environment may be affected by that transboundary movement has requested that this should be done.	Direct execution of the provision within the Basel Convention implementation.	No	No

Annex 1	Categories of wastes to be controlled	The hazardous wastes prohibited for import to the territory of the CU, the hazardous wastes restricted for movements across the customs border of the CUwhen imported and (or) exported, approved by the Decision of the Collegium of Eurasian Economic Commission dd. 16.08.2012 № 134 (entered into force on 16.09.2012)		
Annex 2	Categories of wastes requiring special consideration		Wastes collected from households are not included in the list	It is necessary to add lists with SMW
Annex 3	List of hazardous characteristics	The Instruction on definition procedure of hazard level of the production wastes and class of hazard of hazardous production wastes, approved by the Resolution of the MN-REP, the Ministry of Healthcare and the MES dd. 17.01.2008 № 3/13/2	No	No
Annex 4	Disposal operations Recycling operations	Implemented, article 8 -2) of the Regulation	No	No
Annex:	Notification Document of transportation	The Regulation on the procedure of import to the territory of the CU, export from the customs territory of the CU and transit across the customs territory of the CU of hazardous wastes, Article 10. Paragraphs 6,7 The Resolution of the MNREP dd. 24.10.2008 № 89 "On certain implementation actions of the Resolution of the CM of the Republic of Belarus dd. 23.09.2008 r. № 397 "	No	No
Annex 7	Amendment	-	-	-
Annex 8 Annex 9	List A - hazardous wastes List B - non-hazardous wastes	Hazardous wastes prohibited for import to the territory of the CU, Hazardous wastes restricted for movements across the customs border of the CU when imported and (or) exported, approved by the Decision of the Collegium of the Eurasian Economic Commission dd. 16.08.2012 № 134 (entered into force on 16.09.2012)	In the lists of hazardous wastes there are no "wastes, collected from households" referred to as the category of "other wastes"	It is necessary to include the "wastes, collected from households" into the list of the Hazardous wastes prohibited for import to the customs territory of the CU

Annex 5. The legislation analysis on the POPs management - the Stockholm Convention requirements implementation

Article of the Stockholm Convention	Provisions of the Stock- holm Convention	Relevant legislation of the RB	Implementation problems	Gaps
Article 1. Objective	The objective of this Convention is to protect human health and the environment from POPs	To follow this objective the RB acceded to the Convention in accordance with Edict of the President of the RB No. 594 of December 26, 2003 "On Accession of the RB to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants".  The same objective is set forth in the Belarus National Implementation Plan of the Stockholm Convention (the National Plan of the RB for the Implementation of its Obligations under the Stockholm Convention for the period of 2007-2010, and until the year 2028 (hereinafter referred to as the 2007-2010 National Plan) was approved by the Presidential Edict No. 271 of June 12, 2007)	No	No
Article 1. Objective Article 3. Measures to reduce or eliminate re- leases from intentional production and use	All provisions of the article	1. According to the official report of the RB on the Convention implementation there is an official ban/ prohibition on import/ export/ use of the substances listed in Annexes A and B. The listed substances have never been produced in the country.  As for the transport for environmentally sound disposal, the following regulations are set forth in the country:  1. The Law of the RB of 20 July 2007 NO. 271-3 "On Wastes Management", Article 27  2. Provisions of the Procedure and Conditions of the issuance of permitting documents for import and (or) export of the hazardous wastes limited for the movement through the State border of the RB due to non-economic grounds, approved by the Resolution of the CM of the RB of 23 September 2008 No. 1397 "On several questions of the procedure of the movement of definite kinds of goods through the State border of the RB".  This document establishes the procedure of the issuance of permitting document for the import, export of hazardous wastes limited for the movement through the State border of the RB. It is used for the export of the wastes to the countries of the CU and for the transit of the wastes from the countries of the CU.	In this document, there is a downside: the POPs list does not include new substances: nomenclature is not accurate (eg, PCBs attributed to pesticides). This document makes no exception to import the environmentally safe disposal, as well as for use as laboratory standards.	The paper needs to be revised accordingly.

		3. The Resolution of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment Protection of the RB of 24 October 2008 No. 89 "On several measures for the implementation of Resolution of the CM of the RB of 23 September 2008 NO. 1397".  The document defines:		
		The notification document form of trans- boundary movement of wastes and the proce- dure of its filling in;		
		The form of the register of the issued permits for the transboundary movement of hazardous wastes.		
		Belarus is a member of the CUsince 1 January 2010 therefore documents developed for the Union are also applicable for Belarus to import / export of POPs there the Decision of the Board of the Eurasian Economic Commission August 16, 2012 № 134 "On normative legal acts in the field of tariff regulation ", which defines the conditions of the restrictions on the transport of POPs. They are included in a single list of goods subject to bans or restrictions on the importation or exportation of states - members of the CU within the EEC in trade with third countries.		
Article 5. Measures to reduce or eliminate releases from unintentional production	All provisions of the article	1. The official report of the country for the implementation of the Convention provides inventory data of the releases of POPs from unintentional production for the years beginning from 2004. Apart from that the following regulatory and practical measures have been taken to comply with Article 5:		
		1. Resolution of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of the Republic Belarus No. 10-T of August 19, 2011 approved and enacted since January 1, 2012, the TCP 17.08-13-2011 (02120) "Environmental protection and nature management. Atmosphere. Emissions of pollutants into the atmospheric air. Rules of estimation of emission of POPs".		
		<ol> <li>In 2012, the NASof Belarus developed (under a contract guidelines on the best available technical methods of reduction of unintended emissions of POPs.</li> </ol>	No	No
		3. The MNREP in coordination with the ministries and organizations subordinated to the Government, and users of natural resources, created a list of key sources of unintended emission of POPs in the processes of energy generation with solid and liquid fuel; production of ferrous and non-ferrous metals, building materials; thermal waste decontamination/destruction with inclusion of such sources in waste inventories according to the TCP 17.08-13-2011 (02120) "Environmental protection and nature management. Atmosphere. Emissions of pollutants into the atmospheric air. Rules of estimation of emission of POPs".		
		4. In 2012, Lakokraska OJSC (Lida) had a system of purification of atmospheric emissions of dust and gas from the industrial solid waste incineration plant renovated.		

	1	1		
Article 6. Measures to	All provisions of the ar-	5. Belarusian Steel Works RUE (Zhlobin) carried out renovation of the dust/gas treatment unit at the Arc Steelmaking Furnace No.3 (with an automated control system). 6. 6. In 2012, Mogilev Automobile Plant named after Kirov (Mogilev) RUE procured 45 ESD-442 Kaeser rotary screw compressor sets to upgrade the air purification system of the Berghaus electric arc and induction furnaces.	It is advisable to deve-	A revision of the existing
reduce or eliminate releases from stockpiles and wastes	ticle	lic of Belarus has identified the stockpiles consisting of or containing chemicals listed either in Annex A or Annex B. Thus, the following documents define the procedures of POPs inventories, proper storage and handling to reduce or eliminate the releases form stockpiles and wastes:  1. The Rules of Obsolete Pesticides Management approved by Resolution of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment Protection and the Ministry of Agriculture and Food of the Republic of Belarus of 3 February, 2005 No. 5/6;  2. The Rules for Handling PCB Containing Equipment and Wastes approved by Resolution # 62 of the Ministry of Natural Resources dated June 24, 2008;  3. The TCP 17.08-13-2011 (02120) "Environmental protection and nature management. Atmosphere Emissions of pollutants into the atmospheric air. Rules of estimation of emission of POPs"  4. The Resolution of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of the Republic Belarus No. 19-T of December 26, 2012 approved the TCP 17.11-06-2012 (02120) "Environmental protection and nature management. Rules of inventorying POPs added to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants"  Apart from that, Belarus is a party to the Basel Convention and possesses well-developed regulation to comply with this convention. Mainly:  1. The Law of the Republic of Belarus of June 6, 2001 No. 32-3 "On Transport of Hazardous Cargo";  2. "Rules of Ensuring Secure Transport of Hazardous Cargo";  2. "Rules of Ensuring Secure Transport of Hazardous Cargo by Vehicles in the Republic of Belarus" approved by Resolution of the Ministry for Emergencies of the RB No. 61 of 8 December, 2010;  3. The Resolution of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Belarus of 23 September 2008 No. 1397 "On several questions of the procedure of the movement of definite kinds of goods through the State border of the RB".  4. The Resolution of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental protection and nature management. Territories	lop a technical legal act as soon as new POPs inventory is completed. The existing relevant acts should be amended. For example, the rules dealing with obsolete pesticides approved by the MNREP and the Ministry of Agriculture and Food of 3.02.2005 № 5/6, you need to change in light of new POPs pesticides such as HCH and its isomers.	legal acts in necessary to fulfill obligations regarding new POPs

Article 7. Implementation plans	All provisions of the article	TheNationalImplementationPlanwasdevelopedandsubmittedtotheSecretariatinNovember 2006. ItwaslatertransformedintotheNational-PlanoftheRBfortheImplementationofitsObligationsundertheStockholmConventionfortheperiodof 2007-2010, anduntiltheyear 2028 (hereinafterreferredtoasthe 2007-2010 NationalPlan), whichwasapprovedbyPresidentialEdictNo. 271 ofJune 12, 2007.  The updated NIP was adopted in 2011 (the DecreeofthePresidentoftheRBNo 271 of 27 June, 2011 «OnApprovaloftheNationalPlanofImplementationoftheObligationsAssumedbytheRBonImplementationoftheProvisionsoftheStockholmConventiononPersistentOrganicPollutantsintheyearsof 2011-2015»)	No	No
Article 9. Information exchange	All provisions of the article	There is a specially dedicated web-site – www. popsbelarus.by. The MNREP, the Ministry of Healthcare and a number of NGOs are regularly working on development and implementation of projects and activities dedicated to information of the public on POPs issues. Mass media are also involved in the process of information and education.	No	No
Article 10. Public information, awareness and education	All provisions of the article	There is a specially dedicated web-site – www. popsbelarus.by. The MNREP, the Ministry of Healthcare and a number of NGOs are regularly working on development and implementation of projects and activities dedicated to information of the public on POPs issues. Mass media are also involved in the process of information and education.	No	No
Article 11. Research, development and monitoring	All provisions of the article	A systematic approach to monitoring, built into the Republic of Belarus National Environment Monitoring System, with regard to its structure has been developed. According to the NIP the state budget funds are allocated for the Research and Development in the area of POPs.	No	No
Article 15. Reporting	All provisions of the article	The Republic of Belarus has submitted two of its country reports so far - 2006 and 2011.	No	No





# SYNERGETIC IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BASEL, ROTTERDAM AND STOCKHOLM CONVENTIONS IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

Report elaborated by: Environmental Pollution Prevention Office within the Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Moldova

October 2014

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# **ABBREVIATIONS LIST:**

ASM	Academy of Sciences of Moldova
BAT	Best available techniques
BEP	Best environmental practices
СРА	Central public administration
CPESS	Civil Protection and Emergency Situation Service
cs	Customs Service
DDT	Dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane
GD	Governmental Decision
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHS	Global Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
GLP	Good Laboratory Practices
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EU	European Union
FAO	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization
FAO Code	Code of Conduct on the distribution and use of pesticides
FEN	National environmental Fund
ICCM	International Conference on Chemicals Management
ILO	International Labour Organization
LPA	Local public administration
MAI	Ministry of Internal Affairs
MAFI	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry
MCTD	Ministry of Constructions and Territorial Development
MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreement
MEC	Ministry of Economy
MEN	Ministry of Environment
MEY	Ministry of Education and Youth
MH	Ministry of Health
MTRI	Ministry of Transport and Road Infrastructure
MD	Ministry of Defence
MTIC	Ministry of Information Technologies and Communications
NGO	Non-governmental Organisation
PIC	Procedure for prior informed consent applicable to certain hazardous chemical products and pesticides
	which are subject to international trade under the Rotterdam Convention
POPs	Persistent Organic Pollutants
PSITSDO	Principal State Inspectorate for Technical Supervision of Dangerous Facilities
PRTR	Pollutant Release and Transfer Register under the Arhus Convention
QSP	Quick Start Programme
SAICM	Strategic approach for international chemicals management
SMC	Sound Management of Chemicals
UN	United Nations Organisation
UNCCC	UN Framework Convention on climate change
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme

#### 1 INTRODUCTION

In the last decade the issue with regards to the comprehensive chemicals and waste management has been raised at international agenda, particularly focusing on measures that have to be taken at every step of life cycle – from production to disposal. Beside the solid national frameworks on both legislative and institutional levels, there is a great impact of the international and regional chemicals and waste regime that has to be dynamic and able to respond to new changes.

In this regards, the framework for the coherent and synergetic approach towards the chemicals and waste management has been undertaken by the three major Conventions: Basel, Rotterdam and the Stockholm Convention. The Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Convention are multilateral environmental agreements, which share the common objective of protecting human health and the environment from the hazardous chemicals and wastes adverse effects.

Decision IX/10 of the Conference of the Parties to the Basel Convention, decision RC-4/11 of the Conference of the Parties to the Rotterdam Convention and decision SC-4/34 of the Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention: Enhancing cooperation and coordination among the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions (Section B. point 9) give directions to Parties how to achieve synergies at the national level i.e.; Recommend Parties to incorporate in their national development plans and strategies measures to implement the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions in order to ensure coherence in their national priority setting.

The synergy process covers both internationally and nationally such areas as policy and legislation creation, administrative system, import and export management, information management, technical skills, capacity building and training.

The current legislation in the field of chemicals and waste management is rather complex and besides its main task to regulate the full cycle of chemicals management it must create the legally binding regulation applicable to the variety of stakeholders, it must contribute to significant improvements at national level and blooming of the investments, improve economic incentive and encourage government interventions. In this context the close analysis of the applicable legal framework, therefore is an important part of assessing the current country's capacities and providing the roadmap for the needed improvements at both national and region wise scale.

It should be stressed that the focus of this report is specific, since the undertaken analysis aims to assist the decision makers to analyse the variety of measures that if taken into account shall significantly improve the issue on chemicals and their waste management within Moldova.

The main strategic document that was the focus of the report was the **National Sound Management of Chemicals Programme of the Republic of Moldova** for the period of 2010-2020, that was adopted by Governmental Decision Nr. 973 of 18 October 2010.

The proposed procedures for coordinated implementation of the Basel, Rotterdam Stockholm Conventions have been drafted by Macedonia and were addressed closely by the interministerial working group and they were incorporated at certain extend within the process of defining concrete measures and tasks within the action plan for the period of 2016-2020.

The current report has been developed in the frames of the regional project, financed by UNEP "Capacity building to promote synergies on the coordinated implementation of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions in Belarus, Moldova and the Republic of Macedonia". It presents in a concise manner the outcome of the work conducted by the Environmental Pollution Prevention Office staff and national experts involved – Mrs. Tatiana TUGUI, Mrs. Tatiana ECHIM, Mrs. Inga PODOROGHIN, Mrs. Iordanca-Rodica IORDANOV, under the supervision of Mrs. Liudmila MARDUHAEVA, national SAICM focal point. The special guidance during the execution of this assignment has been given by BCRC Bratislava staff, Mrs. Dana LAPESOVA and Mrs. Ivana JASIKOVA.

### 2 BACKGROUND

Seen from the standpoint of Moldova's accession to the EU and the signatory in April 2014 the Association Agreement between the European Union and the Republic of Moldova, a new approach is needed for chemicals management issues, based on ratified agreements and conventions. European law is a benchmark for aspiring EU countries regarding development of national legislation. To ready the country for improved protection of human health and the environmental and EU accession obligations, improvements are needed to the national chemicals management regime to overcome fragmentation and address gaps in legislative, institutional and technical infrastructure.

The need for promotion of common policy in the field of environment and natural resources, for implementation of requirements on environmental protection in the process of transformation of national economy, implementation of the international conventions regarding chemicals management requires realization of common actions at both national and international levels.

# 2.1 Cooperation-regional and international

Regional and international cooperation is useful for solutions to common environmental problems among many states, involving cultural, legal and environmental common actions, which more often require numerous financial resources. Such cooperation will ensure efficient use of limited resources and ensure continuity in the implementation of international conventions and treaties in the field of chemicals management. The Republic of Moldova is actively taking part in international cooperation, being at the same time a member of many international bodies.

**International framework on regulation in the field of chemicals management** reflected in the present report includes the following multilateral treaties:

o Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal

The objective of the Basel Convention is the improvement of management of hazardous waste and other waste in sound environmental conditions; control over import, export and transit of hazardous waste and other waste.

Basel Convention was ratified by the Republic of Moldova in June 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1998 according to the Parliament of RM Decision nr.1599-XIII of 10 March 1998. Ministry of Environment (Environmental Pollution Prevention and Waste Management Division) is designated as competent authority for coordination of execution of provisions of the convention.

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 Rotterdam Convention on prior informed consent (PIC) procedure which covers pesticides and industrial chemicals that are a subject of international trade.

Rotterdam Convention encourages share of responsibilities and cooperation among Parties in the area of international trade of certain hazardous chemicals in order to protect human health and the environment from potential harm; to contribute to the environmentally sound use of those hazardous chemicals, by facilitating information exchange about their characteristics, by providing for a national decision-making process on their import and export and by disseminating these decisions to Parties.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Government of the Republic of Moldova http://www.gov.md/libview.php?l=en&id=7189&idc=451

The Convention was ratified by the Republic of Moldova according to Law nr 389-XV of 25 November 2004. Ministry of Environment is designated as competent authority for coordination of execution of provisions of the convention.

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#### o Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

The main goal of the Stockholm Convention is the protection of human health and environment. The Stockholm Convention initially has regulated **12 POPs**, further at its fourth meeting held from 4 to 8 May 2009, the Conference of the Parties adopted amendments to Annexes A, B and C to the Stockholm Convention to list nine new persistent organic pollutants (SC-4/10-SC-4/18). Further at its fifth meeting held from 25 to 29 May 2011, the Conference of the Parties adopted an amendment to Annex A to the Stockholm Convention to list technical **endosulfan and its related isomers** with a specific exemption (decision SC-5/3). Further based on Decision SC-6/13 hexabromocyclododecane has been introduced as additional substance within POPs list.

Substances that fall under the Stockholm Convention have toxic particularities, resist degradation, are biologically accumulated and transported through air, water and migrant species along international boarder and can be deposited far away from the place of their origin.

The Republic of Moldova has ratified the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants by Law nr. 40-XV of 19 February 2004. Ministry of Environment is designated as competent authority for coordination of convention implementation.

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# 2.2 Prioritization approach

With regards to the capacity building for the coordinated implementation of three main convention, the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Convention the EPPO's team has followed the **priority steps** (see Table 1) defined and recommended for application by BCRC and Macedonia, however adjusted to the national context and that were taken as being the most relevant for the development of the Action Plan (2015-2020) and namely:

Table 1. Priority Steps and their Descriptions

Priority Step	Description
Enhancing capacities of the coordination mechanism	<ul> <li>Assessment of the implementation of the three Conventions and definition of the Action Plan</li> <li>Overview of the possibilities for establishing key mechanisms for effective coordination of national activities</li> <li>Updating the mandate and tasks of the institutional mechanisms for implementation, monitoring and evaluation</li> </ul>
2. Identification of common thematic areas and provisions for synergy in each thematic area	<ul> <li>Content analysis of the three Environmental Conventions and identification of thematic areas for synergy</li> <li>Gap analysis of the national legislation linked with the implementation of the related MEAs</li> <li>Harmonization of the national legislation with the related MEAs</li> </ul>
3. For each thematic area, identify parallels or gaps between the national environmental policy and the action plan and construct country context statement for each thematic area	<ul> <li>Identification of relevant country policy provisions for each common provision</li> <li>Determination of the need for policy formulation for the common provisions of the three Conventions</li> <li>Organization of workshops for policymakers</li> </ul>
4. Define the synergy	<ul> <li>Evaluation of the national development planning documents</li> <li>Provide permanent communication with affiliated focal points</li> <li>Definition of synergy programmes – selection of related and proposed synergy programmes and intensive implementation of the synergy scheme in the country</li> <li>Intensifying the involvement of all relevant sectors and institutions/organizations at local level</li> <li>Proposing legislation for streamlining of national policies, among the main Conventions for implementation</li> <li>Training participants in project planning, design and reporting with emphasis on the interactions among the three Environmental Conventions</li> <li>Defining links among the Environmental Conventions as short-term, medium-term, and long-term activities and programs which should be identified to all pertinent stakeholders</li> <li>Develop and train qualified personnel/workforce and trainers required to develop synergy in projects and activities at local levels</li> <li>Coordinating and networking with regional and international partners for developing synergy</li> <li>Evaluation of progress and impacts achieved by adopting processes for developing synergy</li> </ul>
5. Formulate national strategies for synergistic implementation with respect to each thematic area; develop and propose action(s) for each strategy statement	<ul> <li>Contextualizing the objectives of the country with the proposed strategies to implement the common provisions of each thematic area</li> <li>Incorporating the synergetic approached within the Action Plan document</li> </ul>
6. Define the synergy scheme	<ul> <li>Definition of the exact role of each institution, organization, individual involved</li> <li>Organization of the kick-off meeting with all listed institutions and organizations</li> <li>Definition of each step to be undertaken by a certain institution/organization in order to provide synergistic implementation of the three MEAs</li> <li>Definition of a procedure for harmonized implementation of the defined steps</li> <li>Production of the synergy scheme for implementation of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions</li> <li>Training on successful implementation of the synergy scheme for implementation of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions</li> </ul>

# 2.3 Problem Analysis

The analysis of the statistical reports and data regarding the baseline situation in the area of chemicals' management in the Republic of Moldova show that a very narrow range and relatively small volumes of chemical products are manufactured in the country (up to 1000 t/year – pharmaceutical products, detergents and etheric oils; in between 1000 and 10000 t/year – polishes and paints). As the range of chemical products manufactured in the country is rather small, the majority of the national economy needs for chemical substances and products are covered from imports, accounting for 13.5% of the total volume of imports. Huge volumes are registered for import of phytosanitary products and fertilizers, different raw material, products, and substances for processing industry and other industries.

Additionally, the legal framework in the area of chemicals and waste management is fragmented and dispersed by economy sectors. Hence, a number of central public administration authorities have responsibilities related to chemicals' management. Such a fragmentary approach leads to an inefficient management of chemicals, in general, as well as of the national resources.

The need of a new Law on Chemicals is determined by the fact that the Law no. 1236-XIII dated 3.07.1997, together with the entire national legal framework in the area of chemicals' management, does not ensure an integrated management of chemicals during their entire lifecycle.

An important gap relates to the fact that the legislation in force does not cover provisions regarding the import, export, and use restrictions for a range of hazardous chemicals, which were restricted over the last 15 years at the international level, and does not cover provisions, which would ensure the implementation of the commitments assumed by the country by signing the international tools regulating chemicals, such as the Stockholm Convention on POP, Rotterdam Convention, and other. In these conditions, the population and environment from the Republic of Moldova are subject to a significant risk induced by the different potentially harmful chemical substances and products, which are imported and used in the country.

Hence, the Action Plan for implementing the National Sound Management of Chemicals Program in the Republic of Moldova, adopted via the Government Decision no. 973 dated 18.10.2010, included the development of a new law on chemicals as a measure to improve the normative framework in the area of chemicals' management.

There are numerous sectors of national economy that have the conjunction with the sound management of chemicals. Thus the figure 1 below presents the initial sectors that were proposed for the discussions and further prioritization for synergy:

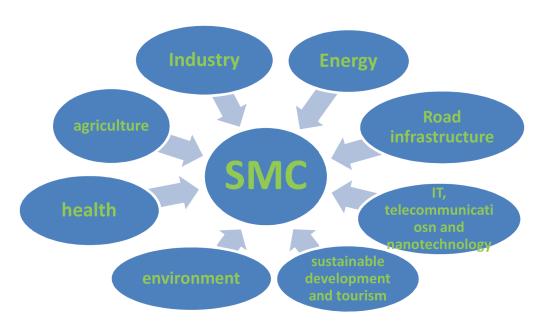


Figure 3. Priority sectors for SMC and Waste

However throughout the prioritization, the sectors which were identified of the highest priority were the following: **industry, agriculture, health and environment.** These sectors were selected based on the intensity level of chemicals' usage in these sectors, as well as the impact on the development of sectors. The main impediments related to the establishment of the sound management of chemicals in these sectors are the following:

- Lack of knowledge regarding the correct use of chemicals, taking into consideration all the security norms, as well as the associated dangers for health and environment, and the means for risks' control;
- Rough information or lack of information in the state language regarding the chemicals' peculiarities on the labels of the sold products;
- Reduced technical and human capacities for collecting data about the production, import, export, storage, transportation, use, and elimination of chemical waste;

With specific regards to hazardous waste, the following gaps were identified by interministerial working group:

- Quantitative and qualitative data on some streams of HW is either missing or not fully reliable;
- There are no data on volumes of recycled waste;
- Not all enterprises report about their toxic waste generation. In the Republic of Moldova in 2010 there were 46704 registered enterprises and only 886 of them report about their toxic waste. Companies with a number of personal lower than 25 employees do not report data on toxic waste. Also, companies don't want to invest money for solution of the HW issues, expecting the co-financing from state
- No adequate infrastructure for hazardous waste management, including medical waste, as well as no adequate infrastructure for sewerage and treatment of used water, which would prevent the pollution of environment components;
- Data on historical hazardous wastes, particularly industrial ones has only started to be collected and updated in mid-2014, so at this point of time there are no reliable quantities that could serve as a basis for state programs.
- There are very little relevant analyses about the impact of hazardous wastes on health, soil/water or air quality, and economic activity at national level.
- Missing regulations regarding the procedure to recover the packages contaminated with the potential hazardous chemicals.
- Insufficient capacity to monitor and report the HW impacts.

Thus, the Action Plan for 2015-2020 closely addresses these sectors and list of measures to be taken for their significant improvement.

# 2.4 Assessing the Institutional Framework

Chemicals and waste management is performed in the Republic of Moldova by various institutions and in compliance with the legislation at force.

The table 2 below presents the responsibilities with regards to full life cycle of chemicals, including disposal of the Government Ministries, Agencies and state institutions.

Table 2. Responsibilities of Government Ministries, Agencies, and Other State Institutions

Stages of Life-Cycle Ministry	Chemicals	Importation	Export	Production	Storage	Transport	Distribution/ marketing	Use/ Handling	Disposal
Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources	Hazardous waste	Χ	Х	Х	Χ			Х	Х
	Ozone-depleting substances	Х			Х			Х	Х

	Fertilizers and plant protection products	Х		Х	Х				Х
	Persistent Organic Pollutants				Х				Х
Ministry of Health	Pharmaceutical products	Χ		Х			Х	Х	Х
	Fertilizers and plant protection products			Х	Х			Х	
	Chemicals used in the industry							Х	
	Cleaning chemical products			Х	Х				
Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry	Fertilizers and plant protection products	Х		Х	Х		х	Х	
Ministry of Economy and Commerce/LI	Chemical substances	Х	Х						
	Strategic Goods	Χ	Х						
Ministry of Transport and Road Management	Hazardous goods					Х			
Ministry of Interior / CPESS	Hazardous goods				Х	Х		Х	Х
Customs Service	Chemicals	Χ	Х						
Chamber of Licensing	Plant protection products and fertilizers	Х					х		
	Toxic chemical substances and materials, articles and cleaning chemical products	Х		Х	Х		Х		
	Pharmaceutical activity, Perfumery and cosmetics	Х			Х				
National Agency for Energy Regulation	Petrol, diesel and liquefied gas	Х					Х		
	Natural gas	Χ		Х	Х	Х	Х		

In accordance with national legislation, the competences of the Government in the field of environmental protection and healthcare are the following:

- (i) implementation of the parliamentary policy in the field;
- (ii) development of programs to improve quality of the environment and health care of population;
- (iii) ensuring external relations of the Republic of Moldova with other states and international organizations in the field:
- (iv) financial, technical and material support for activities under state orders for scientific
- (v) research in the field;
- (vi) requiring the central and local public authorities to reduce the pollution of aquatic resources, atmosphere, soil and subsoil with toxic substances;
- (vii) adoption of decisions regarding management of agriculture, communal household,
- (viii) industry and energy, chemicals that can affect the environment and human health;

However the following key institutions were identified as key state bodies involved in synergy scheme. Their competences are briefly outlined below.

Ministry of Environment (ME) is the central national environmental authority to develop and promote policies and strategies in the field of environmental protection, rational use of natural resources, biodiversity conservation, and participate in the development of the environmental component on predictions related to socio-economic development of the country. The ME identifies priority issues, develops and promotes national action programs and plans in its fields of activity, coordinates actions of the ministries, departments and local governmental authorities

to formulate and implement national, branch and local programmes and plans, and exercises control over achievement (Governmental Decision Nr 847 dated 18.12.2009).

The main responsibility of the *Ministry of Health (MH)* is development of health care policies and strategies in the context of implementing governmental policies for promotion and ensuring healthcare of the population; strategic planning, analysis, monitoring and evaluation of developed policies, multilateral assessment of their social impact, etc. (*Governmental Decision nr.777 of 27.11.2009*).

Along with activities promoting agrarian policy and ensuring the development of agriculture, food industry and rural localities, the *Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry (MAFI)*, stimulates and monitors the use of sustainable and efficient farming systems, based on maintaining and enhancing soil fertility through the application of agro technical, agrochemical methods and measures of land reclamation, through land planning and organization, including maintenance and development of hydro-ameliorative and soil conservation systems, and of systems aimed at maintaining ecological balance and recovery of water reserves (*Governmental Decision no.* 793 of 02.12.2009).

The Service for Civil Protection and Emergency Situations by the Ministry of Internal Affairs(SCPES, MIA) plans, organizes, coordinates and implements civil protection measures; coordinates the work of public authorities in the field of prevention and remediation of the consequences of extraordinary situations; conducts state control over civil protection, including the compliance with the standards, rules and regulations for radiation, chemical, medical and biological protection, etc.

In accordance with national legislation the activity of the *Ministry of Economy* in the management of chemicals are carried out in the following fields:

- i. In the field of trade: establish policy on trade, services, tariffs and customs duties, implement measures to protect the internal market and establish a favourable regime for the production and marketing of important social goods; ensure the activity of control on export, re-export, import and transit of strategic goods, including issuing permits and other relevant documents in the field;
- ii. Industry sector: development and promotion of programs, sectorial plans related to industrial production, including environmentally safe production and waste reduction by use of non-pollutant technologies; participate in planning and carrying out approaches for the detection and removal of the sources of hazard, including those involving chemicals, carrying out evaluations and making forecasts of the potential consequences;
- iii. Energy Sector: development of renewable energy, giving priority to advanced and non-polluting technologies of obtaining energy; equipping power and heating stations with devices for automatic control of pollutant emissions into the air and water sources;
- iv. Industrial Safety: The public administrative body authorized for industrial safety is the <u>Standardization and Metrology Service</u>, which enforces regulations and is empowered with the following special functions of authorization, control and surveillance in industrial safety. Technical state supervision in industrial safety is carried out by the <u>Principal State Inspectorate for Technical Supervision of Industrial Dangerous Objectives</u> being subordinated to the body empowered in industrial safety.

Labour Inspection initiates and promotes along with other responsible authorities specific normative acts related to protection of health and labour safety of employees and working environment which implies chemical substances or dangerous products, as well as evaluation and control of risk caused by chemical substances and hazardous chemical products for environment and human beings; establishes along with other responsible authorities regulation on labour safety, policies for prevention of working accidents and professional morbidity caused by chemical substances and hazardous products, controls the means for respect of labour safety measures related to chemical substances and hazardous products.

Local public administration authorities (LPA) have responsibilities for environmental protection within their territory, ensuring compliance with standards and applicable law. The legislation stipulates a series of obligations for economic agents (for example, to carry out their work in the environmental permits, to prevent pollution, to manage toxic substances in a safe way for the environment, etc).

Besides the local and central administration bodies, the country has the available expertise within the research, professional associations and civil society sector.

Thus Academy of Science of Moldova (ASM) through its scientific institutions is involved in various researches of chemicals testing and risk assessment and impact on the environment and human health from the use of chemicals. Results of the research provide the basis for making decisions. Within the framework of international exchange programs, students, master and doctor candidates receive scholarships for studies in educational institutions abroad in the field of chemicals and waste management.

The contribution of environmental NGOs in implementation of information and public awareness projects on issues related to chemicals management should be mentioned. Several important public awareness and information projects with regards to chemicals and waste were implemented in the last decade in Moldova, such as i) Public awareness component of the impact of POPs on the environment and human health, prevention measures and reduction of environmental pollution from pesticides and PCBs; ii) Chemicals Safety Week, etc. The aim and activities of the projects carried out by environmental NGOs depend largely of donors' priorities, being most often projects on awareness of the impact of inadequate management of hazardous waste, unauthorized burning of household waste etc.

Table 3. Summary of Expertise Available Outside of Government

Field of Expertise	Research Institutes	Universities	Industry	Environmental/ Consumer Groups	Labour Unions	Professional Orgs.
Data Collection	х	х		х		
Testing of Chemicals	Х		х			х
Evaluation and Risk assessment	Х	Х	Х		Х	
Risk Reduction	Х	Х				
Policy Analysis	Х	Х				
Training and Education	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	х
Research on Alternatives	Х	х				
Monitoring	Х	Х				
Enforcement	Х	Х	х			
Information to Workers	Х	Х	х	Х	Х	х
Information to Public	Х	Х	х	Х	Х	х

## 2.5 Assessing the Legislative Framework

Moldova's current environmental legislation does not yet comply with provisions and arrangements in the main chemicals related regulations. (the descriptive information regarding strategic documents and legislation in force on chemicals and waste management is given in Annex 1). Therefore a new approach on chemicals legislation in Moldova should be a priority in the near-term.

The proposed chemicals and waste legislation that is currently under development will:

- 1. Focus on ensuring a high level of protection of human health and the environment in Moldova against risks that may arise from the use of chemicals, including hazardous chemicals.
- 2. Create the legal framework for Moldova's compliance with EU legislation. The proposed chemicals legislation will bring conformity with: Regulation (EC) no. 850/2004 of the European Parliament and the Council as of

April 29, 2004 on persistent organic pollutants (POPs); Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council as of December 18, 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH); Regulation (EC) No 689/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council as of June 17, 2008 concerning the export and import of dangerous chemicals (PIC); Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council as of December 16, 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures (CLP), which amends the Directive 67/548/EEC (which implements the Globally Harmonized System for classification of chemicals (GHS) developed within UNECE); and, 2011/65/UE Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council as of June 8, 2011 on the restriction of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment.

3. Contribute to Implementing the National Program for 2010-2020, which identifies as one priority the creation of an improved legal framework on chemicals, taking into account international obligations

In cases where requirements for improved management of chemicals in Moldova do not require a legal instrument, or a legal instrument is not feasible at this time, they are included at institutional and infrastructure component of the Action Plan.

As identified in National Sound Management of Chemicals Programme the following sectoral needs were identified as priority ones:

- Plant protection products and fertilizers (agricultural chemicals);
- Industrial chemicals;
- · Hazardous chemicals;
- · Health protection; and
- Compliance with MEAs.

As a result, sector ministries or subsidiary bodies do the vast majority of surveillance and monitoring of the use of chemicals in Moldova, with modest government wide policy coordination, harmonization of laws and institutional cooperation.

# 2.5.1 Agrochemicals

Due to the nature of the economy and current prospects for its development the agrochemicals have received quite high attention. The Plant Protection Law No. 612-XIV of 01.10.1999 and the Law on plant protection products and fertilizers, No. 119-XV of 22.04.2004 regulate plant protection products and fertilizers in Moldova.

Additional provisions regarding application of chemicals in agriculture are stipulated in the Law on Ecological Agro-food Production No. 115 of 09.06.2005 and the National Program on ecological agro-food approved by GD No. 149 as of 10.02.2006. The approval of the Law on Ecological Agro-food Production was intended to contribute to the enhancement of the production of ecological agro-food by applying adequate ecological plant protection products in line with EU sanitary obligations. The Government subsequently improved the legislation by putting in place an integrated system of plant protection, rationalizing the application of chemicals and organic fertilizers and limiting the usage of chemicals with adverse effects on the environment. The legislation is in line with the MAFI strategic development of the agro-food industry, and the Strategy on Food Safety for 2011-2015, approved by GD No. 973 as of 03.10.2011 to be further ratified by Parliament.

Complimentary GDs regulating the import, storage, marketing, use

#### Legislation regulating Plant Protection and Fertilizers

GD on approval of the Regulation regarding the importation, storage, marketing and use of plant protection products and fertilizers (No. 1045 as of 05.10.2005)

GD regarding the <u>approval and use in agri-</u> <u>culture of plant protection products and ferti-</u> <u>lizers</u> (No. 897 as of 08.12.1994)

GD regarding the <u>approval of the regulation</u> on the certification and approval by the state of plant protection products and fertilizers for use in agriculture and forestry (No. 1307 as of 12.12.2005)

GD on approval of the <u>Regulation regarding</u> charges for testing of chemical and biological protection products and plant growth enhancers (No. 200 as of 27.03.1995)

GD regarding prevention of <u>illicit imports and</u> marketing of chemical and biological products for use in agriculture and forestry in the <u>territory</u> of RM (No. 740 as of 02.01.1995)

GD regarding <u>additional measures for centralized storage and neutralization of banned and unusable pesticides</u> (No. 1543 as of 29.11.2002)

GD on approval of <u>Regulation on the fees for</u> the conduct of research, testing, testing of plant protection products and fertilizers and of plant protection products and fertilizers, certifications, approvals, charges for testing chemical and biological protection of products, prevention of illicit imports of chemicals, etc. have been developed and put in force. These GDs stipulate the state and private sector's obligations regarding certificates, permits, authorizations, testing of imports, storage, sales, exports, etc. of agro-chemicals in the territory of Moldova.

the use of funds accumulated (No. 1351 as of 19.12.2005)

GD on approval of the <u>National Program on</u> ecological agro-foodproduction No. 149 as of 10.02.2006

GD on approval the <u>Strategy on Food Safety</u> for 2011-2015, No. 973 of 03.10.2011

#### 2.5.2 Industrial Chemicals

The situation on industrial chemicals is more complex and less well developed in Moldova. Unlike the inter-sectorial approach to agro-chemicals, industrial chemicals still lack consistent regulatory framework. Hazardous substances in industry are partially addressed through mechanisms established under the Law on Industrial Safety of Dangerous Industrial Objects No. 803-VI of 11.02.2000. The State Enterprise Technical Center for Industrial Safety and Certification is responsible for evaluation of technical programs, projects, security expertise, and technical documentation to determine the compliance of hazardous industrial objects with industrial security requirements. Currently the regulation on industrial chemicals is limited to the licensing of their importation through the Law on Licensing Certain Types of Activity No. 451-XV of 30.07.2001.

From 2007-2012 alone the Civil Protection and Emergency Situations Service intervened in 89 accidents with more than 500 staff and 106 technical units involved. The most common accidents resulted from toxic chemical leaks/emissions (mercury, reagents, chlorine, etc.) and fires in warehouses of obsolete chemicals. There have been significant impacts on human health and the environment from these accidents. The problem is compounded by the uncontrolled quantities of stored chemicals that are inadequately registered and inspected. Ministries with industrial development mandates are not currently gathering information on industrial chemicals, which can prove to be a major problem for a modernizing economy, especially with regard to industrial competitiveness, worker safety and technical barriers to trade.

Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer and its Amendments:

GD on approval of the National Programme for the gradual suppression of ozone depleting substances in Moldova, No. 1064 from 11.11.1999;

Law on approval of the trade regime and the regulation of halogenated hydrocarbons that Deplete the Ozone Layer No. 852-XV of 14.02.2002;

Law No. 72-XVI of 22.03.2007 amending and supplementing the Annex to Law 852-XV of 14.02.2002 on the approval of the trade regime and regulating the use of halogenated hydrocarbons that destroy the ozone layer

<u>Basel Convention on transboundary waste</u> <u>transport and disposal:</u>

GD on the approval of Transboundary control and disposal of hazardous waste No. 637 of 28.05.2003.

<u>Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs):</u>

GD on approval the National Strategy to reduce and eliminate POPs in Moldova and the National Implementation of the Stockholm Convention on POPs, No. 1155 of 20.10.2004;

# 2.5.3 Priority Chemicals

Priority chemicals amounting to hundreds of chemicals are not currently managed in Moldova, including the chemicals deemed by the international community to be particular toxic and hazardous (e.g. asbestos - from construction and demolition waste - mercury, leadand other heavy metals in diverse products such as batteries, paints, electronic waste). Taken into account the urgency to address this topic, the Action Plan includes **separate chapter** on measures that must be taken in the nearest future to address these priority chemicals and their waste.

#### 2.5.4 Health Sector Chemicals

The Law on Security and Health No 186 of 10.07.2008 establishes principles for the prevention of occupational risks, protection of workers at work, eliminating risk factors and injury, and informing and training workers. The Law on the Supervision of Public Health No. 10-XVI of 03.02.2009 establishes general requirements on public health, rights and obligations of individuals and businesses and organization regarding state supervision of public health.

The Central Health Authority is responsible for implementing GD No. 564 of 09.10.2009 regarding procedures for registration and placement of biocide products on the market in accordance with the European Parliament and Council Directive no. 98/8/EC of 16 February 1998.

The Ministry of Health regulates the labelling of household chemical products under DG No. 996 of 20.08.2003 on Approval of Regulations on Food Labelling and Labelling of Household Chemicals. There are also labelling requirements for cosmetic products established through the Decision of the Chief State Sanitary Doctor of the Republic of Moldova No. 06.10.3.66 of 22.12.2004. However, the regulations on labelling do not cover all chemicals used in the economy and the existing ones do not comply with the Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council as of December 16, 2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures (CLP).

Current data on medical waste generated by medical institutions as well such as pharmacies, medical offices, dentists, which need to be taken into account in Plan for Medical Waste Management, that should be developed by Ministry of Health. Another problem which medical institutions are facing is the lack of a centralized network for the collection of used syringes. This issue must be solved through the creation of processing and reuse methods for this type of waste.

# 2.6 Assessing infrastructure

The chemicals management infrastructure consists of quality infrastructure and production infrastructure. Relations between these categories of infrastructure are based on information system, system of international standards, systems of monitoring and research in this field, capacities on elimination of chemicals and educational programmes, which are coordinated with line ministries, centres and scientific research institutions and business of all types of its property. Development of infrastructure is the key of success of quality, being a complex indicator of consumer's needs and expectations, as well as for the business community and the society in general is a crucial factor at present for the re-launch of the economy and assurance of free circulation of goods at regional and international levels.

At the same time, good intention of the Government of Republic of Moldova to develop the infrastructure in the sphere of chemicals management shall make possible attraction of investment in this sphere and will contribute to the respect of country's obligations and reporting according to international multilateral environmental treaties on chemicals management, such as Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm, Conventions, Montreal Protocol, UNECE protocol on HMs and POPs, as well will ensure access to international databases and development of local databases in the sphere of environment and chemicals management under general context of reduction of impact on environment and population's health and safety increase in use of chemicals.

In order to ensure the implementation of the priority actions on environmental protection stipulated in the Activity Program of the Government of the Republic of Moldova European Integration: Freedom, Democracy, Welfare" (2011-2014) and for the execution of the Government Action Plan for the period of 2012-2015, approved by the Government Decision No. 289 of 7 May 2012 (Official Journal of the Republic of Moldova, 2012, No.93-98, art. 330), in order to develop infrastructure and services necessary to adequately protect the environment at the global, national and local levels of the impact associated with the management of waste generated by citizens, businesses and institutions, and to establish the legal and institutional framework to support the gradual alignment of waste management practices of the Republic of Moldova to the EU standards, the Government approved the **Waste Management Strategy of the Republic of Moldova for the period 2013-2027** (GD no 248 from 10.04.2013).

The strategic vision of waste management consists in the development until 2027 of an integrated waste management system which would be economically efficient and would assure the protection of human health and environment.

At the moment, the flow of hazardous waste generated in the Republic of Moldova is "invisible", because it is disposed together with solid household waste, taking into account only hazardous industrial waste.

With regards to Hazardous Waste the strategy suggest the development of collection systems and treatment of specific waste streams (packaging, WEEE, tires, batteries, etc.) by promoting and implementing the principle "producer responsibility", including the hazardous waste (medical waste, waste oils, etc.), by placing one collection point at the region level.

Special focus of the report is given to Infrastructure development measures outlined in the Action Plan as a separate chapter.

# 3 AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT IN SYNERGETIC CHEMICALS AND WASTE MANAGEMENT IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

Modern chemicals management-related framework calls Governments to advance national interests in economic development and human health and environment protection. This does not mean that all possible regulatory action under a framework law need be taken immediately (i.e. which would be impossible in any case), or at any time if the issues are not significant for the country, but it does enable the government to take efficient action in the event that the need arises. To develop modern legislative frameworks, the Government of Moldova will need to have the political will to address:

- a) A better understanding of the role and functioning of all existing chemicals-related legislation.
- b) Overcoming institutional fragmentation and rivalry to designate a clear lead ministry to oversee the framework legislations on integrated chemical management.
- c) Ensuring that the finance and budgetary laws of the government (i.e. laws on taxes and charges and internal government budget rules with respect to earmarking funds, etc.) enable cost-recovery to be fully explored under the framework law.

According to the draft Law, the National Chemicals Agency will be the national authority in the field of chemicals, subordinated to the Central governmental authority in the field of environment including designated authority for implementation of the Rotterdam Convention and application of PIC procedures for the control of chemical imports and exports.

The sectoral and fragmentary approach of chemicals management in Moldova makes such an agency necessary. The importance of establishing a Moldovan National Chemicals Agency as an inter-ministerial coordinating mechanism has been known for some time now, including as identified in the National Profile on Chemicals Management in the Republic of Moldova in 2009, the National Program on Sound Management of Chemicals in the RM approved by GD in 2010, and the Government Action Plan for 2011-2014, which stipulates the establishment of the Chemicals Agency. The draft Chemicals Law includes all of these recommendations on establishing the National Chemicals Agency, including:

- Coordination & Intersectoral Cooperation of all activities related to chemicals management at the national level, and at international level, by complying with international agreements and conventions to which Moldova is a signatory.
- Regulatory & Policy Support by developing, improving, coordinating, reviewing, and ensuring implementation of all chemicals management related primary and secondary legal acts.
- **Sectoral Integration** by representing sound chemicals management to all sectoral and national development strategies. The chemicals agency will also be in charge of drafting and developing regulations following the adoption of the draft law on chemicals (CLP, PIC, REACH, POPs, PBT, vPvB, etc.)
- Authorizations of manufacture, import, marketing and use of chemicals, including testing, notification and authorization for new chemicals placed on the market in Moldova.
- Registration of chemicals and mixtures of chemicals in the National Register of Chemicals Substances, including data on chemicals safety according to the Regulation on Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals, ensuring transposition into national law of the Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH).
- Help desk support to industry on national and international regulations (e.g. REACH, CLP, etc.).
- *Monitoring & Evaluation* of the National Program on the Sound Management of Chemicals and its National Action Plan for 2010-2015, as well as developing of Monitoring Reports on SCM.
- Raising awareness for the general public and private businesses on risks associated with chemicals.
- Ensure *Capacity Building & Training* for national stakeholders involved in chemicals as well as develop and disseminate professional requirements and training programs for industrial sectors.

Annex 1: Action Plan on Sound Management of Chemicals and Hazardous Waste for the period 2016-2020

Issue	General	Specific	Action	Responsi- ble CPAs	Deadline	Monitoring	
	objective	objective		Partners		indicators	
		POLICAL, LE	EGISLATIVE AND NORMATIVE FRAMEWOR	RK			
Weak imple- mentation of political, le- gislative and	Strengthe- ning the im- plementation of the politi-	Developing appropriate instruments for implemen-	Approval and enforcement of Law on chemicals.	MoEnv, MoEc, MAFI, MoH	Q2, 2016	The Law is approved and enforced	
normative frameworks on chemicals management	cal, legislative and normati- ve framework for chemicals management	tation of cur- rent political and legislative frameworks	Approval of the Technical Concept on establishing the Chemicals Register.	MoEnv, MAFI, MoH, MITC, MoEc (PSITSIDO)	Q3, 2016	The Concept is approved,	
	throughout the lifecycle		Elaboration and approval of Law on withdrawal of declaration on ratification of amendments to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants	MoEnv	Q2, 2016	The Law is elaborated and approved	
			Review and adjusting of the sectoral legislation to the requirements of the Law on chemicals.	MoEnv, MAFI, MoH, MoEc (PSIT- SIDO), MIA	Q2, 2017	The sectorial legislation is reviewed and adjusted	
			Elaboration, approval and enforcement of the GD on GLP and inspection and verification of their applications for tests on chemical substances.	MoEnv, MoEc	Q4, 2016	The Regulation is approved and enforced	
			Development and approval of the Regulation on Detergents	MoEnv	Q4, 2016	The Regulation is developed and approved	
				Development and approval of the Law on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances	MoEnv, MIA (SESCP)	Q4, 2016	The Law is approved and enforced
			Development and approval of the Law on ratification of the Minamata Convention on Mercury	MoEnv	Q4, 2016	The Law is approved and enforced	
			National Implementation Plan of Stockholm Convention review and update	MoEnv	Q4, 2016	The Plan is approved	
		normative framework to international	Approval and implementation of procedures on classification and labelling of chemicals, according to the Global Harmonized System (GHS) and EU approach	MoEnv, MoEc (PSIT- SIDO), MoH, MAFI	Q4, 2016	Procedures are approved and imple- mented	
		agreements requirements	Approval of regulatory procedures for import and export of chemicals, according to the Rotterdam Convention and EU approach.	MoEnv, CS	Q4, 2016	The proce- dures are approved	
			Approval of regulatory procedures for import, export and transit of waste, according to the Basel Convention and EU approach.	MoEnv	Q4, 2016	The proce- dures are approved	
			Approval of the methodologies on risk assessment related to the use of priority hazardous chemicals.	MoEnv, MAFI, MoH, MoEc,	2016-2017	The metho- dologies are approved	
				economic entities			
			Development and approval of the specific cri- teria for the storage of metallic mercury consi- dered as waste	MoEnv	2017	The criteria is approved	

			Approval of regulatory procedures for detergents	MoEnv	Q4, 2016	The proce- dures are approved
			Approval of regulatory procedures for batteries and accumulators and waste batteries and accumulators	MoEnv	Q3, 2016	The proce- dures are approved
			Approval of regulatory procedures for waste oils.	MoEnv,	Q4, 2016	The proce- dures are approved
			Approval of regulatory procedures for wastes of electrical and electronic equipment	MoEnv, MoEc	Q3, 2016	The proce- dures are approved
			Approval of regulatory procedures for vehicles out of use.	MoEnv, MTRI	Q1, 2017	The proce- dures are approved
		·	INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK			
Fragmented institutional framework on chemicals ma- nagement	Review of insti- tutional man- dates of central public authori- ties involved in chemicals ma- nagement	Strengthening the institutional framework to-wards integrated sound management of chemicals and wastes throughout their life cycle	Development of the Concept on enhancing the sustainable institutional capacity to ensure effective frameworks for the sound management of chemicals and wastes throughout their life cycle.	MoEnv, MAFI, MoEc, MIA, MoH	2016	The Concept is approved
			Establishment of a Chemical Body within the central public authority for environment.	MoEnv	2017	The body is established
			Establishment of a Interministerial Board as decision-making body in hazardous chemicals field	MoEnv	2017	The body is established
			Strengthening the institutional capacity to ensure the integrated monitoring of chemicals management.	MoEnv, MoH, MAFI, MoEc	2016-2020	The monitoring capacity is strengthened
			Strengthening the institutional capacities to ensure the control system of chemicals and waste management.	MoEnv, MAFI, MoEc, MIA, MoH, MLSPF	2016-2020	The inspecto- rates control capacity is strengthened
		INFRASTE	RUCTURE OF CHEMICALS MANAGEMENT			
Inadequate in- frastructure of chemicals ma- nagement	Improving the infrastructure of chemicals management	Strengthening of informatio- nal system	Development of technical specifications for Chemical Register	MoEnv	Q4, 2016	Technical specifica- tions are developed
			Establishing the Chemical Register (design, construction and filling in with data)	MoEnv	2017	The Register created and is fully operational
		Development of research and monitoring ca-	Development of Programme on integrated mo- nitoring (including monitoring of chemicals in the environment)	MoEnv, MAFI, MoH,	2016	The Program is developed
		pacity	Development of technical specifications for Pollutant Release and Transfer Register	MoEnv	2016	Technical specifica- tions are developed
			Establishing the Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (design, construction and filling in with data)	MoEnv	2016	The Register created and is fully operational

		Building capacity of economic agents to report to PRTR	MoEnv, MEC	2016-2017	Number of workshops carried out, number of economic agents trained
		Development of programme of monitoring and research on impact of chemicals on public health and its implementation.	MoH, MoDef MdAcSc	2016-2020	The Program- me is deve- loped and implemented
	Promotion o internationa standards	_ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	MIA (SE- SCP), MEC, MoEnv, MoH	2016	The Guide- lines are developed
		Adjusting the guidelines on best available techniques (BAT) and best environmental practices (BEP) for chemicals management, adopted under Stockholm Convention, UN ECE Convention LRTAP and other MEAs into national system	MoEnv, MEC	2016-2017	The Ministry of Environ- ment Orders are approved
		Adjusting the standards of conduct of the Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management (FAO Code)	MAFI	2016	The Ministry of Agriculture and Food In- dustry Order is approved
		Certification of chemicals using enterprises to ISO standards.	MoEc	2016-2020	The enterprises certified
			economic entities		
		Introducing of eco-labelling system	MoEnv, MoEc	2018	System is introduced and is opera- tional
	Promotion of green economy  Creating capacity towards the	1	MoEnv, MoEc, MAFI	2016-2020	
		Promotion and implementation of Cleaner Production programmes.	Economic entities		
		Promotion and implementation of organic agriculture			
		of hazardous waste.	MoEnv	2016-2017	The Centre is established
	elimination of chemicals and decontaminati	ment of hazardous waste.	MoEnv	2016-2018	The Centre is operational
	on / remediati	. Inventorying unintentionally produced POPs	MoEnv	Annually	The inventory is carried out
	nated land	Decontamination/remediation of sites, contaminated by petroleum products, POPs pesticides, PCBs, mercury and other hazardous chemicals.	MoEnv, MIA, MoD	2016-2020	Ha of lands remediated / decontami- nated
			LPA		Hateu
		Disabling and disposal of PCBs and equipment contaminated with PCBs	MoEnv, MoEc (EI)	2016-2020	Contamina- ted equip- ment is di- sabled and disposed

		Education, information and public awareness on sound management of chemicals, including towards reducing the risk associated with their use	Application in practice of updated curriculum of secondary, secondary vocational and secondary specialized education with relevant subjects on regulation of sound management of chemicals according to international requirements.	MoEnv, MoEd, MoH, MAS, SUM, SUMF, SAUM, TUM	2016-2020	Educational institutions using the curriculum
			Elaboration of toxicology and applied toxicology curriculum.	MoH SUM, SUMF, SAUM, TUM, ASM	2016-2020	Universities using the curriculum
			Promoting implementation of new regulatory system of chemicals, according to international requirements on chemical safety, throughout the lifecycle.	MoEnv, MAFI, MoH, NGOs	2016-2020	The new regulatory system is implemented
			Strengthening the knowledge and information: - constant/periodical updating the web pages of CPA with information on regulation of chemicals use, including the potential risk associated with; - awareness raising activities sharing on hazardous chemicals (POPs, HMs, asbestos, pesticides, EDCs, EPPPs and others) used in national economy and household, their adverse effects	MoEnv, MoH, MAFI, MLSPF, MoEd AoCP	Permanently	Knowledge and information strengthened
			on public and worker health and environment, activities on protection of health, environment and consumers right; - organization of workshops, round tables; - development, publication and dissemination of guides, new instructive, informative and scientific materials; - annual effectuation of "Chemical safety week"	MAS, Trade Unions, NGOs, Mass-media		Campaigns replicated
		PRIORITY	HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES			
Absence of regulations for use at national level of chemical substances banned at international level	Reduction chemical substances use risks	Risk assess- ment of the use of chemi- cal substan- ces at natio- nal level	Asbestos: - inventory of potential pollution sources; - determination of needs, priorities and establishment of measures on risk reduction and/ or elimination; - implementation of established measures.	MoEnv, MRDC, MLSPF, MoH LPAs, econo- micentities	2016-2020	The invento- ry is carried out
			Mercury and mercury compounds: - inventory of potential pollution sources; - determination of needs, priorities and establishment of measures on risk reduction and/	MoEnv, MoH, MIA LPAs, econo-	2016-2020	The invento- ry is carried out
			or elimination; - implementation of established measures.	micentities		
			Lead and lead compounds: - inventory of potential pollution sources; - determination of needs, priorities and establishment of measures on risk reduction and/or elimination.	MoEnv, MoH, MIA, MTRI	2016-2020	The invento- ry is carried out
				LPAs, econo- micentities		

	Cadmium and cadmium compounds: - inventory of potential pollution sources; - determination of needs, priorities and establishment of measures on risk reduction and/ or elimination; - implementation of established measures.	MoEnv, MoH, MIA LPAs, econo- micentities	2016-2020	The invento- ry is carried out
	New persistent organic pollutants: - inventory of potential pollution sources; - determination of needs, priorities and establishment of measures on risk reduction and/ or elimination; - implementation of established measures.	MoEnv, MoH, MIA LPAs, econo- mic entities	2016-2020	The invento- ry is carried out

Annex 2: Current Legislative Infrastructure for Chemicals and Hazardous Waste Management in the Republic of Moldova

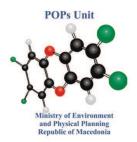
	LAWS					
	Law on environmental protection, No 1515-XII as of 16.06.1993					
Law regar	Law regarding the regime of harmful substances and products, No. 1236-XII as of 03.07.1997					
Multi-Environmental Agreements	<u>Plant Protection Products</u>	Industrial chemicals / industrial security	<u>Hazardous Chemicals</u>	Health Protection		
Law on RM accession to the Kyoto Protocol (No. 29-XV as of 13.02.2003)	Law on plant protection (No.612-XIV as of 01.10.1999)	Law on industrial safety of dangerous industrial facilities (No.803-VI as of 11.02.2000)	Law on ratification of the pro- tocol on Persistent Organic Pollutants and protocol on heavy metals (No. 1018-XV as of 13.02.2003)	Law on sanitary -epidemi- ological insurance of the population (No. 1513 -XII 16.06.1993)		
Law on ratification of Stock- holm Convention on Persis- tent Organic Pollutants (No. 40-XV as of 19.02.2004)	Law regarding plant protection products and fertilizers (No. 119-XV as of 22.04.2004)	Law on civil protection (No. 271-XVV as of 09.11.1994)		Law on health care (No. 411-XIII as of 28.03.1995)		
Law on implementation of convention on the prohibition of the development Stock- piling and use of Chemical Weapons and on their De- struction (No.1513-XVII as of 16.06.1993)	Law on environmental expertise and environment impact assessment (No. 851-XIII as of 29.05.1996)	Law on environmental expertise and environment impact assessment (No. 851-XIII as of 29.05.1996)	Law on environmental expertise and environment impact assessment (No. 851-XIII as of 29.05.1996)			
Laws concerning the accession of RM to some international environmental acts (Ratification of London, Copenhagen, Montreal and Beijing Amendments to the Montreal Protocol) (No. 111-XV as of 27.04.2001; 34-XVI as of 14.04.2005; and 119-XVI as of 18.05.2006)	Law on licensing certain types of activity (No. 451-XV as of 30.07.2001)	Law on licensing certain types of activity (No. 451-XV as of 30.07.2001)	Law on licensing certain types of activity (No. 451-XV as of 30.07.2001)	Law on drinking water (No. 272-XIV as of 10.02.1999)		
	Law regarding the official statistics (No. 412-XV as of 09.12.2004)	Law regarding the official statistics (No. 412-XV as of 09.12.2004)	Law regarding the official statistics (No. 412-XV as of 09.12.2004)	Law regarding the official statistics (No. 412-XV as of 09.12.2004)		
	Law on protection of consumers' rights (No.105-XV as of 13.03.2003)	Law on protection of consumers' rights (No.105-XV as of 13.03.2003)	Law on protection of consumers' rights (No.105-XV as of 13.03.2003)			
	The law regarding the control of export, re-export import and transit of strategic goods (No. 1163-XIV as of 26.07.2000)	The law regarding the control of export, re-export import and transit of strategic goods (No. 1163-XIV as of 26.07.2000)	The law regarding the control of export, re-export import and transit of strategic goods (No. 1163-XIV as of 26.07.2000)			

		Law on civil protection and extraordinary situation services (No. 93-XVI as of 05.04.2007)		Law on occupational safety and health (No. 186-XVI as of 10.07.2008)
		Law on payment for environ- mental pollution (No. 1540- XIII as of 25.02.1998)		
		Laws for the approval of regulation regarding the trade regime and for regulating the use of halogenated hydrocarbons that deplete the ozone layer (No. 852-XV as of 04.02.2002 and 72-XVI as of 22.03.2007)		
	PA	RLIAMENTARY DECISIO	NS	
Multi-Environmental Agreements	Plant Protection Products	Industrial chemicals / industrial security	Hazardous Chemicals	Health Protection
Convention on Long-range Trans-boundary Air Pollution, Rotterdam Convention (No. 399-XIII as of 16.03. 1995)				
Decision on the accession of the Republic of Moldova to the European Agreement concerning the international road traffic of dangerous goods (ADR) (No. 44-XIV as of 4.06.1998)				
The Parliament Decision on the accession of the Repub- lic of Moldova to the Statute of Codex Alimentarius Com- mission (No. 1342-XIII as of 08.10.1997)				
The Parliament Decision on ratification of the Basel Convention on trans-boundary transportation of waste and its disposal (No. 1599 as of 10.03.1998)				
The Parliament Decision on Ratification of the Aarhus Convention on access to information, justice and public participation in decisions concerning the environment (No. 346-XIV as of 07.04.99)				
The Parliament Decision on ratification of the Helsinki Convention on trans-boundary effects of Industrial accidents (No. 1546-XII as of 23.06.1993)				
The Parliament Decision on ratification of the Espoo Convention on environmental impact assessment in transboundary context (No. 1546-XII as of 23.06.1993)				

	G	OVERNMENT DECISION	S	
Multi-Environmental Agreements	Plant Protection Products	Industrial chemicals / industrial security	Hazardous Chemicals	Health Protection
Government Decision on the approval of the National Plan of Implementation of the Stockholm Convention regarding POPs (No. 1155 as of 20.10. 2004)	Government Decision on approval of the Regulation regarding the importation, storage, marketing and use of plant protection products and fertilizers (No. 1045 as of 05.10.2005)	Government Decision regarding the accumulation and exchange of information in the field of population and territory protection under emergency situations (No. 347 as of 25.03.2003)	Government Decision on approval of the Regulation on the control of trans-boundary movement and disposal of hazardous waste (No. 637 as of 28.05.2003)	Government Decision for approval of the Regulation on the state sanitary - epidemiological supervision (No. 423 as of 03.05. 2000)
	Government Decision regarding the approval and use in agriculture of plant protection products and fertilizers (No. 897 as of 08.12.1994)	Government Decision on the approval of the National Stra- tegy to reduce and eliminate persistent organic pollutants in the Republic of Moldova (No. 1155 as of 22.10.2004)	Government decision regarding the transport of dangerous goods in the territory of the Republic of Moldova (No. 672 as of 28.05.2002)	Government Decision on approval of the Conception of the organization and operation of the socio-hygienic monitoring in the Republic of Moldova and the Regulation on socio-hygienic monitoring in the Republic of Moldova (No. 717 as of 07.06.2002)
	Government Decision regarding the approval of the regulation on the certification and approval by the state of plant protection products and fertilizers for use in agriculture and forestry (No. 1307 as of 12.12.2005)	Government Decision for approval of the National Programme of staggered suppression of substances that deplete the ozone layer in the Republic of Moldova (No. 106 as of 11.11.1999)		
	Government Decision on approval of the Regulation regarding charges for testing of chemical and biological protection products and plant growth enhancers (No. 200 as of 27.03.1995)			
	Government Decision regarding prevention of illicit imports and marketing of chemical and biological products for use in agriculture and forestry in the territory of Republic (No. 740 as of 02.01.1995)			
	Government Decision regarding additional measures for centralized storage and neutralization of banned and unusable pesticides (No. 1543 as of 29.11.2002)			
	Government Decision on approval of Norms on the labeling of foodstuffs and Norms on the labeling of chemicals for cleaning (No. 996 as of 20.08. 2003)			

DEPARTMENTAL ACTS				
Multi-Environmental Agreements	<u>Plant Protection Products</u>	Industrial chemicals / industrial security	<u>Hazardous Chemicals</u>	<u>Health Protection</u>
	Regulation on the management of plant protection products and fertilizers the national economy (No. 06.3.3.56 as of 21.08. 2003)	General Regulation. The manner of compilation and submission of the declaration of industrial safety (GR 35-01-27:2000)	Technical Regulation. Rules for making industrial security expertise	Regarding improvement of the hygienic certification of goods, food and non - food products (No. 5 as of 20. 02.2006)
				Hygiene norms for migration of toxic elements from packaging that contact with foodstuffs, and methods for determining (No. 06.3.3.51 as of 21.08. 2003)
				Hygiene norms on residues of plant protection products in objects of the environment (No. 06.3.3.50 as of 21.08. 2003)
				Rules and sanitary epide- miological norms on the la- beling of cosmetic products (No. 06.10.3.66 as of 22.12. 2004)
				Regarding the approval of state sanitary epidemiological norms on nitrate content in products of plant origin (No. 7 as of 27.06. 2005)
				Regarding approval of the sanitary Regulation on the storage, neutralization, use and landfill of toxic substances and residues (No. 06.6.3.11 as of 1995)





# PROCEDURES FOR COORDINATED IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BASEL, ROTTERDAM AND STOCKHOLM CONVENTION IN THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

Regional project "Capacity-building to promote synergies on the coordinated implementation of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions in Belarus, Moldova and the Republic of Macedonia"

October 2014

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#### **BRIEF SUMMARY**

The Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Convention are multilateral environmental agreements, which share the common objectives for protecting the adverse effects on the human health and the environment from the hazardous chemicals and wastes.

The procedures for coordinated implementation of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Convention define the mutual cooperation and joint action on the identified factors in the assessment of the current status of implementation of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Convention in the Republic of Macedonia.

The document starts with assessment of current status of implementation of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Convention in the Republic of Macedonia. It actually facilitates the identification of a concrete priority step related to the definition of the synergy scheme. The priority is supported by the action plan to be followed towards successful implementation of the activity.

The basic point for synergy scheme/procedures definition is analysis of existing scheme for implementation of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Convention and identification of areas where complement the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Convention. The assessment showed that actually in the implementation of the four actions, "Control of import / export of POPs"; "Import, export and transit of hazardous waste, including POPs waste"; "Conduction of the PIC procedure in cases of the Rotterdam Convention Annex III chemicals export (pesticides)"; "Conduction of the PIC procedure in cases of the Rotterdam Convention Annex III chemicals import (industrial chemicals)" all key stakeholders are involved (MoEPP, MH, MoAFWE, CA). Other selected actions require interacting among two or three institutions only.

In order to set the foundation for establishment of an extended scheme of synergy among Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Convention in this initial phase, two pilot procedures for coordinated implementation of activities where all stakeholders have their role/ participation are defined in the document:

- Control of import / export of POPs;
- Export and transit of hazardous waste, including POPs waste.

As a general conclusion, it is agreed that the synergistic approach can be successfully implemented only with regular coordination among all responsible institutions in the country including focal points for the three conventions.

With the application of the proposed procedures/scheme for synergistic implementation of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Convention, the sound management of chemicals and waste will be secured.

This practice could be replicated in the similar way in the countries of the Region, especially in the countries that are at the similar stage of implementation of the relevant conventions.

#### 1 INTRODUCTION

The procedures for coordinated implementation of the Stockholm, Basel and Rotterdam Convention define the mutual cooperation and joint action on the identified factors in the assessment of the current status of implementation of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Convention in the Republic of Macedonia.

The procedures define the exact role of each factor in the context of implementation of the relevant Convention with particular emphasis on areas where responsibilities overlap possible or necessary a joint action.

The starting point in the creation of both procedures is the following strategic documents:

- Assessment of current status of implementation of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Convention in the Republic of Macedonia, and
- Action plan for synergy and coordinated implementation of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Convention.

#### 2 BACKGROUND<sup>1</sup>

The Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Convention are multilateral environmental agreements, which share the common objective of protecting human health and the environment from the hazardous chemicals and wastes adverse effects. To enhance cooperation and coordination among the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Convention, their respective Conferences of the Parties have taken a series of decisions(Decision BC-IX/10, Decision RC-4/11, and Decision). This so-called "synergies process" aims to strengthen the implementation of the three conventions at the national, regional and global levels by providing coherent policy guidance, enhancing efficiency in the provision of support to Parties to the conventions, reducing their administrative burden and maximizing the effective and efficient use of resources at all levels, while maintaining the legal autonomy of these three multilateral environmental agreements.

Synergy is achieved when the combined effect of several components of a system exceeds the sum of the individual effects. Furthermore, synergy is achieved when the considerable efforts of intergovernmental institutions, governmental institutions, non-governmental organizations and other bodies are utilized together in the hope of solving some particular issue.

The Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Convention are ratified by the Republic of Macedonia in the period 1997 – 2010. Their implementation contains elements of shared responsibilities among several institutions. The institution having a leadership role in the coordination process of the activities of the Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) is the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning. Other institutions having significant part in the execution of the activities necessary for meeting the three Conventions' provisions are the Ministry of Health / Bureau for Medicines and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Economy / Phytosanitary Directorate. However, the participation of the Ministry of Transport and Communication, the Customs Administration, the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, should be considered as essential parts of the overall cycle related to the chemicals and waste management.

The legal framework includes Law on Ratification of Basel Convention, Law on Ratification of Rotterdam Convention and Law on Ratification of Stockholm Convention, enforcing all the obligations from the MEAs. The national legislation recalls some parts of the Agreements; unfortunately, not sufficiently or entirely. The assessment shows that the issues/obstacles related to waste, are mostly covered by the existing national legislation. Also, the majority of the provisions from the Rotterdam Convention are covered by the existing Law on Chemicals and subsequent regulations. An additional, special legal act should be adopted in order to transpose the Stockholm Convention provisions. It could be noted that some parts, for instance, contaminated sites management has not been covered by the national legislation: stockpile holder obligations and stockpiles management throughout their life-cycle; application of the concentration limits or specific technical requirements in respect of waste containing POPs.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Reference: Assessment of the current status of implementation of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions in the Republic of Macedonia (2014)

The assessment of the legal and institutional framework indicated a need for identification of the priority steps which will be followed during the definition of the Action Plan:

- 1. Priority step: Establishment of the coordination mechanism
- 2. Priority step: Identification of common thematic areas and provisions for synergy in each thematic area
- 3. Priority step: For each thematic area, identify parallels or gaps between the national environmental policy and the action plan and construct country context statement for each thematic area
- 4. Priority step: Define the synergy
- 5. Priority step: Formulate national strategies for synergistic implementation with respect to each thematic area; develop and propose action(s) for each strategy statement
- 6. Priority step: Define the synergy scheme
- 7. Priority step: Facilitate replication of the national synergy scheme in the CEE region and broader

The priority steps will be implemented through realization of the activities provided in the Action Plan for synergistic and coordinated implementation of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Convention. The Action Plan is foreseen for the period from 2014 – 2017 year.

Table 1. Short summary of the Action Plan for synergistic and coordinated implementation of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Convention

Priority step	Activities
1.Establishment of the coordination mechanism	<ul> <li>Assessment of the implementation of the three Conventions and definition of the first Action Plan</li> <li>Overview of the possibilities for establishing key mechanisms for effective coordination of national activities</li> <li>Analysis of relevant governmental and non-governmental organizations with respect to implementing the action onsite</li> <li>Formulation of institutional mechanisms for implementation, monitoring and evaluation</li> <li>Establishment of a coordinating body</li> <li>Organization of different forms of communication in order to promote understanding of obligations relating to the Environmental Conventions, in particular, inter-institutional, interdepartmental and inter-territorial visions and collaboration</li> <li>Introduction of an inter-sectorial committee</li> </ul>
2. Identification of common thematic areas and provisions for synergy in each thematic area	<ul> <li>Content analysis of the three Environmental Conventions and identification of thematic areas for synergy</li> <li>Gap analysis of the national legislation linked with the implementation of the related MEAs</li> <li>Harmonization of the national legislation with the related MEAs</li> <li>Review and cross-reference the contents of the Environmental Conventions and identify provisions in each of the three Environmental Conventions</li> <li>Define a common statement which constitutes the provisions of the Environmental Conventions</li> </ul>
3. For each thematic area, identify parallels or gaps between the national environmental policy and the action plan and construct country context statement for each thematic area	<ul> <li>Identification of relevant country policy provisions for each common provision</li> <li>Compare and contrast with relevant policy statements of the national environment policy in the Republic of Macedonia and the reconstruction of a country-context statement</li> <li>Determination of the need for policy formulation for the common provisions of the three Conventions</li> <li>Organization of mini-workshops for policymakers</li> </ul>

Evaluation of the national developm     Provide permanent communicat points     Definition of synergy programmes proposed synergy programmes are on of the synergy scheme in the continuous of the relevant stakehore.      Mobilization of the relevant stakehore.  Intensifying the involvement of all retutions/organizations at local level.	- selection of related and nd intensive implementatiountry olders
Definition of synergy programmes proposed synergy programmes are on of the synergy scheme in the control of the synergy scheme in the control of the relevant stakehore.  Intensifying the involvement of all retutions/organizations at local level.	nd intensive implementati- ountry olders
on of the synergy scheme in the condition of the relevant stakehore.  Mobilization of the relevant stakehore.  Intensifying the involvement of all relevant stakehore.	ountry olders
- Intensifying the involvement of all r tutions/organizations at local level	
tutions/organizations at local level	ralayant eactors and insti- I
- Proposing legislation for streamling	
among the main Conventions for ir - Training participants in project pla	-
ting with emphasis on the interaction ronmental Conventions	
- Defining links among the Envi as short-term, medium-term, a and programs which should be i	and long-term activities
stakeholders  - Develop and train qualified personers required to develop synergy in	
local levels	n projecto and activities at
Coordinating and networking with partners for developing synergy	regional and international
Evaluation of progress and impact processes for developing synergy	
5. Formulate national strategies for synergistic implementation - Contextualizing the objectives of the	
with respect to each thematic area; develop and propose action(s) for each strategy statement statement sed strategies to implement the context thematic area	ommon provisions of each
Elaboration of each strategy staten tial actions that take into account institutional and operational circum of Macedonia	t current policy, strategy,
- Drafting national strategy and Action	on Plan document
6. Define the synergy scheme  - Definition of the exact role of each individual involved	h institution, organization,
Organization of the kick-off meeting and organizations	g with all listed institutions
- Definition of each step to be under tion/organization in order to provid	-
tion of the three MEAs - Definition of a procedure for harm	nonized implementation of
the defined steps	
- Production of the synergy scheme Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm (	
- Training on successful implementa	
me for implementation of the Base holm Conventions	el, Rotterdam and Stock-
7. Facilitate replication of the national synergy scheme in the	
CEE region and broader  - Establish a network among the repoints for the three Convention broader	
- Organize regional trainings on scheme	creation of the synergy
- Create a regional web-site (Bas Centre (BCRC), Bratislava) on sy	·

Table 2. Priority steps, timeframe and involved stakeholders

Priority step	Time-frame	Involved institutions
Priority step 1: Establishment of the coordination mechanism	2013-2016	MoEPP, MH, MAFWE, CA, ME, MTC, NGOs, private sector
Priority step 2: Identification of common thematic areas and provisions for synergy in each thematic area	2014-2016	MoEPP, MH, MAFWE, CA, ME, MTC
Priority step 3: For each thematic area, to identify parallels or gaps between the national environmental policy and the action plan and construct country context statement for each thematic area	2015-2016	MoEPP, MH, MAFWE, CA, ME, MTC
Priority step 4: To define synergy	2016-2017	MoEPP, MH, MAFWE, CA, ME, MTC
Priority step 5: To formulate national strategies for synergistic implementation with respect to each thematic area and develop and propose action for each strategy statement	2015-2016	MoEPP, MH, MAFWE, CA, ME, MTC
Priority step 6: Definition of the synergy scheme	2016-2017	Coordination body, MoEPP, MH, MAFWE, CA, ME, MTC, NGOs, private sector
Priority step 7: Facilitate replication of the national synergy scheme in the CEE region and broader	2015-2017	Coordination body, MoEPP, BCRC, Bratislava

## 3 ANALYSIS OF EXISTING SCHEME FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BASEL, ROTTERDAM AND STOCKHOLM CONVENTION

# 3.1 Areas where complement the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Convention

Given that the management of the chemicals from the Stockholm Convention Annexes is directly related to the provisions of the Basel and Rotterdam Convention, always in the implementation of the provisions of the Stockholm Convention (for instance, Article 6 of the Stockholm Convention) is required to consider the directions defined in the other two conventions.

It is clear that the import and export of substances and compounds from the POPs group cannot be implemented without prior consent from the importing country received in accordance with the procedures of the Rotterdam Convention.

Also, the waste containing persistent organic pollutants must be removed in a manner that will provide not only the interception provisions of the Stockholm Convention, but full respect to the Basel regulations. In this regard, in accordance with Article 6, paragraph 2 of the Stockholm Convention, the Conference of the Parties, as the supreme body of the Convention, will work closely with the appropriate bodies of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal and, among others:

- a) to determine levels of destruction and irreversible transformation necessary to ensure that the characteristics of persistent organic pollutants are not already present as stated in paragraph 1 of Annex D;
- b) to determine methods for environmentally sound disposal referred to above; and
- c) to work on determining the level of concentration of chemicals in Annex A, B and C in order to determine the low amount of persistent organic pollutants mentioned in paragraph 1 (e) (ii).

Table 3. Parts of the Stockholm Convention covered by Basel and Rotterdam Convention

	Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants			
	Export / import ofPOPs	Transboundary movement and elimination of POPswaste		
<b>Basel Convention</b>				
Rotterdam Convention				

# 3.2 Activities of the institutions implementing the major activities for the implementation of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Convention

The main responsible institutions for the activities for implementation of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Convention in institutional terms are Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management and the Ministry of Finance/Customs Administration of the Republic of Macedonia.

Table 4. Responsibilities of the main stakeholders directly related to the implementation of the three conventions

MEA	Responsible institutions	Obligations of the responsible institutions
Basel Convention	MoEPP, CA	<ul> <li>Hazardous waste collection, transport, treatment, storage, processing and disposal</li> <li>Export and transit of hazardous waste including POPs waste, illegal movements and its prevention</li> <li>Waste management monitoring</li> </ul>
Rotterdam Convention	MoEPP, MH, MAFWE, CA	<ul> <li>Review of the documents submitted in accordance to the PIC procedure</li> <li>Banns and restrictions for the chemicals application</li> <li>Conduction of the PIC procedure in cases of the Rotterdam Convention Annex III chemicals export</li> <li>Conduction of the PIC procedure in cases of the Rotterdam Convention Annex III chemicals import</li> </ul>
Stockholm Convention	MoEPP, MH, MAFWE, CA	<ul> <li>Monitoring of the POPs emissions/releases in all media</li> <li>POPs import/export control</li> <li>Obsolete POPs stockpiles management</li> <li>Control of reduction and elimination of the emissions/releases of POPs within the IPPC applications / BAT/BEP application</li> <li>EU-legislation transposition into the national legal framework and its implementation</li> <li>POPs impact on the human health detection including limited analysis of the POPs in the human tissue samples and other media impacting human health</li> <li>Analysis on pesticides residues in agricultural products</li> <li>POPs import/export control at the border points</li> </ul>

# 3.3 Framework of activities of the institutions implementing the major tasks forthe implementation of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Convention

The actual implementation of all activities listed in Table 4 participating involves two or more institutions at the same time. For example, when providing consent for import of chemicals in Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention, the coordinator of the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning (Article 3, paragraph 1 of the Law on Ratification of the Rotterdam Convention) have to immediately contact the responsible institutions for certain industrial chemicals or pesticides (Article 3, paragraph 2 and 3 of the Law on Ratification of the Rotterdam Convention).

Therefore, the table below gives the framework of the activities of the institutions implementing the major activities under the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Convention.

With the Table 5 can be easily and precisely defined the areas where the three conventions require joint action of the main actors.

This classification can be done separately for each convention, and the same will get areas where all three conventions require joint action by these institutions.

Table 5. Scope of activities of the institutions implementing the major activities for the implementation of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Convention

	A 15 95		Instit	utions	
	Activities		МН	MAFWE	CA
	Hazardous waste collection, transport, treatment, storage, processing and disposal				
Basel	Export/import and transit of hazardous waste including POPs waste and illegal movements				
Con	Waste management monitoring				
	EU-legislation transposition into the national legal framework and its implementation				
	Review of the documents submitted in accordance to the PIC procedure				
dam	Banns and restrictions for the chemicals application				
Rotterdam	Conduction of the PIC procedure in cases of the Rotterdam Convention Annex III chemicals export (pesticides)				
	Conduction of the PIC procedure in cases of the Rotterdam Convention Annex III chemicals export(industrial chemicals)				
	Monitoring of the POPs emissions/releases in all media				
တ္မ	POPs import/export control				
POG	Obsolete POPs stockpiles management				
ıtion on	Control of reduction and elimination of the emissions/releases of POPs within the IPPC applications / BAT/BEP application				
Stockholm Convention onPOPs	EU-legislation transposition into the national legal framework and its implementation				
	POPs impact on the human health detection including limited analysis of the POPs in the human tissue samples and other media impacting human health				
S	Analysis on pesticides residues in agricultural products				
	POPs import/export control at the border points				

#### 3.3.1 Activities that require joint action by stakeholders

In order to make the scheme applicable for coordinated implementation of the three conventions it is necessary to determine the precise activities where the main actors are involved. Figure 1 provides specific actions where only four institutions need to work together.

Figure 1. Actions where the major players need to act together

MoEPP, MH, MAFWE, CA

- POPs import/export control
- Export and transit of hazardous waste including POPs waste and illegal movements prevention
- Conduction of the PIC procedure in cases of the Rotterdam Convention Annex III chemicals export (pesticides)
- Conduction of the PIC procedure in cases of the Rotterdam Convention Annex III chemicals import (industrial chemicals)

MoEPP, MH

- Monitoring of the POPs emissions/releases
- Conduction of the PIC procedure in cases of the RC Annex
   III chemicals export (industrial chemicals)
- Conduction of the PIC procedure in cases of the RC Annex
   III chemicals import (industrial chemicals)

MoEPP, MH, MAFWE

- Obsolete POPs stockpiles management
- EU-legislation transposition into the national legal framework and its implementation
- Review of the documents submitted in accordance to the PIC procedure
- Banns and restrictions for the chemicals application
- Activities requiring joint action of all involved institutions (Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Economy and Customs Administration)
- Activities requiring joint action of the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning and Ministry of Health
- Activities requiring joint action of the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning, Ministry of Health and Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Economy

Figure 2. Determined mutual actions related to the implementation of Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Convention

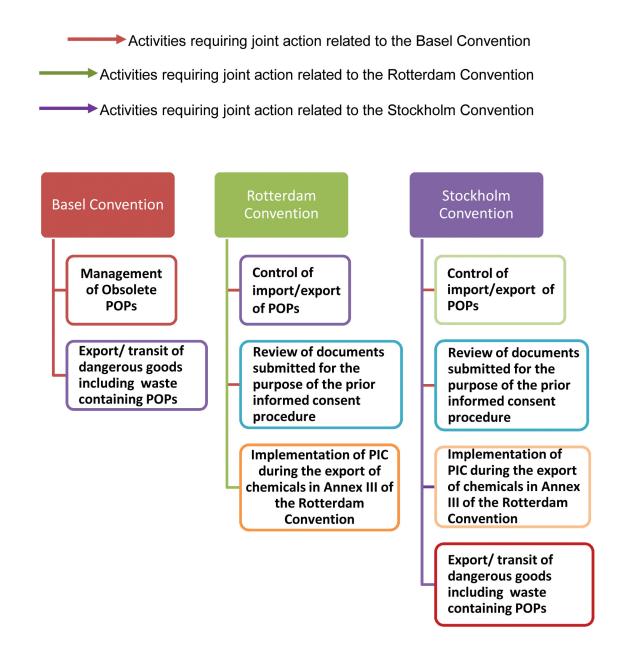


Figure 1 shows that actually in the implementation of the four actions, ,Control of import / export of POPs';'Import, export and transit of hazardous waste, including POPs waste'; Conduction of the PIC procedure in cases of the Rotterdam Convention Annex III chemicals export (pesticides); Conduction of the PIC procedure in cases of the Rotterdam Convention Annex III chemicals import (industrial chemicals)all key stakeholders are involved (MoEPP, MH,MoAFWE, CA). Other selected actions require interacting among two or three institutions only.

In addition when implementing the analysis in the opposite direction (Figure 2) it can be noticed that the Stockholm Convention participated in all selected common actions.

From all mentioned above it appears that in defining the synergy scheme / procedures it is necessary to take into account all the mutual actions and the momentum of coordination of the joint activities.

In order to set the basis for the establishment of an extended scheme of synergy among Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Convention in this initial phase, the procedures for coordinated implementation of activities where all stakeholders have their role/ participation will be defined:

- Control of import / export of POPs;
- Export and transit of hazardous waste, including POPs waste, prevention of illegal movements.
- Unified information system shared databases statistics

#### 4 SYNERGY MONITORING AND COORDINATION

#### 4.1 Synergy monitoring

Monitoring activities among the three conventions in many countries recommends establishment of internal institutional body which would represent a joint responsible institution / organization. Such an organization could be called Responsible Authority, an Autonomous board, committee within one of the involved ministries, Sustainable Development Council, or National Coordination Council.

Such a body / institution should involve all responsible actors for the MEAs, decision makers and representatives of potential implementation agencies, private sector, NGOs, municipal organizations, representatives of relevant stakeholders and representatives from relevant ministries of the respective countries.

The issues the body should work on:

- 1. Emphasizing the need for synergy between conventions, as a country policy;
- 2. Establishment of key mechanisms for effective coordination of national activities;
- 3. Promotion of conventions provisions understanding, especially Inter-institutional, sectorial and territorial perspective and cooperation;
- 4. Integration of the problems listed in the global environmental documents in national objectives and activities;
- 5. Inclusion of the MEAs requirements and conditions through their responsible persons or institutions (focal points) to facilitate the implementation of synergies;
- 6. Creating a platform of related programs for the proposed synergy;
- 7. Promotion and highlighting the role of the participation of all relevant stakeholders;
- 8. Promotion of harmony between sectoral plans and programs as well as between organizations at the local/municipality level;
- 9. Adjusting the legislation transposing the provisions of the Convention;
- 10. Monitoring of the implementation of the scheme / procedures for the synergy between the three conventions;
- 11. Providing advice, suggestions and recommendations to overcome any weaknesses and deficiencies in the implementation of the synergy scheme.

The body should be fully aware about adopted procedures for the synergetic implementation of the conventions. In order to facilitate and accelerate the establishment of the monitoring body the possibility to use one of the existing Steering Committees (POPs Steering Committee).

#### 4.1.1 Proposed synergy monitoring in Macedonia

The Committee should have its own statute and rules of procedure (RoP)in Macedonia. The responsible body for drafting the statute will be the MoEPP/POPs Unit. The Minister of Environment and Physical Planning in cooperation with the Minister of Health and Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Economy will adopt the statute and RoP. The statute and RoP could be supported by the Memorandum for Cooperation between all involved institutions in the implementation of the Procedure.

The Committee will have 12 members: focal points of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Convention, persons nominated to participate in the implementation of the procedure(s), POPs Unit representative.

The coordinating unit (POPs Unit) will administrate the Committee in sense of preparing meeting materials, permanent information on the Procedure implementation and case-by-case control of chemicals and waste import/export.

The Committee will have meetings twice per year. The main objective of the meetings will be report on the conducted procedure in the past six months. The POPs Unit will prepare detailed report on the activities for the synergy procedures implementation as a discussion paper. The meeting will result in comprehensive report on the results achieved within the reporting period and recommendations for improvement of the synergy system.

Taking in consideration the advisory role of the Committee, it could have ad-hoc meeting when necessary. It the case of sudden problem raised during the procedure(s) conduction the POPs Unit will urgently organize meeting of the Committee members to make brief consultations.

#### 4.2 Present national synergy coordination

The Figure 2 in Chapter 3 shows that in fact only the Stockholm Convention participated in all selected joint actions. To coordinate the synergy activities, and toprovide mobilization of a body that would coordinate the implementation of the synergy scheme / procedures, there is a need to authorize a responsible body the scheme coordination.

The Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning is national institution responsible for implementing the Stockholm Convention provisions. In that sense, the POPs Unit under the MoEPP has developed and updated National Implementation Plan for the reduction and elimination of POPs and realized a series of projects related to the sound management and final phase-out of the persistent organic pollutants.

In addition, the POPs Unit has worked for several years on joint implementation of international agreements and other initiatives in the field of chemicals. It is an excellent example of successful mobilization of funds: different funds were identified and certain funds were mobilized from Multilateral Fund for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol, GEF, and bilateral donors and governments. The following partners have been involved in funds mobilization and project implementationUNIDO, UNDP,UNEP, Regional Centre of the Basel Convention, Bratislava, Regional Centre of the Stockholm Convention RECETOX Brno, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and countries like Switzerland, Germany, Czech Republic, Italy, Norway.

In sense of synergy implementation the past work of the POPs Unit has recognized introduction of the integrated approach in the following projects implementation:

#### PPP Project on establishment of a management system for PCB contaminated electrical equipment in the Republic of Macedonia

The main project objective was establishment of a management system for PCB contaminated electrical equipment in Macedonia.

Concretely, the project activities were directed in two lines:

- Selection of three demonstration locations and creation of a detailed inventory of the electrical equipment (transformers) on the selected locations,
- Designing a modern temporary PCB storage and development of a technical guidance for the PCB electrical equipment handling.

#### Efficient Energy Distribution Programme - Component IV

One of the key project stages was identification and evidence of the equipment that contains/is contaminated with PCB and inventory development. The PCB inventory was feed with data on 1123 low-voltage capacitors, out of which 801 capacitors contains PCB. The conducted inventory shows that the total number of low-voltage transformers in EVN is 1026. Also, the additional inventory of 65 low-voltage transformers in EVN was performed. All identified transformers are adequately labelled.

In order to provide theoretical training of the professionals directly exposed on PCB impact, manuals for sound PCB equipment management and handling were developed. The manuals were used as a tool for professionals from EVN training on identification and inventory as well as overall management of the PCB equipment.

The POPs Unit developed special software for data (collected on-site) inventory and processing. The software produces reports on evidenced capacitors and transformers in accordance with their type producer, capacity, substation, year of production, leakages, state of functioning, PCB content, compound concentration, etc. The software actually gives a clear picture of the PCB equipment condition and facilitates the process of the contaminated equipment disposal and its phasing-out with the new one. The software has been permanently up-dated until the moment of the final PCB elimination.

The final project result was elimination of 30 tonnes electrical equipment and oils that contain PCB in Basel, Switzerland.

#### Project for elimination of hazardous chemicals (DDT, MeBr, Cyclon B) stored in the Institute for Public Health in Skopje

The project enabled elimination of four tonnes hazardous chemicals (methyl bromide, DDT, cyclone B) stored for a long period in the warehouses in the Institute for Public Health in Skopje. The obsolete stock of hazar dous chemicals were packed, transported and disposed of in environmentally sound manner.

#### Medium Sized Project Phasing out of PCBs and PCB containing equipment

The project enables establishment of a system for PCB management in the Republic of Macedonia through implementation of the following components:

- Strengthening of the institutional and infrastructural capacities in the country,
- Development and adoption of policies, directions and financial instruments for PCB management and disposal (as a last management phase),
- Detailed PCB inventories for the demonstration locations (selected industry and public sector) and modelling of the presence with the overall country territory,
- Identification of the PCB temporary storages and disposal options and locations,
- Management scheme including collection, transport and PCB equipment storage in the demonstration locations,
- Rising of the public awareness through involvement of the technicians involved in PCB management.

The project gave possibility to enter the final phase of the PCB equipment and oils identification and inventory. The designing and construction of the temporary storage for the PCB equipment is closing the PCB management cycle in the country, and, more important, the project gives chance to the industry possessing PCB equipment to manage it on an environmentally sound manner.

#### 5 PROCEDURE FOR POPs IMPORT/EXPORT CONTROL

#### 5.1 Introduction

The procedure for POPs import/export control is designed for the exchange of information between:

- Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning, the unit responsible for the Stockholm Convention implementation (Administration of Environment / Division for Chemicals and Industrial Accidents);
- Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning, the unit responsible for the Basel Convention implementation (Administration of Environment / Department of Waste Management);
- Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning, the unit responsible for theRotterdam Convention implementation (Administration of Environment / Division for Chemicals and Industrial Accidents / State Counsellor for Industrial Pollution);
- MAFWE / Phytosanitary Administration;
- MH / Bureau for Medicines;
- Ministry of Finance / Customs Administration.

These operating procedures should allow for the fastest data and information flow in order to provide strict control the import / export of POPs.

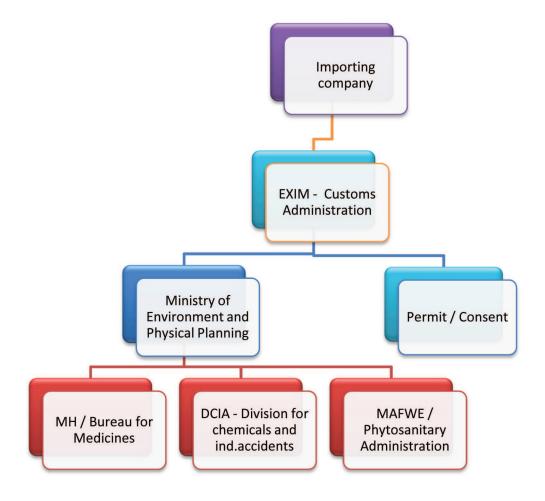
To facilitate the communication each of the mentioned institutions shall nominate a contact person. The POPs Unit should have accurate data for the contact person:

- Name and surname
- Institution / Department / Unit
- Address
- Phone, fax
- E-mail

The procedure, according to the Law on General Administrative Procedure, can last up to 15 days.

According to the defined procedures, the involved institutions will sign a Memorandum for Cooperation in Control of Import / Export of POPs.

Figure 3. Implementation of the procedure for POPs import/export control



# 5.2 Manner of implementation the procedure for control of import / export of POPs

Step1.Application for import of the POPs substance to the system EXIM (export/import system administered Customs Administration of the Republic of Macedonia) by a legal entity (company).

Step 2: the POPs Unit reviews the documents attached to the license at the EXIM:

- Safety Data Sheet (SDS)
- Invoice/proinvoice
- Statement for the chemical
- Chemicals trade approval
- Assessment of the chemical safety (in a case when more than 10.000 kg of hazardous substance is imported)

Representative: name and surname, position, phone, fax, e-mail

Deputy: name and surname, position, phone, fax, e-mail

Step 3: the POPs Unit communicates the Division for Chemicals and Industrial Accidents (DCIA) representatives to check the Safety Data Sheet(s) attached to the application.

Representative: name and surname, position, phone, fax, e-mail

Deputy: name and surname, position, phone, fax, e-mail

Step 4: The DCIA returns the approved and validated SDS to the POPs Unit.

Step5: the POPs Unit communicates the Rotterdam Convention focal point to start the PIC procedure. The SDS(s) are submitted in attachment.

Representative: name and surname, position, phone, fax, e-mail

Deputy: name and surname, position, phone, fax, e-mail

Step 6: the Rotterdam Convention focal point conducts the PIC procedure.

Step7:The POPs Unit communicates the responsible person in the Bureau for Medicines to check the chemical status in regard the Listofprohibitions and restrictions to the use of chemicals.

Representative: name and surname, position, phone, fax, e-mail

Deputy: name and surname, position, phone, fax, e-mail

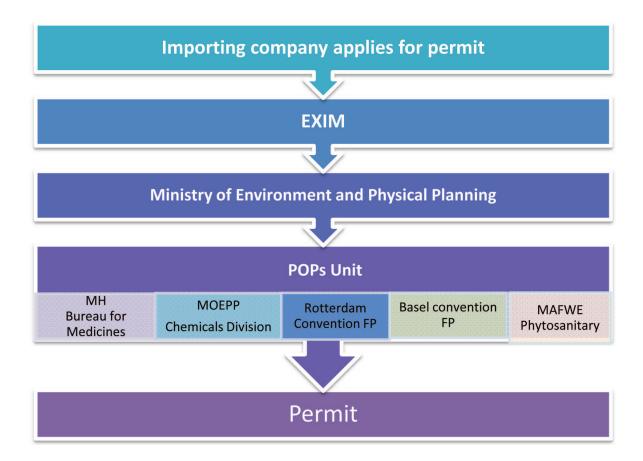
Step 8:The Bureau for Medicines submits an opinion to the POPs Unit request.

Step9:The Rotterdam Convention focal pointinforms the POPs Unit about the performed PIC procedure

Step 10: The POPs Unit collects the opinions/information provided by the involved institutions (steps 1 to 9)

Step11:Depending on the received opinions/information the POPs Unit approves/rejects the application.

Figure 4. Implementation of the procedure for control of import / export of POPs chemicals



# 6 PROCEDURE FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE, INCLUDING POPS WASTEEXPORT TRANSIT CONTROL AND ILLEGAL TRADE PREVENTION

#### 6.1 Introduction

The Procedure for hazardous waste, including POPs waste export and transit controlis designed for the exchange of information between:

- Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning, the unit responsible for the Basel Convention implementation (Administration of Environment / Department of Waste Management);
- Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning, the unit responsible for the Stockholm Convention implementation (Administration of Environment / Division for Chemicals and Industrial Accidents);
- Ministry of Finance/Customs Administration.

The Phytosanitary Administration under the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Economyand the Bureau for Medicinesunder the Ministry of Health are not involved in this procedure except in some cases where specific consultation is needed.

These operating procedures should allow for the fastest data and information flow in order to provide strict control of hazardous waste, including POPs waste export and transit.

To facilitate the communication, each of the mentioned institutions shall nominate a contact person. The Depart-

ment of Waste Management and POPs Unit should have accurate data for the contact persons:

- Name and surname
- Institution / Department / Unit
- Address
- Phone, fax
- E-mail

The procedure, according to the Law on General Administrative Procedure, can last up to 15 days.

# 6.2 Manner of implementation of the procedure for control of hazardous waste, including POPs waste, export and transit, as well as illegal movements and its prevention.

Step 1: The Department of Waste Management reviews the documents submitted by the hazardous waste importer/exporter:

- 1. Notification form
- 2. Annexes to the Notification form:
  - Contract between exporter and importer
  - Importer authorization for the waste acceptance/treatment/disposal
  - Transporter license for certain hazardous waste transport
  - Detailed waste itinerary description
  - Transporter insurance
  - Importer bank guarantee
  - Statement by the exporting country authorities that no premises for adequate hazardous waste treatment in the country.

Representative: name and surname, position, phone, fax, e-mail Deputy: name and surname, position, phone, fax, e-mail

Step 2: In the case of export/transit of POPs waste, the Department for Waste Management communicates (online) the POPs Unit in order to check the concrete procedures for the POPs waste.

Representative: name and surname, position, phone, fax, e-mail

Deputy: name and surname, position, phone, fax, e-mail

Step3: the POPs Unit submits information (on-line) to the Department for Waste Management. The information should contain instructions for the export/transit/management of such a POPs waste.

Step4: the Department for Waste Management communicates the Division for Chemicals and Industrial Accidents to review the possible risk to be caused by the dangerous chemicals contained in the waste.

Representative: name and surname, position, phone, fax, e-mail

Deputy: name and surname, position, phone, fax, e-mail

Step5: the DCIA representative submits information to the Department for Waste Management regarding the possible risks as a result of improper management and transport of the respective waste. The SDS(s) of the hazardous chemicals contained in the respective waste should be attached.

Step6: the Department for Waste Management collects the information and reviews the documents submitted by the exporter.

Step7: In a case of export/transit of POPs containing waste, the Head of the Department for Waste Management establishes ad-hoc working group. The members of the working group are representatives from the Department for Waste Management and POPs Unit.

Step8:the Department for Waste Management (and POPs Unit) review(s) the documents submitted according to the Procedure Step 1.

Step9: the Department for Waste Management conducts the procedure for priorissuedconsentin accordance to the Basel Convention provisions.

Step10: the Department for Waste Management informs the Customs Administration representative about the forthcoming export/transit of hazardous waste.

Representative: name and surname, position, phone, fax, e-mail

Deputy: name and surname, position, phone, fax, e-mail

Figure 5. Implementation of procedure for hazardous waste, including POPs waste export /transit control, control of illegal movements and prevention of illegal trade



#### 7 LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

BAT - Best Available Techniques

BCRC - Basel Convention Regional Centre

BEP - best environmental practices

CA - Customs Administration

CEE region - Central and Eastern Europe region

DCIA - Division for Chemicals and Industrial Accidents

EVN - company which has power distribution and supply on the territory of the Republic of Macedonia

EXIM - export / import system

FAO - Food and Agriculture Organization

GEF - Global Environment Facility

IPPC - integrated pollution prevention and control

MAFWE - Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Economy

ME - Ministry of Economy

MEA - Multilateral Environmental Agreement

MH - Ministry of Health

MoEPP - Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning

MTC - Ministry of Transport and Communications

NGOs - Non-governmental organizations

PCB - polychlorinated biphenyl

PIC - prior informed consent

POPs - persistent organic pollutants

PPP - public private partnership

SDS - Safety Data Sheet

UNDP - United Nations Development Programme

UNEP - United Nations Environment Programme

UNIDO - United Nations Industrial Development Organization

#### **REGIONAL WORKSHOP IN MINSK**

#### AGENDA

Regional Workshop "Promoting Synergies of Basel, Stockholm & Rotterdam Conventions"

June 30th, 2014 IBB Centre, 11, Gazety Prauda Ave., Minsk

09.30 - 10.00	Arrival & Registration	
10.00 - 10.15	Introduction & Welcome	
10.15 - 10.30	General information on the Belarus situation regarding Basel and Stockholm Conventions	
	Representative of the Ministry of Nature Resources and Environmental Protection	
	of the Republic of Belarus	
10.30 - 11.15	General information about the project, situation on implementation of three	
	conventions in Slovakia	
	Ms Ivana Jašíková, Junior Project Manager, BCRC Slovakia	
11.15 - 11.45	Coffee-break	
11.45 - 12.15	Capacity building, results from national meetings Action Plan for synergy	
	implementation, introduction in synergy scheme in Belarus	
	Ms Alina Bushmovich, Director, IPO "Ecopartnership"	
12.15 - 13.00	Perspectives of ratification of Rotterdam Convention by Belarus	
	Ms Irina Ilyukova, Chief of the Ecological and Preventive Toxicology Laboratory,	
	Ministry of Health of the Republic of Belarus	
13.00 - 14.00	Lunch	
14.00 - 14.45	Capacity building, results from national meetings Action Plan for synergy	
	implementation, introduction in synergy scheme in the Republic of Macedonia	
	Ms Emilija Kjupeva-Nedelkova, Head of the Division for Chemicals and Industrial	
	Accidents, Ms Suzana Andonova, National Project Coordinator, Ministry	
	of Environment and Physical Planning of Macedonia	
14.45 - 15.30	Capacity building, results from national meetings and elaboration of implementation	
	plan for National Sound Management of Chemicals programme in the Republic	
	of Moldova	
	Ms Liudmila Marduhaeva, National focal point for Stockholm Convention,	
	National SAICM Focal Point, Ms Inga Podoroghin, Expert EPPO,	
	Ministry of Environment of Moldova	
15.30 - 16.00	Coffee-break	
16.00 - 16.30	Discussion, lessons learned	
16.30 - 17.00	Recommendations to the project final report. Closing remarks	
17.00 - 18.00	Dinner/ Buffet	

### GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE PROJECT, SITUATION ON IMPLEMENTATION OF THREE CONVENTIONS IN SLOVAKIA



# Basel Convention Regional Centre Slovakia

Ivana Jašíková Junior Programme Manager





1995: Establishment of the BCRC as a unit within

#### **SLOVAK ENVIRONMENT AGENCY**

Main role of the BCRC: to assist 19 countries from Central and Eastern European Region with implementation of the Basel Convention

- · Information exchange
- Regional workshops
- Projects
- Awareness raising programmes

#### **PRIORITY AREAS**

- Adoption and implementation of BC into national legislation
- Setting up environmentally sound HW management systems
- Introduction of the waste management information system at a national level
- Technologies for environmentally sound treatment and disposal of HW
- Promotion of public awareness
- · Control system for HW movement

#### PREPARATION OF THE BUSINESS PLANS

Category One:

Capacity Building of the Regional Centre

Category Two:

Implementing the Obligations of the Convention

Category Three:

The Environmentally Sound Management of Basel Convention Priority Waste Streams

#### **CURRENT REGIONAL PRIORITIES**

Control system for TBM – illegal traffic and its prosecution

Environmentally sound management on:

- E-waste
- Used batteries
- · Health care waste
- Used oils
- Waste containing POPs and PCB
- Obsolete stocks of pesticides

#### **MAIN ACTIVITIES**

The Centre has organized more than 20 regional workshops aimed at:

- Prior waste streams as e-waste, used batteries, used oils, waste containing POPs and PCB, ships
- National reporting
- Transboundary movement of hazardous waste and other waste and problems related to illegal traffic
- · Prosecution of illegal traffic
- Basel protocol on liability and compensation for damage resulting from TBM of HW and their disposal
- Synergy related to Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions

#### **OTHER ACTIVITIES**

- · Participation in PACE Partnership Programme
- Development on the Strategic Framework for the Basel Convention 2012-2021
- Participation on regional activities in CEE region, on activities organized by Secretariat of the Basel Convention or other under UNEP, Interpol, Green Customs Initiative
- Member of the ENFORCE (environmental network for optimizing regulatory compliance on illegal traffic)

#### **REGIONAL OR NATIONAL LONG-TERM PROJECTS**

- Establishment of the system for the ESM of waste from electrical and electronic equipment in Moldova (Slovak Aid programme)
- Strengthening the capacity of Croatia, Montenegro and Serbia to monitor and control the transboundary movement of chemicals and hazardous waste
- Assistance for adaptation of the Basel Convention into national legislation in Bulgaria, FYRoM and Serbia and Montenegro
- Preparation of the strategy for the healthcare waste mangement in FYRoM
- · 2 projects dealing with lubricating oils management system in BiH
- E-waste assessment in Albania, BiH, Croatia, Montenegro, Slovenia and Turkey

#### **LATEST PROJECTS**

- Strengthening capacities for building the Environmentally Sound Management of the E- waste in the Republic of Moldova (Slovak Aid programme)
- · Capacity building for E-Waste Management in Serbia (PACE)
- Development of practical guideline for the ESM of used lead acid batteries for Mediterranean region (UNEP/MAP)

#### **SYNERGY**



- Strengthening the national capacities for the coordinated implementation of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (project 2013+workshop)
- Strengthening the capacity of Croatia, Montenegro and Serbia to monitor and control of the transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and chemicals (SGP, 2012)
- Regional awareness raising workshop on enhancing cooperation and coordination for the implementation of Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions for CEE region (November 2010)
- Regional workshop on strengthening of co-operation based on chemical and hazardous wastes conventions (Czech Republic, March 2004)
- Regional workshop on coordination of implementation of Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions (Latvia, April 2004)

#### **GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE PROJECT**

Name: CAPACITY-BUILDING TO PROMOTE SYNERGIES ON THE COORDINATED IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BASEL, ROTTERDAM AND STOCKHOLM CONVENTIONS IN BELARUS, MOLDOVA AND THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

Small Scale Funding Agreement (SSFA) between **UNEP** (BRS Secretariats) and **BCRC Slovakia** 

Overall cost to UNEP: 46,500 USD

**Expected accomplishments:** To enhance the coordinated implementation of the three conventions

**Outputs:** Assessment report on current situation in Belarus, Capacity building of relevant authorities in Belarus, Republic of Macedonia and in the Republic of Moldova

# BASEL CONVENTION ON THE CONTROL OF TRANSBOUNDARY MOVEMENTS OF HAZARDOUS WASTES AND THEIR DISPOSAL

Adopted:in 1989 Entered into force: in 1992

- 180 Parties
- · Key objectives:
  - to minimize the generation of HW in terms of quantity and hazardousness
  - to dispose of HW as close to the source of generation as possible
  - · to reduce the movement of HW



#### **IMPLEMENTATION IN SLOVAKIA**

Czechoslovakia had acceded to the Convention on 24 July 1991. The notification of the **succession** of Slovak Republic has been announced **on 28. May 1993**.

#### Tranasposed to:

- Act of the National Council of SR No 223/2001 Coll. of Laws on Waste and on Amendment of Certain Acts as amended by subsequent regulations;
- Act of the National Council of SR No. 529/2002 Coll. of Laws on Packages and on Change and Amendment of Certain Acts as amended by subsequent regulations;

#### **IMPLEMENTATION IN SLOVAKIA II**

- Act of the National Council of SR No 17/2004 Coll. of Laws on fees for waste landfilling;
- Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/1993 on the supervision and control of shipments of waste within, into and out of the European Community;

# ROTTERDAM CONVENTION ON THE PRIOR INFORMED CONSENT PROCEDURE FOR CERTAIN HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS AND PESTICIDES IN INTERNATIONAL TR

Adopted: in 1998

Entered into force: in 2004

- 154 Parties
- · Key objectives:



To promote **shared responsibility** and cooperative efforts among Parties in the international trade of certain hazardous chemicals in order to protect human health and the environment from potential harm and to contribute to their environmentally sound use

- Provides an early warning of potentially hazardous chemicals
- Provides the basis for decisions regarding of future imports of chemicals (PIC procedure)
- · Helps to enforce those import decisions

#### **SCOPE OF THE CONVENTION**

#### Applies to:

- Chemicals banned or severely restricted to protect human health or the environment
- Severely hazardous pesticide formulations (SHPF) causing problems under conditions of use in developing countries or countries with economies in transition

#### **IMPLEMENTATION IN SLOVAKIA**

Ratified: 26 April 2007

Transposed to:

<u>Chemical Act</u> No. 67/2013 Coll. of 2 February 2010 on conditions applicable to the placing on the market of chemical substances and chemical mixtures, amending certain acts

Act No. 21/2007 for goods and dual-use technologies and on amendments to certain laws

#### **EUROPEAN LEGISLATION**

REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals

CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures

Detergents Regulation (EC) No 648/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31 March 2004 on detergents

### STOCKHOLM CONVENTION ON PERSISTENT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS (POPs)

Adopted: in 2001

Entered into force: in 2004

179 Parties



#### Key objectives:

- to protect human health and the environment from POPs (highly toxic, persistent, bio-accumulate, moving a long distance)
- seeks the elimination or restriction of production and use of all internationally produced POPs (i.e. industrial chemicals and pesticides)
- continuing minimization and, where feasible, ultimate elimination of the releases unintentionally produced POPs such as dioxins and furans.

#### **IMPLEMENTATION IN SLOVAKIA**

Ratified: 5 August 2002 Entered into force: 7 May 2004

Transposed to:

Waste Act No. 223/2001 Coll. as amended by subsequent regulations

Act No. 127/2006 Coll. on persistent organic pollutants and amending Act no. 223/2001 Coll. on waste

#### **IMPLEMENTATION IN SLOVAKIA II**

**Decree of MoE SR** No. **135/2004 Coll.** On decontamination of equipments containing PCB

**Decree of MoE SR** No. **283/2001 Coll.** On Implementing Certain Provisions of the Act on wastes as amended by subsequent regulations

National Strategic Documents

Waste Management Programme 2011-2015 PCB holder Programme National Implementation Plan for POPs (NIP)

#### **COMPETENCES**

Treaty		Competence
Basel Convention	Waste	Ministry of Environment of the SK
Stockholm Convention	POPs	Ministry of Environment of the SK
Rotterdam Convention	Industrial chemicals	Ministry of Economy of the SK
	Pesticides	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of the SK
		Cooperation with the Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Health and Ministry of Finance of the SK



### Thank you for your attention.

More detail information about BCRC Bratislava: www.sazp.sk/bcrc

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### CAPACITY BUILDING, RESULTS FROM NATIONAL MEETINGS, ACTION PLAN FOR SYNERGY IMPLEMENTATION, INTRODUCTION IN SYNERGY SCHEME IN BELARUS



#### Базельская конвенция о контроле за трансграничной перевозкой опаных отходов и их удалением

- Принята в 1989 г., вступила в силу в 1992 г., 180 стран
- Цель снижения отрицательного воздействия опасных отходов на здоровье человека и окружающую среду

#### Основные задачи Конвенции

- Сведение к минимуму производства опасных отходов и содействие экологически обоснованному регулированию опасных отходов
- Ограничение трансграничной перевозки опасных отходов, за исключением случаев, когда она соответствует принципам экологически обоснованного регулирования;
- Применение системы регулирования в тех случаях, когда трансграничная перевозка разрешается.



#### Определение опасных отходов

- «опасные отходы» (статья 1), приложения
  - І (происхождение/состав)
  - III (перечень опасных свойств)
  - VIII (опасные отходы)
  - ІХ (неопасные отходы)
  - национальное законодательство
- «другие отходы»
  - (бытовые отходы и зола; статья 1 и приложение II).

#### Реализация Базельской Конвенции в РБ



- Присоединение 16 сентября 1999 г.
- Институциональная основа:
  - Минприроды компетентный органосуществляет выдачу разрешений на ввоз/вывоз отходов
    - Отдел обращения с отходами
  - РУП «БелНИЦ «Экология» Минприроды центр обеспечения исполнения конвенции

#### Реализация Базельской Конвенции в РБ



#### Политика в области обращения с отходами

- Национальная стратегия устойчивого социально-экономического развития на период до 2020 г. на период 2011 – 2010 гг.
- Стратегия в области охраны окружающей среды РБ на период до 2015 г.

#### Реализация Базельской Конвенции в РБ



- Законодательная база:
  - Закон «Об обращении с отходами» направлен на уменьшение объемов образования отходов и предотвращение их вредного воздействия на окружающую среду, здоровье граждан, имущество, находящееся в собственности государства, имущество юридических и физических лиц, а также на максимальное вовлечение отходов в гражданский оборот в качестве вторичного сырья.

#### Реализация Базельской Конвенции в РБ



• **Регулирование ввоза и (или) вывоза отходов** (Статья 27 Закона).

Запреты и ограничения на трансграничное перемещение отходов:

- запрет на ввоз отходов с целью их хранения, захоронения или обезвреживания.
- запрет на ввоз опасных отходов, включенных в перечень опасных отходов, ввоз которых на таможенную территорию Таможенного союза запрещен;
- ввоз отходов в Республику Беларусь допускается только в целях их использования в качестве вторичного сырья на территории Республики Беларусь.

#### Реализация Базельской Конвенции в РБ



С 16.09.2012 г. в рамках Евразийского экономического сообщества утверждены:

- перечень опасных отходов, ввоз которых на таможенную территорию Таможенного союза запрещен
- перечень опасных отходов, ограниченных к перемещению через таможенную границу Таможенного союза при ввозе и (или) вывозе.
- положение о порядке ввоза на таможенную территорию Таможенного союза, вывоза с таможенной территории Таможенного союза и транзита по таможенной территории Таможенного союза опасных отходов

#### Реализация Базельской Конвенции в РБ



Регулирование обращения с отдельными видами опасных и других отходов :

- Правила обращения с непригодными пестицидами
- Правила обращения с оборудованием и отходами, содержащими полихлорированные бифенилы
- Правила обращения с медицинскими отходами
- Инструкция по организации раздельного сбора (сбора), хранения и перевозки коммунальных отходов
- О требованиях в области охраны окружающей среды при размещении и эксплуатации объектов, осуществляющих сортировку и переработку коммунальных отходов
- Порядок учета, хранения и сбора ртути, ртутьсодержащих отходов

#### Реализация Базельской Конвенции в РБ



- Внедрение расширенной ответственности производителей с июля 2012 г. к упаковке и электрическим и электронным товарам
- Инструкция о порядке организации сбора, обезвреживания и (или) использования отходов товаров и тары

#### Реализация Базельской Конвенции в РБ



• Налоговый кодекс РБ — экологический налог за хранение и захоронение отходов, в зависимости от степени и класса опасности ставки за хранение — неопасные — 6 720 руб., 1 кл. опасности — 678 790 руб.

# Реализация Базельской конвенции в РБ



- Кодекс об административных правонарушениях
  - невыполнение обязанности по обеспечению сбора, обезвреживания и (или) использования отходов товаров и тары (Статья 15.63. часть 1)
  - нарушение законодательства по обращению с отходами (Статья 15.63. часть 2)
  - нарушение правил безопасности производства, хранения, использования, транспортировки, захоронения или иного обращения с химическими веществами или отходами (Статья 15.4 часть 1)
  - загрязнение земель и лесов отходами (Статья 15.11) (статья 15.30., часть 1)

#### Реализация Базельской Конвенции в РБ



#### Информационное обеспечение :

- Кадастр отходы, содержит информацию
  - об объемах образования, хранения, захоронения, обезвреживания и использования отходов производства по видам и классам опасности (в т.ч. ПХБ-сод. отходы, пестициды, относ. к СОЗ;
  - об объемах образования, использования, обезвреживания и захоронения ТКО;
  - о введенных в эксплуатацию объектах по использованию отходов, объектах хранения, захоронения и обезвреживания отходов;
  - о количестве заготовленного, закупленного и переданного на использование вторичного сырья.

## Процесс скоординировуанной реализаций на национальном уровне

Синергия между Базельской, Роттердамской и Стокгольмской конвенциями и их реализацией на национальном уровне является полезным шагом вперед, что поможет избежать дублирования усилий и неэффективного использования имеющихся средств

## Скоординированная реализация Базельской и Стокгольмской конвенций

#### Нормативная правовая база:

- Снижение образования опасных отходов, в том числе CO3, основанное на жизненном цикле веществ
- Введение **запрета на ввоз и использование** новых CO3
- Порядок инвентаризации и обращения с новыми СОЗ, приоритет полибромдифениловые эфиры

## Скоординированная реализация Базельской и Стокгольмской конвенций

#### Нормативная правовая база:

- Урегулирование вопросов обращения с **ПХБ-содержащим оборудованием** как с опасным отходом, а не с ломом цветных и черных металлов
- Регистрация сделок с опасными отходами

   дополнить ПХБ-сод. оборудованием и
   новыми СОЗ

## Скоординированная реализация Базельской и Стокгольмской конвенций

#### Нормативная правовая база:

- Внесение изменений в **ТН ВЭД с** целью контроля и учета за новыми СОЗ
- Экономическое стимулирование сокращения выбросов СОЗ и использования наилучших доступных технических методов
- Наилучшие доступные технические методы снижения непреднамеренных выбросов СОЗ с учетом затрат

## Скоординированная реализация Базельской и Стокгольмской конвенций

#### Нормативная правовая база:

- Внесение **изменений в Классификатор отходов, образующихся в РБ**, с целью учета новых СОЗ
- Требования к уровням выбросов при обезвреживании ПХБ, содержанию остаточных количеств ПХБ и других СОЗ в шлаках, шламах и др.

## Скоординированная реализация Базельской и Стокгольмской конвенций

#### Аналитический потенциал:

- Процедуры отбора проб и выполнения измерений содержания новых СОЗ в различных компонентах природной среды
- Химико-аналитическая база, аккредитация лабораторий для определения, прежде всего, полибромдифениловых эфиров и перфтороктановых сульфоновых соединений
- Развитие мониторанга СОЗ в объектах окружающей среды

## Скоординированная реализация Базельской и Стокгольмской конвенций

#### Институциональная инфраструктура:

- повысить потенциал отдела обращения с отходами по Базельской и Стокгольмской конвенции (обучение, обмен опытом)
- определить функции РУП «БелНИЦ «Экология» как центра обеспечения исполнения Базельской конвенции

## Скоординированная реализация Базельской и Стокгольмской конвенций

#### Информационное обеспечение:

- размещать актуальную информацию о выполении Базельской и Стокгольмской конвеции на сайте Минприроды
- повысить потенциал по представлению ежегодного отчета о выполнении Базельской конвенции и разработать методику его подготовки
- утвердить порядок ведения единой базы о CO3 и обеспечить ее публикацию на сайте Минприды
  - размещать на сайте данные кадастра отходов

## Скоординированная реализация Базельской и Стокгольмской конвенций

**Создание инфраструктуры по обезвреживанию опасных отходов** (ПХБ, непригодные пестициды):

• подготовка ТЭО по сроительству объекта по обезвреживанию опасных отходов



#### Спасибо за внимание!

МОО «Экопартнерство»

Толбухина бул. 2-20 220012 г. Минск Республика Беларусь тел.: тел.: +375 17 3360191 www.ecoproject.by

#### PERSPECTIVES OF RATIFICATION OF ROTTERDAM CONVENTION BY BELARUS





## Цель Конвенции

• способствовать усилиям стран в обеспечении безопасности здоровья населения окружающей среды в процессе торговли опасными химическими веществами путем облегчения обмена информацией свойствах, закреплении положений осуществлении на национальном уровне процесса принятия решений в отношении экспорта/импорта химических веществ основании процедуры предварительного обоснованного согласия

#### КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ ЭЛЕМЕНТЫ КОНВЕНЦИИ

- осуществление на национальном уровне процесса принятия решений, касающихся х импорта и экспорта химикатов (так называемая процедура предварительного обоснованного согласия (ПОС)
- Обмен информацией (конвенция оказывает содействия обмену информацией между Сторонами о химических веществах, их опасных свойствах и мерах безопасности

#### Что обеспечивает Конвенция

- Создание системы раннего предупреждения
- Развитие потенциала развивающихся стран в области рационального использования химических вешеств
  - Предоставление информации о маркировке и опасностях (гармонизированная маркировка система СГС)
  - Содействие общению и обмену информацией между странами
  - Возможность получения технической помощи для создания национальной инфраструктуры и потенциала для безопаснос обращения химикатов

### Текущий статус

- 43 химических веществ включено в Конвенцию:
  - **-24** пестипида
  - 6 особо опасных пестицидных составов
  - 13 промышленных химических веществ

## **Шестая Конференция Сторон Роттердамской конвенции (май 2013 г)**

включила в приложение III Конвенции следующие химические вещества:

- • азинфос-метил;
- пентабромдифениловый эфир, коммерческие смеси пентабромдифенилового эфира;
- • коммерческие смеси октабромдифенилового эфира;
- перфтороктановую сульфоновую кислоту, перфтороктановые сульфонаты

## **Шестая Конференция Сторон Роттердамской конвенции (май 2013 г)**

- сульфонамиды и перфтороктановые сульфонилы (жидкие составы -концентрат эмульсии и растворимый концентрат), содержащие не менее 276 г/л
- дихлорида параквата, что соответствует содержанию не менее 200 г/л иона параквата;
- • хризотиловый асбест.

## Синергия Роттердамской, Базельской и Стокгольмской конвенций

- Регулируют обращение опасных химических веществ, особо опасных пестицидных составов и отходов на протяжении всего жизненного цикла:
- Роттеримская конвенция обеспечивает раннее предупрждение об опасных химикатах и позволяет принять решение на стадии закупки и поставки (экспорта/импорта);
- Стокгольмская конвенния контролирует и устраняет производство и использование СОЗ;
- Базельская конвенция обеспечивает правильную утилизацию отходов и ограничивает торговлю опасными отходами

#### Ситуация в Республике Беларусь

- в Беларуси удельный вес продукции химической промышленности составляет: более 15% общего промышленного производства, более 25% общереспубликанского экспорта, в том числе более 45% экспорта в страны дальнего зарубежья
- на предприятиях республики в среднем производится около 4,5 млн. т минеральных удобрений, 1,0 млн. т. синтетических смол и пластмасс, 200-250 тыс. т.химических волокон и нитей.
- в структуре экспорта преобладают минеральные удобрения, продукты переработки нефти, пластмассы, ароматические углеводороды.
- основу импорта составляют: нефть, средства защиты растений, промышленные химикаты.

#### Ситуация в Республике Беларусь

- Зарегистрировано и разрешено к применению более 748 наименований пестицидов.
- в 2013 году в хозяйствах республики было применено более 7 тыс. тонн различных видов C3P
- на территории страны функционирует более 300 химически опасных объектов, использующих более 20 наименований опасных химических веществ
- в зоне их возможного действия проживает около 3 млн. человек.
- в контакте с химическими веществами работает около 250 тыс. человек.

# ЗАКОНОДАТЕЛЬСТВО ПО РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЮ ОБРАЩЕНИЯ ХИМИЧЕСКОЙ ПРОДУКЦИИ В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ БЕЛАРУСЬ

- Законы Республики Беларусь:
- «О санитарно-эпидемическом благополучии населения»
- «О наркотических средствах, психотропных веществах и их прекурсорах»
- «О защите растений»
- «О промышленной безопасности опасных производственных объектов»
- «О качестве и безопасности продовольственного сырья и пищевых продуктов для жизни и здоровья человека»
- «О техническом нормировании и стандартизации»
- «Об охране окружающей среды»

## Правовые инструменты и схемы регулирования химической продукции

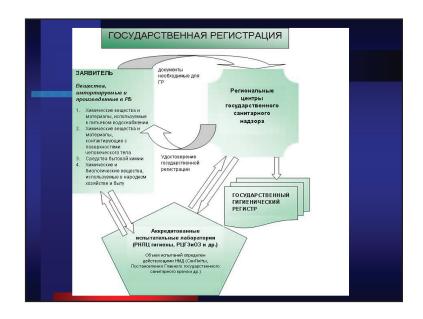
- •государственная регистрация и регламентация промышленных химикатов;
- государственная регистрация пестицидов и удобрений;
- государственная регистрация паспортов безопасности вещества (материала);
- лицензирование деятельности в области промышленной безопасности;
- лицензирование деятельности, связанной с использованием природных ресурсов и воздействием на окружающую среду.

#### Порядок государственной регистрации

государственной • Порядок регистрации продукции, в числе химической том пестицидов и удобрений регламентирован постановлением Совета Министров Республики Беларусь от 17 февраля 2012г. № «Об утверждении единого перечня административных процедур, осуществляемых государственными органами организациями в отношении иными юридических лиц И индивидуальных предпринимателей»

#### Порядок государственной регистрации

- Государственную регистрацию химической продукции и выдачу свидетельства о государственной регистрации осуществляют уполномоченные органы Министерства здравоохранения Республики Беларусь.
- Государственная регистрация средств защиты растений и агрохимикатов осуществляется Министерством сельского хозяйства и продовольствия РБ. При осуществлении регистрационных испытаний пестицидов Министерство здраеоохранения (в рамках полномочий) проводит токсиколого-гигиеническую экспертизу на соответствие требованиям Единых санитарно-эпидемиологических и гигиенических требований к товарам, подлежащим санитарно-эпидемиологическому надзору (контролю), утв. Решением Комиссии таможенного союза от 28 мая 2010 года № 299 (Глава II; Раздел 15. Требования к пестицидам и агрохимикатам и Глава 2 раздел 19 Требования к химической и нефтехимической продукции производственного назначения).





# Ситуация по присоединению к Конвенции Министерство здравоохранения начиная с 2010 г. проводило активную подготовку к присоединению к Конвенции (проведен анализ законодательных актов, рассчитан вступительный взнос в зависимости от валового дохода страны, подготовлен проект Закона Республики Беларусь о присоединении к Конвенции, в 2011 г.проведено согласование проекта Закона с заинтересованными. Все заинтересованные (в Перечне согласования около 20 министерств и ведомств) согласовали проект Закона, за исключением МИД.

#### Ситуация по присоединению к Конвенции

- В целом МИД поддерживает присоединение к Конвенции;
- сдерживающий фактор отсутствие национальной инфраструктуры наблюдения и контроля за оборотом химическим веществ (Национальный регистр, перечни запрещенных и ограниченных химикатов, инвентаризация наличия химикатов, подпадающих под действие Конвенции)

#### Ситуация по присоединению к Конвенции

- При поддержке и участии МИД специалистами Минздрава в апреле 2012 г. были проведены консультации с Секретариатом Конвенции при участии регионального офиса и представителей ФАО и ЮНЕП.
- Было получено предварительное согласие на оказание международной технической помощи Республике Беларусь для создания потенциала и национальной инфраструктуры по подготовке присоединения к Конвенции

## Оценка последствий присоединения к Конвенции

- Политические: страна обеспечит полноправное участие в обращении химических веществ на территории Таможенного союза (Россия является Стороной конвенции с 2011 г., Казахстан с 2010 г.);
- Присоединение обоспечит получение информационной, технической и финансовой помощи для осуществления мероприятий в рамках Конвенции;
- Страна сможет активно участвовать в принятии решений по экспорту/импорту химикатов и вносить свои предложения, отстаивая национальные интересы на международном уровне

## Оценка последствий присоединения к Конвенции

#### • Экономические:

- позволит устранить барьеры при экспорте/импорте химической продукции;
- Откроет новые возможности по реализации совместных проектов на основе привлечения внешних инвестиций;
- Получение информационной поддержки позволит меньше проводить дорогостоящих исследований по токсикологии химикатов

#### ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЕ ВОПРОСЫ

- Присоединение к конвенции не накладывает дополнительных обязательств Беларусь, т. к. на территории Беларуси запрещено применение всех ООПС, включенных в указанное приложение к конвенции.
- При этом присоединение Беларуси к Конвенции позволит предотвратить завоз на территорию страны веществ, способных нанести ущерб здоровью человека и состоянию окружающей среды

#### Оценка последствий присоединения к Конвенции

• Социальные и экологические:

совершенствование системы рационального управления обращением химических веществ в условиях промышленного и сельскохозяйственного производства будет способствовать обеспечению безопасности производства и позволит уменьшить химическую нагрузку на здоровье населения и окружающую среду.

#### ПЕРВООЧЕРЕДНЫЕ МЕРОПРИЯТИЯ

- Развитие потенциала для осуществления
   Роттердамской конвенции и последующей
- ●Создание нормативной и правовой базы для реализации Конвенции (создание ННО, инвентаризация химикатов, подготовка закона или указа о присоединени);
- •Укрепление национального потенциала для оценки опасности и рисков приоритетных химических веществ (пестицидов и промышленных);
- ●Обучение специалистов (токсикологи, химики, таможенные органы, промышленные предприятия)
- Укрепление потенциала для обмена информацией и координации на национальном уровне

#### Приоритетные проблемы

- Пробелы в законодательстве (нет перечней запрещенных и ограниченных к применению по токсикологическим характеристикам, Национального реестра, не внедрена система СГС и др.);
- •Пробелы в защите внутреннего рынка от опасных химических веществ;
- Отсутствует единая система сбора и распространения информации:
- Отсутствует возможность исследований опасных свойств в полном объеме (нет соответствующей лабораторной базы);
- •Мониторинг химических веществ в окружающей среде и продукции ведется не в полном объеме, полностью отсутствует биомониторинг;
- •Требования не гармонизированы с международным законодательством (классификация и маркировка, методы оценки токсических свойств и др.);
- Недооценка отрицательных эффектов в связи с отсутствием единых подходов к оценке риска

#### ПЕРВООЧЕРЕДНЫЕ МЕРОПРИЯТИЯ

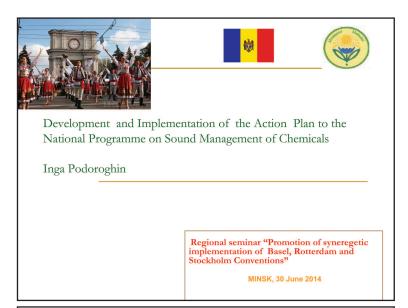
- Развитие потенциала для осуществления Роттердамской конвенции и последующей доптень мости;
- •Создание нормативной и правовой базы для присоединения к Конвенции (создание ННО, инвентаризация химикатов, подготовка закона или указа о присоединении);
- •Укрепление национального потенциала для оценки опасности и рисков приоритетных химических веществ (пестицидов и промышленных);
- •Обучение специалистов (токсикологи, химики, таможенные органы, промышленные предприятия)
- Укрепление потенциала для обмена информацией и координации на национальном уровне

# Кто может обеспечивать выполнение Конвенции?

- Перспективы по обеспечению реализации Конвенции:
- потенциал (научный, кадровый) в
   обеспечении реализации Роттердамской
   конвенции в настоящее время имеют
   Министерство здравоохранения, Минприроды,
   Минсельхоз и другие заинтересованные
   органы исполнительной власти
- Перспектива: создание национального агенства по управлению химическими веществами



## ELABORATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTION PLAN FOR NATIONAL SOUND MANAGEMENT OF CHEMICALS PROGRAMME IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA



The Action Plan to the National Programme on Sound Management of Chemicals

The overall aim of the programme lies in developing an integrated system of chemicals management being efficient from the technical, economic, social and environmental points of view.

#### Stages of Programme implementation

- Stage 1: 2010-2015 will focus on improving the legal, regulatory and institutional integrity for chemicals management, aligned to international standards, strengthening of human and technical capacities, initiation of activities to reduce risks associated with the priority hazardous chemicals.
- Stage 2: 2016-2020 will focus on developing and implementing strategies for assessing and reducing risks associated with management of hazardous chemicals, cleaner production implementation, strengthening analytical capacity through the application of good laboratory practices.

The Action Plan to the National Programme on Sound Management of Chemicals

#### LEGAL AND NORMATIVE FRAMEWORK

Objective 1:

Improving normative framework in compliance with international agreements in the field

Objective 2:

Adjusting the normative framework to international agreements requirements

The Action Plan to the National Programme on Sound Management of Chemicals

#### INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Objective 3:

Establishing the institutional framework towards integrated management of chemicals

The Action Plan to the National Programme on Sound Management of Chemicals

#### INFRASTRUCTURE OF CHEMICALS MANAGEMENT

Objective 4:

Creation of informational system

Objective 5:

Development of research and monitoring capacity

Objective 6:

Promotion of international environmental standards

Objective 7:

Creating capacity towards the elimination of chemicals and decontamination / remediation of contaminated land  $\,$ 

Objective 8:

Education, information and public awareness on sound management of chemicals, including towards reducing the risk associated with their use

The Action Plan to the National Programme on Sound Management of Chemicals

## PRIORITY HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS MANAGEMENT

• Objective 9:

Risk assessment of the use of chemical substances at national level

## REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA: SYNERGETIC POLICY, APPROACH AND MEASURES ON INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT OF CHEMICALS, ITS STOCKPILES AND WASTES

Regional Workshop on Capacity Building for Synergetic Implementation of Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions

Republic of Moldova: Synergetic policy, approach and measures on integrated management of chemicals, its stockpiles and wastes

Mrs. Liudmila Marduhaeva
Division of Pollution Prevention and Waste Management
Ministry of Environment

Minsk, Belarus, 30 June 2014

Regional Workshop on Capacity Building for Synergetic Implementation of Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions

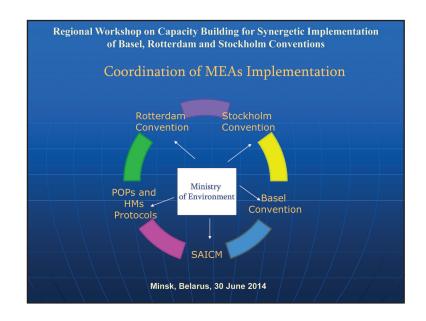
Global International Policy Acts and MEAs -Background for new policy, approach and measures in the Republic of Moldova

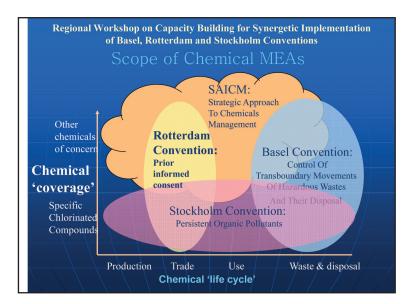
- \* 1992 UN Conference on Environment and Development: Rio Declaration and Agenda 21
- 2002 Johannesburg World Summit for Sustainable
   Development: Plan of Implementation, paragraph 23
- 2006 International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM): Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM)
- 2012 UN RIO+20 Conference: Chapters on chemicals and wastes
- Omnibus Decision on enhancing cooperation and coordination among the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions (ExcOPs, 2013)
  - \* Global Chemicals Outlook recommendations
    Minsk, Belarus, 30 June 2014

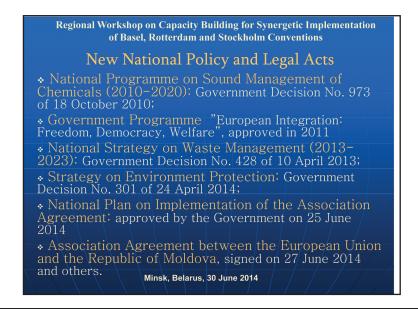
Regional Workshop on Capacity Building for Synergetic Implementation of Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions

Global International Policy Acts and MEAs -Background for new policy, approach and measures in the Republic of Moldova

- Ratified global Chemical MEAs:
  - Basel Convention (1998)
  - Stockholm and Rotterdam Conventions (2004)
  - Montreal Protocol (1996)
- Other ratified MEAs
- UNECE Protocols on Persistent Organic Pollutants and Heavy Metals to the Convention LRTAP (2002)
- UNECE PRTR Protocol to the Aarhus Convention (2013)
- UNECE Industrial Accidents Convention (1993)
- Signed multilateral environmental agreements:
  - Minamata Convention on Mercury (2013)







Regional Workshop on Capacity Building for Synergetic Implementation of Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions

#### Other Existing Relevant Policy and Legal Acts

- of Persistent Organic Pollutants: Government Decision No. 1155 of 20 October 2004;
- \* National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention: Government Decision No. 1155 of 20 October 2004;
- \* Action Plan of the Government for 2014: Government Decision No. 164 of 5 March 2014;
- Additional Measures for Centralizing Storage and Disposal of Obsolete and Prohibited Pesticides: Government Decision No. 1543 of 29 November 2002 etc.

Minsk, Belarus, 30 June 2014

#### Regional Workshop on Capacity Building for Synergetic Implementation of Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions National Programme on Sound Management of Chemicals

- . The main document of long term strategic planning, approved by the Government Decision No. 973 of 18 October 2010, which determines the development objectives of the sound chemicals management system until 2020.
- \* The overall aim of the programme developing and establishment of system on integrated chemicals management on their entire life cycle, being efficient from the technical, economic, social and environmental points of view.
- The basis for the document consists of the following
- Cross-sectoral cooperation the programme is developed, implemented, monitored and assessed in consultation with all stakeholders
- Alignment of national strategies and programmes to existing national priorities - the document incorporates specific objectives and unifies sectoral approaches by selecting priorities.

  Minsk, Belarus, 30 June 2014

#### Regional Workshop on Capacity Building for Synergetic Implementation of Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions National Programme on Sound Management of Chemicals

- \* The programme promotes a dynamic process of strategic planning in the field chemicals management, which shows the development directions, identifies the ways and mechanisms for achieving the general objectives, being implemented in two stages:
- Stage 1: 2010-2015 will focus on improving the legal, regulatory and institutional integrity for chemicals management, aligned to international standards, strengthening of human and technical capacities, initiation of activities to reduce risks associated with the priority hazardous chemicals.
- Stage 2: 2016-2020 will focus on developing and implementing strategies for assessing and reducing risks associated with management of hazardous chemicals, cleaner production implementation, strengthening analytical capacity through the application of good laboratory practices.

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## National Programme on Sound Management of Chemicals

- \* As for long term perspective until year 2020 sets the achievement of the following *overall objectives:*
- elaboration of legal and normative framework on chemicals management throughout their lifecycle;
- revision and institutional responsibilities of public administration authorities in the field of chemicals management;
  - improvement of chemicals management infrastructure;
  - reduction of risks associated with use of certain chemicals.

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# Established Body and stakeholders, involved for the implementation of Chemical MEAs and National Programme

- National Interministerial Working Group on Sound Management of Chemicals, established by the Order of Minister of Environment in 2012.
- Working Group members: representatives of central public authorities (health, industry, agriculture, transport, defense, customs, emergency situations, finance, statistics and others); FPs of MEAs; Special Offices; representatives of industry, research institutions and NGOs.
- Other supporting stakeholders: Local public authorities, REC Moldova etc.

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#### Resources for Implementation of Measures on Improvement of Chemicals Management

Using the integrated approach to financing the sound management of chemicals, its stockpiles and wastes:

- \* Mobilization of internal resources
- \* Attraction of external resources
- Industry responsibility establishment and implementation

Regional Workshop on Capacity Building for Synergetic Implementation of Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions

#### Some examples of Resource Mobilization

- \* For PCBs Inventory:
- Three funding sources: GEF, Canada POPs Fund, National Environmental Fund
- \* For Elimination of Pesticides:
- Different funding sources: GEF, OSCE, NATO, CzDA, State budget, National Environmental Fund etc.
- \* Other contributions: private enterprises
- \* Support: local public authorities and technical personal from central and local authorities.

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#### Establishment and promotion of Industry Responsibility

- \* Draft Law on Wastes:
  - Extended Producer Responsibility
- \* Draft Law on Chemicals:
- General responsibilities of the operators in the supply chain
- Draft Regulation on WEEE

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#### Developments and Implementations

- Implementation of developed policy acts
- Strengthening the legal and institutional capacity
- Establishment of System on chemicals classification and labeling
- \* Establishment of chemicals register
- \* Establishment of Chemical Agency as an interministerial coordinating mechanism etc.

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#### Areas for Improvement of Chemicals Management

- \* Modern Chemicals Management related framework calls Government to advance national interests in economic development and human health and environment protection.
  - Coordination & Intersectoral Cooperation;Regulatory & Policy Support;

  - Sectoral Integration;

  - Help desk establishment;
  - Monitoring & Evaluation;

  - Capacity Building & Training etc.

## A SCHEME FOR COORDINATED IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BASEL, STOCKHOLM AND ROTTERDAM CONVENTION IN THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

#### A Scheme for Coordinated Implementation of the Basel, Stockholm and Rotterdam Convention in the Republic of Macedonia

Emilija Kjupeva-Nedelkova
Ministry of Environment and Physical
Planning

## ACTION PLAN FOR SYNERGETIC AND COORDINATED IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STOCKHOLM, BASEL AND ROTTERDAM CONVENTIONS

Definition of the synergy scheme

- Evaluation of the national development planning documents
- Providing permanent communication with affiliated focal points
- Definition of synergy programmes selection of related and proposed synergy programmes and intensive implementation of the synergy scheme in the country
- · Mobilization of the relevant stakeholders
- Intensifying the involvement of all relevant sectors and institutions/organizations at local level
- Proposing legislation for streamlining of national policies, among the main Conventions for implementation

## ACTION PLAN FOR SYNERGETIC AND COORDINATED IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STOCKHOLM, BASEL AND ROTTERDAM CONVENTIONS

Definition of the synergy scheme

- Training participants in project planning, design and reporting with emphasis on the interactions among the three environmental conventions
- Defining links among the environmental Conventions as short-term, medium-term, and long-term activities and programs that should be identified to all pertinent stakeholders
- Develop and train qualified manpower and trainers required to develop synergy in projects and activities at local levels

# ACTION PLAN FOR SYNERGETIC AND COORDINATED IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STOCKHOLM, BASEL AND ROTTERDAM CONVENTIONS

**Definition of the synergy scheme** 

- Coordinating and networking with regional and international partners for developing synergy
- Evaluation of progress and impacts achieved by adopting processes for developing synergy

Activities	Activities type	Time-frame	Responsible institutions	Outcomes	Indicators of success
Definition of the exact role of each institution, organization, person involved	Institutional strengthening	2016	o, ,, o, o o,	institutions and modification happened in the	Updated table on institutional structure in implementation of three MEAs
Organization of the kick- off meeting with all listed institutions, organizations	Institutional strengthening	2016		for creation of synergy scheme to the relevant	Agenda List of participants Meeting report
Definition of the each step to be undertaken by certain institution/organization to provide synergetic implementation of three MEAs	Institutional strengthening	2016	MoEPP, MH, MAFWE, CA, ME, MTC, NGOs, private sector		Detailed list of actions/steps

Activities	Activities type	Time- frame	Responsible institutions	Outcomes	Indicators of success
Definition of a procedure for harmonized implementation of the defined steps	Institutional strengthening	2017	Coordination body, MoEPP, MH, MAFWE, CA, ME, MTC, NGOs, private sector	Involved institutions/organizati on aware about their role in the synergetic implementation of three MEAs and exact order of action undertaking	Procedure for harmonized implementation of the defined steps
Production of the synergy scheme for implementation of the Basel, Stockholm and Rotterdam Convention	Institutional strengthening	2017	Coordination body, MoEPP, MH, MAFWE, CA, ME, MTC, NGOs, private sector	Establishment of a scheme for successful implementation of the synergy in realization of the Basel, Stockholm and Rotterdam Convention provisions	Synergy scheme for implementation of the Basel, Stockholm and Rotterdam Convention
Training on successful implementation of the synergy scheme for implementation of the Basel, Stockholm and Rotterdam Convention	Capacity building	2017	MoEPP, MH, MAFWE, CA, ME, MTC, NGOs, private sector	Improved skill of the relevant stakeholders towards successful implementation of the synergy scheme	Number of stakeholders trained Training report

## A Scheme for Coordinated Implementation of the Basel, Stockholm and Rotterdam Convention

- 1. Evaluation of the weaknesses in the Conventions implementation:
- Evaluation forms preparation
- Filling the evaluation forms by the relevant institutions
- Evaluation forms analysis

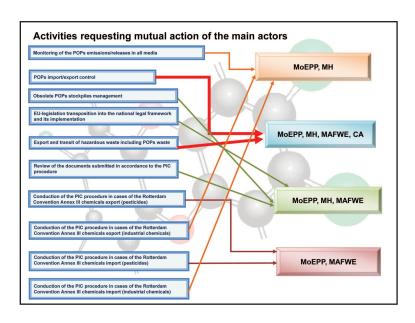
# A Scheme for Coordinated Implementation of the Basel, Stockholm and Rotterdam Convention Areas complement the Stockholm, Basel and Rotterdam Convention

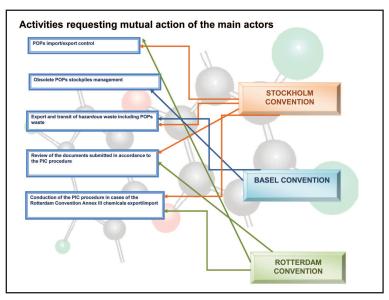
	Stockholm Convention for POPs				
	POPs import and export	POPs waste transboundary movement and disposal			
<b>Basel Convention</b>					
Rotterdam Convention					

#### Obligations of the responsible institutions for implementation of the Stockholm, Basel and Rotterdam Convention

MEA	Responsible institutions	Obligations of the responsible institutions
Stockholm Convention	MoEPP, MH, MAFWE, CA	- Monitoring of the POPs emissions/releases in all media - POPs import/export control - Obsolete POPs stockpiles management - Control of reduction and elimination of the emissions/releases of POPs within the IPPC applications / BAT/BEP application - EU-legislation transposition into the national legal framework and its implementation - POPs impact on the human health detection including limited analysis of the POPs in the human tissue samples and other media impacting human health - Analysis on pesticides residues in agricultural products POPs import/export control at the border points
Basel Convention	MoEPP, CA	Hazardous waste collection, transport, treatment, storage, processing and disposal     Export and transit of hazardous waste including POPs waste     Waste management monitoring
Rotterdam Convention	MoEPP, MH, MAFWE, CA	Review of the documents submitted in accordance to the PIC procedure     Banns and restrictions for the chemicals application     Conduction of the PIC procedure in cases of the Rotterdam Convention Annex III chemicals export     Conduction of the PIC procedure in cases of the Rotterdam Convention Annex III chemicals import

			msu	itutions	
	Activities	MoEPP	MH	MAFWE	CA
	Monitoring of the POPs emissions/releases in all media				i
To the second se	POPs import/export control				
	Obsolete POPs stockpiles management				
	Control of reduction and elimination of the emissions/releases of POPs within the IPP <mark>C applicatio</mark> ns / BAT/BEP application				
on POPs	EU-legislation transposition into the national legal framework and its implementation				
	POPs impact on the human health detection including limited analysis of the POPs in the human tissue samples and other media impacting human health				
	Analysis on pesticides residues in agricultural products				
	POPs import/export control at the border points				
	Hazardous waste collection, transport, treatment, storage, processing and disposal				
	Export and transit of hazardous waste including POPs waste				
	Waste management monitoring		10000		
la contraction of the contractio	Review of the documents submitted in accordance to the PIC procedure				
Į.	Banns and restrictions for the chemicals application				i
	Conduction of the PIC procedure in cases of the Rotterdam Convention Annex III chemicals export (pesticides)				
	Conduction of the PIC procedure in cases of the Rotterdam Convention Annex III chemicals export (industrial chemicals)				
	Conduction of the PIC procedure in cases of the Rotterdam Convention Annex III chemicals import (pesticides)				





#### Synergy monitoring and coordination Intersectoral body (Steering Committee)/POPs Unit

- Emphasizing the need of Conventions synergy as a national policy
   Establishment key mechanisms for effective coordination of the national activities
- 3. Promotion of the tasks and obligations related to Conventions, especially the interinstitutional, intersectoral and interteritorial vision and cooperation
- Integration of the problems from the global environmental documents into the national objectives and activities
- Inclusion of the environmental conventions requests and conditions through appointment of focal points towards synergy implementation facilitation
- Creation of a platform of related programs linked with the proposed synergy
- Promotion and highlighting the role of the all relevant stakeholders participation
- Promotion of the sectoral plans and programmes harmony as well as between the organizations at the local level
- 9. Legislation adoption for transposition of the Conventions provisions
- 10. Monitoring of the synergy scheme
- 11. Providing advises, suggestions and recommendations for overcoming possible weaknesses and shortcomings in the synergy scheme implementation

#### Procedure for POPs import/export control

The procedure for POPs import/export control is dedicated for information exchange between:

- MoEPP, unit responsible for the Stockholm Convention (Administration for Environment/Division for Chemical and Industrial Accidents)
- MoEPP, unit responsible for the Basel Convention (Administration for Environment/Department for Waste Management)
- MoEPP, unit responsible for the Stockholm Convention (Administration for Environment/Division for Chemical and Industrial Accidents)
- MAFWE/Phytosanitary Administration
- MH/Bureau for Medicines
- MF/Customs Administration

#### Procedure for POPs import/export control

Each institution should nominate a contact person for the communication facilitation. The POPs Unit should have exact data on the contact person:

- Name and surname
- Institutions/Department/Division
- Address
- Telephone, fax, e-mail

#### Procedure for POPs import/export control

Each institution should nominate a contact person for the communication facilitation. The POPs Unit should have exact data on the contact person:

- Name and surname
- Institutions/Department/Division
- Address
- Telephone, fax, e-mail

The procedure (according to the Law on General Administrative Procedure) can take 15 days.

Recommendation: the involved institutions to sign a Memorandum for Cooperation for POPs import/export control.

## Procedure for POPs import/export control (in the case of specific exemption)

Step 1. Submission of the application for import of POPs substance at the EXIM (export/import system administrated by the Macedonian Customs Administration) by the importing company.

**Step 2:** The POPs Unit review the documents attached to the EXIM application:

Safety Data Sheet

Invoice/proinvoice

Statement for the chemical end use

Representative: name and surname, position, contact details

Deputy of the representative: name and surname, position, contact details.

#### Procedure for POPs import/export control

Step 3: The POPs Unit contacts the representative of the Division for Chemicals and Industrial Accidents for review of the SDS(s) attached to the EXIM.

Representative: name and surname, position, contact details

Deputy of the representative: name and surname, position, contact details

Step 4: After SDS(s) reviewing, the POPs Unit receives the approval from the Division for Chemical and Industrial Accidents.

#### Procedure for POPs import/export control

**Step 5:** The POPs Unit contacts the Rotterdam Convention responsible person for PIC procedure implementation. Just for double-check, it attaches the SDS(s).

Representative: name and surname, position, contact details

Deputy of the representative: name and surname, position, contact details.

**Step 6:** Rotterdam Convention responsible person conducts the PIC procedure.

#### Procedure for POPs import/export control

Step 7: The POPs Unit contacts the responsible person in the Bureau for Medicines to review the chemical status subject to the List of Banns and Restrictions.

Representative: name and surname, position, contact details

Deputy of the representative: name and surname, position, contact details.

**Step 8:** The Bureau for Medicines submits chemical status confirmation to the POPs Unit.

#### Procedure for POPs import/export control

**Step 9.** The POPs Unit collects the opinions/information from all involved institutors.

**Step 10.** On the basis of the received opinions/information, the POPs Unit approves/rejects the application.

#### Procedure for POPs import/export control

Step 11: The POPs Unit informs the customs officer about POPs import

Representative: name and surname, position, contact details

Deputy of the representative: name and surname, position, contact details.

Step 12: Customs officer controls the POPs import at the check-point

Representative: name and surname, position, contact details

Deputy of the representative: name and surname, position, contact details.

## STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION, PRIORITIES AND DRAFT ACTION PLANS FOR SYNERGISTIC IMPLEMENTATION OF THE THREE CONVENTIONS IN RM







Status of implementation, priorities and draft action plans for synergistic implementation of the three conventions in RM

Suzana Andonova National Project Coordinator POPs Unit / Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning MACEDONIA

## \* Assessment of the status of implementation of the conventions

- 1. Introduction
- 2. General Information
- 3. Policies for environmental protection and human health
- 4. Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning
  - \* State Environmental Inspectorate
  - \* Department of Environment
  - \* Other key institutions
- 4. Status of implementation of the Basel, Stockholm and Rotterdam Convention
- **5.** Evaluation of the implementation of the Basel Convention
- 6. Assessment of activities for implementation of the Stockholm Convention
  - \*Old and new industrial chemicals POPs PFOS, PBDEs organochlorine pesticides
  - \* Inventories of unintentional PCDD / PCDF
- 7. Reference Documents

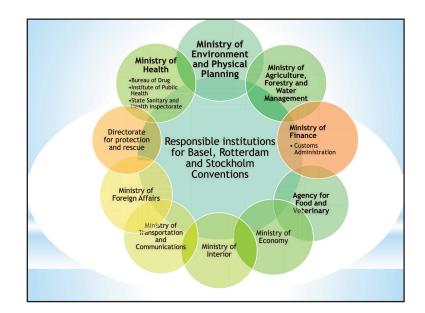
## \* Policies for environmental protection and human health

- Existence of an overall legal framework for environment protection;
- The process of harmonization of legislation in the field of environmentally sound management of chemicals and waste, in accordance with EU;
- Effective implementation of legislation in the field of environment protection;
- National strategies and action plans relating to the environment and human health;
- o Coordination of relevant international agreements;
- Strengthening administrative capacity;
- Involvement of all relevant institutions in the implementation of national strategies and action plans;

## \* Responsible institutions in the implementation of the three conventions

- 1.Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning
  - o State Environmental Inspectorate
  - o Department of Environment
  - o Department of Waste Management
  - Department of industrial pollution and risk management
  - Department of Chemicals and Industrial Accidents
  - Department of Spatial Information System
- 2. Ministry of Health
  - Bureau of Drug
  - o Institute of Public Health
  - State Sanitary and Health Inspectorate

- 3.Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management
  - Phytosanitary Administration
  - State Inspectorate for Agriculture
  - State phytosanitary laboratory
- 4.Agency for Food and Veterinary
- 5.Ministry of Economy
- 6.Ministry of Finance
  - Customs Administration
- 7. Directorate for protection and rescue
- 8.Ministry of Interior
- 9.Ministry of Transportation and Communications
- 10. Ministry of Foreign Affairs





#### \* Implementation of the Basel Convention in Macedonia

- \*Ratified in 1997 by the Law on Ratification of the Basel Convention (Official Gazette No.49/97)
- \*Responsible institution MoEPP / Administration for Environment
- \*National legislation incorporating the obligations of the Convention
- \* Law on Waste Management Ch. VIII, Article 102-107 and Bylaws -Rulebook on the form and content of the forms of transboundary movement of waste (OG No.37/03)
- \*In total 30-40 permits for the export of waste, usually by chemical or metallurgical sectors are issued per year in R. Macedonia
- \* The average annual amount of exported waste is about 1500 tonnes.



#### \* Implementation of the Rotterdam Convention in Macedonia

ROTTERDAM CONVENTION

\* Ratified in 2010 by the Law on Ratification of the Rotterdam Convention (Official Gazette of RM No. 83/2010)

#### Designated national authorities DNA

- \*Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning, Main responsibility for the Convention
- \*Ministry of Health-Bureau of medicines for administrative matters for industrial chemicals
- \*Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water-Phytosanitary Administration for administrative matters for pesticides

Gaps in implementation - Lack of administrative capacity  $\to$  delay in responses to the demands of the Parties to import, especially in EU countries



## \*Implementation of the Stockholm

#### Macedonia is a party of the SC since 2001.

- \*The Convention was ratified by the Law on Ratification of Stockholm Convention (Official Gazette no. 17/2004)
- \* Responsible institution MoEPP/ POPs Unit is responsible for the implementation of POPs projects since 2002.
- \* Development of NIP / approved by Government 2005
- \* Post NIP activities
  - Inventory ,reduction and elimination of PCB
  - Inventory , reduction and elimination of obsolete POPs pesticides / chemicals
  - Strengthen the capacity for better implementation of SC / exchange of experiences and information
  - · Raising public awareness on POPs
- \* Revision and Update of NIP including 9 new POPs (2012-2013)
- \* Active work of expert working groups, expert teams and Steering Committee
- \* Involvement in projects of regional and global networks of cooperation with responsible persons and institutions in other countries (BAT / BEP, IHPA, RECETOX, SAICM)

#### \* Challenges in the implementation of the three conventions- waste

- Hazardous waste is still a big challenge for the country.
- Metallurgical industry is the sector which generates hazardous waste the most, and it is mainly improperly stored at the illegal landfills or locations in the frames of the industrial companies.
- There are 16 big industrial capacities that are identified as hot spots in the country. Some of them are completely abandoned and some are partly operational.
- o In total , the estimated quantity of deposited /dumped waste is  $267.600.000 \text{ m}^3$ , covering app.260 ha land surface.
- Medical waste management is not completely in accordance with the required standards;
- There is a need for strengthening the capacities of the waste Sector for better control and legal enforcement;
- Strengthening of the coordination and collaboration with the responsible institutions involved in the process of adoption and enforcement of relevant Laws and regulations.

# \* Challenges for three Conventions import/export and use of POPs and other chemicals

- \*Though the use, import/export of organochlorine pesticides is banned in Republic of Macedonia since '70s', their presence in their original form or some other metabolic forms in different media, should be considered as very serious problem for the environment
- \*HCH technical mixture stored in OHIS (Organic Chemical Industry Skopje) for more than 30 years Priority issue and challenge for the country;
- \* Significant source for unintentional POPs emissions is open burning of waste, mainly at illegal landfills and agricultural fields (with organochlorine pesticides previously applied)
- \*There is a need for full involvement of the industry and its awareness of the new regulation on chemical management, import/export, permits, notification and PIC procedures...
- \* Lack of coordination among institutions for sound management of chemicals and implementation of the MEA- BSR Conventions

Basel convention Stockholm convention Rotterdam convention Prevention of waste burning on non-standardized landfills Public awareness raising and capacity building of all stakeholders Establishment of a system for identification and detailed inventory of products, stockpiles, wastes and contaminated cites Establishment of a monitoring and control system on import of old equipment and vehicles in regards to POPs content Establishment and maintenance of collection, reparation Establishment of adequate centers for collection of OEEO Capacity building of all stakeholders in regard to implementation of the legal measures for POPs chemical management Cleaning and remediation of POPs contaminated locations and final disposal of POPs waste Introduction of integrated agricultural production for elimination of POPs pesticides Establishment of eco-biological monitoring Establishment of national laboratory for POPs monitoring and analyse

Establishment of information system for products that contain POPs chemicals and generated waste:

# \*Main objectives of the synergy

- \*Integrated chemical management in accordance with the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Convention provisions
- \*Coordination among institutions and their complementary support for realization of the responsibilities
- \*Strategic planning based on the integrated approach considering three important issues: human health, environment and sustainable development

# \*Proposed activities for coordination 1

- \*Identifying common issues and areas of various action plans for implementation of conventions in order to develop joint work programs
- \*Strengthening local and institutional capacity through appropriate measures and training activities;
- \*Organize annual national forums for discussions of synergy issues

# \*Proposed activities for coordination 2

- \* Identify expertise and experts in various institutions;
- \* Strengthening of relevant information systems and their management to ensure timely and accurate information needed for effective action and implementation activities;
- \* Assess the need for monitoring and developing plans for its implementation;
- \* Develop criteria for evaluating the progress and impact by introducing synergies in development processes;
- \* Identifying priorities for capacity building in order to access the sources of funding (GEF, Global Mechanism (GM), etc.

# \*Proposed activities for coordination 3

- Organizing training for skills in management, writing proposals, assessment and evaluation of projects;
- \* Acquiring specific knowledge of project implementation;
- \* Encourage the development of databases and information technologies needed to enable the development of synergies between the conventions of the environment;
- \* Development and training of qualified staff and trainers need to develop synergy in projects

# \*Proposed activities for coordination 4

- \* Spearheading the adoption of innovative techniques associated with the implementation of the conventions of the environment;
- \* Promote research related to environmental changes
- \* Providing materials, data and transferring positive experiences synergic activities through programs to raise public awareness

## \*Priority steps 1

- Emphasis on the synergy between environmental conventions to be part of state policy;
- The establishment of key mechanisms for effective coordination of national activities;
- 3. Promote liabilities associated with environment protection

## \*Priority steps 2

- Integrating the issues of global environmental documents among national objectives and activities;
- Introducing the obligations of the convention into national policies through their Focal Points in order to facilitate synergies
- Creating a platform of proposed programs and associated synergies;

## \*Priority steps 3

- 7. Promoting and highlighting of roles and participation of all relevant stakeholders,
- **8.** Promote harmony between the plans and program sectors and between organizations
- **9.** Adopt legislation to transpose the provisions of the conventions nationally

Priority step 1: Establishment of the coordination mechanism							
Activities	Activities type	Time- frame	Responsible institutions	Outcomes	Indicators of success		
Establish a coordinating body							
Assessment of the three convention implementation and definition of the first action plan	Institutional strengthening & capacity building	2013- 2014	MoEPP, MH, MAFWE, CA, ME, MTC	Report on assessment of the three convention implementation Outline of the first action plan	Assessment and action pla developed		
Overview of the possibilities for establishment of key mechanisms for effective coordination of national activities	Institutional strengthening &capacity building	2015	MoEPP	Report on establishment of key mechanisms for effective coordination of national activities	Key mechanism established		
Organization of different forms of communication in order to promote understanding of obligations relating to the environmental Conventions especially inter- institutional, interdepartmental and inter- territorial visions and collaboration	Institutional strengthening &capacity building	2015	MoEPP, MH, MAFWE, CA, ME, MTC	Promotion of understanding of obligations relating to the environmental Conventions especially inter-institutional, interdepartmental and inter-territorial visions and collaboration – reports, proposals of participants, etc.	Number of forums, round- tables, meetings organized		
Evaluation of the national development planning documents and mainstreaming the synergy aspects	Policy development	2016	MoEPP, MH, MAFWE, CA, ME, MTC	Integrating the concerns of global environmental documents with national objectives and activities – a comprehensive document	List of existing national development documents; document on pathways for mainstreaming in the synergy aspects		
Provide permanent communication with affiliated focal points	Institutional strengthening & capacity building	2016		Streamlining terms of reference of the environmental conventions through affiliated focal point institutions to facilitate synergy – reports of meetings	Number of meetings organized		

## Thank you for your attention



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#### REPORT

Regional Workshop "Promoting Synergies of Basel, Stockholm & Rotterdam Conventions"

**Location:** Club-room, **Date:** June 30<sup>th</sup>, 2014

IBB Centre, 11 Gazety Prauda Ave., Minsk

Number of participants: 33

**Composition of participants:** In the meeting 28 representatives of ministries, research institutions, NGOs, and media took part.

Moderator: Mr Alexander Rachevski, Deputy Chief of International Relations Department,

Ministry of Nature Resources and Environmental Protection, Belarus

Speakers: Mr Alexander Rachevski, Deputy Chief of International Relations Department,

Ministry of Nature Resources and Environmental Protection, Belarus;

Ms Ivana Jašíková, Junior Project Manager, BCRC Slovakia Ms Alina Bushmovich, Director, IPO "Ecopartnership";

Mr Yuri Solovyov, ITA Programme Manager, Ministry of Nature Resources and Environmental

Protection, Belarus;

Ms Irina Ilyukova, Chief of Ecological and Preventive Toxicology Laboratory, Ministry of Health,

Belarus:

Ms Emilija Kjupeva-Nedelkova, Head of the Division for Chemicals and Industrial Accidents,

Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning, Macedonia;

Ms Suzana Andonova, National Project Coordinator, Ministry of Environment and Physical

Planning, Macedonia;

Ms Liudmila Marduhaeva, National focal point for Stockholm Convention, National SAICM

Focal Point, Ministry of Environment, Moldova;

Ms Inga Podoroghin, Expert EPPO, Ministry of Environment, Moldova.

#### Context:

The Regional Workshop took place on June 30<sup>th</sup>, 2014 in Minsk. The objective of the workshop was to share the experience of the three countries in the realization of the Stockholm, Basel and Rotterdam Conventions, to discuss the near-term perspective for the Republic of Belarus to become a party of the Rotterdam Convention.

**Mr Alexander Rachevski** welcomed the participants and opened the workshop by strengthening the importance of the issues to be discussed today, overviewed the results of the national meeting in Belarus, and wished the participants an efficient work.

**Mr Yuri Solovyov** welcomed the participants and presented the main results of the implementation of the Stockholm convention in Belarus, measures have been taken in order to minimize the pollutions, programs and that have been implemented. He also reviewed the activities on the Basel convention undertaken in Belarus.

Ms Alina Bushmovich presented the background and the key principles of the Basel Convention, the outcomes and outputs of its realization in Belarus, notably the documents, programs and the legislative base that regulate the implementation of the convention: National strategy of the sustainable socio-economic development till 2020, Strategy in the sphere of environment in the Republic of Belarus till 2015, Law on Waste Management, introduction and adoption of the law on Extended Producer Responsibility. She concluded her presentation by stressing the synergy of the realization of the two conventions in Belarus. She also pointed out the capacity building, results from national meetings Action Plan for synergy implementation, and the introduction in synergy scheme in Belarus.

Ms Ivana Jašíková welcomed the participants on behalf of the Basel Convention Regional Centre, presented the background and the structure of the BCRS, overview its activities, objectives and priority areas of work, briefly described implemented and on-going projects. She underlined the synergy in implementations of the three conventions

in the region and activities conducted in order to facilitate the coordinated realization of the conventions in different countries, and overviewed the work performed in Slovakia.

Following the presentation of the Stockholm and Basel Conventions, the next presentations was delivered by **Ms Irina llyukova** and dedicated to *the Rotterdam Convention and the Perspective of its Ratification in Belarus*. The presentation included the following aspects: origin and background of the convention, its objective, key elements, scope of the convention, definitions, procedures for banned or severely restricted chemicals, main structures, designated national authorities, obligations in relation to imports and exports of chemicals. **Ms Irina llyukova** also reviewed the situation with chemicals in Belarus, particularly turning attention to laws regulating management of chemicals, the procedure for the state registration of chemicals in Belarus, the current situation as for ratifying the convention, the evaluation of consequences if Belarus becomes a party to the convention, and priority issues for the country in the context of the convention.

Ms Emilija Kjupeva-Nedelkova presented a Scheme for Coordinated Implementation of the Basel, Stockholm and Rotterdam Convention in the Republic of Macedonia. She gave the detailed description of the action plan for synergetic and coordinated implementation of the Stockholm, Basel and Rotterdam conventions in Macedonia. The following points were stressed: the institutional organization, activities, outcomes and outputs, and indicators of success. She also reviewed the scheme for coordinated implementation, obligations of the responsible institutions and framework of the main institutions activities for implementation of the of the Basel, Stockholm and Rotterdam conventions.

**Ms Suzana Andonova** continued to present the Macedonian experience by describing the *Status of implementation, priorities and draft action plans for synergistic implementation of the three conventions.* The following issues were covered in the presentation: assessment of the status of implementation of the conventions, policies for environmental protection and human health, responsible institutions in the implementation of the three conventions, challenges in the implementation of the three conventions in different areas, main objectives of the synergy and implemented activities.

**Ms Liudmila Marduhaeva** in her presentation told about *the Synergetic policy, approach and measures on inte*grated management of chemicals, its stockpiles and wastes. The presentation was structured according to the following aspect: global international policy acts and MEAs - background for new policy, approach and measures in the republic of Moldova, coordination of MEAs implementation, new national policy and legal acts, national programme on sound management of chemicals, established body and stakeholders, involved for the implementation of chemical MEAs and national programme, and establishment and promotion of industry responsibility.

**Ms Inga Podoroghin** completed the presentation of the Moldova experience by reviewing the Development and Realization of the Action Plan on the introduction of the national program on chemicals sustainable management.

The following issues were discussed during/ after the presentations:

- The importance the well-structured institutional framework, clear institutional roles in the implementation of the conventions;
- Legislative base: the importance of the accurate and distinct regulations;
- The Recommendations to the authorities of the Republic of Belarus with the road map in order to facilitate the adoption of the Rotterdam convention and to promote better coordination of the conventions developed by Belarus after the National Meeting;
- The Recommendations to be updated, restructured and proceeded for the further consideration and implementation at a higher level;
- The presented experience of the countries and how it can be applied in other countries: obstacles and possibilities;
- Possible consequences of the ratification of the Rotterdam Convention for Belarus.

**Conclusion:** The speakers thanked the participants for taking part in the discussions, and coordinators for providing such an opportunity, stated the importance of the issues raised. All participants agreed on the effectiveness of the workshop and useful outcomes.

**Mr Alexander Rachevski** closed the workshop stressing out the importance of the discussed questions and results, thanked the participants and organizers.

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#### **LIST OF PARTICIPANTS**

Regional Workshop "Promoting Synergies of Basel, Stockholm & Rotterdam Conventions"

June 30, 2014, IBB Centre, 11 Gazety Prauda Ave., Minsk

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