Working Document

Management of Obsolete Pesticides

Republic of Uzbekistan

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

IHPA

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

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)
Uzbekistan is not a WTO Member.
The Working Party on the accession of Uzbekistan was established by the General Council on December 21, 2004. Since that period the Working Party has held 3 meetings to continue the examination of Uzbekistan's foreign trade regime.
Uzbekistan is not a party of the Rotterdam Convention

The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (general information regarding statute of adaptation, signing and ratification, Focal Point Institute)
Uzbekistan is not a party of the Stockholm Convention

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)
Uzbekistan is not a party of the Basel Convention

International Agreements
The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer was agreed on September 16, 1987 and entered into force on January 1, 1989. Since its initial adoption, the Montreal Protocol has been adjusted five times. These adjustments entered into force, for all the Parties, on March 7,1991, September 23, 1993, August 5, 1996, June 4, 1998, July 28, 2000 and May 14, 2008, respectively.
Four Amendments to the Protocol – the London Amendment (1990), the Copenhagen Amendment (1992), the Montreal Amendment (1997) and the Beijing Amendment (1999) have been made. Unlike adjustments to the Protocol, amendments must be ratified by countries before their requirements are applicable to those countries. The London, Copenhagen, Montreal and Beijing Amendments entered into force on August 10, 1992, June 14, 1994, November 10, 1999 and February 25, 2002 respectively, only for those Parties, which ratified the particular amendments.
Uzbekistan acceded to the Montreal Protocol on 18/05/1993, ratified by the London and Copenhagen Amendments on 01/05/1998, and the Montreal and Beijing Amendments on 8/09/2006

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. 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

Section II: Regulatory framework on waste management	
Chapter I Political and Legal Framework	**General overview** Uzbekistan is a centralized country ruled by a presidential system. Uzbekistan's legal system is influenced by the traditions of Islamic and Civil law and it covers the principles, institutes of foreign law, whose origin in the Romano-Germanic legal system. The current legal system has conserved some institutions and norms of traditional socialist law, particularly in the areas of state property and land ownership. Various sources point out that a strict hierarchy of the sources of law includes the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan at the top. The Constitution of Uzbekistan was adopted on December 8,1992 and was changed by Amendments in 2003, 2007, 2008, 2011. These amendments to the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan established a new bi-cameral parliament. The new Constitution declares ideological and political pluralism, ensuring human rights and social-legal guarantees. In the legal framework of Uzbekistan there exists strict branch classification. The legal system subdivides into the branches, amongst which fundamental ones are constitutional, administrative, civil, criminal law, as well as civil procedure and criminal procedure law. Recently international law (private international law and public international law) is undergoing great development. Uzbekistan legislation has being codified: legislative and other normative legal acts are divided according to the constitutional, administrative, civil, criminal, labor law and other material or procedural laws. Legislative acts of Uzbekistan are divided into constitutional laws, laws and Codes. Constitutional laws are the laws indicated in the Constitution directly and regulating the most important sides of vital activity of state. They have a special procedure of adoption (must be passed by qualified majority of common number of deputies of Legislative chamber and approved by two thirds members of the Senate). President's decrees and instructions, orders and instructions of the Government and other executive bodies, acts of local authorities, rules and regulations of organizations. International legal acts recognized by Uzbekistan are the component part of the legal system of Uzbekistan. In the event of the discrepancy between the republican laws and the recognized by Uzbekistan international legal acts, the norms of the last ones are used. **National Laws and regulations that govern hazardous waste (especially OP) management** • The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Nature Protection" as of 09.12.1992, this law provides the legal basis for the environmental requirements for radioactive and chemical substances. • The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Air Protection", 27.12.1996 No.353-I. This law provides the legal basis for the production or the use of chemicals, defines their maximum allowable concentrations in the atmosphere, and ensures prevention and reduction of harmful chemical, physical, biological and other impacts on air. • The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On protection of agricultural plants from pests, diseases and weeds" dated 03.08.2000. This law provides a legal framework to ensure compliance with sanitary norms, rules and hygienic standards, ensuring sanitary and epidemiological welfare of the population, the storage, use, neutralization, recycling and disposal of chemicals, biological agents and materials. • The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On state sanitary supervision", 3.07.1992. This law provides a legal framework to ensure the rights of officials to prohibit the use of chemicals, tools, and techniques used in the practice of drinking-water supply, production and processing of food, stimulants and growth regulators, agricultural plants and animals, pesticides • The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On industrial safety of hazardous production facilities" dated 28.09.2006. This law provides the legal basis for the environmental requirements for handling hazardous substances related to the impact on the living organism to I, II and III classes of danger, explosives, industrial wastes containing substances in concentrations which are hazardous to human health and the environment • Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 25.05.2000 No.71-II "On licensing certain types of activities"

	• Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 20.12.2012 LRU No.341 "On licensing procedures in the field of entrepreneurship" from November 8, 2012 • Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No.PP-272 of January 31, 2006 "On measures to improve the system providing agriculture with plants protecting chemicals" • Resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers No.151 of April 19, 2000 "On regulation of imports to the Republic of Uzbekistan and the exports from its territory of environmentally dangerous products and wastes" and number 293 of July 31, 2000 "On the import, export and transit of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors through the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan" • Application to the Cabinet of Ministers of 25 July 1995 "List of specific goods, the import of which is carried out under licenses issued by IBEC Republic of Uzbekistan" and the Cabinet of Ministers of 10 December 2008 "Regulations on the identification of hazardous production" • Resolution of the Republic of Uzbekistan from 16.02.2011 No.35 (Appendix No.2) determines the list of dangerous goods allowed to be transported by road in Uzbekistan • Resolution of Uzbekistan from 05.03.2004 No.109 **Situation with stocks of obsolete pesticides** Uzbekistan has a considerable quantity of obsolete pesticides. In former times many of the contaminated sites and especially the former airfields that have been used to implement aireal spraying, have been excavated and the contaminated soils and wastes have partly been transported and disposed at the centralized burial sites or at central stores. At present there are 14 burial sites where are at least 18,375 tonnes of obsolete pesticides buried or disposed. There are 5 central storages with 1,350 tonnes of obsolete pesticides. However this status given here is related to the information collected during the World Bank project that has been implemented in 2009 and 2010. No newer information is available

	Sector	***EU legislation***	***Uzbekistan legislation***
Chapter II Specific Laws and Regulations that govern waste management	*General waste management*	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), *OJ L 312, 22.11.2008, p. 3–30*	- Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No.PP-272 of January 31, 2006 "On measures to improve the system providing agriculture with plants protecting chemicals " - Resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers No.151 of April 19, 2000 "On regulation of imports to the Republic of Uzbekistan and the exports from its territory of environmentally dangerous products and wastes " and number 293 of July 31, 2000 "On the import, export and transit of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors through the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan"
	Import/Export	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, *OJ L 204, 31.7.2008, p. 1–35.* 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, *OJ L 201, 27.7.2012, p. 60–106*	Resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers No.151 of 19 April 2000 "On regulation of import to the Republic of Uzbekistan and the export from its territory environmentally dangerous products and wastes" and No.293 of 31 July 2000 "On the import, export and transit through the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors". Application to the Cabinet of Ministers of 25 July 1995 " list of specific goods, the import of which is carried out under licenses issued by IBEC Republic of Uzbekistan" and the Cabinet of

			Ministers of 10 December 2008 "Regulations on the identification of hazardous production"
	Landfill of waste	Council Directive 1999/31/EC of 26 April 1999 on the landfill of waste, *OJ L 182, 16.7.1999, p. 1–19*	
	Incineration	Directive 2000/76/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 December 2000 on the incineration of waste, *OJ L 332, 28.12.2000, p. 91–111.*	
	Shipment of waste	Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006 on shipments of waste, *OJ L 190, 12.7.2006, p. 1–98.*	
Chapter III Institution(s) involved in waste management (focus on pesticides)	Activities associated with the safe handling of chemicals is exercised by the Cabinet of Ministers of Uzbekistan (local authorities at different levels), the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources, the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan for Nature Protection, Goskhimkomissiya (State chemical commission), Customs Committee, Ministry of Internal Affairs, the security authorities and citizens self-governing bodies. Chemicals management, including control over the handling of the various classes of chemicals, ensuring their safe use and safety of employees, the public and the environment is exercised by ministries, departments, committees, corporations within their competence at all stages of the chemical life cycle. Key ministries, exercising control and defining criteria for the safety of chemicals with regards to humans and the environment are the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan for Nature Protection, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources, etc. State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan for Nature Protection exercises state control over compliance with the requirements for environmental protection during production, transportation, storage, use, destruction and disposal of chemical substances and preparations. The Committee shall assess the impact on the environment of the plant protection products offered for registration, conducts their state environmental review and in the prescribed manner issues resolution on the disposal of obsolete plant protection products, and waste containers. The Committee develops the structure, content and procedures for monitoring the environment, and together with the ministries, state committees and other bodies concerned, creates and maintains a single Republican environmental data bank on the state of pollution and other harmful effects to the environment. Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources of the Republic of Uzbekistan is implementing a unified policy on the use of plant protection products, government programs for plant protection, it coordinates research, development, engineering and design work on the creation, testing and implementation of plant protection products, new techniques and processes and methods for their use. The Ministry develops and approves the guidelines, recommendations on the use of chemical, biological and other drugs, organizes efficient use of plant protection products, as well as their compliance with the rules of transportation, storage and application of regulations. The Ministry determines the needs of agriculture in chemical and biological crop protection, chemicals forming reserves for emergencies and monitors the quality control in using plant protection products. Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall implement standardization and certification of medicines and disinfectants, sanitary and other drugs and medical products and pharmaceuticals, potent and poisonous substances, narcotics, psychotropic drugs, exercise control over their production and use procedures. The Ministry develops and approves sanitary norms, rules and hygienic standards, carries out the state sanitary supervision of their implementation, as well as guides the process of sanitary and sanitary-epidemiological services, regardless of their affiliation, etc. A number of ministries and agencies have narrowly specific functions		

such as the regulation republic's participation in international trade chemical waste, prevention of illicit trafficking of chemicals, safe transportation, the rationale for economic policy, etc. (Ministry of foreign economic Relations, Investments and Trade, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, UTY "Uzbekistontemiryullari "(Uzbekistan Railways), Ministry of Economy, Customs, etc.).
Companies "Uzkimyosanoat", "Uzbekenergo", NMMC (Navoi mining plant) and AMMC (Almalyk mining), having under their jurisdiction companies that produce chemicals and/or use them in the production cycle are responsible for compliance with safety requirements and ensure their immediate implementation.

There are constantly working committees and temporary committees or working bodies under the Cabinet of Ministers of Uzbekistan. Other government bodies have the State Interagency Commission, interagency councils, national coordinating committees, and working groups. The Republic of Karakalpakstan, the regions and the Tashkent city can create territorial (regional) interagency commissions.
Goskhimkomissiya (state chemical committee) is one of the important mechanisms to promote coordination and cooperation among ministries, departments of government agencies and NGOs in the field of chemical plant protection in Uzbekistan. This is a permanent commission. Its competence includes:

- Create and implement a unified policy on the use of chemicals for plant protection, aimed at increasing crop yields and crop production through the use of highly efficient, environmentally friendly and low-toxic chemical and biological agents;
- Develop and approve regulations on applying chemicals and plant protection, their registration and re-registration, inclusion in and exclusion from the list of drugs approved for using in agriculture;
- Coordinate the activities of ministries and departments related to the production and use of chemical and biological agents, setting up and implementing regulations of their application, defining the impact of drugs on the environment;
- Render all possible assistance to the organization of domestic production of new highly effective, safe and low toxic chemical and biological agents.

In the committee's activity, departments and organizations of agro-industrial complex are involved including the Ministry of Health, the State Committee for Nature Protection, the Customs Service, and the leading agricultural and academic research organizations. The structures involved take part in the examination of the scientific and technical documentation for chemical and biological agents produced domestically or abroad, suggested for use in agriculture. They organize and conduct tests to determine the biological effectiveness of these drugs, their toxicological and environmental properties. They monitor the quality of chemicals and plant protection, biological products produced by enterprises of the republic and imported ones, issue approvals for their application and suspend their use in case of detecting the adverse effects on humans and the environment.
Under the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources the Interagency Commission on the definition of needs and effective use of crop protection chemicals operates. National Centre for Plant Protection and Agricultural Chemistry is the Working body of the Interdepartmental Commission under the Ministry. Based on annual applications of agricultural producers, the Commission determines the need in ready chemical formulations, active ingredients and components, sets the volume of their production at enterprises of the republic and amounts of imports. It also controls the distribution of agricultural producers of chemicals, the implementation of measures for their effective use, the use of pesticides, as well as the norms for consumption of drugs. Interdepartmental Commission monitors the quality of plant protection products manufactured by the enterprises of the republic and imported ones. To do this, a system of cross-control and input control is used in specialized laboratories of the "Uzstandard" agency. The committee evaluates the effectiveness of preparations made for the protection of agricultural crops from pests and diseases, organizes systematic inspections for safety and quality storage of chemical protection means, reveals residues of plant protection products with the expired date and suspend their use

Section III: Analysis of existing national waste management legislation	
Theme 1 Scope	The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan «On Nature Protection» as of 09.12.1992, this law provides the legal basis for the environmental requirements for radioactive and chemical substances. Scope of the Act cover environmental compliance, establishment of standards and regulations in the manufacture, storage, transport, use, disposal and dumping of chemicals. The law defines the scope of the government bodies responsible for its implementation: the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Cabinet of Ministers, the State Committee for Nature production “Goskompriroda”. The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Air Protection», 27.12.1996 No.353-I. This law provides the legal basis for the production or the use of chemicals, defines their maximum allowable concentrations in the atmosphere, and ensures prevention and reduction of harmful chemical, physical, biological and other impacts on air. The law defines the scope of the government bodies responsible for its implementation: the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Cabinet of Ministers, the State Committee for Nature production “Goskompriroda”. The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan " On protection of agricultural plants from pests, diseases and weeds " dated 03.08.2000., This law provides a legal framework to ensure compliance with sanitary norms, rules and hygienic standards, ensuring sanitary and epidemiological welfare of the population, the storage, use, neutralization, recycling and disposal of chemicals, biological agents and materials. The Act covers the regulation of relations connected with protection of crops from pests, diseases and weeds, preventing the harmful effects of plant protection products on human health, and the environment. The law defines the scope of the government bodies responsible for its implementation: the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Cabinet of Ministers, Ministry of Agriculture. The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On state sanitary supervision», 3.07.1992. This law provides a legal framework to ensure the rights of officials to prohibit the use of chemicals, tools, and techniques used in the practice of drinking-water supply, production and processing of food, stimulants and growth regulators, agricultural plants and animals, pesticides. The scope of the Act covers the regulation of social relations on sanitary – epidemiological welfare of the population and radiation safety, establishes the right of a person to a healthy environment. The law defines the scope of the government bodies responsible for its implementation: the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Cabinet of Ministers, and Ministry of Health. The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On industrial safety of hazardous production facilities" from 28.09.2006. This law provides the legal basis for the environmental requirements for handling hazardous substances related to the impact on the living organism to I, II and III classes of danger, explosives, industrial wastes containing substances in concentrations which are hazardous to human health and the environment. This law regulates relations in the field of industrial safety of hazardous production facilities. The law defines the scope of the government bodies responsible for its implementation: the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Cabinet of Ministers
Theme 2 Definitions	The definitions of "pesticides" and "depots" are given in the instructions on the formation and applications of chemical and biological products of agricultural producers", approved by the Order of the Minister of Agriculture and Water Resources of 04.05.2005 No.115 (MJ since 06.07.2005 No.1490) “Chemical agents (pesticides)” – are chemicals designed to control pests, diseases and weeds, including regulation of their development and defoliants. "Special storage” – is the regional centers, regional units and farms premises for the storage of chemical and biological weapons with a permit health authorities and sanitary and hygienic standards
Theme 3 Administrative and institutional structure	In the structure of state administration bodies there are more than 30 ministries, committees, institutions, associations, companies and government agencies involved in the regulation of chemicals. Governments are working on developing legal documents to ensure the safety of chemicals at different stages of their life cycle, provide control over compliance with the law, including the use of administrative and economic sanctions for the violation of requirements to ensure the safe handling of chemicals.

	Control over the treatment of different classes of chemicals, to ensure their safe use, including the safety of employees, the public, and the environment is carried out by ministries, departments, committees, and corporations within their competence at all stages of their life cycle. The functions of some ministries and departments are not duplicated, as they concern different aspects of sound management of chemicals. Key ministries performing supervisory functions, defining criteria for the safety of chemicals on human health and the environment at all stages of their life cycle are the State Committee for Natural Protection, the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, and Ministry of Emergency Situations. A number of ministries and agencies have narrowly specific features such as the regulation of the republic's participation in international trade in chemicals and waste, prevention of illicit trafficking of chemicals, safe transportation, the rationale for economic policy, etc. (Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations, Investments and Trade, Ministry of Interior, UTY "Uzbekistontemiryullari", Ministry of Economy, Customs, etc.). Company "Uzkimyosanoat", "Uzbekenergo" NMMC (Navoi Mining) and AMMC (Alamalyk mining), which have under their jurisdiction companies that produce chemicals and/or their use in the production cycle are responsible for compliance with safety requirements and ensure their immediate implementation. As a rule, the ministries and departments with controlling and approval functions (registration, licensing, permit applications) sell them at the regional level through regional and local structures that takes into account the unique characteristics of individual regions of the country associated with the production and use of chemicals. However, it should be noted that none of the ministries have in their structure a separate unit, whose functions include only issues of rationality and safe use of chemicals
Theme 4 Licensing	Licensing is carried out in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 25.05.2000 No.71-II « On licensing certain types of activities." The requirement of a license shall be made in certain species specified in the list of activities the implementation of which requires license applications approved by Decree No.1k OM RUz as of 12.05.2001 No.222-II For example, a license is needed for the development, production, transportation, storage and sale of explosives and poisonous substances, materials and products where they are used, as well as explosives. Further, there is a list of explosives and poisonous substances, materials and products with their application, as well as explosives, work on the development, production, transportation, storage and sale of which is subject to licensing (Annex No.3k Resolution of Uzbekistan from 05.03.2004, No.109). General licensing issues are regulated by the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 20.12.2012 LRU No.-341 "On licensing procedures in the field of entrepreneurship " from November 8, 2012. The purpose of this Act is to regulate relations in the field of licensing procedures in the field of entrepreneurship. Legislation on licensing procedures in the field of entrepreneurship consists of this Law and other legislative acts. This Act shall not apply to the following types of licensing procedures in the field of entrepreneurship: - state registration and registration of business entities, transactions and property rights; - licensing of certain activities; - accreditation, certification, standardization, metrology and technical regulation; - state environmental expertise; - handling state secrets. If an international treaty of the Republic of Uzbekistan stipulates other rules than those provided for by the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the licensing procedures in the field of entrepreneurship, the rules of the international treaty shall apply
Theme 5 Transboundary movement, import/export	Questions on importing pesticides are regulated, in particular by the Regulation on the procedure for considering suggestions on issuing conclusions on importing chemicals and finished chemicals approved as Appendix No.5k Resolution of Uzbekistan from 24.02.2006 No.31. This Regulation defines the procedure for considering the proposals and decisions on the import of active ingredients and finished chemicals approved for use in the Republic of Uzbekistan, with appropriate conclusions. The purpose of this Regulation is to improve the supply system of the Republic of Uzbekistan with agricultural chemicals, including improving the efficiency of their procurement. Consideration of proposals and issue of import approvals for active ingredients and finished chemical products is carried out on the basis of

	tenders. The purpose of the tenders is: more efficient use of the state budget, extra-budgetary trust funds, consolidated state budget, foreign loans guaranteed by the Government and foreign grants allocated for the purchase of plant protection chemicals, ensuring qualitative procurement of chemicals and active ingredients. Settlements with domestic manufacturers (suppliers) involved in the tender purchases are made in national currency «soum." The main principles of tendering are transparency and objectivity in decision-making, creation of equal opportunities for bidders while maintaining the priority for domestic producers (suppliers). Tender conditions are developed in accordance with the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the basis of : - Decisions taken according to the main parameters of the balance of the production and procurement of chemicals; - the customer's requirements; - instructional materials sanitary quarantine, and veterinary services; - requirements of the Ministry of Health and the "Uzstandard" Agency depending on the subject of the tender; - list of chemical and biological pest control, plant diseases and weeds, defoliants and plant growth regulators permitted for use in agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan
Theme 6 Economic Initiatives	Governments are working on developing legal documents to ensure the safety of chemicals at different stages of their life cycle, provide control over compliance with the law, including the use of administrative and economic sanctions for the violation of requirements to ensure the safe handling of chemicals. Relevant legislation: • Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No.PP-272 of 31 January 2006 "On measures to improve the economy providing of agriculture chemicals Plant Protection " • Law "On Foreign Economic Activity of the Republic of Uzbekistan." Adopted 14.06.1991, No.285-XII //Bulletin of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR, 1991, No.8, st.182. • Law "On free economic zones." Adopted 25.04.1996, No.220-I//Bulletin of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 1996, No.5-6, Page 5 • Law "On the legal basis of economic subjects." Adopted 29.08.1998 No.670-I//Bulletin of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 1998 No.9, page 170. • Law "On Foreign Economic Activity of the Republic of Uzbekistan" (New Edition). Approved by the Law of Uzbekistan of 26.05.2000 No.77 – II
Theme 7 Transport	Basic requirements for the preparation, organization and holding of fair trades selling mineral fertilizers, defoliants and other chemical products, held by a permanent fair Committee "Uzkimesanoat" (UzChemical production) is regulated by a joint Resolution as of 14.02.2004 of the Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Agriculture (registered by Ministry of Justice of 16.02.2005 No.1450), which approved a Regulation on conducting fair trades on selling mineral fertilizers (except ammonium nitrate), defoliants and other chemical products). It applies to mineral fertilizers (except ammonium nitrate), defoliants and other chemical products supplied to agricultural producers. It is established that the resources of mineral fertilizers, defoliants and other chemical products, purchased at fair auction, are used exclusively in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan and are not subject to export. Supply of fertilizers to agricultural producers who do not have contractual obligations with the state for the purchase of agricultural products, is carried out in accordance with the " Provisional Regulations on the procedure for the selling of fertilizers, except ammonium nitrate, on the stock exchange in 2004 " (1389 reg.No.July 21, 2004). Also, the issues of handling pesticides are regulated by Page 23 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan as of 31.08.2000 No.116-II « About protection of crops from pests, weeds and diseases." This law states that in order to provide consumers with information on safe handling with pesticides, legal or physical entities are obliged to provide information on transportation, storage and use of plant protection products and container labels with a warning label. Requirements to the form and order of approval the recommendations on the transport, storage and use of plant protection products and container labels are established by special authorities
Theme 8	Resolution of the Republic of Uzbekistan from 16.02.2011, No.35 (Appendix No.2) determines the list of

Labelling requirements	dangerous goods allowed to be trasported by road in Uzbekistan. In accordance with the Law of the Republic Uzbekistan as of 31.08.2000 No.116-II «About protection of crops from pests, diseases and weeds ", plants produced in the Republic of Uzbekistan or imported from other countries, are subject to registration. Registration of plant protection productsis done by specially authorized body on the basis of registration trials. Plant protection products are registered for a period of five years. Manufacture, import, sale and use of plant protection products that are not registered in the prescribed manner, is prohibited. Test registration of plant protection products are held for development and validation of regulations and include: • determining the effectiveness of the use of plant protection products; • assessment of the risk of negative effects of plant protection products on human health and the development of hygienic standards and sanitary norms and rules; • environmental assessment of the application of plant protection products. Legal entities and individuals who have filed an application for registration of plant protection products shall provide technical documentation and samples of plant protection products for their registration tests. Deadline for registration tests shall not exceed two years. Conclusion on the results of the registration tests of plant protection products made by a specially authorized body. Deadline for registration tests should not exceed six months. Persons who have filed an application for registration of plant protection products, as well as the developers of these products may not participate in ptrparation of the conclusion on the results of tests of registration of plant protection products. Conclusion on the results of the registration tests of plant protection products can be appealed in court. Decision of a specially authorized body for the registration of plant protection products is the basis for issuing the certificate of registration and entering the product in the List of chemical and biological pest control, plant diseases and weeds, defoliants and plant growth regulators permitted for use in agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The registration certificate form on registration of plant protection is established by the Cabinet of Ministers. Active and inactive ingredients of plant protection products, prohibited or restricted in use, are defined by specifically authorized body jointly with the State Sanitary and Epidemiological Service of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan for Nature Protection and included in the registry of active and inactive ingredients banned and restricted in the use. Standardization, certification and labeling of plant protection products are made in accordance with the legislation. In order to provide consumers with information on safe handling of pesticides legal or physical entities are obliged to provide information on transportation, storage and use of plant protection products and container labels with a warning label. Requirements for the form and order of approval the recommendations on the transport, storage and use of plant protection products and container labels are established by specifically authorized body. Legal and natural entities must comply with sanitary and hygienic norms, rules and regulations to ensure sanitary epidemiological welfare of citizens, the requirements of protection of fauna and wildlife habitat, protection requirements of flora and their growing environment during storage, use, destruction, transportation and disposal of chemicals, biological agents and materials. Storage of plant protection products is permitted in specialized stores intended only for storage. The bulk storage of plant protection products is prohibited. Transportation of plant protection products is allowed only in specially equipped vehicles. During storage and transportation of plant protection products it is necessary to meey the the requirements that exclude harm to public health and the environment. Dilapidated and (or) prohibited for use plant protection products and their containers are neutralized, recycled, disposed and buried in the manner prescribed by law. Methods of disposal of unusable and (or) prohibited for the use plant protection products and their containers are developed by manufacturers of plant protection products and are aligned with the specially authorized body, the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan for Nature Protection, the State Sanitary and

	Epidemiological Service of the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Emergency situations of the Republic of Uzbekistan
Theme 9 Packaging and containers	The legislation does not contain specific pages for packaging pesticides. However, packaging in accordance with the specific standards and the specific requirements is expected. In accordance with the Law of the Republic Uzbekistan as of 01.08.2000 No.116-II «About protection of crops from pests, weeds and diseases" (Page 20), standardization, certification and labeling of plant protection products are manufactured in accordance with the legislation
Theme 10 Emergency procedures	Law "On protection of population and territories from emergency situations of natural and man-made". Adopted 20.08.1999 No.824-I//Bulletin of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 1999, No.9, st.221.In accordance with Annex No.3 to the Resolution of the Republic of Uzbekistan from 24.08.2011 No.242 as a function of government and economic management, and other organizations to protect the population and territories from emergency situations include the implementation of measures to protect grain and its products, food and other goods in storage, technological processing, transportation and sales, control, together with the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan, other functional subsystems GSCHS for food and water contamination by radioactive substances, heavy metals, nitrates and pesticides in excess of the maximum allowable concentrations, as well as decontamination, technological recycling or destruction of non-disinfected food and other goods
Theme 11 Disposal obligations	In accordance with the Law of the Republic Uzbekistan as of 31.08.2000.No.116-II «About protection of crops from pests, diseases and weeds" (Page 24), legal entities and individuals must ensure the compliance with sanitary and hygienic norms, rules and regulations to provide for sanitary and epidemic well-being of citizens, the requirements of protection of fauna and wildlife habitat, protection requirements of flora and their growing environment during storage, use, destruction, disposal, transportation and disposal of chemicals, biological agents and materials. Storage of plant protection products is permitted in specialized stores intended only for storage. Bulk storage of plant protection products is prohibited. Transportation of plant protection products is allowed only in specially equipped vehicles. Storage and transportation of plant protection products must comply with the requirements that exclude harm to public health and the environment. Neutralization, recycling, disposal and burial of dilapidated and (or) plant protection products prohibited for use and their containers are provided in the manner prescribed by law. Methods of disposal of unusable and (or) prohibited to use plant protection products and their containers are developed by manufacturers of plant protection products and are aligned with the specially authorized body, the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan for Nature Protection, the State Sanitary and Epidemiological Service of the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Uzbekistan. In accordance with Annex No.3 to the Resolution of the Republic of Uzbekistan as of 24.08.2011 No.242 the functions of government and economic management, and other organizations to protect the population and territories from emergency situations include the measures to protect grain and its products, food and other goods in storage, technological processing, transportation and sales, control, together with the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan, other functional subsystems for food and water contamination by radioactive substances, heavy metals, nitrates and pesticides in excess of the maximum allowable concentrations, as well as decontamination, technological recycling or destruction of non-disinfected food and other goods
Theme 12 Incineration	
Theme 13 Recording,	In accordance with the Law of the Republic Uzbekistan as of 31.08.2000.No.116-II «About protection of crops from pests, diseases and weeds," plant protection products, produced in the Republic of Uzbekistan or

monitoring, and reporting	imported from other countries, subject to registration. Registration of plant protection products by specially authorized body on the basis of registration trials. Plant protection products are registered for a period of five years. Manufacture, import, sale and use of plant protection products that are not registered in the prescribed manner, is prohibited. Test registration of plant protection products are held for development and validation of regulations and include: - determine the effectiveness of the use of plant protection products; - assess the risk of negative effects of plant protection products on human health and the development of hygienic standards and sanitary norms and rules; - environmental assessment of the application of plant protection products. Legal entities and individuals who have filed an application for registration of plant protection products shall provide technical documentation and samples of plant protection products for their registration tests. Deadline for registration tests shall not exceed two years. Conclusion on the results of the registration tests of plant protection products ia made by a specially authorized body. Deadline for registration tests should not exceed six months. Persons who have filed an application for registration of plant protection products, as well as the developers of these products may not participate in preparing the opinion on the results of tests of registration of plant protection products. Conclusion on the results of the registration tests of plant protection products can be appealed in court. Solution of a specially authorized body for the registration of plant protection products is the basis for the issuance of certificate of registration and making money on the List of chemical and biological pest control, plant diseases and weeds, defoliants and plant growth regulators permitted for use in agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The Form of registration certificate for registration of plant protection is established by the Cabinet of Ministers. Re-registration of plant protection products is carried out in the prescribed manner by the commissioner authority on the basis of an application. When re-applying for a new term, the plant protection products is allowed to be used within the period allowed for re-settlement by a specially authorised body
Theme 14 Offences and penalties	In accordance with the Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan on administrative responsibility, approved by the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 22.09.1994, No.2015-XII, Violation of the rules of transportation, storage and use of plant protection products, growth stimulators, mineral fertilizers and other chemicals, which could cause soil pollution, pollution of water, air, or destruction of plants, wildlife is punishable by a fine on citizens from one-third to one minimum wage, and on officials – from one to three times the minimum wage. The same offense committed repeatedly within a year after the administrative penalty or caused contamination of soil, water, air, damage to flora and fauna, shall result in the imposition of a fine on citizens from one to three minimum wage, and officials – from three to seven the minimum wage. Neutralization banned and degraded chemicals without proper authorization, as well as violation of the conditions specified in the permit, shall result in the imposition of a fine on the officials from one to three times the minimum wage. The same offense committed repeatedly within a year after the application of an administrative penalty shall result in the imposition of penalty on officials from three to seven times the minimum wage
Theme 15 Official controls and inspection	In accordance with the Law of the Republic Uzbekistan as of 31.08.2000 # 116-II «About protection of crops from pests, diseases and weeds," the State Sanitary and Epidemiological Service of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan: - provides hygienic supervision of the observance of rules, regulations and standards in production, storage, sale, - transportation, use, destruction, recycling and disposal of plant protection products; - organizes and conducts research on toxicological-hygienic evaluation, develops hygienic standards and regulations of pesticides in food products, production facilities and environmental media; - conducts the state sanitary-hygienic examination of plant protection products; - organizes preliminary and periodic medical examinations of persons working with pesticides, diagnose

	patients with pesticide poisoning; - exercise other powers in accordance with the law. State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan for Nature Protection: - assesses the impact on the environment proposed for registration of plant protection products; - the state ecological examination of plant protection products; - issues in the prescribed manner a permit to dump obsolete plant protection products, and waste containers; - exercise state control over compliance with requirements for environmental protection during production, transportation, - storage, use, destruction, disposal, destruction and disposal of plant protection products, other chemicals and drugs; - exercise other powers in accordance with law. State Phytosanitary is carried out by the Plant Protection Service of the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources of the Republic of Uzbekistan
Theme 16 Research and development	Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan as of 31.08.2000 No.116-II "On the protection of crops from pests, diseases and weeds," the State Sanitary and Epidemiological Service of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan organizes and conducts research on toxicological-hygienic evaluation, develops hygienic standards and regulations of pesticides in food products, production facilities and environmental media. Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources of the Republic of Uzbekistan is implementing a unified policy on the use of plant protection products, government programs for plant protection, it coordinates research, development, engineering and design work on the creation, testing and implementation of plant protection products, new techniques and processes and methods for their use

Section IV: Information supplementing legal analyses – from other Experts
Topic 1 – Pesticides Manufacturing Industry *Are there pesticides manufacturers in the country?* No
Topic 2 – Management of Obsolete Pesticides Stocks *Whether there have been carried inventory/storage/disposal activities regarding obsolete stocks?* Information about these issues can be found in Part II in the chapters on: Inventory, Environmental assessment, Inventory and environmental assessment management, Safeguarding, Storage and transport, Disposal, Containers *Who carried them out, and what are the results? Provide the list of activities in chronological order.* See the same chapters
Topic 3 – Methods used for treatment of pesticides wastes *What are the methods used for the treatment of pesticides wastes?* So far, temporary storage in centralized stores that have been followed mostly by permanent disposal in the main centralized pesticides landfills. These landfills are listed in the Annex 2 of this report

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? What kind of legislation provides the activities of such facilities?

Yes, disposal takes place in specific Pesticides landfills throughout the country. A list of the landfills can be found in Annex 2. These data are official data from the Uzbek authorities being forwarded during the World Bank project in 2009/10

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

See answer under Topic 1

Topic 2 – Storage facilities

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

There are a number of central government storages that have been used. Most of them have been emptied and the waste has been transported to the landfills mentioned before, but there are still a number of Stores with pesticides waste. See also the list in Annex 2.

At the end of 2009, there was still a centralized storage in use where more than 1000 tons of obsolete pesticides had been stored in their original packaging. The store is located within the walled area that is permanently controlled. Also the store itself is only accessible with special keys from the guards. The area cannot be entered without any permission. It is not known if at present this situation still exists.

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

Cannot be assessed as recent information about the situation is missing

Topic 3 – Recycling facilities

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

No, but there is only one company that is accepting containers for shredding and disposal – JV “Navoi electrochemical factory”

Provide the national regulation regarding principles, conditions and methods of RRR waste.

No legislation on RRR, but there is a legal basis in RUz regarding containers management that has been used for pesticides.

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?

The only disposal by landfilling as explained under Topic 1 in this Section.

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 the any mutual/bilateral agreements with international organizations or states that offered its assistance in this respect?

The Uzbek government has approached several times the Secretary of the Stockholm Convention for ratification. Especially after the completion of the World Bank project in 2010, the Uzbek government expressed strong interest to ratify. The last time was at the end of 2014, but this action was not continued

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

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?
No
If yes, when is it established, and how many times does it meet per year?

National Body Representation	Responsible Ministry	Contact person (name/contact details)	Activity and outcome	No. of reference/ annex if needed
SAICM focal point	State Committee for Nature Protection	Deputy Chairman, Kamalitdin Sadikov, Uzbekistan, Tashkent, Mustakillik square, 5 tel.: +(998)712394342 e-mail: info@uznature.uz	National Chemicals Profile (2012) Mainstreaming Chemicals into the planning system (Strategy to transition to the Green Economy, Strategic plans and other documents)	
GEF Focal Point /Coordinating Unit	Not existing			
Stockholm Focal Point/POP Centre	State Committee for Nature Protection	Deputy Chairman of State Committee for Nature Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Kamalitdin Sadikov, Uzbekistan, Tashkent, Mustakillik square, 5 tel.: +(998)71 2394342 e-mail: info@uznature.uz	Republic of Uzbekistan not ratified yet (in the stage of consideration by the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan	
Basel Focal Point	State Committee for Nature Protection	Deputy Chairman of State Committee for Nature Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Kamalitdin Sadikov, Uzbekistan, Tashkent , Mustakillik square, №5 tel.: +(998)71 2394342 e-mail: info@uznature.uz	Convention Ratified (1995). From 1996 prepared annual National Report about manufacture, storage, utilization and moving of waste. 2002- Law of republic of Uzbekistan ”About waste”. 2001-2005 – Project ” Establishment of pure manufacture in Uzbekistan” 2004-2006 – Project ”Work	

			out of National strategy and action plan of waste management in Rep. of Uzbekistan"	
Rotterdam Focal Point	Not ratified yet		State Committee of Nature Protection of Republic of Uzbekistan drafts documents for the ratification of the Convention	
FAO National Focal Point		FAO Representation in the Republic of Uzbekistan Tashkent, Uzbekistan Sub-Regional Coordinator for Central Asia, representative in the Republic of Uzbekistan Ms. Yuriko Shoji tel.: +998 712 604441 e-mail: alisher.shukurov@fao.org (assistent) Universtetskaya Str., 2, Qibray District 100140 Tashkent	Implementation of FAO programs in the Republic of Uzbekistan. Coordination of activities of all ongoing programs in the Republic of Uzbekistan	
EU/other project implementation units for hazardous waste				
Inter-departmental committees	Interdepartmental State Chemical Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan	Chairman of the State Chemical Commission Rajabboy Ochilov 50-A, Bunyodkor str., Tashkent, Uzbekistan tel.: +(998)71 2769685 e-mail: goshimcom@mail.ru	Complex of ecological, toxicology-hygienic and biological policy in sphere of regulation of chemicals, including POPs, in plant protection Ministers of Agriculture, Health & Nature Protection	
Other national coordinating body				
National waste focal point	State Joint Stock Company "Uzkimyosanoat"	Vice chairman of State Joint Stock Company "Uzkimyosanoat" Bekbergenov Huzhambergen 38, Navoi street, Tashkent, Uzbekistan tel.: (+998) 71 140-74-02 fax: (+998) 71 140-74-01 email: uzkimyosanoat@uks.uz info@uzkimyosanoat. uz	Organize development of the program on waste management and its implementation; Carry out control over volume of formation of waste, increase level of secondary use of waste or alternative use; Control over collection, removal, burial, utilization and waste neutralization; Development of norms and other normative legal documents on waste	

			management	
PRTR Protocol	Not existing			
Other information:				

2. Inventory
If references needed please provide in the concerned Annex

2.1 National/regional inventory updated
(latest update and methodology, e.g. National guideline/NIP/World Bank/UNEP/FAO toolkit)
The national inventory of POPs has been conducted in 2001 and 2009. This activity was carried out by State Committee of Nature Protection of the Rep. of Uzbekistan and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) " Inventory of Obsolete, Unwanted and Banned Pesticides in the Republic of Uzbekistan"
Inventory has been conducted on the following spheres:
- electrical equipment containing PCB;
- POPs pesticides;
- inventory of unintentional POPs produced.
The inventory information was published in 2001, 2009

2.2 Data sources and existing inventories (only Obsolete Pesticides)
(who, what, when, how, accuracy, validity?)
A World Bank funded pilot project "Technical Study of Obsolete Pesticides in Uzbekistan" (World Bank, Project 100020592) 2009-2010 has been implementing the following activities:
- the training of a team of 10 people that are able to carry out a country wide inventory of pesticide storage sites including a limited soil survey;
- a repackaging strategy for obsolete pesticides and a remedial option for the contaminated soil at the storage sites;
- rehabilitation options for the Yangi-Arik burial site in the Khorezm and Navruz burial site in the Surkhandaria

2.3 First National Implementation Plan (NIP)
(e.g. responsible, year, number of sites, estimated tons, desk study/field surveys (% of total locations), POPs pesticides , PCB and Dioxins)
No

2.4 NIP update (specifically on new POPs)
(e.g. responsible, year, number of sites, estimated tons, desk study/field surveys (% of total locations)
No

2.5 UNITAR Chemicals Profile
(e.g. responsible, data on organic hazardous waste available?)
Yes.
Mentioned above
Overview of data obtained on hazardous waste for Obsolete Pesticides, see also Ref. 4 and Annex 2,3 and 4

2.6 National Pesticides/POPs inventory
(e.g. responsible, other inventories independent from Convention frameworks)
Responsible state body on pesticide management is the State Joint Stock Company "Uzkimyosanoat"
There are also three other regulating state bodies:
- Ministry of agriculture i.e. State Chemical Commission of plant protection and chemicalization of agriculture;
- State Committee of Nature protection;
- Ministry of Health (sanitary epidemiological services).

2.7 FAO PSMS inventory
No

Other information:

3. Environmental Assessment
If references needed please provide in the concerned Annex

3.1. National requirements
EIA= Environmental Impact Assessment etc.) + national experience
State Committee of Nature protection. Assessment is carried out by the unit "State Specialized Inspection of Analytical Control", major task of the assessment is to identify maximum permissible concentration of pesticides in agricultural products and also identification of maximum permissible concentration of pesticides in soil and water. The latest research was conducted in 1990. It has to be mentioned that there is no basis for conducting research because methodology was developed under the USSR system. Ministry of Health. Structural unit "Sanitation and epidemiological control" has "Industrial hygiene" unit, structural unit "Institute of Sanitation, hygiene and professional diseases". It carries out state surveillance over storage, transportation and use of pesticides. It has a laboratory that conducts analysis of sanitation, chemical and toxic evidences of the agricultural products. (Republican laboratory, Tashkent city laboratory and in 12 provinces the laboratory is actually functioning. Other laboratories are not fully equipped due to the lack of qualified and trained staff and modern equipment)

3.2. International experience
non-FAO – WB, UNDP CESA etc.
Consortium Tauw: Tauw Company (The Netherlands), Milieukontact International (The Netherlands), International HCH & Pesticides Association (Denmark), Witteveen+Bos Company (The Netherlands), Green Cross (Switzerland)

3.3. Capacity government and private to develop
Are there consultants or government trained people?
State structures have minimum capacity for conducting research. For example, State Specialized Inspection of Analytical Control and its structural units make assessment (approximately 35 persons)

3.4. FAO stages in Environmental Assessment (EA) and Environmental Management Plans (EMP) experience from EMTK v 3 Yes
(Environmental Management Tool Kit for Obsolete Pesticides)

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

- State Joint Stock Company "Uzkimyosanoat"
- Ministry of Agriculture, State Chemical Commission of plants protection and chemicalization of agriculture";
- Ministry of Health, State sanitation and epidemiological control, unit "Industrial hygiene";
- State Committee of Nature protection

4.2. All managers/coordinators/field people in place and operational

Managers from:
Ministry of Agriculture,
Ministry of Health ,
State sanitation and epidemiological control,
State Committee of Nature Protection

4.3. All Field teams established and operational

Ministry of agriculture, State Chemical Commission of Plant protection and chemicalization of agriculture- in each region .
Ministry of Health, State sanitation and epidemiological control- in each region.
State Committee of Nature Protection(regional)
Specialized Inspection of Analytical Control (regional)
During the World Bank project, a number of regional authorities have been trained on polygon assessment at the Yangi-Arik burial site in the Khorezm and Navruz burial site in the Surkhandaria

4.4. All Inventory data management people in place and operational

No

4.5. National/Regional Inventory updated

State Joint Stock Company "Uzkimyosanoat"
There is adopted decree in December 9 th of 2012 where information about 13 polygons is closed and these 13 polygons belong to JSA Chemical Industry and all information about POPs is old and new is not available and not accessible
State Committee on Nature Protection has developed two reports on inventory of POPs (2001 and 2009).
The information aout the 13 Polygons has been included in the World Bank project and other infiormation has been included in Annex 2 and 3 of this report.

The State Committee for Environmental Protection collected data from all regional State Committees. This data confirmed that all OPs in the country have been centralized in five central storages and at 14 burial sites. In the five central storage facilities approximately 1,350 tons of OPs are stored and at the 14 burial sites at least 18,375 tons of OPs haven been buried or disposed (Ref. 3)

4.6. National Pesticides/POPs Inventory Established

No

4.7. Contaminated Sites Register

Other information:

5. Safeguarding
If references needed please provide in the concerned Annex

5.1. National projects
The Action Programme on the environment protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the years of 1999-2005"
The resolution No.142 from 27.05.2013 "The Action Programme on the environment protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the years of 2013-2017"

5.2. International projects
None

5.3. FAO projects
None

Other information:

6. Storage and transport
Packaging/Containerization/Storage/Transportation

6.1. Transport regulations
In-country transportation planning competences available?
(e.g. ADR/IMDG/RID/DOT compliant, route planning, scheme, vehicle inspection scheme, certified local contractors)
In the RUz the Resolutions, Decree & normative documents of Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Health ,State Committee of Nature Protection and State Joint Stock Company "Uzkimyosanoat" are applied in the country to regulate transportation of pesticides and hazardous chemical substances.
For example:
a) Sanitary rules of storage, transportation and use of pesticides (pesticides in agriculture)
b) Instruction of safety measures by storage, transportation and use of pesticides in agriculture
c) State Standard "Pesticides: rules of reception, taking of samples, packaging, labeling, transportation and storage"

6.2. Driver regulations
Driver registration
National driver registration

6.3. Storage regulations
(Seveso – off and on site emergency planning)
National regulations

6.4. Storage capacity
Private or government, collection centers available, (e.g. responsible, No. of suitable collection centers identified)
All warehouses that were used for the storage of pesticides and POPs are part of the government system.

6.5. Incident reporting and accidents
There are rules and sequence of actions in emergency cases, in accordance with the criteria established by the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan from 28.09.2006, N LRU-57 "On industrial safety of hazardous production facilities". The law "On the protection of crops against pests, diseases and weeds" (2000). Article 23

7. Disposal
Note: Map 7 (for benchmarking)

7.1. National experience

Technology selection

Transboundary transport under Basel Convention
There have been no exports taken place from Uzbekistan to other countries.
National transport

Disposal capacities in Country
(e.g. type and number of disposal facilities, (landfill/destruction) permits, quality and standards applied (national/international), ownership (public/private), contact details)
Yes, only special landfills have been used for pesticides waste and soil disposal.
There are no destruction plants in the country
There is no information on the standards used

Project examples
(e.g. name project, tons, year, landfill or destruction facility, responsible authority (if possible, contact details)

7.2. International experience
None
Technology selection

Transboundary transport under Basel Convention

National transport Yes

7.3. Experience with FAO
No

Other information:

8. Containers
8.1. National experience
8.2. International experience *e.g. Priorities on containers in NIP Action Plan*
8.3. FAO supported plan No
8.4. Amount and type of empty containers/packaging materials? *(e.g. materials recycling in types, amounts)*
8.5. Collection Centres for empty containers? *(e.g. Quantity of centres, responsibility, compliant with FAO guidelines?)* There are no such centres in Uzbekistan
Other information: There is a legal basis in RUz regarding containers management that was used for pesticides. Only one company is taking containers for shredding and disposal – JV "Navoi electrochemical factory"

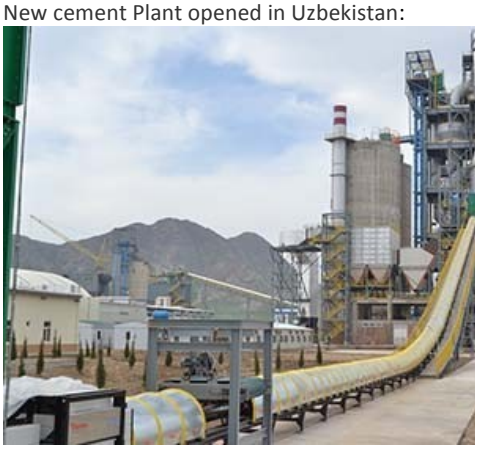
Section II: General overview of POPs and other hazardous waste data Info from Ministry of Commerce or Ministry of Industry or Ministry of Environment/Natural Resources and Ecology)				
Category	**Explanation to figures**	**Annually produced waste**	**Legacy waste**	**References /Annexes**
		volume, tonnes/year	**volume, tonnes**	
I. Summary for all waste streams	See at the end of this table under summary volumes			
A. Agricultural chemical waste: (see also parts already been filled in in the benchmarking section)				
1. Obsolete pesticide waste	There are burial sites and central storages. Details see 5.a and 5.b			
2. POPs pesticide waste: *aldrin, chlordane, DDT, dieldrin, endrin, heptachlor, hexachlorobenzene (HCB*), mirex, toxaphen, chlordecone, alpha hexachlorocyclohexane (a-HCH[1]) *, beta hexachlorocyclohexane (b-HCH)*, lindane, pentachlorobenzene**	Quantities of POPs pesticides in the OPs are not known		No info	
3. New pesticides waste (incl. fake (counterfeit) pesticides)	No information		No info	
4. Empty containers waste				
5. Contaminated sites				
a. Burial sites (polygons)	There are 14 burial sites where are at least buried or disposed:		18,375	World Bank, [3] National Chemicals Profile (2012) [4]
b. Storage sites	There are 5 central storages with:		1,350	World Bank, [3] National Chemicals Profile (2012) [4]

[1] HCH is often used in Russian as HCCH.

c. Usage sites *(airfields, formulation plants etc.)*	There is no information		No info	
B. Industrial chemicals:				
1. POPs *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)* *b. brominated industrial chemicals* c. *Fluorinated industrial chemicals perfluorooctane sulfonyl fluoride (PFOS) and its salts and perfluorooctane sulfonyl fluoride (PFOSF)*				
2. Contaminated sites e.g. Contaminated containers, transformers and equipment				
3. Oily wastes e.g. non-POPs production waste, lagoons of sediments and sludges, solvents, waste lubricating oils				
4. Inorganic wastes Solid , Liquid and sludge inorganic waste (often in many country with mining activities and metal industries)				
C. By-products				
1. Unintentional POPs *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* *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 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				
2. a-HCH*, b-HCH* *(being generated from the Lindane production)* **and pentachlorobenzene***	There is no information			
3. HCB* generated from PVC production and rubber tyres production	There is no information			
B. Petroleum wastes Tarry and bituminous wastes, still bottom waste (from Distillation plants)				
C. Inorganic wastes Liquid and sludge inorganic waste Solid inorganic waste				
D. Health Care Risk Waste				
Summary volumes				
Estimate of total hazardous waste market (watch need tonnes/year)	There is no summarized official information		41.398 Mln	[2], [6]
POPs waste volume	This information is available at the of State Joint Stock Company "Uzkimyosanoat", but not available for public			
Other information added to this table:				

**HCB, a-HCH, b-HCH and pentachlorobenzene an 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 *e.g. existing and functioning hazardous waste landfills (polygons) or soil treatment plants*				
General info about cement kilns				
1. Private owned				
2. Government owned				
2. Potential plants *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*				
1. Private owned				
2. Government owned			In recent years, a strong development has taken place of private investors to build new plants in the country. It is not clear if there is any strategy on waste management and/or hazardous waste management, but this development could be interesting to be followed in the framework of the establishment of national capacity for the disposal of obsolete pesticides and POPs pesticides and other hazardous waste streams in the future. A first overview of the latest press announcement has therefore been listed below. New cement Plant opened in Uzbekistan:  http://news.uzreport.uz/foto/2014/04/13963523241.jpg	UzReport, 1 April 2014 UzReport, 22 July 2015 (Ref. 8)

			In **Zafarabad district of Jizzakh region** was held the opening ceremony of a new Cement Plant, Pravda Vostoka reported. Zafarabad Plant is the fifth and the most modern plant of the industry. Given the high demand for white cement in the world market, 70 percent of the production will be exported **JSC "Kizilkumcement"** plans to master the production of concrete slabs In 2014-2016, the enterprise is implementing a program of modernization with a total cost of $39.6 million, **with the construction within three years of a new cement mill with capacity of 500 thousand tons per year, updating the technical lines of the clinker and conducts** the construction of head secondary substation 220/10 kV. **New Investments in Cement industry** In late February 2014, local building materials company JSC Uzbuildmaterials announced government plans to invest US$49.1m into the local cement industry. **The programme includes nine projects for the three largest cement plants in the country: the Kyzylkumcement plant, the Ahangarancement plant and the Bekabadcement plant. Kyzylkumcement will receive the majority of the investment**, US$39.6m to spend over three years on a new cement mill, upgrades to the clinker production lines and construction of a 220/10kV main substation. Ahangarantcement and Bekabadcement will replace 'out-dated' equipment and will upgrade their production lines	Global Cement, 02 April 2014 (Ref. 9)
3. Planned facilities *Government and or privately planned new hazardous waste facilities e.g for treatment of oil waste in oil and gas industry*				
1. Private owned				
2. Government owned				
4. Planned and/or implemented pilot plants *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*				
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 *List names of the major market players with address and main address/location, Contact person (name/contact details) and indicate their main interest*				

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

List and describe existing stations with required details

No information

3. Assessment of transport capacity

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)
Describe here, if not already covered under I. Benchmarking under 6. Storage and transport and 7. Disposal

4. Reference to the requirements of the Basel Convention (+ previous) experiences made with international export Implications of custom facilities

Describe Cases/ experiences that country have been made with international exports, not already covered under I. Benchmarking under 7.2 International experience Indicate year and location (country) where transported from and where to and authorities involved and kind of waste. Briefly describe cases

Case 1:

Case 2:

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ANNEXES

Annex 1: Terms of Reference for IHPA for coordination of a Disposal Study for Obsolete Pesticides in the Former Soviet Union

Annex 2: Information remaining burial and storage sites (From World Bank Project report 2010)

Annex 3: Overview Obsolete Pesticides Stockpiles (From World Bank Project report 2010)

Annex 4: Volumes of obsolete chemicals, spots with chemical wastes and contaminated areas

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:	Required Completion Date:
i. Summary report of existing policy framework for the elimination and management of POPs and obsolete pesticides (12);	All by end of June 2013
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, finalization of the report incorporating eventual comments	September 2013

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.

Annex 2: Information remaining burial and storage sites (from World Bank Project report 2010)

№	Location of the store	Year of placement in the store (quantity, ton)	Year of placement from the store (quantity, ton)	Year of transportation to the centralized store (quantity, ton)	Amount of quantity of Obsolete Pesticides in the centralized store (t)	Name of Obsolete Pesticides	What is the number of obsolete pesticides destroyed or removed from the store (when, where, by whom)
Region of Namangan							
1.	Region of Turakurgan, village “Shokhidon”, store of Obsolete Pesticides “Shokhidon”	1977 206,8 t	1999. 183,19t of Butifos	1977	23,61	5,81 t butifos, 17,8 t methylmerkaptaphos	1999, 183,19 t Butifos transferred to the Chemical factory of Navoy
2.	Region of Norin, city of Khakullobod, «Kishlokkhujalikime» Centralized store	1977 In the present time there are 9,15 t	-	1977, In the present time there are 9,15 t of hexachloran	9,15	9,15 of hexachloran	Pesticides were not removed and destroyed
Region of Ferghana							
3.	Region of Kuvin, village of Akbarabad, «Akbarabad» store	1988	-	1988	460	biological preparation, pentachloride and benzol, dendrobitsillin	-
Region of Kashkadaria							
4.	Region of Guzar, village “Korakamar”	1996 79 t	79 t	79 t	79	Butyl captax	-
Region of Surkhandaria							
5.	Centralized store «Kishlokkhujalikime»				784	450 т butifos	-
Region of Khorezm							
6.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Republic of Karakalpakistan							
7.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Region of Navoy							
8.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Region of Bukhara							
9.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Region of Tashkent							
10.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Region of Djizak							
11.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Region of Sirdaria							
12.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Region of Samarkand							
13.							

Annex 3: Information on the Obsolete Pesticides on the polygons (from World Bank Project report 2010)

№	Name and place of landfill	Year of creation of landfill	Year of last burial	Method of landfill	Area (hectares)	Volume (m^3)	Amount (t)	List of Obsolete Pesticides	Quantity of used obsolete pesticides from the landfill	Old maps of landfill	Photo of landfill	Air photo of landfill
Region of Namangan												
1.	Turakurgan region, Polygon of «Bogibaland»	1968	2002	Buried	11,4 (5 h occupied, 6,4 h empty)	-	More than 2000 t	-	Nobody used OPs stored on the polygon	-	Yes, there are	-
Region of Andijan												
2.	Khodjabod region, Zaurak village, Polygon «Zaurak»	1984	1998	3 storage bunkers closed by a concrete and covered with the soil	3	210	187,3	Sevin – 91t, radion – 4,5t, BI-58-13t, Tzineb – 7,5t, vafotoks – 5,8t, polixom – 25t, omitsin – 37t, Benzofostat-2,5t	-	-	-	-
Region of Ferghana												
3.	Kuvin region, village Akbarabad, Polygon	1977	2006	hermetically concreted crawl space	6	15 pieces each pit with the volume of 19m2	1140	They will send the list	-	-	-	-
Region of Kashkadaria												
4.	Guzar region, village Pachkamar	1976	1988	buried with the packaging, 8 concrete bunker	3,3	945m3	1324,983 983 pieces of packaging	Appendix 1	-	Yes there are	-	-
Region of Navoy												
5.	Kiziltepin region, village «Mallik-chul»	1968	1982	Storage bunker	2	20 000 m3	7563,7	ТМД – 80% ТФХ copper Anabasine Sulphate Endobakterin Geksatiruam Keltan Redion 50% Tseneb Preparat 30 Dendrobatsilin	-	-	-	-
Region of Bukhara												
6.	Bukhara region, «Kunjikala» area, Polygon «Losha»	1987	2008	3 storage bunkers (963m3) covered by the soil (2м of depth)	2	2889m3	1728,9 16450 pieces of packaging, 939,6t contaminated seed	-	-	Yes there are	Yes there are	-
Region of Tashkent												
7.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

№	Name and place of landfill	Year of creation of landfill	Year of last burial	Method of landfill	Area (hectares)	Volume (m^3)	Amount (t)	List of Obsolete Pesticides	Quantity of used obsolete pesticides from the landfill	Old maps of landfill	Photo of landfill	Air photo of landfill
Region of Djizak												
8.	Farish region, Bogdon area, Polygon «Egizbulok»	1988	1988	soil	5	20 000 m3	2205,7	Appendix 2	-	Yes there are	-	-
Region of Sirdaria												
9.	Mirzaabad region	1968	1986	underground	5	-	270	Metilmerkaptofos, Benzofosfat, BI-58	-	-	-	-
Region of Samarkand												
10.	«Sazgan»	1960	1988	Concrete bunker	2,2	200 m3	120 pieces	Chemicals package	-	Yes there are	-	-
Republic of Karakalpakistan												
11.	Region of Karakalpakistan	1991	1991	Iron concrete bunker covered by the soil	10	3600 m3	407 t, chemicals package, contaminated soil	TCDD – 105t, TCFN – 102t, Contaminated soil 200 t, 610 pieces of package	-	-	Yes there are	-
Region of Surkhandaria												
12.	Region of Termez “Navruz” polygon	1987	1989	Underground	5		175	Appendix 3	-	-	-	-
Region of Khorezm												
13.	Tuprakkala polygon	1993	-	Underground bunker	2	-	1100		-	-	-	-
14.	Yangiarik polygon	1965	1982	Open ground method	5	-	175		-	Yes there are	Yes there are	

Chief of department IMO, ANIDI **Z.M.Suleymanova**

Annex 4: Volumes of obsolete chemicals, spots with chemical wastes and contaminated areas

Name	Placement, GIS coordinates, if available	Major composition of the stockpiles	Size of the spot of volume of wastes
Stockpiles of obsolete chemicals (from past activities)			
Spot 5 Turakurgansky rayon, kishlak Shohidon, warehouse of toxic agrochemicals	Namanganskaya Oblast	Obsolete, banned for use hazardous pesticides	206,8 tons
Spot 6 Norinsky Rayon, Hakkulobod city, central warehouse “Agrochim”	Namanganskaya Oblast	Obsolete, banned for use hazardous pesticides	9,15 tons
Spot 7 Guzarsky rayon, city Korakamar	Kashkadarynskay a Olblast	Obsolete, banned for use hazardous pesticides	79 tons
Spot 8 Nermezsky Rayon, central warehouse “Agrochim”	Surhadarynskaya Oblast	Obsolete, banned for use hazardous pesticides and defoliants	784 tons
Places with chemical wastes (landfills of hazardous/poisoning wastes)			
Spot 12 Андижанская обл., Ходжиабад. район, село Заурак **Andijan region, Hodzhiabad. district, village Zaurak**	$72^0$27 – west; $40^0$45 – north	Obsolete, banned for use hazardous pesticides, including POPs and empty containers	3 ha 210м^3, (187,3 t)
Spot 13 Бухарская обл., Массив Кунжикала **Bukhara region, array Kunzhikala**	64^0 – west; $39^0$16 – north	Obsolete, banned for use hazardous pesticides, including POPs and empty containers. Concrete cofferdam/bunker underground	2 ha 2 668,5 t
Spot 14 Джизакская область, Фаришский район, массив Богдон Djizzak, Farish area array Bogdon	$67^0$45 – west; $40^0$05 – north	Obsolete, banned for use hazardous pesticides, including POPs and empty containers Underground	5 ha 20 тыс.м3 2205,7 t
Spot15 Кашкадаринская область, Гузарский район, поселок Пачкамар **Kashkadarya region, Guzar district, village Pachkamar**	$66^0$22 12 – west; $38^0$33 – north	Obsolete, banned for use hazardous pesticides, including POPs and empty containers. Underground	3,3 ha 945м^3, 1324,983 t
Spot 16 Навоийская область, Кизилтепинский район, массив Маликчуль **Navoi region, Kiziltepinsky area array Malikchul**	$65^0$09 – west; $40^0$09 – north	Obsolete, banned for use hazardous pesticides, including POPs and empty containers	2 ha 7563,7 t
Spot 17 Наманганская область, Туракурганский район, массив Богибаланд **Namangan region, Turakurgan area, array Bogibaland**	$71^0$31 – west $41^0$01 – north	Obsolete, banned for use hazardous pesticides, including POPs and empty containers x. Underground	5 ha 2000 t
Spot 18 Республика Каракалпакистан, Караузякский район, **Republic of Karakalpakstan,**	60^0 – west 43^0 – north	Obsolete, banned for use hazardous pesticides, including POPs and empty containers. Concrete cofferdam/bunker	10 ha 3600м^3

Karauzyak area		underground.	
Spot 19 Самаркандская область, массив Сазган **Samarkand region, array Sazgan**	$67^0$06 – west $39^0$29 – north	Empty containers	2,2 ha 120 шт. 200м^3
Spot 20 Сырдарьинская область, Мирзаабадский район **Syrdarya region, Mirzaabad area**	$68^0$33 – west $40^0$33 – north	Obsolete, banned for use hazardous pesticides, including POPs and empty containers. Underground	5 ha 270 t
Spot 21 Сурхандарьинская область, Термезский район **Surkhandarya, Termez district**	$67^0$30 – west $37^0$18 – north	Obsolete, banned for use hazardous pesticides, including POPs and empty containers. Underground	5 ha 175 t
Spot 22 Ферганская область, Кувинский район, поселок Акбарабод **Fergana region, Kuva district, village Akbarabod**	$72^0$03 – west $40^0$30 – north	Obsolete, banned for use hazardous pesticides, including POPs and empty containers. Underground	6 ha 1140 t 5440 units of packaging
Spot 23 Хорезмская область, Янгиарыкский район **Khorezm region, Yangiarik Area**	61^0 – west 41^0 – north	Obsolete, banned for use hazardous pesticides, including POPs and empty containers Open surface modality	8 ha More than 175 t
Spot 24 Хорезмская область, Тупроккальинский район **Khorezm region, Tuprokkalinsky area**	62^0 – west 41^0 – north	Concrete cofferdam/bunker underground	2 ha 1100 t