

THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION: ENVIRONMENT AND LEGISLATURE

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A stylized, dark teal silhouette of a mountain range is positioned in the bottom right corner of the slide, extending from the right edge towards the center.

MAIN FEDERAL LAWS ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

“On environmental protection” (10.01.2002, № 7-FZ)

“On atmospheric air protection” (04.05.1999, № 96-FZ)

“Water Code of the Russian Federation” (03.06.2006, № 74-FZ)

“On the sanitary-epidemiological welfare of population” (30.03.1999, № 52-FZ)

“On the waste of production and consumption” (24.06.1998, № 89-FZ)

“On protection of rights of the legal entities and individual entrepreneurs on undertaking the state control (supervision)” (08.08.2001, № 134-FZ)

“On the technical regulation” (27.12.2002, № 184-FZ)

MAIN DECREES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION (1)

“On approval of the Order on state control over the atmospheric air protection”, № 31 of 15.01.2001

“On approval of the Order on state accounting of the harmful impacts on atmospheric air and their sources, № 373 of 21.04.2000

“On the order of setting and re-consideration of the ecological and hygienic norms of atmospheric air quality, the maximum allowable level of physical impacts on atmospheric air and state registration of harmful (polluting) substances and potentially dangerous substances”, № 182 of 02.03.2000

“On the norms of emissions of harmful (polluting) substances into atmospheric air and harmful physical impacts on it”, № 183 of

MAIN DECREES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION (2)

“On approval of rules for using communal water supply and canalization systems in the Russian Federation”, of 12.02.1999 № 167

“On approval of rules for using the state-owned water objects, setting and reconsideration of the water usage limits, issuing licenses for water usage and administrative license”, of 03.04.1997 № 383

“On introduction of the state water cadastre”, of 23.11.96 № 1403

“On the order of development and approval of norms of the allowable harmful impacts on water objects”, of 19.12.96. № 1504

MAIN DECREES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION (3)

“On approval of the order on water protection zones of the water objects and their coastal protective belts”, of 23.11.96 № 1404


“On approval of the order on licensing the activities related to collection, use, sterilization, transportation, and disposal of hazardous waste”, of 26.08.2006 № 524

“On the Rules of development and approval of norms of waste production and limits on their disposal”, of 16.06.2000 № 461


The main disadvantages of the current system of environmental standards, norms and control in the Russian Federation (1):

- 1. the existing system of environmental norm setting for emissions and discharges is actually a system of norm setting for individual polluters, based on the sanitary and hygiene standards that includes more than 500 pollutants for emission and discharge control, that is not supported by the reliable monitoring and control systems;**
- 2. the emission and discharge norms set are at too stringent standards and do not take into account the specific features of technological processes;**
- 3. the integrated approach does not use: separate permission should be received for emissions to air, for discharges to water, and for disposal of wastes;**

The main disadvantages of the current system of environmental standards, norms and control in the Russian Federation (2):

- 4. a complicated and long procedure for getting permissions, requiring approvals of a large number of organizations and different expert reviews leads to a costly, inefficient and corrupted management system;**
 - 5. a lack of relationship between the norm setting system and the best available techniques and incentives to use such techniques;**
 - 6. the federal law or governmental directive on implementation of best available techniques or BREFs does not exist;**
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The main disadvantages of the current system of environmental standards, norms and control in the Russian Federation (3):

- 7. a lot of unclear legal norms in the Federal legislation that are subject to interpretation by the State officials;**
 - 8. the federal law “On technical regulation” that should simplify the system of obtaining of permissions does not really operate;**
 - 9. the participation of public in the environmental impact assessment of projects of plants and enterprises construction and reconstruction is determined by Russian environmental legislation but not in the consideration of permissions.**
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Gas flaring in the Russian Federation

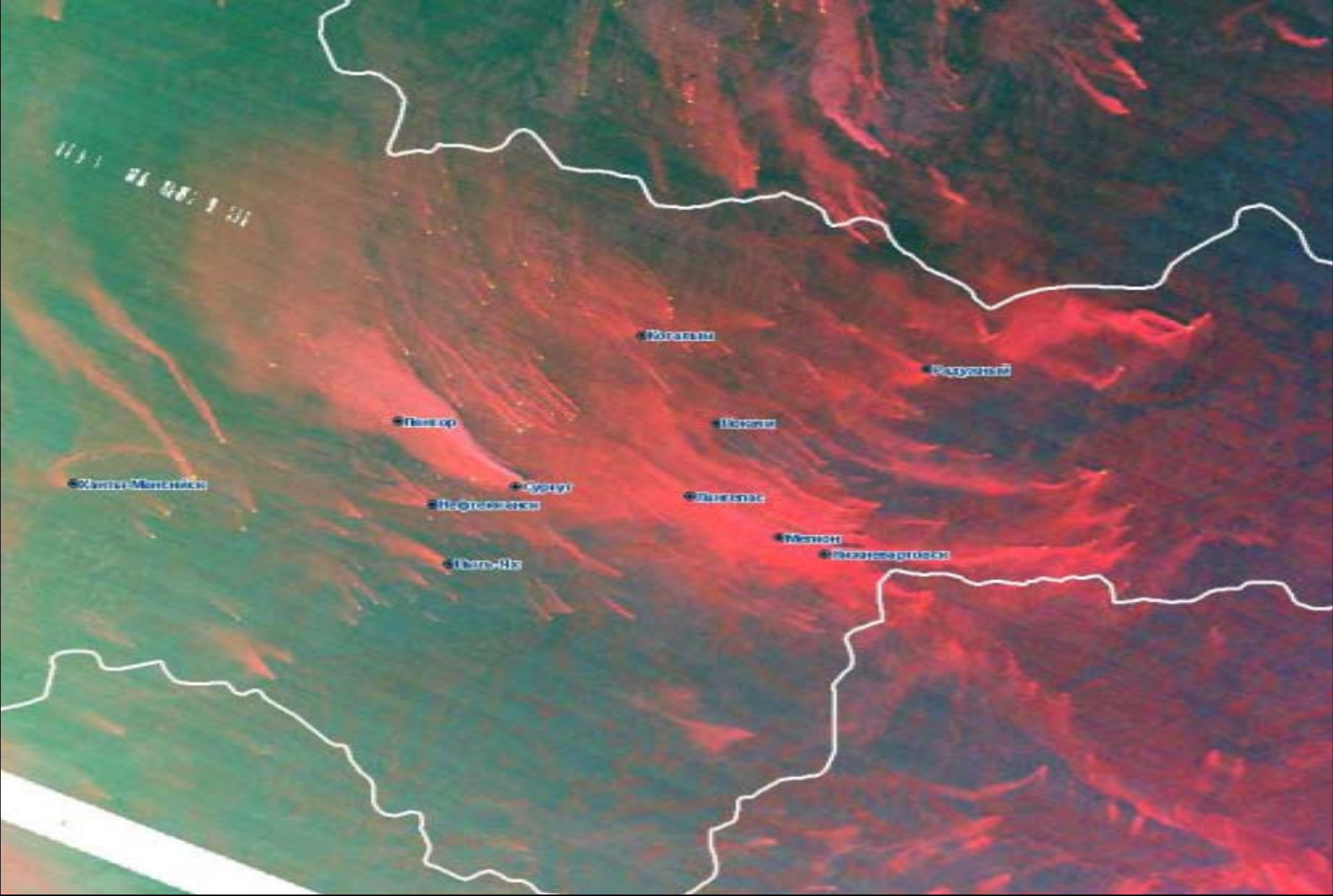
Flaring is very common in Russian Federation

The very low utilization of associated gas is primarily because of two reasons:

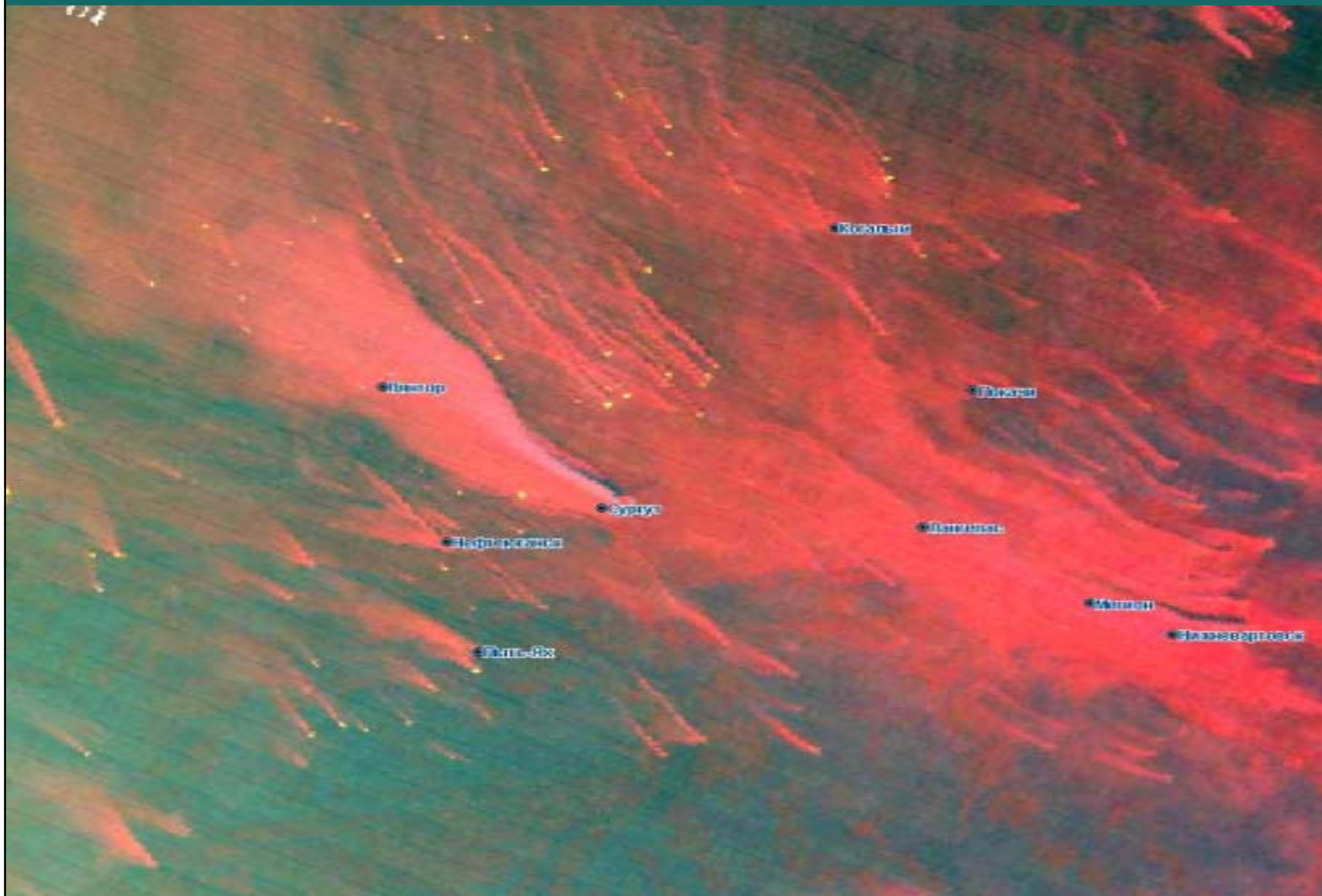
- No cost: There are no substantial environmental penalties for gas flaring; there are penalties, but they are either not paid (unreporting) and/or too low;
- No gain: Lack of access to the gas transportation system reduces the scope for Russian oil producers to extract value from the associated gas

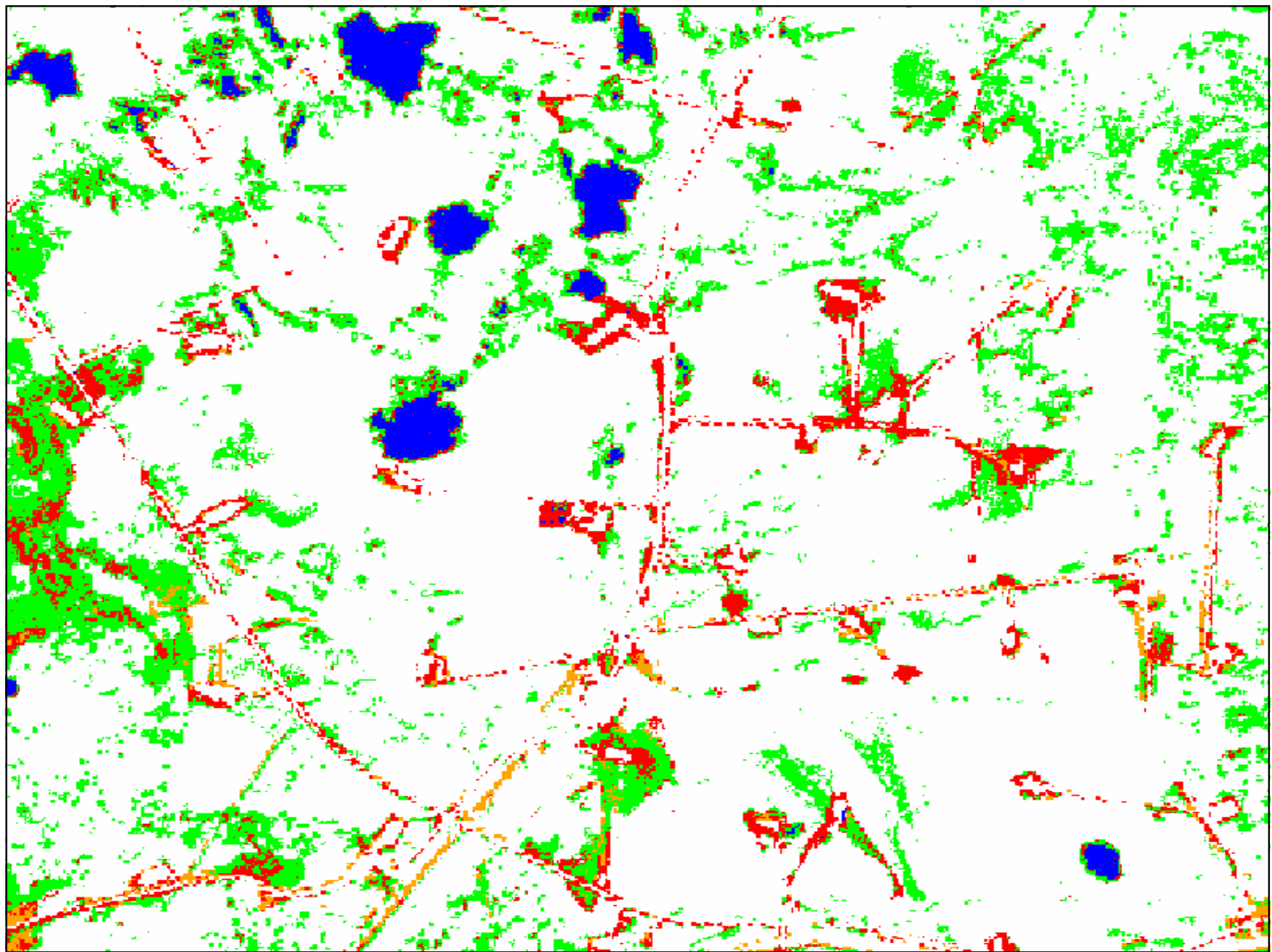
Russia accounts officially for 15 bcm and unofficially for as much as 20 - 25 bcm

Gas Flaring in the Russian Federation : Western Siberia (1)



Gas Flaring in the Russian Federation: Western Siberia (2)





Thank You for Your Attention

The image features a solid teal background. In the bottom right corner, there is a silhouette of a mountain range, rendered in a slightly darker shade of teal than the background. The text "Thank You for Your Attention" is centered horizontally and vertically in a white, sans-serif font with a subtle drop shadow.













