

Working Document
Management of Obsolete
Pesticides

Russian Federation



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



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Part I – The Assessment of the legal framework on the pesticides waste management in Russian Federation

Section I: General background information (International Treaties participation)

The Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade (general information regarding statute of adaptation, signing and ratification, Focal Point Institute)

The Convention was adopted on 10 September 1998 by the Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Convention in Rotterdam, the Netherlands. In compliance with article 24, the Convention was open for signature in Rotterdam by all States and regional economic integration organizations on 11 September 1998, and subsequently at the United Nations Headquarters in New York from 12 September 1998 to 10 September 1999.

Russia joined the Rotterdam Convention on 28 April 2011

The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (general information regarding statute of adaptation, signing and ratification, Focal Point Institute)

The Convention was adopted on 22 May 2001 at the Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, Stockholm, 22-23 May 2001. In compliance with its Article 24, the Convention was open for signature in Stockholm by all States and by regional economic integration organizations on 23 May 2001 at the Stockholm City Conference Centre/Folkets Hus, and at the United Nations Headquarters in New York from 24 May 2001 to 22 May 2002.

Russia signed the Stockholm Convention on 22/05/2002 and ratified it on 17/08/2011¹

The Basel Convention on the Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (general information regarding statute of adaptation, signing and ratification, Focal Point Institute)

was adopted on 22 March 1989 by the Conference of Plenipotentiaries, which was convened in Basel from 20 to 22 March 1989. In compliance with its Article 21, the Convention, which was open for signature at the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland in Berne from 23 March 1989 to 30 June 1989, was open thereafter at the Headquarters of the United Nations in New York until 22 March 1990.

Russia signed the Basel Convention on 22/03/1990 and ratified it on 31/01/1995.

By decision III/1, of 22 September 1995, the Third meeting of the Conference of Contracting Parties to the above Convention, which took place in Geneva within 18 – 22 September 1995, adopted an Amendment to the Convention (so-called Ban Amendment), however Russia did not ratify that amendment.

Russia did not sign the Basel Protocol on Liability and Compensation for Damage Resulting from Trans-boundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, adopted on 10 December 1999

International Agreements

There are a number of international agreements signed by the Russian Federation in relation to waste management (including issues in relation to pesticides). The Russian Federation cooperates with other states in monitoring and environmental protection. Among agreements signed by Russia we can mention the following:

Convention on Protection of Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area of 9 April 1992, enforced on 17 January 2000. Official Journal L 73, 16 March 1994, pp. 20-45

The Contracting Parties (Czech Republic; Denmark; Estonia; European Union; Finland; Germany; Latvia; Lithuania; Norway; Poland; **Russian Federation**; Sweden, and Ukraine) concluded this Agreement with a view to cooperating in protection of marine environment of the Baltic Sea Area, which is defined by article 1. The Contracting Parties shall individually or jointly take all appropriate legislative, administrative or other relevant measures to prevent and eliminate pollution in order to promote the

¹ Russia started the National Implementation Plan and produced a draft NIP in 2012.

ecological restoration of the Baltic Sea Area and preserve its ecological balance. In doing so, they shall apply **the precautionary principle** as well as **the polluter pays principle**, as required under article 3. Moreover, the Contracting Parties shall promote the use of Best Environmental Practice and Best Available Technology. If the reduction of inputs resulting from the use of Best Environmental Practice and Best Available Technology, as described in Annex II, does not lead to environmentally acceptable results, additional measures shall be applied. Further provisions refer to particular protective measures, such as the prohibition of incineration and dumping in the Baltic Sea Areas (arts. 10 and 11) and set out an information exchange system. Article 19 provides for the establishment of the Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission. The following seven Annexes are attached: (I) Harmful substances; (II) Criteria for the use of Best Environmental Practice and Best Available Technology; **(III) Criteria and measures concerning the prevention of pollution from land-based sources**; (IV) Prevention of pollution from ships; (V) Exemptions from the general prohibition of dumping of waste and other matter in the Baltic Sea Area; (VI) Prevention of pollution from offshore activities; (VII) Response to pollution incidents.

Agreement on cooperation in the sphere of ecology and environmental protection, 8 February 1992.

The Parties (Armenia; Azerbaijan; Belarus; Georgia; Kazakhstan; Kyrgyzstan; Republic of Moldova; **Russian Federation**; Tajikistan; Turkmenistan; Ukraine; and Uzbekistan) agreed: (a) to elaborate environmental standards; (b) to carry out environmental monitoring; (c) to develop the system of protected areas, biosphere reserves and national parks; (d) to carry out environmental impact assessment (EIA); (e) to carry out environmental audit; (f) to promote ecological education; (g) to observe obligations arising from international agreements signed by the USSR (art. 2). The cooperation shall be carried out in the following fields: (a) harmonization of the environmental legislation and ecological norms and standards; (b) **joint programs on hazardous and radioactive waste disposal**. For the implementation of the aforesaid provisions an Interstate Ecological Board shall be set up and a special international ecological fund administered thereby shall be constituted (art. 4).

*Agreement between the **Russian Federation** and Japan on cooperation in the sphere of environmental protection of 18 April 1991*

The Parties, for the purpose of exposure, study and prevention of negative environmental impact, shall cooperate in the following spheres: 1) protection of the atmospheric air against pollution; 2) protection against water pollution; 3) **recycling of hazardous waste**; 4) ecosystem preservation and biodiversity conservation; 5) global warming; 6) climate change; 7) protection of ozone layer (art. 2). The cooperation can be carried out in the following forms: 1) exchange of specialists of the official scientific research organizations; 2) conferences and symposia; 3) exchange of research findings, and other information; 4) joint research activity (art. 3).

*Agreement between the **Russian Federation** and the Federal Republic of Germany on cooperation in the sphere of environmental protection of 25 October 1988.* The content is the same as above (including **recycling hazardous waste**).

*Agreement between the Government of the **Russian Federation** and the Government of Belgium on cooperation in the sphere of environmental protection of 25 June 1975.* The cooperation is carried out in the following fields: (a) protection against atmospheric pollution; (b) protection against water pollution; (c) noise pollution; (d) recycling of domestic and non-domestic waste; (e) creation of national parks and biosphere reserves (Art. 2).

*Convention No. 479/DP between Bulgaria, Georgia, Romania, **the Russian Federation**, Turkey, and Ukraine on protection of the Black Sea against pollution of 26 February 1993*

The Parties agreed as follows: 1) The present Convention shall be applicable to the Black Sea with the Southern limit established by the line joining Capes Kelagra and Dalyan and including territorial sea and EEZ of each Party (art. 1). Each Party shall prevent marine pollution of the Black Sea by any source and by any substances provided in the Annex attached to the text of the Convention (art. 6). The Parties shall undertake arrangements for the prevention of marine pollution from land-based sources (art. 7) and dumping from ships (art. 8). The Parties shall cooperate for the prevention and reduction of marine pollution as a result of disasters and prevention of oil pollution (art. 9). The Parties shall not allow in the areas under their jurisdiction thereof burial causing pollution by natural and legal persons of the states not pertaining to the Black Sea basin (art. 10). The Parties shall cooperate for the prevention of marine pollution caused by **trans-boundary movement of hazardous waste and illegal management thereof** (art. 14). The Parties shall jointly carry out environmental monitoring of water bodies (art. 15). The Convention contains three associated protocols: (1) Protocol on Protection of the Black Sea Marine Environment against Pollution from Land-Based Sources; (2) Protocol on Cooperation in Combating Pollution of the Black Sea Marine Environment by Oil and Other Harmful Substances in Emergency Situations; (3) Protocol on the Protection of the Black Sea Marine Environment against Pollution by Dumping.

*Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of the **Russian Federation** and the*

*Ministry of State for Environmental Affairs of the Arab Republic of **Egypt** on cooperation in the field of the Environmental Protection of 23 June 2009*

The Parties shall develop and promote cooperation in the field of environmental protection by means of exchange of expertise and data as well as implementation of joint projects and researches on the basis of equality, reciprocity and mutual benefit. The Parties shall cooperate in the following main areas: (a) biological diversity and nature protection; (b) protection of atmospheric air; (c) technologies used to control the industrial clouds (artificial raining); **(d) waste management**; (e) marine environment protection; (f) development of the education system for environmental protection; (g) tackling climate change impacts; and (h) combating desertification. The cooperation under this Memorandum shall be carried out in the following forms: (a) implementation of bilateral and international activities, including organization of expert meetings, seminars, exhibitions dealing with the specific fields of bilateral cooperation; (b) exchange of expert visits, exchange of scientific and technical information and data, as well as relevant results in the field of research; and (c) implementation of joint scientific and technical researches and projects.

*Agreement between the **Russian Federation** and Poland on cooperation in the sphere of environmental protection, 24 November 1989, enforced on 6 March 1990*

The Parties shall promote cooperation in the sphere of environmental protection and rational management of natural resources for the purpose of ensuring mutual ecological safety and prevention, **reduction and liquidation of trans-boundary pollution** (art. 1). The Parties shall apply the assessment of potential environmental impact of the planned activity, especially within borderland areas that could cause the risk of trans-boundary pollution (art. 2). The Parties shall have the faculty: 1) to coordinate and unify data collection on the state of environment; 2) to elaborate joint quality criteria for the state of environment and carry out joint research; 3) to establish protected areas with lower levels of pollution and carry out joint environmental impact assessments (art. 3). The Parties shall cooperate in the following fields: 1) protection against atmospheric pollution; 2) rational use of water and protection against water pollution; 3) land reclamation; 4) flora and fauna protection and establishment of national parks and protected areas; 5) monitoring; 6) **waste management**; and 7) climate change (art. 6).

Some other agreements of the CIS countries related to legislation on hazardous waste and other waste, except for radioactive waste (with participation of Russia):

1. Agreement on interstate movement of hazardous and classified (categorized) cargos (23 December 1993, Ashgabat, Turkmenistan).
2. Agreement on Establishment of Free Trade Area of 5 April 1994 and the Protocol to it of 2 April 1999.
3. Foundations of the customs legislation of CIS Member states of 10 February 1995.
4. Agreement on Control of Transboundary Movement of Hazardous and Other Waste (Moscow, Russian Federation, 12 April 1996). Newsletter of the Council of Heads of States and Council of Heads of Governments of CIS "Commonwealth" No.2 of 12 April 1996, , p. 93. Bulletin of international agreements, No.11, November 2002.
5. Decision of the Council of Heads of CIS States on the Concept of Economic Integration Development of the Commonwealth of Independent States (Moscow, Russian Federation, 28 March 1997).
6. CIS Agreement on exchange of environmental and ecological information, signed on 11 September 1998, enforced for the Russian Federation on 20 July 2001.
7. Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of Ukraine on Cooperation in the field of Mercury Containing Waste Treatment (Kiev, Ukraine, 28 May 1997). "Rossiyskaya Gazeta" of 7 June 1997.
8. Agreement on Unified Transit Conditions through the Territories of the Custom Union Member States. Collection of the Russian Federation legislation No.3 of 19 January 1998, art. 363.
9. Resolution of the Council of the Inter-Parliament Assembly of the Commonwealth of Independent States members No.29 of 14 June 1998 "On the concept of the Convention on Collective Ecological Safety". Newsletter of Inter-Parliament Assembly of CIS member-states No.18, 1998.
10. Resolution of Inter-parliament Assembly of the Commonwealth of Independent States members No.11-9 of 15 June 1998. (on draft law "On Production and Consumption Waste")

Section II: Regulatory framework on waste management

Chapter I Political and Legal Framework

General overview

The general system of jurisprudence in Russia is part of the European continental system of "civil law". Russia's current Constitution of 12 December 1993 adopted the principle of separation of power between the executive,

	<p>legislative, and judicial branches. The Ministry of Justice (MinJust) is a federal executive body.</p> <p>Issues of pesticides and waste management are within the joint jurisdiction of the Russian Federation and of the subjects of the Russian Federation. In compliance with Article 76(2) of the Constitution: <i>"On the issues under the joint jurisdiction of the Russian Federation and of subjects of the Russian Federation, federal laws shall be issued and laws and other normative acts of the subjects of the Russian Federation shall be adopted in compliance with the federal laws"</i>. So, the legal framework is a combination of Federal Laws, regulations and normative acts, as well as laws of the subjects of the Russian Federation (in total 83, consisting of republics, krais, oblasts, cities of federal significance, an autonomous oblast and autonomous okrugs, which have equal rights as constituent entities of the Russian Federation).</p> <p>Article 72 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation of 1993 provides for: 1. The joint jurisdiction of the Russian Federation and of the subjects of the Russian Federation includes: ...nature utilization, environment protection and ensuring ecological safety; carrying out measures against catastrophes, natural calamities, epidemics, elimination of their aftermath; administrative, administrative procedure, ..., land, water, and forest legislation; legislation on subsoil and environmental protection personnel of the judicial and law enforcement agencies; ... protection of traditional living habitat and of traditional way of life of small ethnic communities</p>
<p>Situation with stocks of obsolete pesticides</p>	<p>Situation with stocks of obsolete pesticides</p> <p>The Russian Federation has probably the largest stocks of obsolete pesticides, estimated at 40,000 tons, originating mostly from the Soviet era.² Stocks of about 6800 tons of obsolete pesticides were discovered during the inventory in ten northern regions of the Russian Federation (Altai Krai, Arkhangelsk Region, Komi Republic, Magadan Region, Omsk Region, Tyumen Region, Altai Republic, Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), Tomsk Region, and Krasnoyarsk Krai).</p> <p>In order to reduce exposure of humans and the environment, most pesticide stocks have been repackaged and transported to interim storage facilities while awaiting environmentally sound destruction. <u>Because the Russian Federation still lacks environmentally sound destruction capacity, the only option at the moment is safe interim storage.</u> Because of this lack of final destruction capacity, placing the pesticides in hazardous waste landfills or "polygons" is a common practice. It is unlikely that pesticides disposed of in this manner will ever be retrieved for final destruction. According to recent studies in the Russian Federation, destruction capacity is under development, although the environmental performance of these technologies has not been fully documented. <u>It may, therefore, be a long time before environmentally sound destruction capacity will be commercially available in the Russian Federation.</u></p> <p>National legislation and regulatory measures adopted by Government in order to implement and enforce the provisions of Basel Convention and other international conventions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federal Law No.49-FZ of 25 November 1994 "On ratification of the Basel Convention on control of trans-boundary movement of hazardous wastes and their disposal". Collection of the legislation of the Russian Federation, No.31 of 28 November 1994, art. 3200. • Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation No.670 of 1 July 1995 "On immediate measures for the implementation of Federal Law "On ratification of the Basel Convention on control of trans-boundary movement of hazardous wastes and their disposal". Collection of the legislation of the Russian Federation of 10 July 1995, No.28, art.2691. "Rossiyskaya Gazeta" of 14 July 1995. • Order of the Ministry of Environment of Russia No.670 of 24 July 1995 "On immediate measures for the implementation of the Federal Law "On ratification of the Basel Convention on control of trans-boundary movement of hazardous wastes and their disposal" (with rev. of 7.09.1998, 4.10.1999). • Order of the Ministry of Natural Resource of Russia No.381 of 5 May 2003 "On the Focal Point of the

² ACAP Project Final Report, September 2013. The desk inventory has not been published but the results have been made available to the project by MNRE, <https://oarchive.arctic-council.org/handle/11374/1239> (accessed 30.03.2016)

Basel Convention in the Russian Federation".

- **Ministerial Decree No. 609** of 20 July 2013 validating the Regulation on registration of potentially hazardous chemical and biological substances established a **Federal Register of Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides**, enforcing the provisions of the *Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade*. This Ministerial Decree establishes that the Federal Register of potentially hazardous chemical and biological substances shall be kept for implementation of international agreements on the matter by the Russian Federation and it shall be kept and updated by the Federal Supervision Service for Protection of Consumer Rights and Human Well-being (ROSPOTREBNADZOR).

National Laws and regulations governing hazardous waste (especially OP) management

There are over 400 different legal acts in relation to management of hazardous waste in the Russian Federation (some rather outdated but still not officially repealed). However, for this legal analysis, only 1/10 is presented – focusing on the most important legal and normative acts.

1. Federal Law No.89-FZ of 24 June 1998 "On Production and Consumption Waste" (with amendments and additions of 29 December 2000, 10 January 2003, 22 August, 29 December 2004). "Rossiyskaya Gazeta" of 30 June 1998 r.; of 31 August 2004, No.188; 30 December 2004, No.290. "Parlamentskaya Gazeta" of 31 August, 1 September 2004, No.159-160, 161-162; of 15 January 2005 No.7-8. Collection of the legislation of the Russian Federation of 29 June 1998, No.26, art. 3009 of 30 August 2004, No.35, art. 3607 of 3 January 2005, No.1 (part I), art. 25.
2. Federal Law No.49-FZ of 25 November 1994 "On ratification of the Basel Convention on control of trans-boundary movement of hazardous wastes and their disposal". Collection of the legislation of the Russian Federation of 28 November 1994, No.31, art. 3200.
3. Federal Law No.128-FZ of 8 August 2001 "On licensing of separate kinds of activity" (with amendments of 13, 21 March, 9 December 2002, 10 January, 27 February, 11, 26 March, 23 December 2003, 2 November 2004). "Rossiyskaya Gazeta" of 10 August 2001, No.153; of 5 November 2004, No.246. "Parlamentskaya Gazeta" of 14 August 2001, No.152-153; of 5 November 2004, No.208. Collection of the legislation of the Russian Federation of 13 August 2001, No.33 (part I), art. 3430; of 8 November 2004, No.45, art. 4377.
4. Federal Law No. 174-FZ of 23 November 1995 "On Ecological Expertise" (with amendments of 15 April 1998, 22 August, 21, 29 December 2004). Collection of legislation of the Russian of 27 November 1995, No.48, art. 4556, "Rossiyskaya Gazeta" of 30 November 1995.
5. Order of the Ministry of Natural Resources of the Russian Federation No.19 of 3 February 1993 (Annex No.2) "On approval of provisions on the order of decision making on issuing of licenses for export and import of industrial waste".
6. Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 372 of 23 April 1994 "On measures for ensuring safe transportation of hazardous wastes by motor car transport". Collection of the legislation of the Russian Federation of 2 May 1994, No.1, art. 24.
7. Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 670 of 1 July 1995 "On immediate measures for the implementation of the Federal Law "On ratification of the Basel Convention on control of trans-boundary movement of hazardous wastes and their disposal". Collection of the legislation of the Russian Federation of 10 July 1995, No.28, art. 2691. "Rossiyskaya Gazeta" of 14 July 1995.
8. Order of Ministry of Transport of the Russian Federation No. 73 of 8 August 1995 "Rules for transportation of hazardous cargoes by motor car transport" (reg. by Ministry of Jurisdiction 18 December 1995, No.997with rev. 11.06, 14.10.1999). "Rossiyskie Vesti" of 25 January, 1 February 1996, No.15, 20. Library of Rossiyskaya Gazeta 2001, No. 12.
9. Order of Minprirody of Russia of 29 December 1995 No.539 "On approval of the Instruction on ecological grounding of economic and other activity, including requirements for ecological grounding of license for export and import of waste". "Ecologicheskij vestnik Moskv", 1996, No.4-6.
10. Order of the Ministry of Environment of the Russian Federation No. 149 of 11 April 1996 "On establishment of the Regional center for personnel training and distribution of technologies for the Eastern-European region".
11. Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 698 of 11 June 1996 "On approval of the Provision on the order of performing state ecological expertise". Collection of the legislation of the Russian Federation No. 40 of 30 September 1996, No., art. 4648, "Rossiyskaya Gazeta" of 27 June 1996.

12. Order of Ministry of Environment of the Russian Federation No.342 of 25 July 1996 "On State Regulation and Control of Trans-boundary Movement of Hazardous Waste.
13. Order of State Ecological Commission of the Russian Federation No. 129 of 25 March 1997 "On Approval of the Order of Issuing and Canceling of Permits for Transboundary (transit) Movement of Hazardous Waste".
14. Order of State Ecological Commission of Russian Federation No. 397 of 25 September 1997 "On approval of the List of Normative Acts Recommended for Use upon Implementation of State Ecological Expertise, and upon formation of ecological grounding of economic and other activity".
15. Order of State Committee on Environment Protection of the Russian Federation No. 527 of 27 November 1997 "On Federal Classifier of Wastes (reg. in Ministry of Jurisdiction 29 December 1997, No.1445).
16. Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation No.18 of 8 January 1998 "On Signing the Agreement on Common Conditions for Transit Through the Territories of Customs Union member-states". "Rossiyskaya Gazeta" of 24 January 1998 "Agency attachment to Rossiyskaya Gazeta" of 31 January 1998. Collection of the legislation of the Russian Federation of 19 January 1998, No.3, art. 363.
17. Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation No.939 of 12 August 1998 "On Approval of the Agreement on Common Conditions for Transit through the Territories of the Customs Union member-states ". "Rossiyskaya Gazeta" of 20 August 1998. Collection of the legislation of the Russian Federation of 17 August 1998, No.33, art. 4038.
18. Order of State Ecological Commission, Ministry of Health of Russia, Gosgortekhnadzor of Russia, and State Customs Committee No.787/396/256/910 of 31 December 1998 "On Approval of the Order of Control and Surveillance of Trans-boundary Movement of Hazardous Waste".
19. Order of the Ministry of Transports of the Russian Federation No.76 of 13 October 1999 "On Measures to remove imperfections in Government regulations on international movement of hazardous waste by motor car on the territory of the Russian Federation".
20. Order of the Ministry of transports of the Russian Federation No.77 of 14 October 1999 "On Additions to the Current Rules by Annex No.7.16 (List of hazardous cargoes, moved by international motor car communication on the territory of the Russian Federation).
21. Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation No.461 of 16 June 2000 "On Rules for Development and Approval of Waste Generation Norms and Limits for Their Placement". Collection of the legislation of the Russian Federation of 26 June 2000, No.26, art. 2772.
22. Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation No.513 of 12 July 2000 "On Measures for strengthening the state control of production, dissemination and application of explosives and wastes of their production, as well as means of explosion, gun powder of industrial purpose and pyrotechnical articles in the Russian Federation". "Rossiyskaya Gazeta" No.139 of 20 July 2000. Collection of the legislation of the Russian Federation No.29 of 17 July 2000, art. 3099.
23. Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation No.818 of 26 October 2000 "On the order of recording the state cadaster of waste and passportization of hazardous waste". Collection of the legislation of the Russian Federation No.45, 2000, art.4476.
24. Order of the Ministry of Natural Resources of the Russian Federation No.85 of 26 January 2001 "On granting the right the departments of natural resources of the MNR of Russia and to the committees of natural resources of the MNR of Russia to issue permits and decisions for export from and import to the Russian Federation of hazardous wastes in the framework of credentials for their regions".
25. Order of the MNR of Russia No.511 of 15 June 2001 "On Approval of the Criterion for attributing hazardous wastes to classes of hazard for the natural environment". "Prirodno-resursnyye vedomosti", No.45, November 2001.
26. Resolution of the State Standard of Russia No.607 of 28 December 2001 "On Approval of Interstate standard GOST 30774-2001 "Resources saving. Waste management. Waste hazard passport. Basic requirements". Date of enforcement 1 July 2002.
27. Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation No.135 of 11 February 2002 "On Licensing of Separate Kinds of Activity". "Rossiyskaya Gazeta" No. 41 of 6 March 2002, Collection of the legislation of the Russian Federation No.9 of 4 March 2002, art. 928.
28. Order of the MNR of Russia No.115 of 11 March 2002 "On Approval of Methodic Instructions for Drafting Standards on waste generation and limits for their placement" (reg. In Ministry of Jurisdiction of Russia on 9 July 2002, under No.3553).
29. Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation No.318 of 17 May 2002 "On Approval of the

- Agreement on Control of Trans-boundary movement of hazardous and other wastes and of the Agreement on Basic Principles of Interaction in the Field of Rational Use and Protection of Trans-boundary Water Bodies". Collection of the legislation of the Russian Federation No.20 20 May 2002, art. 1871.
30. Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation No.340 of 23 May 2002 "On Approval of the Provision on Licensing of Hazardous Wastes Management Activity". "Rossiyskaya Gazeta" No.95 of 30 May 2002, Collection of the legislation of the Russian Federation No.23 of 10 June 2002, art. 2157.
 31. Order of the MNR of Russia No.451 of 18 July 2002 "On Licensing of Hazardous Waste Management Activity" (according to the conclusion of the Ministry of Jurisdiction of Russia, No.07/7963-ЮД of 22 August 2002, such activity does not require state registration).
 32. Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation No.731 of 3 October 2002 "On Revising and Recognizing as Expired Some Resolutions of the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR, of the Government of RSFSR, and of the Government of the Russian Federation on State Registration of Legal Persons". "Rossiyskaya Gazeta" No.196 of 16 October 2002. Collection of the legislation of the Russian Federation No. 41 of 14 October 2002, art. 3983.
 33. Order of the MNR of Russia No.663 of 11 October 2002 "On the Form of Document Confirming Availability of a License (License Template) for hazardous waste management activity".
 34. Instruction of the MNR of Russia No.483-p of 2 December 2002 "On Approval of "Methodic recommendations on organization of licensing activity on hazardous wastes management on the territory of the Russian Federation".
 35. Order of the MNR No.785 of Russia of 2 December 2002 "On Approval of Hazardous Waste Passport" (reg. in the Ministry of Jurisdiction of Russia on 16.01.2003, under No.4128). "Rossiyskaya Gazeta" No.15 of 25 January 2003, (special issue). Bulletin of normative acts of federal executive bodies No.8 of 24 February 2003.
 36. Order of the MNR of Russia No.786 of 2 December 2002 "On Approval of the Federal Waste Classification Catalogue" (reg. in the Ministry of Jurisdiction of Russia on 09.01.2003, under No.4107).
 37. Order of the MNR of Russia No.381 of 5 May 2003 "On the Focal Point for Basel Convention in the Russian Federation".
 38. Resolution of the Chief State Sanitary Medical Officer of the RF of 30 April 2003 "On Approval of Sanitary-epidemiological Rules and Standards SRN 2.1.7.1322-03 "Hygienic Requirements for Placement and Neutralization of Production and Consumption waste".
 39. Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation No.323 of 3 June 2003 approved the interagency allocation of responsibilities on the provision on the Russian Federation participation in the UN system international organizations. Collection of the legislation of the Russian Federation No.23 of 9 June 2003, art. 2238.
 40. Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation No.344 of 12 June 2003 "On normative fees for the emission of pollutants into the atmosphere by fixed and mobile sources, inputs of contaminants in the ground and underground water bodies, placing of production and consumption wastes". Rossiyskaya Gazeta" of 21 June 2003, No.120. Collection of the legislation of the Russian Federation of 23 June 2003, No.25, art. 2528.
 41. Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation of 17 July 2003 No.442 "On trans-boundary movement of wastes". "Rossiyskaya Gazeta" of 24 July 2003, No.147. Collection of the legislation of the Russian Federation No.29, 2003, art.3012.
 42. Order of the MNR of Russia No.663 of 30 July 2003 "On Additions to the
 43. Federal Waste Classification Catalogue", approved by the Order of MNR of Russia of 02.12.02 No.786 "On Approval of Federal Waste Classification Catalogue".
 44. Order of the MNR of Russia No.1126 of 18 December 2003 "On Approval of the Regulation on Organizing the Issuance and Withdrawal of Permits for Trans-boundary Movement of Waste".
 45. Order of the MNR No.1151 of Russia of 24 December 2003 "On Approval of the Notification Form on Trans-boundary Movement of Waste" (reg. in the Ministry of Jurisdiction of Russia on 02.02.2004, under No.5515). "Rossiyskaya Gazeta" No.25 of 11 February 2004, Bulletin of normative acts of the federal executive bodies No.8 of 23 February 2004.
 46. Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation No.827 of 22 December 2004 "On approval of the Provision on consideration of applications for obtaining the right to use for the purpose of burial of radioactive, toxic and other hazardous wastes in the deep levels providing the localization of such wastes".

Collection of the legislation of the Russian Federation No.52 of 27 December 2004, (part II), art. 5495.

Policies or strategies at the national level

There are a number of policies and strategies aimed at preventing pesticides waste generation and minimizing the risks associated with pesticides waste in the Russian Federation (one of the most recent is the State Programme of the Russian Federation "Environmental Protection" for 2012-2020, also the Federal Target Program "Waste").³ There is no information available on their implementation or statistics showing the reduction of waste (including pesticides waste).

The basic principles of state policy in the field of waste management are provided for in Article 3 of the Federal Law "On Production and Consumption Waste":

- human health, maintaining or restoring a favorable environment and conservation of biological diversity;
- science-based combination of environmental and economic interests of the society in order to ensure sustainable development of the society;
- use of the latest scientific and technological achievements in order to implement low-and non-waste technology;
- complex processing of raw material resources in order to reduce waste;
- use of methods for economic regulation of activities in the field of waste management in order to reduce waste and introduce the latter in economic circulation;
- access to information on waste management in compliance with the legislation of the Russian Federation;
- participation of the Russian Federation in international cooperation on waste management

	Sector	EU legislation	Russian legislation
Chapter II Specific Laws and Regulations that govern waste management	<i>General waste management</i>	Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives (Text with EEA relevance), <i>OJ L 312, 22.11.2008, p. 3–30</i>	Federal Law No.89-FZ of 24 June 1998 "On Production and Consumption Waste" (with rev. and add. of 29 December 2000, 10 January 2003, 22 August, 29 December 2004). "Rossiyskaya Gazeta" of 30 June 1998; No.188 of 31 August 2004; No.290 of 30 December 2004; "Parlamentskaya Gazeta" No.159-160, 161-162 of 31 August, 1 September 2004; No.7-8 of 15 January 2005. Collection of the legislation of the Russian Federation No.26 of 29 June 1998, art. 3009; No.35 of 30 August 2004, art. 3607; No.1 of 3 January 2005, (part I), art. 25, implemented by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federal Law No. 169-FZ on Amendments and Additions to Federal Law No. 89-FZ on Industrial and Household Waste Products, of 29 December 2000; • Ministerial Decree No. 818 regarding keeping up of the state cadaster of waste products and the classification of hazardous waste products, of 26 October 2000;

³ RF Government Decree of 27.12.2012 No.2552-p, On approval of the State Program of the Russian Federation "Environment" in 2012 – 2020, http://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW, Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation of 13 September 1996 №1098 "On the federal target programme "Waste". Collection of the legislation of the Russian Federation of 23 September 1996, №39, art. 4565, "Rossiyskaya Gazeta" of 25 September 1996, №183

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministerial Decree No. 461 on Validation of the Regulation on the Procedures for Development and Validation of Standards for Waste Generation and Limits for its Disposal, of 16 June 2000; Ministerial Decree No. 556 On validation of the Regulation on Licensing for Disposal of Hazardous Waste Materials, of 20 May 1999
<i>Import/Export</i>	<p>Regulation (EC) No. 689/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 June 2008 concerning the export and import of dangerous chemicals, <i>OJ L 204, 31.7.2008, p. 1–35.</i></p> <p>Regulation (EU) No. 649/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2012 concerning the export and import of hazardous chemicals Text with EEA relevance, <i>OJ L 201, 27.7.2012, p. 60–106</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Federal Law No.49-FZ of 25 November 1994 "On Ratification of Basel Convention on Control of Trans-boundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal". Collection of the legislation of the Russian Federation No.31 of 28 November 1994, art. 3200. Order of the MNR of Russia No.1126 of 18 December 2003 "On Approval of the Regulation on Organization the Issuance and Withdrawal of Permits for Trans-boundary Movement of Waste". Order of the MNR of Russia No.1151 of 24 December 2003 "On Approval of the Notification Form For Trans-boundary Movement of Waste" (reg. in the Ministry of Jurisdiction of Russia on 02.02.2004, under No. 5515). "Rossiyskaya Gazeta" No.25 of 11 February 2004. Bulletin of normative acts of federal executive bodies No.8 of 23 February 2004. Government Decree No. 442 of 17.07.2003 (as amended on 06.02.2012) "On Trans-boundary Movement of Waste"
<i>Landfill of waste</i>	Council Directive 1999/31/EC of 26 April 1999 on the landfill of waste, <i>OJ L 182, 16.7.1999, p. 1–19</i>	Federal Law of 24 June 1998 No.89-FZ "On Production and Consumption Waste", Article 13 on landfill, general disposal of pesticides waste, see SanPin 1.2.2584-10 "Hygienic requirements for safety testing, storage, transportation, sale, use, disposal, and recycling of pesticides and agrochemicals " of 2 March 2010
<i>Incineration</i>	Directive 2000/76/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 December 2000 on the incineration of waste, <i>OJ L 332, 28.12.2000, p. 91–111.</i>	No specific legal act found, for general information on disposal of pesticides waste, see SanPin 1.2.2584-10 "Hygienic requirements for safe testing, storage, transportation, sale, use, disposal, and recycling of pesticides and agrochemicals " of 2 March 2010
<i>Shipment of waste</i>	Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006 on shipments of waste,	General issues of transportation are covered by Federal Law No.89-FZ of 24 June 1998 "On Production and Consumption Waste", SanPin

		<p><i>OJ L 190, 12.7.2006, p. 1–98.</i></p>	<p>1.2.2584-10 "Hygienic requirements for safe testing, storage, transportation, sale, use, disposal, and recycling of pesticides and agrochemicals" of 2 March 2010</p>
<p>Chapter III Institution(s) involved in waste management (focus on pesticides)</p>	<p>Institutions involved in waste management in the Russian Federation (including pesticides waste):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (in particular, the Federal Service for Supervision of Natural Resources) 2. The Ministry of Agriculture (in particular, ROSELHOZNADZOR); 3. The Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation (ROSPOTREBNADZOR), 4. The Ministry of the Russian Federation for Civil Defense, Emergencies and Elimination of Consequences of Natural Disasters, 5. The Ministry of Transport of the Russian Federation; 6. The JSC "Russian Railways" of the Russian Federation; 7. The Federal Customs Service and the Federal Service for Ecological, Technological and Nuclear Supervision. <p>At local level, regional offices of the above mentioned Ministries (in particular, Ministry of Natural Resources) are responsible for waste management.</p> <p>The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources of the RF has developed and approved criteria for classifying environmentally hazardous waste; the form of the certificate of hazardous waste and regulations for completing the form; methodology for drafting waste generation norms and waste disposal limits; and the federal waste classification catalogue.</p> <p>In compliance with Article 14 of the Federal Law on "Production and consumption waste", individual entrepreneurs and legal entities generating waste of I-IV danger class in the normal course of their business are obligated to confirm the assignment of waste to a particular hazard class according to the procedure established by the federal executive authority performing state regulation in the field of environmental protection (as amended by the Federal laws No. 122-FZ of 22.08.2004, and No. 309-FZ of 30.12.2008). Such procedure is established by Order of ROSTEHNADZOR No. 570 of 15.08.2007 "On organizing the certification of hazardous waste" (registered by Ministry of Justice on 17.08.2007, under No 9996) and Government Decree N 712 of 16.08.2013 "On the procedure for certification of I – IV danger class of waste" (with the "Rules for certification of I – IV danger class waste") – to be enforced starting 1/08/2014.</p> <p>The certification of hazardous waste (procedure of assigning a Passport to a particular Class of Hazardous Waste) is conducted by the Federal Service for Ecological, Technological and Nuclear Supervision (hereinafter – ROSTEHNADZOR) and its regional offices <u>on the basis of information provided by individual entrepreneurs and legal entities generating hazardous waste in the normal course of business</u> (hereinafter – applicants) and includes information on the origin, composition, characteristics of waste and <u>specific conditions of waste disposal facilities, technologies, their use and disposal, as well as the classification of waste materials to a particular class of danger to the environment.</u></p> <p>There are some program initiatives involving the house owners in the collection of general waste (only in some subjects of the Russian Federation – regulated by the regional legislation, however, it does not cover hazardous waste of classes I – IV</p>		

Section III: Analysis of existing national waste management legislation

<p>Theme 1 Scope</p>	<p>The Federal Framework Law "On Production and Consumption Waste", No. 89-F3 of 24/06/1998, covers the following issues in relation to waste management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specially designated Federal Executive Authorities for waste management; • The definition of the term "waste owner" as an entity responsible for any operation and liable to administrative proceedings; • Licensing of hazardous waste management; • Determining the categories of hazardous waste; • Certification procedures for hazardous waste; • The basis for state inventory of hazardous waste. <p>The Law also defines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General environmental requirements for waste management activities; • Main principles of waste management including administrative proceedings and economic regulation; • The authorities to manage the process of ecologically safe waste management and distribution of roles between the federal executive bodies and corresponding bodies at regional and municipal levels
<p>Theme 2 Definitions</p>	<p>Definition of hazardous waste is provided by the Federal Law "On Production and Consumption Waste" No. 89-F3 of 24/06/1998 (Article 1):</p> <p><i>hazardous waste</i> – waste containing harmful chemicals that have hazardous properties (toxic, explosive, inflammable, highly reactive) or containing infectious agents, or which may be of immediate or potential danger to the environment and human health, alone or by entering into contact with other substances;</p> <p><i>production and consumption waste (hereinafter – waste)</i> – stocks of raw materials, semi-finished products or other products that are formed in the process of production or consumption, as well as goods (products) that have lost their consumer properties.</p> <p>This definition of Hazardous Waste is more general and not so precise in comparison with the definition of Hazardous Waste provided by Directive 2008/98/EC of the EU (Article 3), since in the Directive, a reference is made to detailed Annex III with 16 properties that make waste hazardous.</p> <p>There is no definition of pesticides waste in the Framework Law "On Production and Consumption Waste" No 89-F3 of 24/06/1998.</p> <p>However, Paragraph 3 of Article 1 of Federal Law No.109-FZ of 1997 "On safe handling of pesticides and agricultural chemicals" provides definitions for Agricultural Chemicals and Pesticides, as amended by the Law of 10 January 2003:</p> <p><i>Agricultural chemicals</i> are fertilizers, chemical agents, and additives designed for the nutrition of plants, regulation of soil fertility and fattening cattle. The present definition is not applicable to peat used for other purposes;</p> <p><i>Pesticides</i> – chemical or biological substances used to control pests and plant diseases, weeds, stored agricultural products, household pests and external parasites of animals, as well as for regulating the growth of plants, pre-harvest removal of leaves (defoliants), pre-harvest drying of plants (desiccants).</p> <p>The legislation does not provide for any specific procedures to indicate when pesticides would become waste (particularly, <i>hazardous waste</i>) – it only mentions that "<i>disposal, recycling and destruction (hereinafter – defusing) of pesticides and agrochemicals, unfit for further use for other purposes (hereinafter – unsuitable) also include agrochemicals that are prohibited for use in connection with the identified adverse effects on human health, animals and/or plants with altered physico-chemical and consumer properties stored in a mixture with other materials and/or substances,</i>" – see par. 22.1 of the San Pin 1.2.2584-10 "Hygienic requirements for safety testing, storage, transportation, sale, use, disposal, and recycling of pesticides and agrochemicals" of 2 March 2010</p>

**Theme 3
Administrative
and
institutional
structure**

Ministerial Decree No. 609 of 20 July 2013 validating the Regulation on registration of potentially hazardous chemical and biological substances established a **Federal Register of Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides** in compliance with the *Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade*. This Ministerial Decree establishes that the Federal Register of potentially hazardous chemical and biological substances shall be kept for implementation of international agreements on the matter by the Russian Federation, and shall be kept and updated by the Federal Supervision Service for Protection of Consumer Rights and Human Well-being (ROSPOTREBNADZOR). The Federal Register shall **contain information related to hazardousness of chemicals and biological substances, including pesticides**, identification thereof, sphere of application and rate and maximum allowable limits of contents thereof in the natural environment.

In compliance with the Federal Law "On Production and Consumption Waste" and Order of the MNR of Russia No.786 of 2 December 2002 "On approval of the Federal Waste Classifier ", the Federal Waste Classifier (FWC) distinguishes waste based on its origin, aggregative and physical state, **hazardous properties** and a class of environmental hazard.

Article 4.1 (as introduced to the Federal Law on 30/12/2008, No. 309-FZ) establishes the following classes of waste:

Depending on the degree of negative impact on the environment waste is classified according to criteria established by the Federal Executive Authority (ROSPOTROBNADZOR) exercising the state regulation in the field of environmental hazards into five classes:

- Class I – Extremely hazardous waste;*
- Class II – Highly hazardous waste;*
- Class III – Moderately hazardous waste;*
- Class IV – Low hazardous waste;*
- Class V – Practically non-hazardous waste.*

Depending on the level of negative impact on the environment, waste is classified according to criteria established by the Federal Executive Authority responsible for regulating environment protection (ROSTEHNADZOR).

The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources of the RF has developed and approved criteria for classifying environmentally hazardous waste; the form of certificate of hazardous waste and regulations for completing such form; methodology for drafting waste generation standards and waste disposal limits; and the Federal Waste Classifier (FWC).

The State Statistics Committee has approved the form for statistical reporting (2-TP – waste) on generation, utilization, decontamination, transportation, and storage of production and consumption waste, and requirements for updating the state waste inventory (resolution of the State Statistics Committee No 157 of 25/07/200,).

The Classifier for MSW generated by urban and rural infrastructure was approved by the State Construction and Housing Committee (resolution of the State Construction and Housing Committee of Russia No 169 of 27/12/2003,) for the registration of waste generation, handling, and recycling in the housing system and for updating the relevant section of the state waste inventory.

Waste is classified according to a 13-digit code, as follows:

- First 8 digits are used for coding a waste origin; e.g. 10000000 XX XX X organic waste of natural origin (animal and vegetable origin);
- The 9th and 10th digits are used for coding a waste aggregative and physical state: 0 – no data; 1 – solid, 2 – liquid, 3 – paste-like, 4 – slug, 5 – gel, colloid, 6 – emulsion, 7 – suspension, 8 – loose, 9 – granulated material, 10 – powdered, 11 – dust-like, 12 – fiber, 13 – a finished product, a product that lost its consumer properties, 99 – other);

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 11th and 12th digits are used for coding hazardous properties and their combinations: 0 – no data, 1 – toxicity (t), 2 – explosion hazard (e), 3 – fire risk (f), 4 – high reactivity (r), 5 – contains infectious agents (i), ...99 – no hazardous properties. <p><u>There is no clear and distinct system of determining these properties.</u></p> <p>Healthcare waste classification is based on the level of its toxic, epidemiologic and radioactive hazard: there are 5 hazard classes. The FWC does not provide a detailed list of healthcare waste.</p> <p><u>The waste generator is responsible for waste classification and for confirming the hazardous properties of waste.</u> The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources and its territorial offices ensures waste data collection, data aggregation and storage. Data is collected in accordance with State Statistical Form 2-TP-Waste (“Data on Waste Collection, Utilization, Treatment, Transportation and Disposal”)</p>
<p>Theme 4 Licensing</p>	<p>The Federal Law "On Production and Consumption Waste" provides in Article 9 on Licensing of collection, use, disposal, transportation and disposal of waste that: <i>Licensing of collection, use, disposal, transportation and disposal of waste shall be carried out in compliance with Federal Law No. 99-FZ of 4/05/2011, "On licensing certain types of activities" (this Law provides that activities of collection, use, disposal, transportation and disposal in relation to waste of I – IV damage classes shall be subject to licensing).</i></p> <p>Therefore, legal entities and individual entrepreneurs providing services for managing the top 4 classes of hazardous waste (including waste transportation, recycling, treatment and disposal) must have a license specifying the type of waste management activity. <u>The licenses are granted by the regional offices of the Ministry of Natural Resources.</u> Data on granted licenses is collected by local offices of the Ministry of Natural Resources and submitted to Moscow annually, and kept by the Russian Statistics Committee.</p> <p>The State Waste Cadaster includes Federal Waste Classifier, State Register of Waste Disposal Sites and Data Base on waste and technologies for use and treatment of different waste types. However, it should be noted that primary focus of statistics is on the collection of waste data from “production” activities (i.e. in our case, producers of agrochemicals). <u>Waste data collection related to consumption waste is not organized or recorded so well – this also includes pesticides waste (expired and not used pesticides).</u> The data is used for preparing Annual National Environmental Reports and Regional Environmental Reports.</p> <p>Order of the Ministry of Natural Resources of the Russian Federation No.19 of 3 February 1993 "On Approval of the Order of Decision Making on Issuing Licenses for Export and Import of Industrial Waste". This Order provides details about issuing licenses for the export and import of industrial waste</p>
<p>Theme 5 Transboundary movement, import/export</p>	<p>Pursuant to Article 17 “Trans-boundary movement of waste” of the Federal Law "On Production and Consumption Waste”, <u>importation of waste (including pesticides waste) into the territory of the Russian Federation for the purpose of burial and disposal (incineration) shall be prohibited.</u></p> <p>Importation of waste into the territory of the Russian Federation may be allowed in compliance with the Federal Law in order to be further used shall be subject to licensing in due course. Procedures for the trans-boundary movement of waste are established by the Government of the Russian Federation through Government Decree No. 442 of 17.07.2003 (as amended on 06.02.2012) "On trans-boundary movement of waste".</p> <p>Government Decree N 442 of 17.07.2003 "On trans-boundary movement of waste" establishes the procedure for importing products into the territory of the Russian Federation for their environmentally sound use, waste exporting from the territory of the Russian Federation, as well as for transiting waste through its territory (hereinafter – trans-boundary movement of waste).</p> <p>Pursuant to this Decree, import (export) of waste from the Russian Federation (substances as specified in Annex No. 1) is allowed only under license obtained from the Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Russian Federation,</p>

issued by the Federal Service for Supervision of Natural Resources (its territorial bodies) on trans-boundary movement of wastes (as amended by RF Government Decrees No. 108 of 14.02.2008, and No. 78 of 15.02.2011).

Import (transit) of waste (substances as specified in Annex No 2) into the territory of the Russian Federation shall be prohibited, and the export of such waste from the Russian Federation is allowed only under license of the Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Russian Federation, issued by the Federal Service for Supervision of Natural Resources (its territorial bodies) for trans-boundary movement of waste.

Export of waste listed in Annexes 1 and 2 of this Government Decree, from the Russian Federation to the territory of a state that is not party to the Basel Convention, shall be prohibited. If there is an agreement on trans-boundary movement of waste, concluded by the Russian Federation with a state that is not party to the Basel Convention, such a movement should be done in compliance with the requirements of Basel Convention.

Government Decree No. 42 of 17.07.2003 "On trans-boundary movement of waste" provides for a detailed list of documents required for obtaining permits for each trans-boundary movement of waste (these documents have to be submitted by the applicant to the Federal Service for Supervision of Natural Resources (or its territorial body)).

The documents submitted to the Federal Service for Supervision of Natural Resources (or its territorial body) for obtaining a permit for trans-boundary movement of waste are recorded and a copy of records is delivered to the applicant. For the import into the territory of the Russian Federation of wastes mentioned in Annex No. 1, the natural or legal persons must be responsible for the environmentally sound waste management and notify the Federal Service for Supervision of Natural Resources (or its territorial body) by submitting documents confirming the shipment of waste. The Federal Service for Supervision of Natural Resources (or its territorial body) decides to grant or refuse a permit for the trans-boundary movement of waste within 30 days from the date of receiving of the application for permit with all necessary documents.

The Federal Service for Supervision of Natural Resources (or its territorial body) may engage specialized agencies and organizations, as well as individual experts to conduct an independent assessment of the applicant's compliance with the requirements and conditions of the legislation in the field of waste management. Upon border inspection, in case of inconsistencies in relation to declared waste characteristics, permits for trans-boundary movement of waste, issued by the Federal Service for Supervision of Natural Resources (or its territorial bodies) are cancelled by the Federal Customs Service.

Pursuant to Government Decree, the **Federal Service for Supervision of Natural Resources shall inform** (on the permits for trans-boundary movement of waste granted) **the Ministry of the Russian Federation for Civil Defense, Emergencies and Elimination of Consequences of Natural Disasters, Ministry of Transports of the Russian Federation, the JSC "Russian Railways" of the Russian Federation, the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation, the Federal Customs Service and the Federal Service for Ecological, Technological and Nuclear Supervision.**

The list of checkpoints across the state border of the Russian Federation, through which the trans-boundary movement of waste is allowed, is determined by the Federal Customs Service in consultation with the Federal Service for Supervision of Natural Resources, the Ministry of Transports of the Russian Federation, and the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation

**Theme 6
Economic
Initiatives**

The Federal Law "On Industrial and Consumer Waste" provides in Article 21 the basic principles of economic regulation in the field of waste management:

- reduction of waste and their involvement in economic circulation;
- payment for waste disposal;
- Stimulating economic activity in the field of waste management.

Fees for waste disposal are charged from individual entrepreneurs and legal entities in compliance with the

legislation of the Russian Federation. Stimulating economic activity in the field of waste management is conducted through:

- lowering the fees for waste disposal to individual entrepreneurs and legal entities engaged in activities from which waste is generated, upon introduction of technologies for waste reduction;
- accelerated depreciation of fixed assets, related to the implementation of activities on waste management.

“Polluter Pays” principle in the Russian Law

The Federal Law “On Industrial and Consumer Waste” establishes two basic situations in which ownership rights to waste arise:

(i) Construction waste. Generally, waste is the property of the entity that owns the raw materials, materials, semi-processed items, and other articles or products, as well as the goods (products) the use of which resulted in creation of such waste. Usually, disposal of waste produced during demolition work will therefore rest with the owner of the building. And the contractor will bear responsibility for the waste generated their activities as a result of using their materials.

Thus, unless the contractor’s agreement or an agreement on waste removal expressly stipulates the transfer of rights on waste to the contractor, or to the party performing the removal of waste, the customer who ordered the work makes ecological payments and is responsible for waste disposal, waste removal, and clean in the land. However, the transfer of responsibility for waste to contractors is common practice in Russia. Thus, it is very important for the contractor to have all agreements reviewed by legal and ecological experts in order to avoid subsequent confusion as to responsibility for waste, and to properly manage the contractor’s risks and expenses arisen from such ownership of waste.

(ii) “Abandoned” waste. The lack of specially-equipped facilities for waste disposal (landfills, slurry pits, etc.) has led to the creation of a number of unsanctioned landfills in most regions of Russia. As a result, large areas have been polluted. Historically, all land in Russia was owned by the state, and the state still remains a major land owner and actively grants the state land for development purposes. It is not uncommon for plots of land granted by the state for construction to turn out to be a former landfill site, perhaps containing industrial waste, resulting in significant soil contamination. It is also worth mentioning that ecological regulations on maximum permitted emissions (MPE) and maximum permitted concentrations (MPC) in Russia are often stricter than in other parts of Europe, which can lead a foreign investor inadvertently to expose itself to administrative or even criminal liability.

In practice, determining the original owner of waste – the person who illegally dumped the waste on an empty land plot – is rather difficult and often impossible. Under the Law on Waste such waste is called “abandoned” waste.

The state has released itself from liability for abandoned waste by setting forth in the Law that the entity in possession (whether in ownership or lease) of the plot on which the abandoned waste is found may acquire it through the use of such waste or by performing some other action that bears witness to its having been taken into possession in compliance with Russian civil law. Thus, the owner of abandoned waste becomes the person or entity that has begun to use it. It means in practice that a contractor who starts preparatory work usually bears responsibility for abandoned waste and for paying ecological fees.

Frequently, in order to speed up development projects, clients will push contractors to start the work before the ecological investigation of the plot has been completed. The contractor, not having full information on the extent of the plot’s contamination when starting the work, takes on all the risks associated with the hidden waste “buried” on the plot.

Also consider Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation No.344 of 12 June 2003 “On normative fees for the emission of pollutants into the atmosphere by fixed and mobile sources, inputs of contaminants in surface and ground water bodies’ objects, and placement of production and consumption waste”. “Rossiyskaya Gazeta” No.120 of 21 June 2003. Collection of the legislation of the Russian Federation No.25 of 23 June 2003, art. 2528

Theme 7

The Federal Law "On Production and Consumption Waste" provides in Article 16 requirements for the

<p>Transport</p>	<p>transportation of waste of I – IV danger classes:</p> <p>1. Transportation of waste of I – IV danger classes shall meet the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A passport should be assigned for waste of I – IV danger classes; • Availability of specially equipped and supplied with special marks vehicles; • Compliance with safety requirements for transportation of waste of I – IV danger classes for vehicles; • Documentation available for transportation and transfer of waste of I – IV danger classes f, indicating the number of transported waste of I – IV danger classes, the purpose and destination of their transportation. <p>2. The detailed procedure for transporting waste of I – IV danger classes in vehicles, the requirements for loading and unloading, packaging, labelling of waste of I – IV danger classes and the environment protection and fire safety requirements are defined, the rules and regulations developed and approved by the federal executive authorities in the field of waste management according to their competence.</p> <p>More specific information in relation to pesticides waste is provided for in Federal Law No.109-FZ of 1997 “On safe handling of pesticides and agricultural chemicals” and in San Pin 1.2.2584-10 "Hygienic requirements for safety testing, storage, transportation, sale, use, disposal, and recycling of pesticides and agrochemicals" of 2 March 2010. Pursuant to par. 22.10 of San Pin, transportation of pesticides and agrochemicals to places of their neutralization, disposal and destruction shall be carried out under conditions and rules for the transportation of dangerous goods set for specific means of transport and requirements set out in Chapter VI of these Regulations</p>
<p>Theme 8 Labelling requirements</p>	<p>Safety requirements for the transportation of waste of I – IV danger classes <u>refer to labelling requirements</u>.</p> <p>Detailed rules on labeling of pesticides waste can be found in Order No. 357, Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 554 of 24.07.2000 "On approval of State Sanitary and Epidemiological Service of the Russian Federation and of State Sanitary and Epidemiological Standardization Service", and in the sanitary rules and regulations – San Pin 1.2.2584-10 “Hygienic requirements for safety testing, storage, transportation, sale, use, disposal, and recycling of pesticides and agrochemicals”</p>
<p>Theme 9 Packaging and containers</p>	<p>The detailed procedure for transporting the wastes of I – IV danger classes in vehicles provides the requirements for packaging of waste of I – IV danger classes, and the environment protection and fire safety requirements are defined, the rules and regulations developed and approved by the federal executive authorities in the field of waste management according to their competence.</p> <p>Specific rules for packaging pesticides waste can be found in Order No 357, Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 554 of 24.07.2000 "On approval of the State Sanitary and Epidemiological Service of the Russian Federation and the State Sanitary and Epidemiological Standardization Service" which approves the sanitary rules and regulations – SanPin 1.2.2584-10 “Hygienic requirements for safety testing, storage, transportation, sale, use, disposal, and recycling of pesticides and agrochemicals”</p>
<p>Theme 10 Emergency procedures</p>	<p>The implementation of measures for preventing and eliminating emergency situations of natural and man-made character encountered in the implementation of waste management is within the competence of the Russian Federation (Article 5 of the Federal Law “On industrial and consumer waste”).</p> <p>The Ministry of Emergency Situations has special emergency procedures.</p> <p>At the same time, the authorities of the subjects of the Russian Federation in the field of waste management have specific competence in implementing measures for the prevention and elimination of emergency situations of natural and man-made character encountered in the implementation of waste management.</p> <p>So, the question who is responsible for mitigation will have different answers depending on the gravity of the accident, however, the primary responsibility will rest with the owner of the site where such accident took place. Local, regional or central authorities will have to be informed on the accident occurrence and measures</p>

	taken (see section on State Surveillance, as well as control of NGOs and production control)
Theme 11 Disposal obligations	<p>The Federal Law “On industrial and domestic waste” provides in Article 11 requirements for the operation of facilities, buildings, structures and other objects in relation to waste management. Individual entrepreneurs and legal entities operating enterprises, buildings, structures and other facilities associated with waste management are required to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • comply with environmental, health and other requirements established by legislation of the Russian Federation in the field of environmental protection and human health; • develop projects on waste generation and waste disposal limits in order to reduce the amount of waste; • introduce low-waste-generating technologies based on the latest scientific and technological achievements; • conduct an inventory of waste facilities and their location; • monitor pollution of the environment in the territories of waste disposal facilities; • provide in the prescribed manner the necessary information on waste management; • comply with the prevention of accidents involving waste management, and take immediate actions to eliminate them; • in case of a threat or accident related to waste management, which causes or may cause damage to the environment, health or property of individuals or property of entities to immediately inform the Federal authorities in the field of waste management, the executive bodies of the Russian Federation, regional and local governments. <p>Detailed provisions on disposal are provided by secondary legislation of the Russian Federation, i.e. SanPin SRN 2.1.7.1322-03 "Hygienic requirements for placement and neutralization of production and consumption wastes". There are specific procedures of disposal depending on the Waste Class of Danger (as explained above).</p> <p>The Federal Law also has provisions on reduction of waste (Article 18 “Rationing in the field of waste management”. The Law sets standards for waste generation and disposal rates in order to protect the environment and human health, reducing the amount of waste in relation to individual entrepreneurs and legal entities generating waste as a result of economic and other activities. Limits for waste disposal are set in accordance with the standards of maximum permissible harmful environmental impacts by authorized federal executive authorities or executive authorities of the Russian Federation in the field of waste management, according to their competence.</p> <p>Individual entrepreneurs and legal entities generating waste as a result of economic and other activities (except for small and medium enterprises) are encouraged to develop projects limiting waste generation and establish disposal limits.</p> <p>Article 12 of the Federal Law provides requirements for waste disposal facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating waste disposal facilities on the basis of permits issued by federal executive bodies in the field of waste management according to their competence. • Definition of the construction site of waste disposal facilities is based on special (geological, hydrological and other) studies in compliance with the legislation of the Russian Federation. • Owners of waste disposal site and within their environmental impact responsibilities of waste disposal facilities, as well as persons possessing or using waste disposal facilities are required to conduct environment pollution monitoring in the manner prescribed by federal executive bodies in waste management according to their competence
Theme 12 Incineration	<p>The Federal Law “On industrial and domestic waste” does not contain specific references or Articles on incineration (it is considered to be one of the methods of waste disposal, i.e. Article 1 – <i>disposal of waste – waste treatment, including incineration and decontamination of waste in specialized units, in order to prevent the harmful effects of waste on human health and the environment</i>). In scientific literature, there is a difference between separation of wastes for further disposal and direct incineration (which is considered to be more economically attractive). However, there are various processes of thermic treatment – high-temperature</p>

	<p>modification, hydrolyze, gasify etc. It is clear that incineration is allowed and there are facilities for doing that in Russia. However, as to the categories of waste suitable for incineration – the situation is not very clearly stated in the legal acts, it would depend on the passport issued for waste (and classification of hazardous nature for each activity, for further treatment, a license should be issued).</p> <p>There is no detailed description of distribution and disposal of waste, including waste composition that would help determine the percentage of waste suitable for incineration in the Russian Federation (at least based on the information available for legal analyses)</p>
<p>Theme 13 Recording, monitoring, and reporting</p>	<p>Reporting and recording</p> <p>The Federal Law “On industrial and domestic waste” provides in Article 19 requirements for accounting and reporting on waste management.</p> <p><u>Individual entrepreneurs and legal entities operating in the field of waste management are required to keep records</u> in the prescribed manner, stating clearly what waste was generated, used, neutralized, transferred to other persons or from other persons, as well as information on waste disposal. Accounting on waste management is established by the federal executive authorities in the field of waste management according to their competence, while the procedure of statistical accounting in waste management – by the federal executive authority in the field of statistics.</p> <p>Individual entrepreneurs and legal entities operating in the field of waste management are required to report in the manner and time as defined by the federal executive authority in the field of statistical accounting in agreement with the federal bodies of executive power in the field of waste management according to their competence. Individual entrepreneurs and legal entities operating in the field of waste management are required to report on storage of materials accounting for a period determined by the federal executive authorities in the field of waste management according to their competence.</p> <p>Monitoring</p> <p>Pursuant to Article 13 of the Federal Law “On industrial and domestic waste”, owners of waste disposal facilities, as well as any persons possessing or using waste disposal facilities, after using such facilities, are required to conduct monitoring of their condition and impact on the environment and carry out works to restore the damaged land in compliance with the legislation of the Russian Federation.</p> <p>Landfill disposal of waste within the boundaries of settlements, forest parks, spas, therapeutic, recreational areas, as well as water protection zones in the catchment area of groundwater bodies that are used for drinking and domestic water supply is prohibited. Landfill disposal of waste in the minerals and mining sites in cases when there is a threat of contamination in locations of mineral deposits and mine safety is prohibited.</p> <p>Waste disposal facilities are included in the state registry of waste disposal facilities. The public registry of waste disposal is kept the manner specified by the Russian Government authorized federal executive body.</p> <p>Waste disposal sites not included in the state registry of waste disposal facilities are prohibited</p>
<p>Theme 14 Offences and penalties</p>	<p>Article 28 of the Federal Law “On industrial and domestic waste” refers to various types of liability for violation of the legislation of the Russian Federation in the field of waste management: <i>“non-performance or improper performance of the legislation of the Russian Federation in the field of waste management by officials and citizens shall entail disciplinary, administrative, criminal or civil liability in compliance with the legislation of the Russian Federation”.</i></p> <p>Claims concerning the termination of activities of legal entities that are carried out in violation of the legislation of the Russian Federation in the field of waste management are examined by court or by arbitration court in compliance with the legislation of the Russian Federation. Claims concerning the termination of activities carried out by individual entrepreneurs engaged in violation of laws of the Russian Federation in the field of waste management are examined by court.</p>

	<p>There are specific articles in the Russian Criminal/Civil and Administrative Codes in relation to Environmental crimes and violations. However, the Federal Law "On industrial and domestic waste" has specific provisions in relation to illegal trans-boundary movement:</p> <p><i>15. In case of an illegal trans-boundary movement of waste through the territory of the Russian Federation, as a result of actions carried out by the exporter under the jurisdiction of the State of export or in case of such movement on the territory of another State, the authorized exporter, under the jurisdiction of the Russian Federation, the return of wastes to the State from whose territory they were taken, or other actions aimed at environmentally safe disposal of waste under Basel Convention shall be exercised in compliance with the legislation of the Russian Federation.</i></p> <p><i>Article 18 of the Federal Law "On industrial and domestic waste" also provides as follows:</i></p> <p><i>5. In case of violation of waste generation and disposal limits by individual entrepreneurs and legal entities engaged in waste management, the activities of such operators can be limited, suspended or terminated in compliance with the legislation of the Russian Federation</i></p>
<p>Theme 15 Official controls and inspection</p>	<p>In compliance with the law, the competence of the Russian Federation, subjects of the Russian Federation and local authorities is to insure state supervision of waste management facilities used in economic and other activities, subject to federal environmental supervision, according to the list of such facilities established by the authorized federal executive body.</p> <p>Government Decree No. 285 of 31.03.2009 approved a list of objects subject to federal Environmental Control in relation to waste management.</p> <p>State surveillance</p> <p>The state supervision or surveillance in the field of waste management involves all activities of the authorized federal executive bodies and executive bodies of subjects of the Russian Federation, aimed at prevention, detection and suppression of violations by state authorities, local authorities, as well as legal entities, their leaders and other officials, individual entrepreneurs, their authorized representatives (hereinafter – legal entities and individual entrepreneurs) and citizens of the requirements established in compliance with international treaties that the Russian Federation is party to, the present Federal law ("On industrial and domestic waste"), other federal laws adopted in compliance with other regulations of the Russian Federation, laws and other normative legal acts of the Russian Federation in the field of waste management (hereinafter – mandatory requirements), by organizing and conducting audits of the said persons, using the Russian Federation legislation measures to suppress and (or) eliminate the consequences of violations, and the activities of these authorized bodies – public authorities on systematic observation of the performance of mandatory requirements, analysis and forecasting of the status of implementation of these requirements by state authorities, local authorities, legal entities and individual entrepreneurs and citizens in their activities.</p> <p>State supervision in the field of waste management is carried out by the authorized federal executive body (ROSTEHNADZOR) and the executive authorities of the Russian Federation, respectively, while exercising the federal state and regional environmental supervision of the state of environmental oversight according to their competence, in compliance with the legislation of the Russian Federation on Environment Protection and the Federal Law "On protection of legal entities and individual entrepreneurs in the implementation of state control (supervision) and municipal control, No. 294-FZ of December 26, 2008".</p> <p>In addition to state control, there are 2 other types of control: production (internal) and controls carried out by NGOs.</p> <p>Article 26. Production control in the field of waste management</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Legal entities operating in the field of waste management organize and implement production control over compliance with requirements of the legislation of the Russian Federation in the field of waste management. 2. Procedures for production control in the field of waste management are determined in consultation with the federal bodies of executive power in the field of waste management or executive bodies of subjects of the Russian Federation (according to their competence) where legal entities operate in the field of waste management.

	<p>Article 27. Control of NGOs (or social control) in the field of waste management Social control in the field of waste management is carried out by citizens or associations in compliance with the legislation of the Russian Federation</p>
<p>Theme 16 Research and development</p>	<p>The main principles of state policy of the Russian Federation in the field of waste management (as stated by Article 3 of the Law on Waste) are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • human health, maintenance or restoration of a favourable environment and conservation of biological diversity; • science-based combination of environmental and economic interests of the society in order to ensure sustainable development of the society; • use of latest scientific and technological achievements in order to implement low- and non-generating waste technology; • complex processing of raw material resources in order to reduce waste; • use of methods of economic regulation of activities in the field of waste management in order to reduce waste and involve it in economic circulation; • access to information on waste management in compliance with the legislation of the Russian Federation; • participation of the Russian Federation in international cooperation on waste management. <p>So, it is clear that science and technology development play a very important role in waste management. There are a number of research centers in the Russian Federation (see Order of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources of Russia No.149 of 11 April 1996 "On establishment the Regional center for personnel training and distribution of technologies for the Eastern-European region").</p> <p>The Government of the Russian Federation supports educational institutions, research, development, training, and educational activities designed to provide and disseminate knowledge and professional expertise on waste management. There are a number of policies and strategies aimed at preventing pesticides waste generation and minimizing the risks associated with pesticides waste in the Russian Federation (one of the most recent is the State Programme of the Russian Federation "Environmental Protection" for 2012-2020, also the Federal Target Programme "Waste").⁴ There is no information on their implementation or statistics showing the reduction of waste (including pesticides waste)</p>

⁴ RF Government Decree No. 2552-p of 27.12.2012, On Approving the State Program of the Russian Federation "Environment" for 2012 – 2020 <http://government.ru/en/docs/7108/> (date of access – 02.03.2017), Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation No.1098 of 13 September 1996 "On Federal Target Program "Waste". Collection of the legislation of the Russian Federation No.39 of 23 September 1996, art. 4565, "Rossiyskaya Gazeta" of 25 September 1996, №183

Section IV: Information supplementing legal analyses – from other Experts

Topic 1 – Pesticides Manufacturing Industry

Are there pesticides manufacturers in the country?

Russian Federation has a well-developed pesticides industry. Major pesticides manufacturers are: “Volga – Industry”, ZAO “Firma Avgust”, ZAO “Schelkovo Agrokhim”, OOO “Sakho Khimprom”, VAO “Khimprom” etc. A lot of international companies also have daughter manufacturing facilities in Russia. Total market share of local production is approximately 50%.

What measures are taken by agrochemicals industries in accordance with the national legislation in regard to hazardous waste, including pesticides waste?

Agrochemical industry is supporting collection and disposal of empty containers. Industry is also obliged to organize the safely disposal of over-due pesticides.

Whether individual companies have adopted internal policies to reduce the generation of pesticides waste, and developed programs to enforce these policies?

Combination of chemical and biological plant protection products has become a trend. E.g. company “Agrobiotechnology” has developed the integrated plant protection system, implementing a first pilot project in Belgorod oblast. This new trend will certainly positively impact on the reduction of the generation of pesticides wastes

Topic 2 – Management of Obsolete Pesticides Stocks

Whether there have been carried inventory/storage/disposal activities regarding obsolete stocks?

Yes, see part II, Section I, Chapter 1-7 of the technical assessment.

Who carried them out, and what are the results? Provide the list of activities in chronological order.

Yes, see part II, Section I, Chapter 1-7 of the technical assessment

Topic 3 – Methods used for treatment of pesticides wastes

What are the methods used for the treatment of pesticides wastes?

1. Safe disposal in special polygons;
2. High temperature incineration (not permitted, but sometimes can be used in industrial way for “testing” purposes”)

Section V: Disposal, Storage, Recycling and Recovery Facilities – practical information from other Experts

Topic 1 – Disposal facilities

Are there any disposal facilities in the country?

Polygons – yes, High Temperature Incinerators – yes, but not licensed for pesticides waste, Chemical Weapons destruction plants – yes, SCWO – 1 pilot equipment operational in test regime.

Are there permanent facilities for the disposal of pesticides wastes created or there are ad-hoc methods and facilities used in this respect?

Not yet

Topic 2 – Storage facilities

Are there any storages of pesticides waste facilities in the country?

Yes (Tomsk, Krasnoyarsk), Krasny Bor – reported on ground water pollution.

Whether there are any pesticides waste final storage facilities constructed and operated in accordance with the environment standards?

Yes

Topic 3 – Recycling facilities

Are there any recycling/re-use facilities in the country?

On plastic waste – yes

Topic 4 – Recovery facilities

Are there any disposal/destruction facilities for pesticides wastes or recovery facilities (especially for liquid and high concentration toxic)? Please offer examples?

Yes. See Part II under 7.1. National experience.

In case if the country does not have such facilities what are the methods or actions used by the national authorities to fulfil this task? Is there any foreign financial assistance? Are there any mutual/bilateral agreements with international organizations or states that offered its assistance in this respect?

There are plans to develop the High Temperature Incineration Facility

Part II – Technical assessment of the management of obsolete pesticides and POPs waste and soil contamination in Russian Federation

Section I: Benchmarking of current POPs management against international best practice

1. Institutional arrangements

Responsibilities in the country

Inter-ministerial Steering Committee for Obsolete Pesticides established?

Yes (called as Inter-ministerial work group on pesticide management, dealing with all aspects on pesticide activity)

If yes, when is it established, and how many times does it meet per year?

2014, meets 4 times per year

National Body Representation	Responsible Ministry	Contact person (name/contact details)	Activity and outcome	No. of reference/ annex if needed
SAICM focal point	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, MNRE	Mr. Nuritdin R. Inamov Director, Department for International Cooperation Address: Bolshaya Gruzinskaya, 4/6, 123995 Moscow, Russian Federation tel.: +7(499)766-26-72 fax: +7(499)254-82-83/766-27-50 email: inamov@mnr.gov.ru ivlev@mnr.gov.ru , ozit@mnr.gov.ru		http://www.saicm.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=category&layout=blog&id=143&Itemid=528
GEF Focal Point /Coordinating Unit	MNRE			
Stockholm Focal Point/POP Centre	MNRE	Ms. Maria Korznikova – Deputy Director, Environmental Protection Department Address: Bolshaya Gruzinskaya, 4/6, 123995 Moscow, Russian Federation tel.: +7(499)254-87-77 fax: +7(499)254-42-69 email: kmv@mnr.gov.ru		http://chm.pops.int/Countries/ContactPoints/tabid/304/Default.aspx
Basel Focal Point	MNRE	Deputy Director Department of State Policy for Environmental Protection Address: Bolshaya Gruzinskaya, 4/6, 123995 Moscow, Russian Federation tel.: +7(499)254-87-77 fax: +7(499)254-42-69 email: nef@mnr.gov.ru ,		http://www.basel.int/Countries/CountryContacts/tabid/1342/Default.aspx

		spn@mnr.gov.ru		
Rotterdam Focal Point	MNRE	Role: Rotterdam Convention Official Contact Point Ms. Maria Korznikova – Deputy Director, Environmental Protection Department Address: Bolshaya Gruzinskaya, 4/6, 123995 Moscow, Russian Federation tel.: +7(499)254-87-77 fax: +7(499)254-42-69 email: kmv@mnr.gov.ru		http://www.pic.int/Countries/CountryContacts/tabid/3282/language/en-US/Default.aspx
FAO National Focal Point	MAPFU	Denis Trefilov, Director of International Relationships Department email: info@mcx.ru		http://www.mcx.ru/documents/document/v7_show/19494.htm
EU/other project implementation units for hazardous waste	None			
Inter-departmental committees	Interdepartmental Commission on improving the system of state regulation in the field of waste management in the Russian Federation Source: http://www.znaytovar.ru/gost/2/Prikaz_268_Polozhenie_o_Mezhve.html			
Other national coordinating body	None			
National waste focal point	n/a			
PRTR Protocol	n/a			
Other information:				

<p>2. Inventory If references needed please provide in the concerned Annex</p>
<p>2.1 National/regional inventory updated <i>(latest update and methodology, e.g. National guideline/NIP/World Bank/UNEP/FAO toolkit)</i> First NIP was developed in 2007, based on the reports from the Oblast Administrations to MNRE in the frames of UNEP/GEF project. However the data was considered to be not accurate. MNRE is likely to prepare the revised NIP for approval by the Government of RF by the end of 2014</p>
<p>2.2 Data sources and existing inventories (only Obsolete Pesticides) <i>(who, what, when, how, accuracy, validity?)</i> Despite of a close attention to a problem of pesticides, up to today the full-scale inventory of stocks of pesticides and conditions of their storage has not been carried out. The most detailed information is available in the CIP (Center of International Projects) and NGO "Ecosoglasie". CIP is the regional Stockholm Convention Center, responsible for preparing the revised data sheet of the NIP. The data received from CIP can be considered as the most reliable. Inventory has been done on oblast levels by the Commissions under Oblast Administrations. Traditionally these Commissions were chaired by Deputy Heads of Oblast Administrations and included specialist from Departments of Agriculture, Ecology and Emergency Situations, representatives of police and local (district or village) authorities. The quality of inventory is poor.</p> <p>It is important to say that neither military garrisons nor oil and gas development units in Siberia have been included into inventory. However according to some independent experts these groups have significant quantity of OPs on their storages</p>
<p>2.3 First National Implementation Plan (NIP) <i>(e.g. responsible, year, No. of sites, estimated tons, desk study/field surveys (% of total locations), POPs pesticides, PCB and Dioxins)</i> Official Information as on 08.09.2014 on http://chm.pops.int/Implementation/NIPs/NIPSubmissions/tabid/253/Default.aspx: Transmission pending</p>
<p>2.4 NIP update (specifically on new POPs) <i>(e.g. responsible, year, No. of sites, estimated tons, desk study/field surveys (% of total locations))</i> Does not exist</p>
<p>2.5 UNITAR Chemicals Profile <i>(e.g. responsible, data on organic hazardous waste available?)</i> First Edition: 1998; Second Edition: Currently updating Data available on: http://www2.unitar.org/cwm/publications/cw/np/np_pdf/Russian_Federation_National_Profile.pdf In 1998 Ministry of Health of Russian Federation developed the mini National Profile "Chemical safety in Russia", considered to be the first edition of UNITAR National Chemical Profile. However the data included into this profile is not old (1996), and the update of such information is not available</p>
<p>2.6 National Pesticides/POPs inventory <i>(e.g. responsible, other inventories independent from Convention frameworks)</i> Any inventories completed by independent NGOs had not been done on the National level. According to CIP officials (Mrs. Marina Klimova) all data is accumulated in CIP</p>
<p>2.7 FAO PSMS inventory Does not exist Inventory Implementation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. inventory training 2. inventory work plan

3. inventory field visits and data collection
4. inventory data entry into PSMS
5. inventory data validation – stocks and contaminated sites

Other information:

Russia is having the big storage of become outdated, unfit for use and the forbidden pesticides. By a preliminary estimation on the basis of various information sources in territory of Russia in various conditions of storage there are more than 40K MT of the obsolete pesticides (according to the Federal Program on Chemical and Biological security), however both national and international experts are estimating this figure to be as nearly two times higher (about 70K MT). There is a big lack of data on OPs storage sites on the federal level and more or less realistic figures can be taken from the regional waste management programs only. However even this information is not accurate and is available only for few subjects of the Federation

3. Environmental Assessment

If references needed please provide in the concerned Annex

3.1. National requirements

EIA= Environmental Impact Assessment etc.) + national experience

The Environmental Assessment and Environmental Management Plan was prepared in the frames of UNEP/GEF project «Enabling Activities for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) – National Implementation Plan for Russian Federation» in 2003-2007. The local responsible Agency was Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources. The relevant specific information has been collected at district level, including general, weather, natural disaster risks, hydrology, soil, groundwater, flora, fauna, and protected areas information. Existing EMP does not cover any of polluted sites, the full inventory of polluted sites does not exist as well

3.2. International experience

non-FAO – WB, UNDP CESA etc.

EA/EMP for the Northern and North-East areas of RF was developed in the frames of ACAP project

3.3. Capacity government and private to develop

Are there consultants or government trained people?

Russian Federation has relevant quantity of high level international experts in all spheres related to OPs and POPs management

3.4. FAO stages in Environmental Assessment (EA) and Environmental Management Plans (EMP) experience from EMTK v 3

(Environmental Management Tool Kit for Obsolete Pesticides)

Does not exist

Other information:

4. Inventory and Environmental Assessment Management	
If references needed please provide in the concerned Annex	
4.1. Responsible Organisation for Inventory and Assessment in place and operational	Traditionally – Special Commissions on oblast levels. Parallel to that information is collected in CIP and different structures of MNRE on Federal level. In the same time RosGydoMet (State Meteorological Agency) is trying to get the position of the main information collection center
4.2. All managers/coordinators/field people in place and operational	Different from oblast to oblast, however in majority of the regions Field people are in place
4.3. All Field teams established and operational	No
4.4. All Inventory data management people in place and operational	No
4.5. National/Regional Inventory updated	Currently updating
4.6. National Pesticides/POPs Inventory Established	Not yet
4.7. Contaminated Sites Register	Reports and statistics on contaminated sites, carried out on Federal and Regional levels used to be published in State Reports on Environment Protection on MNRE web sites (latest available version – for the year 2012)
Other information:	Relevantly professional inventories have been completed in a few regions, traditionally in the frames of different international projects (e.g. ACAP)

<p>5. Safeguarding If references needed please provide in the concerned Annex</p>
<p>5.1. National projects Nearly each region has completed local safeguarding project, devoted to repackaging and storage of OPs in one of the existing toxic waste polygons</p>
<p>5.2. International projects Since the middle of 1990th Russian Federation has started active cooperation with International organizations and institutions on inventory and destruction of POPs in different areas of the State. UNEP signed the Programme of Cooperation with the Government of Russian Federation, which became the basis of few projects devoted to obsolete pesticide and other POPs management, development of NIP for Stockholm Convention etc. The ongoing ACAP project on POPs management determined 6,000MT of obsolete pesticides, stored in the Northern region of Russia. TACIS funded project developed the waste management strategies for different administrative units of Russian Federation. These documents presented also the basic inventories of POPs in the region. Finally, UNIDO is developing the GEF project on PCBs (in cooperation with Russian Railways) as well as joint ODS-POPs project with idea on construction of incineration facility for toxic wastes</p>
<p>5.3. FAO projects Do not exist</p>
<p>Other information: There are several sites for storage and processing of hazardous industrial waste, including OPs: landfill "Krasniy Bor" in the Leningrad oblast, which houses more than 1.8 million tons of toxic waste, landfill disposal of hazardous industrial waste of the 1st and 2nd grade of risk in Krasnoyarsk (total of 12 thousand cubic meters of industrial waste), "Zubchaninovka" in the Samara region with a total area of 3.5 hectares, 3 industrial waste landfills in the Rostov oblast, Polygons in Tomsk and Kaluga oblasts and others</p>

6. Storage and transport Packaging/Containerization/Storage/Transportation
6.1. Transport regulations <i>In-country transportation planning competences available?</i> <i>(e.g. ADR/IMDG/RID/DOT compliant, route planning, scheme, vehicle inspection scheme, certified local contractors)</i> Internal licenses with similar requirements to ADR, including route planning and approval by authorities, vehicle labeling etc.
6.2. Driver regulations <i>Driver registration</i> Obligatory
6.3. Storage regulations <i>(Seveso – off and on site emergency planning)</i> Site emergency planning is mandatory
6.4. Storage capacity <i>Private or government, collection centers available, (e.g. responsible, No. of suitable collection centers identified)</i> No collection centers available except polygons (different type of property)
6.5. Incident reporting and accidents Mandatory, however not regularly done
Other information: Moscow based RAO (Russian Joint-Stock company) “RosAvtoTrans” is the biggest licensee for transporting all sort of toxic waste including POPs (more than 20,000 vehicles)

7. Disposal

7.1. National experience

There have been several attempts to organize toxic waste destruction in Russia. There are few existing incineration facilities operating without proper allowances:

- Kuban State University in Krasnodar developed the experimental plasma-pyrolysis equipment based on which NPO "Progress" constructed the experimental facility with production capacity of 500 kg/hour. Disposal of substandard pesticides is produced by a two-stage pyrolysis with different temperature regimes. In the first stage, decomposition of pesticide formulations is carried at 300 – 700 °C. In the second stage, using the plasma torch at a temperature ≥ 1500 °C, only gas phase of products of a primary pyrolysis is utilized.
- Plasma facility was also developed by the specialists of National Nuclear Center "Kurchatov Institute" and "Volgomoderus" LLC (Moscow). The waste burning facility based on this technology has been constructed in Israel, however it is not in operation now due to low feasibility.
- Incineration facility constructed in Orekhovo-Zuevo (Moscow oblast) is currently used for incineration of medical wastes.
- It is reported about few successful experiments on incineration of OPs in dry cement kilns.
- There are discussions of possibilities of use of facilities destructing chemical weapons located in Chapayevsk and Sergiev Posad for incineration of pesticides. However these plants will be busy with the military stockpiles in the nearest future.
- Experimental SCWO unit, located in the SE of Moscow.

Some large companies have begun disposal of PCBs and PCB-containing equipment on their own initiative due to equity, and sometimes based on their own technology.

- "Novolipetskiy Steel Mill (NLMK)" developed the special machinery based on complex technology of neutralization of PCBs and equipment containing them. During its operation, they neutralized more than 2,300 capacitors, 267 transformers, more than 520 MT of liquid PCBs and about 10 MT of polluted by PCBs materials.
- OAO "Severstal" with the help of equipment, operated on so-called "Rocket technology" destructed more than 130 MT of PCBs (40 transformers with 122 MT of Sovtol and 468 capacitors, containing 5.2 MT of TCB). This equipment was designed in "TSNIIMASH" (Korolev, Moscow oblast) on the basis of missile engine.
- "AvtoVAZ" has funded the establishment of a pilot plant neutralizing capacitors by "TNIIGIPROHIM", located in Tolliatti. Such machinery (after consultation with FSUE "Synthesis"(Moscow)) was established in 2002, and operated for a period of 5 years. During that time, about 1,500 capacitors weighing 82,945 kg were neutralized. Technology of neutralization of capacitors was based on draining TCB, evaporation of its residue by heating and calcination capacitor to capture vaporized TCB, and then processed TCB into a harmless product by chemical method.
- Mobile unit for thermochemical destruction of PCBs was designed in SSC "TSNIITMASH" and tested in JSC "Vologda-energo" in 2005.
- In 2002, the experimental tests were carried out the destruction of PCBs in the cyclone furnace, developed by "TekhEnergChimProm" under the direction of Dr. M.N. Bernadiner. At the temperatures of 1,250 1,400 °C and a contact time of 2 seconds, about 10% under conditions of extra oxygen, complete decomposition of PCB was carried out. The formation of dioxins still remains within acceptable limits. The hydrogen chloride formed during the combustion of PCB was neutralized with alkaline solution, fed directly into the reaction gas. Unfortunately, the proposed implementation of such industrial unit has not been implemented

7.2. International experience

Despite some limited export of OPs for destruction to Finland, handled in the frames of ACAP project, it is important to highlight that Russian Federation Authorities are not keen to implement the waste export for incineration to overseas into common practice. The delegation of the sovereign rights on custom regulation and transit movements of toxic wastes to the Custom Union also makes this problem much more complicated

7.3. Experience with FAO

Does not exist

8. Containers
8.1. National experience
8.2. International experience <i>e.g. Priorities on containers in NIP Action Plan</i> No
8.3. FAO supported plan Does not exist
8.4. Amount and type of empty containers/packaging materials? <i>(e.g. materials recycling in types, amounts)</i> Approx. 4,500 MT per year
8.5. Collection Centres for empty containers? <i>(e.g. Quantity of centres, responsibility, compliant with FAO guidelines)</i> None
Other information:



Section II: General overview of POPs and other hazardous waste data				
Info from Ministry of Commerce or Ministry of Industry or Ministry of Environment/Natural Resources and Ecology)				
Category	Explanation to figures	Annually produced waste	Legacy waste	References/ Annexes
		volume, tonnes/year	volume, tonnes	
I. Summary for all waste streams	2014: Dangerous wastes (Classes I-IV): From all industries: Chemical industry waste:	5,168.3 Mln 124.335 Mln 41.88 Mln	35 Bln	http://www.mnr.gov.ru/upload/iblock/cef/gosdoklad%20za%202012%20god.pdf
A. Agricultural chemical waste: (see also parts already been filled in in the benchmarking section)	Including agrarian sector, forestry and fishery (2012)	26.2 Mln		
1. Obsolete pesticide waste	Stockpiles Estimated new OPs waste per year due to counterfeit	Up to 25,000	about 70,000	
2. POPs pesticide waste: <i>aldrin, chlordane, DDT, dieldrin, endrin, heptachlor, hexachlorobenzene (HCB*), mirex, toxaphen, chlordane, alpha hexachlorocyclohexane (a-HCH⁵)*, beta hexachlorocyclohexane (b-HCH)*, lindane, pentachlorobenzene*</i>				
3. New pesticides waste (incl. fake (counterfeit) pesticides)	Up to 20% of total annual consumption (about 90% in sales of small packages in the village markets)	Up to 18,000		
4. Empty containers waste	Up to 5% from about 90,000 MT annual pesticides consumption)	Up to 4,500		
5. Contaminated sites			No numbers can be given	
a. Burial sites (polygons)				
b. Storage sites				

⁵ HCH is often used in Russian as HCCH.

c. Usage sites <i>(airfields, formulation plants etc.)</i>	DDT contaminated land in 40 Regions OPs contaminated land in 40 Regions		761.3 Ha 200.256 Ha	http://www.mnr.gov.ru/upload/iblock/cef/gosdoklad%20za%202012%20god.pdf
B. Industrial chemicals:				
1. POPs <i>a. PCBs, HCB*, hexabromobipheny (HBB), hexabromodiphenyl ether and heptabromodiphenyl ether, pentachlorobenzene*, perfluorooctane sulfonic acid, its salts and perfluorooctane sulfonyl fluoride, tetrabromodiphenyl ether and pentabromodiphenyl ether (penta-BDE)</i> <i>b. brominated industrial chemicals</i> <i>c. Fluorinated industrial chemicals perfluorooctane sulfonyl fluoride (PFOS) and its salts and perfluorooctane sulfonyl fluoride (PFOSF)</i>	PCB stockpiles		35,000	Vestnik MITCT, 2011, v. 6, No.5
2. Contaminated sites <i>e.g. Contaminated containers, transformers and equipment</i>			No data	
3. Oily wastes <i>e.g. non-POPs production waste, lagoons of sediments and sludges, solvents, waste lubricating oils</i>				
4. Inorganic wastes <i>Solid , Liquid and sludge inorganic waste (often in many country with mining activities and metal industries)</i>	There is no inventory at present, but the State is making the inventory		No data	
C. By-products				
1. Unintentional POPs <i>Dioxins: Polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins (PCDD) and Polychlorinated dibenzofurans (PCDF) and PCBs. Indicate sources like Pulp and paper production, Chlorinated inorganic chemicals, Chlorinated aliphatic chemicals, Chlorinated aromatic chemicals, Other chlorinated and non-chlorinated chemicals, Petroleum industry, Textile production, Leather refining</i> <i>Contaminated Sites and Hotspots: e.g. Sites used for the production of chlorine, Production sites of chlorinated organics, Application sites of PCDD/PCDF containing pesticides and chemicals, Use of PCB, Use of</i>				

<i>chlorine for production of metals and inorganic chemicals, Waste incinerators, Metal industries, Fire accidents, Dredging of sediments and contaminated flood plains, Dumps of wastes/residues from source groups, Kaolin or ball clay sites</i>				
2. a-HCH*, b-HCH* (being generated from the Lindane production) and pentachlorobenzene*				
3. HCB* generated from PVC production and rubber tyres production				
B. Petroleum wastes Tarry and bituminous wastes, still bottom waste (from Distillation plants)	Including Charcoal (2012): Head of Administration of the President has ordered to complete all inventories in 2016 as 2017 will be the year of Ecology	2.0 Mln		
C. Inorganic wastes Liquid and sludge inorganic waste Solid inorganic waste	Inorganic waste: 343.4 Mln tonnes Mining waste: 4,807.3 Mln tonnes Total inorganic waste including mining waste	5,150.7 Mln		
D. Health Care Risk Waste	Quantity in 2014	1,789 Mln		
Summary volumes				
Estimate of total hazardous waste market (watch need tonnes/year)	Hazardous waste per year	About 5,000 Mln		
POPs waste volume	Cannot be estimated			
*HCB, a-HCH, b-HCH and pentachlorobenzene occur as pesticide, by-product and industrial chemical Please note that nuclear/radioactive waste will not be considered for this overview!				

Section III: Existing and planned treatment options for POPs pesticides, obsolete pesticides and related hazardous wastes, contaminated land				
Type of plant or technology	Address/location	Contact person (name/contact details)	Brief summary of technical data (treatment capacity, permit for treatment of types hazardous waste, permit info, date permit)	No. of reference /annex if needed
1. Existing plants <i>e.g. existing and functioning hazardous waste landfills (polygons) or soil treatment plants</i>				
1. Private owned				
2. Government owned				
2. Potential plants <i>e.g. existing modern cement kilns and collect all data, photos, schemes, interest of companies to deal with OPs and POPs waste and contaminated soil destruction) Details include in Annexes</i>				
1. Private owned	Krasnoyarsk incineration facility		High-temperature incinerator (type TURMALIN) – not yet licensed by RosPrirod Nadzor	
2. Government owned	Chapayevka, Samarskaya oblast		Chemical weapons destruction plant	
3. Planned facilities <i>Government and or privately planned new hazardous waste facilities e.g for treatment of oil waste in oil and gas industry</i>				
1. Private owned			Experimental SCWO facility in Moscow	
2. Government owned	Russian Railways		Planned PCB incineration facility (UNIDO POPs-ODS project)	
4. Planned and/or implemented pilot plants <i>e.g. as part of research programmes in cooperation with donors/universities/research institutes pilot plants that are being tested for hazardous waste and soil</i>				
1. Private owned				
2. Government owned				

5. Existing and/or planned empty container (plastic and or steel) recycling facilities/initiatives Steel recycling e.g. at existing steel industry and plastic at existing plastic industry				
1. Private owned				
2. Government owned				
6. Any other information related to important market players in this field <i>List names of the major market players with address and main address/location, Contact person (name/contact details) and indicate their main interest</i>				
1. Up to now big business is not interested in investments into incineration facilities. However, discussions with MNRE showed the potential interest of the key market players in case of approval of Stockholm NIP on the Governmental level				

Section IV: Transportation logistics				
1. Assessment of various transport alternatives from main stockpile locations (indicate large locations/or regions with more than 500 t separately to the existing/planned treatment facilities incl. cost estimate				
Treatment facility in country and/or in foreign countries	Stockpile region/location	Transport method/alternatives – distances Rail-Road-waterway or combination of them Indicate main ports/railway stations etc. and supply maps where possible	Cost indications Problems to be expected	No. of reference /annex if needed
1. In country 2. In foreign country				
1. In country 2. In foreign country				
2. Assessment of possible storage networks: waste transfer stations e.g. at main railway stations or at existing landfills (polygons) or Waste handling stations <i>List and describe existing stations with required details</i> All existing polygons have the direct road access				
3. Assessment of transport capacity <i>Private owned and government owned specialized and licensed transport companies for hazardous waste transport (e.g. ADR/IMDG/RID/DOT compliant, route planning, scheme, vehicle inspection scheme, certified local contractors)</i> <i>Describe here, if not already covered under 1. Benchmarking under 6. Storage and transport and 7. Disposal</i> Rosavtotrans (http://www.rosavtotrans.su/) is the biggest dangerous loads transporting company in FSU				
4. Reference to the requirements of the Basel Convention (+ previous) experiences made with international export Implications of custom facilities <i>Describe Cases/ experiences that country have been made with international exports, not already covered under 1. Benchmarking under 7.2</i> <i>International experience Indicate year and location (country) where transported from and where to and authorities involved and kind of waste. Briefly describe cases</i>				
Case 1:				
Case 2:				

Summary sheets on findings**- Identify the gaps in information**

- Lack of available information in open sources
- NIP not yet completed
- Different oblasts are developing regional strategies without reporting to MNRE

- Analysis of barriers (technical, economic) to the development of national and regional waste management capacity

- Political risks and possible ban on technology transfer due to sanctions
- Environmental Standards higher than in other countries
- Impossibility to make inventories in military garrisons

- Analysis of opportunities (technical, economic) to the development of national and regional waste management capacity

- Possible involvement of big business (such as Renova, Russian Railways and oil exploration companies)
- Huge internal financial resources are available

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Terms of Reference for IHPA for Coordination of a Disposal Study for Obsolete Pesticides in the Former Soviet Union (only in English)



FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS Terms of Reference for Consultant/PSA

Job Title	Coordination and implementation of a Disposal Study for Obsolete Pesticides in the Former Soviet Union		
Division/Department	AGPM		
Programme/Project Number	GCP/RER/040/EC		
Location	Regional		
Expected Start Date of Assignment	1 June 2012	Duration	1 year
Reports to	Kevin Helps	Title:	Coordinator, Senior Officer, Obsolete Pesticides

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF TASK(S) AND OBJECTIVES TO BE ACHIEVED

The EC / FAO project GCP/RER/040/EC looks to develop capacity for management of hazardous wastes through the example of obsolete pesticides and POPs. There is an estimated 200,000 tonnes of these materials known to be affecting the Russian Federation, countries of the Eastern Neighbourhood (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine) and the Central Asian Countries [CACs] (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan). Much of the previous work on disposal of waste from these countries has looked to export thousands of tones of pesticide stockpiles to high temperature incinerators operated commercially in EC member states. Whilst this strategy meets all international environmental compliance requirements it is prohibitively expensive. The vast distances involved for transport of waste from CACs to facilities in Europe makes the option of finding a local solution appealing based on risk management and cost considerations. Under the project a study of capacity to treat this material is to be commissioned. The Coordinator for the Disposal Study will for the 12 project countries:

- i. Review of existing policy framework for the management and elimination (including inventory, assessment, and transport) of POPs and obsolete pesticides in line with the requirements of the respective EU Directives/Stockholm Convention;
- ii. Conduct benchmarking of current POPs management (including (temporary) storage and destruction) against international best practice on BAT /BEP as set out by the Basel / Stockholm Convention working groups; highlight and describe best ongoing practices per country
- iii. Review of existing agricultural policy framework on the linkage to fulfillment of environmental obligations such as requirements for the management of contaminated empty containers/packaging

- iv. Review of existing and planned treatment options for POPs pesticides, obsolete pesticides and related hazardous wastes, contaminated empty containers and contaminated land;
- v. Assess potential treatment facilities such as existing modern cement kilns, as well as planned and/or implemented pilot plant investigations, which can develop in the next years to important market players.
- vi. Assess the Russian-Belarus-Kazakhstan customs Union and its implications for hazardous waste in and through Russia, including an assessment of 1) experiences over the last years practical implementation and of 2) alternative transport routes from the republics avoiding Russian territory. To be completed with due reference to the requirements of the Basel Convention.
- vii. Assess access (by road, train or water) to treatment options and economics of transport of waste across the region to treatment facilities/alternative storage facilities;
- viii. Review existing country POPs data (Obsolete Pesticides and PCBs) as far as available, and make efforts to collect, if possible, total hazardous waste stream data as set out in national profiles such as the UNITAR chemicals profile. This will be collated per country in order to assess the potential need for future investment per country/region. Provide estimates of the scale of investments (in terms of tonnes of POPs for disposal) and a rough estimation of their national distribution, tonnes of other obsolete pesticides, distribution and quantities of contaminated land and contaminated containers;
- ix. Assess status of recycling options for empty containers or already planned or ongoing programs and initiatives;
- x. Prepare country summary sheets on findings and identify the gaps in information;
- xi. Compile report of study findings, including recommendations for filling the information gaps.

The study will be undertaken in countries and through desk research as appropriate and will be implemented with the support of thematic international experts and national experts to be recruited as sub-contractors to the Coordinator of the Disposal Study. The coordinator will prepare draft terms of reference for all consultants within 2 months of the start of the study which will be approved by the Regional Coordinator of project GCP/RER/040/EC at FAO before final recruitment is made. All information collected and assessments conducted will (if possible) be verified by competent national authorities in order to seek ownership and support for further project activities.

The working language is English and some interpretation and document translation is foreseen.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Expected Outputs:

- i. Summary report of existing policy framework for the elimination and management of POPs and obsolete pesticides (12);
- ii. Analysis of barriers (technical, legal, economic) to the development of national and regional waste management capacity;
- iii. Report on Opportunities for introduction of new technologies (Thermal and non-thermal) e.g. specific stockpiles (DDT and HCH waste)
- iv. Summary report of existing and potential Treatment Facilities, pilot plant facilities and empty container recycling facilities/initiatives (12 countries)-
- v. Report on POPs waste in relation to total hazardous waste market and approaches for Investment plan for POPs destruction for the region
- vi. Presentation of the draft report to the SC meeting in September 2013,

Required Completion Date:

All by end of June 2013.

September 2013

finalization of the report incorporating eventual comments	
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REQUIRED COMPETENCIES

Academic Qualification

1. First degree in chemistry, engineering, environmental science or similar subject area related to chemicals management;
2. Higher degree (PhD) in a waste management related area, chemistry or engineering discipline linked to chemicals management;
3. Research or (university) lecturing experience related to waste and POPs management.

Technical Competencies and Experience Requirements

1. Minimum 20 years experience in the waste management and soil remediation industry/research sector;
2. Experience in development of risk-based strategies for POPs treatment using a combination of in-situ and ex-situ technologies;
3. Experience in development of POPs remediation plans in developing countries, experience in Asia region desirable;
4. Minimum 10 years experience in development of cost-based budgets for project implementation;
5. Excellent understanding of FAO guidelines and training systems for POPs/pesticide management and contaminated site assessment;
6. Excellent computer skills;
7. Excellent report and proposal writing skills;
8. Fluency in English.