

# **SCP POLICY REVIEW OF WESTERN AND SOUTH CAUCASUS EECCA COUNTRIES**

Based on the outcomes of the project “Elucidating National and Sub-Regional Progress On Sustainable Consumption and Production Policy in Western (Belarus, Moldova, Russia, Ukraine) and South Caucasus (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia) Countries of the EECCA”

MAMA-86

Kyiv – 2008

## SCP POLICY REVIEW OF WESTERN AND SOUTH CAUCASUS EECCA COUNTRIES

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April 2008

This document has been produced with the financial assistance of Swedish Society for Nature Conservation, SSNC.  
The views herein shall not necessary be taken to reflect the official opinion of SSNC.

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# Preface

Unsustainable consumption and production patterns have brought the human civilisation to the brink of a global disaster. Alteration of these patterns to minimise their adverse environmental impacts becomes now the key question of survival, the question relevant for any country and any citizen.

However, the principle of common but differential responsibility stipulates that every country has the right to economic development and the less economically developed is a country, the higher destructive environmental effect it may generate in the course of its industrialisation and economic growth. To address these destructive trends, numerous international assistance mechanisms were instituted to support countries in environmentally sound reforming of their economies by transfer of knowledge and technologies that may accelerate transition to sustainable consumption and production patterns.

Transition economies have a special role to play in this process as they have not completely gotten rid of their inherited Soviet management practices and their environmental policy – in its modern understanding – is still very young, similarly to the market economy and the process of democratic transformation of their political systems.

Where are these countries in terms of understanding and implementation of SCP patterns? How are key SCP instruments reflected in their policies and legislation? May NGOs of their countries become driving forces to accelerate greening of their economies?

The review seeks to answer the above questions from the NGO point of view and draw the picture of current progress on the environmental policy integration, sustainable development agenda and sustainable consumption and production concept implementation in countries of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Russia and Ukraine. You would see that having many commons rooted from the legacy of the past, these countries also have differences and specific features, which are important to know and understand.

# Acknowledgements

This Review of SCP policy is based on snap-shot surveys conducted by NGO experts from Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Russia and Ukraine, co-ordinated by MAMA-86 and financed by the British Council in Ukraine and OxfamNovib (the Netherlands). The project was initiated by MAMA-86, St James's Research, Eco-Accord and Georgian Environmental League in the framework of PECE partnership, early in 2007.

NGO participants who made the Review possible were:

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- for Ukraine: Eugeny Khlobystov, Anna Golubovska-Onisimova, Olga Ignatenko, national co-ordination – MAMA-86.

Valuable contributions were made by Struan Simpson (St. James Research), Jan Gustav Strandenaes, Jan Rademaker (ANPED) and Andriy Demydenko.

We also express our delight with bright participation of Western EECCA countries NGOs representatives in Kyiv at the April 17–18, 2007 workshop and deeply meaningful outcome of their discussion (Summary Conclusion, Annex 3 page 76–78) as well as of our South Caucasus colleagues.

Special thanks to Rie Tsutsumi (UNEP) and Pawel Kazmierczyk (EEA) for their substantial contribution to the video-conference telebridged on April 19, 2007 through Kyiv–Tbilisi–London–Amsterdam–Copenhagen and Geneva. We were told post facto that this experience influenced significantly practices of both UNEP and EEA to use Internet conferences more frequently in interests of sustainable communications. Very special admiration should go to Karina Karmenian (St James's Research), who managed the telebridge logistics between Tbilisi, Western Europe and Kyiv.

MAMA-86 thanks all those individuals and organizations who kindly sympathized with our efforts and supported the initiative of shedding light on the very new and complicated for the EECCA countries issue of development and implementation of Sustainable Consumption and Production policies and is highly appreciative of the continued fruitful cooperation with our partners ANPED and ECO-Accord.

Last but by no means least, MAMA-86 is grateful to the Swedish Society for Nature Conservation whose support made possible both the analysis and final publication of this SCP Review.

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# Abbreviations and Acronyms

<b>A21</b>	Agenda XXI
<b>ANPED</b>	The Northern Alliance for Sustainability
<b>CNaR</b>	Construction Norms and Rules
<b>EAP TF</b>	Environmental Action Plan Task Force
<b>EEA</b>	European Environment Agency
<b>EECCA</b>	Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia
<b>EFE</b>	Environment for Europe
<b>EIA</b>	Environmental Impact Assessment
<b>EMAS</b>	The EU Eco-Management and Audit Scheme
<b>ESD</b>	Education for Sustainable Development
<b>GMO</b>	Genetically Modified Organism
<b>GDP</b>	Gross Domestic Product
<b>HACCP</b>	Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point
<b>ISO</b>	International Organization for Standardization
<b>MSTQ</b>	Metrology Standardization Testing Quality
<b>MSW</b>	Municipal Solid Waste
<b>NEAP</b>	National Environmental Action Plan
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organization
<b>NPP</b>	Nuclear Power Plant
<b>NSDS</b>	National Sustainable Development Strategy
<b>PECE</b>	Partners for Environmental Cooperation in Europe
<b>PPP</b>	Polluters Pay Principal
<b>PRTR</b>	Pollutant Release and Transfer Register
<b>REC CEE</b>	Regional Environmental Centre for Central and Eastern Europe
<b>RES</b>	Renewable Energy Sources
<b>SAICM</b>	Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management
<b>SCP</b>	Sustainable Consumption and Production
<b>SD</b>	Sustainable Development
<b>SEA</b>	Strategic Environmental Assessment
<b>TACIS</b>	Technical Assistance for the Commonwealth of Independent States
<b>UN ECE (ECE)</b>	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
<b>UNEP</b>	United Nations Environment Program
<b>USAID</b>	United States Agency for International Development
<b>WTO</b>	World Trade Organization

# Executive Summary

The project “Elucidating national and sub-regional progress on SCP policy development in Western (Belarus, Moldova, Russia, Ukraine) and South Caucasus (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia) countries of the EECCA” was initiated by MAMA-86, St James’s Research, Eco-Accord and Georgian Environmental League in the framework of PECE partnership, early in 2007 for the following reasons:

- 1) To evaluate national and sub-regional progress in the SCP policy development in Eastern Europe countries of EECCA region since the fifth EfE Ministerial Conference, Kyiv 2003;
- 2) Provide in-put to an EECCA position on SCP as a support for Eco-Forum at the sixth EfE Ministerial Conference, Belgrade 2007;
- 3) Follow the cross-cutting SCP issues in the framework program of the Commission on Sustainable Development (UNCSD) until 2010 and beyond (the Marrakech Process), and
- 4) Urge EECCA governments to participate at inter-governmental SCP forums in order to promote national and local improvements.

**The aim of this review** is to provide an assessment of the progress achieved in EECCA countries in SCP on their paths toward Sustainable Development (SD), based upon a snap-shot survey organized by MAMA-86. The main distinction of this survey from others is that it is based on the opinion of national experts from non-governmental organizations (NGO), which allows a true description based on insiders’ views, which may differ from the official views declared by national governments and international organizations. The review is based on the analysis of snap-shot surveys from NGO experts in Azerbaijan, Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Russia and Ukraine and the output of the consequent discussion of the seminars organized within this project framework on April 17–19, 2007. The current review also included conclusions of the discussion during the communication bridge between Kiev–Tbilisi–London–Amsterdam–Copenhagen–Geneva held on April 19 organized by St James’s Research, MAMA-86 and Georgian Environmental League between the participating NGO experts and experts on SCP from EEA, UNEP and ANPED.

**Analysis of the snap-shot survey results indicate** that in the opinion of national NGO experts the real situation on SCP differs from that declared in state policies. Despite the obvious actuality and a number of international obligations EECCA countries have no specific policy targeting SD and SCP issues. In development of socioeconomic strategies SD goals and priorities either completely absent or included in declarative form, SCP principles mainly are not mentioned and even such terminology is not used. Clearly, there was a lack of understanding of SD terminology at government level: SD is understood either as steady economic development or measures for poverty alleviation, while the environmental issues are often considered as an obstacle to economic growth. In fact, there is no political will to include environmental policy into development priorities and the status of the environmental pillar remains rather low.

**National policy on SCP issues** – none of the studied countries have separate SCP policies or strategies. Implementation of obligations within international agreements in many cases is very slow or even impossible because there is no mechanism for implementation and control. According to A21, SCP principles should be reflected in the National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS). In EECCA countries NSDSs are mainly absent. Some of the principles relating to SCP are declared in national legislation and mentioned in strategies of social and economic development. However, SCP terminology is not used and it is not obligatory to mention the environment. Hence, whatever principles exist are inconsistent, un-coordinated and poorly implemented. SCP terminology and issues remain within the language and topics of international relations but not adopted with in national internal policies.

**SCP principles in strategies for various economy sectors** – In the development strategies of various economic sectors, SCP terminology is not mentioned; SCP principles are rarely found or fragmented and un-coordinated.

**Energy sector** is highly centralized and dominated by large generating capacities. None of the EECCA countries have plans for integrating policy, legislation and systems for planning and management based on SCP principles for energy production. The sector, inherited from the USSR, is based on fossil fuel consumption and outdated inefficient technology, is an investment priority in all countries. Nevertheless, despite adopted by most countries legislation on energy conservation and energy efficiency, these issues are not in the core of national energy strategies, which target generation increase and exports. At the same time the potential of energy saving from the transportation losses almost equals to the planned new generation capacity. The information on real energy balances is not transparent to the public.

**In industry**, EECCA countries encounter similar problems connected to the use of outdated industrial structure inherited from USSR and use of outdated and inefficient technology. The legislative declaration of resource preservation priorities in industry, as it happened in Russia and Ukraine, generally targets energy and fuel saving, purely for economic reasons; however there is little progress beyond the declaration. That can be explained by very low rates of fees and fines for pollu-

tion and resource use. Waste management, including municipal waste, is limited at best to collection and landfill. Waste treatment, required by law, specifies neutralization of chemical and biohazards.

**Transport** – the use of private cars in the EECCA has not yet reached the levels of western economies. However, due to degradation of the public transport system and absence of a distinct policy for its development, private car ownership is rapidly increasing. In most cases the solution for transport development is seen in the improvement of a roads infrastructure; while the development of environmentally friendly public transport services and measures for stimulating less intensive use of private cars are not considered. Nowadays, transport is the biggest urban polluter (air emissions and noise), although industrial pollution continues to present even higher health risks in large industrial cities. Some measures to decrease the air pollution from transport are adopted in legislation of most of the considered countries however the effect of such measures is undermined by the high rates of private vehicles increase.

**Construction and communal services** – most of the EECCA countries are presently experiencing a building boom. Construction is poorly regulated but is subject to a *Construction Norms and Rules* (CNaR) system. CNaR offers a totally unified approach, listing all possible types of environmental impacts without separation between significant and minor. There is also a tendency to introduce international standards, which promotes progress toward more sustainable technologies in buildings construction and communal services. However, the procedure of land allocation for construction sites is still not transparent and municipal development plans either are not discussed with local populations or simply do not exist. It results into uncontrolled chaotic change of the landscape, significant increase of the pressure on the existing communal infrastructure, unauthorized land acquisition from urban and rural nature protected territories, diminishing of urban green areas, which overall dramatically decrease the quality of life in cities. While urban building construction is booming, there is little progress in rural infrastructure development, increasing the gap between urban and rural populations in access to basic infrastructure, including communications.

In **agriculture and forestry** there is some legislative progress on transition toward SCP patterns. For instance, the recently adopted Concept of National Environmental Policy in Ukraine defines a priority of ecologically balanced development of agriculture and forestry and decrease of anthropological load on natural ecosystems. However, the SD terminology concerning these economy sectors is not mentioned anywhere else and the main concerns of the agricultural policy in EECCA region is food safety and security of the food supply, while contemporary challenges of these industries related to biofuel production or climate change are not strategically addressed.

#### **Instruments of SCP principles integration into National policy:**

Economical and financial instruments for SCP stimulation in EECCA countries are underdeveloped and often are limited to punitive measures (poorly enforced) for breaching environmental legislation. The system of penalties is not effective and in practice does not achieve the intended results. There are no economic incentives for individual and corporate consumers and producers for SCP patterns introduction, including the industry.

Harmonization with international standards has been initiated but still rather slow and on the national level is not connected to the SCP concept. This harmonization is usually induced by the external stimulation, such as international trade, for example Russia's embargo on Moldavian wines import has stimulated the certification of wine production there. Although in agriculture the international standards can play negative role, as for instance the case of GMO use.

**Public participation in national policy formulation on SD and SCP.** The issues of SD get introduced into the policy making process mainly under NGOs pressure, although not in all countries public influence is very substantial due to the differences in political conditions. Nonetheless most of the achievement on SD policy development has happened in large extend due to NGOs efforts based on the countries international obligations. The list of these achievements is not long, however without public participation there would be almost no progress at all. The mechanisms for access to information and public participation in the policy making process very often are not well defined by the legislation, so it is often being misused or ignored by the governments.

#### **Conclusions:**

None of the countries fro EECCA region has a distinct policy targeting SCP issues. The SCP terminology itself is not known even SD term is mentioned rarely and, unfortunately, often understood as steady economy growth. Environmental issues are often forgotten or seen as an obstacle for it. International obligations on SD and SCP patterns are not translated into national policy.

In the surveyed EECCA countries there are no economical incentives for SCP patterns introduction for individual and corporate consumers. In practice the integration of SCP principles is not regulated by the states and is the exclusively an initiative of individual consumers and NGOs. At the same time the over-centralized systems of energy and water supply, district heating and waste collection does not only result into large losses in the transportation network, but also constraints the individuals decentralized initiatives.

Integration of and harmonization with international standards in construction and communal services began to promote the introduction of SCP patterns. However, it mainly concerns urban areas, while the basic infrastructure in huge rural areas remains underdeveloped.

The impact of the public participation on the policy formulation is weak and indirect. However without public participation even such little progress on a path toward SD in the considered countries would not be possible. Therefore, the public participation process in the policy making of EECCA countries is imperative and is, together with the countries participation in international agreements, one of the decisive factors in integration of SCP patterns and terminology into the political processes of these countries.

The environmental priority integration into economical policy has been and still is being induced permanently by the external factors, such as the decisions of the "Environment for Europe" process, UN Conference on Environment and Development (Rio, 1992) and UN World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg, 2002), Multilateral and Bilateral International Co-operation.

The countries' participation in Marrakech process is slow and inactive and citizens' groups are kept uninformed.

Frequent government changes in most countries under review contrast with the more stable structures of environmental NGOs. NGOs as the keepers of institutional memory have high potential for sustaining the "greening" process and for promoting sustainable production and consumption. Although these countries have different rules and conditions for NGO involvement in the governmental decision making processes, in general the experience and knowledge of the national NGOs are still not used efficiently by international organizations and national governments.

# 1. Introduction

The change of unsustainable production and consumption patterns in order to reduce the environmental impact is a matter of survival for our civilization. The concept of Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) is first of all directed to the optimization of nature resources use and minimization of man-made burden (anthropogenic load) on the environment. The priorities, mechanisms and measures for transition toward SCP patterns vary from country to country. Specific place in this process is occupied by the nations with economies in transition and inefficient management systems, which environmental policy, market model of economy and democratic reconstruction of the political system are still under development, such as countries of Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia (EECCA) region.

In the last years EECCA countries are experiencing a rapid economical growth, followed by individual consumers' income increase and consequently, increase in consumption and impact on the environment. The rapid economic growth is going on an outdated industrial system and use of the inefficient old technologies. The production is characterized by domination of energy- and resource-intensive industry, outdated infrastructure and absence of social responsibility for individuals and corporate producers, as well as weak state regulation and control system. At the same time there are no economical incentives for the stimulation of the greener production. The reform of environmental policy has a declarative nature and often is neither supported by implementation mechanisms nor by normative base for the declared on the legislative level principles.

This review is aimed on the assessment of Western and Caucasus EECCA countries' progress toward Sustainable Development (SD) and the transition to SCP patterns. The main difference of this review from others is that it based on the opinions of the national experts from national NGOs reflecting the real state of affairs from inside, which often differ from reported by national governments and international organizations.

NGOs in reviewed EECCA countries demand continuously from their governments to begin the consistent work on the transition to environmentally sustainable development and SCP practices implementation. In order to understand the conditions of such transition it is necessary to take into account the following:

- What is the stage EECCA countries are now in SCP patterns understanding and implementation?
- How the main SCP instruments are reflected in the policies and legislation?
- Are NGOs in these countries able to be a driving force to speed up greening of the economies?

To answer these questions the project “Elucidating national and sub-regional progress on SCP policy development in Western (Belarus, Moldova, Russia, Ukraine) and South Caucasus (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia) countries of the EECCA” was developed. The project as well as the following discussion and analysis of the obtained information is based on the snap-shot surveys from national NGO experts from Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Russia and Ukraine. The experts in less extend operated by official statistics and legislative achievements but mainly rely on their own researches and knowledge on ongoing processes in their countries. The specific feature of EECCA countries is that official statistics is not always objectively reflects the state of affairs due to the low quality of data reported and imperfection of the indicators used. The legislative progress can not be assessed purely on the basis of the presence or absence of specific legislation on the SD issues. It is also necessary to take into account how these laws correlate with other legislative acts and regulations, whether the implementation mechanisms have been developed and if so, how effectively they work. That was the reason behind the National Snap-shot surveys and the present review.

Within the framework of this project two international seminars were organized (prepared by joint efforts of Ukrainian environmental NGO “MAMA-86” and St James's Research (UK) in frames of PECE partnership, with “Eco-Accord” Centre and ANPED, as well as with financial support of British Council and Oxfam Novib) on April 17–19, 2007 in Kiev and Tbilisi, and their main objectives were:

- to assess regional and sub regional progress of EECCA countries in the policy development on SCP issues;
- to provide input to EECCA countries position on SCP in support of Eco-Forum in Belgrade 2007 (6th Pan-European conference of Environmental ministers “Environment for Europe”);
- to follow the problems on SCP issues in framework of UN Commission on Sustainable Development for the period until 2010 and further.

The summary conclusions of NGO seminars were adopted in Kiev and Tbilisi based on the results of the discussion on snap-shot surveys. After that the telebridge Kiev–Tbilisi–London–Amsterdam–Copenhagen–Geneva took place on the SCP issues in EECCA, with participation of the NGO experts as well as the leading experts of EEA, UNEP and ANPED. The draft report was presented in Belgrade, at the preparatory NGO meeting on 9 of October 2007 (prior to the 6<sup>th</sup> Ministerial Conference “Environment for Europe”, October 10–12, 2007). The present publication includes an analytical review of the national snap-shot surveys of seven countries, the summary conclusions from the discussions in Kiev and Tbilisi and a compilation of the national surveys. It became possible due to the assistance of Swedish Society for Nature Conservation.

## 2. Analysis of the surveys results

### 2.1. The National Policy on SCP

The Snap-shots surveys on SCP policy progress in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Russia and Ukraine have shown that the specific characteristic of EECCA countries is the fact, that despite participation in various international processes and agreements, which include SCP issues (see Table 1), these countries often do not have a separate strategy or policy on SCP. Moreover, the implementation of the related to these international processes obligations often is very slow or even impossible due to absence of relevant mechanisms for implementation and control developed on a national level. For instance, Belarus has signed Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) protocol. However in reality, the SEA is simply ignored in many cases without any consequences for the parties involved. Countries, which also signed SEA protocol, need to intensify the involvement of the scientific community, business and social groups into the development of specific programs and development' strategy in order to achieve a progress in the protocol implementation. At the same time, for several years already Ukraine is working on collection and standardization of information within a framework of Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers (PRTR) protocol. However, there is a problem of the reliability of the supplied data, which seriously delays the process.

According to A21, SCP principles should be reflected in the National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS). In case of EECCA countries NSDS in most cases is absent (see Table 1). The only country that has NSDS is Belarus, however the expression "SCP" is not even mentioned there, despite the fact that some of the general SCP concepts are included (such as shift toward resource preservation in economy, necessity for "greening" of the economy, development of the local ecosystems' economical capacity, use of the secondary resources etc.). In the end of last year Ukraine has adopted a new Concept of National Environmental Policy till 2020, which include a number of SCP issues, such as the equal importance of economical, environmental and social aspects in the country development and orientation to the SD priorities, however the expression "SCP" itself again was not mentioned.

**Table 1. NSDS in EECCA countries**

Country	NSDS	SEA protocol	PRTR protocol	Civil Liability Protocol
Armenia	no	In ratification process	Ratification not started	Signed, not ratified
Azerbaijan	no	Under consultation process	–	
Georgia	no	Signed, not ratified	Signed, not ratified	Signed, not ratified
Belarus	yes	Signed	–	–
Moldova	no	Signed	Signed	Signed
Russia	no	Not signed, policy is defined by national and regional policies	Not signed, policy is defined by national and regional policies	–
Ukraine	no	Signed, not ratified	Signed, not ratified	Signed

A number of principles, related to SCP, are already declared in the legislation and are mentioned in strategies of social and economical development (see Table 2 and Annex 1), however in most of the cases these principles cover only socio-economical issues. Furthermore, these points are inconsistent, not coordinated with each other and not implemented in reality.

**Table 2. SCP as an indicator in the other strategies on SD and programs on social and economical development**

Country	Other strategies on SD	Mentioning of SCP
Armenia	Not mentioned.	
Azerbaijan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• State Program "Poverty Alleviation";</li> <li>• State Program "Sustainable Regional Development".</li> </ul>	Only declares direction toward SD (see Annex 1).
Georgia	Not mentioned.	
Belarus	Not mentioned.	

Country	Other strategies on SD	Mentioning of SCP
Moldova	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strategy of Economical Growth and Poverty Alleviation (2004–2006);</li> <li>• National Strategy of Social and Economical Development for mid-term perspective (till 2005) (SCP is mentioned);</li> <li>• Strategy of National Development for 2008–2011 (2007) declares the integration of SD principles into national policy and programs.</li> </ul>	Contains sections with objectives for separate economy sectors, but they are poorly coordinated with each other.
Russia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Program of Russia Social and Economical Development for mid-term perspective (2006–2008);</li> <li>• Draft of Main directions of Russian Federation' Social and Economical Development for long-term perspective till 2010.</li> </ul>	The expression SCP is not mentioned, however some of its components are included (see Annex 1).
Ukraine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• State Strategy of Ukraine' Social and Economical Development "Toward European Integration" for 2004–2015;</li> <li>• Development programs for separate economy sectors;</li> <li>• Concept of National Environmental Policy till 2020.</li> </ul>	Practically none. Contains general macro-economical indicators and basic SD indicators (see Annex 1); The Concept of National Environmental Policy includes SD principles, however term SCP is not mentioned.

The national Snap-shot surveys also revealed that there is clear misunderstanding of the SD and SCP terminology on the national level: often SD is understood as a sustainable economical growth and measures directed toward poverty alleviation (social component). Environmental policy is developed and implemented separately, mainly directed toward natural ecosystem preservation (see Table 3) and not coordinated with development strategies of separate economy sectors (as will be shown later). For instance, from the included in this study countries, only Russia and Ukraine' have declared necessity of resource use decrease and energy efficiency improvement among the priorities of environmental policy.

**Table 3. The Environmental policy priorities for EECCA countries**

Armenia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitation of ecological equilibrium for The Lake Sevan;</li> <li>• Regeneration of forests;</li> <li>• Municipal and toxic waste management;</li> <li>• Biodiversity preservation etc.</li> </ul>
Azerbaijan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preservation of biodiversity in Caspian Sea;</li> <li>• Municipal and toxic waste management;</li> <li>• Preservation of forests and highland pastures;</li> <li>• Soil, air and water sources contamination reduction;</li> <li>• Clean-up and re-cultivation of oil-contaminated land;</li> <li>• Soil degradation and ecosystems loss reduction;</li> <li>• Integration of cleaner technologies into the industry.</li> </ul>
Georgia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biodiversity preservation;</li> <li>• Nature Reserves and Nature Protected areas management;</li> <li>• Water resources protection etc.</li> </ul>
Belarus	<p>Second generation of National Action Plan on Environmental Protection (NEAP) is currently under development. The first NEAP defined as priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biodiversity preservation;</li> <li>• Water sources protection;</li> <li>• Air protection;</li> <li>• Waste management.</li> </ul>

\* For the purposes of this review, countries mentioned are attempted to be placed according the alphabeth.

Moldova	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creation of favourable conditions for cooperation in all levels of society in order to achieve SD goals and to Prevent ecological crisis in the country;</li> <li>• Minimization of the negative effects of globalization, threatening regional and national environmental safety;</li> <li>• Reinforcing the environmental safety potential and inter-sectoral cooperation;</li> <li>• Regulating the environmental impact, pollution prevention and ecosystems rehabilitation, introduction of Environmental management and certification in the industry, nature areas rehabilitation.</li> </ul>
Russia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insuring stability and sustainability of natural ecosystems;</li> <li>• Formation of environment-oriented economy, characterized by minimal environmental impact, high energy efficiency and small resource intensity;</li> <li>• Creation of a healthy environment as a factor for human life improvement.</li> </ul>
Ukraine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Orientation on SD priorities;</li> <li>• Integration of environmental issues in sectoral economical policy with equal priority;</li> <li>• Decrease of resource intensity in industry;</li> <li>• Bringing environmental priorities into business;</li> <li>• Creation of informational society;</li> <li>• Harmonization of Ukrainian environmental legislation with international requirements;</li> <li>• Introduction of environmental analysis and environmental risks forecasts, state environmental assessment and state environmental monitoring;</li> <li>• Insuring environmentally sound system of resource use;</li> <li>• Incorporation of environmental priorities and technical upgrade in industry on a basis of innovative projects implementation, energy efficiency and resource preservation, etc.</li> </ul>

Despite declared principles in the legislation and countries' obligations within frameworks of international agreements, SCP issues are not included into the internal national policy and development strategy of EECCA countries. The SCP's terminology and issues remain exclusively the language and topics of international relation level and are not reflected in the national level. The expression "SCP" itself is only mentioned in one legislative paper: National Strategy of Social and Economical Development for mid-term perspective (till 2005) of Moldova. Nevertheless, it must be mentioned there is a tendency toward improvement. The recent example is the adaptation of The Concept of National Environmental Policy till 2020 in Ukraine, where orientation on SD principles is declared but yet, SCP terminology is not mentioned still.

It is interesting to mention as well, that in spite of the fact that Russia has not signed many from the international agreements, there are a number of programs and legislative directives are under development and implementation in Russia, that introduce similar concepts into the national policy. For instance, in 2003 a project on SEA implementation, which is financed by TACIS and UNEP was developed in Russia. The project is currently under implementation in 3 pilot regions of Russia. For the assessment and update of the data on chemicals emission in Russia, 10 regional PRTR have already been created, which can be used as a basis for a Federal State PRTR.

## 2.2. SCP principles in industrial development strategies

The industry in EECCA countries in general is based on the outdated structure inherited from USSR, characterized by high concentration of resource extraction and resource processing businesses, high energy and resource intensity and is in serious need of modernization and decentralization. Such industrial structures need to increase production of consumer goods and technology intensive goods, integration of innovative technologies and general ecologization of production. Although the strategies of industrial policy differ from one country to country, in the development strategies of various economic sectors, SCP terminology is not mentioned and SCP principles are rarely found or fragmented and characterized by lack of systematization and co-ordination with each other. This once again stresses the necessity of integrated and transparent policy on SCP patterns integrations, with clearly defined terminology, targets and priorities for various industrial sectors and indicators.

### 2.2.1. Energy Generation

Energy sector is one of the most problematic and requires immediate attention. This sector is highly centralized with domination of large generation capacities. Inherited from USSR and not yet modernized energy generation structure and distribution infrastructure is associated with the following problems:

- Huge energy losses long before reaching the consumers;
- Predominant use of fossil fuels for energy generation;
- Low fuel use efficiency;

- Use of large generation capacities with low high peak/ low peak load flexibility;
- Large distances between producer and consumer and consequent large transportation losses;
- Use of outdated technology and equipment;
- Ineffective and outdated planning and management system;
- Low content of renewable energy use in energy generation structure and difficulties in further renewable energy development (especially for non-centralized capacities);
- General problematic development of small generation capacities;
- Tendency toward nuclear energy use development;
- Absence of common integrated system for planning, management and distribution optimization.

Moreover, lack of system approach and efficiency in strategic planning and management often aggravate further the aforementioned problems. Further, lack of SCP models in the energy sector also affects the other sectors of economy and causes dramatic environmental damage. Despite a desperate need, there are no plans on integration of SCP principles in the policy and system for planning and management into the energy sector policy in any of EECCA countries, from which only Ukraine, Armenia and Moldova have signed Energy Charter, however national progress is practically non-existent due to lack of concrete steps on its implementation.

The sector is defined as a priority sector for investments in all countries considered here. Despite the fact, that most of the countries have adopted legislation on energy conservation and energy efficiency, the SCP principles are excluded from consideration (see Table 4) since they are officially separated from strategy on energy generation capacity development, which is designed to grow to cover the planned increase in consumption and export.

**Table 4. SCP indicators in energy sector policy**

Armenia	Separate principles are mentioned in: The Law on Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, The Energy Sector Development Strategy, The Strategy of Sustainable Economical Development, The National Security Strategy, The Program of Urban Heating Development (within WB grant) and The Program for Cleaner Production Development. The principles of GDP's energy intensity decrease on the account of transportation losses minimization, integration of new resource saving technologies and other means for energy saving in consumption. Increase of Renewable energy sources use in total energy generation structure.
Azerbaijan	The Program on Development of Alternative Energy Sources (mainly hydropower). The State Program on Use of Small Hydropower Plants and Development of Alternative Energy Sources Use is under development. Pilot project on Biogas, Solar and Wind Installations (mainly directed on energy supply for remote regions). The Strategy of Sustainable Development of Energy Sector targeting energy independence, creation of country's oil deposits, rapid increase of energy tariffs and Renewable energy use.
Georgia	The Law "On Energy Conservation and Rational Use of Energy Resources". 38 legislative papers, which regulate a process of energy conservation and energy consumption. Under development is The President Directive №3 On Energy and Resource Preservation under new energy sector conditions. Beside measures on energy saving, it is planned to build a first NPP.
Belarus	The State Program "The Main Directions of Energy Policy" adopted on 7.06.2006.
Moldova	<b>The National Program on Energy Conservation for 2003–2010:</b> average energy share in self-costs of produces goods is: in industry – 30%, in agriculture – 17%, in transport and services – 26%. <b>The Energy Strategy</b> – by 2010 average yearly decrease of energy intensity – 2–3%, achieve ≥ 15–20% of energy production on the account of RES and transition to new norms in construction, transport, industry, operation of social and cultural facilities, private households; integration of wide use of RES and energy efficient technologies. <b>The Concept of Environmental Policy:</b> transition toward use of innovative technologies and environmentally safe types of fuel; modernization of energy generators and other units of fossil fuel combustion with upgrade by equipment for particulate precipitation and hazardous substances removal; use of RES; integration of biogas, solar and wind energy technologies.

Russia	<b>Energy Strategy of Russia till 2020:</b> It is planned, in order to ensure the GDP growth in 1.7 times by 2010 (comparing to level of 1999), increase of the internal primal energy recourses consumption on 14.6%, with expected GDP energy intensity decrease on 36%. That is possibly only on the conditions of total industrial system reforming with the share of energy intensive production drastically decreased. Meanwhile the natural gas extraction must increase on 11%, oil – 10% and solid fossil fuel – 34%, energy production increase – 40%.
Ukraine	<b>Energy Strategy of Ukraine till 2030:</b> The strategy concept contradicts principles of SCP: instead of development of energy efficiency, energy conservation and RES, it is planned to increase the consumption of primary energy resources on 51%, to build 22 new nuclear reactors, to increase electricity export. The allocated RES development financing by 2030 is 30 times less than a budget for new nuclear reactors construction. Due to the use of energy conservation, the GDP's energy intensity by 2030 shall be 2 times less than current, which is still higher than this indicator in Poland in 2005.

The concept of energy sector development almost for all viewed countries is based on construction of new large generating capacities and Nuclear Power Plants (NPP). Very often the strategy plans to increase generation with a purpose of increasing export potential and pays little attention to resource use intensity improvement, integration of innovative effective technology, improvements in energy efficiency and Renewable Energy Sources (RES) use (see Table 5 for prospected energy balances for 2020, where such tendency is clearly shown). Nevertheless, the legislation declares some SCP indicators: for instance increase of RES use, energy intensity decrease and energy efficiency increase in industry (see Table 6) however in reality these target indicators are seriously underestimated in comparison with the existing potential and possibilities. For instance, in The Energy Strategy till 2030 in Ukraine assumes twofold decrease of energy intensity per GDP unit by 2030, which will be higher than the same indicator in Poland in 2005. Another example: by 2020 Russia plans to achieve 2% of RES use in total energy balance of the country and, at the same time, the planned energy resources consumption increase by 2010 – is 14.6%. Meanwhile Russia's intent in its Energy Strategy is the transition of Russian economy toward energy conservation way – by 2010 it is planned to decrease energy intensity only by 36%, thought without full structural change of the industrial sector with drastic decrease of energy intensive production it is an unrealistic target.

**Table 5. Energy balances for 2020 (2030), %**

Country	Year	Coal	Gas	Oil	NPP	RES
Armenia	2020	0	27 (gas +heavy oil)	0	40	33
Azerbaijan	2020	0	22.8	64	0	13.2
	2030	0	63	8	0	29
Belarus	2020	3	53	22	10	22
Moldova*	2005	7.6	53	27.9	0	>1
Russia	2020	22	47	23	6	2
Ukraine	2030	30.6	18.8	11.3	31.2	8.1

\* In Moldova there is also electricity import in the energy balance structure, in 2005 its share was 11.2%

**Table 6. Target indicators for energy efficiency and RES use in energy policy**

Country	Targets on Energy Efficiency	Targets of RES
Armenia	Energy intensity of GDP, energy use per capita, energy losses in transport network (in kWh) and other.	Share of RES in energy generation by 2020 – 12%.
Azerbaijan	None.	By 2010, RES > 15% in energy generation.
Georgia	Reduction of GDP's energy intensity on 30% by 2007 and further.	25% in energy production – biomass + wood + peat. At the present hydro + solar + wind < 1% of energy generated, but for alternative RES there are no targets.
Belarus	None.	None.

Country	Targets on Energy Efficiency	Targets of RES
Moldova	Expected annual energy and energy resources saving (thousand tones of coal equivalent): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• energy sector – 21–28;</li> <li>• industry – 10–13;</li> <li>• agriculture – 8–10;</li> <li>• construction – 4–5;</li> <li>• transport – 7–8;</li> <li>• communal services – 2.5–3;</li> <li>• governmental services – 2.0–2.5.</li> </ul>	By 2010, RES – 5–6% in energy generation.
Russia	Reduce energy intensity of GDP in 2–2.2 times.	By 2020 RES – 1.1–1.6% in energy generation.
Ukraine	Reduce energy intensity of GDP in 2 times by 2030.	By 2030 RES – 8% in energy generation.

It must be noted, that some of the EECCA countries (like Armenia and Azerbaijan) have traditionally rather high content of RES in the country's energy supply structure. That can be explained by favourable climatic and geographical conditions (wind and solar regimes, large amount of small rivers) and by necessity to provide electricity supply to the remote or hard-to-reach areas with relatively low electricity demand. For such countries further use of RES is relatively obtainable and is happening already at the present. In countries with high concentration of energy intensive industry and large urban areas (such as Russia and Ukraine) the development of RES use is rather difficult, since it is associated with certain structural changes, and is limited by low generating capacity of the most of RES and high centralization of the existing energy structure. Belarus has no plans to develop RES use, however instead it addresses the development of local energy sources, such as wood, biomass etc.

Very negative is the tendency of lobbying of nuclear energy as a way to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and stop climate change, as it is happening already in Belarus and Ukraine. Among the included in the report countries, only Moldova has no plans for nuclear energy development, although most of these plans do seem unrealistic. Nuclear energy is comfortably fitting into centralized energy sector system, however, among other related concerns like safety, waste, decommissioning etc., its development costs a lot of money that can no longer be used for development of RES and energy efficiency technologies. As an example is the Energy Strategy of Ukraine, that allocates 30 times more money for new nuclear reactors construction than for RES development.

### 2.2.2. Industry

Most of the problems of industrial production in EECCA are also related to the old industrial infrastructure inherited from USSR and use of outdated inefficient technologies. Legislative declaration of the shift toward resource preservation in production (see Table 7), as the case in Russia and Ukraine, is mainly directed on primary energy resources preservation and mainly based on economical reasons, most of the time does not progress any further. Even in discussion about industrial modernization, the issues of rational use of primary material resources and minimization of associates losses and waste are skipped (as shown in Table 7). In the best examples there are imposed targets of total accounting and payment of the consumed energy and energy carriers (heat, gas etc.) and innovative industry development. Moreover, this field in the majority of considered countries is not regulated by the national legislation. The adoption of The Concept of The National Environmental Policy till 2020 in Ukraine can be seen as a great progress since it includes orientation on SD priorities, equal priorities of economical, social and environmental issues in the national development, ecologization and technical modernization and integration of environmental issues into the industrial development strategies on equal basis with economical and social priorities. However, the Concept still does not mention SCP terminology and requires further development of special state programs and legislation prior its implementation.

In the field of waste management, including Municipal Solid Waste (MSW), most of the considered countries do not have any progress in shifting toward SCP patterns at all (see Table 8). Legislatively the waste management is regulated by outdated system of penalty charges for environmental pollution. However, these penalties are not high enough to have any noticeable effect. Only Moldova has introduced a whole range of regulatory instruments for secondary materials collection into the legislation (see Table 8).

The Ukrainian Concept of National Environmental Policy till 2020 declares the direction toward improvement and harmonization with international standards of the waste management system and the waste statistical accounting and waste processing, as well as ensuring the safe storing and maximal possible processing of the waste. However, in order to implement this, Ukraine still needs to develop and implement a state integrated waste management and corresponding legislation.

**Table 7. SCP principles in resource use**

Country	Legislation	Comments
Armenia	None.	
Azerbaijan	None.	Only economy is taken into account in politics.
Georgia	None.	
Belarus	<p>The Energy Program up to 2010: one of the key targets – by 2010, 25% of the national energy mix should be supplied by local and renewable types of fuel.</p> <p>NGOs have developed a scientifically substantiated document – Vision2050 for Belarus – that provides the scenario of cancelling use of non-renewable energy sources up to 2050 (<a href="http://www.reenergy.by">www.reenergy.by</a>).</p>	
Moldova	<p>The Concept of National Industrial Policy (provides general framework and does not include specific measures or targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• use of environmentally friendly technologies in industry for minimization of solid and liquid waste generation and water use;</li> <li>• development and application of limits on toxic substances concentration in air emissions from stationary and movable sources in compliance with international conventions requirements as well as limits for toxic substances content in fuel and other products; monitoring of air pollution;</li> <li>• waste management.</li> </ul> <p>The section “Ensuring Environmental Safety” states that industrial ecology, as a component of industrial policy, must ensure the rational resource use and labor force and population safety standards in noise, vibration, air pollution and water sources quality. Greening of industry implies to employ industrial solutions that comply with international standards ensuring industrial production compatibility with the environment and preservation of environmental equilibrium.</p>	
Russia	<p>In order to increase the competitiveness and industrial and energy sectors growth rates, the Ministry of Industry has put as a priority an objective <b>“Development and implementation of measures on energy and resource conservation in industrial and energy sectors and in consumption field”</b>.</p>	<p>Priority objectives incorporate higher shares of products with high processing degrees and retreat from the commodity-oriented model.</p> <p>Households should “switch to metered consumption of resources, with opportunities to regulate consumption and pay for actually consumed resources”.</p> <p>Low efficiency of natural resource utilisation is one of causes for low efficiency of the economy. In 10 recent years, due to reduction of technological discipline, energy and resource intensity of finished products substantially increased (by 20–60%). Energy intensity per unit of GDP increased by 25%, while water consumption increased by 20%. SO<sub>x</sub> emissions per unit of GDP are 20 higher than in Japan and Norway and 6 to 7 times higher than in Germany and France. Comparatively to developed countries, GHG emissions per unit of GDP are 3 to 4 times higher.</p>

Country	Legislation	Comments
Ukraine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Program for light industry development till 2011;</li> <li>• Decree of Cabinet of Ministers on regime for industrial fishery, 2007;</li> <li>• The concept of Automotive industry development and regulation of car markets till 2015;</li> <li>• Program of competitive selection of investment projects, directed on innovative technologies development in industry.</li> </ul>	<p>The Concept of National Environmental Policy till 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• introduction of the analysis and forecasting of environmental risks, governmental environmental impact assessment and governmental environmental monitoring;</li> <li>• integration of environmental issues into the industrial development' policies with equal priority of environmental and economic and social objectives;</li> <li>• introduction of eco-labeling system for consumer goods and food products;</li> <li>• optimization of the energy sector on a basis of low CO<sub>2</sub> emission energy sources use;</li> <li>• greening of and technical upgrade in industry on a basis of innovation projects and energy and resource conservation technologies.</li> </ul>

Presently all considered countries employ landfilling or stock-piling as methods of waste utilization, the landfills are often poorly equipped and overfilled with waste stored open sky and where all waste types are mixed with little to none separation. The waste processing is limited to environmental neutralization of bio and chemical hazardous substances. The waste physical processing or separate collection for immediate recycling is very limited or completely absent. Therefore, implementation of integrated waste management system is a matter of urgent concern in order to shift these countries toward SCP patterns.

**Table 8. SCP principles in waste management**

Country	Legislation	Comments
Armenia	None.	
Azerbaijan	None.	Not mentioned at all.
Georgia	None.	
Belarus	None.	
Moldova	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The law on Environment protection;</li> <li>• The law on secondary resources;</li> <li>• The law on regime of hazardous products and substances;</li> <li>• The law on industrial wastes;</li> <li>• The law on payments for environment pollution;</li> <li>• The law on production and consumption wastes.</li> </ul>	Special attention is given to green production, waste reduction, environmental efficiency, integration of cleaner technologies. The listed laws define the punishment for lack of compliance with environmental requirements. They also include provisions for economic stimulation, tax cuts on profit from secondary materials collection and supply, funds allocation from state and local budgets, tax cuts and special loans for individuals and businesses that use secondary resources.
Russia	None.	
Ukraine	<p>The Concept of National Environmental Policy till 2020 defines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• improvement of waste management system in compliance with international standards;</li> <li>• improvement of waste and waste processing accounting and statistics;</li> <li>• re-equipment of the industry on the basis of waste minimization technologies integration;</li> <li>• ensuring the safe waste storage and their maximum processing.</li> </ul>	Nowadays there are 35 billion tones of waste in Ukraine, the waste management includes mainly landfilling (except for radioactive and chemical hazards).

### 2.2.3. Transport

The use of private motorized vehicles has not yet reached level of developed countries however, due to degradation of the public transport system, it is sharply rising in all EECCA countries. Beside green house gases emissions (CO<sub>2</sub>) this has another serious concern due to high atmospheric emissions of health hazards (like CO, particulate matter, etc.) in urban areas, which effect on human health is especially visible due to the limitation of the cities infrastructure (which was not developed to cope with such high numbers of motorized vehicles) turning in huge traffic jams daily. Unfortunately, in most of cases the solution for traffic and transport problems is being seen in the development of auto transport infrastructure, while the development and/or priority in use of alternative transportation means, improvements of public transport services and stimulation of decrease in the automotive cars use is excluded from priority objectives.

Although industrial pollution continues to present even higher health risks in large cities, the transport is one of the biggest environmental polluters within urban areas (including both air and noise pollution) in EECCA countries and measures on decrease of air pollution from auto transport are incorporated into the legislation in all considered countries. This is, first of all, explained by the high population health risks concerns. Russian expert noted, that share of auto transport in the noise impact on population in large cities is 85–95%. Therefore, in most of the countries there are bans on old cars import (see Table 9) and strict control on transport fuel quality. In the field of control of air pollution from auto transport, there is a progressive tendency to move toward European standards implementation, which proves the positive effect from commitment of the EECCA to harmonize legislation with international standards.

**Table 9. SCP principles in transport policy**

Armenia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ban on blended gasoline and vehicles without neutralization unit import;</li> <li>• Ban on vehicles older than 15 years import;</li> <li>• Laws and Government decrees directed on transport's air pollution decrease;</li> <li>• The Concept of Transport Development is presently under development.</li> </ul>
Azerbaijan	Public transport, except subway, is no longer functioning. The main means of transportation are private cars. The government attempts to solve transportation issues via improvement of automotive roads infrastructure.
Belarus	Integration of Euro 2 and Euro 3 standards on transport's air pollution for large freight vehicles and buses produced by Minsk auto manufacturer. The attempts to integrate into the NSDS a section about hydrogen fuel production and use were stopped by the experts from the Ministry of Energy and Fuel.
Georgia	The acting till 2003 legislation is suspended, the new is under development.
Moldova	<p><b>The concept of Environmental Policy:</b> decrease of air pollution from transport, especially in urban areas, via transport system optimization, creation of pollution control points, ban to import of vehicles with high pollution level, fuel quality control.</p> <p><b>The Concept of Formation and Development of National Network of International Transport Passage-ways:</b> creation of modern network of international transport passage-ways for transport's environmental impact on the surrounding areas decrease, indicated the measures for its implementation.</p> <p><b>The Program for Decrease of Atmospheric Air Pollution from Automotive transport:</b> the ways to decrease the air pollution from transport, effective transport operation system in compliance with international and national standards, technical and environmental limits.</p> <p>In the <b>National Development Strategy for 2008–2011</b> the short and mid-term plans for transport system are defined. In 2006 The government has initiated the development of the National Program on Transport for 2008–2017, which includes the Strategy of Transport Sector and the Plan of Investment and Expenses Priorities for Transport Sector. The Strategy makes provisions for institutional and financial management systems and long-term maintenance of roads network.</p> <p><b>The listed papers do not contain concrete targets or indicators.</b></p>

Russia	<p><b>The Transport Strategy of Russian Federation</b> defines the necessity of environmental risks assessment and minimization.</p> <p><b>The Decree “On implementing regular checks of transport means on compliance with technical limits for emissions of air pollutants”</b> defines the legislative base for transport means environmental control during their operation.</p> <p><b>“The Concept of Automotive Industry Development till 2010”</b> – defines a timetable for integration of European standards on air pollutants emissions, stimulation of transport fleet renewal, creation of economical and administrative obstacles for import of used cars that do not comply with modern environmental requirements.</p> <p><b>The Code of Administrative Offences</b> where responsibility for operating vehicles that breach limits for pollutants emissions was enforced (art. 8.22, 8.23).</p> <p>Developed a project of CNaR <b>“External Noise from Cars during Operation. The Allowed limits and measurements methodology”</b>.</p> <p>Also introduced higher duty taxes on import of cars older than 7 years; published Government Decree on environmental characteristics of freight transport and buses, which bans import of vehicles that are not in compliance with Euro 1 standards from 1.12.2002.</p>
Ukraine	<p><b>The program of National Transport Roads Network Development for 2006–2010.</b></p> <p><b>The program of Tourism Infrastructure Development in the area of international transport roads network development for 2004–2010.</b></p> <p>The Concept of National Environmental Policy till 2020 defines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of environmentally friendly transportation means;</li> <li>• Development of electric transport in urban areas;</li> <li>• Development of noise pollution reduction technologies;</li> <li>• Support of use of transport compliance with European standards;</li> <li>• Stimulation of alternative fuels use.</li> </ul>

#### 2.2.4. Construction and communal services

Most of the considered countries undergo through building boom. Often the construction is very poorly regulated by the governments, in best cases there is only control on environmental and structural safety during new buildings construction and operation. The regulation is being implemented on a basis of Construction Norms and Rules (CNaR) system, which only in a few countries have been reviewed and modernized after USSR collapse (see Table 10).

CNaR has no differentiation between different types of construction projects on environmental impact assessment’s (EIA) determination – they are, as well as the legislative regulatory acts and manuals, offer totally unified approach, listing all possible types of environmental impacts without separation on significant and minor. Russian expert notes, that there is a mechanism of including public opinion that potentially can provide an insight on significant environmental hazards from a project, but in practice it does not function well. For instance, Land Code of Russian Federation expresses the necessity to take into account public opinion on site selection for a certain construction project. However, there is no regulation procedure to do so. EIA very often is limited to the anticipation of resource use, pollution and waste generation, modeling of the pollution dispersion in the environment etc. Changes in the environment, which result from the environmental impact, are rarely analysed. Public hearing as way to anticipate the impact in practice are rarely used by the ordering party. The choice of the technology for an investment project implementation is made on a project preparatory stage. Regulatory legislation on the formation of the investments goals and aims and notice of intent contain very vague requirements on technology choice. There is no definition of “Best Available Technology”. However, there is a tendency of international standards implementation, which aids the progress toward use of more sustainable technologies in building construction and communal services.

In general, weak compliance with environmental legislation result into uncontrolled chaotic change of the landscape, significant increase of the pressure on the existing communal infrastructure, unauthorized land acquisition from urban and rural nature protected territories, diminishing of urban green areas, which overall dramatically decrease the quality of life in cities. While urban building construction is booming, there is little progress in rural infrastructure development, increasing the gap between urban and rural populations in access to basic infrastructure, including communications.

**Table 10. SCP principles in state policy on regulations of buildings construction and communal services**

Armenia	None.
Azerbaijan	None; in the country experiences a construction boom

Belarus	There plans for new CNaR introduction, with stricter requirements on energy efficiency and energy conservation, a few programs in action of heat insulation for housing and social services infrastructure (hospitals, schools, etc.) financed from the budget and special funds for energy preservation. Was developed a system of special loans for housing construction for special social groups. In communal services state programs attempt to organize separate collection and processing of MSW in several settlements.
Georgia	The acting till 2003 legislation is suspended, the new is under development.
Moldova	<p><b>The legislation on urban development and construction:</b> The Law “On the basics of urban development and territories arrangement” (1996), The Law on urban development quality (1996), The Law “On licensing of separate activities” (2001). These laws do not include SCP principles.</p> <p><b>The Concept of Environmental Policy</b> declares the concept of SD of human settlements; natural resources used for construction materials with consideration of environmental requirements; predominant use of construction technologies with minimal environmental impact including environmentally friendly building materials; increase of energy use efficiency in construction and housing; sanitation of human settlements inclusive of separate rubbish collection, provisions for creation of control landfills.</p> <p><b>The Concept of Sustainable Development of Municipalities and Human Settlements</b> defines the main directions of human settlements’ SD principles implementation and provides the basis for national territories’ development plans. Among the concept’s main objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public participation in decision making on urban development, territories arrangement and environment;</li> <li>• Integration of international standards in the field of urban development, territories arrangement and environment;</li> <li>• Implementation of policy on European integration.</li> </ul> <p><b>The Program of housing thermal rehabilitation</b> – energy certification of new and renovated buildings (separately for heating and hot water supply). Energy passports are obligatory from 2002.</p> <p><b>The National Program of Energy conservation for 2003–2010:</b> developments of energy preservation standards for buildings, transport means, machinery and devices, inclusive of household appliances.</p>
Russia	<p>The basis of policy is defined in 2 federal laws: “<b>On investment activities in RF, conducted in form of capital investments</b>” and “<b>On environmental impact assessment</b>”.</p> <p><b>CNaR 101-11-95</b> defines the requirements on project documentation, in the description of the basis for investments include Environmental Impact Assessment.</p> <p>According to <b>CNaR 11-01-95</b> the project must contain information on the anticipated emissions, technical decisions for emissions prevention, waste that needed placement; the project documentation content include Environmental Impact Assessment.</p> <p><b>CNaR 11-02-96</b> defines general outline and basic requirements on organization and conduction of engineering surveys inclusive of environmental surveys.</p>
Ukraine	<p><b>The program on building of modern infectious diseases hospitals in all regional centres and towns for 2004–2010. The State Program on Subways Network Construction and Development for 2006–2010:</b> ensuring sustainable functioning and dynamic development of communal services stimulation of investment activity in the field of construction and communal services, prioritizing innovative development of the human settlements livability, promotion of the innovation in communal services development, establishing of the local municipalities’ responsibility for communal property use and services in compliance with state standards.</p> <p>Further, <b>The Concept of National Environmental Policy till 2020</b> specify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• communal water use reduction;</li> <li>• harmonization with international standards of land allocation for construction sites;</li> <li>• sewage water treatment improvement.</li> </ul>

### 2.2.5. Agriculture and forestry

In agricultural and forestry sectors there is some progress in legislative support of SCP issues for Ukraine, due to the new Concept of National Environmental Policy till 2020, where a concept of transition to environmentally balanced agriculture and forestry and toward reduction of anthropological impact on natural ecosystems is defined. However, the SCP terminology is not mentioned anywhere (see Table 11) and the main concerns of the agricultural policy in EECCA region is food safety and security of the food supply, while contemporary challenges of these industries related to biofuel production or climate change are not strategically addressed.

**Table 11. SCP principles in policy on agriculture and forestry**

Country	Legislation	SCP principles
Armenia	The draft Law on Organic Agriculture is under development.	
Azerbaijan	None.	Policy takes into account exclusively economic issues.
Belarus	The legislation and regulations on SCP is practically absent except for regional programs of agricultural and environmental tourism development, integration of biogas units with capacity about 1.5 MWt and governmental plans to increase their amount to 148, as well as separate enthusiasts and businesses using permaculture and organic agriculture principles.	
Georgia	None.	New concept is still not developed.
Moldova	<p><b>The Concept of environmental Policy:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• production of clean and none GMO food products;</li> <li>• integration of organic agriculture;</li> <li>• minimization of environmental impact from agricultural activities;</li> <li>• regulation of pastures use;</li> <li>• reduction of water pollution from agricultural activities, inclusive of fields watering and use of pesticides.</li> </ul> <p><b>The Law “On grapes and wines”:</b> wine industry waste compulsory treatment only by specialized facilities, stimulation of protective forest belts renewal and anti-erosion measures.</p> <p><b>The Law on Organic agriculture.</b></p> <p><b>The Program of new land development and land fertility improvement for 2003–2010.</b></p> <p><b>National Strategy for SD of national forestry sector.</b></p> <p><b>State Program for forests rehabilitation and forests implantation on land allocated to the forestry for 2003–2020.</b></p>	
Russia	<p><b>“Major directions for government’s agricultural policy for 2001–2010”</b> – one of the strategic goals – creation of the conditions for environmentally clean and environmentally safe food production.</p> <p>Federal Law <b>“On state regulation of agricultural land fertility”</b> for the law implementation was developed <b>federal Program for 2002–2005 for soil fertility maintenance.</b></p> <p><b>Federal law “On agriculture development”</b>, where SD concept for rural territories is introduced and publishing of annual reports on agriculture is stipulated, introduction of the indicator of food consumption per person in a year, energy consumption, forecasted and actual levels of various food production etc.</p> <p>In the report <b>“The goals, objectives and indicators for budget financed structures”</b> (2004) for Ministry of Agriculture and its departments defined the goal – creation of the conditions for the preservation and recreation of the natural resources used for agriculture and fishery.</p> <p>There are stipulated the list of main indicators for the goal achievement assessments: land fertility; the rate of the fish stocks release into natural water sources etc.</p>	
Ukraine	<p><b>The state target program on agricultural consultancy for 2006–2009.</b></p> <p><b>The program on refinancing the measures on loans for agricultural activities in rural areas system.</b></p> <p><b>State program on agricultural production on the areas suffered from Chernobyl accident for 2005–2015.</b></p> <p><b>The Concept of National Environmental Policy till 2020.</b></p>	<p>Stimulation of scientific research and application, support of the informational services creation needed for agricultural industry, organization of modern infrastructure to insure sustainable functioning of agricultural industry and markets, integration of innovative technology and investments, providing information to agricultural producers and population on prices and conditions of food markets, advantages and risks from globalization.</p> <p>Greening of agriculture, shift to sustainable water use, ensuring environmentally allowed agricultural stress on soil, wide use of innovative green technologies, greening of forestry sector, integration of SD indicators for forestry.</p>

## 2.3. Instruments of SCP principles integration into National policy

### 2.3.1. Economical and financial instruments

Economical instruments for SCP stimulation in EECCA countries are underdeveloped and often are limited to penalties for breaching environmental legislation and payments for natural resources use. The system of penalties is not effective and in practice does not achieve the results it was intended for. There are no instruments for economical stimulation of individual and corporate consumers to implement measures on SCP patterns introduction (see Table 12). Legislative progress on it as for instance in Ukraine, where the adopted Concept of National Environmental Policy till 2020 stipulates the inventory and optimization of the mechanisms and instruments for SCP patterns integration, is hampered by the absence of corresponding legislative acts and regulations and new mechanisms on compliance control. Insufficient control on compliance with environmental legislation is a common problem of EECCA region.

**Table 12. Economical and financial instruments for SCP principles implementation**

Armenia	RA Law on Protection of Customers' Rights and regulations on consumers' right in the sphere of health care and safety. Since 1999, Armenia levies charges for production and import of environmentally hazardous products and goods. Laws on prohibition of import for leaded petrol, road vehicles without catalytic converters and road vehicles manufactured over 15 years ago. Since 2004, RA Law on Waste stipulates mechanisms for provision of economic incentives to economic actors operating in the sphere of waste processing/utilisation.
Azerbaijan	No instruments right now, except the old system of fines for environmental damage, that does not operate.
Belarus	PPP implemented in environmental taxation. Targeted budget funding and soft loans for implementation of energy conservation programs for production facilities and residential housing (condominiums). Establishment of a revolving fund for efficient energy conservation programs. Tax incentives and support programs for development of agro- and eco-tourism. Budgetary financing of heating modernisation programs for residential housing (in economically developed regions and major cities). Soft loans for construction of residential housing for target groups of residents. Special (higher) tariffs for producers of environmentally clean electric power with generation capacity under 6 MWh.
Georgia	Declared in legislative acts but not developed.
Moldova	<p><b>Economic:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• payments for resource consumption, pollution charges, compensations for damage, incentives;</li> <li>• application of "polluter pays" and "user pays" principles.</li> </ul> <p><b>Environmental insurance:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• introduction and efficient application of an environmental insurance system that will promote accumulation of additional funds for pollution prevention and mitigation;</li> <li>• introduction of a comprehensive system of actions to minimise adverse environmental impacts and implementation of socio-economic policies, that would provide favourable preconditions for sustainable human development.</li> </ul>

Russia	<p>Pollution charges.          Compensations for damages caused by noncompliance with environmental and resource use legislation.          Nonrecurrent fees for the right to use natural resources.          Fees for land-use re-categorisation of land plots: compensations for lost agricultural/forestry production.          Compensations of losses of land-owners, land-users and leaseholders in the case of seizure of their land plots.          Nonrecurrent fees for issuance of water-use licenses.          Water taxes: water intake from water bodies; use of water areas.          Nonrecurrent payments for purchase of standing timber.          Regular charges for use of forest resources under lease and use contracts: forest fees in the case of short-term use of forest areas; rent payments in the case of long-term and short-term lease of forest areas.          Nonrecurrent fees for re-categorisation of forest areas into non-forest ones; compensations for damages of forest owners/users in the case of seizure of their forest plots.          Charges for use of wildlife resources: state fees; membership fees, license payments for catch of aquatic bioresources in the case of industrial-scale operations; fees for review of requests for issuance of licenses.          Nonrecurrent fees for issuance of permits for catch of aquatic bioresources.          Charges for use of fishing water areas.          Nonrecurrent payments for granting rights to use of mineral resources (in the case of an auction): fees for participation in the auction (tender); fees for issuance of licenses.          Taxes and charges for use of mineral resources: the mineral extraction tax; payments for geological information; nonrecurrent payments for use of mineral resources; regular payments for use of mineral resources.          Compensations for damages caused by legitimate activities.          Compensations for minor indigenous peoples of the North.          Compensations under EIA sections and conclusions of State Environmental Expert Assessments, including the case of aquatic bioresources.          Rehabilitation of affected land areas.</p>
Ukraine	<p>Economic mechanisms are referred to in laws of Ukraine <b>On Investment Activities, On Innovation Activities, On Enterprises in Ukraine, On Leasing, On Environmental Audit, On Major Directions of State Policy in the Sphere of Scientific and Technical Activities, On the Special Mode of Innovation Activities of Technological Parks, On State Support of Small Businesses:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• resource charges;</li> <li>• tradable pollution permits;</li> <li>• subsidies;</li> <li>• tax incentives;</li> <li>• insurance;</li> <li>• accelerated depreciation;</li> <li>• incentives for investments.</li> </ul> <p>Some of these instruments exist predominantly “on paper” i.e. as recommendations for voluntary use. So far, the existing economic mechanisms do not shape the state policy in the sphere of efficient transition to sustainable development due to uncoordinated rates and payment procedures of relevant charges, particularly in the case of key polluters, while there is no mechanisms to provide benefits/incentives to environmentally responsible facilities.</p> <p>In particular, Law of Ukraine on Protection of the Natural Environment (Article 48) stipulates a broad range of tax incentives for facilities and organisations that implement environmental activities. However, the above mechanism is not operational due to its declarative nature, moreover, the law is not coordinated with Law of Ukraine on Income Tax on Enterprises and Law of Ukraine on the Budgetary System of Ukraine – the latter laws are enforced by fiscal authorities.</p> <p><b>The Concept of Environmental Policy up to 2020 also stipulates:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• introduction of exclusive responsibility of resource users for quality of natural resources;</li> <li>• development and application of indicators and targets of policy efficiency;</li> <li>• improvement of the system of user/pollution charges and control of compliance with the due environmental legislation;</li> <li>• Introduction of SEA and environmental audit.</li> </ul>

### 2.3.2. Harmonization with international standards

Harmonization with international standards has been initiated but still rather slow (see Table 13) and, on the national level, is not connected to the SCP model integration. This harmonization is usually induced by the external stimulation, such as international trade, for example Russia's embargo on Moldova's wines import has stimulated the certification of wine production there. There are several examples (given in previous sections) that show how implementation of international standards in the industry and transport can promote integration of the SCP principles. Although in agriculture the international standards can play negative role, as for instance the case of GMO use.

**Table 13. International standards integration**

Country	Implementation of standards	Comments
Armenia	No.	
Azerbaijan	No.	Prior to WTO accession (expected after 2010), mainly Soviet standards are used. Some producers in the oil sector have already switched to application of ISO standards.
Belarus	ISO 9000 and ISO 14000 standards are actively introduced. Unfortunately, we are not aware on international standards in the sphere of SCP. Unfortunately, WTO practices are far away from SD issues, moreover, transnational corporations and governments they lobby use the WTO mechanism for promotion of technologies and approaches that go against real SD ideas (e.g. lobbying for GMO technologies and products up to direct pressure on governments of countries where population does not accept GMO products, destruction of local markets and trade globalization, etc.).	
Georgia	In the course of its accession to WTO, Georgia made relevant commitments and was provided a transition period for implementation of international standards.	New internationally harmonised standards are not applied, only a few modern quality standards are used in the country.
Moldova	The process of reforming of MSTQ system, including transition to a system, based on voluntary standards, had been launched in 2001, in connection with WTO accession. EU – Moldova Action Plan – revision of existing Moldavian standards, their harmonisation with relevant European and international ones, as well as integration of Moldavian bodies with European and international standardisation institutions.	The Concept of Quality Infrastructure in the Republic of Moldova was developed and approved. The Concept stipulates 4 basic objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• enhancement of existing MSTQ institutions up to the international level (including international recognition);</li> <li>• improvement of already available and introduction of new MSTQ services (accounting for demand of Moldavian producers);</li> <li>• promotion of use of MSTQ services by enterprises to improve quality and to meet international standards; and</li> <li>• capacity building in the sphere of production quality control and protection of consumers, in line with European experience.</li> </ul>
Russia	The project of harmonisation with international standards goes on.	
Ukraine	The Program of Ukraine Integration to EU, ISO 14000 and ISO 900 standardisation of products, introduction of HACCP concept, EMAS, participation in the Energy Charter and preparations for WTO accession; <b>The Concept of Environmental Policy up to 2020:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• improvement of the waste management system, accounting for international standards and norms;</li> <li>• approximation to international standards pertaining to land allocation for production and construction purposes;</li> <li>• harmonisation of the environmental legislation with European and international law;</li> <li>• optimisation of the environmental standards accounting for recognised international norms.</li> </ul>	

### 2.3.3. Public participation in the national policy formulation on SD and SCP issues

The role of the public in the national policy making is difficult to overvalue. The issue of SD itself gets into the policy making process only under NGOs pressure, although not in all countries that influence is very substantial (see Table 14) due to the differences in political conditions. It is possible to state, that in EECCA countries there are no other internal drivers for

the SCP and SD policy development as the majority of the achievement on SD promotion has happened only under influence of the national public or international community (see Table 16). The list of these achievements is not long, however without public participation there would be almost no progress at all. The mechanisms of public participation in the policy making process very often are not well defined by the legislation (as it is for instance in Belarus), and often even if they are defined, they remain inefficient and formal (see Tables 14 and 15) and is often misused or ignored by the governments.

**Table 14. Policy of EECCA countries on public participation in the policy making process and real public influence on the policy formulation on SCP issues**

Country	Governmental policy	Public influence on policy
Armenia	No official policy.	Generally weak. Public representatives are involved into development of draft laws, strategies and programs. Public views are partly accounted for, however, the main problem is associated with the crisis of implementation of these strategic documents. Public opinion was particularly accounted for in the Poverty Reduction Program (PRSP) – at the stage of the Program development and in its implementations, as well as in activities for implementation of international conventions.
Azerbaijan	Since 2003, public representatives were involved in discussions on programs and major projects. In 2005–2007, several public coalitions were established for “monitoring of budgetary expenditures”, “control of financing in the oil sector”, “public monitoring and control”, providing preconditions for active public participation in transition to modern consumption and production patterns.	Public entities are fairly weak and cannot influence policy making substantially. Until 2004, NGOs were perceived as opposition forces. After establishment of the Aarhus Centre, the level of activities and co-operations substantially increased. To a major extent, these positive developments were facilitated by requirements and procedures of international finance institutions that stipulated mandatory public participation in review of IFI-financed projects.
Belarus	<p>The Aarhus Convention was ratified in RB by a presidential decree. The Convention is the most important document in the sphere, however, one can hardly assume that NGOs substantially influence real governmental policies in the sphere of consumption and production patterns.</p> <p>Besides that, there are Law on Public Associations and the Constitution, but these documents are of declarative nature. In the course of assessment of urban development projects, it is necessary to conduct open public hearings – local residents should be informed in advance about such hearings according to Law on Activities in the Sphere of Construction and Architecture.</p>	<p>2 actually operating wind turbines are owned by NGOs and generate about \$100 thousand of annual profits, demonstrating attractiveness and capacity of alternative energy in RB (notwithstanding that the official point of view suggests negative prospects of windpower development in RB), several NGOs established a strong information resource – web-site <a href="http://www.reenergy.by">www.reenergy.by</a>. The site is used to make a growing information influence on energy consumers and to promote new energy saving technologies.</p> <p>There is one example (albeit the only one) when NGOs have succeeded to block a draft law on development of GMO technologies in RB in the Parliament. They also managed to promote a green construction technology that fully meets SD principles, notwithstanding a strong opposition of construction facilities of RB.</p> <p>Generally, public participation in decision-making on environmentally significant matters in RB is limited (for example, recently a decision on NPP construction matters was made without public participation and review), while in some other cases (e.g. urban development, environmentally hazardous production facilities) procedures of public review of projects and assessments (EIA) are stipulated and implemented.</p>

Country	Governmental policy	Public influence on policy
Georgia	The Government does not limit access to information. The Aarhus Centre under the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources has been operating since 2005.	Unfortunately, one can hardly provide any practical example of application of Aarhus Convention provisions on access to justice. It might be attributed to low readiness of the judicial system, some passivity of the non-governmental sector and low public trust in the judicial system. Only due to some NGOs (the Green Movement of Georgia, the Green Alternative, etc.) some substantial amendments were introduced to draft laws and concept that will shape main directions of state policy in the sphere of environmental policy and SCP.
Moldova	<b>The Concept of Environmental Policy (2001)</b> ensuring easy access to information on environmental matters, more active public participation in decision-making on the environment and natural resources, in public environmental awareness raising and education, development of a comprehensive action program for promotion of environmental awareness of residents operating in the production sphere. A substantial progress was achieved only in the sphere of co-operation between the Parliament and the civil society. In December 2005, the Parliament approved the Concept of Co-operation between the Parliament and the Civil Society, that stipulates posting all draft laws on the parliamentary website and rights of NGOs to submit comments on the drafts. In addition, the Concept instructed the permanent commissions to establish advisory councils with participation of NGO representatives. The above system operates in practice and allows NGOs to influence quality of legislative acts. The Government, ministries and local authorities also need a similar system of co-operation.	<b>So far, no real steps were made for implementation of the Aarhus Convention.</b> To some extent, NGOs influence state policy. For example, in 2003–2005, the Clean Production Centre (a Chisinau NGO) implemented its project for introduction of cleaner production technologies in different sectors of Moldavian economy. There were some projects on introduction of biogas application and waste separation. In 2006, NGOs managed to persuade the Parliament to reject several draft laws proposed by the Government as these drafts did not meet SD principles. But in general, these few examples did not result in general improvement of the situation.
Russia	Russia is not a party of the Aarhus Convention.	The general public plays a major role in the state policy. In regions, NGOs substantially influence local authorities. There are many examples of active participation of NGOs in discussions on environmental protection matters, including waste management problems, reduction of emissions, elimination of chemical weapons, etc. There is a substantial body of experience in Russia in the sphere of public environmental assessments. A serious limitation is associated with lack of mechanisms of public notification on proposed activities. Public environmental assessments generally take part at final stages of the project cycle, when project decisions have been already made and cannot be easily reversed. Russian public successfully campaigned against oil pipeline construction nearby Baikal Lake – as a result, the pipeline from Easter Siberia to the Pacific Ocean will be constructed further north from Baikal watershed area.

Country	Governmental policy	Public influence on policy
Ukraine	In recent years, there was a trend of awarding higher priority of economic growth to the detriment of environmental interests, environmental priorities are washed out from socioeconomic development plans. Environmental NGOs had substantially influenced MoE at the stage of development of the concept of the new national environmental policy.	It is necessary to note some successes of the lobbying campaign of NGOs in the recent year, namely: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• fixed priority of environmental policy integration in MoE policies;</li> <li>• the decision to develop the Strategy of the National Environmental Policy up to 2020;</li> <li>• development of the first 5–year plan of actions in the sphere of environmental protection;</li> <li>• incorporation of targets and mechanisms of monitoring and regular efficiency assessment into these drafts.</li> </ul>

**Table15. Public involvement into UN Sustainable Development Committee**

Country	National SD and/or SCP Commission	NGO involvement?
Armenia	The National Commission on Sustainable Development was established by a decision of the Cabinet of Ministers, that was signed by the Prime Minister in June 2002. However, the Commission has not met so far. If we account for the personal composition of the Council (it is chaired by the Prime Minister of RA and its members are ministers, the chairman of the Parliamentary Commission, etc.), the Council should influence development of national policies. Unfortunately so far the Council exists only on paper.	The Commission incorporates three NGOs – one relevant NGO, a youth NGO and a women’s NGO. However, specific NGOs have not been identified yet.
Azerbaijan	There is no national or state commission or any other entity in charge of SCP problems in Azerbaijan. Only active lobbying for SDC process and decisions may promote their implementation at the national level.	
Belarus	The National SD Commission exists, but it does not meet. NGOs are not involved into its activities. The Commission might influence the situation, provided understanding of the situation and political will.	There is the Council of Byelorussian NGOs on SD, that participated in revision of the National SD Strategy.
Georgia	Presidential decree # 763 (1996). Presidential decree # 77 (2005).	No involvement and no practical activities in the past, no activities now.
Moldova	The National Council on Sustainable Development and Poverty Reduction (established by Decree #138-IV of the President of Moldova of July 13, 2005) – in terms of personal composition it reflects the Government + trade unions. Theoretically, the Commission has a major administrative capacity, but one can hardly expect it to use its capacity, as they need some advice but do not have such a person among them.	No.
Russia	None.	

Country	National SD and/or SCP Commission	NGO involvement?
Ukraine	The National SD Commission of Ukraine under the Cabinet of Minister was liquidated on 04.09.2003. Functions of the Commission to some extent are fulfilled by: the Parliamentary Committee on Environmental Policy, Natural Resource Use and Mitigation of Consequences of the Chernobyl Disaster, central executive bodies, regional executive bodies and local authorities, the Ministry of Environment of Ukraine, the Ministry of Economy of Ukraine, the Ministry of Emergency Response, the Ministry of Fuel and Energy of Ukraine (in the sphere of energy conservation and alternative energy). However, inter-ministerial coordination still remains weak.	NGOs are involved via their participation in public councils under central executive bodies, oblast level and district administrations.

**Table 16. Influence of the “Environment for Europe” process on SCP patterns integration**

Country	Influence on decision-making in the sphere of environmental policy	Influence on introduction of SCP principles and environmental policy integration
Armenia	The conclusions of ministerial conferences are reflected in the national environmental policy to a greater or lesser extent.	The process of environmental policy integration, in particular under influence of EfE process, somehow develops. The main obstacle is associated with the crisis in implementation of strategic documents. As a positive example, we may refer to the process of development of ESD report for the Belgrade Conference by the Ministry of Education and Sciences, with participation of leading universities and NGOs. In its turn, these developments facilitate development of ESD system in the country and promote ideologies that meet SCP principles.
Azerbaijan	Main criteria and mechanisms, including political and strategic issues in our countries were developed at the base of commitments made in the process of participation in EfE. The EfE process initiated main priorities of environmental activities.	So far, SCP objectives have not become priorities for Azerbaijan.
Belarus	Actual influence is weak: on the one hand, the Government seeks participation in almost all international conventions and treaties (particularly if participation of officials is paid for and there are prospects to get resources for implementation of commitments), but on the other hand these commitments either are not fulfilled at all or are fulfilled only partly – e.g. public participation in decision-making on matters of environmental significance – construction of NPPs, development of chemical industries, etc.	Term “SCP” is almost absent in official documents (except the National SD Strategy of RB). The issue of environmental policy integration was not specifically examined by the Government of RB, however, the established practice of decision-making in the Cabinet of Ministers of RB requires a prior coordination of documents with all involved agencies.
Georgia	A substantial influence, many decisions were made mainly due to this process, particularly in the sphere of environmental policy.	So far, no political or state decisions were made. Procedures of issuance of environmental permits for some types of economic activities were simplified. “Good” investment climate in the country was developed by “liberalisation” of environmental requirements. Fiscal effects are prioritised. Indicators are being developed for the clean development mechanism of Kyoto Protocol.

Country	Influence on decision-making in the sphere of environmental policy	Influence on introduction of SCP principles and environmental policy integration
Moldova	Generally, EfE process is not very influential in EECCA countries – it may exert influence via Ministries of Environment and (to some extent) via some other ministries. In conditions of Moldova and Ukraine it should be more closely linked with their intentions of EU integration and plans of co-operation with EU. However, EfE still remains the key source of progressive ideas for EECCA countries.	
Russia	EECCA countries follow decisions and actively participate in WGs between Conferences. Possible examples may include: UN ECE Working Group on Environmental Monitoring, WG on PRTR under the Aarhus Convention, EAP Task Force, etc. Development of UN ECE regional State of Environment Reports with participation of all countries of the region in collection and analysis of necessary information is of major importance.	EECCA Environmental Strategy, developed in the framework of EfE process is of major importance for SCP objectives and environmental policy integration. The Strategy stipulates rational use of natural resources, improvement of energy efficiency, reduction of shares of energy-intensive industries and growing shares of renewable energy sources.
Ukraine	<p>It induces countries to harmonise environmental indicators, allowing adequate assessments of industrial load vis a vis other European countries. It allows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to assess current environmental policy, to harmonise with international standards,</li> <li>• to assess efficiency of existing standards, legislative acts and finance instruments,</li> <li>• to adjust existing standards and requirements to natural resource users,</li> <li>• to extend multilateral and bilateral co-operation.</li> </ul> <p>Protocols to the Aarhus Convention and the Protocol on Heavy Metals, approved in the framework of EfE process promote development of sustainable consumption and production in UN ECE region. Generally, there is some influence but it is of indirect nature.</p>	<p>It ensures exchange of necessary knowledge and experience on the most efficient policies, including SCP ones. However, the lack of capacity at the national level does not allow to use these opportunities more consistently.</p> <p>EECCA Partnership Strategy is a valuable framework document, that helps in development of national environmental policies, other analytical documents and the EAP TF negotiation process.</p> <p>The European vector of development, declared by Ukraine, requires harmonisation of the due legislation, introduction of a system of monitoring and certification that meets European standards. Participation of the country in EfE process facilitates integration processes of the SD principles. Integration of environmental policy is a component part of the EU Treaty. Now, EU develops its own SCP Strategy.</p>

### 3. Conclusions

Analysis of the snap-shot survey results indicate that in the opinion of national NGO experts the real situation on SCP differs from that declared in state policies. Despite the obvious actuality and a number of international obligations EECCA countries have no specific policy targeting SD and SCP issues. In development of socioeconomic strategies SD goals and priorities either completely absent or included in declarative form, SCP principles mainly not mentioned and even such terminology is not used. Clearly, there was a lack of understanding of SD terminology at government level: SD is understood either as steady economic development or measures for poverty alleviation, while the environmental issues are often considered as an obstacle to economic growth. In fact, there is no political will to include environmental policy into development priorities and the status of the environmental pillar remains rather low.

The comparison and analysis of expert's answers and comments from National SCP snap-shot surveys for seven countries in EECCA region has allowed to make the following conclusions:

None of considered EECCA countries has distinct policy targeting SCP issues.

In countries of EECCA region even terminology of SCP is not known, the term SCP itself occurs in legislation only once. Moreover even term SD is seldom mentioned and unfortunately often is understood as sustainable social and economic development. Environmental issues are often either ignored or considered as an obstacle for economic growth.

The environmental priority integration into economical policy has been and still is being induced permanently by the external factors, such as the decisions of the "Environment for Europe" process, UN Conference on Environment and Development (Rio, 1992) and UN World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg, 2002), Multilateral and Bilateral International Co-operation. However the signed international protocols, according to which the EECCA countries have taken obligations to promote SCP patterns integration, are not translated into the national policies.

Various legislative papers of EECCA countries already contain some of the principles related to SCP, although due to the inconsistency and bad coordination has no effect in practice.

The impact of the public participation on the policy formulation is weak and indirect. Many of the developed on international level and ratified in EECCA countries mechanisms, despite having a high potential for public participation in the governmental decision making process, in practice do not work in studied countries due to an inefficiency of the mechanisms for authorities and public interaction and often public opinion is simply ignored by the government. However without public participation even such little progress on a path toward SD would not be possible. Therefore, the public participation process in the policy making of EECCA countries is imperative and is, together with the countries participation in international agreements, one of the decisive factors in integration of SCP patterns and terminology into the political processes of these countries.

The countries' participation in Marrakech process is slow and inactive and citizens' groups are kept un-informed. Frequent government changes in most of the countries under review contrast with the more stable structures of environmental NGOs. NGOs as the keepers of institutional memory have a very high potential for sustaining the "greening" process and for promoting sustainable production and consumption. Although these countries have different rules and conditions for NGO involvement in the governmental decision making processes, in general the experience and knowledge of the national NGOs are still not used efficiently by international organizations and national governments.

In EECCA countries the instruments for stimulation of the SCP patterns introduction by individual and corporate consumers are largely absent:

- no economical incentives for primary resource use decrease stimulation;
- no governmental support for measures on private autotransport use decrease and on public transport development;
- no system of eco-labeling and/or products certification on the level of their environmental impact;
- no incentives for unrecyclable packaging use decrease;
- no regulatory mechanism and infrastructure in place for municipal solid waste separate collection, processing and recycling;
- no integrated municipal and industrial waste management system.

In practice the integration of SCP principles is not regulated by the states and is the exclusively an initiative of individual citizens and corporate consumers. At the same time the over-centralized systems of energy and water supply, district heating and waste collection is not only resulting in large losses in the transportation network, but also constraints the individuals initiative.

In EECCA countries the economical conditions dictate the first priority of SCP principles integration to be given to:

- implementation of measures on primary resources preservation and development of energy efficiency in industry;
- incorporation of the integrated system for municipal solid waste management;
- integration of measures on energy conservation and energy losses decrease.

Integration of and harmonization with international standards in industry and transport can and already does support the integration of SCP principles. However in some economic sectors, like agriculture, it potentially may have a negative impact as well as positive.

NSDS can provide a framework for SCP patterns integration into national policy and therefore is a necessary condition for SCP patterns integration into the EECCA countries' economy. Unfortunately, presently only one country has NSDS (Belarus). However, just NSDS alone is not sufficient. Harmonization of national legislation with international law and standards is required alongside with enforcement of compliance control on the national level.

## Annex 1.

# The Snap-shot surveys on Sustainable Consumption and Production in EECCA Countries

### 1. SD Strategy

Country	SD Strategy	Comments
Armenia	None.	Some SCP principles are defined in specific laws (see Annex 1.1).
Azerbaijan	None.	These principles are incorporated into some State Programs (see Annex 1.2.).
Belarus	The National Strategy of Sustainable Socioeconomic Development of the Republic of Belarus up to 2020. Approved in 1997, updated in 2004.	In the Republic of Belarus, the National SD Strategy was developed by the Institute of Economy under the RB Ministry of Economy (by specialists of the former State Planning Committee of the Byelorussian SSR). SD was understood as a steady growth of production and consumption, inc. non-renewable natural resources in the already existing framework of energy intensive technologies and following “business as usual” model. The document was reviewed in a heavy struggle with participation of NGOs. In 2007, the President of RB signed Directive #3 on austerity measures, energy and resource conservation. While the document does not apply SCP concept, it nevertheless intends to intensify energy and resource conservation processes in the economy, i.e. some components of transition to SCP.
Georgia	None.	SD principles are legislatively fixed in a range of laws and strategies (see Annex 1.3.).
Moldova	None.	Some SD principles are defined in individual laws (see Annex 1.4), SCP principles are not referred to.
Russia	No strategy. Decree on the Concept of Transition of the Russian Federation to Sustainable Development (1996).	Term SCP is not referred to. The Medium-term Program of Socioeconomic Development of the Russian Federation (2005–2008): contribution of the efficiency factor into GDP growth in 2005–2015 is assessed at the level of about 9.5% of the annual GDP growth.
Ukraine	No strategy. Cabinet of Ministers Decree “On Approval of the Comprehensive Program for National Implementation of WSSD Decisions for 2003–2015”. 17.10.2007 – the Concept of the Environmental Policy up to 2020 approved.	Term SCP is not referred to. The Concept of the National Environmental Policy incorporates SD: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• equal importance of economic, environmental and social priorities of the national development, orientation on SD priorities;</li> <li>• accounting for environmental consequences of economic decision-making, introduction of environmental risk analysis/forecasting, state environmental expert assessments and implementation of state environmental monitoring;</li> <li>• integration of environmental components into sectoral policies with the same level of priority as economic and social objectives;</li> <li>• ensuring environmentally balanced use of natural resources;</li> <li>• introduction of a system for eco-labeling of finished goods and food products;</li> <li>• optimisation of the power industry at the base of application of energy sources with low CO<sub>2</sub> emissions;</li> <li>• integration of environmental considerations into industry and its technical modernisation at the base of innovation projects, energy and resource efficient technologies, etc.</li> </ul> The CM Decree incorporates, among its key objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• introduction of sustainable consumption and production patterns;</li> <li>• protection and rational use of natural resources;</li> <li>• optimisation of the resource base of economic and social development.</li> </ul>

## 2. SCP as a factor of other socioeconomic development strategies

Country	Strategy	Comments
Armenia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the Strategy of Sustainable Economic Development;</li> <li>• the Strategy of Sustainable Agricultural Development;</li> <li>• the Strategy of Energy Sector Development in the Context of Economic Development;</li> <li>• the Strategy of National Security.</li> </ul>	No mentioning of SCP.
Azerbaijan	Some SD issues are incorporated into legislative documents and sectoral and regional governmental plans.	SCP indicators are partly accounted for in state programs “Poverty Reduction” and “Sustainable Regional Development” (see Annex 1.2).
Belarus	<b>The National SD Strategy contains a section on “Introduction of Modern Environmentally Safe Technologies” (the one similar to “Sustainable Consumption and Production”.</b>	“No” in quantitative terms, “Yes” in qualitative terms. The section was developed accounting for national specifics, existing technological framework of RB, level of scientific and cultural development. The section title reflects understanding of the problem by policy-makers.
Georgia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Strategy Plan for Poverty Eradication;</li> <li>• The Development Plan under the Millennium Challenge;</li> <li>• Draft strategies: on water policy and on forest policy.</li> </ul>	No mentioning of SCP.
Moldova	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Strategy for Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction (2004–2006);</li> <li>• The National Medium-term Socioeconomic Development (up to 2005) (SCP is referred to);</li> <li>• The National Development Strategy for 2008–2011 (2007) declares integration of sustainable development principles into governmental policy and programs.</li> </ul>	National strategies and economic development programs usually incorporate sections with industry-specific objectives, but generally they are poorly co-ordinated.
Russia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Medium-term Program of Socioeconomic Development of the Russian Federation (2006–2008);</li> <li>• Draft Long-term Mainstream Directions of Socioeconomic Development of the Russian Federation up to 2010.</li> </ul>	Term SCP is not referred to, while some its elements are.
Ukraine	<p><b>The State Strategy of Economic and Social Development of Ukraine (Towards European Integration) for 2004–2015.</b></p> <p>The Forecast of Short to Medium Term Economic and Social Development of Ukraine. Forecasts of economic and social development of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, oblasts of Ukraine, districts, cities (short to medium term). Development programs for individual economic sectors.</p>	Practically not. Strategic development directions are presented. There are general macroeconomic indicators and main SD indicators (see Annex 2). Include development indicators and forecasts, a composition depends on specific territories.

3. *Does your country have modernisation or economic restructuring strategies, or does it plan a similar strategy in the sphere of energy consumption and resource management? (e.g. energy targets; transition to natural resources processing for production of products with higher value added (appropriate investments); technological development; environmental priorities; consumers' behaviour; capacity building; international standards (such as WTO rules), etc.*

Country	Comments	
<b>Energy consumption</b>		
Armenia	<b>The National Program on Energy Conservation and Renewables.</b> SCP-corresponding targets are also incorporated into the Poverty Reduction Program, but the Government intends to use them only after 2008.	SCP-corresponding targets are used by the National Statistical Service in its annual statistical reports, particularly in "RA Environment and Natural Resources" series.
Azerbaijan	A program for development of alternative energy sources was approved.	There are some projects of the Ministry of Industry and Energy to facilitate a broader application of renewable energy sources (hydropower). Pilot projects on biogas, solar and windpower installation for remote rural settlements.
Belarus	<b>RB Law on Energy Conservation and Rational Use of Fuel and Energy Resources.</b> <b>The Energy Program up to 2010:</b> one of the key indicators stipulates that by 2010, 25% of the national energy mix should be supplied by local and renewable types of fuel.	
Georgia	<b>No.</b>	
Moldova	<b>The Environmental Policy Concept</b> – incentives for energy conservation. <b>The National Energy Conservation Program for 2003–2010:</b> Average shares of energy consumption in products costs: industry – 30%, agriculture – 17%, transport and services – 26%. <b>The Energy Strategy</b> – by 2010, annual reduction of energy intensity by 2–3%, replacement of ≥ 15–20% of energy consumption in the energy mix by renewable energy sources and transition to new standards in construction, transport, operations of production facilities, social infrastructure and private facilities, universal application of renewables and energy-efficient technologies.	
Russia	<b>The Energy Strategy of Russia up to 2020.</b> Plans stipulate that, in order to ensure GDP growth in 1.7 times in 2010 (comparatively to 1999), domestic consumption of primary fuel and energy should increase by 14.6%, with anticipated reduction of GDP energy intensity by 36%.	It is possible only provided a radical industry restructuring with a substantial reduction of the share of energy-intensive production facilities. At the same time, gas production should increase by 11%, oil production by 10% and production of solid types of fuel should increase by 34%. Within the same period of time, electricity generation should increase by 40%.
Ukraine	<b>The Energy Strategy of Ukraine up to 2030.</b>	Plans stipulate GDP growth in 3 times and increase of primary energy consumption by 51% (from 200.6 million tons CF in 2005 to 302.7 million tons CF in 2030), construction of 22 nuclear reactors, a minor growth of renewables and growth of electric power export.
<b>Resource use</b>		
Armenia	No.	
Azerbaijan	No.	
Belarus	The Energy Program up to 2010: one of the key targets – by 2010, 25% of the national energy mix should be supplied by local and renewable types of fuel. NGOs have developed a scientifically substantiated document – Vision 2050 for Belarus – that provides the scenario of cancelling use of nonrenewable energy sources up to 2050 ( <a href="http://www.reenergy.by">www.reenergy.by</a> ).	
Georgia	No.	
Moldova	No.	

Country		Comments
Russia	<p>The Draft of Mainstream Directions of RF Socioeconomic Development up to 2010 (developed in 2001):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>resource conservation</i>, particularly reduction of fuel and energy consumption;</li> <li>• <i>increasing shares of products with high value added</i>;</li> <li>• <i>ensuring production flexibility</i>.</li> </ul> <p>Reduction of energy intensity of production processes, programs for energy/fuel conservation are incorporated into program actions of the Federal Target-specific Program “Energy Efficient Economy for 2002–2005 and up to 2010” and into the Russian Program for Use of Alternative Energy Sources. Federal Target-specific Program – Waste for 1996–2001 – promoted improvement of production and consumption culture.</p>	<p>Priority objectives incorporate higher shares of products with high value added and retreat from the commodity-oriented model.</p> <p>Households should “switch to metered consumption of resources, with opportunities to regulate consumption and pay for actually consumed resources”.</p> <p>Low efficiency of natural resource utilisation is one of causes for low efficiency of the economy. In 10 recent years, due to reduction of technological discipline, energy and resource intensity of finished products substantially increased (by 20–60%). Energy intensity per unit of GDP increased by 25%, while water consumption increased by 20%. SO<sub>x</sub> emissions per unit of GDP are 20 higher than in Japan and Norway and 6 to 7 times higher than in Germany and France. Comparatively to developed countries, GHG emissions per unit of GDP are 3 to 4 times higher.</p>
Ukraine	<p>No.</p> <p>There is Decree # 1900/2005 of the President of Ukraine on Establishment of the National Agency of Ukraine for Efficient Use of Energy Resources.</p>	<p>The Concept of the National Environmental Policy up to 2020 stipulates transition to environmentally-balanced use of natural resources and approval of new sectoral documents.</p>
<b>Processing of natural resources</b>		
Armenia	No.	
Azerbaijan	No.	<p>Some investments were made into development of ore deposits and production of finished goods or commodities. The Program of Regional Development stipulates commissioning of many SMEs for processing of raw materials.</p>
Belarus	<p>The strategy is defined by <b>the National 5-year Plan of Environmental Protection and Rational Resource Use (RB MoE)</b>.</p>	<p>Term “appropriate investments” is not applied in Belarus in connection with SCP theory.</p>
Georgia	No.	<p>Generally, in the country, mining industries are predominantly developed, while timber-processing facilities are always on the rise, however, the latter ones almost exclusively apply only outdated energy-intensive technologies. These issues are not addressed in the policy document in the concept of forestry sector development and management (the document is being discussed).</p>
Moldova	No.	
Russia	<b>No, the issues are addressed in regional policies.</b>	<p>Increasing shares of highly-processed products and breakaway from the predominant orientation on commodities belong to priority issues.</p>

Country		Comments
Ukraine	<p><b>Law of Ukraine on Scientific and R&amp;D Activities. The State Strategy of Economic and Social Development of Ukraine – Towards European Integration – for 2004–2015. The Program of Development of Investment Activities for 2002–2010. The Concept of National Environmental Policy up to 2020</b> defines the transition to environmentally balanced application of natural resources and stipulated development and approval of new sectoral documents.</p>	<p>Plans stipulate development of renewable energy and increase of renewables' share in the country energy mix up to 8.1%. Introduction of energy efficient technologies. Modernisation of fixed assets in basic industrial sectors. Priority spheres for investments include the fuel and energy complex, mining and processing facilities, etc. There are references to transition from open-hearth furnaces to application of oxygen converters in steel production.</p>
<b>Priorities in the sphere of environmental protection</b>		
Armenia	<p><b>The National Environmental Action Plan 1998.</b> NEAP-2 is being discussed by the RA Government. <b>The Strategic Program for Poverty Reduction</b> (the second version of the Program is also being discussed).</p>	<p>Restoration of environmental equilibrium in the Sevan Lake. Reforestation. Management of household and toxic waste. Biodiversity conservation.</p>
Azerbaijan	<p><b>The National Action Plan in the Sphere of Environment exists.</b></p>	<p>44 priority projects, including: biodiversity conservation in the Caspian Sea, utilisation of toxic waste and management of solid household waste, protection of forests and mountainous pastures. The range of priorities of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources includes: reduction of pollution of soil, air and water sources, cleaning and rehabilitation of land areas contaminated by oil, reduction of degradation of soil and ecosystems, introduction of cleaner technologies and production processes.</p>
Belarus	<p><b>SD Strategy</b></p>	<p>Biodiversity, special protected territories (natural/game reserves). Protection of water resources, etc.</p>
Georgia	<p>The second generation NEAP is being developed now, its priorities are being defined.</p>	<p>The first generation NEAP incorporated the following priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• biodiversity,</li> <li>• water protection,</li> <li>• air protection,</li> <li>• waste.</li> </ul>
Moldova	<p><b>The Law on Environmental Protection (1993); the Concept of Environmental Protection of the Republic of Moldova (1995); the National Strategic Program in the Sphere of Environmental Protection (1995); the National Environmental Action Plan (1996); the National Health and Environment Action Plan (2001); Sector-specific strategic documents.</b> The key document – <b>the Concept of Environmental Policy (2001).</b> Priorities of the global environmental policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• provision of preconditions for co-operation of all social groups in attainment of SD targets and prevention of environmental crisis;</li> <li>• mitigation of adverse aspects of economic globalizations, that endanger regional/national environmental security;</li> <li>• environmental capacity building and inter-agency co-operation;</li> <li>• regulation of environmental impacts, pollution prevention and environmental improvements, stipulating environmental management at enterprises, their environmental certification and maintaining their natural capacity.</li> </ul>	

Country		Comments
Russia	<p>In RF, environmental policies are often developed at the regional level (due to regional differences). Examples of environmental policies in regions of Russia:</p> <p>Tyumen Oblast: oblast-level narrow-focused program “Main Directions of Environmental Protection in Tyumen Oblast for 2006–2008”, laws “On Environmental Protection in Tyumen Oblast”, “On Specially Protected Natural Territories in Tyumen Oblast”, “On Procedures Pertaining to Forest Management, Use, Protection and Restoration of Urban Forests”.</p> <p>Kurgan Oblast: the agency-specific program of the Department for Natural Resources and Environmental Protection in the Region for 2008–2010.</p> <p>The Board of Kemerovo Oblast Administration approved the draft law “On Some Types of Forest Use in Kemerovo Oblast”.</p>	<p>The range of key spheres for mainstreaming of environmental considerations into the economy should incorporate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• development of preconditions for higher efficiency of use of natural resources, no-waste and rational resource extraction and processing;</li> <li>• rehabilitation of territories in environmental crisis;</li> <li>• development of efficient economic instruments and mechanisms for mitigation of adverse environmental impacts and compensations for environmental damage, ensuring implementation of rehabilitation works in relevant environmental media by economic actors;</li> <li>• provision of economic incentives (inc. tax incentives) to reduce pollution, including phased increase of emission, discharge and waste disposal charges;</li> <li>• provision of economic incentives to introduce waste recycle technologies;</li> <li>• higher finance allocations for environmental innovations, that ensure full cleaning of emissions and discharges, reduction of inappropriate use of energy and materials;</li> <li>• development of businesses, operating the sphere of environmental technologies.</li> </ul>
Ukraine	<p><b>Law of Ukraine on Environmental Protection.</b> The State Strategy of Economic and Social Development of Ukraine “<b>Towards European Integration</b>” for 2004–2015.</p> <p><b>The Concept of National Environmental Policy up to 2020.</b></p>	<p>Reduction of resource intensity of production processes, integration of environmental concerns into business activities, environmental enforcement, development of the information society, approximation of Ukrainian environmental legislation with international requirements, environmental policy integration.</p>
<b>Consumers’ behaviour</b>		
Armenia	<p>There are some successes in consumers’ behaviour in the sphere of sustainable water supply, due to a broad application of metering devices. A system of incentives was introduced to stimulate installation of water meters by households. In particular, in 2002, a law was passed that stipulated partial booking-off of outstanding water bills to households that install water meters in 6 months – as a result, both collection rates and water use efficiency were improved.</p>	
Azerbaijan	No.	So far, only higher prices for power supply, gas and water.
Belarus	<p>Introduction of PPP to the system of environmental taxation.</p> <p>In 2007, the new law on waste management was approved – the law introduced producers’ responsibility for post-consumption utilisation of products (mainly packaging and glass containers).</p>	<p>In some settlements, solid waste separation in being organised, there are some attempts to reuse some solid household waste components (plastic, paper, glass).</p>
Georgia	No.	

Country		Comments
Moldova	<p><b>The Concept of Environmental Policy</b> in the sphere of power industry stipulates development of a mechanism to promote energy saving by consumers.</p> <p><b>The National Program of Energy Conservation for 2003–2010</b> stipulates improvement of laws and regulations to provide incentives to consumers, inc. development and introduction of regulations on incentives for energy efficiency and improvement of tax legislation to promote energy efficiency.</p>	<p>Awareness raising and trainings for public bodies, economic agents and the general public in the sphere of energy conservation are of particular importance. To this end, the following activities should be implemented:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Development of training programs and public awareness raising activities in the sphere of energy efficiency.</li> <li>2. Development of a database and the state information system on energy efficient technologies, equipment and installations.</li> <li>3. Development of demonstration energy efficiency zones.</li> <li>4. Development and publishing of information periodicals.</li> <li>5. Organisation of republican/regional seminars for training of top managers and specialists of production facilities.</li> <li>6. Organisation of topical TV and radio programs on energy conservation and rational use of traditional and renewable energy sources.</li> <li>7. Establishment of refresher training centres to specialists, involved into implementation of energy efficiency projects.</li> <li>8. Organisation of experience/information exchange in the sphere of international co-operation through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• joint implementation of energy efficiency projects;</li> <li>• joint seminars and conferences;</li> <li>• in-work training of specialists in countries with well developed energy conservation capacity;</li> <li>• joint publications.</li> </ul> </li> </ol>
Russia	No.	The growth of real incomes of the country residents resulted in higher consumption rates. However, there is a weak visible trend to buy more energy- and resource-efficient appliances and environmentally clean food.
Ukraine	<b>The State Program of Social and Economic Development of Ukraine for 2007.</b>	Promotion of environmental thinking – research and awareness raising activities in education facilities at all levels, in mass media.
<b>Capacity building</b>		
Armenia	As examples in the sphere of capacity building we may refer to the agreement with Japan and Denmark on a project implementation in the framework of Clean Development Mechanism – in 16 years the project would allow to prevent emissions of 2.2 million tons of CO <sub>2</sub> equivalent and generate about 200 GWh of “clean” energy and to develop the National Program on Energy Conservation and Renewable Energy with USAID support.	
Azerbaijan	No.	Replacement and modernisation of outdated generation units, installation of gas turbines.
Belarus	Activities are under way in the system of secondary and higher education in the framework of UN Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (introduction of SD issues into curricular programs and their application in the course of development and implementation of Local Agendas 21).	Seminars are held regularly, including seminars for decision-makers, however, their efficiency is a different matter.

Country		Comments
Georgia	No.	
Moldova	Capacity building in the sphere of energy efficiency and resource management incorporates legislative, scientific, technical and information (education) measures. Legislative measures include improvement of existing laws and regulations, including amendments to <b>Law on Electric Energy (1998)</b> and <b>Law on Energy Conservation (2000)</b> . Institutional measures include structural improvement and improvement of efficiency of public bodies in charge of energy efficiency policies, particularly the Ministry of Energy and the National Agency for Energy Conservation.	Law on Energy Conservation (2000) defines priorities of R&D activities, that are financed by the Energy Conservation Fund: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• development of national, local and sectoral energy conservation programs;</li> <li>• identification and introduction of research results and inventions in the sphere of energy conservation;</li> <li>• introduction and expansion of spheres of application of renewable energy sources and secondary energy sources;</li> <li>• development of new energy efficient materials, equipment and technologies;</li> <li>• reduction of material, technical, labour, finance and other costs pertaining to use of energy resources.</li> </ul>
Russia	Programs are under way to enhance professional skills, way of thinking and psychology of engineers and managers of industrial facilities in the sphere of energy- and resource-conservation (e.g. the Clean Production Centre).	
Ukraine	<b>The State Strategy of Economic and Social Development of Ukraine “Towards European Integration” for 2004–2015.</b> <b>Law of Ukraine on Priorities of Innovative Activities in Ukraine.</b> <b>Law of Ukraine on Scientific and R&amp;D Activities.</b>	An active innovation policy for modernisation of production processes and improvement of competitive capacity of domestic goods and services. Improvement of competitive capacity of the country, including through integration of environmental concerns into business activities and expansion of the range of environmental goods and services produced.
<b>International standards</b>		
Armenia	No.	
Azerbaijan	No.	Before joining the WTO (not earlier than 2010) the old soviet standards are used. In oil industry some of the producers have already switched to international standards.
Belarus	Standards ISO 9000 and ISO 14000 are actively implemented. Indirectly can be associated with the topic the implementation of the Euro 3 and Euro 4 standards on emissions of the freight vehicles' emissions and buses produced on Minsk Auto Manufactory.	Unfortunately we do not know the international standards related to SCP issue. The WTO practice however has nothing in common with SD issues. Moreover, WTO mechanisms are being used by TNCs and are being lobbied by the national governments for implementation of the mechanisms and approaches that directly contradict the SD principles (for instance GM technologies and food products up to direct pressure on the governments in countries where the population refuses to use these, destruction of local markets, globalization of the trade, etc.).
Georgia	Georgia took obligations on joining the WTO and was given a transitional period to implement the international standards.	New, harmonized with international, standards have not been adopted yet, there only few modern quality standards acting.

Country		Comments
Moldova	<p>The process of MSTQ system reforming, including the transition to the system based on voluntary adoption of the international standards started with joining the WTO in 2001.</p> <p><b>The Energy Strategy of RM till 2010 (2000)</b> includes the development and implementation of the national standards in compliance with European standards in order to reduce pollution of and emissions to the environment.</p> <p><b>Action plan Moldova – EU –</b> revision of the current Moldavian standards, their harmonisation with the European and international standards and integration of the Moldavian standards system into the European and international.</p>	<p>Development and adoption of A Concept of Quality Infrastructure in Republic of Moldova, with main goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• improvement of e existing MSTQ institutions in compliance with international practices (getting the international recognition));</li> <li>• improvement of the existing MSTQ services and providing new (in accordance with ne needs of moldavian producers);</li> <li>• promotion of the use of MSTQ services;</li> <li>• development of the potential for the quality control and consumer rights protection in accordance with the European practices.</li> </ul>
Russia	No.	Harmonisation with the international standards is on the way.
Ukraine	<p>The program for Ukraine’s integration into UE, use ISO 14000 and ISO 900 standards for products certification, integration of environmental management and environmental audit in the industrial enterprises, participation in the Energy Charter, preparation to join WTO.</p> <p><b>The Concept of Environmental Policy till 2020:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improvement of the waste management system in compliance with international standards and norms;</li> <li>• Integration of the international standards in land allocation for industrial sites and construction;</li> <li>• Harmonisation of the environmental legislation with international norms and practices;</li> <li>• Optimisation of the environmental standards in compliance with the international norms.</li> </ul>	
<b>Other</b>		
Armenia	No.	
Azerbaijan	No.	
Belarus	<p>The National Program for Construction of Social Housing from Local Renewable Resources (developed by RB Ministry of Construction and Architecture jointly with an NGO “Bomae”).</p> <p>The National Action Plan for Implementation of the Kyoto Protocol in the Republic of Belarus.</p> <p>The National Program for Application of Biomass and Local Types of Fuel (RB Committee for Energy Efficiency).</p>	
Georgia	Due to reorganisation of the Sanitary Service, its operations have been terminated. The option of transferring some sanitary supervision functions to the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources is being discussed now.	
Moldova	No.	
Russia	No.	
Ukraine	Ukraine has a strategy of economic modernisation and restructuring – its key provisions are incorporated into <b>the State Strategy of Economic and Social Development of Ukraine “Towards European Integration” for 2004–2015</b> , with accompanying programs and regulations.	Actually, it is a rather complex task and some progress in technological improvement at industrial facilities was mainly associated with the growth of energy prices.

#### 4. SCP principles in national policies and legislation

Countries	Comments	
<b>Power industry</b>		
Armenia	<p>Some aspects are referred to in <b>Law on Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy</b>, as well as in <b>strategies of development of power industry, sustainable economic development and national security, in the Program for Development of Urban Heating</b> (under a WB grant), and in the framework of the <b>Program for Development of the Clean Development Mechanism</b>.</p> <p>Principles of reduction of GDP energy efficiency by reduction of losses in distribution networks, introduction of new, resource efficient technologies and other resource conservation measures at the consumption side. Increasing shares of renewable energy sources in the national energy mix.</p>	
Azerbaijan	<p>SD strategy for the energy sector was developed.</p> <p>A program for development of alternative energy sources was approved.</p>	
Belarus	<p>Law on Energy Conservation and Rational Use of Fuel and Energy Resources (1998), 28 regulations on energy conservation activities, a Governmental Decree on special (double) tariffs for supply of electricity to the national grid from environmentally clean sources with generation capacity under 6 MWh.</p>	
Georgia	None.	
Moldova	<p><b>The Concept of Environmental Policy:</b> transition to application of modern technologies and application of environmentally cleaner types of fuel; modernisation of energy sources and other fuel burning installations; installation of pollution control equipment; application of renewable energy; introduction of technologies for application of biogas, wind and solar energy.</p> <p>The Concept of Environmental Policy (2001) defines only priorities and key directions/objectives in the sphere of environmental policy and does not contain any specific targets.</p>	
Russia	<p>A program of the RF Ministry of Power Industry – <b>the Energy Strategy of Russia up to 2020</b> stipulates maximal efficiency of use of natural energy and fuel resources and the energy complex capacity for economic growth and improvement of the population living standards.</p> <p>Development of a federal program was initiated – <b>Energy Efficient Economy for 2002–2005</b> and up to 2010. Three sub-programs were developed for its implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>“Energy Efficiency of the Fuel and Energy Complex”;</b></li> <li>• <b>“Safety and Development of Nuclear Power”;</b></li> <li>• <b>“Energy Efficiency in the Sphere of Consumption”.</b></li> </ul>	<p>So far, the share of renewables in the overall national energy generation (991 billion KWh in 2006), reaches less than 1%, i.e. Russia may realistically reach 3–5% by 2015 and up to 10% by 2020. Potential capacity of energy conservation in Russia reaches about 270 million tons CF (inc. application of renewables). To increase the share of renewables up to 5%, it is necessary to invest over 50–70 billion Roubles. The newly developed draft law on Support for Application of Renewable Energy Sources in the Russian Federation will provide a mechanism for normal functioning of energy consumers and producers of energy and equipment.</p>
Ukraine	<p><b>The Energy Strategy of Ukraine up to 2030</b> – contradicts to SCP fundamentals in conceptual terms, as instead of energy efficiency and energy conservation its key priorities include development of nuclear power.</p> <p><b>National program “Oil and Gas of Ukraine” up to 2010 and “Ukrainian Coal” program</b> (Development of new and renewable energy sources, equipment modernisation, supervision of exploration and extraction works to reduce risks of emergencies, development of the transportation system, and introduction of sector-specific environmental measures).</p>	<p>Finance allocations for renewables up to 2030 were stipulated at the level of €1 billion or 30 times less than allocations for construction of new NPP generating units.</p>
<b>Agriculture and forestry</b>		
Armenia	<p>The draft law on organic agriculture is being developed; it has been already approved in the second hearing.</p>	
Azerbaijan	None.	The policy accounts only for economic considerations.

Countries	Comments	
Belarus	Laws and regulations on SCP are almost nonexistent, except some regional program for agro-, eco-tourism development, introduction of several biogas installations with capacity of about 1.5 MWh and Governmental plans to increase their number to 148. Besides that, there are some individual enthusiasts and facilities that apply principles of permaculture and organic agriculture.	
Georgia	None.	No new concepts so far.
Moldova	<p><b>The Concept of Environmental Policy:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• production of environmentally clean, non-GMO food products;</li> <li>• introduction of organic plant cultivation;</li> <li>• agricultural works with minimal environmental impacts;</li> <li>• regulation of use of grazing lands;</li> <li>• reduction of agricultural pollution of water, including irrigation works and application of pesticides.</li> </ul> <p><b>Law on Grapes and Wine:</b> Wine production waste must be treated only by specialised facilities, promotion of restoration of protective forest strips and application of counter-erosion measures;</p> <p><b>Law on Green Agricultural Production;</b></p> <p><b>The Program for Development of New Land Areas and Improvement of Soil Fertility for 2003–2010;</b></p> <p><b>The National Strategy of Sustainable Development of the National Forestry Sector;</b></p> <p><b>the State Program for Restoration of Forests and Reforestation of Forest Lands for 2003–2020.</b></p>	
Russia	<p><b>Main Directions of Agricultural and Food Policy of the Government for 2001–2010</b> – one of its strategic objectives stipulates provision of preconditions to ensure production of environmentally clean food products, safe for the population, fauna and flora.</p> <p>Federal law <b>on State Regulation in the Sphere of Maintaining Soil Fertility of Agricultural Lands</b>. For purposes of the Law implementation, federal <b>Program for 2002–2005 for Maintenance of Soil Fertility</b> was developed.</p> <p><b>Federal Law on Agriculture Development</b> introduces concepts associated with SD of rural areas and stipulates publication of the annual national report on agriculture, including information on annual per capita consumption of basic food products, energy consumption, planned and real production of main food products, commodities and food at the national level and in constituents of the Russian Federation. In report on Aims, Objectives and Performance Indicators of Budgetary Planning Entities (2004), the aim for the RF Ministry of Agriculture and its subordinate units was defined as: development of preconditions for protection and reproduction of natural resources used by agriculture and fishery.</p> <p>The range of relevant key indicators includes: assessments of soil fertility; growth of introduction of viable fry of valuable fish species to natural water bodies and water reservoirs.</p>	
Ukraine	<p><b>The State Program of Agricultural Consultative Activities for 2006–2009.</b></p> <p><b>The Program for Re-financing of Measures for Support of the Credit System in Rural Areas.</b></p> <p><b>The National Program for Agricultural Production at the Territory Affected by the Chernobyl Disaster for 2005–2015.</b></p> <p><b>The Concept of National Environmental Policy up to 2020.</b></p>	<p>Promotion of applied R&amp;D works. Promotion of development of information resources, necessary for efficient agriculture, organisation of development of the modern infrastructure to ensure sustainable functioning or agricultural production and markets, introduction of innovation and investment management methods, provision of information to agricultural producers and the population on prices, demand and supply at the agricultural market, risks and benefits of its globalisation.</p> <p>Integration of environmental concerns into agriculture, transition to sustainable water use, maintaining environmentally tolerable agricultural load on soils, broad application of new environmentally balanced agricultural technologies, integration of environmental concerns into forestry, introduction and application of a system of indicators of sustainable forestry development.</p>
<b>Industry</b>		
Armenia	In the draft Strategy of Sustainable Economic Development of RA (to some extent).	There is some progress in industrial control (internal monitoring) and in facilities' reporting (underlying legislative base has been already developed), pollution charges were increased and a decision was made to establish the national PRTR.

Countries		Comments
Azerbaijan	None.	Policy accounts only for economic considerations.
Belarus	There are no specialised SCP legislative acts, however, energy consumption and emissions/ discharges per unit of output are controlled in connection with pollution charges (in the case of emissions in excess of established limits, monetary sanctions are applied), PPP is applied.	“Business as usual” model prevails; however, new economic conditions (inc. radical rise of energy prices, particularly gas prices) force one to choose low energy technologies, mainly without linkages with SD theory and practice. A major attention is paid to mobilisation of investments for reconstruction/ modernisation of production facilities, to provision of incentives to foreign investments (free economic zones, legislatively set incentives – corporate profit tax exempt, etc.).
Georgia	None.	There are no new strategic documents.
Moldova	<p><b>The Concept of Environmental Policy:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Application of environment-friendly production technologies to minimise generation of waste, wastewater and water consumption;</li> <li>• Development and application of limits for levels of toxic substances in emissions/discharges and/ or emission limits for new fixed and mobile pollution sources in the framework of protocols to international conventions, as well as limits for levels of toxic substances in fuel and other products;</li> <li>• Monitoring of air pollution;</li> <li>• Waste management;</li> </ul> <p><b>The Concept of Industrial Policy</b> is of general nature and lacks specific targets. Section “Ensuring Environmental Security” stipulates that industrial ecology as a component of the industrial policy should ensure rational use of natural resources and protection of workers and the general public from noise, vibrations, and air/water pollution. Integration of environmental considerations into industry stipulates introduction of solutions that meet international standards to ensure compatibility of production facilities with the environment and maintenance of environmental equilibrium.</p>	<p>The range of priority measures in the sphere of industrial ecology incorporates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Harmonisation of national environmental norms and standards with international ones, including pollution standards;</li> <li>• Environmental audit of enterprises;</li> <li>• Replacement of technologies, reduction of resource intensity of production processes, waste reuse (neutralisation);</li> <li>• Development and introduction of a system of environmental certification of products;</li> <li>• State control of labour conditions and occupational safety (protection from radiation, vibration, noise and other harmful factors).</li> </ul> <p>It is appropriate to switch to a system of payments for use of natural resources, inc. coverage of resource reproduction costs and fines for violation of resource use regulations.</p> <p>Finally, it is appropriate to include “environmental production costs” into overall production costs to discourage wasteful use of natural resources and to replenish specialised funds at national, regional and facility levels for financing of environmental activities.</p>
Russia	To improve competitiveness and growth rates in industry and energy sectors, the Ministry of Industry and Energy decided to <b>develop and implement energy- and resource-conservation actions in industry and energy sector and in the sphere of consumption.</b>	Russia has a “heavy” industrial structure with high shares of primary resource sectors and relatively low shares of manufacturing industries that produce finished goods. In terms of consumption, light industry products are well ahead of household appliances, cars and many other goods. Forecasts suggest that in 2008, the market of light industry products in Russia should grow in 2.7 times.

Countries	Comments	
Ukraine	<p><b>The State Policy of Development of the Light Industry up to 2011;</b>  <b>Decree of the Cabinet of Minister of Ukraine on Industrial Fishery Modes in 2007;</b>  <b>The Concept of Development of the Car Industry and Regulation of the Car Market up to 2015;</b>  <b>The Program of Contest-bases Selection of Investment Projects for Development of Innovation and/or Investment Products in the Industrial Sphere.</b></p>	<p>The Concept of the National Environmental Policy up to 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integration of environmental requirements into sectoral policies as the equal priority vs. economic and social objectives;</li> <li>• Introduction of analysis and forecasts of environmental risks, state environmental expert assessments and implementation of state environmental monitoring;</li> <li>• Introduction of a system of eco-labeling of goods and food products;</li> <li>• Optimization of the energy mix at the base of application of energy sources with low CO<sub>2</sub> emissions;</li> <li>• Mainstreaming of environmental concerns and replacement of technologies in industries at the base of implementation of innovation projects, energy efficient and resource conservation technologies.</li> </ul>
<b>Waste treatment and utilisation</b>		
Armenia	<p>A modern system of separation, processing and utilisation of solid household waste has not been developed yet, however, such a system is stipulated <b>by the Concept of Solid Household Waste Management in Human Settlements</b> (the Concept was developed jointly with German specialists). Yerevan Municipality commissioned development of the Program for Use of Industrial and Household Waste in Yerevan (by Avtobaninvest Centre).</p> <p><b>Law on Waste</b> (2004), inter alia stipulates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• incentives for economic actors, that introduce waste minimization technologies and reuse waste as production inputs,</li> <li>• development of the Waste Register of waste types that may be reused,</li> <li>• targeted funding of R&amp;D works to optimise waste management,</li> <li>• establishment of a specialised fund to implement actions under the Law.</li> </ul> <p>Unfortunately, implementation of the Law leaves much to be desired.</p>	
Azerbaijan	None.	No references at all.
Belarus	<p>The new Law on Waste Management (2007) declares the need of separation and processing of solid household waste and producer's responsibility for treatment of packaging (developed by RB Ministry of Housing and Utilities).</p>	
Georgia	None.	

Countries		Comments
Moldova	<p><b>Law on Environmental Protection.</b>  <b>Law on Secondary Material Resources.</b>  <b>Law on Modes for Hazardous Products.</b>  <b>Law on Production Waste.</b>  <b>Law on Pollution Charges.</b>  <b>Law on Production and Consumption Waste.</b></p> <p>A particular attention is paid to environmentally clean production, reduction of waste accumulation, environmental efficiency and introduction of environmentally clean technologies.</p> <p>The above legislative acts stipulate sanctions for noncompliance with environmental requirements. In addition, these laws stipulate economic incentives, lower taxes on profits generated by collection and supply of secondary materials; allocations from the state budget and local budgets; provision of tax incentives and soft loans to individuals and legal entities that use waste as production inputs.</p>	<p>Analysis of legal acts in the sphere of waste management allows to identify the following priority reforms in the sphere:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of the National Waste Management Strategy, harmonisation of the national legislation with EU requirements.</li> <li>• Development of a waste management action plan in line with Moldova – EU Plan.</li> <li>• Mobilisation of investments into waste management in the framework of the relevant strategy and the action plan.</li> <li>• Awareness rising of central and local authorities in the sphere of waste management.</li> <li>• Establishment of local and national budgetary funds for waste management purposes.</li> <li>• Development of waste management infrastructure and construction of new landfills.</li> <li>• Development of local and regional waste management action plans.</li> <li>• Raising awareness of the general public and local authorities in the sphere of health and environmental impacts of waste through introduction of specialised awareness raising programs.</li> <li>• Establishment of specialised district-level waste management facilities, inc. waste separation.</li> </ul>
Russia	None.	
Ukraine	<p><b>The Concept of Environmental Policy up to 2020</b> stipulates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• improvement of the waste management system in line with international standards;</li> <li>• improvement of the system of waste registration and waste statistics (inc. waste processing);</li> <li>• replacement of industrial technologies on a basis of introduction of low waste technologies;</li> <li>• ensuring safe waste storage and maximisation of waste utilisation.</li> </ul>	Ukraine has accumulated 35 billion tons of waste. Waste disposal methods are mainly limited to landfilling (except radioactive and hazardous chemical waste).
<b>Transport</b>		
Armenia	<p>Laws were approved to prohibit export of leaded petrol and road vehicles without converters, to prohibit import of vehicles manufactured more than 15 years ago, as well as other laws and regulations for reduction of transport emissions.</p> <p>The Concept of Transport Development in RA is being developed.</p>	
Azerbaijan	None.	Except Metro, public transport is nonexistent. Mainly private road transport is used. The Government intervenes by improving roads.
Belarus	Introduction of Euro 2 and Euro 3 emission standards for heavy load trucks and buses of Minsk Auto Plant. The attempt to include a section on development of hydrogen energy for transport purposes was opposed by experts of the RB Ministry of Fuel and Energy.	
Georgia	None: Relevant legislative acts were terminated in 2003 while new ones have not been developed yet.	

Countries	Comments	
Moldova	<p><b>The Concept of Environmental Policy:</b> reduction of transport-related pollution, particularly air emissions of road vehicles at urban territories by optimization of transport schemes, establishment of pollution monitoring stations, prohibition of import of heavily polluting cars, control of fuel quality.</p> <p><b>The Concept of Establishment and Development of the National Network of International Transport Corridors:</b> establishment of a modern system of international transport corridors to reduce adverse impacts of transport on adjacent territories, specific actions were stipulated to meet relevant objectives.</p> <p><b>The Program for Reduction of Air Pollution by Road Vehicles:</b> options to reduce air pollution by road vehicles, to ensure efficient operations of road vehicles in line with national/international standards, technical and environmental regulations.</p> <p><b>The Strategy of National Development for 2008–2011</b> defines short to medium-term plans for development of the transport sector. In 2006, the Government initiated development of the National Transport Program for 2008–2017, that includes the Transport Sector Strategy and the Plan of Priority Investment and Expenditures in the Transport Sector. The Strategy also stipulates development of institutional and finance systems for management and long-term maintenance of road networks.</p> <p><b>The above documents lack specific targets.</b></p>	
Russia	<p><b>The Transport Strategy of the Russian Federation</b> – the need to assess and minimise environmental risks.</p> <p><b>RF Government Decree on Regular Examination of Road Vehicles and other Transport Means for Compliance with Technical Standards on Emissions of Hazardous (Polluting) Substances to Air</b> provides a legislative base for control of environmental quality of operational transport means.</p> <p><b>The Concept of Development of Car Industry up to 2010</b> – provides a time frame for introduction of European standards for emissions of road vehicles, incentives for renewal of vehicle fleets, introduction of barriers for import of old road vehicles to Russia that do not meet modern environmental requirements.</p> <p>The new <b>Code of Administrative Offences</b> was enacted – the Code stipulates stronger sanctions for operation of road vehicles with over-standard emissions of pollutants.</p>	<p>The transport complex belongs to key sources of pollutants, inc. air emissions.</p> <p>In particular, higher customs duties were imposed on import of foreign cars, manufactured more than 7 years ago, a Governmental Decree on environmental quality of trucks and buses was enacted – since Dec. 1 2002, it prohibits registration, import and customs clearing of road vehicles in the Russian Federation with air emissions in excess of Euro-1 requirements. Guidelines on organisation of use of gas-fuelled cars. (about 16 million tons/year).</p> <p>Reduction of noise pollution is particularly relevant for major cities of Russia, where contribution of road traffic into noise impacts on residents reaches 85–95%. The draft State Standard (GOST) was developed on “External Noise of Operating Road Vehicles. Acceptable Levels and Measurement Methods”.</p>
Ukraine	<p><b>The Program for Development of the National Network of International Transport Corridors in Ukraine for 2006–2010.</b></p> <p><b>The Program for Development of Tourist Infrastructure along the National Network of International Transport Corridors in Ukraine and Key Transportation Routes in 2004–2010.</b></p> <p>The Concept of Environmental Policy up to 2020 stipulates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of environmentally safe transportation means;</li> <li>• Development of electric transport in cities;</li> <li>• Development of technologies to reduce noise pollution;</li> <li>• Supporting use of road vehicles that meet European standards;</li> <li>• Incentives for application of alternative types of fuel.</li> </ul>	<p>Integration of the transport system of Ukraine into the trans-European system by approximation of the national transport system to EU standards, replacement of old transportation means in the country.</p>
<b>Construction, housing and utilities</b>		
Armenia	The Concept of Waste Management in Human Settlements is being developed.	
Azerbaijan	None.	The country experiences a boom in construction.

Countries		Comments
Belarus		<p>There are plans to introduce new CNaR (Construction Norms and Rules) with stricter requirements in the sphere of energy efficiency and energy conservation, programs are under way to improve heating infrastructure of residential and social buildings (hospitals, schools. etc.) with financing from the state budget and specialised energy conservation funds. A system was developed to provide soft loans to target groups of residents for housing construction purposes.</p> <p>As for housing and utilities, some attempts were made to organise waste separation and processing of solid household waste in some settlements (in the framework of a state program).</p>
Georgia		None: Relevant legislative acts were terminated in 2003 while new ones have not been developed yet.
Moldova		<p><b>The Concept of Environmental Policy:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• concepts of sustainable development of human settlements, application of natural construction materials in line with environmental requirements;</li> <li>• predominant application of construction technologies with minimal environmental impacts, inc. application of environmentally clean construction materials;</li> <li>• improvement of energy efficiency in construction and maintenance of residential housing;</li> <li>• improvement of hygiene quality of human settlements, inc. waste separation, design and construction of regulated waste dumps (landfills).</li> </ul> <p><b>Key legislative acts in the sphere of urban development:</b> Law on Fundamentals of Urban Development and Area Improvement (1996), Law on Construction Quality (1996), Law on Licensing of Some Activities (2001). These acts do not account for SCP principles.</p> <p>In 2001, the <b>Concept of Sustainable Development of Municipalities and Human Settlements</b> was approved – the Concept defines key spheres of introduction of SD principles for human settlements and underlies development of the Plan for the National Territory Improvement, inc. the following key objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public involvement into decision-making in the sphere of urban development area improvement and environment;</li> <li>• Application of international standards in the sphere of urban development area improvement and environment;</li> <li>• Implementation of the policy of integration to the European space.</li> </ul> <p><b>The Program for Rehabilitation of Heating in Residential Buildings,</b> energy certification of new and reconstructed buildings (separate certification for heating and hot water supply). Energy certificates are mandatory since 2002.</p> <p><b>The National Program for Energy Conservation for 2003–2010:</b> development of energy efficiency standards for buildings and constructions, transport means, machines and appliances, including household ones.</p>

Countries	Comments	
Russia	<p>Policy is defined by: federal laws, codes, regulations, state standards, construction standards and rules.</p> <p>The policy base is provided by two federal laws “<b>On Investment Activities in the Russian Federation in the Form of Capital Investments</b>” and “<b>On Environmental Expert Assessments</b>”.</p> <p><b>Construction standards and rules of the State Committee for Construction:</b></p> <p>CNaR 101-11-95 defines requirements to pre-design documents, justification for investments should contain a section on “Environmental Impact Assessment”.</p> <p>CNaR 11-01-95 defines that project documents should provide information on anticipated emissions and discharges, technical solutions for their prevention, waste to be disposed; project documents should include a section on “Environmental Protection”.</p> <p>CNaR 11-02-96 sets general provisions and requirements to organisation and procedures of engineering design works inc. environmental engineering.</p> <p>Environmental assessments may be reflected in the following documents: Declaration of Intentions; materials on co-ordination of the site location; EIA section and other sections of pre-design documentation; in project documents – e.g. in a section on Environmental Protection and other sections, in Background Notes, “Safety Justification”, etc.; in conclusions of the state environmental assessments. Every stage needs negotiating documents with different bodies.</p>	<p>There are some legislative problems: e.g. lack of a differential approach to projects of different nature as objects of environmental assessments with different intensity of environmental impacts.</p> <p>CNaRs, similarly to agency-specific manuals and rules, offer a total approach, they list all potential environmental impacts without differentiation between potentially significant and minor impacts.</p> <p>Opinions of stakeholders may allow identifying significant environmental impacts, but in practice these opinions are poorly accounted for.</p> <p>The Land Code stipulates the need to assess public opinion in the course of site selection. However, a relevant procedure is lacking.</p> <p>Contents of EIA section are often limited to anticipated amounts of resource use, emissions and discharges, waste flows, simulation of diffusion of pollutants in the atmosphere, etc. Changes in environmental media caused by impacts are often ignored. Contractors almost never use public hearings to assess significance of impacts.</p> <p>Technological solutions for an investment project are selected at the pre-design stage. Relevant regulations that define investment intentions, objectives, and the Declaration of Intentions contain equivocal requirements to selection of technologies.</p> <p>The concept of the Best Available Technology is not defined.</p>
Ukraine	<p><b>The Program of Construction of Modern Infection Hospitals in Oblast Centres and Cities for 2004–2010. The State Program for Construction and Development of Metro Networks for 2006–2010:</b> ensuring stable functioning and dynamic development in the housing and utilities sector, facilitation of investment activities in construction, housing and utilities, a higher priority of innovation-based development in functioning of human settlements, promotion of technological progress in the sphere of housing and utilities, responsibility of local authorities for efficient use of fixed assets and provision of services that meet state standards.</p> <p>In addition, <b>the Concept of Environmental Policy up to 2020</b> stipulates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduction of water consumption in the sphere of housing and utilities;</li> <li>• Approximation to international standards of land allocation for construction purposes;</li> <li>• Improvement of efficiency of sewerage wastewater treatment.</li> </ul>	
<b>Trade</b>		
Armenia	None.	
Azerbaijan	None.	They are waiting for WTO accession.
Belarus	None.	<p>There are attempts to regulate amounts of waste by introduction of packaging taxes (e.g. glass bottles) to stimulate producers to reuse and process packaging items, partially with use of the retail trade networks.</p> <p>Regional private retail sale networks are developing, as well as consumers’ co-operatives in some districts.</p> <p>In major cities, networks of hypermarkets with non-public investments intensively develop that oust small trade facilities from the market.</p>

Countries	Comments	
Georgia	None.	
Moldova	<p><b>The Strategy of Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• enhancement of producers' responsibility;</li> <li>• introduction of voluntary application of standards;</li> <li>• provision of necessary preconditions for introduction of ISO 9000 and ISO 14000 standards;</li> <li>• improvement of bodies in charge of certification and quality control (conformity certification) of products;</li> <li>• development of internal conditions for agreements on mutual recognition of conformity certificates.</li> </ul>	Specific targets are lacking.
Russia	<p><b>The Main Direction of Long-term Socioeconomic Development of the Russian Federation up to 2010.</b></p>	Export orientation of many industries at the background of growing internal consumption will become a substantial factor of economic development. Among products of national producers, a major role will be played by export of engineering products, timber and timber items, nonferrous metals and chemicals and (potentially) electricity (in the case of favourable conditions for development of the generating sector).
Ukraine	<p><b>The Program of Measures for Ukraine Accession to the WTO;</b>  <b>The National Action Plan for Implementation of the Project for Promotion of Trade and Transportation of GUAM-USA Framework Program:</b> high priority of direct implementation of international standards, protection of rights of domestic producers, improvement of competitive capacity of national producers.</p>	
<b>Investments</b>		
Armenia	Law on Food Security, Law on Protection of Consumers.	
Azerbaijan	The program of regional development and sustainable development of mountainous areas.	Prior to 2005, investments were predominantly channelled to the oil sector. After approval of the Program, investments increased in the transport sector, power industry and agriculture.
Belarus	None.	"Business as usual" model dominates – investors seek maximal short-term returns with minimal risks and payback periods, while SCP projects (as European experience suggests) may be attractive to investors only in the case of state support.
Georgia	None.	
Moldova	<p><b>The Concept of Environmental Policy (2001):</b>  development of a national program of investments for improvement of monitoring, installation of air sampling and analysis instruments, particularly at urbanised territories, with introduction of the list of the most important air pollutants.</p> <p><b>The Investment Strategy of the Republic of Moldova (2002)</b> stipulates: expansion of investments for environmental protection, improvement of efficiency of natural resources use and reduction of adverse environmental impacts of economic activities.</p> <p><b>The Program of Technical Assistance and Specialised Investments:</b></p> <p>a) institutional capacity building, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• restructuring in the sphere of environmental protection and use of natural resources;</li> <li>• improvement of technical and material capacity;</li> </ul> <p>b) management of natural resources, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• water supply and quality of water resources;</li> <li>• development and implementation of action plans at local and district levels.</li> </ul>	

Countries		Comments
Russia	<p><b>Law on Investment Activities in the Russian Federation in the Form of Capital Investments</b> provides a common legal space for direct investments. The Law defines legal and economic foundations for capital investments at the territory of the Russian Federation and provides guarantees of equal protection of rights, interests and property of investors, regardless their ownership forms.</p> <p>The Law contains provisions on expert assessments of investment projects. It separately emphasises the need to conduct environmental assessment for all investment projects according to the due legislation of the Russian Federation. <b>Federal Law on Environmental Assessments</b> was approved in 1995.</p>	<p>However, many environmental requirements are often considered as additional costs and perceived as barriers for inflow of investments to the Russian economy, instead of a necessary requirement for development of production and consumption. These considerations manifested themselves in the recent refusal of environmental assessments in urban development in the Russian law on Urban Development.</p> <p>See also clause 2.</p>
Ukraine	<p><b>The Program for Development of Investment Activities in 2002–2010. Program “Investment Image of Ukraine”.</b></p> <p><b>Law of Ukraine on Innovation Activities</b> (development of a stable legislative base for regulation of investment activities, improvement of corporate and state regulation, elimination of barriers for attraction of international capital, implementation of counter-corruption measures).</p>	

#### 5. Economical and financial instruments for SCP principles implementation

Country	Economic instruments	
Armenia	<p>RA Law on Protection of Customers’ Rights and regulations on consumers’ right in the sphere of health care and safety.</p> <p>Since 1999, Armenia levies charges for production and import of environmentally hazardous products and goods.</p> <p>Laws on prohibition of import for leaded petrol, road vehicles without catalytic converters and road vehicles manufactured over 15 years ago.</p> <p>Since 2004, RA Law on Waste stipulates mechanisms for provision of economic incentives to economic actors operating in the sphere of waste processing/utilisation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• incentives for economic actors that implement waste minimisation technologies and use waste as secondary production inputs,</li> <li>• targeted funding of R&amp;D works for waste management optimisation,</li> </ul> <p>Polluter/user pays principle is applied in the country. Relevant revenues are used for environmental projects/programs. A fund was established to support implementation of RA Law on Energy Conservation and Renewable Energy and the National Program for Energy Conservation and Renewable Energy (the program was developed with USAID assistance).</p>	
Azerbaijan	<p>No instruments right now, except the old system of fines for environmental damage, that does not operate</p>	
Belarus	<p>PPP implemented in environmental taxation.</p> <p>Targeted budget funding and soft loans for implementation of energy conservation programs for production facilities and residential housing (condominiums).</p> <p>Establishment of a revolving fund for efficient energy conservation programs.</p> <p>Tax incentives and support programs for development of agro- and eco-tourism.</p> <p>Budgetary financing of heating modernisation programs for residential housing (in economically developed regions and major cities).</p> <p>Soft loans for construction of residential housing for target groups of residents.</p> <p>Special (higher) tariffs for producers of environmentally clean electric power with generation capacity under 6 MWh.</p>	
Georgia	<p>Declared in legislative acts but not developed.</p>	

Country	Economic instruments	
Moldova	<p><b>economic:</b></p> <p>a) payments for resource consumption, pollution charges, compensations for damage, incentives;  b) application of “polluter pays” and “user pays” principles;</p> <p><b>environmental insurance:</b></p> <p>a) introduction and efficient application of an environmental insurance system that will promote accumulation of additional funds for pollution prevention and mitigation;  b) introduction of a comprehensive system of actions to minimise adverse environmental impacts and implementation of socio-economic policies, that would provide favourable preconditions for sustainable human development.</p>	
Russia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pollution charges.</li> <li>• Compensations for damages caused by non-compliance with environmental and resource use legislation.</li> <li>• Non-recurrent fees for the right to use natural resources.</li> <li>• Fees for land-use re-categorisation of land plots: compensations for lost agricultural/forestry production.</li> <li>• Compensations of losses of land-owners, land-users and leaseholders in the case of seizure of their land plots.</li> <li>• Non-recurrent fees for issuance of water-use licenses.</li> <li>• Water taxes: water intake from water bodies; use of water areas.</li> <li>• Non-recurrent payments for purchase of standing timber.</li> <li>• Regular charges for use of forest resources under lease and use contracts: forest fees in the case of short-term use of forest areas; rent payments in the case of long-term and short-term lease of forest areas.</li> <li>• Non-recurrent fees for re-categorisation of forest areas into non-forest ones; compensations for damages of forest owners/users in the case of seizure of their forest plots.</li> <li>• Charges for use of wildlife resources: state fees; membership fees, license payments for catch of aquatic bioresources in the case of industrial-scale operations; fees for review of requests for issuance of licenses.</li> <li>• Non-recurrent fees for issuance of permits for catch of aquatic bioresources.</li> <li>• Charges for use of fishing water areas.</li> <li>• Non-recurrent payments for granting rights to use of mineral resources (in the case of an auction): fees for participation in the auction (tender); fees for issuance of licenses.</li> <li>• Taxes and charges for use of mineral resources: the mineral extraction tax; payments for geological information; non-recurrent payments for use of mineral resources; regular payments for use of mineral resources.</li> <li>• Compensations for damages caused by legitimate activities.</li> <li>• Compensations for minor indigenous peoples of the North.</li> <li>• Compensations under EIA sections and conclusions of State Environmental Expert Assessments, including the case of aquatic bioresources.</li> <li>• Rehabilitation of affected land areas.</li> </ul>	

Country	Economic instruments	
Ukraine	<p>Economic mechanisms are referred to in laws of Ukraine <b>On Investment Activities, On Innovation Activities, On Enterprises in Ukraine, On Leasing, On Environmental Audit, On Major Directions of State Policy in the Sphere of Scientific and Technical Activities, On the Special Mode of Innovation Activities of Technological Parks, On State Support of Small Businesses:</b></p> <p>resource charges;  tradable pollution permits;  subsidies  tax incentives;  insurance;  accelerated depreciation;  incentives for investments.</p> <p><b>The Concept of Environmental Policy up to 2020 also stipulates:</b></p> <p>Introduction of exclusive responsibility of resource users for quality of natural resources;  Development and application of indicators and targets of policy efficiency;  Improvement of the system of user/pollution charges and control of compliance with the due environmental legislation;  Introduction of SEA and environmental audit.</p>	<p>Some of these instruments exist predominantly “on paper” i.e. as recommendations for voluntary use. So far, the existing economic mechanisms do not shape the state policy in the sphere of efficient transition to sustainable development due to uncoordinated rates and payment procedures of relevant charges, particularly in the case of key polluters, while there is no mechanisms to provide benefits/incentives to environmentally responsible facilities.</p> <p>In particular, Law of Ukraine on Protection of the Natural Environment (Article 48) stipulates a broad range of tax incentives for facilities and organisations that implement environmental activities. However, the above mechanism is not operational due to its declarative nature, moreover, the law is not coordinated with Law of Ukraine on Income Tax on Enterprises and Law of Ukraine on the Budgetary System of Ukraine – the latter laws are enforced by fiscal authorities.</p>

**6. Taking into account that your country is a Party of the Aarhus Convention, does the NGO campaign in your country affect governmental policy in terms of changing consumption and production patterns? Does the campaign influence the general public? If your country is not a Party of the Convention, do you think that NGOs capacity to influence is limited?**

Country	Governmental policy	Public influence on policy
Armenia	No official policy.	Generally weak. Public representatives are involved into development of draft laws, strategies and programs. Public views are partly accounted for; however, the main problem is associated with the crisis of implementation of these strategic documents. Public opinion was particularly accounted for in the Poverty Reduction Program (PRSP) – at the stage of the Program development and in its implementations, as well as in activities for implementation of international conventions.
Azerbaijan	Since 2003, public representatives were involved in discussions on programs and major projects. In 2005–2007, several public coalitions were established for “monitoring of budgetary expenditures”, “control of financing in the oil sector”, “public monitoring and control”, providing preconditions for active public participation in transition to modern consumption and production patterns.	Public entities are fairly weak and cannot influence policy making substantially. Until 2004, NGOs were perceived as opposition forces. After establishment of the Aarhus Centre, the level of activities and co-operations substantially increased. To a major extent, these positive developments were facilitated by requirements and procedures of international finance institutions that stipulated mandatory public participation in review of IFI-financed projects.

Country	Governmental policy	Public influence on policy
Belarus	<p>The Aarhus Convention was ratified in RB by a presidential decree. The Convention is the most important document in the sphere; however, one can hardly assume that NGOs substantially influence real governmental policies in the sphere of consumption and production patterns.</p> <p>Besides that, there are Law on Public Associations and the Constitution, but these documents are of declarative nature. In the course of assessment of urban development projects, it is necessary to conduct open public hearings – local residents should be informed in advance about such hearings according to Law on Activities in the Sphere of Construction and Architecture.</p>	<p>2 actually operating wind turbines are owned by NGOs and generate about \$100 thousand of annual profits, demonstrating attractiveness and capacity of alternative energy in RB (notwithstanding that the official point of view suggests negative prospects of wind power development in RB), several NGOs established a strong information resource – <a href="http://www.reenergy.by">www.reenergy.by</a>. The site is used to make a growing information influence on energy consumers and to promote new energy saving technologies.</p> <p>There is one example (albeit the only one) when NGOs have succeeded to block a draft law on development of GMO technologies in RB in the Parliament. They also managed to promote a construction eco-technology that fully meets SD principles, notwithstanding a strong opposition of construction facilities of RB.</p> <p>Generally, public participation in decision-making on environmentally significant matters in RB is limited (for example, recently a decision on NPP construction matters was made without public participation and review), while in some other cases (e.g. urban development, environmentally hazardous production facilities) procedures of public review of projects and assessments (EIA) are stipulated and implemented.</p>
Georgia	<p>The Government does not limit access to information.</p> <p>The Aarhus Centre under the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources has been operating since 2005.</p>	<p>Unfortunately, one can hardly provide any practical example of application of Aarhus Convention provisions on access to justice. It might be attributed to low readiness of the judicial system, some passivity of the non-governmental sector and low public trust in the judicial system.</p> <p>Only due to some NGOs (the Green Movement of Georgia, the Green Alternative, etc.) some substantial amendments were introduced to draft laws and concept that will shape main directions of state policy in the sphere of environmental policy and SCP.</p>

Country	Governmental policy	Public influence on policy
Moldova	<p><b>The Concept of Environmental Policy (2001):</b> ensuring easy access to information on environmental matters, more active public participation in decision-making on the environment and natural resources, in public environmental awareness raising and education, development of a comprehensive action program for promotion of environmental awareness of residents operating in the production sphere.</p> <p>A substantial progress was achieved only in the sphere of co-operation between the Parliament and the civil society.</p> <p>In December 2005, the Parliament approved the Concept of Co-operation between the Parliament and the Civil Society that stipulates posting all draft laws on the parliamentary web-site and rights of NGOs to submit comments on the drafts. In addition, the Concept instructed the permanent commissions to establish advisory councils with participation of NGO representatives. The above system operates in practice and allows NGOs to influence quality of legislative acts.</p> <p>The Government, ministries and local authorities also need a similar system of co-operation.</p>	<p><b>So far, no real steps were made for implementation of the Aarhus Convention.</b></p> <p>To some extent, NGOs influence state policy. For example, in 2003–2005, the Clean Production Centre (a Chisinau NGO) implemented its project for introduction of cleaner production technologies in different sectors of Moldavian economy. There were some projects on introduction of biogas application and waste separation.</p> <p>In 2006, NGOs managed to persuade the Parliament to reject several draft laws proposed by the Government as these drafts did not meet SD principles.</p> <p>But in general, these few examples did not result in general improvement of the situation.</p>
Russia	<p>Russia is not a party of the Aarhus Convention.</p>	<p>The general public plays a major role in the state policy.</p> <p>In regions, NGOs substantially influence local authorities. There are many examples of active participation of NGOs in discussions on environmental protection matters, including waste management problems, reduction of emissions, elimination of chemical weapons, etc.</p> <p>There is a substantial body of experience in Russia in the sphere of public environmental assessments. A serious limitation is associated with lack of mechanisms of public notification on proposed activities. Public environmental assessments generally take part at final stages of the project cycle, when project decisions have been already made and cannot be easily reversed.</p> <p>Russian public successfully campaigned against oil pipeline construction nearby Baikal Lake – as a result, the pipeline from Easter Siberia to the Pacific Ocean will be constructed further north from Baikal watershed area.</p>
Ukraine	<p>In recent years, there was a trend of awarding higher priority of economic growth resulting into washing out of the environmental priorities from socioeconomic development plans.</p> <p>Environmental NGOs had substantially influenced MoE at the stage of development of the concept of the new national environmental policy.</p>	<p>It is necessary to note some successes of the lobbying campaign of NGOs in the recent year, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• fixed priority of environmental policy integration in MoE policies;</li> <li>• the decision to develop the Strategy of the National Environmental Policy up to 2020;</li> <li>• development of the first 5-year plan of actions in the sphere of environmental protection;</li> <li>• incorporation of targets and mechanisms of monitoring and regular efficiency assessment into these drafts.</li> </ul>

**7. What progress has your country made to ratify SEA, PRTR and Civil Liability Protocols in 2007?**

Country	SEA	PRTR	Civil liability
Armenia	At the stage of ratification (expected before the end of 2007). The country has some experience of SEA (e.g. SEA of Yerevan Master Plan in 2004–2005.)	Ratification process has not been launched.	Now, the issue of ratification is not considered.
Azerbaijan	Working groups were established, consultations are under way.		No.
Belarus	Not ratified due to position of MoE.	Not ratified, however, there were some attempts to initiate development of emission registers.	Not ratified. MoE does not provide any information on the Protocol and relevant plants.
Georgia	Not ratified, the Protocols was signed by Georgia in 2003.		
Moldova	No progress.	No progress – capacity building projects are being developed, but there is no talk on ratification.	No progress.
Russia	In 2003, Environmental Assessment Centre (Ecoline) and REC CEE (Regional Environmental Centre for Central and Eastern Europe) developed a project for SEA development in Russia. The project implementation is financed by TACIS (EU). The project is implemented in three pilot regions. A part of the project – Capacity Building for Integrated Assessment and Planning for Sustainable Development – is financed by UNEP. In 2006, a series of seminars were held in Russia on Strategic Environmental Assessment as a Tool to Improve Physical Planning at Municipal and Regional Levels. In June 2006, the final seminar was held in Moscow under project on Improvement of Municipal Planning in RF through Strategic Environmental Assessment. The seminar participants discussed prospects of SEA development in Russia, presented practical results of the project and methodological publications.	In order to assess and update data on emissions (discharges) of chemicals in RF, 10 regional PRTRs were developed. Analysis of existing registers and dissemination of their experience may provide foundations for development of the Federal PRTR. To this end, it will be necessary to design a standard form and a methodology for its completion. Maybe, it will be necessary to conduct trainings in regions with involvement of international experts on matters of data collection, processing and input to the Register. The process of development of a local PRTR is under way in Volgograd with “Volgograd-Ecopress” NGO as a leader. Jointly with Kaustic Co. the NGO developed a local PRTR for Volgograd Chimprom and conducted a series of seminars with participation of representatives of Russian NGOs, Volgograd businesses and UN ECE.	Not signed.
Ukraine	SEA Protocol to the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in the Transboundary Context was signed by Ukraine in May 2003, but it has not been ratified yet. It is necessary to intensify implementation of the Protocol, as development of programs and strategies at different levels should become a more open and transparent process with participation of R&D facilities, businesses and the general public. The already available legislative base allows practical implementation of SEA elements in state programming and forecasts.	The Protocol is signed but not ratified. In the framework of the Aarhus Convention, there are some attempts in Ukraine to develop a single PRTR. In line with conventions, ratified by Ukraine, for several recent years works are under way to harmonise and standardise information on emissions and discharges submitted to statistic agencies. However, there is a problem of reliability of the information. Ukraine already has some information and may submit it on request. Ukraine is not a member of the European System of Environmental Information that complicates information exchange and harmonisation of information forms on environmental quality.	The Protocol is signed.

8. *Is there a national process of compliance with the Energy Charter? Are issues of energy conservation and renewable energy incorporated into energy policy and/ or legislation of your country? Does your country have an energy strategy or equivalent? What targets for renewables are stipulated by the time of completion of the strategy? What kind of energy mix is planned to achieve?*

Country	Comments	
<b>The national process of compliance with the Energy Charter</b>		
Armenia	The Charter is signed. RA Energy Conservation Strategy was developed in line with principles of the Charter. 2004 – a detailed governmental implementation report. 2005 – a brief implementation report, now the new Charter implementation report has been developed and is being discussed.	
Azerbaijan	No.	Azerbaijan has not acceded to the Energy Charter.
Belarus	RB is not a Party of the Energy Charter if the document that is being promoted by EU was meant.	We consider the document as rather dubious – for example, EU demands Russia to sign it, but does not pose similar demands to Norway and other suppliers of fossil fuel to EU – it seems strange for a document of such status.
Georgia	No.	
Moldova	The Charter belongs to priorities of the Government, but there are only small steps towards its practical implementation, nothing to say about achievements in the sphere.	
Russia	No.	
Ukraine	<p>The process is of formal nature. Ukraine had ratified the Energy Charter, in term of its implementation; the country now focuses on promotion of development of the energy market, following established rules, principles and recommendations on open energy markets, development of clear acceptable rules of transit of energy resources, development of an energy policy. Ukraine has made some measures to fulfil its commitments, in particular, the following documents were approved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Energy Strategy of Ukraine up to 2030;</li> <li>• National program “Oil and Gas of Ukraine” up to 2010;</li> <li>• The Program for Development of Tourist Infrastructure along the National Network of International Transport Corridors in Ukraine and Key Transportation Routes in 2004–2010;</li> <li>• The Agreement on Partnership and Co-operation between Ukraine and EU Countries;</li> <li>• Procedures for transfer of subventions in 2007 for incentives, subsidies and compensations from the state budget revenues from rent payments for transit of natural gas and for natural gas and gas condensate of Ukrainian production;</li> <li>• Draft Law on Basics of State Regulation of Natural Monopolies and Closely Related Markets in the Fuel and Energy Complex of Ukraine;</li> <li>• Draft Presidential Decree on Issues of Energy Security of Ukraine;</li> <li>• The Directorate for Monitoring and Market Transformations in the Energy Sector of the Economy was established under the Secretariat of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.</li> </ul>	
<b>Energy policy</b>		
Armenia	The policy is defined by the legislative acts: <b>RA Strategy for Development of Power Industry and the National Program on Energy Conservation and Renewable Energy</b>	<p>The documents stipulate diversification of energy sources, assess supply of domestic energy resources (energy security), energy mix and energy structure, energy intensity of the economy, inc. energy intensity of industry, energy conservation capacity in individual sectors, reduction of energy losses in distribution networks, reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, etc.</p> <p>The following indicators are included: energy production, GDP energy intensity, energy consumption per capita, shares of renewable energy, energy conservation capacity, CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per unit of GDP, quantitative losses in distribution networks (in kWh), etc.</p>
Azerbaijan	Re-orientation to application of renewable and alternative energy sources is under way. The State Program for application of mini hydropower stations and development of alternative energy sources is being developed.	Hydrocarbons still remain the key source of energy. After commissioning of “Shakhdyaniz” gas condensate deposit, all main thermal power stations will switch to use of natural gas.

Country	Comments	
Belarus	<p>In addition to Law on Energy Conservation, there are 38 regulations on energy conservation and consumption matters. A Presidential Decree is being developed on energy- and resource-conservation and new energy conditions. In particular, there are plans to increase the share of local fuel (biomass + renewables + peat) up to 25% in the energy mix by 2010.</p>	<p>Generally, preferred options include development of NPPs, application of local resources (development of new lignite deposits, peat) and energy conservation. There are plans to construct the first NPP in Belarus (to be commissioned in 2016).</p>
Georgia	<p>State Program on Main Directions of Energy Policy was approved by the Parliament in 2006.</p>	
Moldova	<p>In Moldova, energy policy is regulated by the following legal acts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Energy Strategy of the Republic of Moldova up to 2010.</li> <li>• Law on Energy Conservation # 1136-XIV</li> <li>• The National Program of Energy Conservation for 2003–2010.</li> <li>• The Strategy of Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction (2004–2006).</li> </ul>	
Russia	<p>Relations in the energy sphere are regulated by the following legal acts: <b>Law on Mineral Resources, Law on Investment Activities in RSFSR, Law on Foreign Investments, the Water Code of the Russian Federation, Law on Finance and Industrial Groups</b>, and some other including Presidential Decrees, regulations of the Government, agencies and territorial administrations. In 1995, the RF Government approved <b>the New Energy Policy of Russia up to 2010</b>. The Energy Policy incorporates two documents – <b>Main Directions of Energy Policy and Restructuring of the Fuel and Energy Complex of Russia up to 2010 and the Energy Strategy of Russia</b>. Main provisions meet modern trends of the global energy development – focusing on energy conservation and energy efficiency.</p>	<p>Strategic objectives of the Energy Strategy still remain relevant. However, in recent years the socioeconomic conditions in the country changed comparatively to early 1990s. Correspondingly, new solutions are necessary. These factors necessitated development of the new version of the Energy Strategy of Russia, reflecting new changes in the country and elsewhere. The Ministry of Fuel and Energy of Russia launched these works in 1998.</p>
Ukraine	<p>Main objectives: development of necessary preconditions to meet energy demand in both qualitative and quantitative terms; safe, reliable and permanent functioning of the energy sector and its maximally efficient development; ensuring energy security of the country; reduction of the industrial load on the environment and ensuring civil protection in the sphere of security of the fuel and energy complex; reduction of unit costs of production and use of energy due to their rational use, introduction of energy conservation technologies and equipment, optimization of the production structure and reduction of shares of energy intensive technologies; integration of the United Energy System of Ukraine to the European energy system, improvement of Ukraine's position as a transit country for supply of oil and gas.</p>	
<b>Energy strategy or equivalent</b>		
Armenia	<p>The strategy for development of the energy sector in the context of economic development.</p>	<p>The strategy stipulates diversification of energy sources, assess supply of domestic energy resources (energy security), energy mix and energy structure, energy intensity of the economy, inc. energy intensity of industry, energy conservation capacity in individual sectors, reduction of energy losses in distribution networks, reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, etc.</p>

Country	Comments	
Azerbaijan	No documents.	The strategy seeks to ensure energy independence of the country. Establishment of the oil fund and decisions on sharp rise of energy tariffs is associated with decisions on development of the energy sector at the base of renewable and alternative sources.
Belarus	The Energy Strategy up to 2010.	
Georgia	State Program “Main Directions of Energy Policy” was approved by the Parliament in 2006.	
Moldova	The Energy Strategy of the Republic of Moldova up to 2010 was approved by the Governmental Decree in 2000.	
Russia	<p><b>The Energy Strategy of Russia up to 2020</b> was approved in 2003.</p> <p>The strategy analyses future demand in Russian energy resources at domestic and external markets, prospects of development of the fuel and energy complex and its individual sectors. It reviews regional specifics of development of the fuel and energy complex, R&amp;D and innovation policy in the energy sector, problems of relations between the fuel and energy complex and associated industries. The final section describes anticipated results and the project implementation system.</p> <p>The following priorities are identified: addressing high deterioration of fixed assets in the fuel and energy complex (60% to 80% of equipment is outdated).</p> <p><b>Federal program “Energy Efficient Economy” for 2002–2005 and up to 2010.</b> Main aims and objectives of the Program include – implementation of key provisions of the Energy Strategy of Russia; transition of Russian economy to the energy conservation development path due to maximisation of application of energy conservation technologies and equipment, reliable supply of energy resources to industries; reduction of production costs in the energy sector, inc. transportation costs, in the course of processing and consumption of fuel and energy resources; reduction of adverse environmental impacts of the energy sector; maintenance and expansion of export capacity of the fuel and energy complex.</p>	
Ukraine	<p><b>The Energy Strategy of Ukraine up to 2030</b></p> <p>Leading Ukrainian NGOs consider the Energy Strategy up to 2030 as a Soviet style document with a particular focus on energy generation instead of efficient production and consumption. It stipulates construction of 22 new nuclear reactors, completion of 3 hydropower stations, launched in the Soviet period, etc. it is based on extremely high forecasts of energy demand without accounting for potential economic restructuring, energy conservation capacity of individual industries and technological improvements. In general, targets for energy efficiency and development of renewables are very low and the bulk of investments are channelled to development of nuclear power.</p>	
<b>Energy conservation targets</b>		
Armenia	Energy consumption per unit of GDP, per capita energy consumption, quantitative losses in distribution networks (in kWh), etc.	In 6 recent years, average GDP energy intensity decreased by 8–14% annually (generally, due to introduction of energy conservation technologies and gasification of almost all territory of the country). Now, energy intensity of the industry reaches 329.4 kg oil eq. per \$1000 of GDP. The further energy conservation capacity due to energy conservation technologies and reduction of losses in all economic sectors is assessed as 36.4% of the overall energy generation.
Azerbaijan	None.	
Belarus	Reduction of energy intensity per unit of GDP by 30% in 2007, etc. The target was set to ensure annual rates of GDP growth of 8–11% without associated growth in energy consumption.	We see no radical changes in the production sector of the national economy, except growing imports of dirty technologies in connection with introduction of REACH in EU.
Georgia	None.	

Country	Comments	
Moldova	Anticipated annual savings of energy and energy resources (thousand tons CF): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• power industry – 21–28</li> <li>• industry 10–13</li> <li>• agriculture – 8–10</li> <li>• construction – 4–5</li> <li>• industry – 10–13</li> <li>• transport – 7–8</li> <li>• housing and utilities – 2.5–3</li> <li>• budgetary entities – 2.0–2.5</li> </ul>	
Russia	Reduction of GDP energy intensity in 2–2.2 times.	
Ukraine	Reduction of GDP energy intensity in 2 times by 2030.	Due to materialization of the energy conservation capacity, by 2030, GDP energy intensity would reach 0.24 kg CF/UAH, or 2 times lower than it is now, what is still higher than the relevant figure for Poland in 2005. GDP is expected to increase in 3 times, while consumption of primary energy resources is expected to increase by 51%. Anticipated reduction of natural gas consumption reaches 23.16 billion m <sup>3</sup> /year, inc. 3.18 billion m <sup>3</sup> /year due to introduction of new and renewable sources of energy. The overall reduction of fuel and energy due to implementation of energy conservation measures in the sphere of housing and utilities is expected to reach 18 million tons CF/year. Potential reductions of energy losses in transportation are assessed at the level of 27 billion kWh/year.
<b>Targets for renewable sources of energy</b>		
Armenia	To increase the share of renewables in energy generation to 12% by 2020.	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions per unit of GDP are also estimated.
Azerbaijan	Planned share of alternative sources – more than 15% of energy by 2010.	
Belarus	25% in the energy mix – local types of fuel (biomass + renewables + peat). (targets for 2007 were not met; there are serious concerns about meeting the target for 2010).	Now, hydropower + solar + wind power (estimated capacity of units connected to the national grid – 900 kWh) provides less than 1% to the overall energy mix.
Georgia	None.	
Moldova	The share of renewables in the overall energy consumption – 2%. In 2004–2006, demonstration projects were launched (with finance resources of WB and carbon credits) for application of biomass for heating and energy generation in rural settlements. The project will be implemented in 13 municipalities, inc. about 50 schools and kindergartens and about 25 hospitals and clinics. In late 2005, Bio Company Raps commissioned a facility in Brichany for production of biofuel from rape. US company Fuel Makers and its Moldavian partner (Semințe Nord) plan to launch biofuel production in 2008.	Estimated capacity of renewables in Moldova should reach 5–6% of the overall annual consumption by 2010 (2.7 * 10 <sup>6</sup> tons oil eq.) Application of renewables is of scattered nature – mainly demonstration solar units and low capacity wind turbines are used. There is no experience of application of efficient biomass technologies. The key barriers for transition to renewable sources of energy include low confidence in renewable sources and limited finance resources at the level of rural districts.
Russia	1.1–1.6%	

Country	Comments				
Ukraine	Reduction of GDP energy intensity in 2 times, increasing the share of renewables up to 8%.		Technically accessible annual capacity of new and renewable sources of energy in Ukraine reaches 79 million tons CF. Economically feasible capacity of these sources (according to the baseline scenario) reaches 57.7 million tons CF, inc. renewables (35.5 million tons CF) and alternative/new sources (22.2 million tons CF).		
<b>Energy mix by 2020 (2030) (in %)</b>					
Armenia	Coal	Gas + fuel oil	Oil	Nuclear power	Renewables, inc. hydropower
	0	27	0	40	33
Azerbaijan 2020 2030	Coal	Gas	Oil	Nuclear power	Renewables
	none	22.8%	64%	none	13.2%
Belarus	Coal	Nat. gas	Oil	Nuclear power	Renewables (Government/ Vision2050 – No open official data)
	/3	/53	/22	10/0	22
Georgia	None				
Moldova	None				Renewables – 2% (now)
Russia	Coal	Nat. gas	Oil	Nuclear power	Renewables
	22	47	23	6	2
Ukraine	Coal	Nat. gas	Oil	Nuclear power	Renewables
	30.6	18.8	11.3	31.2	8.1 (6)

**9. As you think, how UNECE EfE process decisions influence decision-making in national environmental policy of EECCA countries? How EfE process supports attainment of SCP targets and environmental policy integration?**

Country	Influence on decision-making in the sphere of environmental policy	Influence on introduction of SCP principles and environmental policy integration
Armenia	Final document of ministerial conferences are reflected in the national environmental policy to a greater or lesser extent.	The process of environmental policy integration, in particular under influence of EfE process, somehow develops. The main obstacle is associated with the crisis in implementation of strategic documents. As a positive example, we may refer to the process of development of ESD report for the Belgrade Conference by the Ministry of Education and Sciences, with participation of leading universities and NGOs. In its turn, these developments facilitate development of ESD system in the country and promote ideologies that meet SCP principles.
Azerbaijan	Main criteria and mechanisms, including political and strategic issues in our countries were developed at the base of commitments made in the process of participation in EfE. The EfE process initiated main priorities of environmental activities.	So far, SCP objectives have not become priorities for Azerbaijan.

Country	Influence on decision-making in the sphere of environmental policy	Influence on introduction of SCP principles and environmental policy integration
Belarus	Actual influence is weak: on the one hand, the Government seeks participation in almost all international conventions and treaties (particularly if participation of officials is paid for and there are prospects to get resources for implementation of commitments), but on the other hand these commitments either are not fulfilled at all or are fulfilled only partly – e.g. public participation in decision-making on matters of environmental significance – construction of NPPs, development of chemical industries, etc.	Term “SCP” is almost absent in official documents (except the National SD Strategy of RB). The issue of environmental policy integration was not specifically examined by the Government of RB; however, the established practice of decision-making in the Cabinet of Ministers of RB requires a prior coordination of documents with all involved agencies.
Georgia	A substantial influence, many decisions were made mainly due to this process, particularly in the sphere of environmental policy.	So far, no political or state decisions were made. Procedures of issuance of environmental permits for some types of economic activities were simplified. “Good” investment climate in the country was developed by “liberalisation” of environmental requirements. Fiscal effects are prioritised. Indicators are being developed for the clean development mechanism of Kyoto Protocol.
Moldova	Generally, EfE process is not very influential in EECCA countries – it may exert influence via Ministries of Environment and (to some extent) via some other ministries. In conditions of Moldova and Ukraine it should be more closely linked with their intentions of EU integration and plans of co-operation with EU. However, EfE still remains the key source of progressive ideas for EECCA countries.	
Russia	EECCA countries follow decisions and actively participate in WGs between Conferences. Possible examples may include: UN ECE Working Group on Environmental Monitoring, WG on PRTR under the Aarhus Convention, EAP Task Force, etc. Development of UN ECE regional State of Environment Reports with participation of all countries of the region in collection and analysis of necessary information is of major importance.	EECCA Environmental Strategy developed in the framework of EfE process is of major importance for SCP objectives and environmental policy integration. The Strategy stipulates rational use of natural resources, improvement of energy efficiency, reduction of shares of energy-intensive industries and growing shares of renewable energy sources.
Ukraine	It induces countries to harmonise environmental indicators, allowing adequate assessments of industrial load vs. other European countries. It allows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to assess current environmental policy, to harmonise with international standards,</li> <li>• to assess efficiency of existing standards, legislative acts and finance instruments,</li> <li>• to adjust existing standards and requirements to natural resource users,</li> <li>• to extend multilateral and bilateral co-operation.</li> </ul> Protocols to the Aarhus Convention and the Protocol on Heavy Metals, approved in the framework of EfE process promote development of sustainable consumption and production in UN ECE region. Generally, there is some influence but it is of indirect nature.	It ensures exchange of necessary knowledge and experience on the most efficient policies, including SCP ones. However, the lack of capacity at the national level does not allow to use these opportunities more consistently. EECCA Partnership Strategy is a valuable framework document that helps in development of national environmental policies, other analytical documents and the EAP TF negotiation process. The European vector of development, declared by Ukraine, requires harmonisation of the due legislation, introduction of a system of monitoring and certification that meets European standards. Participation of the country in EfE process facilitates integration processes at the base of SD principles. Integration of environmental policy is a component part of the EU Treaty. Now, EU develops its own SCP Strategy.

**10. Do you have National Commission on SD and/or SPAC? Are NGOs involved?**

Country	National SD and/or SCP Commission	NGO involvement?
Armenia	<p>The National Commission on Sustainable Development was established by a decision of the Cabinet of Ministers that was signed by the Prime Minister in June 2002. However, the Commission has not met so far.</p> <p>If we account for the personal composition of the Council (it is chaired by the Prime Minister of RA and its members are ministers, the chairman of the Parliamentary Commission, etc.), the Council should influence development of national policies. Unfortunately enough, so far the Council exists only on paper.</p>	<p>The Commission incorporates three NGOs – one relevant NGO, a youth NGO and a women’s NGO. However, specific NGOs have not been identified yet.</p>
Azerbaijan	<p>There is no national or state commission or any other entity in charge of SCP problems in Azerbaijan. Only active lobbying for SDC process and decisions may promote their implementation at the national level.</p>	
Belarus	<p>The National SD Commission exists, but it does not meet. NGOs are not involved into its activities. The Commission might influence the situation, provided understanding of the situation and political will.</p>	<p>There is the Council of Byelorussian NGOs on SD, which participated in revision of the National SD Strategy.</p>
Georgia	<p>Presidential decree # 763 (1996). Presidential decree # 77 (2005).</p>	<p>No involvement and no practical activities in the past, no activities now.</p>
Moldova	<p>The National Council on Sustainable Development and Poverty Reduction (established by Decree # 138-IV of the President of Moldova of July 13, 2005) – in terms of personal composition it reflects the Government + trade unions.</p> <p>Theoretically, the Commission has a major administrative capacity, but one can hardly expect it to use its capacity, as they need some advice but do not have such a person among them.</p>	<p>No.</p>
Russia	<p>None.</p>	
Ukraine	<p>The National SD Commission of Ukraine under the Cabinet of Minister was liquidated on 04.09.2003. Functions of the Commission to some extent are fulfilled by: the Parliamentary Committee on Environmental Policy, Natural Resource Use and Mitigation of Consequences of the Chernobyl Disaster, central executive bodies, regional executive bodies and local authorities, the Ministry of Environment of Ukraine, the Ministry of Economy of Ukraine, the Ministry of Emergency Response, the Ministry of Fuel and Energy of Ukraine (in the sphere of energy conservation and alternative energy). However, inter-ministerial coordination still remains weak.</p>	<p>NGOs are involved via their participation in public councils under central executive bodies, oblast level and district administrations.</p>

**11. How do you believe that the UN Commission on Sustainable Development process and decisions can influence national SPAC policy making in the EECCA?**

Country	
Armenia	If we account for the personal composition of the Council (it is chaired by the Prime Minister of RA and its members are ministers, the chairman of the Parliamentary Commission, etc.), the Council should influence development of national policies. Unfortunately enough, so far the Council exists only on paper.
Azerbaijan	Only active lobbying for CSD process and decisions may promote their implementation at the national level.
Belarus	In principle, CSD was established to address such issues, however, practice shows that understanding of importance of SCP for national development by decision makers is not sufficient. Generally, activities are limited to political declarations, while decisions are made to meet short term economic interests without accounting for their environmental consequences for the current generation and generations to come (e.g. decisions to construct an NPP or increase production of alcohol drinks).
Georgia	It should provide a real opportunity for NGOs lobbying in favour of SD principles for development of strategies for full implementation of SCP in countries.
Moldova	Theoretically, the Commission has a major administrative capacity, but one can hardly expect it to use its capacity, as they need some advice but do not have such a person among them.
Russia	Decisions of the Commission on Sustainable Development may provide important recommendations.
Ukraine	Ukraine participates in UN CSD activities formally and its decisions are not lobbied for or discussed at the national level. The process of decision-making on local SD may be of interest to EECCA countries – interactions of regional administrations and public councils, particularly the public council under the central Ministry of Environment of Ukraine. Analysis of positive and negative Ukrainian experience of in SD promotion may facilitate better decision-making in the sphere of sustainable development policies. However, it is necessary to intensify public and governmental efforts to restore the process at the national level. At the same time, separation of SCP as an individual topic may actualise sluggish discussions on SD, to focus the discussions and (potentially) to narrow these discussions to integration of environmental considerations into production and consumption (that is a real point of interest of the study).

**Annex 1.1.**

**Laws that include SCP elements or regulate it – Armenia**

Laws	
On Food Security	1999
On Ensuring Food Security	2002
Basic RA laws on Nature Conservation	09.07.1996
On Expert Assessment of Environmental Impacts	20.11.1995
The Land Code of RA	02.05.2001
The Water Code of RA	04.06.2002
The Code of RA on Mineral Resources	06.04.2002
The Forest Code of RA	06.11.2004
On Atmosphere Air Protection	01.11.1994
On Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy	November 2004
On Resource Use and Environmental Charges	28.12.1998
On Flora	23.11.1999
On Fauna	03.04.2000
On Introduction of Benefits in Connection with Bills for Services of Drinking Water Supply, Sanitation, Wastewater Treatment and Supply of Water for Irrigation	06.11.2002
On Transport	03.02.1998
On Pharmaceuticals	27.10.1998

On Safe Use of Nuclear Power for Peaceful Purposes	15.03.1999
On the Power Industry	07.03.2001
On Local Self-government	21.06.2002
On Urban Development	30.05.1998
On Purposeful Use of Environmental Charges by Companies	15.05.2001
On Rates of Environmental Charges	19.04.2000
On Waste	24.11.2004
<b>Governmental Decrees</b>	
RA Government Decree "On Approval of the Strategy of Sustainable Development of Agriculture in RA"	14.04.2004
The Strategic Program for Poverty Reduction	08.08.2003
The State Strategy and Action Plan for Development of Specially Protected Territories. Protocol Decree	26.12.2002
The National Action Plan of Armenia against Desertification. Protocol Decree	28.03.2002
The National Program on Energy Conservation and Renewable Sources of Energy	March 2007
The Strategy for Development of the Energy Sphere in the Context of Economic Development	29.06.2005
On Fundamentals of Water Policy	03.05.2005
The Strategy of Sustainable Economic Development of RA. Draft	
Procedures for Issuance of Licenses for Activities in the Sphere of Processing, Neutralisation, Storage and Disposal of Hazardous Waste in RA	
<b>Presidential Decree</b>	
The Strategy of National Security of RA	2006

## Annex 1.2.

### Laws that include SCP elements or regulate it – Azerbaijan

Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice on Environmental Matters. (Aarhus – 1998)	Pursuant to the commitments, the Public Information Centre (Aarhus Public Centre of Environmental Information) was opened in the building of AzR Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources with support of Baku OSCE Office. There are plans to open similar centres in regions of the country.	Ratified on 09.11.1999
UN Convention against Desertification (New York, 12.09.94)	The National Report on Implementation of the Convention on Azerbaijan was developed, information is processed for development of the National Action Plan, the Reforestation Program is being implemented (the Program stipulates annual reforestation at 3.9 thousand hectares and natural reforestation at 5.9 thousand hectares). In 2004, the State Program on Rational Use of Summer and Winter Grazing Lands and Prevention of Desertification was approved. The Coordination Council was established for implementation of provisions of the Convention with participation of relevant ministries, organisations and NGOs.	Ratified on 24.04.1998
Convention on Biological Diversity (Rio de Janeiro, 05.06.1992)	6 national parks were established (Ordubadskiy, Shirvanskiy, Aggelskiy, Girkanskiy, Altyagadjarskiy, Apsheronkiy), 2 state protected territories (Shakhbuzskiy, Eldar Pinetree), Gakh Girkan and Priarakskiy state natural reserves, 5 state protected territories were expanded (Turyanchaiskiy, Pirkulinskiy, Ilisuinskiy, Isnnaillinskiy, Garayazinskiy). The National Strategy and Action Plan were approved for protection and long-term use of biological diversity in the Azerbaijan Republic (24.03.2006)	Ratified on 14.03.2000

Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Biodiversity Convention (19.01.2000) N841-IIQ		Ratified on 04.03.2005
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (New York 09.05.1992)	In 1997, the State Commission on Climate Change was established, the National Coordinator was approved and the Expert Commission was established. With support of UNDP and GEF, the National Information Report was produced and the National Action Plan for introduction of cleaner technologies was developed. The second information report is being developed, specific quantitative commitments were taken.	Ratified on 10.01.1995
Convention on Transboundary Impacts of Industrial Accidents (Helsinki, 17.03.1992)	The program for notification on emergencies in the Kura River basin is being developed with support of the German Government.	Ratified in 2004
Convention on Protection and Use of Transboundary Waterways and International Lakes (Helsinki, 17.03.1992.)	On 22.10.2002, the country acceded to "Water and Health" Protocol to the Convention, that got operational in 2005. In the framework of the Convention, with support of TACIS, a transboundary program – "Joint River Management" – is being implemented. In the course of the program implementation, 4 rivers were monitored, inc. the Kura River. There are plans to conduct monitoring of 15 border lakes. Modern analytical laboratories were established to control pollution of transboundary waterways.	Ratified on 18.03.2000
Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in Transboundary Context (Espoo, Finland, 25.02.1991)	A working group was established and relevant methodological recommendations were developed. Besides that, information on all major projects that may generate transboundary impacts is provided in the course of state expert assessments. In addition, these issues are discussed with a broad access of national and international public.	Ratified on 01.02.1999
Convention on Control of Transboundary Transportation and Disposal of Hazardous Waste (Basle, 22.03.1989)	The State Strategy of Management of Hazardous Waste was developed. In 2004, the National Waste Utilisation Centre was established, and a new modern site for hazardous waste was commissioned.	Ratified on 16.02.2001
Vienna Convention on Protection of the Ozone Layer (Vienna, 22.03.1985)	The Strategy of the Azerbaijan Republic was developed for replacement of ozone-depleting substances and their phase-out. With GEF support, some facilities that use ozone-depleting substance were reconstructed to use ozone-friendly alternatives. A Presidential Decree was issued on state regulation in the sphere of export and import of ozone-depleting substances (29.03.2006).	Ratified on 31.05.1996
Decree on State Regulation of Export and Import Activities, Associated with Ozone-depleting Substances		21.12.2001
Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (Geneva, 13.11.1979)	The working group for implementation of provisions of the Convention was established. Reports on air emissions are regularly produced. Recommendations were developed on ratification of protocols to the Convention (heavy metals, persistent organic pollutants).	Ratified in 2002
International Convention for Prevention of Marine Pollution from Ships (London, 02.11.1973)	Provisions of the Convention are successfully implemented in the Azerbaijan sector of the Caspian Sea.	Ratified in 2004 (with amendments)
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (Washington, 03.03.1973)	Pursuant to the Convention, the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources of Azerbaijan issued 110 certificates. For the first time in the Caspian Sea basis, jointly with the Convention Secretariat, rules of use and circulation of sturgeon fish were developed and approved.	Ratified on 23.06.1998

Convention on Protection of Global Cultural and Natural Heritage (Paris, 16.11.1972)	4 sites were identified and incorporated into the Natural Heritage List – “Girkanskiy State Protected Territory”, “Bakinskiy Mounaun Terrace”, “Lok-Batanskiy Mud Volcano” and “Binagadinskiy Asphalt Lake with Residues of Quaternary Flora and Fauna”. In 2004, Girkanskiy National Park was established by a Presidential Decree.	Ratified in 1998
Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar, 02.02.1971)	In 2004, to ensure the implementation of the Convention, as agreed with the Secretariat, a National Park was established at the base of Gyzylagachskiy and Agelstey state protected territories, ensuring protection and conservation of the whole natural ecosystem.	Ratified on 18.07.2001
Convention on Establishment of European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation of 18.04.1951 with amendments of the Council of 27.04.1955. (Paris 18.04.1951 and 27.04.1955)		Ratified 14.03.2000
International Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (Stockholm, 22.05.2001)	Law on accession of Azerbaijan was approved on December 5, 2003, a working group was established and a massive information base was collected. In 2005, the process of development of the National Action Plan was launched.	
International Convention on Protection of New Plant Species (Paris, 2.12.1961; amended in Geneva on 10.11.1972, 23.10.1978 and 19.03.1991)	Law on Azerbaijan Accession to the Convention was approved on 5.12.2003.	
<b>National laws</b>		
Law of the Azerbaijan Republic on Phytosanitary Control	Provides legal base for plant protection and quarantine, organisation of phytosanitary control and issuance of phytosanitary certificates for cargo in quarantine;	12.05.2006
Law of the Azerbaijan Republic on Environmental Education and Public Awareness Raising	Defines legal, economic and organisational fundamentals of state policy in connection with environmental education and public awareness rising, regulates relations in the sphere.	10.12.2002
Law of the Azerbaijan Republic on Provision of Environmental Information	Regulates relations pertaining to timely provision of full, relevant and reliable information on environmental quality and use of natural resources by governmental bodies, local authorities and responsible officials.	12.03.2002
Law of the Azerbaijan Republic on Mandatory Environmental Insurance	Defines rules and conditions of mandatory insurance of civil liability for damages caused to human life and health, property and the environment due to environmental pollution by accidents, the Law guarantees protection of property interests of legal entities and physical persons, the state and municipalities.	12.03.2002
Law of the Azerbaijan Republic on Protection of Atmosphere Air	Establishes legal fundamentals for protection of atmosphere air, seeking to ensure materialisation of citizens’ rights for favourable living environment and for provision of adequate environmental information.	27.03.2001
Law of the Azerbaijan Republic on Specially Protected Territories and Sites	Sets legal basics for organisation and protection of specially protected territories, specially protected natural sites at the territory of the Azerbaijan Republic.	24.03.2000
Law of the Azerbaijan Republic on Soil Fertility	Sets legal basics for rehabilitation, enhancement and maintenance of soil fertility at lands of the Azerbaijan Republic in state, municipal and private property.	30.12.1999
Law of the Azerbaijan Republic on Water Supply and Waste Water	Regulates relations in the sphere of provision of high quality water in necessary quantity (meeting state standards) and wastewater collection services to citizens, facilities, bodies and organisations.	28.10.1999

Law of the Azerbaijan Republic – the Water Code of the Azerbaijan Republic	Regulates legal relations associated with use and protection of water bodies in the Azerbaijan Republic.	13.03.1998
Law of the Azerbaijan Republic – the Forest Code of the Azerbaijan Republic	Defines legal basics of regulation of relations in the forestry sphere, in connection with use, protection and reproduction of forests, enhancement of their environmental and resource capacity. Forest relations are regulated accounting for perception of forests as the whole complex of forest flora, land, fauna and other environmental components, that are of major environmental, economic and social significance.	approved on 30.12.1997
Law of the Azerbaijan Republic – the Land Code of the Azerbaijan Republic	Seeks to regulate land relations, application of different types of land property, fulfilment of land-related duties of landowners, users and tenants, provision of preconditions for rational land use and land protection, restoration and enhancement of soil fertility, rehabilitation of lands, affected by industrial pollution and destruction, maintenance and improvement of environmental quality.	25.06.1999
Law of the Azerbaijan Republic on Soil Fertility	Sets legal fundamentals for restoration, enhancement and protection of soil fertility at lands in state, municipal and private property.	30.12.1999
Law of the Azerbaijan Republic on Mineral Resources	Regulates relations, associated with exploration, rational use and protection of mineral resources (including in the country's sector of the Caspian Sea), as well as relations, associated with safety of relevant operations; the Law ensures protection of interests of the state, citizens and users of mineral resources.	13.02.1998
Law of the Azerbaijan Republic on Environmental Security	Regulates relations in the sphere of environmental security in the course of operations of legal entities and physical persons, governmental bodies and local authorities, their officials.	8.06.1999
Law of the Azerbaijan Republic on Environmental Protection	Defines legal, economic and social fundamentals of environmental protection. The Law regulates inter-relations between the Nature and the Society for improvement of underlying legislation and legal rules in the sphere of environmental improvement, rational use and restoration of natural resources and environmental protection.	8.06.1999
Law of the Azerbaijan Republic on Fauna	Sets legal basics of protection and use of fauna in the Azerbaijan Republic.	4.06.1999
Law on Use of Energy Resources	Defines state policy by legal, organisational, finance and economic regulation of production (extraction), processing, transformation, transportation, storage, accounting and consumption of energy resources for their rational and prudent use.	17.11.1996
Law on Sanitary and Epidemiological Well-being		10.11.1992
Law of the Azerbaijan Republic on Road Traffic	Defines the underlying legal base for comprehensive measures to ensure safe and convenient movement of road vehicles and pedestrians, to protect human life and health, the environment, private, municipal and state property in connection with road traffic, to prevent road accidents and reduce their severity. The Law sets rights and duties of the state and participants of road traffic in this sphere.	3.07.1998
Law of the Azerbaijan Republic on Transport	Sets legal, economic and organisational basics of transport operations, cargo transportation and handling, rules of use of transportation means, ensuring transport safety. Occupational safety, fire safety, compliance with technical, technological, environmental and sanitary standards and regulated by mandatory legal acts for all participants of transport relations for relevant types of transport and by due contracts of the parties.	11.06.1999

Law of the Azerbaijan Republic on Security of Hydro technical Construction	Regulates relations associated with security of hydro technical construction in the course of their design, construction, operating, reconstruction, restoration, lay-out and liquidation. The Law defines duties of governmental bodies, owners and operators of hydro technical constructions.	27.12.2002
Law of the Azerbaijan Republic on Seed Production	Sets underlying legal base for production, harvesting and application of seeds.	11.03.1997
Law of the Azerbaijan Republic on Environmental Education and Public Awareness Raising	Sets legal, economic and organisational basics for state policy, associated with environmental education and public awareness rising, regulates relations in the sphere.	10.12.2002
The Air Traffic Code of the Azerbaijan Republic	Defines rules of aviation operations to pursue interests of the country, to ensure safety of air traffic and meet demands of citizens and the national economy.	09.02.1994
<b>State programs and plans</b>		
The State Program for Development of the Fuel and Energy Complex of the Azerbaijan Republic for 2005–2015		14.02.2005
The Plan of Comprehensive Measures to Improve Environmental Situation in the Azerbaijan Republic for 2006–2010	Approved to prevent adverse impacts of environmental factors and improve environmental situation in the country. The Plan stipulates wastewater treatment to restore natural quality of water basins, air and land at the coast of the Caspian Sea, at Apsheron peninsula and in other regions of the country; reconstruction of sewerage networks; rehabilitation of polluted land areas; forest planting at large areas; land area improvements and other necessary measures.	28.09.2006
The Acton Plan to Improve Baku Transport System for 2006–2007	Approved to ensure development and efficient operations of the city transport system, construction of new modern roads and constructions, pedestrian crossings and parkings, improvement of underlying laws and regulations of the public transport, development and implementation of other necessary activities.	01.02.2006
The State Program for Poverty Reduction for 2000–2010.		
The State Program for Socioeconomic Development of Regions.	Seeks to promote sustainable development of rural districts of the country.	2006
The State Program for Forest Protection and Reforestation	The action plan for forest protection.	2006
<b>Regulations</b>		
Presidential Decree on Improvement of activities of the Ministry of Economic Development of the Azerbaijan Republic	The Decree establishes the State Antimonopoly Service and the State Service of Control on the Consumer Market	28.12.2006
Presidential Decree on State Regulation of Use of Mineral Resources		23.10.2003
Presidential Decree on Measures for Improvement of Management in the Sphere of Melioration and Water Management		23.02.2006
Presidential Decree on Approval of the Regulations of Altyagajarskiy National Park		23.11.2004
Presidential Decree on Approval of the Regulations of Girkanskiy National Park		24.04.2004
Presidential Decree on Establishment of Girkanskiy National Park		09.02.2004

Presidential Decree on approval of the Program of Hydrometeorology Development in AzR	The Program of Hydrometeorology Development in AzR was approved to ensure hydrometeorologic security of citizens, their property and security in some economic spheres for long-term economic development of the country.	28.01.2004
Presidential Order on some measures pertaining to issues of transportation of Kazakhstan oil via AzR territory	In order to safeguard interests of our country in the course of addressing issues pertaining to transportation of Kazakhstan oil via the territory of the Azerbaijan Republic, to study economic, technical and other aspects, to take other measures, I order to establish Commission ... to address issues of transportation of Kazakhstan oil via the territory of the Azerbaijan Republic,	14.09.2005
Presidential Order on establishment of Apsheron National Park		08.02.2005
Presidential Order on establishment of the State Protected Territory for Eldar Pine trees		16.12.2004
<b>Decrees of the Cabinet of Ministers</b>		
On Approval of the Procedures of Concluding Contracts on Mandatory Environmental Insurance, Forms of the Contract and Certificates on Mandatory Environmental Insurance		20.10.2003
On Additional Measures on Issues, Pertaining to International Conventions and Environmental Treaties of the Azerbaijan Republic		30.03.2006

### Annex 1.3.

#### *Laws that include SCP elements or regulate it – Georgia*

<b>International conventions and treaties</b>		
Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice on Environmental Matters (Aarhus Convention)	2000	2001
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	21.07.1994	27.10.1994
Kyoto Protocol to UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	1999	16.06.1999
Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution	13.01.1999	12.05.1999
Vienna Convention on Protection of the Ozone Layer	21.03.1996	21.03.1996
Montreal Protocol	21.03.1996	21.03.1996
UN Convention against Desertification	1997	1999
UN Convention on Biological Diversity	02.04.1994	31.08.1994
UN Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat	30.04.1996	28.07.1996
Convention on Protection of Migrating Wildlife Species (Bonn Convention)		2000
UN Convention on the Law of the Sea: Agreement on Implementation of Part XI of the Convention	19.04.1994	08.02.1995
Basle Convention on Control of Transboundary Transportation and Disposal of Hazardous Waste	1999	18.08.1999
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora	13.09.1996	12.12.1996
Convention on Protection of the Black Sea	21.04.1992	12.01.1994
<b>Laws</b>		
Law of Georgia on Environmental Protection	1996	
Law of Georgia on Nuclear and Radiation Security	1998	
Law of Georgia on Environmental Expert Assessments	1996	
Law of Georgia on Environmental Permits	1996	
Law of Georgia on Atmosphere Air Protection	1999	
Law of Georgia on Transit and Import of Waste at the Territory of Georgia	1995 amendments 1997	

Law of Georgia on Fauna	1996	
Law of Georgia on Protected Territories	1996	
Law of Georgia on Water	1998	
Law of Georgia on Mineral Resources	1996	
Law of Georgia on Oil and Gas	1999	
Law of Georgia – the Forest Code of Georgia	1999	
Law of Georgia on the Red List and the Red Book of Georgia	6/06/2003 N 2356 – IIÓ	
<b>Governmental Decrees</b>		
Governmental Decree on approval of the Biodiversity Conservation Strategy and the Action Plan	19.02.2005 #27	
Governmental Decree on approval of the Regulations on Terms and Conditions of Issuance of Forest Use Licenses	11.07.2005. #132	23.09.2005 #168
Governmental Decree on approval of the Regulations on Terms and Conditions of Issuance of Licenses and Permits for Nuclear and Radiation Activities	11.07.2005 #135	
Governmental Decree on approval of the Regulations on Terms and Conditions of Issuance of Permits for Extraction of Mineral Resources	11.07.2005 #136	23.09.2005 #169
Governmental Decree on approval of the Regulations on Terms and Conditions of Issuance of Permits for Water Intake from Water Bodies and Wastewater Discharge to Surface Water Bodies	11.07.2005 #137	
Governmental Decree on approval of the Regulations on Terms and Conditions of Issuance of Permits and Licenses for Fauna Objects	11.07.2005 #138	23.09.2005 #170
Governmental Decree on approval of the Regulations on Terms and Procedures of Issuance of Permits for Environmental Impacts	1.09.2005 #154	
Governmental Decree on Establishment of the Coordination Council for Implementation of Clean Production Mechanism in Georgia under the Kyoto Protocol to UN FCCC	29.09.2005 #172	
<b>Presidential Decrees</b>		
Presidential Decree #763	1996	
Presidential Decree on establishment of the Commission on Sustainable Development	#77 (2005)	

## Annex 1.4.

### *Laws that include SCP elements or regulate it – Moldova*

<b>Laws</b>	
Law on Environmental Protection	16.06.1993
Law on Environmental Expert Assessments and EIA	29.05.96
Law on Production and Consumption Waste	09.10.97
Law on Natural Resources	06.02.97
The Strategy of Sustainable Forest Development	12.06.01
The Concept of National Policy in the Sphere of Water Resources for 2003–2010	18.07.03
The Strategy of Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction	02.12.04
Law on Green Agricultural Production	10.02.06
Law on approval of Moldavian Village Program	01.03.05
The National Strategy of Sustainable Development of the National Forest Sector	12.06.01
<b>Parliamentary decrees</b>	
The National Strategy and Action Plan in the Sphere of Biodiversity Conservation	27.04.01
<b>Governmental Decrees</b>	
The Industrial Policy Concept	1996

The National Environmental Action Plan	1996
Rules of Public Participation in Development and Approval of Decisions on Environmental Matters	26.01.2000
The Strategy in the Energy Sphere up to 2010	11.04.2000
The National Action Plan Against Desertification	2001
The National Action Plan in the Sphere of Environment and Public Health	4.10.2001
The Comprehensive Program for Protection of Soil from Erosion for 2003–2012	
The Environmental Policy Concept	2001
The Concept of Sustainable Development of Municipalities and Human Settlements	2.11.2001
The National Medium-term Socioeconomic Development Strategy	28.12.2001
The National Energy Conservation Program for 2003–2010	28.06.2000
The National Program for Utilisation of Production and Consumption Waste. The National Health and Environment Action Plan	19.12.01
Governmental Action Program for 2001–2005 “Revival of the Economy – Revival of the Country”	2001
The Program for Improvement of Energy Efficiency in Industry for 2004–2005	5.09.03
The National Program to Ensure Environmental Security	17.04.03.
The Program of Exploration of New Lands and Soil Fertility Enhancement for 2003–2010	16.06.03
The Investment Strategy of the Republic of Moldova	07.03.02
The State Program of Reforestation and Forest Planting on Forest Lands for 2003–2020	2003
<b>Presidential Decrees</b>	
On approval of the Regulations of the Council on Science and Sustainable Human Development	12.08.96
On establishment of the National Council on Sustainable Development and Poverty Reduction	13.07.05

## Annex 1.5.

### *Laws that include SCP elements or regulate it – Ukraine*

<b>Laws</b>		
The Land Code	Regulates proprietary rights (articles 78–91), use (articles 92–102), composition and purposes of use of Ukrainian lands (articles 18–77), defines powers of authorities (articles 6–17).	25.10.2001 (13.01.2007)
On Environmental Protection	Defines legal (articles 16–21), economic (articles 41–49) and social (articles 36) fundamentals of organisation of environmental protection for the sake of the current generation and generations to come.	26.06.2001 (01.01.2007)
The Water Code	Defines measures of organisational (articles 2–17), legal (articles 18–28) and economic (articles 29–32) nature, that promote development of water and environmental law and ensuring environmental security of the population of Ukraine.	06.06.1995 (01.01.2007)
The Code of Ukraine on Mineral Resources	Defines rights and duties of users of mineral resources (articles 23–27), addresses issues and procedures for protection of mineral resources (articles 56–59) and other issues pertaining to use and protection of mineral resources.	27.07.1994 (01.01.2007)
On Scientific and R&D Activities	Defines legal, organisational and finance basics of functioning and development of scientific and R&D activities, refusal of activities that might adversely affect human health and the environment. The Law specifies spheres of state support of international scientific and R&D co-operation (article 44).	31.12.1991 (01.01.2007)
The Forest Code	Regulates and sets property rights (articles 7–15), rights of use (articles 16–24), state regulation (articles 25–33), organisational (articles 34–35) and other aspects of forest use, protection and restoration.	21.01.1994 (29.03.2006)

On Ensuring Sanitary and Epidemiological Well-being of the Population	Regulates social relations in the sphere of ensuring sanitary and epidemiological well-being, regulates relevant rights and duties of governmental bodies, facilities and citizens, and introduces the concept of health risks from environmental pollution factors.	24.02.1994 (03.03.2006)
On Innovation Activities	Defines the key aim of innovation policy – provision of socioeconomic, legal and organisational preconditions for efficient reproduction and materialization of national scientific and technological capacity, for introduction of environmentally clean, safe and resource conservation technologies. The Law specifies state (articles 6–11), legal (articles 12–16) and finance (articles 17–23) mechanisms of implementation.	04.07.2002 (31.03.2005)
On Environmental Audit	Stipulates collection of adequate and reliable information on environmental aspects of production activities, assessment of their compliance with the due legislative requirements, environmental impact assessment and assessment of completeness and justification of environmental protection/restoration at sites under environmental audit.	24.06.2004
On Environmental Expert Assessment	Defines the aim of environmental expert assessment as prevention of adverse health and environmental impacts of industrial activities, assessment of environmental safety of economic activities and environmental situation at sites/territories.	09.02.1995 (03.01.2003)
<b>Governmental Decrees</b>		
Procedures of Use of State Budget Subventions to Local Budgets in 2007 for Socioeconomic Development	Regulate purposeful use of funds for measures of socioeconomic, environmental (article 2) and cultural development.	14.02.2007 (21.03.2007)
Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on approval of the Comprehensive Program for National Level Implementation of WSSD Decisions for 2003–2015	Ensures a comprehensive systemic approach to development and implementation of the national policy at the base of SD principles. The range of key objectives incorporates: poverty eradication, introduction of SCP patterns to support everyday human activities, protection and rational use of natural resources, optimization of the resource base of economic and social development.	26.04.2003 (08.11.2006)
<b>Millennium Development Goals: Ukraine 2003</b>		
Regulations of the Council of Regional Development	Article 3 (p. 4) stipulates ensuring transparent activities of governmental bodies, public participation, assessment of efficiency of governmental bodies and local authorities.	20.12.2006
Regulations of the State Commission on the Strategy of Economic and Social Development	Ensures consultations and coordination of development of the Strategy of Economic and Social Development <sup>6</sup> of Ukraine for 2002–2011.	12.06.2002
Parliamentary Decree on Main Directions of State Policy of Ukraine in the Sphere of Environmental Protection, Use of Natural Resources and Ensuring Environmental Security	Reviews main policy directions for use, protection and restoration of land, water and forest resources, atmosphere air.	05.03.1998
<b>Presidential Decrees</b>		
Issues of Energy Security of Ukraine	Declares priority of enhancement of efficiency and safety of functioning of the fuel and energy complex of Ukraine. Identifies major threats to energy security and interests of Ukraine, spheres for activities of governmental bodies, priorities of international economic activities.	14.03.2007 not enacted

On Measures for Further Development of Natural Protected Territories in Ukraine	Defines priority activities of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine for development of natural protected territories.	23.05.2005
On the Strategy of Economic and Social Development of Ukraine "Towards European Integration" for 2004–2015.		28.04.2004
On Activities of Local Executive Bodies for Ensuring Sustainable Socioeconomic Development of Regions	Provides specific decisions for regions that failed to ensure sustainable territorial socioeconomic development.	29.08.2003
On Privatisation and Lease of Non-agriculture Land Areas for Business Activities	Establishes the framework for efficient land use and business activities, mobilisation of investments for implementation of socioeconomic development programs.	12.07.1995
On Biosphere Reserves in Ukraine	Approves the list of biosphere reserves in Ukraine.	26.11.1993
<b>Other legal instruments</b>		
MoE Order #395 of September 4, 2006 on Political Priorities, Strategic Directions and Objectives of the Ministry.	Defines fundamentals of development of the modern environmental policy in Ukraine; a priority of positioning environmental policy as an integral factor of socioeconomic development of the country for eventual transition to environmentally balanced development; the main strategic direction was defined as improvement of integrated environmental management, inter-agency coordination and co-operation for integration of environmental components into sectoral development programs.	04.09.2006
The Energy Strategy of Ukraine up to 2030	Defines priorities and provides forecasts of energy conservation, estimates capacity of development of new and renewable energy sources (section VII), proposes European integration pathways (section XIII). Leading Ukrainian NGOs consider that Strategy as absolutely opposed to principles of sustainable energy.	15.03.2006
The European Strategy for Sustainable, Competitive and Safe Power Industry (Specifies 6 development priorities (section 2), sets basics of European co-operation and integrated approaches to addressing energy problems)	in connection with Ukraine: the EU Neighbourhood Policy stipulates expansion of the energy market, involvement of EU neighbours and their approaching to the internal EU market; development of co-operation between energy producers and consumers; promotion of energy research, energy efficiency, renewable energy.	08.03.2006
EU – Ukraine Action Plan for 2005–2007 Section 2.2. contains a clause on Promotion of Sustainable Development	3 main spheres of activities are identified: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthening administrative bodies and procedures to ensure strategic planning of SD and inter-agency coordination;</li> <li>• Completion of development, approval of the State SD Strategy and ensuring its implementation;</li> <li>• Measures to integrate environmental issues into other sectoral policies, namely into industry, power industry, transport, regional development and agriculture.</li> </ul>	21.02.2005

The European Landscape Convention: defines national activities for sustainable development and use of landscapes (articles 4–6) and Euro-integration pathways to address these issues (articles 7–11)	in connection with Ukraine: Ukraine had ratified the Convention. Participation in co-operation on landscape issues, promotion of landscape protection, regulation and design, promotions of activities of NGOs, education, awareness raising, etc.	07.09.2005
The Framework Convention on Protection and Sustainable Development of the Carpathian Region	Formulates main directions and activities for joint efforts to ensure sustainable development of the Carpathian Region.	07.04.2004
Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in Transboundary Context	Defines rights and duties of individual states on environmental protection at the national territory and elsewhere.	19.03.2004
Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice on Environmental Matters.		06.07.1999
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	Offers actions to reduce industrial load on the Earth atmosphere.	29.10.1996
DBN A.2.2.-1-2003 (State Construction Standards)	Defines contents and composition of EIA materials in the course of design and construction of facilities, buildings and constructions; provides requirements on public information and accounting for public opinion.	2002

## Annex 2.

### Methodology

The survey is based on results of questioning the national experts from NGO working in a field on SCP. Further comparison and analysis of processes, progress and experts comments have allowed determining the main problem areas and mechanism of policy making in the field of shifting toward SCP's patterns in EECCA countries. Experts answered and commented the questions below.

#### National SCP Snap-shot Survey

#### QUESTIONNAIRE

Armenia	Azerbaijan	Belarus	Georgia	Moldova	Russia	Ukraine

1. Please provide brief details of Sustainable Development Strategy (SDS) instruments adopted in YOUR Country

TYPE OF INSTRUMENT	TITLE/NAME	DATE OF ADOPTION	DATE UP-DATED
Law (title)			
Ministerial Decree			
Presidential Directive			
Other Legal Instruments			

PLEASE COMMENT

2. Are these Strategies linked (reflected in) to YOUR national and/or sectoral socioeconomic development policies and plans?

SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT POLICIES AND PLANS	IS SCP QUOTED AS A BENCHMARK?

PLEASE COMMENT

3. Does your country have an Economic Modernization and Restructuring Strategy or planning an equivalent related to energy consumption and resource management? (for example: energy targets; natural resource conversion to value added production (appropriate investment); technology development; environment priorities; consumer behavior; capacity building; international standards (like WTO rules), etc.).

PLEASE DESCRIBE

ENERGY CONSUMPTION AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	
Energy targets (see also Q. 8)	
Natural resource conversion (appropriate investment)	
Environment priorities	
Consumer behavior	
Capacity building	
International standards	
OTHER	

4. How do national policy and legislation reflect SCP principals? (in the energy, agriculture, industry, transport, trade and investment sectors)

PLEASE DESCRIBE

SECTORS	Policy/legislation
Energy	
Agriculture	
Industry	
Transport	
Building/housing	
Trade	
Investments	

5. What economic instruments are being used in your country to stimulate SCP?

PLEASE DESCRIBE

ECONOMIC INSTRUMENTS TO STIMULATE SCP?

6. As a party to the Aarhus convention, do NGOs campaign in your country to influence government policies in terms of changing consumption and production patterns? Does campaigning make an impact on the public?

PLEASE COMMENT

<b>Government policies?</b>
<b>Impact on the public?</b>

7. What is your national progress towards 2007 ratification of the SEA, PRTR and Civil liability protocols?

PLEASE COMMENT

SEA	
PRTR	
Civil liability	

8. Is there a national Energy Charter compliance process? Does your country's energy policy and/or legislation include energy saving and renewables? Does your country have an Energy strategy or equivalent? What are the targets for renewables till its end? What energy balance by each fuel type is planned to achieve?

ENERGY COMPONENT

<b>National Energy Charter compliance process</b>					
<b>Energy policy</b>					
<b>Energy strategy or equivalent</b>					
<b>Energy saving target</b>					
<b>Renewables target</b>					
<b>Energy balance % by 2020</b>	Coal	Natural gas	Oil	Nuclear	Renewables

9. How do you believe that the UNECE Environment for Europe strategies influence national environmental policy making in the EECCA? How does EfE help towards SPAC and environmental integration?

PLEASE COMMENT

UNECE EFE INFLUENCE ON ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY MAKING IN EECCA?
TOWARDS SPAC AND ENVIRONMENTAL INTEGRATION?

10. Do you have National Commission on SD and/or SPAC? Are NGOs involved?

NATIONAL COMMISSION ON SD AND/OR SPAC	ARE NGOS INVOLVED?

11. How do you believe that the UN Commission on Sustainable Development process and decisions can influence national SPAC policy making in the EECCA?

PLEASE COMMENT

## **Annex 3.**

# **SUMMARY CONCLUSION**

## **of the Seminar on Sustainable Consumption and Production for Western EECCA Countries, April 17–19, 2007, Kyiv.**

We, representatives of environmental NGOs of Belarus, Moldova, Russia and Ukraine, who gathered to discuss progress of our countries in transition to sustainable (environmentally balanced) consumption and production patterns at the base of country reports, and their roles in regional and global SCP-related processes (Environment for Europe and UN CSD), conducted a seminar and Kiev–Tbilisi–Amsterdam–London–Geneva teleconference; and came to the following conclusions:

1. In general, SD principles and objectives are either absent in development strategies, or are of a purely declarative nature, SCP principles are not even discussed and SCP vocabulary is not used. Comparatively to late 1990s, there is some regress in terms of accounting for SD considerations in development plans and programs, these issues are either paid lower attention or SD is merely interpreted as a crisis-free economic growth. SD indicators are not approved, while application of SEA lacks underlying laws and regulations.
2. There are only a few Local Agendas 21, notwithstanding that they serve as vehicles of practical implementation of sustainable consumption and production patterns. The situation in the sphere of underlying legislative frameworks for sustainable development is getting worse, as many newly enacted laws are in clear contradiction with SD principles, however, these laws shape legislative frameworks for many years ahead.
3. The above approaches reflect real needs of the countries: they need to raise living standards to the level of 1980s in a short period of time and they consider environmental components of socioeconomic development as barriers that hinder attainment of the goal.
4. There is no system of economic incentives for improvement of environmental performance in the sphere of consumption and production, while environmental charges and fines are negligible in comparison to necessary investments into modernisation. As a result, the necessary economic growth in Western EECCA countries is based on outdated fixed assets and such growth is inevitably accompanied by growing environmental pollution and higher risks of industrial disasters. Environmental policy reforms are either stalled or go at a snail's pace, environmental policy integration is of a declarative nature, while innovative components of economic development are generally fairly small.
5. As for preconditions to change of consumption patterns, it is necessary to note that Western EECCA countries experience a consumption boom now, after many decades of limitations of the command and control economic model, however, average per capita levels of consumption and waste generation are still lower than in CEE, Western European and North American countries.
6. The reviewed countries lack political will for practical transition to SD/SCP. Moreover, should such a political will emerge, the relevant institutional system is not ready to it.
7. There is a common trend of higher priority of external incentives vs. internal ones for environmental policy integration in economic sectors. In addition, negative external incentives tend to be more efficient, for example, in some cases, introduction of an international embargo initiated a chain reaction of international certifications of certain products, resulting in understanding of economic benefits of compliance with environmental requirements.
8. Transition to SCP is a difficult task, requiring changes in social relations and radical socioeconomic reforms. To address the problem, our transition economies need to apply experience of reforms in countries that have achieved some successes in introduction of SCP patterns.
9. Such opportunities are provided by Environment for Europe – a regional process that positively influences environmental policy reforms in our countries. High level international EEE initiatives usually provide positive impulses, but lack of internal incentives and national implementation frameworks damps them.
10. SCP-related problems of our countries should be reflected more adequately in international documents. We welcome introduction of “Environmental Policy and International Competitiveness in Globalisation: Barriers for Low Income

Countries in UN ECE Region” as an agenda item of the Sixth EfE Ministerial Conference. Under this agenda item, a Category I document on SCP will be discussed for eventual approval by ministers.

11. We believe that paragraph 8 of this document should exclude obsolete pesticides from the list of the most pressing problems (the problem of pesticides does not belong to SCP problems) and include such extremely important problems as unsustainable or even exhausting use of renewable resources (water, biodiversity) and the problem of industrial growth at the base of outdated fixed assets with domination of resource and energy intensive industries, resulting in growing environmental contamination. We believe, that the description of activities of international organisations in the document may be reduced to allow a more detailed description of situation in UN ECE sub-regions, in particular in EECCA.
12. UN CSD process much less influences development policies in our countries. The countries almost do not participate in preparation and holding of its annual sessions, while UN CSD decisions are not used for national reforms and even for awareness raising purposes.
13. At this background, environmental degradation accelerates, biological and landscape diversity increasingly decreases inter alia due to destruction of the system of protected territories.
14. The sphere of industrial relations is characterised by domination of energy and resource intensive facilities, deteriorated infrastructures, non-existent social responsibility of owners, lack of economic incentives for improvement of environmental management at enterprises. There is a visible trend to growing export of dirty technologies from the EU, apparently caused by approval of REACH. At the same time, facilities face the challenging need of transition to international standards and mastering of new rules of the game.
15. In the power industry sector, sustainable production patterns are largely non-existent. All the reviewed countries, except Moldova, plan to construct new NPPs, however, these plans seem unrealistic due to numerous reasons. Old Soviet projects of construction of hydroelectric storage plants were renewed to compensate inflexible generation capacity of NPPs. In the case of countries with low water resources (as in Ukraine), such projects might provoke a crisis of residential water supply and induce industrial accidents. Shares of renewables in national energy balances still remain extremely low and planned investments into development of renewables are fairly small, comparatively to fossil fuels and nuclear power.
16. Adverse health impacts of environmental contamination are getting stronger, particularly in the case of air pollution. Underlying laws and regulations in the sphere are based on sanitary standards – maximal allowed concentrations and provisional safe impact levels, that are applied as temporary standards for specific technologies and facilities. Such a system does not allow to apply cost efficiency assessments of environmental activities and ignores adverse environmental impacts on hypersensitive population groups. As a result, it is impossible to assess associated public/individual health costs, making cost-benefit analysis of human activities (inc. industrial operations and road transport) impossible. Inadequate accounting for these factors results in distortions of the regulatory system. Application of the criteria-based approach results in an imperfect system of taxation of facilities, an unfair system of distribution of finance resources in environmental funds, non-existing systems for prevention of adverse health impacts of polluted air, and, correspondingly, non-existing social funds that could reduce adverse health and environmental impacts of pollutants.
17. However, notwithstanding the above common features (and some other ones) of the reviewed countries, each of them has its own specifics that should be accounted for in the framework of multilateral co-operation if we want to achieve some progress in transition to sustainable consumption and production patterns.
18. Western EECCA countries include both energy importers and energy exporters. Accounting for the common domination of energy and resource intensive industries in our industrialised countries, the above distinction defines radically different modes of conduct. One may expect (and the trend is already visible in Belarus) that energy importing countries, confronted by steadily rising energy prices, will apply more efforts to reduce energy consumption per unit of GDP, to modernise and restructure national economies. In addition to economic benefits, such measures reduce industrial loads on the environment.
19. Western EECCA countries differ in terms of sufficiency of natural and mineral resources – countries with fewer resources tend to have more developed environmental legislation and institutional frameworks. They also differ in forms of accumulation of environmental charges and in allocation of relevant revenues.
20. The EU Neighbourhood Policy will facilitate environmental reforms and development of SD principles in Moldova, Ukraine and Belarus, strengthening external positive incentives (see above.)
21. There are different legislative frameworks and practices for participation of NGOs in governmental decision-making in the reviewed countries. Some Western EECCA countries are not Parties of the Aarhus Convention. In some countries, legislative frameworks and practices for participation of NGOs in governmental decision-making undergo

permanent development, while in others such processes are non-existent. At the same time, environmental NGOs are key carriers of institutional memories of environmental policy reforms in transition economies with frequently changing governments, programs and specialists of governmental agencies. So far, neither international organisations, nor national governments have managed to use experience, knowledge and capacity of national environmental NGOs efficiently.

22. We call national NGOs of EECCA countries to establish working groups and NGO networks on SCP to induce governments to implement more efficient reforms and to maintain public control of compliance with environmental legislation. If better organised, our activities will facilitate more intensive experience exchange and co-ordination of actions to influence our governments for purposes of accelerated integration of environmental policy into socio-economic development strategies and a higher priority of environmental objectives. Priority activities of EECCA NGOs at the current stage of the transition period include: public awareness raising and lobbying campaigns for promotion and introduction of sustainable development values into policy and everyday activities, as well as development of education for sustainable development, participation in legislative activities by public discussion of draft laws and regulations in order to promote and reflect SCP ideas in relevant legislative acts, implementation of demonstration projects on sustainable technical solutions.
23. We support the Brussels Declaration of the Eco-Forum and call this international coalition and EAP Task Force to provide more assistance to national coalitions and networks of environmental NGOs, that deal with analysis and public lobbying of environmental policy reforms and promotion of transition to sustainable consumption and production patterns in EECCA countries.
24. We call national governments of EECCA countries to provide more assistance to activities of NGOs and coalitions of NGOs, dealing with environmental protection and sustainable development issues, in order to ensure more efficient use of capacity and expertise of NGOs for development and implementation of SD/SCP policies and legislation.
25. We call ministers of donor countries to explore options to provide more assistance to national networks and coalitions of NGOs of EECCA countries for implementation of decisions of the Belgrade Conference, pertaining to SCP and environmental policy reforms.
26. At the background of steadily decreasing donor assistance, we call governments and international organisations to review plans and organisational arrangements of different meetings and sessions – to use railway transport instead of air travel in order to reach relevant venues in appropriate cases, and to apply modern telecommunication technologies. In addition to reduction of budgets of numerous meetings, such approaches would reduce adverse impacts on the Earth climate.

## **Annex 4.**

# **Communiqué of South Caucasus Non-governmental Organisations (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia) adopted by the workshop participants in Tbilisi on 15–16 April, 2007**

Having discussed CSD-15 Agenda, South Caucasus non-governmental organizations deem it necessary to express their full support to Tbilisi Declaration (Tbilisi, Georgia, 13–14 April, 2006) and Statement of Non-governmental Organizations “New Paradigm”, presented by CSD-15. However, we believe it is necessary to amend these documents, taking into account regional and national specific nature of our countries and time factor.

### **In the field of energy sector for sustainable development**

Strengthen legislative framework to give people access to low-powered energy sources. With the view of backing antimonopoly policy, demand various energy producers.

Implement favourable tariff policy to create investment policy and attract foreign capital in the field of renewable energy sources.

Develop a favourable tariff policy to encourage energy efficiency and energy saving measures of production and housing and communal facilities.

Increase subsidies for cleaner energy sources.

Provide for the use of man-made reservoirs in energy sector, taking into consideration interests of agriculture and fisheries.

### **In the field of industrial development**

Serious changes have taken place in the industrial development of the region in the last year. The investment climate is improving, new state programs for economic development are being created. With this in view, it becomes necessary to develop intersectoral cooperation and coordinate efforts in this direction on the basis of the principles of sustainable development.

It is high time to introduce principles of modern management and new technologies into industry (chemical, mining, etc.) and certification of produced and imported goods to ensure safety for people.

Of serious concern is sharp increase in the volume of solid household wastes which is linked to the problem of management, appropriate to modern international standards.

Urban infrastructure has become overburdened as a result of intensive migration of rural population. There are no up-to-date urban construction master plans with spatial design, based on green and sanitary zone norms; public transportation infrastructure is far from being perfect.

### **Climate changes**

All the countries – signatories to Kyoto Protocol – should be encouraged to fulfil their commitments.

Programs to research and prevent ecological/species migration should be developed.

It is needed to improve the management system of forests, which are valuable absorbents of greenhouse gases.

### **Atmospheric air pollution**

Although the introduction of new technologies in industry has led to a significant reduction of pollution by stationary sources, we are still concerned about a dramatic increase in car exhaust fumes and a high level of atmospheric pollution in big cities (a large number of old and technically obsolete vehicles).

It is necessary to design and introduce a system of incentives for the use of organic fertilizers and organic farming to cut down on the emission of pollutants in agriculture.

## Annex 5.

### Information about experts and NGO participated in National SCP Snap-shot Survey

#### Armenia

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**Karine Danieljan**

**Field of expertise:**

Sustainable development, ecology

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**Gevorg Arakeljan**

**Field of expertise:**

Sustainable development, climate change, energy

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**Organization:**

Association “For Sustainable Human Development”.

**Mission:**

Propaganda and dissemination of main idea, principles and values of Sustainable Development Concept (SDC), international experience and activities of UN structures in this field, support of development and integration into practice of The Concept and The Program of Sustainable Development in Armenia.

**Field of work:**

All types of sustainable development, protection of the environment.

**Achievements:**

Integration of the ideas and principles of sustainable development into the education and science fields, contribution into the sustainable development’ principles institutionalisation.

**Current projects:**

1. European Neighbourhood Policy and public involvement policy.
2. Support of the public participation potential in monitoring of development projects in Armenia.

## Azerbaijan

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### **Fikret Jafarov**

#### **Field of expertise:**

Sustainable development, ecology, natural resources, education

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#### **Organization:**

Society "Sustainable Development".

#### **Brief description of the organization:**

Non-governmental organization of 12 members, 16 experts and 20–30 volunteers.

#### **Mission:**

Sustainable development, sustainable consumption and production, education and promotion of sustainable development, public participation.

#### **Field of work:**

Integration of the information on sustainable development principles and programs, participation in public discussion of national programs and plans.

#### **Achievements: -**

Preparation and implementation of multimedia interactive manual "Green Package". Creation of national network "Public Control".

#### **Current projects:**

"Green Package" project with support of REC, OSCE, BP;

"Public control network", Open Society Institute.



### **Nazarov Tchingiz Manaf Ogly**

#### **Contact:**

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#### **Organization:**

Eko-TES

#### **Field of work:**

Environmental studies, environmental education, sustainable consumption and production.

#### **Achievements:**

Participation in various international conferences.



**Irshad Abbasov**

**Field of expertise:**

Sustainable development, environment protection, civil society

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**Organization:**

Eco-Renaissance.

**Brief description of the organization:**

NGO working on public health protection, solving existing local and global issues.

**Field of work:**

Ecology and civil society development.

**Current projects:**

Currently the organization is implementing a number of projects in the field of environmental problems solution and civil society development.



**Irada Jakubova**

**Field of expertise:**

Ecology, agriculture, GMO

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**Organization:**

Independent Research Centre “ELS”.

**Mission:**

Implementation of independent studies and social studies.

**Field of work:**

Social and public studies.

**Achievements:**

Implementation of public campaign against smoking, for traffic safety and information on GMO.

**Current projects:**

Public hearing on the law “About biological safety” – Open Society Institute.



## Lidia Guluzade

### Field of expertise:

Water and environmental impact assessments

### Contact:

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### Organization:

“Khazri”.

### Mission:

Consolidation and activation of efforts of environmentalists and other professionals for practical measures for nature protection and solving environmental problems from projects affecting the environment.

### Field of work:

Biodiversity, environmental impact assessments, SEO, ecoeducation, water supply and sanitation.

### Achievements:

1. Conservation of endemic Caucasian flora (granted by ISAR).
2. Baku bay treating (IWACO Company – Netherlands, EXXON).
3. The development of the Methodic for the Botanical Monitoring of the Caspian Sea (ISAR's Caspian Program), 2002.
4. Arrangement of the public consideration and the workshop discussion of the project “EECCA Environment Strategy” Baku, (UNDP), 2003.
5. On-line electronic discussion “PPStrategy of the CEP” September 2004, IATP.
6. Editing and Issuing “Handbook on sustainable development” March – September 2004 (“IMC Consulting Ltd.” & European Union).
7. Organization and arrangement of the workshop “THE NATIONAL REPORT ON 2nd MoP OF AARHUS CONVENTION: CIVIL SOCIETY RECOMMENDATIONS”, Baku, (OSCE), 2005.

### Current projects:

Promotion of “Ecosan” toilets in Azerbaijan in cooperation with WECF (The Netherlands).

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## Belarus

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## Eugene Shirokov

### Field of expertise:

Eco-technologies for sustainable development

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### Organization:

Minsk City branch of International Social Environmentalists Union (former – NGO International Academy of Ecology).

### Brief description of the organization:

NGO oriented on sustainable development.

### Mission:

Support of transition toward sustainable development in Republic of Belarus.

**Field of work:**

Theory and practice of sustainable development, eco-technologies, alternative energy sources.

**Achievements:**

2nd place award from World Award on Sustainable Energy “EnergyGlobe” (Austria) in 2000, awardees of World Habitat Awards (1999, 2006)

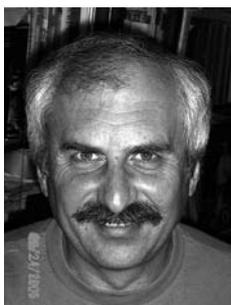
**Current projects:**

Alternative building eco-technologies; Energy Vision 2050.

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## Moldova

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**Ilya Trombitsky****Field of expertise:**

Environmental legislation, aquatic biodiversity, non-commercial legislation, Sustainable development

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Web: www.eco-tiras.org

**Organization:**

International Association of the river keepers “Eco-TIRAS”.

**Brief description of the organization:**

The Association of environmental NGO in the River Dnestr basin was founded in 1999 by 11 NGO from Moldova, Russia and Ukraine.

**Mission:**

Promotion of an integrated management of The River Dnestr’ transboundary basin and development of the public participation in it.

**Field of work:**

Development of local NGO, implementation of the EU Water Framework Directive, support of the aquatic transboundary cooperation, improvement of environmental safety in the region.

**Achievements:**

The organization has participated in the implementation of “Environment and Safety” initiative (OSCE/UNEP) and in the development of National Program and Action Plan on ensuring environmental safety in Moldova, development of Aarhus Convention.

**Current projects:**

Participation in expert panels work of the international projects “The Program on transboundary cooperation improvement and sustainable development of The River Dnestr” (OSCE/UNEP) and “Transboundary management of risks in The River Dnestr basin”, in the international projects “Democratization of The River Dnestr basin management” (MATRA) and “The System of information management for transboundary basin of The River Dnestr” (UNEP/OSCE).



### **Ivan Ignatiev**

**Field of expertise:**

SCP policy and legislation assessment in Moldova

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**Organization:**

Non-governmental organization “Ecospektr”.

**Brief description of the organization:**

The organization was founded in 2004 by a group of biology and chemistry teachers. A member of international environmental organization of the river keepers “Eco-TIRAS” (Moldova) and International Alliance “For Safety!” (CIS).

**Mission:**

Preservation of clean and healthy environment for our and future generations via solving environmental issues in the city and the region by informing public, environmental education and lobbying environmental issues solution in the authority.

**Field of work:**

Water policy, biosafety, public information and education.

**Achievements:**

Participation in several projects in the field of transboundary cooperation and The River Dnestr water resources management, bio- and environmental safety; implementation of the initiative “Environment and Safety” (OSCE/UNEP) and development of National Program and Action Plan for ensuing environmental safety in Moldova.

**Current projects:**

Participation in expert panels of the international projects “The Program on transboundary cooperation improvement and sustainable development of The River Dnestr” (OSCE/UNEP) and “Transboundary management of risks in The River Dnestr basin”.



### **Olga Kazantseva**

**Field of expertise:**

Evaluation of regional ecological risk and assessment of human impact on environment, ecological mapping, land use and ecological management of territory

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**Organization:**

Institute of Ecology and Geography of the Moldova’s Academy of Sciences.

**Achievements:**

Cartographical modeling of economic variety of landscapes use with a view of revealing their dynamics (team leader)

**Current Projects:**

Agriculture, WTO and Sustainable Development in the new independent states, project Ford Foundation (national coordinator).

## Russia

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### Olga Ponisova

**Field of expertise:**

Environmental and sustainable development policy, public participation in decision-making

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**Current projects:**

WTO and sustainable development, international trade/WTO and environment.



### Olga Speranskaya

**Field of expertise:**

chemical safety, environmental health, energy and climate

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Web: [www.ecoaccord.org](http://www.ecoaccord.org)

**Current projects:** Awareness on SAICM implementation in the EECCA region and globally; Chemicals in toys – preventive and precautionary measures, awareness raising, advocacy, strengthening national legislation.

**Organization:**

NGO “Eco-Accord”.

**Brief description of the organization:**

“Eco-Accord” works on issue of sustainable development in EECCA region since 1991. Subscribers of its information service include over 1000 regional NGO representatives and representatives of state, scientific and industrial structures. “Eco-Accord” coordinates national and international projects on issues of trade regulations and environment, chemical safety, energy, climate issues, SCP and education on the issues of sustainable development. Organization participates in the international process “Environment for Europe”, “Environment and Health”, Strategic Approach to International Regulation of Chemical Substances, cooperation on environmental and sustainable development issues in Asia and Pacific region. Sustainable development and implementation of the decision of World Sustainable Development Summit – are among the key direction of the “Eco-Accord” work.



### Renat Perelet

**Field of expertise:**

Green Economy

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**Organization:**

Institute for System Analysis Russian Science Academy.

**Brief description of the organization:**

Created in 1976, is the head organisation for interaction with Internatioanl InSTITUTE for Applied System Analysis, Vienna, Austria.

**Field of work:**

System analysis and its application.

**Current projects:**

Research on the global environmental and climate changes on Russian economy. Research of problems in regional nature resource use; Research on problems of resource use economy and safety on a regional scale; Dynamic modelling of regional ecosystems and regional environmental forecasts ([www.isa.ru](http://www.isa.ru))



**Sofia Solovieva**

**Field of expertise:**

Economy of natural resources use

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**Organization:**

Moscow State University.

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**UK**

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**Struan Simpson**

**Field of expertise:**

Policy development

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**Organization:**

St James's Research.

**Brief description of the organization:**

International environment and sustainable development consultancy.

**Mission:**

Promotion of Aarhus Principles through multisectoral collaboration.

**Field of work:**

Project conceptualization and management.

**Achievements:**

Long-term influence and impact on environmental and social policies.

**Current projects:**

Sustainable communication.

## Ukraine

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### **Anna Golubovskaya-Onisimova**

#### **Field of expertise:**

environmental and sustainable development policy, public participation, public lobbying

#### **Contact:**

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Web-site: [www.mama-86.org.ua](http://www.mama-86.org.ua)

#### **Achievements:**

Due to 2-years NGO campaign, the Environmental policy integration became a core of new Concept of National Environmental Policy of Ukraine (adopted by the Cabinet of Ministers in 2007).

#### **Current projects:**

Drafting of National Environmental Strategy of Ukraine and its Action Plan (chapters: Aim 1. Raising Environmental Awareness, Multistakeholder Partnership Development within Mechanisms and Instruments section, contribution to the Environmental Policy Integration chapter).

People's Eco-life project on promoting and implementing individual engineering and social technologies.

Project on the Eliminating of acute risks of obsolete pesticides in Ukraine (MATRA).



### **Olga Ignatenko**

#### **Field of expertise:**

Chemical technologies, environmental management, sustainable recycling technologies

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Web-site: [www.mama-86.org.ua](http://www.mama-86.org.ua)

#### **Achievements:**

Doctoral degree. January 2008. Delft University of Technology. Final thesis: "Sustainability of Recycling Systems? – The Fundamental Limits, System Flexibility and Resource Use Efficiency".

#### **Organization:**

Ukrainian Environmental NGO Network "MAMA-86".

#### **Brief description of the organization:**

Ukrainian Environmental NGO Network "MAMA-86" operates 18 years and incorporates 17 NGOs in different regions of Ukraine with the Central Office in Kyiv. The mission of MAMA-86 is dedicated to enhancement of women-mothers role in education and decision-making process for improvement of living standards of citizens via developing socio-environmental conditions for transition of Ukraine to sustainable development. To achieve its aim, the organisation conducts information dissemination and awareness raising activities, pertaining to problems of drinking water, water supply and sanitation, sustainable energy, alternative methods of economic management in the sector of housing and utilities, organic agriculture, problems of waste and chemicals. In these spheres, the organisation develops and implements pilot technical solutions that clearly demonstrate benefits of sustainable approaches. The organisation pays major attention to democratisation of Ukrainian society and transparent implementation of environmental policies that account for opinion of the public and stakeholders. The organisation implements campaigns of public dialogue and lobbying for integrating environmental requirements into economic development policies using best international environmental practices and agreements.



**Eugeny Khlobystov, Ph.d in economics**

**Field of expertise:**

Economy of natural resources use and environment protection

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**Field of work:**

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