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STATEMENT

**by Konstantin Pulikovskiy, Chairman of the Federal Environmental,
Industrial and Nuclear Supervision Service of Russia at
the High-Level Segment of the 14-th session of the
Commission on Sustainable Development**

11 May 2006

Mr. Chairman,

As it was rightly noted in the report of the Secretary-General the issues of energy, industrial development, air pollution and climate change are closely interconnected.

Effective solution of problems in each of these four areas is possible only through an integrated approach to searching the ways to overcome them and through our joint efforts.

Fast growth of energy production and consumption caused new challenges that all together are known by common notion of “global energy security”, which is of principal importance in the context of sustainable development. Among a broad spectrum of energy security problems, such issues as uninterrupted power supply, environmental, industrial, nuclear and radiation safety of power installations play a key role. It is of high priority to identify methods of limiting adverse environmental impacts of power equipment, as well as reduction of accident rate and risk of man-induced emergencies.

As a possible way of solving the problem of power supply for sustainable development, a number of countries use renewable sources of energy and develop nuclear energy.

The Russian Federation is an energy donor of global scale. In 2005, oil production amounted to 470 million tons, natural gas production – to 640 billion cubic

meters, and a total of 920 billion kilowatt-hour of energy was produced. Oil, gas and electric power are the most important Russian exports and locomotives of the Russian economy.

On the other hand, production and transportation of energy are leading contributors to environmental pollution. The contribution of oil industry of the Russian Federation to the annual overall emissions of air pollution constitutes 25 percent, power industry – 19 percent, coal industry – 5 percent, and gas industry – 4 percent.

The state regulation in Russia and the existing mechanisms of oversight and monitoring activities allow to monitor the conditions of power systems and facilities of energy production, transfer and consumption from the standpoint of industrial, environmental, nuclear and radiation safety at all stages of their lifecycle - from their design and construction to their liquidation. For this purpose, the legislation in the Russian Federation provides for different mechanisms – codes and laws, licensing, inspections, and sanctions.

These particular regulative elements lie under the responsibility of the Federal Environmental, Industrial and Nuclear Supervision Service, which was formed in May 2004 to represent a federal body of executive power directly subordinate to the Head of the Russian Government - the Prime Minister of the Russian Federation.

Globalization of energy is accompanied by environmental pollution and man-caused risks arising from production of energy of all types. The need for the protection of environment is one of the most important drivers to transfer Russia's industry and energy to sustainable development and consumption with resource-saving and best available techniques.

Legalization of the term "best available techniques" in Russian environmental legislation proves its proximity to international law.

International community faces a task of creating effective legal, administrative and economic instruments for regulation and control in the energy sector, which would allow to fully overcome today's challenges. At the same time, it is necessary to avoid creating barriers for economic development, including through non-tariff regulation. In

view of this, the role of international organizations such as the World Bank, United Nations Environment Programme, International Energy Agency, and the United Nations regional commissions should be enhanced.

An important component of energy security is environmental safety of industrial power facilities. As you all know, 2006 is the year of Russia's G8 presidency, and earlier this year, in March 23-24, our Service hosted a meeting of Heads of G8 state regulatory authorities of environmental and industrial energy security. The chairman's summary of this meeting reconfirmed the importance of integrated environmental and industrial approach to the implementation of the G8 plan of actions to tackle climate change, provide clean energy and achieve sustainable development as it was agreed in Gleneagles in July 2005. More details of the meeting can be found in a special booklet.

We believe that partnership could become one of the instruments to fulfill the recommendations of the meeting of the Heads of G8 state regulatory authorities for environmental and industrial energy safety.

The Johannesburg Plan of Implementation provides for a dialogue on partnerships both between the countries producing equipment and energy resources and the consumer countries, in which the international organizations, business and public organizations should largely participate. Developments of such a dialogue entails to ensure stability and sustainability of global energy, and facilitate effective implementation of large transboundary projects, as well as to encourage the development of new technologies and application of available advanced technologies.

Taking into account international experience, we are currently working on our proposals to launch "Partnership on providing environmental and industrial safety of sustainable industry development." I am confident that the concerns of all of its potential participants can be reflected only in the form of partnership, and we will be able to inform the next session of the Commission on Sustainable Development about the results achieved.

Thank you for your attention.