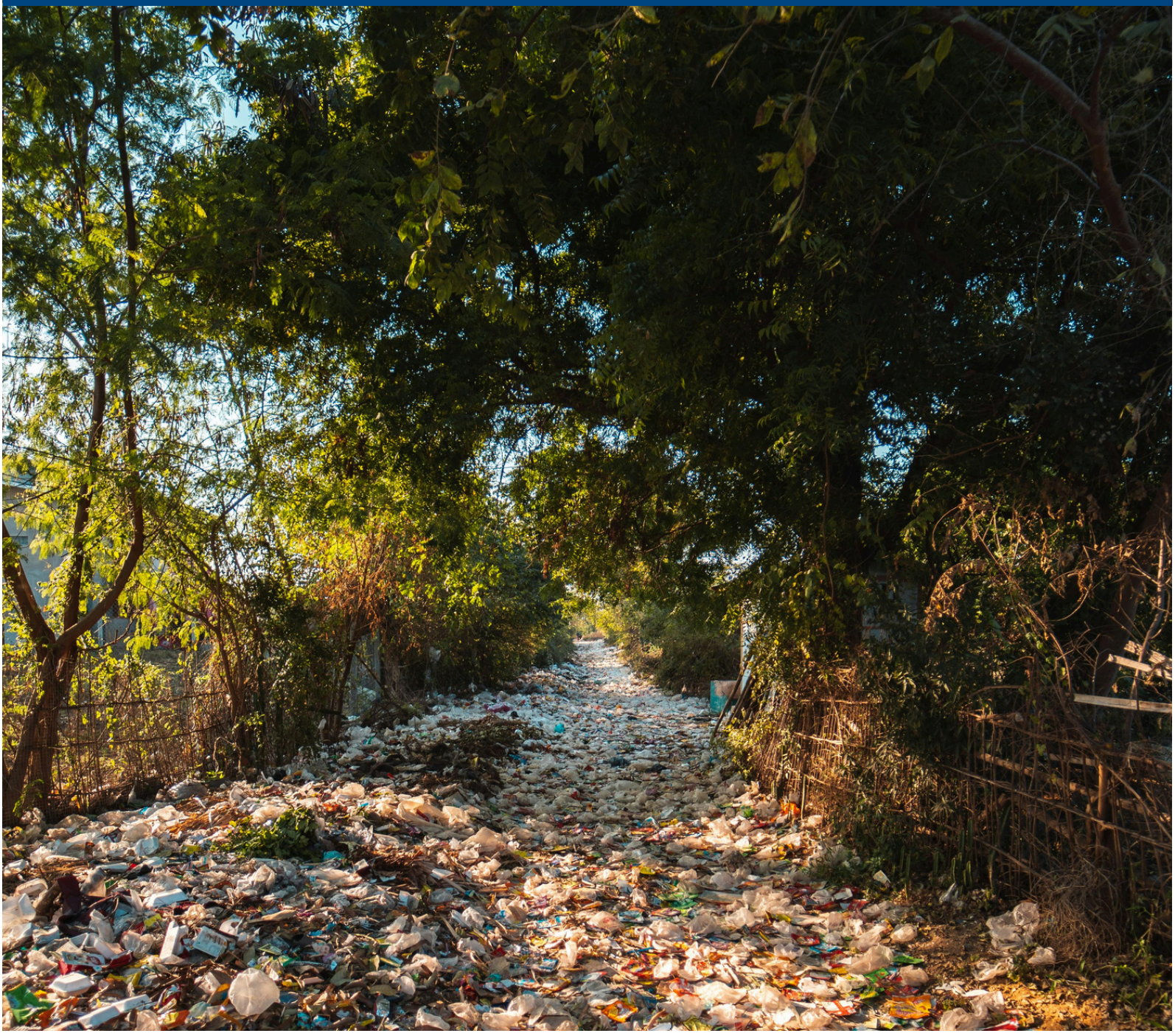
PHTHALATES AND BISPHENOLS IN KYRGYZSTAN

MARCH 2026



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for a healthy toxics-free future

Phthalates and Bisphenols in Kyrgyzstan.

Executive summary

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Short summary

Phthalates and bisphenols, present in plastic products, are chemicals of concern due to their potential negative health impacts in Kyrgyzstan. The problem is exacerbated by the fact that only a small fraction of plastic containers undergo safety testing, and people often choose plastic-wrapped products without understanding the risks associated with chemical leaching, especially when heated or exposed to prolonged contact with the product.

Kyrgyzstan does not have significant production capacity for pure BPA or phthalates, so exports of these raw chemicals are virtually nonexistent.

Kyrgyzstan is not a major producer of raw phthalates or bisphenol A (BPA), so the circulation of these substances mainly relates to their import as components of finished products.

General plastic regulation measures in Kyrgyzstan are primarily aimed at reducing waste generation, promoting recycling, and introducing gradual restrictions on the circulation of certain types of plastic products, rather than targeting specific chemical components such as phthalates and bisphenols.

Plastic use in Kyrgyzstan remains high and diverse, and the country is moving towards a more sustainable approach by limiting single-use and non-recyclable products, while promoting recycling and alternatives.

The summary of the report is consistent with the information provided in the main report.

The Independent Ecological Expertise agrees that the report will be published on the IPEN website.

Methods

Data gathered from official public sources and cross-checked with international databases. Conducted interviews with experts.

Describe what methods you have used to find answers to the questions below.

Production and use in the country.

1. How much plastics are produced, imported and exported in the country?

Kyrgyzstan imports about 3,000 tons of plastic bags each year, and their local production is similar in volume, making up a significant part of landfill waste. In the first half of 2025,

Kyrgyzstan exported 26,000 tons of plastic containers valued at $34 million, showing a 44% increase compared to the same period in 2024[1]. Kazakhstan remains the primary buyer of Kyrgyz recyclables[2], and exports to Russia have grown since 2017[3]. Kyrgyzstan is a net importer of plastic products, but has also demonstrated significant growth in the export of certain types of plastic products, particularly containers.

Various types of plastic products are imported to Kyrgyzstan, including:

- Granules (raw materials for production).

- Plastic lids, films, and straps.

- Polyethylene bags (until recently, imports reached 250 tons per month).

- Other finished products (packaging, pipes, containers, etc.).

China[4] remains the primary source of plastic imports to Kyrgyzstan, with significant quantities also originating from Russia. At the start of 2023, imports of plastic products from China doubled. In 2023, the value of plastic imports was approximately $197 million[5]. There is a consistent upward trend since 2000 wherein the demand for plastics in the country has grown by an average of 2.4%. Until recently, Kyrgyzstan imported around 250 tons of plastic bags each month (or 3,000 tons annually). New legislative restrictionscould influence these figures. The main document is the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Limiting the Circulation of Polymer Film Bags and Plastic Products in the Kyrgyz Republic," signed in August 2023.

Starting January 1, 2027, a complete ban on the production, sale, and free distribution of plastic bags and certain other plastic products will be introduced throughout the country. The law imposes restrictions on the circulation of plastic products that cannot be recycled. The original version of the law provided for broader restrictions, including PET bottles and food packaging, but these measures were relaxed to comply with EAEU standards. In April 2025, the Cabinet of Ministers approved a new plastic waste management procedure, which regulates the collection, storage, and disposal of plastic, requiring all citizens and organizations to comply with these rules.

Imports of plastic waste for recycling are minimal, amounting to about 0.4 thousand tons annually.

According to the National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic, 1,684,525.8 tonnes of plastic bags were imported into Kyrgyzstan in 2024.[6] The majority of this volume originated from China.

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[1] https://report.kg/exclusive/59498-na-jeksporte-plastmassovoj-tary-kyrgyzstan-zarabotal-bolee-34-mln-za-polgoda.html

[2] https://tradingeconomics.com/kyrgyzstan/exports/kazakhstan/plastics#:~:text=Login,2024

[3] https://eurasiatoday.ru/kyrgyzstan-demonstriruet-samyj-vysokij-rost-ekonomiki-sredi-stran-eaes/

[4] https://topnews.kg/ekonomika/68447-kitaj-na-pervom-meste-rossija-na-vtorom-struktura-vneshnej-torgovli-kyrgyzstana.html

[5] https://oec.world/en/profile/bilateral-product/plastic-building-materials/reporter/kgz

[6] https://24.kg/english/326952_Cabinet_initiates_temporary_ban_on_import_of_polyethylene_bags_to_Kyr

In order to implement Article 6[7] of the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On limiting the circulation of polymer film bags and plastic products in the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic", the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic adopted Order No. 107-r of February 25, 2025, on approval of the Action Plan for the development of the production of environmentally friendly packaging materials and reducing the use of plastic bags for 2025-2027.

The President of the Kyrgyz Republic signed the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Amendments to the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Limiting the Circulation of Polymer Film Bags and Plastic Products in the Kyrgyz Republic."

The Law was adopted by the Zhogorku Kenesh of Kyrgyzstan on June 17, 2025.

The purpose of the Law is to bring the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Limiting the Circulation of Polymer Film Bags and Plastic Products in the Kyrgyz Republic" into line with the provisions of the Treaty on the Eurasian Economic Union (hereinafter referred to as the EAEU) of May 29, 2014, and the requirements of the Customs Union Technical Regulation "On Packaging Safety" (TR CU 005/2011).

The provisions of the current Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Limiting the Circulation of Polymer Film Bags and Plastic Products in the Kyrgyz Republic" establish a list of plastic products prohibited from circulation. In addition to plastic film bags, this list includes all types of disposable plastic tableware, food packaging, PET bottles, plastic egg cartons, and mesh grocery bags.

The law excludes the terms "single-use plastic food packaging" and "PET (polyethylene terephthalate, PET) plastic bottle" from Part 1 of Article 3 of the aforementioned Law.

Furthermore, the current ban on the circulation of all types of disposable plastic tableware has been replaced by a ban on the circulation of only those types of disposable plastic tableware that are not recyclable. Furthermore, according to Part 2 of Article 3 of the Law, the list of plastic film bags and disposable plastic tableware permitted for circulation is determined by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic.

The production of plastic and rubber products grew by 1.8 times during certain periods in 2023. In the first ten months of 2023, total manufacturing output increased by 7 billion compared to the same period in 2022, with the plastics sector significantly contributing to this growth. Statistics for 2024 show continued positive momentum. Forecasts and reports for this period also noted growth in the rubber and plastic products segment. According to the National Statistical Committee, in January-November 2025, a significant increase was also noted in the production of rubber and plastic products, as well as construction materials - by 34.5%[8].

gyzstan/#:~:text=Polyethylene%20is%20a%20polymer%20material,Republic%20of%20China%20%E2%80%94%201%2C427%2C650.9%20tons.

[7] https://cbd.minjust.gov.kg/230023468/edition/28146/ru

[8] https://stat.gov.kg/ru/news/sohranyaetsya-polozhitelnaya-tendenciya-ekonomicheskogo-rosta/

Most imports consist of cars, fuel, and industrial equipment rather than plastic itself as raw materials or finished products, except for bags. Plastic bag imports are about 250 tons per month, or 3,000 tons annually, based on 2020 data[9]. Plastic bag production in Kyrgyzstan roughly matches imports, also around 3,000 tons per year. Data on the production of other types of plastics are unavailable.

Plastic pollution remains a critical issue in the Kyrgyz Republic. In 2022, Kyrgyzstan ranked 126th out of 180 countries globally for environmental performance. The ranking is published on The Environmental Performance Index website. Kyrgyzstan's environmental performance was assessed at 35.70 points on a 100-point scale[10]. Legislative initiatives and public campaigns focus on reducing waste, encouraging recycling, and adopting eco-friendly alternatives. Waste management is acknowledged as a matter of national significance.

Overall, the period from 2022 to 2025 in Kyrgyzstan has been marked by active development of public policy on plastics: from recognising environmental challenges to implementing specific legislative restrictions and encouraging sustainable solutions.

While plastic use in Kyrgyzstan remains high and diverse, the country is shifting towards a more sustainable approach by reducing single-use and non-recyclable products and promoting recycling and alternatives.

2. How much phthalates and/or bisphenols are produced, imported and exported in the country?

Kyrgyzstan does not produce phthalate plasticizers or BPA on an industrial scale; critical items are imported—either as raw materials in small quantities or as components in finished products.
Large-scale production of phthalate plasticizers (such as DOP/DEHP, DINP, DIDP, etc.) and BPA in Kyrgyzstan is not evident from open statistical or industry sources. These items are imported, with HS code 2917 "polycarboxylic acids and their derivatives" for phthalates; and code 290723 for bisphenol A. The National Statistical Committee's annual tables show shipments under HS code 2917 (tonnage and value), indicating reliance on imports for this chemical category. Trade data for BPA itself reveal very limited turnover, occurring through occasional foreign trade transactions rather than as a raw material for local production.

In Kyrgyzstan, BPA is mainly found in finished products like polycarbonate and epoxy resins, rather than as a "pure" monomer for synthesis. The PVC segment, which involves phthalates as plasticisers, includes flexible PVC products such as cables and wires, flooring, leatherette or haberdashery, some footwear components, hoses, gloves, and soft PVC toys. Globally, phthalates make up 80–85% of the PVC plasticiser market—a figure that also

[9] https://24.kg/obschestvo/143683_tsifra_dnya250_tonn_plastikovyih_paketov_vmesyats_importiruet_kyirgyizstan/

[10] https://knews.kg/2023/06/22/kyrgyzstan-zanyal-126-mesto-sredi-180-stran-mira-po-ekologii/#:~:text=%D0%9A%D1%8B%D1%80%D0%B3%D1%8B%D0%B7%D1%81%D1%82%D0%B0%D0%BD%20%D0%B7%D0%B0%D0%BD%D1%8F%D0%BB%20126%20%D0%BC%D0%B5%D1%81%D1%82%D0%BE%20%D1%81%D1%80%D0%B5%D0%B4%D0%B8,%D0%BC%D0%B8%D1%80%D0%B0%20%D0%BF%D0%BE%20%D1%8D%D0%BA%D0%BE%D0%BB%D0%BE%D0%B3%D0%B8%D0%B8%20%E2%80%93%20K%2DNews

reflects the consumption pattern in Kyrgyzstan, where flexible PVC is widely used in construction and everyday life, with raw materials mostly imported.

BPA (bisphenol A):

- Polycarbonate (PC) — reusable bottles, cooler bottles, optics, housings, etc.
- Poxy resins — protective varnishes and coatings, including those used in packaging (tin containers), adhesives, and composites.
- Thermal paper (receipts): a historical source of BPA exposure in the region, including retail and service sectors.

Regulatory controls on phthalates and/or bisphenols in the country

1. Does the country have any controls on phthalates and/or bisphenols?

Phthalates and bisphenols in the Kyrgyz Republic are mainly regulated by the supranational legislation of the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU)[11], of which the Kyrgyz Republic is a member. This legislation bans the use of certain phthalates in toys and oral care products for children.

For example, diisononyl phthalate (DINP), diisodecyl phthalate (DIDP), and di-n-octyl phthalate (DNOP) are prohibited in toys and childcare products intended for young children.

The Law of the Kyrgyz Republic of July 30, 2013 No. 177 “Technical Regulations “On the Safety of Toys”” has ceased to be in force since the entry into force in the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic of the corresponding technical regulations of the Customs Union on August 12, 2015.

The Technical Regulations of the Customs Union 'On the Safety of Products Intended for Children and Adolescents' also set safety standards, including limits on potentially hazardous chemicals like phthalates and bisphenols[12] in products aimed at children and adolescents. The regulation introduces general guidelines for all chemicals across the Union, including Kyrgyzstan. It mandates the inventory, classification, and registration of chemical products, with specific requirements for hazardous substances. Hazardous chemicals, such as certain phthalates and bisphenols, are subject to permit registration.

In accordance with Appendix 2 to the Technical Regulations of the Customs Union “On the Safety of Toys” (TR CU 008/2011), the following sanitary and chemical indicators are defined for toys:

Name of materials, products	**Name of the harmful substance being determined**	**Migration rate**	
		aquatic environment (mg/dm3), no more than	**air environment (mg/m3), no more than**
Polyvinyl chloride	dimethyl phthalate	0,3	0,007
	dioctyl phthalate	2,0	0,02
	dibutyl phthalate	not allowed	not allowed

[11] https://eec.eaeunion.org/upload/medialibrary/419/TR-TS-Toys.pdf
https://eec.eaeunion.org/comission/department/deptexreg/tr/TR_EEU_041_2017.php
[12] https://docs.eaeunion.org/documents/?&sort=3&num=&set_filter=Y

	diethyl phthalate	3,0	0,01
Rubber-latex composites	diethyl phthalate	3,0	0,01
	dimethyl phthalate	0,3	0,007
	dibutyl phthalate	not allowed	not allowed
	dioctyl phthalate	2,0	0,02
Polycarbonate	diphenylolpropane	0,01	0,04
Polyethylene terephthalate and terephthalic acid-based copolymers	dimethyl terephthalate	1,5	0,01

The Kyrgyz Republic has ratified several international agreements on chemical safety that impact national regulation.

The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs). Some phthalates, although not directly classified as POPs, are regulated under a general chemical safety policy based on the provisions of the convention.

National legislation:

The Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Chemicalization and Plant Protection" (1999) and other bylaws provide the general foundation for regulating chemicals, but specific standards for phthalates and bisphenols are established through the technical regulations of the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU).

The Law of the Kyrgyz Republic No. 177 of August 9, 2023, titled "On Limiting the Circulation of Polymer Film Bags and Plastic Products," came into force in 2023. However, most of the bans will apply later: starting January 1, 2027, the production, sale, and free distribution of polyethylene bags and certain types of plastic products will be prohibited nationwide. The law was signed in 2023, initiating initial restrictions, including a restriction near Lake Issyk-Kul. Additionally, a ban on the production and circulation of plastic in specially protected areas was introduced beginning January 1, 2024, with the ban taking effect upon its official publication.

Children's products and toys: phthalates in soft PVC are restricted by EAEU regulations; in practice, manufacturers and importers in Kyrgyzstan must ensure that migration levels stay within acceptable limits. This is not a "demand area" for phthalates, but rather a zone where they are being phased out, including by substitutes like DOTP. However, it is important to note that imported goods circulated in the market may contain controlled plasticizers. (Technical basis: TR CU 007/2011, 008/2011.)

Electrical engineering and electronics: soft PVC cable and cord sheaths have historically contained phthalates. For electrical and electronic products in the EAEU, the "RoHS equivalent" (EAEU TR 037/2016) is in effect, which is being updated to include DEHP, BBP, DBP, and DIBP in the list of controlled substances. This also affects the circulation of EEE in the Kyrgyz Republic.

In the Kyrgyz Republic, there are no specific "national" bans on BPA in receipts; circulation is governed by general EAEU regulations (sanitary/migration). Retail outlets commonly use thermal receipt tape.

2. Does the country have any regulations on transparency and traceability of chemicals in plastics (labels, databases, consumer rights)? If available:

The Kyrgyz Republic does not have specific regulations that fully govern the transparency and traceability of chemicals in plastics, including labeling and databases. However, consumer protection, including product safety, can be ensured by contacting the Office of the Akyikatchy (Ombudsman) of the Kyrgyz Republic, which can accept complaints about rights violations.

Kyrgyzstan lacks specific legislation on chemical transparency in plastics, but general consumer protection principles are included in Law No. 90 of the Kyrgyz Republic, dated December 10, 1997, "On the Protection of Consumer Rights."

National legislation lacks regulations establishing mandatory standards for plastic labeling or maintaining chemical composition databases, creating a regulatory gap in this area.

Known impacts of phthalates/bisphenols in the country

1. Have there been any studies on phthalates and/or bisphenols in the country

No studies have been conducted in the Kyrgyz Republic on phthalates and bisphenols in food or the environment. However, research on reproductive health often highlights their harmful effects, and general information about the presence of these substances in plastics and food products indicates their possible existence in the Kyrgyz Republic.

2. Are there specific groups of people or places in the country where exposure to phthalates and bisphenols is especially high?

There are no specific studies on exposure to phthalates and bisphenols in Kyrgyzstan, so identifying particular groups or locations at higher risk is challenging. However, based on global trends, the most vulnerable groups are probably children (due to increased susceptibility and exposure pathways) and individuals working or living near manufacturing facilities that produce these plastics. Areas with high levels of environmental plastic waste are also potentially unsafe.

Most Vulnerable Groups

Children are more at risk of exposure to phthalates and bisphenols because they often come into contact with plastic toys, packaging, and other household items.

Potential High Exposure Areas:

Industrial zones: locations where factories handling polycarbonate plastics and epoxy resins are situated.

High-Contamination Zones: areas with elevated plastic waste levels, particularly near water bodies or landfills.

Examples of Sources to Avoid

- Plastic Containers and Bottles: Especially those used to hold hot food or drinks, as well as products labeled "1-PC," "3-PVC," or "7-Other."

- Some Toys: Especially older toys, which may contain phthalates.
- Building Materials: Some flooring and wall coverings, as well as plastic windows.
- Electronics and CDs: Some plastic in electronics may contain BPA.

National endeavours to phase out bisphenols and/or phthalates

By Decision No. 19[13] of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission dated March 3, 2017, the Technical Regulation of the Eurasian Economic Union "On the Safety of Chemical Products" (EAEU TR 041/2017) was adopted.

One of the key elements ensuring the implementation of this Technical Regulation is the Register of Chemical Substances and Mixtures of the Eurasian Economic Union (hereinafter referred to as the Register). The procedure for its formation and maintenance, in accordance with paragraph 12 of the Technical Regulation, is established by the Eurasian Economic Commission (hereinafter referred to as the Commission). The presence or absence of information about a chemical substance (including phthalates and bisphenols) in the Register determines the form of conformity assessment of chemical products containing it with the requirements of the Technical Regulation, including the need for notification of the chemical substance.

In accordance with paragraph 47 of the technical regulation, notification is carried out by authorized bodies of the member states of the Eurasian Economic Union (hereinafter referred to as the Member State or the Union) regarding new chemical substances produced within the Union in the manner established by the Commission.

According to paragraph 2 of the Commission Council Decision No. 19 of March 3, 2017, the procedures for creating and maintaining the Register and for notifying new chemical substances must be developed, approved, and come into force by December 1, 2018. Additionally, in line with paragraph 4 of the same decision, the implementation of these procedures aligns fully with the enforcement of the technical regulation. The Kyrgyz Republic has not yet developed these mechanisms.

Currently, the following are missing:

- legal and institutional mechanisms for creating and maintaining the national parts of the Register;
- the procedure for information exchange between authorized bodies (organizations) during the formation and maintenance of the Registry;
- regulatory requirements for the composition of the national parts of the Registry and rules for accessing Registry information;
- requirements for information provided by the applicant;
- rules for the preparation and issuance of documents on state registration of chemical products;
- a list of official information sources on chemical substances;

[13] https://eec.eaeunion.org/comission/department/deptexreg/tr/TR_EEU_041_2017.php

- rules for the notification of new chemical substances;
- a list of chemical substances that are carcinogenic, mutagenic, affect reproductive function, and are chronically toxic to the aquatic environment.

The Independent Ecological Expertise PA review identified this problem at the Ministry of Natural Resources, Ecology, and Technical Supervision and the Ministry of Health.

The IEE will continue its work, but the capacity of government agencies is very low. Government agencies are not always prepared to develop regulatory legal acts themselves. Currently, a representative of the IEE is participating in the development of the Regulations for the Interaction of Authorized Government Agencies to Ensure Chemical Safety in the Kyrgyz Republic.

Bisphenol is not detected in Kyrgyz laboratories.

As resources are identified, the IEE will attempt to develop legal mechanisms and lobby.

Other relevant information

Phthalates and bisphenols, which are found in plastic products, are concerning chemicals because of their potential negative health effects in Kyrgyzstan. The issue is worsened by the fact that only a small percentage of plastic containers undergo safety testing, and people often select plastic-wrapped products without understanding the risks of chemical leaching, especially when heated or in prolonged contact.

Sources and Risks

Phthalates and bisphenols are present in food packaging, plastic utensils, and bottled water. Exposure to these chemicals has been associated with various health issues, including reproductive problems and a higher risk of diabetes, obesity, asthma, and some cancers. Infants and young children are especially vulnerable to their effects.

In Kyrgyzstan, only 10% of plastic containers undergo safety testing. Despite these risks, plastic packaging is widely used for food products, increasing potential public exposure. Consumers often prefer plastic packaging, linking it to modernity and hygiene, without always understanding the risks related to chemical exposure.

APPENDIX. Country situation report

Бисфенол А (4,4-дигидрокси-2,2-дифинилпропан) – органическое синтетическое соединение, применяется в промышленности при производстве различных пластиковых изделий. Так как мы окружены пластиковыми изделиями (в окружающей среде, предметах быта, косметике, еде), воздействие бисфенола может быть разносторонним. Входит в состав эпоксидных смол, используемых в качестве покрытий водопроводных труб и внутренней стороне почти всех консервных банок, упаковок для еды и напитков. БФА может высвобождаться из пластиковых контейнеров и проникать с едой в организм человека.

Помимо пластиковой упаковки источником бисфенола А становятся:

- стоматологические пломбировочные материалы;
- мебель;
- сстроительные материалы;
- лакокрасочные материалы и изделия.

Фталаты – группа веществ, которые являются эфирами фталевой кислоты. Получают ее путем окисления нафталина. Являет собой бесцветные кристаллы, температура плавления которых 200 °C. В процессе нагрева данная кислота превращается во фталевый ангидрид

Сферы, где можно встретить фталаты, разнообразны:

- строительные материалы (как пластификаторы);
- детские изделия (игрушки, пустышки, соски);
- упаковка для косметики, продуктов, пластиковая посуда, детские бутылочки;
- медицинские катетеры, оболочка некоторых лекарственных препаратов;
- краска, резина, смазочные материалы;
- косметика и парфюмерия.

Следует отметить, что 6 фталатов (ди-2-этилгексилфталат, дибутилфталат, бензилбутилфталат, диизононилфталат, диизодецилфталат, ди-н-октилфталат) запрещены Европейским союзом (с июля 2005 г.) к использованию при изготовлении продукции для детей и ограничены к применению – не более 0,1 % в другой продукции.Часто на клетку, как конечную мишень воздействия токсинов, влияют не сами первичные соединения, а продукты их превращения в организме. Известно, к чему приводит влияние бисфенола А на организм людей и животных, но конкретные механизмы еще изучаются. Поэтому нет разработанных протоколов профилактики и лечения токсического воздействия бисфенола А и фталатов на организм.

Лучшая профилактика – это избегание попадания этих компонентов в организм.

Кыргызстан не является крупным производителем сырьевых фталатов или бисфенола А (BPA), поэтому оборот этих веществ в основном связан с их импортом в

составе готовых изделий. Прямая статистика по импорту/экспорту именно этих химических соединений в открытых источниках для Кыргызстана недоступна, поскольку они часто классифицируются в общих категориях "химические продукты" или "пластмассы и изделия из них".

Фталаты и бисфенолы попадают на рынок Кыргызстана главным образом через импорт широкого спектра потребительских товаров из стран Азии (в частности, Китая, Тайваня) и других мировых рынков.

Кыргызстан не имеет значительных производственных мощностей для выпуска чистого BPA или фталатов, поэтому экспорт этих сырьевых химикатов практически отсутствует.

Общий экспорт химической продукции из Кыргызстана в 2023 году составил около 85,5 млн долларов США, но это в основном удобрения и другие промышленные химикаты, а не фталаты или бисфенолы.

Фталаты и бисфенолы широко используются в Кыргызстане в различных потребительских товарах, включая пищевую упаковку, детские игрушки, косметику и строительные материалы. Специализированного национального законодательства, полностью запрещающего эти вещества, в стране пока нет, регулирование осуществляется в рамках общих технических регламентов Евразийского экономического союза (ЕАЭС).

Рынок Кыргызстана в значительной степени зависит от импорта товаров, содержащих фталаты и бисфенолы. Отсутствие строгого контроля и специфических законодательных запретов на эти соединения означает, что они свободно циркулируют на рынке страны в составе повседневных продуктов.

Бисфенол А (BPA) используется в производстве поликарбонатного пластика, из которого изготавливают бутылки для напитков и контейнеры для хранения продуктов. Фталаты также могут присутствовать в упаковке, особенно в гибких материалах.

Фталаты добавляют в пластмассы для придания им мягкости и эластичности, что делает их распространенным компонентом детских игрушек.

Фталаты используются в качестве растворителей и фиксаторов в лаках для волос и ногтей, духах, дезодорантах, лосьонах и моющих средствах.

Эти вещества также можно найти в медицинском оборудовании, напольных покрытиях и других пластиковых изделиях.

Кыргызстан как член ЕАЭС следует общим техническим регламентам, которые устанавливают допустимые уровни миграции химических веществ из материалов в пищевые продукты. Тем не менее, эти нормы могут отличаться от более строгих запретов в Европейском союзе или других странах.

Общие меры по регулированию пластика в Кыргызстане в первую очередь направлены на сокращение образования мусора, стимулирование переработки и

введение поэтапных ограничений на оборот определенных видов пластиковых изделий, а не на конкретные химические компоненты, такие как фталаты и бисфенолы.

Основным документом является Закон Кыргызской Республики «Об ограничении оборота пакетов из полимерной пленки и пластиковых изделий на территории Кыргызской Республики», подписанный в августе 2023 года.

С августа 2023 года были введены некоторые ограничения, и Министерство природных ресурсов вручило уведомления о необходимости их соблюдения.

С 1 января 2027 года вводится полный запрет на производство, реализацию и бесплатную выдачу пластиковых пакетов и ряда других пластиковых изделий по всей территории страны. Закон вводит ограничения на оборот тех пластиковых изделий, которые невозможно переработать. Изначальная редакция закона предусматривала более широкие ограничения, включая ПЭТ-бутылки и пищевую упаковку, но эти меры были смягчены для соответствия стандартам ЕАЭС. В апреле 2025 года Кабинет министров утвердил новый порядок обращения с пластиковыми отходами, который регулирует сбор, хранение и утилизацию пластика, обязывая всех граждан и организации соблюдать эти правила.

Особые меры для Иссык-Куля:

В курортно-рекреационной зоне Иссык-Кульской области действуют более строгие правила. С 1 марта 2025 года там введены штрафы за использование и продажу пакетов из полимерной пленки и всех пластиковых изделий в парково-пляжной зоне и вдоль береговой линии.

Нарушение влечет предупреждение, а повторное нарушение в течение года — штраф для физических лиц в размере 3 000 сомов, для юридических — 10 000 сомов.

Однако ПЭТ-бутылки и перерабатываемая пищевая упаковка не были полностью запрещены.

Уровень осведомленности населения Кыргызстана о конкретных химических веществах, таких как фталаты и бисфенолы, остается относительно низким. Хотя в стране растет общее экологическое сознание и понимание проблемы загрязнения пластиком, детальное знание о конкретных токсичных компонентах и связанных с ними рисках не является широко распространенным.

Экологические организации и активисты в Кыргызстане бьют тревогу по поводу присутствия этих эндокринных разрушителей на рынке, указывая на потенциальные риски для здоровья, связанные с их накоплением в организме человека, такие как нарушения репродуктивной и эндокринной систем.

Основными источниками повышения осведомленности являются местные экологические организации и активисты, которые регулярно проводят информационные кампании, рассказывают об опасностях различных видов пластика и призывают к сокращению потребления одноразовых изделий. Министерство

природных ресурсов, экологии и технического надзора Кыргызской Республики также проводит информационные мероприятия, но в основном они касаются проблемы пластикового мусора в целом и его влияния на экосистемы, такие как озеро Иссык-Куль.

Фталаты и бисфенолы представляют серьезную опасность для здоровья человека, поскольку являются **эндокринными разрушителями** (веществами, имитирующими или нарушающими работу гормонов).

Основные риски включают:

- Фталаты могут имитировать эстрогены и угнетать выработку тестостерона у мужчин, что связывают с нарушениями фертильности. У женщин они могут повышать риск развития рака груди и заболеваний яичников. Бисфенол А также влияет на репродуктивную систему.
- Эти химические вещества могут влиять на работу эндокринных желез, что повышает риск развития таких заболеваний, как сахарный диабет и ожирение.

Дети особенно уязвимы, так как их развивающиеся организмы более чувствительны к воздействию гормонально активных веществ. Наличие этих веществ в игрушках и детской посуде вызывает особую обеспокоенность.

Вещества могут проникать в продукты питания и воду из пластиковой упаковки, особенно при нагревании, длительном хранении или повреждении тары.

В условиях ограниченного тестирования и контроля за качеством импортируемых товаров в Кыргызстане, риски для населения возрастают, поскольку потребители могут не иметь полной информации о наличии этих опасных химикатов в повседневных продуктах.