

## Comparative Analysis of Uzbekistan Legal Framework and ADB Safeguard Policy Statement

(A) ADB Safeguard Policy Statement	(B) Corresponding Legal Provisions of the draft of the Law on EIA <sup>1</sup>	(C) Extent of Equivalence <sup>2</sup>	(D) Recommended Gap-filling Measures
Policy Principle 1: Use a screening process for each proposed project, as early as possible, to determine the appropriate extent and type of environmental assessment so that appropriate studies are undertaken commensurate with the significance of potential impacts and risks.			
Key element (1) Use a screening process to determine the appropriate extent and type of environmental assessment	As established in Article 15, of <b>Law on Nature Protection (1996)</b> and Article 11 of the <b>Law on Ecological Expertise (2000)</b> , broad categories are outlined (as categories I, II, III and IV)	Partial Equivalence  The legal framework lacks a screening criteria with threshold values	To attain Full Equivalence, the legal framework should specify screening criteria based on the nature and potential impacts of the project, sufficient to determine the appropriate extent and type of environmental assessment
Policy Principle 2: Conduct an environmental assessment for each proposed project to identify potential direct, indirect, cumulative, and induced impacts and risks to physical, biological, socioeconomic (including impacts on livelihood through environmental media, health and safety, vulnerable groups, and gender issues), and physical cultural resources in the context of the project's area of influence. Assess potential trans-boundary and global impacts, including climate change. Use strategic environmental assessment where appropriate.			

<sup>1</sup> There are main relevant provisions of the Law on Nature Protection (1992 and amended in 1995, 1997, 1998, and 2000), Law on Ecological Expertise (2000), Law on Environmental Impact Assessment (2000) and Law on Specially Protected Natural Territories (1993)

<sup>2</sup> "Full Equivalence" denotes that the Uzbekistan legal requirement(s) are in complete harmony with the corresponding ADB Safeguard Objective, Scope and Trigger, Policy Principle or Key Element thereof. "Partial Equivalence" denotes that the Uzbekistan legal requirement is in partial harmony with the corresponding ADB Safeguard Objective, Scope and Trigger, Policy Principle or Key Element; and "No Equivalence" denotes that no Uzbekistan legal requirement can be found that corresponds to the particular ADB Safeguard Objective, Scope and Trigger, Policy Principle or Key Element.

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Key element (1)  Identify indirect as well as direct impacts	The <b>Law on Environmental Impact Assessment</b> has explicit reference in Article 3 to undertake a comprehensive assessment of the impact of economic and other activities on the environment and public health.	Partial Equivalence  Although, the legal framework calls for a comprehensive assessment of impacts, there is no explicit reference to identification of indirect impacts	For Full Equivalence, the legal framework should make explicit the requirement for undertaking assessment of both the direct and indirect impacts of development activities on the environment.
Key element (2) Identify cumulative impacts	There is no explicit reference in the legal framework to identification of cumulative impacts	No equivalence	For Full Equivalence, the legal framework should require the assessment of cumulative impacts.
Key element (3) Identify induced impacts	There is no explicit requirement in the legal framework for assessment of induced impacts	No equivalence	For Full Equivalence, the legal framework should require the assessment of induced impacts.
Key element (4) Identify physical impacts	<p><b>The Law on Ecological Expertise, Article 11</b> as further elaborated in the <b>Law on Nature Protection, in particular Article 2</b>, protective measures are required to be taken from pollution, loss, damage, depletion, destruction and non-rational usage are applied to land... water resources, vegetative and animal world, atmospheric air as well as, when applicable to resort and recreational zone, formation zones of surface and underground waters (river valleys, debris cones, foothills), deposits of rare and valuable metals, maritime belts and water-protection zones (bands) of water objects, protection (buffer) zones of protected natural territories, fishery zones, prohibition bands of forests and other zones in the order, defined by the legal framework of the Republic of Uzbekistan and international treaties.</p> <p><b>The Law on Nature Protection Articles 17, 18, 19, 20 and 22</b>, further defines measures for management of soil, mineral resources, land, forests, water, air etc. and in combination with <b>Article 41</b> elaborates the ecological requirements applicable to economic and other activities</p>	Full Equivalence	None required

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Key element (5)  Identify biological impacts	<p><b>The Law on Ecological Expertise Article 11</b> as further elaborated in the <b>Law on Nature Protection, in particular Article 2</b>, the objects of nature protection include: specially protected natural territories and objects include state reserves, national, historical-natural and memorial parks, monuments of nature, botanic and zoological gardens, dendro-parks, as well as animals and plants, included in the international Red Book and Red Book of the Republic of Uzbekistan, protection (buffer) zones of protected natural territories, fishery zones, prohibition bands of forests and other zones in the order, defined by the legal framework of the Republic of Uzbekistan and international treaties..</p> <p>The purposes of nature protection (<b>Article 3</b>) is defined as creation of favorable conditions for health of people, preservation of ecological balance, rational non-depleting nature use in the interests of effective and sustainable socio-economic development of the Republic; preservation of rare species and genetic pool of the living nature; preservation of the diversity of ecosystems, landscapes and unique natural objects; maintenance of ecological safety; etc.</p>	Full Equivalence	None required
Key element (6)  Identify socioeconomic impacts (including on livelihood through environmental health and safety, vulnerable groups, and gender issues)	<p><b>The Law on Environment Impact Assessment Article 5</b> requires a comprehensive assessment of the impact of economic and other activities on the environment and public health.</p> <p>Article 14, Requirements for state environmental Expertise, include the analysis of the accuracy and completeness of information on environmental and social consequences of planned or carried out the economic and other activities;</p>	<p>Partial Equivalence</p> <p>There is a lack of explicit reference in the legal framework to assessment of impacts on livelihoods, vulnerable groups and gender issues</p>	To achieve Full Equivalence, the legal framework should require the assessment of impacts on livelihoods, vulnerable groups and gender issues
Key element (7)  Identify impacts on physical cultural resources	<p><b>of the Law on Nature Protection Article 3</b> recognizes the purpose of nature protection to also include the <u>preservation of cultural heritage</u>, related to objects of nature.</p> <p>The <b>Law on Protection and Use of Objects of Archaeological Heritage (2009)</b> and the <b>Law on Protection and Use of Cultural Heritage (2001)</b> regulate the protection and use of cultural and archaeological objects, but these relate more explicitly to State measures for preservation, excavation and use of objects of cultural heritage. The Law on the Protection and Use of Cultural Heritage is directed at primarily preservation and management of important elements of the built environment, but also addresses protection of historical, archaeological, aesthetic, ethnological or anthropological territories, as well as natural landscapes connected with historical events.</p> <p><b>Appendix 4 of the Law on Protection and Use of Cultural Heritage (2001)</b> requires that historical and cultural examination be carried out to determine whether projects ensures non-destruction of cultural heritage in urban planning, planned land surveying, construction, reclamation, economic and other work</p>	<p>Partial Equivalence</p> <p>The legal framework includes provisions requiring assessment and protection of cultural and archaeological objects and heritage. However these requirements are not integrated into the legal framework for EIA.</p>	To achieve Full Equivalence, the legal framework should integrate the requirements for the assessment and protection of cultural and archaeological objects and heritage into the legal framework for EIA.

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	and requirements for preservation of cultural heritage.		
Key element (8) Identify impacts in the context of the project's area of influence	<b>The Law on Ecological Expertise, Article 11</b> requires that the EIA should provide the following: state of the environment prior to the implementation of the planned activities, the population of the territory, land development, analysis features of the environment; situation plan showing existing recreational areas, settlements, irrigation, reclamation projects, farmland, power lines, transportation, water, pipeline communications and other information about the area; provides (envisaged) main and auxiliary b) a statement of the environmental impact: assessment of environmental problems as a result of the chosen site	Full Equivalence The legal framework is not explicit in defining the area of influence of project impacts	None required
Key element (9) Assess potential trans-boundary impacts		No equivalence The legal framework does not include any requirements for assessment for transboundary impacts nor has Uzbekistan ratified the Conventions on EIA in a transboundary context (ESPOO Convention) the Convention on Access to information, Public participation in decision making and access to justice in environmental matters (Aarhus Convention)	To attain Full Equivalence, the legal framework should require assessment of transboundary impacts. these i
Key element (10) Assess potential global impacts, including climate change		No equivalence, The legal framework does not require assessment of global impacts.	For Full Equivalence, the legal framework should require assessment of potential impacts on the global environment.
Key element (11) Use strategic environmental assessment	<b>The Law on Environmental Impact Assessment Article 11</b> states that the objectives of the State Environmental Expertise are the following: projects of state programs, concepts, layouts and development of productive forces, industries and social sphere; materials selection of land plots for all types of construction; and project documentation; draft regulatory technical and instructive-	Partial Equivalence Although the legal framework expands the	To attain Full Equivalence, the legal framework should explicitly require the use of SEA to assess the potential

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	methodological documents regulating economic and other activities, related to the use of natural resources; documentation for the creation of new types of equipment, technologies, materials, substances, products; existing enterprises and other objects that have negative impact on the environment and health citizens; materials comprehensive survey areas in order to later giving them the status of protected areas, zones of ecological emergency and ecological disaster; all kinds of planning documentation; objects with a special legal regime.	scope of EIA to activities that would normally require the use of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), it does not require the use of an SEA instrument to assess such impacts. policies etc.	impacts i of policies plans and programs.
Policy Principle 3: Examine alternatives to the project's location, design, technology, and components and their potential environmental and social impacts and document the rationale for selecting the particular alternative proposed. Also consider the no-project alternative.			
Key element (1) Examine alternatives to the project's location, design, technology.	<b>The Law on Ecological Expertise Article 11</b> requires that the Environmental impact assessment should comprise the following main points (depending on the type and nature works): a) a draft statement on the impact on the environment to be submitted prior to the implementation of the planned activities, that includes an analysis of alternatives to the planned or carried out and technological solutions from the perspective of environmental protection, taking into account advances science, technology and best practices; organizational, technical, technological solutions and activities, environmental analysis technologies applied to the identified problems of the site;	Full Equivalence	None required
Key element (2) Consider the no-project alternative	There is no explicit reference to the consideration of a no-project alternative	No Equivalence	To attain Full Equivalence, the legal framework should explicitly require the consideration of a no-project alternative
Policy Principle 4: Avoid, and where avoidance is not possible, minimize, mitigate, and/or offset adverse impacts and enhance positive impacts by means of environmental planning and management. Prepare an environmental management plan (EMP) that includes the proposed mitigation measures, environmental monitoring and reporting requirements, related institutional or organizational arrangements, capacity development and training measures, implementation schedule, cost estimates, and performance indicators. Key considerations for EMP preparation include mitigation of potential adverse impacts to the level of no significant harm to third parties, and the polluter pays principle.			
Key Element (1) Avoid, and where avoidance is not possible, minimize, mitigate, and/or offset adverse impacts and enhance positive impacts by means of environmental planning	<b>Article 3 of the Law on Environmental Impact Assessment</b> defines the objectives of environmental impact assessment as ecological examination to include the adequacy of the measures envisaged for the protection of environmental protection and rational use of natural resources.  <b>Article 11 of the Law on Ecological Expertise</b> requires the environmental impact assessment to include mitigating the impact of the examined object on the environment; analysis of emergency situations (with probability estimation and scenarios and prevention of negative consequences).; c) <u>Environmental Impact Statement: adjustment of the design decisions and other measures taken to</u>	Partial Equivalence  The legal framework does not include a proactive requirement to avoid and minimize adverse impacts or to enhance positive impacts	For Full Equivalence, the legal framework should explicitly require the avoidance and where avoidance is not possible, the minimization and/or offset adverse impacts and enhancement of positive impacts by means of

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and management	<u>the results of the review bodies of the State Committee on the draft declaration</u> impact on the environment, the application of the environmental environment, <u>as well as on the proposals made at the public hearing</u> ; environmental regulations governing the activities of the object expertise; requirements for the organization of work and the implementation of measures to environmental maintenance operation of the facility; the main conclusions of the possibility of carrying out economic activities.		environmental planning and management.
Key Element (2) Prepare an environmental management plan (EMP) that includes the proposed mitigation measures,	<p><b>Article 11 of the Law on Ecological Expertise</b> requires submission of the documents at the following stages of the environmental impact assessment process:</p> <p>c) <u>Environmental Impact Statement: adjustment of the design decisions and other measures taken to the results of the review bodies of the State Committee on the draft declaration</u> impact on the environment, the application of the environmental environment, <u>as well as on the proposals made at the public hearing</u>; environmental regulations governing the activities of the object expertise...</p> <p><b>The Law on Environmental Impact Assessment, Article 3</b>, requires defining adequacy and validity of the measures envisaged for the protection of environmental protection and rational use of natural resources.</p> <p><b>The Law on Environmental Impact Assessment Article 14</b> specifies the need for identification of the sufficiency and validity of measures to ensure requirements of environmental safety.</p>	Full I Equivalence. The legal framework requires assessment of the adequacy and validity of proposed environmental protection measures. It can be presumed that in doing so the proponent would be required to describe such measures	None required
Key Element (3) Prepare an environmental management plan (EMP) that includes the proposed... environmental monitoring and reporting requirements	<b>Article 14 of the Law on Ecological Expertise</b> states that environmental authority of the State Committee for State Environmental Impact Assessment reviews the expertise, processes, work organization provided for measures to protect the environment.....	Partial Equivalence The legal framework requires assessment of the adequacy and validity of proposed environmental protection measures. This presumes monitoring but does not require reporting.	For Full Equivalence the legal framework should require an EMP that includes reporting of monitoring results.
Key Element (4) Prepare an environmental management plan (EMP)	<b>Article 11 of the Law on Ecological Expertise</b> requires submission of the documents at the following stages of the environmental impact assessment process:	Full Equivalence	None required..

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that includes... related institutional or organizational arrangements	c) Environmental Impact Statement;...; requirements for the organization of work and the implementation of measures to environmental maintenance operation of the facility;		
Key Element (5) Prepare an environmental management plan (EMP) that includes the proposed... capacity development and training measures		No Equivalence	For Full Equivalence the legal framework should require an EMP that includes the proposed capacity development and training measures
Key Element (6) Prepare an environmental management plan (EMP) that includes the proposed ...implementation schedule		No Equivalence	For Full Equivalence the legal framework should require an EMP that includes the proposed implementation schedule
Key Element (7) Prepare an environmental management plan (EMP) that includes the proposed... cost estimates		No Equivalence	For Full Equivalence the legal framework should require an EMP that includes the proposed cost estimates
Key element (8) Prepare an environmental management plan (EMP) that includes the proposed ...performance indicators	<p><b>The Law on Environmental Impact Assessment, Article 3,</b> requires defining adequacy and validity of the measures envisaged for the protection of environmental protection and rational use of natural resources.</p> <p><b>The Law on Environmental Impact Assessment Article 14,</b> specifies the need for identification of the sufficiency and validity of measures to ensure requirements of environmental safety</p>	Full Equivalence	None required.
Key Element (9) Key considerations for EMP preparation include mitigation of potential adverse impacts to the level of no significant harm to third parties, and	<p><b>Law on Nature Protection, Article 33</b> provides economic mechanisms for nature protection such as (i) collection of payment for the special use of natural resources, pollution of natural environment (including disposal of waste) and other kinds of environmentally hazardous activities; (... (iii) introduction of special taxation for enterprises, institutions and organizations for the application of ecologically dangerous technologies and implementation of other environmentally hazardous activities; [and] (vi) collection according to the appropriate procedure of money compensations for damage caused as a result of destruction of natural objects;</p>	Full Equivalence	None required.

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the polluter pays principle.	<p><b>Article 34</b> establishes payments for special use of nature that consist of the payment for the pollution of natural environment (discharges, emissions of polluting substances and disposal of waste), and the payment for the protection and reproduction of natural resources. The rates of taxes and amounts of other payments, including rental payments, for the use of natural resources, take into account their prevalence, quality, ability of reproduction, availability/accessibility, integrated approach, productivity, location, possibility of recycling and waste utilization and other factors; the appropriate limits/quotas are determined and approved in the order, established by the legal framework of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The payments for the use of natural resources are included in the production costs of goods/activities/services of nature using enterprises.</p> <p>Payments for discharges/emissions of pollutants into the natural environment, disposal of industrial and domestic wastes, as well as for the excess of limits (above permitted standards) and other non-rational special nature use are collected from the profit (income) of nature using enterprises. Payments for the use of natural resources, their protection and reproduction are accumulated in the budgets of local bodies of state authorities and control as a separate budget line.</p> <p>The procedure of collection of payments for discharges/emissions of polluting substances in the natural environment and disposal of industrial and domestic wastes, as well as usage of such funds is determined by the legal framework. (In the version of paragraph V, Law on the Republic of Uzbekistan dated from 26.05.2000). Depositing of payments for the use of natural resources and for discharges/emissions of hazardous substances does not exempt enterprises, association and organizations, as well as individuals from the compliance with ecological requirements and from the responsibility to reimburse the caused damages.</p>		
<p>Policy Principle 5: Carry out meaningful consultation with affected people and facilitate their informed participation. Ensure women's participation in consultation. Involve stakeholders, including affected people and concerned nongovernment organizations, early in the project preparation process and ensure that their views and concerns are made known to and understood by decision makers and taken into account. Continue consultations with stakeholders throughout project implementation as necessary to address issues related to environmental assessment. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected people's concerns and grievances regarding the project's environmental performance.</p>			
<p>Key element (1) Carry out meaningful consultation with affected people and facilitate their informed participation</p>	<p><b>the Law on Nature Protection Articles 12 and 27</b>, defines the rights and responsibilities of citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the field of nature protection, including specifically in <b>Article 12</b>, , , to demand and receive information on the state of natural environment and measures which are being taken for its protection. <b>Article 27</b>. On Public ecological expertise enables independent groups of specialists upon an initiative of public associations funded at their own expense or from public donations to participate in ecological reviews. Conclusions of the public ecological expertise have a recommendatory character.</p> <p><b>The Law on Environmental Assessment Article 23</b> states that Public Environmental Review can be carried out by initiative citizens in any business that requires environmental justification in addition to the state ecological expertise processInterference with the public environmental impact assessment</p>	<p>Partial Equivalence. Although the legal framework authorizes public participation in environmental assessment, and requires that proponent to report the results of any public hearings, ,it does not require such participation; does not</p>	<p>To attain Full Equivalence, the legal framework should set some parameters to ensure that public consultation is meaningful by requiring that project-affected people are included and that the proponent take affirmative action to facilitate their informed participation.</p>



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	<p>(PEA) process is prohibited.. The conclusion of PEA is Advisory in nature..</p> <p><b>The Law on Ecological Expertise Article 11</b>, requires submission of a draft statement that includes the the results of the public hearings (if necessary);</p>	refer to project-affected people in relation to the general public ; , and appears to put the burden on the public to initiate a PEA process rather than requiring the project proponent to facilitate such participation..	
Key element (2) Ensure women's participation in consultation		<p>No equivalence</p> <p>There is no explicit requirement in the legal framework for participation of and consultation with women.</p>	For Full Equivalence, the legal framework should require the explicit participation of and consultation with women
Key element (3) Involve stakeholders, including affected people and concerned nongovernment organizations, early in the project preparation process.	<p><b>the Law on Nature Protection Articles 12, 13 and 27</b> defines the rights and responsibilities of citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the field of nature protection, including specifically in <b>Article 12</b>, , the right to be associated in public organizations for nature protection, to demand and receive information on the state of natural environment and measures which are being taken for its protection. <b>Article 13</b> defines the legal powers of public nature protection associations that are determined in their statutory charters adopted pursuant to the legal framework of the Republic of Uzbekistan. <b>Article 27</b>,. On Public Ecological Expertise, enables independent groups of specialists upon an initiative of public associations, funded at their own expense or from public donations to participate in ecological reviews. Conclusions of the public ecological expertise have a recommendatory character</p> <p><b>The Law on Environmental Assessment Article 23 states that</b> Public Environmental Review can be carried out by initiative of NGOs citizens in any business that requires environmental justification</p>	<p>Partial Equivalence</p> <p>There is no explicit mention in the legal framework of consultation timelines</p>	To attain Full Equivalence, the legal framework should specific when consultations should take place, including initially at a very early stage in the project preparation process
Key element (4) Establish a grievance redress mechanism	<p><b>Article 25 of Law on Environmental Impact Assessment</b> requires that disputes arising in the organization and carrying out of environmental examination shall be resolved in accordance with the legal framework.</p> <p>Article 52 of the Law on Ecological Expertise that legal and physical persons have the right to apply to court with suits to discontinue ecologically negative activities, affecting natural environment, health,</p>	<p>Partial Equivalence</p> <p>The legal framework does not require establishment of a project-specific grievance redress</p>	To attain Full Equivalence, the legal framework should require establishment of a project-specific grievance redress mechanism.

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	property of people and national economy. The court decree on the discontinuance of ecologically negative activities is the basis for the termination of funding of such activities.	mechanisms.	
Policy Principle 6: Disclose a draft environmental assessment (including the EMP) in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and in a form and language(s) understandable to affected people and other stakeholders. Disclose the final environmental assessment, and its updates if any, to affected people and other stakeholders.			
Key element (1) Disclose a draft environmental assessment (including the EMP) in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place.	a) a draft statement on the impact on the environment prior to the implementation of the planned activities, <b>Article 12 of the Law on Nature Protection</b> states that the citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan have the right to be associated in public organizations for nature protection, to demand and receive information on the state of natural environment and measures which are being taken for its protection.	Partial Equivalence  Although the legal framework requires submission of a draft statement of impact before the implementation of planned activities, and asserts the right of citizens the legal framework does not require public disclosure in the absence of a demand on the part of citizens or NGOs,	For Full Equivalence, the legal framework explicitly require the disclosure of the draft environmental assessment at a location and language that is accessible to the affected persons and NGOs, with or without a demand on the part of citizens or NGOs..
Key element (2) Disclose the final environmental assessment, and its updates if any, to affected people and other stakeholders	<b>Article 11 of the Law on Ecological Expertise</b> requires submission of the documents at the following stages of the environmental impact assessment process:  c) Environmental Impact Statement: adjustment of the design decisions and other measures taken to the results of the review bodies of the State Committee on the draft declaration impact on the environment, the application of the environmental environment, as well as on the proposals made at the public hearing; environmental regulations governing the activities of the object expertise; requirements for the organization of work and the implementation of measures to environmental maintenance operation of the facility; the main conclusions of the possibility of carrying out economic activities.	Partial Equivalence  Although the legal framework requires submission of an Environmental Impact Statement it does not appear to require disclosure of the assessment or any updates to affected people and other stakeholders in the absence of a demand on the part of citizens or NGOs	For Full Equivalence, the legal framework should explicitly require disclosure the final environmental assessment, and its updates if any, to affected people and other stakeholders with or without a demand on the part of citizens or NGOs. o

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Policy Principle 7: Implement the EMP and monitor its effectiveness. Document monitoring results, including the development and implementation of corrective actions, and disclose monitoring reports.			
Key element (1) Implement the EMP and monitor its effectiveness.	<p><b>The Law on Ecological Expertise Article 11</b> requires</p> <p><u>The Law on Nature Protection Articles 28 through 31</u>, establishes monitoring of conditions of natural environment and usage of natural resources is implemented by specially authorized bodies, as well as enterprises, organizations and institutions, whose activities has resulted or may result to aggravation of natural environment conditions. The structure, contents and procedure of monitoring are developed by the State committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan for nature protection and are approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan.</p> <p>Article 29 defines the goals of ecological control to also include the monitoring of environmental programs and their activities aiming at the protection of the environment, rational usage of natural resources, environmental rehabilitation, observance of the requirements of the legal framework for nature protection and standards of natural environment.</p> <p>Article 30. Governmental monitoring service for natural environment is organized with the purpose of monitoring changes happening in the environment caused by physical, chemical or biological processes; pollution level of the atmospheric air, soils, surface and underground water, effects of pollution of the vegetative and animal world; provision of day-to-day and emergency information to individuals and concerned agencies on changes in the natural environment as well as forecasts.</p>	Full Equivalence	None required.
Key element (2) Document monitoring results, including the development and implementation of corrective actions, and disclose monitoring reports.	Law on Nature Protection Article 30.... The information on the condition of natural environment shall be open, with its main parameters regularly published by state bodies of nature protection. State bodies of nature protection are obliged to immediately inform the public on emergencies and other cases, which resulted in excessive pollution of natural environment.	Partial Equivalence The legal framework does not require disclosure on monitoring reports, with the exception of emergency situations or other exceedance of pollution requirements. Nor does it require documentation or disclosure of corrective actions. Routine environmental monitoring reports can presumably be made available to the	To attain Full Equivalence, the legal framework should make explicit requirement the disclosure of monitoring reports

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		public on demand.	
<p>Policy Principle 8: Do not implement project activities in areas of critical habitats, unless (i) there are no measurable adverse impacts on the critical habitat that could impair its ability to function, (ii) there is no reduction in the population of any recognized endangered or critically endangered species, and (iii) any lesser impacts are mitigated. If a project is located within a legally protected area, implement additional programs to promote and enhance the conservation aims of the protected area. In an area of natural habitats, there must be no significant conversion or degradation, unless (i) alternatives are not available, (ii) the overall benefits from the project substantially outweigh the environmental costs, and (iii) any conversion or degradation is appropriately mitigated. Use a precautionary approach to the use, development, and management of renewable natural resources</p>			
<p>Key Element (1) Do not implement project activities of critical habitats, unless (i) there are no measurable adverse impacts on the critical habitat that might impair its ability to function; (ii) there is no reduction in the population of any recognized endangered and critically endangered species; and (iii) any lesser impacts are mitigated</p>	<p>The <b>Law on Protected Natural Territories</b> (2004 amendment) defines legal protected natural territories as:</p> <p>sites of land and water space (aquariums), of priority ecological scientific, cultural, aesthetic, sanitary-treatment significance.</p> <p>territories forming unique system, intended for preservation of a natural variety, maintenance of ecological balance and biosphere monitoring, and also restoration of infringed natural complexes, can be withdrawn completely or partially, constantly or temporarily from economic operation.</p> <p>Such protected natural territories are taken into account at development of the plans and programs, circuits of agrarian laws of regional lay-out and other plans on use and protection of natural resources.</p> <p>In the order stipulated by the Law on especially protected natural territories the status of state reserves (including biosphere), state national parks, state monuments of a nature, state orders is given.</p> <p>Especially protected natural territories are also water protected strips (zones), resorts and recreation zones, zones of formation of superficial and underground waters (river valleys, cones of scatter, pre-mountain loops), deposits of rare and valuable minerals, security (buffer) zones of especially protected natural territories, fish zones, banned strips of forests, historic-natural and memorial parks, botanic and zoological gardens, dendrariums and other territories in the order, determined by the legal framework of the Republic of Uzbekistan and international agreements. By the decisions of local public authorities and the managements can be provided and other categories of especially protected natural territories.</p> <p><b>The Law on Protected Natural Territories, Article 5</b> states that protected natural territories are lands of nature protection, treatment, recreation and historic-cultural purpose. It is prohibited to undertake activities in such territories that undermine the objectives or purpose of these territories and withdrawal of lands of especially protected natural territories is allowed in exclusive cases in the order, established by</p>	Full Equivalence	None required

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	<p>the legal framework of the Republic of Uzbekistan.</p> <p><b>Law on Protected Natural Territories Articles 18 through 45</b> establishes specific activities that are not permissible within different categories of protected national territories</p> <p><b>The Law on Nature Protection Article 3</b> establishes the purposes of nature protection as (i) preservation of ecological balance, rational non-depleting nature use in the interests of effective and sustainable socio-economic development; (ii) preservation of rare species and genetic pool of the living nature; (iii) preservation of the diversity of ecosystems, landscapes and unique natural objects; (iv) maintenance of ecological safety; and (v) preservation of cultural heritage, related to objects of nature.</p> <p><b>The Law on Nature Protection Article 21</b> establishes that objects of the living nature are used on the following conditions: (i) preservations of their reproduction ability; (ii) preservations of their specific diversity and stability of communities; and (iii) non-admissions of biological pollution of the natural environment.</p>		
<p>Key Element (2) If a project is located within a legally protected area, implement additional programs to promote and enhance conservation aims of the protected area</p>	<p><b>The Law on Protected Natural, 5 and the Law on Nature Protection, Articles 3 and 21</b> establish the rationale for preservation of the reproductive capacity, diversity and stability of biological species and such responsibilities lies with the relevant state agencies and the public.</p> <p><b>The Law on Protected Natural Territories Article 16</b> establishes that the use of nature is allowed under condition that a suitable living natural environment is preserved, the use of natural resources is carried out within the limits established by appropriate standards, and maintenance of the reproduction of renewing and renewable natural resources.</p>	<p>Partial Equivalence</p> <p>Although the legal framework establishes the purpose of excluding activities in designated protected areas, with rare exceptions, and there is no reference to enhancing conservation in protected areas</p>	<p>To attain Full Equivalence, the legal framework should require actions to enhance conservation aims if a project is located within a legally defined protected area.</p>
<p>Key Element (3) In an area of natural habitats, there must be no conversion or degradation, unless (i)</p>	<p><b>The Law on Protected Natural Territories, Article 5</b>, states that it is prohibited to undertake activities in such territories that undermine the objectives or purpose of these territories and withdrawal of lands of especially protected natural territories is allowed in exclusive cases in the order, established by the legal</p>	<p>Partial Equivalence</p> <p>The legal framework does not include any provisions for cost-benefit analysis</p>	<p>For Full Equivalence, the legal framework should include provisions for cost-benefit analysis of activities in (non-critical) natural habitats.</p>

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alternatives are not available; (ii) the overall benefits from the project substantially outweigh the environmental costs, and (iii) any conversion or degradation is appropriately mitigated	<p>framework of the Republic of Uzbekistan.</p> <p><b>The Law on Protected Natural Territories Articles 18 through 45</b> establishes specific activities that are not permissible within different categories of protected national territories</p> <p><b>The Law on Protected Natural Territories Article 16</b> establishes that the use of nature is allowed under condition that a suitable living natural environment is preserved, the use of natural resources is carried out within the limits established by appropriate standards, and maintenance of the reproduction of renewing and renewable natural resources.</p>	of activities conducted in (non-critical) natural habitats	
Key Element (4) Use a precautionary approach to the use, development, and management of renewable natural resources	<b>The Law on Protected Natural Territories Article 16</b> establishes that the use of nature is allowed under condition that a suitable living natural environment is preserved, the use of natural resources is carried out within the limits established by appropriate standards, and maintenance of the reproduction of renewing and renewable natural resources.	Full Equivalence	None required
Policy Principle 9: Apply pollution prevention and control technologies and practices consistent with international good practices as reflected in internationally recognized standards such as the World Bank Group's Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines. Adopt cleaner production processes and good energy efficiency practices. Avoid pollution, or, when avoidance is not possible, minimize or control the intensity or load of pollutant emissions and discharges, including direct and indirect greenhouse gases emissions, waste generation, and release of hazardous materials from their production, transportation, handling, and storage. Avoid the use of hazardous materials subject to international bans or phaseouts. Purchase, use, and manage pesticides based on integrated pest management approaches and reduce reliance on synthetic chemical pesticides.			
Key element (1) Apply pollution prevention and control technologies and practices consistent with international good practices.	<p><b>ot Te Law on Nature Protection, Articles 18 through 20</b>, establishes conditions for the use of earth resources, including mineral resources as well as preventing of pollution of the natural environment and bowels; preservation of surface, underground and sea water and non-admission of pollution; using atmospheric air on condition of non-admission of changes in its quality over the territory, or its pollution or depletion exceeding the established standards.</p> <p><b>Article 33</b> provides economic mechanisms for nature protection such...; (ii) tax, credit and other privileges, being granted to enterprises, institutions and organizations, as well as individuals who apply low-waste and resource-saving technologies, or implementation of activities with nature protection or nature rehabilitation effect;...; (iv) obtaining of licenses (permissions) for the right to discharge/emission of substances polluting natural environment, or implementation of other environmentally hazardous activities; (v) imposing of responsibilities on enterprises, institution, organization and citizens for the restoration of favorable conditions of the environment which they had affected; ... (vii) incentive prices and additions to the price of ecologically clean production;</p>	Full Equivalence	None required.

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	<p><b>Article 37.</b> Incentives in the system of nature protection establishes the granting of taxation privileges to enterprises, institutions, organizations and citizens in cases when they implement measures to ensure rational usage of natural resources and nature protection; granting of favorable short-term and long-term credits (loans) for the implementation of measures to ensure rational usage of natural resources and nature protection; establishment of increased norms of depreciation of fixed production assets; reduction of payments for discharges/emissions of pollutants to natural environment and disposal of waste in case the discharges/emissions are gradually being reduced; transfer of a part of funds designed for nature protection on contractual basis as loans to enterprises, institutions, organizations and individuals for the implementation of measures to decrease of discharges and emissions of pollutants.</p> <p>Article 42. Ecological requirements to the treatment of radioactive and chemical agents requires enterprises, institutions, organizations and private individuals are obliged to follow ecological requirements, established standards and rules in the course of production, storage, transportation, application, recycling and dumping of radioactive and chemical agents; to take appropriate measures for prevention and elimination of negative consequences caused by their application, to immediately inform radiation and chemical safety administration in cases when these standards are exceeded. The permissions to burial of radioactive wastes and chemical substances are issued by the State committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan for nature protection in consensus with local bodies of state authorities and bodies of State Sanitary and Mining Inspectorate. (In the version of the Law on the Republic of Uzbekistan of 6.05.95)</p>		
Key Element (2) Adopt cleaner production processes and good energy efficiency practices	<p>The <b>Law on Nature Protection (1992)</b> obligates enterprises, organizations, institutions and individuals to promote no-waste and low-waste technologies, reduce generation of waste by production and household activities, ensure re-processing and recycling, observe rules of their sorting, warehousing, dumping and utilization and has a system of incentives and penalties to encourage the avoidance of pollution, and minimizing and control.</p> <p>The <b>Law on Air Protection (1993)</b> establishes in Article 24, the responsibilities of enterprises, to follow the rules of operation of facilities, equipment and equipment for cleaning emissions and reduce the harmful physical effects, as well as controls for them; create sanitary protection zones around commercial facilities; take measures to reduce emissions and harmful physical effects; monitor compliance with standards for maximum allowable emissions and harmful effects of physical factors lead their records and submit statistical reports in the prescribed order; implement energy-saving technologies to save fuel energy resources, use cleaner sources of energy; agreed to perform with the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan for nature protection measures to reduce emissions</p>	Full Equivalence	None required
Key Element (3) Avoid pollution, or, when avoidance is not possible,	The <b>Law on Nature Protection (1992)</b> obligates enterprises, organizations, institutions and individuals to promote no-waste and low-waste technologies, reduce generation of waste by production and household activities, ensure re-processing and recycling, observe rules of their sorting, warehousing, dumping and	Full Equivalence	None required

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<p>minimize or control the intensity or load of pollutant emissions and discharges, including direct and indirect greenhouse gases emissions, waste generation, and release of hazardous materials from their production, transportation, handling, and storage.</p>	<p>utilization and has a system of incentives and penalties to encourage the avoidance of pollution, and minimizing and control.</p> <p><b>Article 22.</b> Conditions for waste discharges from production and household activities requires that polluting materials are removed from the industrial and communal household sectors by means of their recycling, storing, dispersion or dumping and that removal of industrial wastes shall be the responsibility of the organization or individual who produced the wastes and the disposal of domestic wastes shall be organized by local bodies of state authorities and management. The wastes shall be removed by means which make it possible to use them in further economic processes, and their safety for natural environment.</p> <p><b>Article 41</b> establishes that enterprises, organizations, institutions and individuals are obliged to promote no-waste and low-waste technologies, reduce generation of waste by production and household activities, ensure re-processing and recycling, observe rules of their sorting, warehousing, dumping and utilization</p> <p><b>Article 45.</b> Protection of nature from pollution of wastes caused by industrial production and public consumption establishes the requirement for burial of harmful wastes is prohibited, including high-level radioactive wastes on the territory and near cities and other settlements, in locations with high density of population, in the areas of resorts, recreational zones, as well as in water objects and water-protection zones. Decontamination of wastes using special installations, burial and storing of waste on special fields are implemented based on the permission of State bodies for nature protection.</p> <p>The <b>Law on Establishment of State Committee for Nature Protection</b> establishes control over limits and maximum permissible emissions (discharges) of pollutants into the environment and coordinated measures to reduce these emissions (discharges) to established standards; environmental regulations, standards and requirements for the location, design, construction and commissioning of new and reconstructed enterprises and other facilities; requirements for the protection of the environment from pollution and depletion of natural resources integrated with mining, blasting operations, placement and operation of tailings heaps, dumps and landfills; requirements for environmental protection during transportation, storage and use of plant protection products, growth stimulators, mineral fertilizers and other chemical substances and preparations; norms and rules of development of deposits of minerals; fishing regulations, protection of fish stocks and their reproduction and use, promote fish farming; the rules of operation of water protection facilities, water systems, reservoirs and other hydraulic structures; the conditions of transit transport of dangerous goods in accordance with their competence.</p> <p>c) implementation of programs and tasks for environmental protection, comprehensive utilization, conservation and restoration of natural resources;</p> <p>d) Maintenance of natural resources of the primary account of natural resources, emissions and discharges of pollutants, wastes and other harmful effects (except physical) on the environment, as well as</p>		



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	<p>compliance in conjunction with the State Committee on Statistics of Uzbekistan reliability of state statistical reporting on conservation and use of natural resources;</p> <p>e) the use of water resources, compliance with the established norms, rules, and usage of water, protection of surface and groundwater from pollution and depletion, as well as the implementation of water conservation measures in the coastal zone (zones) of water bodies;</p> <p>g) the use of land owners and users of land in accordance with the purposes for which they are provided, and conduct their activities on soil protection;</p> <p>h) the bringing the land granted for temporary use, disturbed during construction, mining and other influences, in a condition suitable for further use;</p> <p>i) ensuring the conservation of forest resources, valuable natural landscapes, as well as water protection, water regulation, shelterbelts and other protective functions of forest stands;</p> <p>a) the conduct of reserve management, to maintain the regime of protected areas;</p> <p>l) the protection of state hunting fund, observance of the rules of hunting and game management;</p> <p><b>The Law on Wastes</b> establishes procedures for certification of wastes that are subject to sale, export and import, (Article 19), transportation of hazardous wastes and responsibility for safe transport (Article 20), import of wastes, including radioactive wastes and their processing and disposal (Article 21), requirements for storage of wastes, waste disposal and recycling (Article 22) and development of technologies aimed at reducing wastes, recycling and financing of waste management (Article 24)</p>		
Key Element (4) Avoid the use of hazardous materials subject to international bans or phase-outs	<p><b>The Law on Nature Protection, Articles 18 through 20, requires</b>, pursuant to the international agreements, ministries and government departments, enterprises, institutions, organizations and private individuals to reduce and gradually cease the production and usage of chemical agents which are depleting the ozone layer.</p> <p>Article 22 requires enterprises, organizations and institution, whose production or packaging materials may partially become wastes, to ensure their processing and gradually cease the production and usage of chemical agents which are depleting the ozone layer</p> <p>The <b>Law on Air Protection (1993)</b> establishes in Article 24, the responsibilities of enterprises, institutions and organizations for the protection of atmospheric air whose activities are associated with emissions of pollutants, biological organisms, greenhouse gases and ozone-depleting substances in the atmosphere and the harmful effects of physical factors on it must: to follow the rules of operation of facilities, equipment and equipment for cleaning emissions and reduce the harmful physical effects, as well as controls for them; create sanitary protection zones around commercial facilities; take measures to</p>	<p>Partial Equivalence</p> <p>It is unclear if legal framework was approved to implement the Cabinet Resolution to Fulfill International Obligations in Field of Ozone Layer Protection.</p>	<p>For Full Equivalence, legal framework is necessary to implement the Cabinet Resolution to Fulfill International Obligations in Field of Ozone Layer Protection and avoid use of other hazardous materials subject to international bans or phase-outs.</p>

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	<p>reduce emissions and harmful physical effects; monitor compliance with standards for maximum allowable emissions and harmful effects of physical factors lead their records and submit statistical reports in the prescribed order</p> <p><b>The Cabinet Resolution to Fulfill International Obligations in Field of Ozone Layer Protection</b> (2002) establishes the direction for ODS phase out to ensure compliance with the Republic of Uzbekistan obligations under the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol and in accordance with the requirements of the Global Environment Facility regarding the provision of technical assistance and financial assistance. The program takes into account the improvement of the environment by stopping the depletion of the ozone layer, the economic benefits from the possibility of transition to non-ODS technology, material and practical implementation. It calls for stoppage of ODS consumption of Annex A and MP by 2002; follow the schedule replacement of ODS Annexes C and E MP for countries operating under Article 2 of the Protocol; possible to accelerate the replacement of ODS for the dates stipulated by international agreements; with the help of the GEF and other international organizations to develop and implement an appropriate regulatory framework to ensure that the process of eliminating ODS, to provide support to enterprises, institutions, organizations, companies and individuals to develop and introduce ozone-friendly technologies; ozone-safe replacement of ozone-depleting substances carry minimal risk for producers and consumers; develop a legislative framework in order to strengthen control of the displacement of ODS; ensure transparency the progress of the ODS phase-out; develop scientific research in the field of manufacturing refrigeration equipment and products not containing ODS and technologies using local resources.</p>		
<p>Key Element (5) Purchase, use, and manage pesticides based on integrated pest management approaches and reduce reliance on synthetic chemical pesticides.</p>	<p>The <b>Law on control of Pests, Diseases and Weeds in Agricultural Crops (2000)</b> establishes the purpose as to ensuring protection of crops from pests, diseases and weeds, preventing the harmful effects plant protection products on human health, the natural environment.</p> <p>Article 5 establishes that the Specially Authorized Competence Body is responsible for implementing a unified policy of using remedies, aimed at improving the productivity of agricultural productivity and the preservation of the crop due to the use of high-performance, environmentally safe and low-toxic plant protection products; It concludes that as a results of registration of plant protection products; develop and approve the regulations and rules of plant protection; maintain and periodically publishes list of chemical and <u>biological means of pest control</u>, plant diseases and weeds, defoliant and plant growth regulators, allowed for use in agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan, approved Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan;</p> <p>Article 23 establishes information on the safe handling and treatment of plant protection products (pesticide and other chemicals) to entities or persons about transportation, use and storage of plant protection products and container label warning marking. The requirements for the form and order of</p>	<p>Partial Equivalence</p> <p>Although e, the legal framework is intended to reduce the negative impacts of use of chemicals in crop protection and encourage use of biological means of pest control, it is not explicit in promoting an integrated approach to pest management that reduce reliance in synthetic chemical</p>	<p>To attain Full Equivalence, the legal framework should establish the need for ensuring an integrated approach to pest management that seeks to reduce reliance on synthetic chemicals.</p>

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	<p>recommendations for approval transportation, storage and use of plant protection products and the labeling procedures are set by a specially authorized body.</p> <p>Article 24. Requirements for the storage, application, disposal, destruction, recycling, transportation and disposal of chemical substances, biological agents and materials include complying with health, hygienic norms, rules and regulations to ensure sanitary welfare of citizens, the protection of fauna and habitats, protection of flora and the natural environment during storage, use, recycling, transport and disposal of chemicals, biological weapons and materials. Storage of such materials is permitted in specialized storage facilities. It is forbidden to bulk store such products. Handling and transport of such materials are permissible in specially equipped vehicles. During storage and transport of such materials, it is necessary to ensure that injury to citizens and the environment is avoided. Neutralization, recycling, destruction and burial of unusable as well as packaging have to be undertaken in a manner prescribed by legal framework. Methods of disposal of unusable or banned products have to be agreed by the specialized authority, the State Committee for Nature Protection, the State Sanitary and Epidemiological Service of the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Uzbekistan.</p> <p>Article 25. Describes that in the event of potentially dangerous situations during production, storage, transport and use highly toxic, highly toxic, radioactive and other substances used for the protection of plants around the respective production facilities along the highways to set special legal regime in accordance with the law.</p> <p>Article 26. Describes procedures The use of plant protection products by citizens on the land allocated to them. Plant protection products used by citizens in should be simple and safe to handle. The list of plant protection products authorized for use citizens on the land allotted to them, set by the specially authorized body in coordination with the State Sanitary and Epidemiological Service of the Ministry of Health and State Committee for Nature Protection.</p>	substances.	
Policy Principle 10: Provide workers with safe and healthy working conditions and prevent accidents, injuries, and disease. Establish preventive and emergency preparedness and response measures to avoid, and where avoidance is not possible, to minimize, adverse impacts and risks to the health and safety of local communities.			
Key Element (1) Provide workers with safe and healthy working conditions and prevent accidents, injuries, and disease	<p><b>The Law on Occupational safety (1993)</b> establishes a system of social, economic, organizational, technical, sanitary and health as well as medical and preventive arrangements aimed at providing safety and health protection and capacity for persons at the work place.</p> <p>Part II of the Law on Occupational Safety (Articles 8 through 14) establishes the norms for labour safety, including requirements in design, construction and installation of production facilities, training in labour safety measures, financing of labour safety measures at the workplace and ensuring safe and healthy working conditions.</p> <p>Part III of the Law on Occupational Safety (Articles 16 through 19) establishes procedures for guarantee of rights of workers to safety at the workplace, in particular ensuring access to medical examinations,</p>	Full Equivalence	None required

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	<p>measures of labour safety and sanitary and healthy working conditions, training and information on labour safety procedures and rights to information on working conditions and safety.</p> <p>Part IV and Part V of the Law on Occupational Safety deals with State and Public Supervision and Control and Liabilities, respectively</p>		
<p>Key Element (2)</p> <p>Establish preventive and emergency preparedness and response measures to avoid, and where avoidance is not possible, to minimize, adverse impacts and risks to the health and safety of local communities</p>	<p><b>The Law on Ecological Expertise, Article 11</b> requires that the EIA should provide ..; analysis of emergency situations (with probability estimation and scenario prevention of negative consequences); forecast environmental changes and environmental impacts as a result of the examination object</p> <p>Article 30 states that the governmental monitoring service for natural environment is organized with the purpose of... providing of day-to-day and emergency information to individuals and concerned agencies on changes in the natural environment as well as forecasts.</p> <p>The <b>Law on Occupational Safety</b> establishes preventive and preparedness to avoid and minimize adverse impacts on the workers.</p> <p><b>The Law on Wastes, Article 8</b>, establishes the authority of the Ministry of Health to carry out state sanitary and epidemiological supervision over compliance with sanitary norms and regulations for waste management; defines the measures to protect the life and health of citizens from the harmful effects of waste; issues conclusions of the state sanitary-hygienic examination of waste treatment facilities; establishes sanitary requirements for manufactured from waste products (products) and issue a health certificate to them; provides methodological support in determining the extent of hazardous wastes on human life and health; exercise other powers in accordance with the law.</p>	<p>Partial Equivalence</p> <p>A draft law on the sanitary-epidemiological welfare of population is under preparation.</p>	<p>To attain Full Equivalence, the draft law (under preparation) on the sanitary-epidemiological welfare of population", should include measures for improvement of the legal basis for the implementation of sanitary norms and rules and preventive measures, the creation of a sustainable system of hygiene practices, government control of the sanitary and epidemiological safety, emergency preparedness that covers priorities associated with increased participation of institutions of civil society and the responsibility of citizens during the process.</p>
<p>Policy Principle 11: Conserve physical cultural resources and avoid destroying or damaging them by using field-based surveys that employ qualified and experienced experts during environmental assessment. Provide for the use of "chance find" procedures that include a pre-approved management and conservation approach for materials that may be discovered during project implementation.</p>			
<p>Key element (1) Conserve physical cultural resources and avoid destroying or damaging them by using field-based surveys that employ qualified and experienced experts during</p>	<p><b>The Law on Nature Protection Article 3</b> recognizes the purpose of nature protection to also include the preservation of cultural heritage...</p> <p><b>The Law on Protection and Use of Objects of Archaeological Heritage (2009) and Law on Protection and Use of Cultural Heritage (2001)</b> regulate the protection and use of cultural and archaeological objects, but these relate more explicitly to State measures for preservation, excavation and use of objects of cultural heritage. The Law on the Protection and Use of Cultural Heritage is directed at primarily preservation and management of important elements of the built environment, but also addresses protection of historical, archaeological, aesthetic, ethnological or anthropological territories, as well as</p>	<p>Full Equivalence</p>	<p>None required</p>

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environmental assessment.	<p>natural landscapes connected with historical event.</p> <p><b>The Law on Protection and Use of Objects of Archaeological Heritage (2009) and the Law on Protection and Use of Cultural Heritage (2002)</b> establishes procedures for use of surveys and qualified state agencies and expertise in the field and protection and use of archaeological heritage, conservation measures, and terms and conditions for cadastral surveys, excavations, supervision etc.</p>		
Key element (2) Provide for the use of “chance find” procedures that include a pre-approved management and conservation approach for materials that may be discovered during project implementation	”	<p>No equivalence</p> <p>There is no specific legal framework that establishes procedures for “chance finds</p>	<p>To attain Full Equivalence, the legal framework should include provisions for dealing with “chance finds” and procedures for a management and conservation of such discoveries.</p>