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***Russian Federation.  
Proclamation of green and  
healthcare policy and legislation  
problems***

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*City and transport, Moscow, 2011*



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# 1. Green Support (International - Russia)

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## 1.1. Amsterdam declaration (United Nations, 2010)

*Commit ourselves to... investment towards the development of transport infrastructure that promotes safety, environment and health... including rail and light rail*

## 1.2. Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium (United Nations, 2001)

*Commit ourselves to intensifying efforts to improve sustainable environmental planning*

## 1.3. Parma Declaration on Environment and Health (World Health Organization, 2010)

*We are committed to act on the key environment and health challenges... through adequate policies in areas such as urban development, transport...*

## 1.4. European Conference of Ministers of Transport

*ECMT Ministers and the vehicle manufacturing industry therefore agree on the need for a joint approach to reducing CO2 emissions from automobiles*

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## 2. Green Support (Russia)

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### 2.1. Russian Federation Constitution

*Everyone has a right to favourable environment*

### 2.2. Russian Federation Long-Term Development Vision – 2020

*Creation of favourable environment in places of residence... 4-times reduction of population residing in adverse environment by 2020*

### 2.3. Russian Federation Transportation Strategy – 2030

*...motivate a shift to the non-petroleum fuels and ecologically friendly vehicles*

### 2.4. Commission under Russia's President for economy modernization (27.06.2011 session minutes)

*D. Medvedev: realization in some regions pilot projects of bus substitution with electric- or hybrid-powered vehicles*



## 3. Green support mechanisms?

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Legislation:

3.1. Sanitary and epidemiological welfare of the population law  
(30.03.1999 №52-Ф3)

3.2. Environmental protection law (10.01.2002 №7-Ф3 )

3.3. Atmosphere air protection law (04.05.1999 №96-Ф3)

Requirements (examples):

- Automobile air pollution requirements (12.10.2005 №609)

- Automobile and aviation gasoline requirements (27.02.2008 №118)



## **3.1. Sanitary and epidemiological welfare law**

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Sanitary and epidemiological welfare of the population law  
(30.03.1999 №52-ФЗ):

- Maximum permissible concentration of pollutants is defined by Sanitary rules;
- Authorities must... take samples of air to check pollution level... and enforce to eliminate law violations by trespassers

### **Problem: who is responsible for transport system pollution?**

1. Haven't been stated (transportation authorities?);
2. Never enforced (social cause);
3. Not perceived as a serious problem by individuals.

⇒ Required:

- a) air pollution hazard research & statistics;
- b) public informational campaign;
- c) legislation amplification



## 3.2. *Environmental protection law*

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Environmental protection law (10.01.2002 №7-Φ3 )

- Launch of a facility is allowed when all the ecological measures (by project documentation) are implemented;
- Operator of a facility is responsible for environment legislation compliance.

### **Transport pollution: who is responsible, for a judge?**

Car/bus owners or transport infrastructure operators?

⇒ Required:

- a) general notion of the pollution cause – not vehicles, but vehicle amount and flow, regulated by transportation authorities;
- b) public informational campaign;
- c) legislation amplification.



### 3.3. Atmosphere air protection law

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Atmosphere air protection law (04.05.1999 №96-Ф3)

- Pollutants defined as individual objects (no notion for concentration of individual pollutants);
- Vehicle owners (organizations) must pay for air pollution:
  - Fare: 4,3 **cents** per 1 **tonne** of gasoline consumed;
  - Fare varies by regions of the state.

#### Problems:

- Fare too low (non-effective);
- No distinction by area population density;

⇒ Required:

- a) air pollution hazard research, statistics & monetary value;
- b) public informational campaign;
- c) legislation amplification (fare rising, population density consideration).





## 4. Conclusion

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4.1.1. Green policy widely proclaimed in legislation;

4.1.2. Legislation provides sound general frames for environment protection;

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4.2.1. Lack of easily accessible information (pollution hazard and monitoring results);

4.2.2. Lack of public support (due to 4.2.1);

4.2.3. Legislation problems (lack of notions, unsound ecological fees => no practical ecology enforcement at transportation systems).



# 5. Suggestions

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New ecology state management, enforced by law:

5.1. Local authority responsibility for air pollution;

5.2. Detailed, widespread, continuous monitoring of air pollution;

5.3. Publicly available information on monitoring results and pollution hazard;

5.4. Fair pollution pricing and effective mechanisms for pollution tax collection.