

The Plastic Waste Partnership under the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal

НПО «Армянские женщины за здоровье и здоровую окружающую среду»



Инвентаризации основных источников пластикового загрязнения в Армении

**ноябрь 2024
Ереван-Армения**

Работа проведена НПО «Армянские женщины за здоровье и здоровую окружающую среду» (AWHHE) в рамках реализации проекта «Информационно-просветительская работа по вопросам предотвращения, минимизации и вариантов переработки пластиковых отходов в странах Восточной Европы, Кавказа и Центральной Азии с целью сокращения загрязнения пластиком и минимизации его воздействия на окружающую среду и здоровье человека»

Preparation process of plastic pollution review in Armenia

Presentation prepared by AWHHE

sections

Оглавление

Список сокращений.....	4
Введение.....	5
1. Анализ существующего в стране законодательства, регулирующего производство пластика и товаров из него, образование и управление пластиковыми отходами.....	6
2. Анализ национального рынка пластика:.....	17
2.1 Производство пластика по видам полимеров в Армении.....	17
2.2 Импортируемый в Армению пластик по видам полимеров.....	21
2.3 Экспорт пластика из Армении по видам полимеров.....	27
2.4 Изменение объемов производства, экспорта и импорта пластика в Армении за последние 5-10 лет.....	30
3. Рынок пластиковых товаров в Армении.....	32
3.1 Основные виды пластиковых товаров и используемых для их производства полимеров, производимых в Армении.....	32
3.2 Основные виды пластиковых товаров и используемых для их производства полимеров, экспортируемых из Армении.....	33
3.3 Анализ полученной информации по рынку пластиковых товаров в Армении.....	33
4. Управление пластиковыми отходами в стране.....	34
4.1 Объем образующихся пластиковых отходов в Армении.....	34
4.2 Объем импортируемых пластиковых отходов в Армению.....	35
4.3 Объем экспортируемых пластиковых отходов из Армении.....	40
4.4 Сводные показатели рынка пластиковых отходов в Армении за последние 5-10 лет.....	42
4.6 Как действует принцип расширенной ответственности производителя в стране?.....	51
4.7 Анализ положительных и отрицательных тенденций образования и управления пластиковыми отходами в стране.....	52
5. Маркировка пластика.....	54
6. Воздействие пластика на здоровье.....	57

НПО «Армянские женщины за здоровье и здоровую окружающую среду»



6.1 Обеспокоенность жителей Армении воздействием пластика на здоровье (результаты опросов населения).....	57
6.2 О соблюдении санитарно-защитной зоны при производстве пластика в Армении.....	57
6.4 О данных по вредным выбросам в ходе производства.....	59
7. Рекомендации.....	61
Приложения.....	64
Приложение 1. Обязательства по Соглашению СЕРА.....	64
Приложение 2. Оценка наличия устойчивых альтернатив одноразовым пластикам в Армении.....	66
Приложение 3. Анализ перспектив снижения пластикового загрязнения в Армении на основе интервью с производителями и переработчиками пластика.....	71

Фото на обложке © AWHNE: Руководитель AWHNE д-р Елена Манвелян на встрече с национальным координатором по переговорному процессу по Договору о пластике Мери Арутюнян, главным специалистом Управления стратегической политики Министерства охраны окружающей среды Республики Армения

Preparation process for the register of primary sources of plastic pollution in Armenia

The report encompasses:

- - An analysis of the legislative framework based on data from the statistical committee and other sources (government agencies and the public sector), including a national register of the main sources of plastic pollution, along with information on plastic waste generation, imports, and exports.
- - An assessment of the availability of sustainable alternatives to single-use plastics in Armenia derived from interviews with NGOs, the scientific community, and manufacturers.
- - An analysis of the prospects for reducing plastic pollution in Armenia based on interviews with producers.
- - An evaluation of consumer awareness regarding the harms of plastic pollution, its health and environmental impacts, and available alternatives, informed by interviews with consumers.
- - Attention is also given to issues related to labeling, SANPIN, harmful emissions, and more.

data collection and analysis process

❖ Process:

- Internet resources,
- meetings with sources of information
 - with government agencies,
 - Producers and processors
 - NGOS
 - universities

❖ Challenges:

- Data gaps for certain types of polymers
- Insufficient information on alternatives
- Limited experience in implementing triage, ROPs
- Health protection: plastic is categorized as non-hazardous waste

Plastic production

- **The statistics committee has some information on ethylene polymers, but virtually no information on propylene, vinyl chloride, styrene, and polyethylene terephthalate polymers.**
- **Polyethylene: Growth from 2020 to 2021 was 10.0%; the growth rate from 2021 to 2022 decreased to 3.1%. When comparing the first quarters of 2023 and 2024, there was again strong growth of 12.5%.**
- **Other polymers discovered through discussions with manufacturers and used in the production of plastic goods include polystyrene, polypropylene, and polyvinyl chloride.**
- **Polyethylene imports exceed production, but production remains stable. The remaining material is used to manufacture products within the country and for re-export.**

Information based on conversations with manufacturers

Production and supply of various products made from high and low-density polyethylene (PE), polyvinyl chloride (PVC), polystyrene (PS), and polypropylene (PP) are established in Armenia.

Primary raw materials are imported from various countries, including Europe, the United Arab Emirates, Taiwan, Iran, Russia, etc.

Wholesale and retail sales occur in Armenia. Several companies export their products to CIS countries.

The products are manufactured for construction and industrial applications, such as polymer pipes for high-pressure pipelines, fittings for heating, gas, and water supply systems, curtain rods, cable boxes, and beacon profiles. Production of various household goods made of plastic has commenced, including items for food storage (food containers and lids), preforms for bottles, and plastic bottles of different capacities.

Various plastic containers are produced, along with films, for food and packaging purposes. Plastic goods are also manufactured for medical uses.

Plastic waste

According to the information from the Hakobyan Center at the American University of Armenia, some work on the collection and analysis of information was conducted as part of the "Waste Management in Armenia" project (<https://ace.aua.am/waste/governance/>), which the Center implemented with financial support from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Sweden.

Among the tasks completed was drafting a law on ROP in collaboration with the Ministries of Environment and Territorial Administration and Infrastructures.

Discussions regarding the law took place with manufacturers and NGOs, including AWHHE. Fifteen by-laws have been developed. At the time of writing this report, the third public hearing for the ROP law was in progress.

Overall trend: Imports of plastic waste show fluctuations, peaking in 2021 before declining in 2022. Exports remain low compared to imports, indicating a significant dependence on imports of polymers and plastic waste.

Plastic labeling

- The marking of plastic products complies with international classification standards. Products packaged for sale in the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) must satisfy Technical Regulation TR CU 005/2011 "On the Safety of Packaging." Packaging that comes into contact with food products must ensure tightness, be resistant to hot water, and not release harmful substances.
- For products from or for EU countries, please refer to Directive 94/62/EC "On Packaging and Packaging Waste."
- If there is no text in Armenian on the imported product, it must be labeled in Armenian under national legislation. However, monitoring the national market has revealed that not all plastic products are labeled properly.

Health effects of plastic, SANPIN

- A consumer survey was conducted, and the results indicated that, generally, residents of the country are concerned about the impact of plastic on health. It should be noted that the responses are not representative.
- Norms have been established for sanitary protection zones and sanitary classification (SanPin) of enterprises, structures, and other industrial facilities, including the production of plastic and plastic products, incinerators, and waste processing plants. Armenia lacks a Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (PRTR).
- According to regulations—while ignoring the dangers to public health and the environment—plastics are considered non-hazardous materials!

sanitary classification	Type of production
Grade IV	Fluoroplastics processing plant
Grade IV	Plastic processing (molding, extrusion, pressing, vacuum forming)
Grade IV	Polyurethane production
Grade V	Manufacture of plastic and synthetic resin products (machining)

Recommendations

- **Recommendations for improving current legislation on plastic production, the generation and management of plastic waste.**
- **Recommendations for relevant government agencies to encourage safe production, recycling, and disposal practices.**
- **Proposals for promoting safe alternatives for producers.**
- **Recommendations for consumers.**
- **Recommendations for the public sector.**