

Annex 1 Responses to the questionnaire survey on policies on sustainable consumption and production

Sustainable consumption and production: policies, strategies and initiatives ⁽¹⁾			Armenia	Azerbaijan	Belarus	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Croatia	FYR of Macedonia	Georgia	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Republic of Moldova	Montenegro	Romania ⁽²⁾	Russia	Serbia	Tajikistan	Turkmenistan	Ukraine	Uzbekistan	
			Policies, strategies and initiatives																		
Is SCP addressed in the SD, economic and social development policies?			+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	
Are there any policies, strategies or initiatives that apply an Integrated Product Policy approach			+			-	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+			-	-	+	+	
Consumer policies	Health and safety requirements		+			+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+				+	+	+	+	
	Provision of environmental information to consumers		+			+	+	-	+	-	+	-	+					-	+	+	
	Opportunity to provide input into the development of policies that could affect them		-			-	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+				-	+	+	
	Other		-			-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-				-	-	-	
Economic instruments	Pollution fees and charges		+			+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
	Energy taxation		-			-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	
	Differential taxation		-			-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	
	Emissions trading system		**			-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	
	Preferential tariffs and trade policies		+			-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Others		***			-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+		
Information tools	Education, awareness raising and public information		-			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
	Eco-labels		-			-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	
	Consumer information		-			-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	
	Pollutant emission register		+			-	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
	Reporting on corporate environmental and social performance		+			-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	
Information on cleaner production initiatives (available/not available)			+			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+		
Sector specific policy and legal issues																					
Food production and consumption	Policies and strategies	Food and food safety	+			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
		Animal nutrition	-			-	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	
		Labeling and nutrition	+			+	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
		Chemical safety	-			-	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	
		Biosafety	-			+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	
		Food/feed controls	-			-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	
	Restrictions on fertilisers and pesticides in agriculture	+			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		
	Measures for promoting sustainable food production and organic products	+			+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-		
Information on food production and consumption initiatives		+			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		

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(2) A response to the Questionnaire from Romania was received in November 2006 before Romania joined the EU.

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Building/Housing	Requirements of minimum thermal efficiency level	+			-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+		-			+	
	% targets for improvement of thermal efficiency	****				20 %		25 %	*	*									
	Regulation of building demolition waste	+			-	*		-	-	-	+	+	-		-	-	-	+	
	Regulation of toxic substances in construction materials	+			-			+	+	-	+	*	+	+	-	-	-	+	
	Provisions on building/housing in energy conservation policies	+			-	+		-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	
	Information on energy efficiency, etc.	+			+	+		+	+	**	+	+	+	+	+				
Transport	Transport strategy/plan	-				+		-	+	-	+	+	+	+	-		+	+	
	Transport issues in spatial planning policies	+				+		-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+			+	
	Transport policies and programs	Reduction of traffic congestion	+				-		**	+	+	+	+	+		**		+	+
		Reduction of air pollution in urban areas	+				-		-	+	-	+	+	+		**		+	+
		Encouraging public transport use	+				+		-	-	-	+	+	-		**			+
		Encouraging rail instead of road for freight	-				+		-	-	-	+	+	-		**			+
		Discouraging passenger car	+				-		-	-	-	-	+	-		**			+
		Encouraging cycling/walking	+				-		-	-	-	-	+	-		**			
	Transport regulations	Emission standards	+				-	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
		Fuel quality standards	+				+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+
		Restriction on movement of goods vehicles	-				-	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+
		Restriction on import/use of used cars	+				+	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	-		+	
	Improving fuel efficiency of passenger cars	+				-	+	-	-	-	+	-	+		-	-	+	+	
	Inter-modal freight transport/rail/inland waterways transport	-				-	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	
Information on transport initiatives	+				+			+	-		+	+		-		+	+		
Waste	Regulations on hazardous, industrial and municipal waste	+				+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	
	Number of landfills with methane collection	1				1	1	2	0	2	0	1	18		0	0	16	0	
	Measures encouraging waste prevention, minimisation and recycling	+				+	+	***	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	
	Initiatives on sustainable waste management	+				+	+		+		+	+	+	+	+		+	+	
SPP	Volume of procurement in 2005 % public tender	+				+	**					**		-		*			

Notes:**Armenia**

- * In 1993 Armenia introduced pollution fees on air emissions, water discharges, industrial and consumption solid waste.
- ** Armenia ratified the Kyoto Protocol with a reservation for Annex I and therefore does not participate in the mechanism of emissions trading. However Armenia participates in the Kyoto Protocol Clean Development Mechanism.
- *** There are measures aimed at the direct return of environmental incomes to fund local environmental projects. It is the only procedure of the direct income return that has been imposed by the Law on Target Use of Pollution Fees by the Companies,

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15 May 2001. Under this law pollution payments of 14 companies are to be given to the local communities, the smallest administrative unit in the country, where the polluting companies operate. In 2005 there were several projects that have been financed under this mechanism, including the renovation of the sewage system, improvement of solid waste collection, developing the health system in three communes for the total amount of 21 000 USD. In 2006 there are projects in two communities for the amount of 65 000 USD.

**** The heat emission factor can vary within allowable values depending on the minimum and maximum requirements for thermo-physical parameters, construction materials and building structures.

***** 184 bln drames/26 %.

Croatia

* Guidelines for improving building demolition waste management are provided in the Waste Management Strategy of Republic of Croatia (Chapter 4.2.2).

** EUR 4 464 939 102/EUR 3 580 702 736.

Georgia

* See previous questions.

** Appropriate activities are currently undertaken by the Ministry of Economic Development of Georgia to determine basic directions for transport development.

*** The draft law on waste management outlines the instruments that encourage waste prevention, minimisation and recycling.

Kazakhstan

* Local executive authorities determine the percentage on a case-by-case basis depending on climate conditions.

Kyrgyzstan

* Existing policy instruments addressing thermal efficiency do not specify the percentage by which the thermal efficiency is to be improved.

** The activities undertaken under National Energy Programme until 2005 aim at 50 % reduction of natural gas import and phasing out of coal and oil import from Karaganda (Kazakhstan). It is expected that a coal-mining site Kara-Keche and oil refinery facilities will be developed.

*** Under construction.

Moldova

* Strategic documents listed in paragraph 3.1 of the questionnaire, including national legislation, also contribute to sustainable food production and consumption.

Montenegro

* There is no specific regime to regulate toxic substances in construction building. However according to Article 10 of law on construction building, 'construction product must fulfil all obligations in terms of stability, protection of fire and explosion, sanitary and health protection, security use of building, protection of noise, safety of energy, etc.'

** According to Article 21 of Law on environment, Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Protection is responsible for the preparation of a Monitoring Programme. Different environmental institutions implement this programme under a public tender.

Romania

* There are few approaches related to the flexibility of measures for putting into the practice IPP, such as fees, standards applicable to products, labelling and environmental management systems (ISO 14001, EMAS), which influence the impact of the products on environment. In 2007 the Directive 2005/32/EC establishing a framework for setting of eco-designs requirements for energy — using products and amending Council Directive 92/42/EEC and Directives 96/57/EC and 2000/55/EC of European Parliament and of the Council will be incorporated into national legislation. Romania is preparing a Roadmap for the implementation of the Environmental Technology Action Plan (ETAP).

Tajikistan

* In Tajikistan there is no system of monitoring and evaluation regarding nutrition of the population.

** The National Transportation Strategy of Tajikistan until 2009 and the road infrastructure strategy are currently under development.

Ukraine

* As of December 2006 approximately 3 023 million tons of grains was purchased for the sub-regional needs against 2 008 million tons of grain that was purchased in 2005. The State Reserve Committee was contracted to purchase 400 thousand tons of grain and it purchased 37.5 thousand tons. In 2005 326.23 thousand tons was purchased by this time. The Agricultural Fund was contracted to purchase 400 thousand tons and it purchased 170.1 thousand tons of grain. Out of total amount of grain to purchase, 152.2 thousand tons was purchased for the total amount of 116.9 million grivna. The state-owned corporation Bread of Ukraine purchased 83.6 thousand tons of grain instead of 63 thousand of tons as envisaged. In 2005 270.2 thousand of tons of grain was purchased.

Uzbekistan

* Pollution fees are applicable since 2003. Companies undertaking self-financed environmental activities are eligible to the 30 % VAT exemption. Companies responsible for community facilities benefit from preferential tariffs for water emissions (0.2 kg/tariff rate).

** Uzbekistan developed and tested a model of equipment for compressed natural gas passenger cars and trucks. As of 1 January 2006, the number of cars using gas was 61 600 and within 9 months of 2006 1 700 cars were shifted to gas. In October 2000 leaded fuel production was 7.6 % of the total amount of fuel production. It is expected that leaded fuel production will be ceased by 2008.

*** Uzbekistan developed an inventory of waste disposal and recycling sites. As of 1 October 2006 there are 171 solid waste sites, 13 tailings dams, 14 slag collection sites and 13 dangerous waste landfills.