

Environment and Development Policies and Issues of NEASPEC

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Outline

- Policy of the Russian Federation on environmental protection and sustainable development

- Future activity of NEASPEC

Official documents on environmental policy

- **The Constitution of the Russian Federation (1993)**
- **Concept on the transition of the Russian Federation to Sustainable Development (1996)**
- **Concept of the National Security of the Russian Federation (2000)**
- **Federal Law «On environmental protection» (2002)**
- **Ecological Doctrine of the Russian Federation (2002)**
- **Program of Socio-economic Development of Russia for a mid-term perspective (2006-2008).**

Main goals and principles of the state policy on environmental protection and efficient nature management

Goals

- Securing stability of ecosystems and their maintenance in sustainable and balanced condition;
- Building of environmentally-oriented economy characterized by low negative environmental impacts, low resource capacity and high energy efficiency;
- Forming favourable environmental situation as a factor of improving living conditions, quality of life and health of population;

Principles

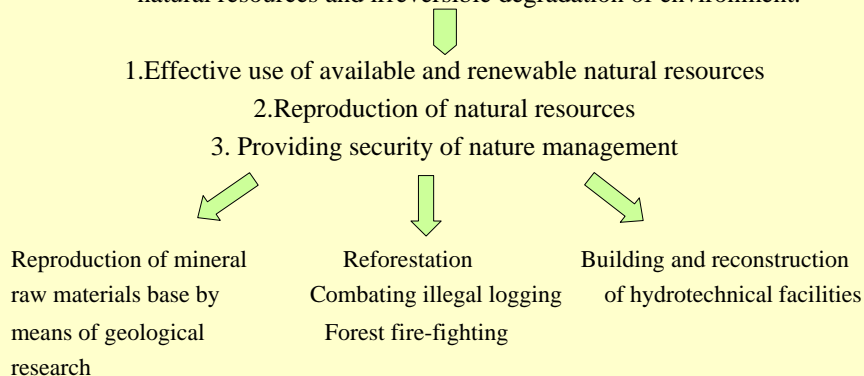
- Sustainable development and equal attention to its components – economic, social and ecological;
- Impossibility of the development of human society along with nature degradation;
- Priority of biosphere's life support functions in comparison with a direct usage of its resources;

Main goals and principles of the State Policy on Environmental Protection and Efficient Nature Management

- Fair allocation of benefits from nature management and access to resources;
- Prevention of negative environmental impacts of economic activities;
- Nature management on a paid basis and compensation of environmental damage caused by violation of environmental legislation;
- Openness of ecological information;
- Participation of civil society and private sector in discussions and decision-making in the sphere of environmental protection and effective nature management.

Efficient Nature Management

Ensuring rational and safety nature management excepting deterioration of natural resources and irreversible degradation of environment.

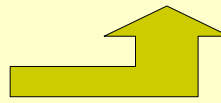


Energy Efficiency

Legislation

- Federal Law “On energy-saving” (1996) and the regional laws “On energy-saving” in 45 subjects of the Russian Federation;
- Federal Law “On power industry” (2003)
- Energy Strategy of Russia for the period until 2020 (2003).
- Federal Programmes on energy efficiency

Reduction of energy consumption per unit of GDP by 50% by 2020 year in comparison with 2000 year



Energy Efficiency

Forthcoming results:

- Reduction of energy consumption per unit of GDP;
- Increase of the share of renewable and alternative energy sources in the fuel-energy balance to 5% by 2020;
- Fuel-energy resources saving of 100 million coal equivalent up to 2015;
- Decrease of the energy capacity rate of the national equipment and technologies;
- Reduction of specific energy capacity of production in industry;
- Increase of the utilization rate of the associated gas to 95% by 2011 year;

Biodiversity Conservation

Legislation:

- Federal Law "On wild life";
- Federal Law "On protected areas";
- Red Book of the Russian Federation and Red books of the subjects of the Russian Federation;
- Strategy on Biodiversity Conservation and Action Plan on Strategy Conservation;
- Strategy on Conservation of rare and endangered species of fauna, flora and mushrooms;
- Strategies on conservation of individual rare and endangered species (Amur Tiger, Far-Eastern Leopard, Snow Leopard and others).

Future activities of NEASPEC

Cooperation on Biodiversity Conservation in North-East Asia

Follow up to the NEASPEC Nature Conservation Strategy:

- to develop a detailed project description with list of main activities and clear outcomes;
- Financial contribution of the Russian Federation is to be confirmed;
- A project should have an intergovernmental character in the first place.

Concept of frontier cooperation (2001) and List of Actions on realization of the Concept (2003).



Cooperation on transboundary air pollution in North-East Asia

Project on Mitigation of Transboundary Air Pollution from Coal-fired Power Plants in North-East Asia

Coal-fired energy in Russia

The share of coal-fired power plants in power generation in Russia – 24%, it is expected to rise to 31% by 2020.

Further expansion of coal-fired power plants is planned.

Coal-fired generation will remain the main source of energy in Siberia and Far East.


International Cooperation on transboundary air pollution

Party of the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air-Pollution.

2006 – beginning of the process of opening Convention and its Protocols.

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Cooperation on transboundary air pollution in North-East Asia

Improvement of air quality in North-East Asia may be achieved only by means of involvement of all stakeholders including producers of emissions and countries undergoing impacts of transboundary air pollution.

The Russian Federation requested SOM-13 and the Secretariat to ensure the full participation of the Russian Federation in the project on Mitigation of Transboundary Air Pollution from Coal-fired Power Plants in North-East Asia and to disburse the core fund for the project for supporting the participation of non-ADB country.



Cooperation on Dust and Sandstorms

- Ensuring full participation of NEASPEC member countries in the follow-up to the earlier subregional project on Master Plan on Dust and Sandstorms.



Thank you!