



**Служба по государственному надзору за
безопасным ведением работ в
промышленности и горному надзору при
Правительстве Республики Таджикистан**

Subregional Workshop on strengthening mine tailings safety in Central Asia

**Application of the methodology for tailings in
Tajikistan.**

**Information on the progress in the
implementation of the project. Needs and
problems in Tajikistan.**

The main and non-alternative direction of economically sustainable development of the country is to increase the efficiency of the use of mineral resources. Huge masses of raw materials are involved in industrial production, and, due to the depletion of exploited deposits, the volume of production waste increases nonlinearly. Waste and tailings not only remove significant areas of land from economic turnover, but also are a source of environmental pollution.



In the current economic situation, it is difficult to expect any drastic changes, since the extractive industry attracts the greatest investment due to the least time risks.





Waste on the health of the population does not affect directly, but through the spread of the harmful substances contained in them with soil, water and air, as well as when it is ingested with food. Their influence is undoubtedly, however, the separation of the component of environmental pollution against the background of the action of many other factors, for example, socio-economic conditions, always presented certain difficulties.

The main industrial sources of waste in the country

№	Company name	Location	Major pollutants
1	TA LLC JV Anzob	Ayni river, Sughd region	antimony, mercury
2	LLC JV Zarafshon	Penjikent, Sughd region	cyanides
3	LLC Pakrut	r.Vahdat, Regions of republican subordination	cyanides
4	STK Aprelevka LLC	Guliston, Sughd region	cyanides
5	LLC TK Gorprom	Guliston, Sughd region	cyanides
6	Adrasman OJSC MPP	Guliston, Sughd region	lead, zinc, gold
7	FC LLC S.A. Minerals	Murghab River, Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Region	cyanides

According to the "Method for assessing the hazard index of the tailings" at the moment we have information on the following objects:

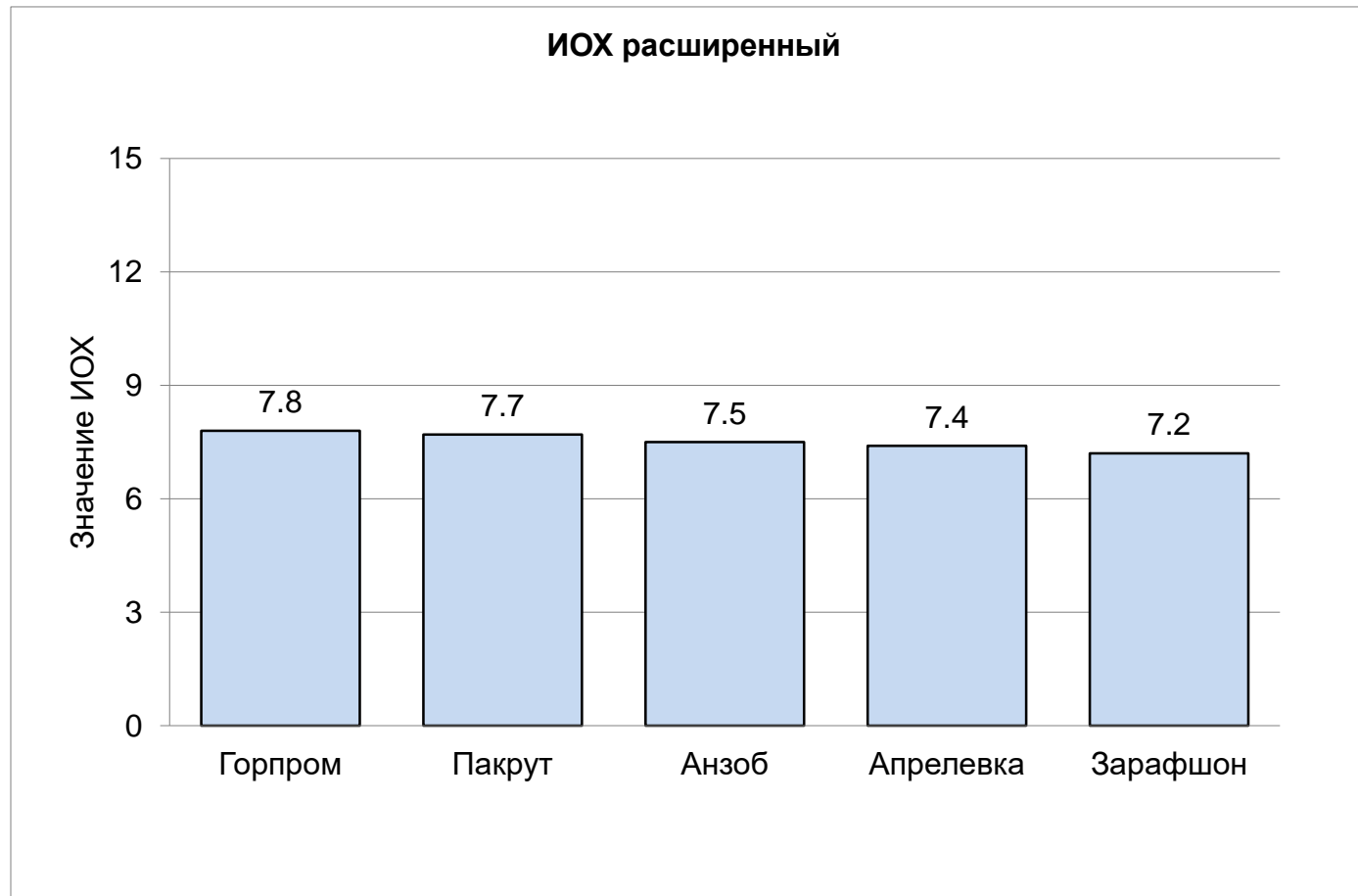
1. TA LLC JV Anzob
2. LLC JV Zarafshon
3. LLC Pakrut
4. STKLLC Aprelevka
5. LLC TK Gorprom



Ranked by the size of the Extended THI

Company name	The value of THI	Place in the rating according to THI
Gorprom	7,8	1
Pakrut	7,7	2
Anzob	7,5	3
Aprelevka	7,4	4
Zarafshon	7,2	5

Ranked by the size of the Extended THI



Needs and challenges

Analyzing the general condition of the waste, it should be concluded that in general: no measures are taken to eliminate the potential danger of the waste storage facilities of the metallurgical industry; the qualitative composition of the waste accumulated earlier has not been established; there is a lack of clear reporting, which, moreover, is presented irregularly; low-waste and non-waste technologies for waste disposal and reuse are practically not being introduced; Of particular concern is the lack of centralized landfills for the disposal of toxic industrial waste.



Needs and challenges

1. Inadequate financial base.

The insufficient financial base is the result of a long transition period in the economy.



Needs and challenges

2. Insufficient level of environmental education and underdeveloped infrastructure. Of course, there is, of course, an understanding of the need for sustainable development in the context of ecosystem health and stability, both in the public and in government bodies.



Needs and challenges

3. Weak or insufficient public involvement



Needs and challenges

National priorities should include actions to maximize the prevention of production waste, create facilities for recycling and maximum recycling of waste, take environmental safety measures for previously constructed waste storage facilities, operate existing storage facilities in compliance with modern requirements, eliminate unauthorized waste storage facilities at the expense of violators, the introduction of environmentally friendly and economically viable means of sorting and disposal ization waste.



Needs and challenges



A significant help in solving these problems is a fairly large number of high-level national specialists. The main obstacle is the lack of own financial resources of the state, which forces us to turn to the help of international financial organizations.

Needs and challenges

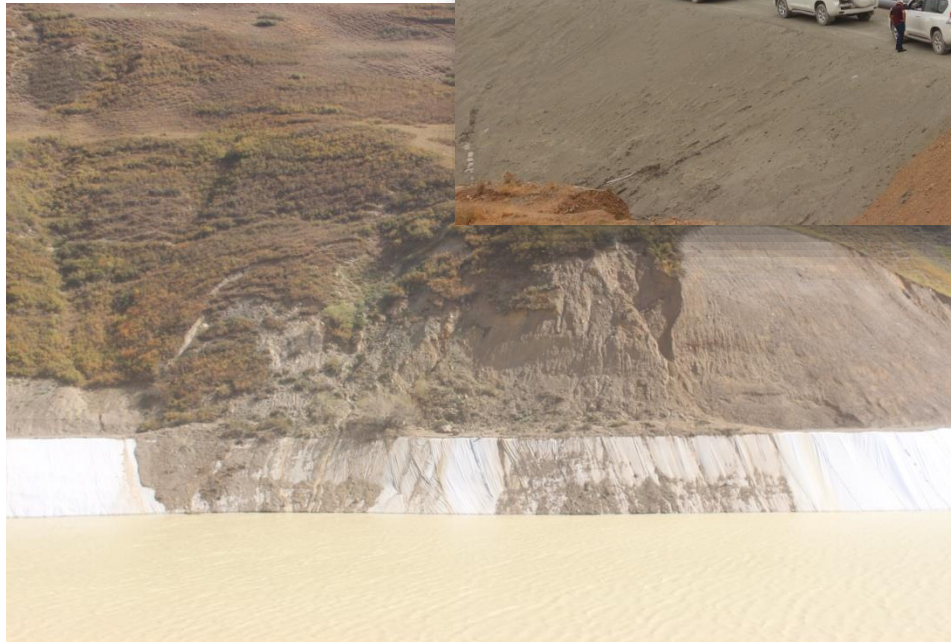
Priority criteria for action at the national level:

- reduction of waste generation;
- ensuring the environmental safety of storage facilities, past wastes;
 - coincidence of actions with state priorities;
- assistance from international financial organizations;
 - support of the public (local population);
- minimum costs and timelines for the implementation of actions.



Needs and challenges

Another important goal of legal regulation is to protect the natural environment and the environmental rights of citizens from the effects of waste in the interests of present and future generations of people.



Needs and challenges

Due to the lack of sufficient public funds, the main focus should be on the use of own funds of polluting enterprises, which requires a radical review of the existing mechanism for payment for waste disposal, and funds of international financial organizations.



Thanks for attention!