

**Stockholm Convention Regional Capacity-Building Workshop on New POPs and  
the Process for Reviewing and Updating National Implementation Plans and reporting  
requirements under the Stockholm Convention for the Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) region**

**BRNO, CZECH REPUBLIC**

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# **PRELIMINARY DATA ON NEW POPs IN UKRAINE**

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**Ministry of Environmental Protection**

# INTRODUCTION



# BACKGROUND

- **Ukraine** is considered a country with an economy in transition, signed the Stockholm Convention on POPs on 23 May 2001 and became its Party in December 2007
- **Ukraine** is a Party of the Basel Convention on Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Waste and the Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent
- **Two National Programs:** “On the National Program for Hazardous Waste Management” (2000) and “On improvement of safety, occupational health and industrial environment” (2001)
- **Project** “Enabling activities related to the implementation of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) in Ukraine” GEF/UNEP (2003 – 2007)
- **Revised Draft NIP** of the Stockholm Convention on POPs in Ukraine (2009) is under interdepartmental consideration before its approval by the Parliament of Ukraine

## DECISION SC-4/19

- To undertake work programmes in order to provide guidance to Parties on restriction and elimination of the new chemicals
- **Questionnaire for submission of information** on the following set of chemicals:
  - Brominated diphenyl ethers
  - Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS), its salts and perfluorooctane sulfonyl fluoride (PFOSF)
  - Other chemicals listed in Annexes A or B of the Convention at the COP4
- To develop a technical paper as well as by the POPs Review Committee to review and identify potential information gaps and report to the COP5 with recommendations on the elimination of brominated diphenyl ethers from the waste stream and on risk reduction for PFOS, its salts and PFOSF

# PBDEs

- **Commercial PentaBDE** - tetra- and pentabromodiphenyl ether
- **Commercial OctaBDE** - hepta- and hexabromodiphenyl ether

## Chemicals

- **Never manufactured in Ukraine**

## Articles containing **PBDEs**

- **Never manufactured in Ukraine**
- **At present there is no any information about recycling of PBDEs-containing articles in Ukraine**
- **No any data about new articles which are produced from recycled articles which contained commercial pentaBDE and octaBDE**

# PFOS, its salts and PFOSF

- **Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid**
- **Salts of perfluorooctane sulfonic acid**
- **Perfluorooctane sulfonyl fluoride**

## Chemicals

- **Never manufactured in Ukraine**

## Articles containing **PFOS, its salts and PFOSF**

- **Never manufactured in Ukraine**
- **At present there is no any information about recycling of PFOS, its salts and PFOSF-containing articles in Ukraine**

**Additional organizational measures within the NIP are needed to assess the framework for processes using PFOS, its salts or PFOSF and the framework for recycling of the articles containing these chemicals**

## Other new POPs listed in Annex A

- Alpha-HCH, Beta-HCH, Lindane
- Chlordecone
- Hexabromobiphenyl
- Pentachlorobenzene

### Chemicals

- Never manufactured in Ukraine

### Stockpiles

Lindane – 273.2 tons,  $\alpha$ - and  $\beta$ -HCH (as technical HCH or Hexachlorane) – 516.9 tons are revealed in obsolete pesticides stocks

**Additional organizational measures within the NIP are needed to provide the detailed information on articles, stockpiles, contaminated sites, etc.**

# LEGAL FRAMEWORK

## PBDEs , PFOS, its salts and PFOSF:

There is a general legal framework in the field of chemicals and waste management, at present any of PBDEs are not registered for production, use or any other operations with these chemicals in Ukraine

## Recycling operations:

Medium scale recycling of plastics  
Mineral oils regeneration  
Others

*Additional organizational measures within the NIP are needed to assess different recycling operations being applied in Ukraine*



# LEGAL FRAMEWORK

## Laws:

- “On Environmental Protection” (1991)
- “On Air Protection” (1992)
- “Water Code” (1995)
- “On Pesticides and Agricultural Chemicals” (1995)
- “On Ecological Expertise” (1996)
- “On Wastes” (1998)

## Subsidiary Legal Acts:

- ❑ Rules on the registration of waste-disposal sites (Cabinet of Ministers Decree No.1216, 3 August 1998)
- ❑ Rules for defining and registration the categories of ownerless wastes (Cabinet of Ministers Decree No.1217, 3 August 1998)
- ❑ Rules on the drawing-up, approval and revision of limits for waste-generating and disposal sites (Cabinet of Ministers Decree No.1218, 3 August 1998)
- ❑ Maintenance of registers of facilities where waste is generated, treated or used (Cabinet of Ministers Decree No.1360, 31 August 1998)

# LEGAL FRAMEWORK

## Potential PBDEs-containing wastes:

1. Electronic equipment
2. Products for buildings/construction
3. Wire and cables
4. Textiles
5. Transportation sector
6. Other applications

## Potential PFOS, its salts and PFOSF-containing wastes:

- ✓ Paper/cardboard, clothing, footwear, rugs, carpets, furniture with leather or textile fabrics, etc.
- ✓ Medical devices
- ✓ Aviation hydraulic fluids
- ✓ Electronic equipment
- ✓ Rubber and plastics and some coatings and coating additives
- ✓ Paints and varnishes
- ✓ Wastes of oil and mining industry
- ✓ Fire-fighting foams

# INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

## Cabinet of Ministers

- general co-ordination of the activities related to waste management
- procedures for granting permits and establishing conditions for waste collection
- approving lists of hazardous wastes
- defining the procedures for recording the generation, use and disposal of wastes

## Ministry of Environmental Protection

- verifies compliance with environmental safety requirements
- proposes waste charges and national waste regulations to the Cabinet of Ministers
- issues permits for waste treatment operations and transboundary waste movements
- supervises the compilation of registers of waste generators and waste disposal sites

## Regional authorities (prefectures)

- develop and implement regional and local waste management activities within national programs
- co-ordinate and promote the development of business activities in waste management
- control the activities of waste treatment facilities
- set up registers for the generation, treatment and disposal of wastes

# INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

## OTHER INSTITUTIONS INVOLVED:

- **Ministry of Economy of Ukraine**
- **Ministry of Agrarian Policy of Ukraine:**
  - Commission for Plant Protection
- **Ministry of Industrial Policy of Ukraine**
- **Ministry of Health of Ukraine:**
  - Sanitary and Epidemiological Department

# CHALLENGES

## LEGAL FRAMEWORK

- **Streamlining and clarification of competences and of the permitting system**
- **Formation and keeping of the national registers shall be considered as a part of an overall regulation system for data collection and processing**
- **Further alignment to the EU legal framework:**
  - **Harmonization of definitions and waste lists with the EU definitions and lists**
  - **Strengthen prohibition of illegal dumping of wastes**
- **Further development of the legal framework to follow the movement of POPs-containing articles and wastes and to improve the prevention of contamination**
- **Provision of a legal basis for investigative powers of authorities**

# CHALLENGES

## Capacity building for identification of new POPs

- **Development of national and regional monitoring programs for the environmental control of priority pollutants, including new POPs, in the environment in accordance with the international requirements**
- **Revision and approval of regulations that provide for metrological specifications of measurement techniques in accordance with the international practice**
- **Assessment of the existing analytical base capacity in Ukraine, determination, revision and certification of the most appropriate modern analytical techniques for their implementation in Ukraine**