



# PROPOSALS TO THE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY AND THE LAW ON WASTE OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN IN TERMS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF EXTENDED OBLIGATIONS OF PRODUCERS

Prepared by:  
Center Cooperation for Sustainable Development  
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## Foreword

This document represents proposals for amendments and additions to the Strategy for the Management of Solid Domestic Waste in the Republic of Uzbekistan for the period 2019-2028, as well as the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Waste" dated April 5, 2002 No. 362-II.

The proposals contained in this document are based on the results of two projects supported by the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Ecology and Environmental Protection:

- “Conducting an initial assessment of e-waste management systems in Uzbekistan” with the support of UNEP (2021);
- “E-waste Assessment in Uzbekistan” within the framework of the ITU-UNEP project “Implementing the EPR Concept in Policies and Regulations for the Sound Management of E-waste” (2022).

The preparation of these proposals was preceded by an assessment of the current situation in the management of waste electronic and electrical equipment, consultations and workshops with stakeholders, including manufacturers, suppliers of electronic and electrical equipment, waste management companies, the non-governmental sector and government bodies.

This document was prepared by the Center Cooperation for Sustainable Development as part of the project "Introducing the concept of EPR into policies and rules for the sustainable management of electronic waste", implemented by the International Telecommunication Union and the United Nations Environment Programme.



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## 1. Rationale for the need to include the principle of extended producer responsibility in the legislation

To solve the problem of disposal of waste, which is used products, in many countries the principle of extended producer responsibility (EPR) has been introduced by law. The EPR principle extends the responsibility of producers to the final stage of the product life cycle - the collection and disposal of waste. At present, this principle has been introduced in the EU countries, the USA, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, as well as in the Russian Federation, Ukraine, and the Republic of Belarus. Practice has shown that solving the problem of municipal waste management, more than 80% of which is used products and their packaging, is impossible without the introduction of the EPR principle.

EPR is a management strategy that encourages manufacturers to consider environmental impacts already at the production stage.

The main goal of introducing the EPR principle is to form an effective state regulation model aimed at maximizing the return of secondary material resources to economic circulation and minimizing the volume of consumption waste disposal.

The end result of applying the RRR mechanism is:

- transition to a circular economy by extracting from waste and reusing the maximum amount of secondary material resources;
- reducing the negative impact of waste on the environment;
- the introduction of the most recyclable materials into the production process and the rejection of the use of materials that cannot be recycled;
- promoting the use of reusable and environmentally friendly packaging;
- creation of infrastructure and conditions for the disposal of consumer waste and competitive advantages for the use of secondary material resources;
- creation of an infrastructure convenient for the population for collecting secondary material resources for further disposal.

The introduction of the EPR principle encourages manufacturers to make their products more suitable for final processing already at the design and design stage. In addition, the EPR concept aims to encourage producers to create their own systems for collecting and processing their goods after use. The EPR producer encourages consumers to sort waste to facilitate recycling.

Extended Producer Responsibility includes:

- collection of used products and waste arising after its use independently or with the involvement of entities that collect, utilize and / or recycle within the targets set by state bodies;
- subsequent management of these wastes;
- financial responsibility for this activity;
- providing information to the public on possible ways of disposal/recycling of products after their use.



Thus, EPR is a principle aimed at improving the environmental performance of products at all stages of their life cycle.

The introduction of the EPR contributes to an increase in the share of separate collection and disposal of waste, a reduction in the amount of waste sent to landfills, and ultimately an improvement in the environmental situation in the country.

In most countries, vehicles, materials and equipment for them (batteries, oils, tires), packaging (paper, plastic, glass, metal), electrical and electronic equipment (batteries, accumulators, computers, household appliances), chemicals used in everyday life (solvents, paints), medicines, carpets, building materials, office stationery, furniture.

To introduce the principle of EPR into the practice of the country, it is necessary to take a set of measures, first of all, the development and approval of relevant regulatory documents, and the introduction of amendments to the current legislation.

More detailed approaches to the implementation of the EPR principle in Uzbekistan are described in the Roadmap for the implementation of the EPR in Uzbekistan, prepared during the project "Introduction of the concept of EPR into policies and rules for the rational management of electronic waste", implemented by the International Telecommunication Union and the UN Environment Program.



## 2. Recommendations to the Strategy for the management of solid household waste in the Republic of Uzbekistan for the period 2019 - 2028

The general national policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the field of solid domestic waste management is based on the Strategy for the management of solid domestic waste in the Republic of Uzbekistan for the period 2019-2028, approved by the President (No. PP-4291 dated April 17, 2019)(hereinafter referred to as the Strategy).

The strategy is aimed at planning, defining goals and objectives, ways to effectively achieve them, priority areas, as well as stages of implementing state policy in the field of formation and development in the long term of a sustainable system in the field of municipal solid waste (hereinafter referred to as MSW).

In the 5th chapter of the Strategy, the the main directions of development of the solid waste management system and such directions as improvement of the regulatory and legal framework in the field of solid waste management; improvement of infrastructure in the field of solid waste management; prevention and minimization of MSW generation; processing and energy use of solid waste; optimization of the number and area of landfills (closure, reclamation of old landfills and construction of new landfills).

The introduction of the EPR principle contributes to the maximum development of each of these areas, therefore we consider it necessary to add some sections and paragraphs of the Strategy, in particular, aspects related to the implementation of the principle of extended producer responsibility.

In addition, adjustments need to be made to Action Plan for the implementation of the Strategy for the Management of Solid Domestic Waste in the Republic of Uzbekistan for the period 2019-2028.

Proposals for amendments and additions to the Strategy are presented in Appendix 1 to this document.



### 3. Recommendations to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "About waste"

At present, the Law "On Waste" is in force in Uzbekistan, adopted on April 5, 2002 No. 362-II with the latest amendments and additions from November 15, 2019 (hereinafter referred to as the Law).

The current version of the Law contains Article 231 "Utilization fee", which was introduced on November 14, 2019 and entered into force on February 16, 2020.

This article, in order to ensure environmental safety, protect the health of citizens and the environment from the harmful effects of waste generated after the loss of consumer properties, establishes the need to pay a recycling fee for wheeled vehicles, self-propelled vehicles and trailers for them.

The disposal fee is charged:

- The State Customs Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan - when placing wheeled vehicles, self-propelled vehicles and trailers for them under the customs regime "release for free circulation (import)";
- State tax Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan - in the production (assembly, manufacture) of wheeled vehicles sold on the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan, self-propelled vehicles and trailers for them.

At present, the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Ecology and Environmental Protection has developed a comparative table to the draft Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Amendments and Additions to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Waste" (new edition).

The new version of the Waste Law contains the following proposed articles:

Article 49. Extended obligations of producers and importers

Article 50. Fulfillment of extended obligations of producers and importers

Article 51. Compensation payments for waste disposal

Article 52. Utilization fee

Article 53. Environmental fee

These articles in the Republic of Uzbekistan establish extended obligations of manufacturers and importers, the EPR mechanism, which involves its own collection and processing system or the payment of a recycling fee to the relevant treasury personal accounts of the territorial bodies of the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Ecology and Environmental Protection.

However, the proposed wording does not contain the terms and definitions that are used in the functioning of the system of extended producer responsibility, in particular, the concepts of "extended producer obligations" and "manufacturers".

Besides, in Article 49 "Extended obligations of producers and importers" does not establish the basic requirement that manufacturers and importers bear extended obligations of producers (importers).

There is also no requirement to comply with the target indicators for organizing the collection and processing of products after the loss of consumer properties.



It is advisable to optimize the content of articles 49 and 53. Item b can be left in article 49): the environmental fee has been paid to the relevant treasury personal accounts of the territorial bodies of the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Ecology and Environmental Protection, and the mechanism for calculating and paying the environmental fee should be transferred to article 53 " Ecological fee. Since a recycling fee is provided for wheeled vehicles, self-propelled vehicles and trailers for them, it is advisable to add paragraph c to Article 49): a recycling fee has been paid for waste generated after the loss of consumer properties of wheeled vehicles, self-propelled vehicles and trailers for them.

In this regard, proposals have been developed for a comparative table to the draft Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Amendments and Additions to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Waste" (new edition), which are based on the best international experience and a differentiated approach to the implementation of the EPR principle in relation to waste electronic and electrical equipment.

The proposals are presented in Appendix 2 to this document.





Appendix 1 - Proposals for amendments and additions to the Strategy for the Management of Solid Domestic Waste in the Republic of Uzbekistan for the period 2019-2028 and an action plan for its implementation

No. of the chapter, paragraph of the Strategy/Action Plan	Current edition	Suggested Revision	Justification
Preamble, paragraph 2	<p>2. Determine the main principles of the Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- compliance with the requirements of legislation in the field of environmental protection at all stages of the implementation of the Strategy;</li> <li>- management of municipal solid waste, ensuring control over all operations performed with municipal solid waste in order to reduce their negative impact on the environment;</li> <li>- introduction of the “polluter pays” principle, which determines the need to create an appropriate legal and economic framework that provides for compensation for the costs of waste management by the waste producers themselves;</li> <li>- openness and transparency of the process of carrying out activities for the provision of services in the field of solid domestic waste management on a competitive basis.</li> </ul>	<p>2. Determine the main principles of the Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- compliance with the requirements of legislation in the field of environmental protection at all stages of the implementation of the Strategy;</li> <li>- management of municipal solid waste, ensuring control over all operations performed with municipal solid waste in order to reduce their negative impact on the environment;</li> <li>- introduction of the “polluter pays” principle, which determines the need to create an appropriate legal and economic framework that provides for compensation for the costs of waste management by the waste producers themselves;</li> <li>- <b>introduction of the principle of "extended producer responsibility", which provides for the responsibility of producers and importers for organizing a system for collecting and processing products (goods) after they lose their consumer properties;</b></li> </ul>	<p>The consolidation of extended producer responsibility (EPR) as a principle of the Strategy will contribute to the promotion of this principle at all levels of implementation of the Strategy.</p>



		- openness and transparency of the process of carrying out activities for the provision of services in the field of solid domestic waste management on a competitive basis.	
Preamble, paragraph 3	<p>3. Establish that the Strategy is implemented in two stages:</p> <p>...</p> <p>the second stage (2022 - 2028) - the development of investments aimed at developing infrastructure for the separate collection of solid domestic waste, optimizing landfills, building transfer stations and waste processing facilities, improving the activities of clusters for integrated waste management, developing their potential for processing solid domestic waste , as well as the achievement of the following target indicators:</p> <p>...</p> <p>increase in the volume of recycling of specific municipal solid waste (waste containing mercury, tires, batteries, used oils, packaging waste, etc.) up to 25 percent;</p> <p>...</p>	<p>3. Establish that the Strategy is implemented in two stages:</p> <p>...</p> <p>the second stage (2022 - 2028) - the development of investments aimed at developing infrastructure for the separate collection of solid domestic waste, optimizing landfills, building transfer stations and waste processing facilities, improving the activities of clusters for integrated waste management, developing their potential for processing solid domestic waste , as well as the achievement of the following target indicators:</p> <p>...</p> <p>increasing the volume of recycling of specific municipal solid waste (mercury-containing waste, tires, electronic and electrical equipment waste, batteries, used oils, packaging waste, etc.) up to 25 percent;</p> <p>...</p>	Setting a target for the recycling of waste electronic and electrical equipment (WEEE) will positively influence the development of a system for collecting and recycling WEEE.
Chapter 2. Description of the current situation, point 7	7. According to calculations, the forecast for the annual volume of MSW generation in the Republic of Uzbekistan is estimated at 14-14.5	7. According to calculations, the forecast for the annual volume of MSW generation in the Republic of Uzbekistan is estimated at 14-14.5 million tons, and taking into account the	Adding statistics on WEEE generation in Uzbekistan will help track the



	<p>million tons, and taking into account the dynamics of population growth by an average of 1.5% by 2028, this figure can reach 16-16.7 million tons .</p>	<p>dynamics of population growth by an average of 1.5% by 2028, this figure can reach 16-16.7 million tons . According to calculations, the volume of waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) is 4.2 kg per capita, taking into account the population, the volume of WEEE generation is about 148 thousand tons annually.</p>	<p>achievement of recycling targets. Data based on UNITAR study<sup>1</sup>.</p>
<p>Chapter 4. Goals, objectives and principles of the Strategy, paragraph 31</p>	<p>2. Determine the main principles of the Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- compliance with the requirements of legislation in the field of environmental protection at all stages of the implementation of the Strategy;</li> <li>- management of municipal solid waste, ensuring control over all operations performed with municipal solid waste in order to reduce their negative impact on the environment;</li> <li>- introduction of the “polluter pays” principle, which determines the need to create an appropriate legal and economic framework that provides for compensation for the costs of waste management by the waste producers themselves;</li> <li>- openness and transparency of the process of carrying out activities for the provision of services in the field of</li> </ul>	<p>2. Determine the main principles of the Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- compliance with the requirements of legislation in the field of environmental protection at all stages of the implementation of the Strategy;</li> <li>- management of municipal solid waste, ensuring control over all operations performed with municipal solid waste in order to reduce their negative impact on the environment;</li> <li>- introduction of the “polluter pays” principle, which determines the need to create an appropriate legal and economic framework that provides for compensation for the costs of waste management by the waste producers themselves;</li> <li>- <b>introduction of the principle of "extended producer responsibility", which provides for the responsibility of producers and importers for organizing a system for collecting and processing</b></li> </ul>	<p>The consolidation of extended producer responsibility (EPR) as a principle of the Strategy will contribute to the promotion of this principle at all levels of implementation of the Strategy.</p>

<sup>1</sup>Link to source [https://ewastemonitor.info/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/Grid\\_REM\\_2021\\_def\\_images\\_LQP.pdf](https://ewastemonitor.info/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/Grid_REM_2021_def_images_LQP.pdf)



	solid domestic waste management on a competitive basis.	<b>products (goods) after they lose their consumer properties;</b> - openness and transparency of the process of carrying out activities for the provision of services in the field of solid domestic waste management on a competitive basis.	
Chapter 5. Main directions of development of the MSW management system, § 1. Improvement of the legal framework in the field of MSW management, paragraph 34	34. As part of the implementation of the Strategy, the regulatory and legal framework will be expanded to support the implementation of measures for the treatment of solid waste. The adaptation of the regulatory framework will be achieved through: amendments to the legislation in the field of solid waste management; ...	34. As part of the implementation of the Strategy, the regulatory and legal framework will be expanded to support the implementation of measures for the treatment of solid waste. The adaptation of the regulatory framework will be achieved through: amendments to the legislation in the field of solid waste management, including on the implementation of extended liability of producers and importers; ...	Fixing the need to amend the legislation in terms of the implementation of the extended responsibility of producers and importers will be the basis for further activities to update the legislation.
Chapter 5. The main directions of development of the system for handling solid waste, § 3. Prevention and minimization of the formation of solid waste, paragraph 41	41. In the period from 2022 to 2025, in the multi-apartment residential sector of the cities of the republic, it is planned to introduce a system for the separate collection of solid waste, based on the installation of five types of labeled containers for: ... hazardous household waste (accumulators, batteries, medical waste, etc.); ...	41. In the period from 2022 to 2025, in the multi-apartment residential sector of the cities of the republic, it is planned to introduce a system for the separate collection of solid waste, based on the installation of five types of labeled containers for: ... hazardous household waste (small electronic and electrical equipment, accumulators, batteries, medical waste, etc.); ...	Waste electronic and electrical equipment contains hazardous components (heavy metals, persistent organic pollutants, etc.) and must be collected separately. When forming a separate collection system in the multi-apartment residential sector, it is important to introduce a separate collection of WEEE.



<p>Chapter 5. The main directions of development of the solid waste management system, § 2. Stages of implementation of the Strategy, paragraph 60</p>	<p>3. Establish that the Strategy is implemented in two stages:          ...          the second stage (2022 - 2028) - the development of investments aimed at developing infrastructure for the separate collection of solid domestic waste, optimizing landfills, building transfer stations and waste processing facilities, improving the activities of clusters for integrated waste management, developing their potential for processing solid domestic waste , as well as the achievement of the following target indicators:          ...          increase in the volume of recycling of specific municipal solid waste (waste containing mercury, tires, batteries, used oils, packaging waste, etc.) up to 25 percent;          ...</p>	<p>3. Establish that the Strategy is implemented in two stages:          ...          the second stage (2022 - 2028) - the development of investments aimed at developing infrastructure for the separate collection of solid domestic waste, optimizing landfills, building transfer stations and waste processing facilities, improving the activities of clusters for integrated waste management, developing their potential for processing solid domestic waste , as well as the achievement of the following target indicators:          ...          increasing the volume of recycling of specific municipal solid waste (mercury-containing waste, tires, electronic and electrical equipment waste, batteries, used oils, packaging waste, etc.) up to 25 percent;          ...</p>	<p>Setting a target for the recycling of waste electronic and electrical equipment (WEEE) will positively influence the development of a system for collecting and recycling WEEE.</p>
<p>Appendix No. 2 to the Strategy for the Management of Solid Domestic Waste in the Republic of Uzbekistan for the period 2019 - 2028, line "Stage II", column</p>	<p>2. Ensuring the achievement of the following target indicators:          ...          recycling volumes of specific MSW (mercury-containing waste, tires, batteries, used oils, packaging waste, etc.):          in the period up to 2021 - 10%;</p>	<p>2. Ensuring the achievement of the following target indicators:          ...          recycling volumes of specific MSW (mercury-containing waste, tires, electronic and electrical equipment waste, batteries, used oils, packaging waste, etc.):          in the period up to 2021 - 10%;</p>	<p>It is necessary to complement the targets with waste electronic and electrical equipment, which will guide government agencies, manufacturers and importers to organize a system for the collection and processing of WEEE.</p>



"Implementation Mechanism"	in the period up to 2025 - 15%; in the period up to 2028 - 25%.	in the period up to 2025 - 15%; in the period up to 2028 - 25%.	
Action Plan for the implementation of the Strategy for the Management of Solid Domestic Waste in the Republic of Uzbekistan for the period 2019-2028, line 1, column "Implementation time"	June 2020	<b>January 2023</b> of the year	It is necessary to update the terms for the development and submission to the Cabinet of Ministers of the draft Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Amendments and Additions to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Waste", since the revision of the Law "On Waste" has not yet been completed.
Action Plan for the implementation of the Strategy for the Management of Solid Domestic Waste in the Republic of Uzbekistan for the period 2019-2028, line 1, column "Expected results"	Establishment of the necessary requirements in the field of municipal solid waste management (hereinafter referred to as MSW). Establishment and improvement of the legal foundations of economic mechanisms in the field of solid waste management. Creation of the necessary tools to stimulate activities in the field of solid waste management.	Establishment of the necessary requirements in the field of municipal solid waste management (hereinafter referred to as MSW). Establishment and improvement of the legal foundations of economic mechanisms in the field of solid waste management. Creation of the necessary tools to stimulate activities in the field of solid waste management. <b>Introduction of the principle of extended responsibility of producers and importers.</b>	It is necessary to determine that the new version of the Law "On Waste" should contain the issues of introducing extended liability of the producer and importer.



Annex 2 - Proposals to the comparative table to the draft Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On amendments and additions to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On waste" (new edition)

Item No. of the Law "On Waste"	The current version of the Law	Proposed revision of the comparison table	Suggested Revision	Rationale
Article 2. Basic concepts	missing	missing	<b>Extended obligations manufacturers</b> – obligations of legal entities and individual entrepreneurs engaged in production in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan and (or) importation into the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan of products (goods), to ensure the collection, transportation, processing, neutralization, use and (or) disposal of waste generated after the loss of consumer properties of products (goods) , to which extended obligations of manufacturers (importers) apply, and its (their) packaging.	It is necessary to include the concept of "extended producer obligations" to understand the essence of the EPR.
Article 2. Basic concepts	missing	missing	<b>Manufacturers</b> -legal entities and individual entrepreneurs engaged in production on the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan and (or) importation into the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan of products (goods) that are subject to extended obligations of manufacturers (importers).	It is necessary to include the concept of "producers" to understand the essence of the EPR .



missing	missing	<p>Article 5. Basic principles in the field of waste management</p> <p>The main principles in the field of waste management are:  priority of citizens' health and environmental protection;  systematic activity in the field of waste management;  regulation of production waste generation, as well as setting limits accommodation production waste;  use of the best available technologies in waste management;  priority of waste disposal and reuse activities;  liability for violation of the requirements of legislation on waste management;  payment for waste disposal;  stimulation in the field of waste management;  the use of economic mechanisms in the field of waste management in order to reduce the generation of waste and involve them in economic circulation;</p>	<p>Article 5. Basic principles in the field of waste management</p> <p>The main principles in the field of waste management are:  priority of citizens' health and environmental protection;  systematic activity in the field of waste management;  regulation of production waste generation, as well as setting limits accommodation production waste;  use of the best available technologies in waste management;  priority of waste disposal and reuse activities;  <b>extended obligations of producers and importers;</b>  liability for violation of the requirements of legislation on waste management;  payment for waste disposal;  stimulation in the field of waste management;  use of economic mechanisms in the field of waste management in order to reduce the generation of waste and their involvement in economic circulation;  compensation for damage caused by waste management public health, environment and property.</p>	<p>The consolidation of the EPR principle as the main principles in the field of waste management is important from the point of view of the further practical application of this principle.</p>
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		compensation for damage caused by waste management public health, environment and property.		
Not		<p>Article 49. Extended obligations of producers and importers:</p> <p>The extended obligations of manufacturers and importers, established in part one of Article 49 of this Law, are considered fulfilled by manufacturers and importers for the relevant reporting period, if they provide reliable information on the fulfillment of one of the following conditions to the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Ecology and Environmental Protection:</p> <p>a) collection, utilization and (or) processing of waste products and (or) packaging are ensured by using their own collection system on the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan;</p> <p>b) the environmental fee has been paid to the relevant treasury personal accounts of</p>	<p><b>Legal entities and individual entrepreneurs engaged in production on the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan and (or) importation of products (goods) into the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan bear extended obligations of the manufacturer.</b></p> <p>The extended obligations of manufacturers and importers, established in part one of Article 49 of this Law, are considered fulfilled by manufacturers and importers for the relevant reporting period, if they provide reliable information on the fulfillment of one of the following conditions to the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Ecology and Environmental Protection:</p> <p>a) collection, utilization and (or) processing of waste products and (or) packaging are ensured by using their own collection system on the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan;</p> <p>b) the environmental fee has been paid to the relevant treasury personal accounts of the territorial bodies of the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Ecology and Environmental Protection.</p> <p><b>c) a recycling fee has been paid for waste generated after the loss of consumer</b></p>	<p>It is necessary to establish by law the basic requirement that manufacturers and importers bear extended obligations manufacturers (importers).</p> <p>It is necessary to add a disposal fee, because. it is paid only for</p>



		<p>the territorial bodies of the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Ecology and Environmental Protection.</p> <p>At the same time, the amount of the environmental fee is calculated by multiplying the size of the environmental fee by the total weight of the goods put into circulation on the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan and (or) by the total weight of the packaging used to manufacture the goods.</p> <p>Manufacturers and importers, no later than the 30th day of the month following the reporting quarter, submit to the territorial bodies of the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Ecology and Environmental Protection information on form approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on their fulfillment in the reporting period of their obligation to ensure the collection, disposal and (or)</p>	<p><b>properties of wheeled vehicles, self-propelled vehicles and trailers for them.</b></p>	<p>certain types of waste that fall under the EPR .</p>
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		<p>processing of waste products and packaging.</p> <p>Payment of the environmental fee is carried out quarterly - before the 30th day of the month following the reporting quarter.</p> <p>The dates of occurrence of the obligations established by the first part of Article 49 of this Law are:</p> <p>for goods produced on the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan - the date of their shipment according to the issued documents;</p> <p>for goods imported into the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as imported goods in packages - the date of placement under the customs regime "release for free circulation (import)".</p>		
Not		<p>Article 50 establishes a mechanism for fulfilling the extended obligations of manufacturers and importers</p>	<p>Add requirement:</p> <p><b>Set targets for the organization of separate accumulation, processing and disposal of waste by type (group) of products (goods):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- packaging (paper)</li> <li>- plastic packaging</li> <li>- glass packaging</li> <li>- metal packaging</li> </ul>	<p>Setting targets for types of products (goods) will contribute to the development of separate collection, accumulation, processing and disposal of waste</p>



			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- batteries</li> <li>- accumulators</li> <li>-computers</li> <li>- Appliances</li> <li>..... (etc.)</li> </ul> <p><b>The list of products (goods) subject to the ROP is determined in accordance with the law.</b></p> <p><i>List of products (goods), which are subject to extended obligations of producers (importers) it is necessary to establish additional legal acts, for example, the Rules for the implementation of the EPR .</i></p>	
Not		<p>Article 53. Environmental fee</p> <p>In order to ensure environmental safety, protect the health of citizens and the environment, an environmental fee is levied from manufacturers and importers for their failure to ensure their own disposal and (or) processing of waste generated after the loss of consumer properties of certain goods, as well as packages in which the imported goods are packed, by applying their own collection system.</p> <p>The environmental fee is one of the sources for the formation of the Fund for</p>	<p>Article 53. Environmental fee</p> <p>In order to ensure environmental safety, protect the health of citizens and the environment, an environmental fee is levied from manufacturers and importers for their failure to ensure their own disposal and (or) processing of waste generated after the loss of consumer properties of certain goods, as well as packages in which the imported goods are packed, by applying their own collection system.</p> <p>The environmental fee is one of the sources for the formation of the Fund for Ecology, Environmental Protection and Waste Management.</p> <p>Funds received from the payment of the environmental fee are directed to finance the following activities:</p>	<p>It is advisable to transfer the mechanism for calculating and paying the environmental fee from Article 49 to Article 53.</p>



		<p>Ecology, Environmental Protection and Waste Management.</p> <p>Funds received from the payment of the environmental fee are directed to finance the following activities:</p> <p>1) creation and development of infrastructure in the field of waste management, including: construction of waste collection points, equipping them with the necessary equipment (containers, garbage cans, etc.), as well as installing bins; installation of sorting equipment, construction of waste disposal and processing facilities, motor transport parks, transfer stations; acquisition of special and specialized equipment; design, construction, arrangement and reclamation of landfills for domestic waste; liquidation of illegally formed garbage dumps;</p> <p>2) implementation of state programs for waste management;</p>	<p>1) creation and development of infrastructure in the field of waste management, including: construction of waste collection points, equipping them with the necessary equipment (containers, garbage cans, etc.), as well as installing bins; installation of sorting equipment, construction of waste disposal and processing facilities, motor transport parks, transfer stations; acquisition of special and specialized equipment; design, construction, arrangement and reclamation of landfills for domestic waste; liquidation of illegally formed garbage dumps;</p> <p>2) implementation of state programs for waste management;</p> <p>3) organization of storage and (or) transfer for disposal, processing and (or) disposal of waste outside the Republic of Uzbekistan, for which there are no appropriate technologies on the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan and facilities for recycling, processing and (or) neutralization, as well as the implementation of other environmental projects (measures) in the field of waste management;</p> <p>4) subsidizing specialized sanitary cleaning organizations, as well as organizations involved in the collection, disposal and (or) processing of secondary material resources (including by providing compensation to cover interest costs on loans from commercial banks</p>	
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		<p>3) organization of storage and (or) transfer for disposal, processing and (or) disposal of waste outside the Republic of Uzbekistan, for which there are no appropriate technologies on the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan and facilities for recycling, processing and (or) neutralization, as well as the implementation of other environmental projects (measures) in the field of waste management;</p> <p>4) subsidizing specialized sanitary cleaning organizations, as well as organizations involved in the collection, disposal and (or) processing of secondary material resources (including by providing compensation to cover interest costs on loans from commercial banks in national currency, issued for the creation of sorting facilities , disposal and recycling of household waste).</p> <p>The list of goods, including packages, for which an</p>	<p>in national currency, issued for the creation of sorting facilities , disposal and recycling of household waste).</p> <p>The list of goods, including packages, for which an environmental fee is established, the amount of the environmental fee, the procedure for their collection and use are determined in accordance with the law.</p> <p><b>The amount of the environmental fee is calculated by multiplying the size of the environmental fee by the total weight of the goods put into circulation on the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan and (or) by the total weight of the packaging used to manufacture the goods.</b></p> <p><b>Manufacturers and importers, no later than the 30th day of the month following the reporting quarter, submit to the territorial bodies of the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Ecology and Environmental Protection information on form approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on their fulfillment in the reporting period of their obligation to ensure the collection, disposal and (or) processing of waste products and packaging.</b></p> <p><b>Payment of the environmental fee is carried out quarterly - before the 30th day of the month following the reporting quarter.</b></p>	
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