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**VANCE CENTRE ENVIRONMENT PROGRAM****Analysis of the Adoption and Implementation of the Environmental Principles in the Proposed Global Pact for the Environment (Global Pact) in Regional Instruments****Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)****1. Overview of document**

This document provides an analysis of how the environmental principles in the Global Pact (**Environmental Principles**) have been adopted or recognized in the regional instruments of CIS and how they have been implemented.

**2. Overview of CIS**

The Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) is an association of sovereign states formed in 1991 by 12 republics that were formerly part of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U.S.S.R.).

Pursuant to its Charter, the CIS's functions are to ensure cooperation of its members in the political, economic, environmental, humanitarian, cultural and other areas.

There are currently nine full member states of CIS - Azerbaijan, Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan which signed an Agreement establishing the CIS and CIS Charter. Turkmenistan and Ukraine did not sign the CIS Charter and *de jure* cannot be considered as full member states of CIS - they have a status of CIS founding states and CIS states parties.<sup>1</sup> Georgia ceased to be a CIS member state in 2009, but it continues to be party to those environmental agreements it signed and ratified before 2009 as a CIS member state.

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<sup>1</sup> For the purposes of this document all 11 states including Turkmenistan and Ukraine are referred to as CIS member states.



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### 3. Scope of review

The multilateral environmental agreements and other instruments executed by CIS member states which are described in this document have been reviewed for the purposes of completing the chart below.

The following types of agreements which are listed in Annex 1 to this document were not reviewed and have not been reflected in the chart:

- bilateral agreements executed between CIS member states<sup>2</sup> as well as bilateral agreements executed between the regions or other constituent entities of CIS members;
- agreements executed by CIS member states in the areas close to the environmental protection but which do not directly refer to the topic (e.g. Agreement on cooperation in the area of plant quarantine).

For the avoidance of doubt those agreements to which any states other than the CIS countries are parties were not reviewed (e.g., agreements executed among the participants of Shanghai Cooperation Organization).

### 4. Analysis

Global Pact Article	Regional instrument	Analysis
<p><b>Article 1 – Right to an ecologically sound environment</b></p> <p>Every person has the right to live in an ecologically sound environment adequate</p>	<p><b>Agreement establishing the Commonwealth of Independent States</b></p> <p>(signed in Minsk (Belarus) on 8 December 1991)</p> <p><i>Weblink:</i> <a href="http://cis.minsk.by/reestr/ru/index.html#reestr/view/text?doc=1">http://cis.minsk.by/reestr/ru/index.html#reestr/view/text?doc=1</a></p>	<p><b>Article 4</b></p> <p>The High Contracting Parties will develop equal and mutually beneficial cooperation of its peoples and states in the sphere of politics, economics, culture, education, healthcare, protection of the environment, science, trade, in humanities and other fields, facilitate broad informational exchange, and conscientiously and rigorously observe mutual obligations.</p>

<sup>2</sup> Bilateral agreements executed between CIS member states listed in Annex 1 to this documents cover bilateral agreements executed by Russia and other respective CIS member state. Bilateral agreements executed between two CIS member states other than Russia are not listed in Annex 1 to this document.



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<p>for their health, well-being, dignity, culture and fulfilment.</p>		<p><b>Article 7</b></p> <p>The High Contracting States recognize that the sphere of their joint activity realized on an equal basis through common coordinating institutions of the Commonwealth include, <i>inter alia</i>, cooperation in the sphere of protecting the environment, participation in creating an all-encompassing international system for environmental protection.</p>
	<p><b>Charter of the Commonwealth of Independent States</b> (adopted in Minsk (Belarus) on 22 December 1993) <i>Weblink:</i> <a href="http://www.cis.minsk.by/page.php?id=180">http://www.cis.minsk.by/page.php?id=180</a></p>	<p><b>Article 2</b></p> <p>The purpose of the Commonwealth shall be, <i>inter alia</i>, accomplishment of cooperation in political, economic, ecologic, humanitarian and other spheres.</p> <p><b>Article 4</b></p> <p>The spheres of joint activity of member states include, <i>inter alia</i>, health care and protection of environment.</p> <p><b>Article 19</b></p> <p>The member states shall cooperate in economic and social fields, <i>inter alia</i>, in the direction of realization of joint measures for protection of environment, rendering mutual assistance in elimination of the consequences of ecologic disasters and of other kind of emergency situations.</p>
	<p><b>Agreement on cooperation in the area of environmental protection among the member states of the Commonwealth of Independent States</b> (signed in Minsk (Belarus) on 31 May 2013)</p>	<p><b>Preamble</b></p> <p>The CIS member states which are parties to the agreement understand and are aware of their responsibility to their people and the people of other countries to ensure favorable conditions for living.</p>



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	<p><i>Weblink:</i> <a href="http://www.e-cis.info/page.php?id=23484">http://www.e-cis.info/page.php?id=23484</a></p> <p><b>Agreement on information cooperation in the area of ecology and environmental protection</b></p> <p>(signed in Moscow (Russia) on 11 September 1998)</p> <p><i>Weblink:</i> <a href="http://www.e-cis.info/page.php?id=21459">http://www.e-cis.info/page.php?id=21459</a></p>	<p><b>Preamble</b></p> <p>The CIS member states which are parties to the agreement recognise the right of every person to an ecologically sound environment and environmental security.</p>
	<p><b>Model law on environmental safety (new edition)<sup>3</sup></b></p> <p>adopted by Resolution of Interparliamentary Assembly of Member Nations of the Commonwealth of Independent States in Saint Petersburg (Russia) on 15 November 2003</p> <p><i>Weblink:</i> <a href="http://iacis.ru/upload/iblock/299/154.pdf">http://iacis.ru/upload/iblock/299/154.pdf</a></p> <p><b>Convention on access to information, public participation in decision-making and access to justice in environmental matters</b></p>	<p><b>Article 3(5)</b></p> <p>State policy aimed at ensuring environmental safety at the national and international levels is implemented on the basis of the principle of the primacy of constitutional rights of each person and citizen to environmental safety.</p> <p><b>Article 12</b></p> <p>Every person and citizen has the right to an environmentally sound environment and environmental safety, the right to reliable information on the environmental safety of each person's livelihoods, the right to judicial protection of each person's interests in the field of environmental safety, the right to compensation for damages caused and losses incurred as a result of threats to each person's environmental safety.</p> <p><b>Preamble</b></p> <p>Parties recognize that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>every person has the right to live in an environment adequate to</li> </ul>

<sup>3</sup> The Model law on environmental safety was adopted to be used as a basis for development of local environmental legislation of CIS countries in the area of environmental security and protection.



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	(signed in Aarhus (Denmark) on 25 June 1998)  <i>Weblink:</i> <a href="http://www.unece.org/env/pp/treatytext.html">http://www.unece.org/env/pp/treatytext.html</a>	his or her health and well-being, and the duty, both individually and in association with others, to protect and improve the environment for the benefit of present and future generations, and  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>adequate protection of the environment is essential to human well-being and the enjoyment of basic human rights, including the right to life itself.</li> </ul>
<b>Article 2 – Duty to take care of the environment</b>  Every State or international institution, every person, natural or legal, public or private, has the duty to take care of the environment. To this end, everyone contributes at their own levels to the conservation, protection and restoration of the integrity of the Earth’s ecosystem.	<b>Agreement on cooperation in the area of environmental protection among the member states of the Commonwealth of Independent States</b>  (signed in Minsk (Belarus) on 31 May 2013)  <i>Weblink:</i> <a href="http://www.e-cis.info/page.php?id=23484">http://www.e-cis.info/page.php?id=23484</a>	<b>Preamble</b>  The CIS countries which are parties to the agreement understand and are aware of their responsibility to the next generations to ensure favorable conditions for living.
	<b>Agreement on basic principles of interaction in the area of rational use and protection of transboundary water bodies</b>  (signed in Moscow (Russia) on 11 September 1998)  <i>Weblink:</i> <a href="http://www.e-cis.info/page.php?id=21462">http://www.e-cis.info/page.php?id=21462</a>	<b>Preamble</b>  The CIS countries which are parties to the agreement recognize their responsibility for preserving, rational use and protection of transboundary water bodies of joint use.
	<b>Model law On environmental safety (new edition)</b>  adopted by Resolution of Inter parliamentary Assembly of Member Nations of the Commonwealth of Independent States in Saint Petersburg (Russia) on 15 November 2003  <i>Weblink:</i> <a href="http://iacis.ru/upload/iblock/299/154.pdf">http://iacis.ru/upload/iblock/299/154.pdf</a>	<b>Article 3(1)</b>  The state shall ensure environmental safety.  <b>Article 3(5)</b>  State policy aimed at ensuring environmental safety at the national and international levels is implemented on the basis of the principle of responsibility of state authorities to ensure environmental safety in the respective territories.



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		<p><b>Article 12(3)</b> Citizens have a duty to observe the environmental legislation, to contribute to ensuring environmental safety, to ensure personal ecological safety in everyday life, in the process of labor and in the territory of each citizen's residence and to prevent threats to environmental safety that may arise due to their fault.</p> <p><b>Article 13</b> Public organizations shall observe the environmental legislation.</p>
	<p><b>Convention on access to information, public participation in decision-making and access to justice in environmental matters</b>  (signed in Aarhus (Denmark) on 25 June 1998)  <i>Weblink:</i> <a href="http://www.unece.org/env/pp/treatytext.html">http://www.unece.org/env/pp/treatytext.html</a></p>	<p><b>Preamble</b>  Parties recognize further the importance of the respective roles that individual citizens, non-governmental organizations and the private sector can play in environmental protection.</p>
<p><b>Article 3 – Integration and Sustainable Development</b>  Parties shall integrate the requirements of environmental protection into the planning and implementation of their policies and national and</p>	<p><b>Agreement on cooperation in the area of environmental protection among the member states of the Commonwealth of Independent States</b>  (signed in Minsk (Belarus) on 31 May 2013)  <i>Weblink:</i> <a href="http://www.e-cis.info/page.php?id=23484">http://www.e-cis.info/page.php?id=23484</a></p>	<p><b>Article 2</b>  The main areas for the cooperation of the parties are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• development and improvement of the system of state control (supervision) over the environment; and</li> <li>• creation of the system of economic mechanisms of environmental management and environmental protection, promotion of the development of the market of ecological services, products, technologies and equipment.</li> </ul>



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<p>international activities, especially in order to promote the fight against climate change, the protection of oceans and the maintenance of biodiversity. They shall pursue sustainable development. To this end, they shall ensure the promotion of public support policies, patterns of production and consumption both sustainable and respectful of the environment.</p>		<p><b>Article 3</b></p> <p>In order to promote cooperation in the area of environmental protection the parties agree that it is advisable to develop and apply consistent principles of promotion of environmental protection activities.</p>
	<p><b>Agreement on cooperation in the area of environmental monitoring</b></p> <p>(signed in Saratov (Russia) on 13 January 1999, amended on 30 October 2015)</p> <p><i>Weblink:</i> <a href="http://www.e-cis.info/page.php?id=21375">http://www.e-cis.info/page.php?id=21375</a></p>	<p><b>Preamble</b></p> <p>The CIS countries which are parties to the agreement understand and are aware of the importance of environmental monitoring in addressing environmental security issues and procuring sustainable development.</p> <p><b>Article 2</b></p> <p>Cooperation in environmental monitoring is carried out, <i>inter alia</i>, in the area of assistance in the development and implementation of the strategy for environmental safety and sustainable development of the parties to the agreement.</p>
	<p><b>Agreement on information cooperation in the area of ecology and environmental protection</b></p> <p>(signed in Moscow (Russia) on 11 September 1998)</p> <p><i>Weblink:</i> <a href="http://www.e-cis.info/page.php?id=21459">http://www.e-cis.info/page.php?id=21459</a></p>	<p><b>Article 3</b></p> <p>One of the main tasks to be solved by the parties is assistance in attracting investments for the implementation of environmental projects.</p>
	<p><b>Model law On environmental safety (new edition)</b></p> <p>adopted by Resolution of Inter parliamentary Assembly of Member Nations of the Commonwealth of Independent States in Saint Petersburg (Russia) on 15 November 2003</p>	<p><b>Article 3(5)</b></p> <p>State policy aimed at ensuring environmental safety at the national and international levels is implemented on the basis of the principle that creation and maintenance of a national system of environmental safety is</p>



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	<p><i>Weblink:</i> <a href="http://iacis.ru/upload/iblock/299/154.pdf">http://iacis.ru/upload/iblock/299/154.pdf</a></p>	<p>an indispensable condition for the implementation of the state strategy for sustainable social and economic development and on the principle of guaranteeing by a manufacturer ecological safety of its products and services.</p> <p><b>Article 5</b></p> <p>Powers of the governmental authorities in the area of environmental security include approval of requirements relating to environmental safety which shall be included into the in the environmental passports of enterprises and organizations on a mandatory basis.</p> <p><b>Article 19</b></p> <p>The state shall stimulate economic motivation of business activity of legal entities and entrepreneurs to ensure environmental security. State stimulation of business activities includes the provision of state economic benefits for the development and practical implementation of measures to ensure environmental security.</p> <p><b>Article 21</b></p> <p>Business activity in the field of environmental safety is supported by the state.</p>
	<p><b>Convention on access to information, public participation in decision-making and access to justice in environmental matters</b></p> <p>(signed in Aarhus (Denmark) on 25 June 1998)</p> <p><i>Weblink:</i> <a href="http://www.unece.org/env/pp/treatytext.html">http://www.unece.org/env/pp/treatytext.html</a></p>	<p><b>Preamble</b></p> <p>Parties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• affirm the need to protect, preserve and improve the state of the environment and to ensure sustainable and environmentally sound development, and</li> <li>• note the importance of adequate product information being</li> </ul>



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		<p>provided to consumers to enable them to make informed environmental choices.</p> <p><b>Article 3(6)</b></p> <p>Each Party shall encourage operators whose activities have a significant impact on the environment to inform the public regularly of the environmental impact of their activities and products, where appropriate within the framework of voluntary eco-labelling or eco-auditing schemes or by other means.</p> <p><b>Article 3(8)</b></p> <p>Each Party shall develop mechanisms with a view to ensuring that sufficient product information is made available to the public in a manner which enables consumers to make informed environmental choices.</p>
<p><b>Article 4 – Intergenerational Equity</b></p> <p>Intergenerational equity shall guide decisions that may have an impact on the environment. Present generations shall ensure that their decisions and actions do not compromise the ability of future generations to meet their own needs</p>	<p><b>Agreement on cooperation in the area of environmental protection among the member states of the Commonwealth of Independent States</b></p> <p>(signed in Minsk (Belarus) on 31 May 2013)</p> <p><i>Weblink:</i> <a href="http://www.e-cis.info/page.php?id=23484">http://www.e-cis.info/page.php?id=23484</a></p> <hr/> <p><b>Model law On environmental safety (new edition)</b></p> <p>adopted by Resolution of Inter parliamentary Assembly of Member Nations of the Commonwealth of Independent States in Saint Petersburg (Russia) on 15 November 2003</p> <p><i>Weblink:</i> <a href="http://iacis.ru/upload/iblock/299/154.pdf">http://iacis.ru/upload/iblock/299/154.pdf</a></p>	<p><b>Preamble</b></p> <p>The CIS countries which are parties to the agreement understand and are aware of their responsibility to future generations to ensure favorable conditions for living.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Article 2</b></p> <p>The subject of legal relations in the area of environmental security is to provide to every person and citizen a guarantee of the protection of the environment and of the protection of their vital interests against possible negative impact of business and other activities and against threats to environmental security in the present and <u>in the future</u>.</p>



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<p><b>Article 5 – Prevention</b></p> <p>The necessary measures shall be taken to prevent environmental harm. The Parties have the duty to ensure that activities under their jurisdiction or control do not cause damage to the environments of other Parties or in areas beyond the limits of their national jurisdiction. They shall take the necessary measures to ensure that an environmental impact assessment is conducted prior to any decision made to authorise or engage in a project, an activity, a plan, or a program that is likely to have a significant adverse impact on the environment. In particular, States shall keep under surveillance the effect</p>	<p><b>Agreement on cooperation in the area of environmental protection among the member states of the Commonwealth of Independent States</b></p> <p>(signed in Minsk (Belarus) on 31 May 2013)</p> <p><i>Weblink:</i> <a href="http://www.e-cis.info/page.php?id=23484">http://www.e-cis.info/page.php?id=23484</a></p>	<p><b>Preamble</b></p> <p>The CIS countries which are parties to the agreement understand and are aware of the fact that economic and other activities in the territory of one state may not harm the environment, quality of life and economic activities of other states.</p> <p><b>Article 2</b></p> <p>The main areas for the cooperation of the parties to the agreement are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• comprehensive assessment of the environmental consequences of economic and other activities;</li> <li>• implementation of actions aimed at the development and improvement of assessment of any environmental impact, including plans and programs, as well as an assessment of the environmental impact of any planned activity in a transboundary context;</li> </ul> <p><b>Article 3</b></p> <p>To promote cooperation in the field of environmental protection the parties agree that it is advisable to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• develop and implement the agreed indicators for assessing and monitoring the quality of the environment and anthropogenic impact on the environment (and such indicators shall be similar in all the CIS member states to ensure the comparability of the respective data);</li> </ul>



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<p>of an above-mentioned project, activity, plan, or program which they authorise or engage in, in view of their obligation of due diligence.</p>	<p><b>Agreement on cooperation in the area of environmental monitoring</b> (signed in Saratov (Russia) on 13 January 1999, amended on 30 October 2015) <i>Weblink:</i> <a href="http://www.e-cis.info/page.php?id=21375">http://www.e-cis.info/page.php?id=21375</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>develop and use agreed methodologies to assess the impact of economic and other activities on the environment.</li> </ul> <p><b>Article 2</b> Cooperation in the environmental monitoring is carried out in the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>establishment of an interstate system for monitoring of the environment with on the use of aerospace and ground surveillance equipment, as well as the existing communication infrastructure;</li> <li>assistance in the establishment of national and regional environmental monitoring systems;</li> <li>timely identification of adverse environmental situations;</li> <li>analysis, systematization and provision of information on the environmental situation in the territories of the parties to the national authorities and intergovernmental organizations.</li> </ul> <p><b>Article 3</b> Parties shall take measures to establish an Interstate Environmental Monitoring System which shall have, <i>inter alia</i>, the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to provide the forecast of the conditions of the environment with regard to the transboundary consequences of the transfer of harmful substances, electromagnetic emissions and sound waves, the spread of biological objects, sources of environmental hazards and other natural anomalies;</li> </ul>



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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to model critical situations and identify sources of environmental hazard;</li> <li>to early identify the formation of typhoons and hurricanes, the directions of their movement and to issue recommendations to the respective management bodies on the measures to be taken to protect people and economy;</li> <li>to provide to the respective management bodies recommendations for the prompt adoption of measures aimed at warning people and protecting them from the consequences of accidents and disasters.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Agreement on information cooperation in the area of ecology and environmental protection</b> (signed in Moscow (Russia) on 11 September 1998) <i>Weblink:</i> <a href="http://www.e-cis.info/page.php?id=21459">http://www.e-cis.info/page.php?id=21459</a></p>	<p><b>Preamble</b> The CIS countries which are parties to the agreement have entered into the agreement in order to assess the impact of natural and anthropogenic factors on the natural environment, natural resources and human health and to take respective decisions and preventive measures.</p>
	<p><b>Agreement on basic principles of interaction in the area of rational use and protection of transboundary water bodies</b> (signed in Moscow (Russia) on 11 September 1998) <i>Weblink:</i> <a href="http://www.e-cis.info/page.php?id=21462">http://www.e-cis.info/page.php?id=21462</a></p>	<p><b>Article 2</b> Parties shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>not conduct any water management measures that can have a negative impact on the environment, including water bodies;</li> <li>take measures aimed at preventing or eliminating pollution or depletion of surface and groundwater, including appropriate means for cleaning, neutralizing sewage or other contaminated water that can enter water bodies.</li> </ul>



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		<p><b>Article 4</b></p> <p>The parties shall take measures to create a unified system for monitoring of water bodies, including radioecology monitoring as well as measures for developing forecasts of possible emergencies of natural and anthropogenic nature.</p> <p><b>Article 6</b></p> <p>The parties shall independently or, if necessary, in coordination with other interested parties to the agreement, take measures aimed at, <i>inter alia</i>, control over the use of water bodies.</p>
	<p><b>Agreement on cooperation of the member states of the Commonwealth of Independent States in the area of prevention and liquidation of emergency situations</b></p> <p>(signed in Burabay (Kazakhstan) on 16 October 2015)</p> <p><i>Weblink:</i><sup>4</sup></p>	<p><b>Article 3</b></p> <p>The parties shall cooperate, <i>inter alia</i>, in the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• forecasting and monitoring of emergency situations;</li> <li>• planning and implementing measures for the prevention and liquidation of emergency situations.</li> </ul> <p><b>Article 5 (paragraph 3)</b></p> <p>Each party shall take all necessary measures to prevent the spread of an emergency situation occurring in its territory to the territories of other parties. In case of threat of such spread and impossibility of its prevention by the party's own forces, such party in whose territory the emergency situation arises shall inform other interested parties about it.</p>

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.cis.minsk.by/reestr/ru/index.html#reestr/view/text?doc=5226>



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	<p><b>Agreement on exchange of information on emergency situations of natural and technogenic nature, on information interaction in case of liquidation of their consequences and assistance to affected population</b></p> <p>(signed in Yalta on 18 September 2003)</p> <p><i>Weblink:</i> <a href="http://e-cis.info/page.php?id=21143">http://e-cis.info/page.php?id=21143</a></p>	<p><b>Article 5</b></p> <p>With a view to effective cooperation in the prevention and elimination of natural and anthropogenic emergencies, providing assistance to the affected population and preventing environmental pollution, the parties will implement measures for the development of national emergency risk management systems based on modern information technologies, the modernization of automated control systems, the improvement of communication systems and alerts.</p>
	<p><b>Agreement on the control of transboundary movements of hazardous and other wastes</b></p> <p>(signed in Moscow (Russia) on 12 April 1996)</p> <p><i>Weblink:</i> <a href="http://www.e-cis.info/page.php?id=21597">http://www.e-cis.info/page.php?id=21597</a></p>	<p><b>Article 3</b></p> <p>The parties shall take joint actions to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• regulate and control the import (export) and transit through their territories of hazardous and other wastes;</li> <li>• make the environmental assessment (expertise) of draft agreements and contracts relating to the transportation of hazardous and other wastes;</li> <li>• control compliance with norms and rules of transboundary movements of hazardous and other wastes and their disposal;</li> <li>• create, if necessary, checkpoints equipped with appropriate technical equipment.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Model law On environmental safety (new edition)</b></p> <p>adopted by Resolution of Inter parliamentary Assembly of Member Nations of the Commonwealth of Independent States in Saint Petersburg (Russia) on 15 November 2003</p>	<p><b>Article 3(2)</b></p> <p>The state shall establish the recording and analysis of threats and forecasting of potential threats to environmental safety in its territory as well as in the territories and zones under its jurisdiction.</p>



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	<p><i>Weblink:</i></p> <p><a href="http://iacis.ru/upload/iblock/299/154.pdf">http://iacis.ru/upload/iblock/299/154.pdf</a></p>	<p><b>Article 3(5)</b></p> <p>State policy aimed at ensuring environmental safety at the national and international levels is implemented on the basis of the following principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the state and public environmental assessment reports of projects and other documentation justifying the planned business and other activities the implementation of which has an environmental threat shall contain sections describing measures to be taken to ensure environmental safety;</li> <li>• constant scientific forecasting of possible threats to the environmental safety of the state, which can occur as a result of natural, anthropogenic or natural-technogenic processes;</li> <li>• mandatory state control confirming environmental safety of goods and services before allowing them to enter the market;</li> <li>• mandatory state control over economic and other activities, the implementation of which creates or may create threats to the environmental security of other states.</li> </ul> <p><b>Article 4</b></p> <p>Any planned business or other activities shall be assessed from the environmental safety perspective.</p> <p><b>Chapter 6</b> of the Model Law on Environmental Safety regulates matters of environmental standards as a guarantee of prevention of environmental harm.</p>



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		<p><b>Chapter 7</b> of the Model Law on Environmental Safety regulates state assessment of any planned projects or business activities in relation to their potential harm to the environment. It also provides for regulation of the licensing, certification and issuing permits to carry out activities representing danger to environmental safety.</p>
<p><b>Article 6 – Precaution</b></p> <p>Where there is a risk of serious or irreversible damage, lack of scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing the adoption of effective and proportionate measures to prevent environmental degradation.</p>	<p><b>Model law On environmental safety (new edition)</b></p> <p>adopted by Resolution of Inter parliamentary Assembly of Member Nations of the Commonwealth of Independent States in Saint Petersburg (Russia) on 15 November 2003</p> <p><i>Weblink:</i> <a href="http://iacis.ru/upload/iblock/299/154.pdf">http://iacis.ru/upload/iblock/299/154.pdf</a></p>	<p><b>Article 3(5)</b></p> <p>State policy aimed at ensuring environmental safety at the national and international levels is implemented on the basis of the principle that the introduction of any new types of business and other activities for which there are currently no scientifically grounded environmental forecasts and recommendations for ensuring environmental safety shall be prohibited or suspended.</p>
<p><b>Article 7 – Environmental Damages</b></p> <p>The necessary measures shall be taken to ensure an adequate remediation</p>	<p><b>Agreement on cooperation in the area of environmental monitoring</b></p> <p>(signed in Saratov (Russia) on 13 January 1999, amended on 30 October 2015)</p> <p><i>Weblink:</i> <a href="http://www.e-cis.info/page.php?id=21375">http://www.e-cis.info/page.php?id=21375</a></p>	<p><b>Article 3</b></p> <p>Parties shall take measures to establish an Interstate Environmental Monitoring System which shall have, <i>inter alia</i>, an objective to detect accidents and disasters of natural and anthropogenic character and to give timely warning to the respective management bodies of their scale, directions of distribution and covered territory.</p>





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<p>of environmental damages. Parties shall immediately notify other States of any natural disasters or other emergencies that are likely to produce sudden harmful effects on the environment of those States. Parties shall promptly cooperate to help concerned States.</p>	<p><b>Agreement on information cooperation in the area of ecology and environmental protection</b> (signed in Moscow (Russia) on 11 September 1998) <i>Weblink:</i> <a href="http://www.e-cis.info/page.php?id=21459">http://www.e-cis.info/page.php?id=21459</a></p>	<p><b>Article 3</b> One of the main tasks to be solved by the parties is provision of information on emergency environmental situations, accidents, disasters, movement of hazardous waste.</p>
	<p><b>Agreement on basic principles of interaction in the area of rational use and protection of transboundary water bodies</b> (signed in Moscow (Russia) on 11 September 1998) <i>Weblink:</i> <a href="http://www.e-cis.info/page.php?id=21462">http://www.e-cis.info/page.php?id=21462</a></p>	<p><b>Article 2</b> The parties shall carry out activities on water bodies to reduce and eliminate the consequences of natural and anthropogenic emergency situations.</p> <p><b>Article 6</b> Parties shall independently or, if necessary, in coordination with other interested parties to the agreement, take measures aimed at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• elimination or reduction of danger in connection with floods, ice drift and other natural phenomena;</li> <li>• elimination and minimization of the consequences of accidental pollution;</li> <li>• reduction and prevention of pollution of water bodies by enterprises and other legal entities in the catchment area.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Agreement on cooperation of the member states of the Commonwealth of Independent States in the area of prevention and liquidation of emergency situations</b> (signed in Burabay (Kazakhstan) on 16 October 2015)</p>	<p><b>Article 2</b> 2. In the event of an emergency situation or threat of its occurrence in the territory of one of the parties, such party may request assistance from the other party or parties.</p>



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	<p><i>Weblink:</i><sup>5</sup></p>	<p>3. In case of emergency situations the parties provide each other assistance in accordance with their capabilities and on the voluntary basis. The conditions for the provision of such assistance shall be determined on a case-by-case basis by agreement of the party requesting assistance and the party providing assistance.</p> <p><b>Article 3</b></p> <p>Parties shall cooperate, <i>inter alia</i>, in the area of mutual notification of emergency situations.</p>
	<p><b>Agreement on exchange of information on emergency situations of natural and technogenic nature, on information interaction in case of liquidation of their consequences and assistance to affected population</b></p> <p>(signed in Yalta on 18 September 2003)</p> <p><i>Weblink:</i> <a href="http://e-cis.info/page.php?id=21143">http://e-cis.info/page.php?id=21143</a></p>	<p><b>Article 1</b></p> <p>Parties through their authorized bodies as well as national information agencies - central state information agencies of the parties – shall carry out a comprehensive exchange of information on natural and anthropogenic emergency situations occurring in the territories of their states, requests and proposals of the parties for mutual assistance, as well as assistance from international organizations.</p> <p><b>Article 2</b></p> <p>The parties, using their national information resources, take measures to create an effective system of interstate exchange of information, organize a single data bank on prevention and elimination of the consequences of natural and anthropogenic emergency situations.</p> <p><b>Article 5</b></p> <p>With a view to effective cooperation in the prevention and elimination of</p>

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.cis.minsk.by/reestr/ru/index.html#reestr/view/text?doc=5226>



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		<p>natural and anthropogenic emergencies, providing assistance to the affected population and preventing environmental pollution, the parties will implement measures for the development of national emergency risk management systems based on modern information technologies, the modernization of automated control systems, the improvement of communication systems and alerts.</p>
	<p><b>Agreement on the control of transboundary movements of hazardous and other wastes</b>  (signed in Moscow (Russia) on 12 April 1996)  <i>Weblink:</i> <a href="http://www.e-cis.info/page.php?id=21597">http://www.e-cis.info/page.php?id=21597</a></p>	<p><b>Article 3</b>  Parties shall take joint actions to eliminate the consequences of accidents occurring during the transport of hazardous and other wastes in a timely manner.</p> <p><b>Article 6</b>  Parties to the agreement shall compensate for damages caused to the environment and public health as a result of accidents occurring in the transboundary movement of hazardous and other wastes. At the request of the state of import or transit state, transboundary movements of hazardous and other wastes shall be covered by insurance, a pledge or other guarantee.</p>
	<p><b>Model law On environmental safety (new edition)</b>  adopted by Resolution of Inter parliamentary Assembly of Member Nations of the Commonwealth of Independent States in Saint Petersburg (Russia) on 15 November 2003  <i>Weblink:</i> <a href="http://iacis.ru/upload/iblock/299/154.pdf">http://iacis.ru/upload/iblock/299/154.pdf</a></p>	<p><b>Article 3(5)</b>  State policy aimed at ensuring environmental safety at the national and international levels is implemented on the basis of the principle of compensation (remediation) of environmental damage.</p>



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<p><b>Article 8 – Polluter Pays</b></p> <p>Parties shall ensure that prevention, mitigation and remediation costs for pollution, and other environmental disruptions and degradation are, to the greatest possible extent, borne by their originator.</p>	<p><b>Model law On environmental safety (new edition)</b></p> <p>adopted by Resolution of Inter parliamentary Assembly of Member Nations of the Commonwealth of Independent States in Saint Petersburg (Russia) on 15 November 2003</p> <p><i>Weblink:</i> <a href="http://iacis.ru/upload/iblock/299/154.pdf">http://iacis.ru/upload/iblock/299/154.pdf</a></p>	<p><b>Article 40</b></p> <p>Legal entities and individuals who caused damage to the environment, public health and property of individuals and legal entities as a result of violation of the environmental safety legislation are obliged to compensate for such damage in full in accordance with national legislation.</p>
<p><b>Article 9 – Access to Information</b></p> <p>Every person, without being required to state an interest, has a right of access to environmental information held by public authorities. Public authorities shall, within the framework of their national legislations, collect and make available to the public relevant environmental information.</p>	<p><b>Agreement on cooperation in the area of environmental protection among the member states of the Commonwealth of Independent States</b></p> <p>(signed in Minsk (Belarus) on 31 May 2013)</p> <p><i>Weblink:</i> <a href="http://www.e-cis.info/page.php?id=23484">http://www.e-cis.info/page.php?id=23484</a></p>	<p><b>Article 2</b></p> <p>One of the main areas for the cooperation of the parties is, <i>inter alia</i>, to ensure transparency of information relating to environmental matters.</p>
	<p><b>Agreement on cooperation in the area of environmental monitoring</b></p> <p>(signed in Saratov (Russia) on 13 January 1999, amended on 30 October 2015)</p> <p><i>Weblink:</i> <a href="http://www.e-cis.info/page.php?id=21375">http://www.e-cis.info/page.php?id=21375</a></p>	<p><b>Preamble</b></p> <p>The CIS countries which are parties to the agreement enter into the agreement taking into consideration that the availability of complete and reliable information of the environmental situation is essential for making decisions on the management of nature preservation activities and preservation of natural complexes.</p>



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		<p><b>Article 2</b></p> <p>Cooperation in environmental monitoring is carried out in the areas of analysis, systematization and provision of information on the environmental situation in the territories of the parties to the agreement to the national authorities and intergovernmental organizations.</p> <p><b>Article 3</b></p> <p>The parties shall take measures to establish an Interstate Environmental Monitoring System which shall have, <i>inter alia</i>, the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• establishment of a common system for collection, processing and transmission of environmental information on the basis of existing and emerging communication systems and data banks;</li> <li>• development of general methodological and software support for the collection, processing and transmission of environmental information;</li> <li>• preparation and providing recommendations to interested organizations on improving the ecological situation in individual regions, forecasting crop yields;</li> <li>• ensuring access of all national environmental services to global data banks;</li> <li>• providing the respective management bodies with recommendations for the prompt adoption of measures aimed at warning people and protecting them from the consequences of accidents and disasters.</li> </ul>



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		<p><b>Article 8</b></p> <p>The parties shall contribute to the establishment of a network of national environmental information centers of the Global Environmental Monitoring System of the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), observing and following international standards.</p>
	<p><b>Agreement on information cooperation in the area of ecology and environmental protection</b></p> <p>(signed in Moscow (Russia) on 11 September 1998)</p> <p><i>Weblink:</i> <a href="http://www.e-cis.info/page.php?id=21459">http://www.e-cis.info/page.php?id=21459</a></p>	<p><b>Preamble</b></p> <p>CIS countries which are parties to the agreement recognise the right of every person to obtain objective environmental information and take into account the need to use reliable and operational environmental information by environmental agencies and management bodies, public and other organizations.</p> <p><b>Article 1</b></p> <p>The information cooperation of the parties is carried out in the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ensuring exchange and mass dissemination of environmental information;</li> <li>• creation of a data bank on the environment, hazardous and other objects associated with the use of nature and on scientific and technical developments in the field of ecology and nature protection;</li> <li>• information support of activity of management bodies, departments, enterprises and other organizations of the states-participants of the agreement.</li> </ul>



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		<p><b>Article 3</b></p> <p>The main tasks to be solved by the parties are, <i>inter alia</i>, rapid dissemination and exchange of environmental information, preparation and dissemination of annual reports on the environment and environmental activities in the territory of the CIS member states, creation and maintenance of an electronic library in the field of environmental protection.</p> <p><b>Article 5</b></p> <p>The parties are to take measures to ensure the access of consumers of information to international data banks on the environment for the purposes of integration into international information systems.</p>
	<p><b>Agreement on cooperation of the member states of the Commonwealth of Independent States in the area of prevention and liquidation of emergency situations</b></p> <p>(signed in Burabay (Kazakhstan) on 16 October 2015)</p> <p><i>Weblink:</i><sup>6</sup></p>	<p><b>Article 3</b></p> <p>Parties shall cooperate, <i>inter alia</i>, in exchange of information on the prevention and elimination of emergencies, exchange periodicals, methodical and other literature, video and photographic materials.</p>
	<p><b>Agreement on exchange of information on emergency situations of natural and technogenic nature, on information interaction in case of liquidation of their consequences and assistance to affected population</b></p> <p>(signed in Yalta on 18 September 2003)</p>	<p><b>Article 8</b></p> <p>Information obtained as a result of activities carried out under this agreement, with the exception of that which is not subject to disclosure in accordance with the legislation of the parties, shall be made available or published in due course.</p>

<sup>6</sup> <http://www.cis.minsk.by/reestr/ru/index.html#reestr/view/text?doc=5226>



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	<p><i>Weblink:</i> <a href="http://e-cis.info/page.php?id=21143">http://e-cis.info/page.php?id=21143</a></p>	<p><b>Article 4</b></p> <p>Parties are responsible for the completeness and correctness of information relating to emergency situations.</p>
	<p><b>Model law On environmental safety (new edition)</b></p> <p>adopted by Resolution of Inter parliamentary Assembly of Member Nations of the Commonwealth of Independent States in Saint Petersburg (Russia) on 15 November 2003</p> <p><i>Weblink:</i> <a href="http://iacis.ru/upload/iblock/299/154.pdf">http://iacis.ru/upload/iblock/299/154.pdf</a></p>	<p><b>Article 12(1)</b></p> <p>Every person and citizen has the right to an environmentally sound environment and environmental safety, the right to reliable information on the environmental safety of each person’s livelihoods, the right to judicial protection of each person’s interests in the field of environmental safety, the right to compensation for damages caused and losses incurred as a result of threats to each person’s environmental safety.</p>
	<p><b>Convention on access to information, public participation in decision-making and access to justice in environmental matters</b></p> <p>(signed in Aarhus (Denmark) on 25 June 1998)</p> <p><i>Weblink:</i> <a href="http://www.unece.org/env/pp/treatytext.html">http://www.unece.org/env/pp/treatytext.html</a></p>	<p><b>Article 1</b></p> <p>In order to contribute to the protection of the right of every person of present and future generations to live in an environment adequate to his or her health and well-being, each Party shall guarantee the rights of access to information, public participation in decision-making, and access to justice in environmental matters in accordance with the provisions of the Convention.</p> <p><b>Article 3(2)</b></p> <p>Each Party shall endeavour to ensure that officials and authorities assist and provide guidance to the public in seeking access to information, in facilitating participation in decision-making and in seeking access to justice in environmental matters.</p>





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		<p><b>Article 3(9)</b></p> <p>Within the scope of the relevant provisions of this Convention, the public shall have access to information, have the possibility to participate in decision-making and have access to justice in environmental matters without discrimination as to citizenship, nationality or domicile and, in the case of a legal person, without discrimination as to where it has its registered seat or an effective centre of its activities.</p> <p><b>Article 4(1)</b></p> <p>Each Party shall ensure that public authorities, in response to a request for environmental information, make such information available to the public (unless it can be shown to fall within a finite list of exempt categories), within the framework of national legislation, including, where requested, copies of the actual documentation containing or comprising such information.</p> <p><b>Article 5(2)</b></p> <p>Each Party shall ensure that, within the framework of national legislation, the way in which public authorities make environmental information available to the public is transparent and that environmental information is effectively accessible.</p> <p><b>Article 5(3)</b></p> <p>Each Party shall ensure that environmental information progressively becomes available in electronic databases which are easily accessible to the public through telecommunications networks.</p>



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<p><b>Article 10 – Public Participation</b></p> <p>Every person has the right to participate, at an appropriate stage and while options are still open, to the preparation of decisions, measures, plans, programmes, activities, policies and normative instruments of public authorities that may have a significant effect on the environment.</p>	<p><b>Agreement on cooperation in the area of environmental protection among the member states of the Commonwealth of Independent States</b></p> <p>(signed in Minsk (Belarus) on 31 May 2013)</p> <p><i>Weblink:</i> <a href="http://www.e-cis.info/page.php?id=23484">http://www.e-cis.info/page.php?id=23484</a></p> <hr/> <p><b>Model law On environmental safety (new edition)</b></p> <p>adopted by Resolution of Inter parliamentary Assembly of Member Nations of the Commonwealth of Independent States in Saint Petersburg (Russia) on 15 November 2003</p> <p><i>Weblink:</i> <a href="http://iacis.ru/upload/iblock/299/154.pdf">http://iacis.ru/upload/iblock/299/154.pdf</a></p>	<p>There is no express provision in this agreement reflecting Article 14 of the Global Pact. At the same time a Regulation on the Interstate Environmental Council created to implement the provisions of this agreement provides that representatives of social organisations of the CIS countries, representatives of CIS countries which are not parties to this agreement as well as representative of third party states and interstate associations and international organisations can participate in the meetings of the Interstate Environmental Council as observers with the consent of the members of the Interstate Environmental Council.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Article 3(5)</b></p> <p>State policy aimed at ensuring environmental safety at the national and international levels is implemented on the basis of the principle of participation of citizens and public organizations in the preparation, adoption and implementation of decisions affecting their constitutional rights to a favorable environment and ensuring environmental safety.</p> <p><b>Article 12(2)</b></p> <p>Citizens have the right to send applications to central and territorial government bodies, municipal bodies, other organizations and state officials regarding the environmental safety in their places of residence and regarding measures to be taken ensure such environmental safety. Citizens have the right to create public associations, foundations and other non-profit organizations that carry out activities in the field of environmental safety.</p> <p><b>Article 14(2)</b></p> <p>The decision to place facilities whose business or other activities may</p>



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		threaten the environmental safety shall be made taking into account the opinion of the public or the results of the referendum.
	<p><b>Convention on access to information, public participation in decision-making and access to justice in environmental matters</b></p> <p>(signed in Aarhus (Denmark) on 25 June 1998)</p> <p><i>Weblink:</i> <a href="http://www.unece.org/env/pp/treatytext.html">http://www.unece.org/env/pp/treatytext.html</a></p>	<p><b>Article 1</b></p> <p>In order to contribute to the protection of the right of every person of present and future generations to live in an environment adequate to his or her health and well-being, each Party shall guarantee the rights of access to information, public participation in decision-making, and access to justice in environmental matters in accordance with the provisions of the Convention.</p> <p><b>Article 3(2)</b></p> <p>Each Party shall endeavour to ensure that officials and authorities assist and provide guidance to the public in seeking access to information, in facilitating participation in decision-making and in seeking access to justice in environmental matters. According to Article 3(9), within the scope of the relevant provisions of this Convention, the public shall have access to information, have the opportunity to participate in decision-making and have access to justice in environmental matters without discrimination as to citizenship, nationality or domicile and, in the case of a legal person, without discrimination as to where it has its registered seat or an effective centre of its activities.</p> <p><b>Article 6</b></p> <p>This Article establishes certain public participation requirements for decision-making on whether to license or permit certain types of activity listed in Annex I to the Convention.</p>



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		<p><b>Article 7</b></p> <p>Parties are required to make appropriate practical and/or other provisions for the public to participate during the preparation of plans and programmes relating to the environment.</p> <p><b>Article 8</b></p> <p>This applies to public participation during the preparation by public authorities of executive regulations and other generally applicable legally binding rules that may have a significant effect on the environment.</p>
<p><b>Article 11 – Access to Environmental Justice</b></p> <p>Parties shall ensure the right of effective and affordable access to administrative and judicial procedures, including redress and remedies, to challenge acts or omissions of public authorities or private persons which contravene environmental law, taking into consideration the provisions of the present Pact.</p>	<p><b>Model law On environmental safety (new edition)</b></p> <p>adopted by Resolution of Inter parliamentary Assembly of Member Nations of the Commonwealth of Independent States in Saint Petersburg (Russia) on 15 November 2003</p> <p><i>Weblink:</i> <a href="http://iacis.ru/upload/iblock/299/154.pdf">http://iacis.ru/upload/iblock/299/154.pdf</a></p>	<p><b>Article 12(1)</b></p> <p>Every person and citizen has the right to judicial protection of each person’s interests in the field of environmental safety, the right to compensation for damages caused and losses incurred as a result of threats to each person’s environmental safety.</p> <p><b>Article 12(2)</b></p> <p>Citizens have the right to claim in court a compensation of damages caused and losses incurred as a result of proven facts of the negative effects of business and other activities, emergency situations of natural, technogenic and natural-technogenic character.</p> <p><b>Article 14(3)</b></p> <p>State officials who prevent citizens, public and other non-commercial organizations from carrying out activities in the area of environmental safety and the exercise of their rights shall be liable in accordance with the</p>



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		<p>procedure established by national law.</p> <p><b>Article 42</b></p> <p>The requirements to restrict, suspend or terminate the activities of legal entities and individuals carried out in violation of environmental safety legislation are considered by a court of general jurisdiction or an arbitration court.</p>
	<p><b>Convention on access to information, public participation in decision-making and access to justice in environmental matters</b></p> <p>(signed in Aarhus (Denmark) on 25 June 1998)</p> <p><i>Weblink:</i> <a href="http://www.unece.org/env/pp/treatytext.html">http://www.unece.org/env/pp/treatytext.html</a></p>	<p><b>Article 1</b></p> <p>In in order to contribute to the protection of the right of every person of present and future generations to live in an environment adequate to his or her health and well-being, each Party shall guarantee the rights of access to information, public participation in decision-making, and access to justice in environmental matters in accordance with the provisions of the Convention.</p> <p><b>Article 3(2)</b></p> <p>Each Party shall endeavour to ensure that officials and authorities assist and provide guidance to the public in seeking access to information, in facilitating participation in decision-making and in seeking access to justice in environmental matters.</p> <p><b>Article 3(9)</b></p> <p>Within the scope of the relevant provisions of this Convention, the public shall have access to information, have the opportunity to participate in decision-making and have access to justice in environmental matters without discrimination as to citizenship, nationality or domicile and, in the case of a legal person, without discrimination as to where it has its</p>



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		<p>registered seat or an effective centre of its activities.</p> <p><b>Article 9</b></p> <p>The aim is to provide access to justice in three contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• review procedures with respect to information requests</li> <li>• review procedures with respect to specific (project-type) decisions which are subject to public participation requirements, and</li> <li>• challenges to breaches of environmental law in general.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Article 12 – Education and Training</b></p> <p>The Parties shall ensure that environmental education, to the greatest possible extent, is taught to members of the younger generation as well as to adults, in order to inspire in everyone a responsible conduct in protecting and improving the environment. The Parties shall ensure the protection of freedom of expression and information in environmental</p>	<p><b>Agreement on cooperation in the area of environmental protection among the member states of the Commonwealth of Independent States</b></p> <p>(signed in Minsk (Belarus) on 31 May 2013)</p> <p><i>Weblink:</i> <a href="http://www.e-cis.info/page.php?id=23484">http://www.e-cis.info/page.php?id=23484</a></p> <p><b>Agreement on cooperation in the area of environmental monitoring</b></p> <p>(signed in Saratov (Russia) on 13 January 1999, amended on 30 October 2015)</p> <p><i>Weblink:</i> <a href="http://www.e-cis.info/page.php?id=21375">http://www.e-cis.info/page.php?id=21375</a></p> <p><b>Agreement on information cooperation in the area of ecology and environmental protection</b></p> <p>(signed in Moscow (Russia) on 11 September 1998)</p>	<p><b>Article 2</b></p> <p>One of the main areas for the cooperation of the parties is the adoption of measures for the development of environmental education of people.</p> <p><b>Article 3</b></p> <p>Parties shall take measures to establish an Interstate Environmental Monitoring System which shall have, <i>inter alia</i>, an aim of personnel development for the operation of the interstate environmental monitoring system.</p> <p><b>Preamble</b></p> <p>The CIS countries which are parties to the agreement give special importance to the future and predicted future of the environment and the role of environmental education of people.</p>



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<p>matters. They support the dissemination by mass media of information of an educational nature on ecosystems and on the need to protect and preserve the environment.</p>	<p><i>Weblink:</i> <a href="http://www.e-cis.info/page.php?id=21459">http://www.e-cis.info/page.php?id=21459</a></p>	<p><b>Article 1</b> The information cooperation of the parties is carried out, <i>inter alia</i>, in an area of promotion of environmental education of people.</p>
	<p><b>Model law On environmental safety (new edition)</b> adopted by Resolution of Inter parliamentary Assembly of Member Nations of the Commonwealth of Independent States in Saint Petersburg (Russia) on 15 November 2003 <i>Weblink:</i> <a href="http://iacis.ru/upload/iblock/299/154.pdf">http://iacis.ru/upload/iblock/299/154.pdf</a></p>	<p><b>Article 3(5)</b> State policy aimed at ensuring environmental safety at the national and international levels is implemented on the basis of the principle of organization and development of education in the area of environmental safety.</p> <p><b>Article 45</b> Dissemination of knowledge in the area of environmental safety shall be carried out consistently and comprehensively in the system of environmental education and is supported by the state.</p> <p><b>Article 46</b> A targeted environmental education shall be carried out in order to form a public environmental consciousness and to motivate conscious actions of every person to prevent threats to the environment. It also provides that environmental education in the area of environmental safety shall be carried out in the family, collectives, as well as in educational institutions of all levels under the guidance of experienced and professionally trained individuals.</p> <p><b>Article 48</b> Dissemination of general and special knowledge in the area of environmental safety is carried out through the mass media, including the</p>



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		Internet, scientific and popular scientific publications and through other available means of dissemination of knowledge not violating national legislation.
	<p><b>Convention on access to information, public participation in decision-making and access to justice in environmental matters</b></p> <p>(signed in Aarhus (Denmark) on 25 June 1998)</p> <p><i>Weblink:</i> <a href="http://www.unece.org/env/pp/treatytext.html">http://www.unece.org/env/pp/treatytext.html</a></p>	<p><b>Article 3(12)</b></p> <p>Each Party shall promote environmental education and environmental awareness among the public, especially on how to obtain access to information, to participate in decision-making and to obtain access to justice in environmental matters.</p>
<p><b>Article 13 – Research and Innovation</b></p> <p>The Parties shall promote, to the best of their ability, the improvement of scientific knowledge of ecosystems and the impact of human activities. They shall cooperate through exchanges of scientific and technological knowledge and by enhancing the development, adaptation, dissemination and transfer of technologies</p>	<p><b>Agreement on cooperation in the area of environmental protection among the member states of the Commonwealth of Independent States</b></p> <p>(signed in Minsk (Belarus) on 31 May 2013)</p> <p><i>Weblink:</i> <a href="http://www.e-cis.info/page.php?id=23484">http://www.e-cis.info/page.php?id=23484</a></p>	<p><b>Article 2</b></p> <p>One of the main areas for the cooperation of the parties is implementation of innovative projects, energy-efficient and resource-saving technologies, low-waste, waste-free and manufacturing processes respectful of the environment.</p> <p><b>Article 3</b></p> <p>To promote cooperation in the area of environmental protection the parties agree that it is advisable to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• develop and implement a coherent science and technology policy in the field of environmental protection, to carry out coordinated research;</li> <li>• cooperate in the field of environmental technologies, development, production and supplies to the respective parties of the agreement of necessary new equipment and environmental protection equipment, special technical equipment and personal protective</li> </ul>





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<p>respectful of the environment, including innovative technologies.</p>		<p>equipment for monitoring, prevention and mitigation of natural and industrial disasters;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• unite and concentrate joint efforts and resources to implement the interstate priorities of education, science and technology in the field of sustainable use of natural resources, prevention of natural and industrial disasters.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Agreement on cooperation in the area of environmental monitoring</b> (signed in Saratov (Russia) on 13 January 1999, amended on 30 October 2015) <i>Weblink:</i> <a href="http://www.e-cis.info/page.php?id=21375">http://www.e-cis.info/page.php?id=21375</a></p>	<p><b>Article 2</b> The cooperation in the environmental monitoring is carried out in the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• development and implementation of joint scientific and technological programs in the field of environmental monitoring, including land monitoring and programming high crop yields;</li> <li>• exchange of scientific and technological information in the area of ecology and environmental protection.</li> </ul> <p><b>Article 3</b> The parties shall take measures to establish an Interstate Environmental Monitoring System which shall have, <i>inter alia</i>, an objective of joint research and development work in the field of environmental monitoring.</p>
	<p><b>Agreement on information cooperation in the area of ecology and environmental protection</b> (signed in Moscow (Russia) on 11 September 1998) <i>Weblink:</i> <a href="http://www.e-cis.info/page.php?id=21459">http://www.e-cis.info/page.php?id=21459</a></p>	<p><b>Article 3</b> One of the main tasks to be solved by the parties is, <i>inter alia</i>, exchange of information about research and development, scientific and technical and innovative programs, advanced environmentally friendly and safe technologies.</p>



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	<p><b>Agreement on basic principles of interaction in the area of rational use and protection of transboundary water bodies</b> (signed in Moscow (Russia) on 11 September 1998) <i>Weblink:</i> <a href="http://www.e-cis.info/page.php?id=21462">http://www.e-cis.info/page.php?id=21462</a></p>	<p><b>Article 4</b> The parties shall take measures to create conditions for the training and development of scientific, engineering and working personnel.</p> <p><b>Article 5</b> The parties shall prepare proposals and implement measures for the development, production and testing of instruments and equipment for hydrometeorological measurement and monitoring of the state of water, automating the processing of measurement results and their transmission, and develop uniform methods for sampling and measuring water samples and bottom sediments for radioactive and chemical elements and compounds.</p>
	<p><b>Model law On environmental safety (new edition)</b> adopted by Resolution of Inter parliamentary Assembly of Member Nations of the Commonwealth of Independent States in Saint Petersburg (Russia) on 15 November 2003 <i>Weblink:</i> <a href="http://iacis.ru/upload/iblock/299/154.pdf">http://iacis.ru/upload/iblock/299/154.pdf</a></p>	<p><b>Article 3(5)</b> State policy aimed at ensuring environmental safety at the national and international levels is implemented on the basis of the principle of development of research in the field of environmental safety.</p> <p><b>Article 5</b> Powers of the governmental authorities in the area of environmental security include organization, state support and development of research in the field of environmental safety.</p> <p><b>Article 44(4)</b> Scientific research in the field of environmental safety is one of the most important priority activities of the state.</p>



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<p><b>Article 14 – Role of Non-State Actors and Subnational Entities</b></p> <p>The Parties shall take the necessary measures to encourage the implementation [of this Pact] by non-State actors and subnational entities, including civil society, economic actors, cities and regions taking into account their vital role in the protection of the environment.</p>	<p><b>Agreement on cooperation in the area of environmental protection among the member states of the Commonwealth of Independent States</b></p> <p>(signed in Minsk (Belarus) on 31 May 2013)</p> <p><i>Weblink:</i> <a href="http://www.e-cis.info/page.php?id=23484">http://www.e-cis.info/page.php?id=23484</a></p>	<p>There is no express provision in this agreement reflecting Article 14 of the Global Pact. At the same time a Regulation on the Interstate Environmental Council created to implement the provisions of this agreement provides that representatives of public organisations of the CIS countries, representatives of CIS countries which are not parties to the agreement as well as representative of third party states and interstate associations and international organisations can participate in the meetings of the Council as observers with the consent of the members of the Interstate Environmental Council.</p>
	<p><b>Agreement on cooperation in the area of environmental monitoring</b></p> <p>(signed in Saratov (Russia) on 13 January 1999, amended on 30 October 2015)</p> <p><i>Weblink:</i> <a href="http://www.e-cis.info/page.php?id=21375">http://www.e-cis.info/page.php?id=21375</a></p>	<p><b>Article 3</b></p> <p>Parties shall take measures to establish an Interstate Environmental Monitoring System which shall have, <i>inter alia</i>, an objective to ensure interaction between national and regional environmental monitoring systems.</p>
	<p><b>Agreements executed between regions of CIS member states</b></p>	<p><i>De facto</i> there are bilateral environmental agreements executed between the regions of CIS member states. These agreements are listed in Annex 1 to this chart.</p>
	<p><b>Convention on access to information, public participation in decision-making and access to justice in environmental matters</b></p> <p>(signed in Aarhus (Denmark) on 25 June 1998)</p> <p><i>Weblink:</i> <a href="http://www.unece.org/env/pp/treatytext.html">http://www.unece.org/env/pp/treatytext.html</a></p>	<p><b>Preamble</b></p> <p>Parties recognize further the importance of the respective roles that individual citizens, non-governmental organizations and the private sector can play in environmental protection.</p> <p><b>Article 3(4)</b></p> <p>Each Party shall provide for appropriate recognition of and support to</p>



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Global Pact Article	Regional instrument	Analysis
		associations, organizations or groups promoting environmental protection and ensure that its national legal system is consistent with this obligation.
<p><b>Article 15 – Effectiveness of Environmental Norms</b></p> <p>The Parties have the duty to adopt effective environmental laws, and to ensure their effective and fair implementation and enforcement.</p>	<p><b>Agreement on cooperation in the area of environmental protection among the member states of the Commonwealth of Independent States</b></p> <p>(signed in Minsk (Belarus) on 31 May 2013)</p> <p><i>Weblink:</i> <a href="http://www.e-cis.info/page.php?id=23484">http://www.e-cis.info/page.php?id=23484</a></p> <p><b>Agreement on cooperation in the area of environmental monitoring</b></p> <p>(signed in Saratov (Russia) on 13 January 1999, amended on 30 October 2015)</p> <p><i>Weblink:</i> <a href="http://www.e-cis.info/page.php?id=21375">http://www.e-cis.info/page.php?id=21375</a></p>	<p><b>Article 2</b></p> <p>One of the main areas for the cooperation of the parties is development and adoption of environmental laws, environmental regulations and standards for the protection of the environment and natural resources.</p> <p><b>Article 2</b></p> <p>One of the main areas for the cooperation of the parties is harmonization of, <i>inter alia</i>, legal, regulatory and methodological norms and regulations of the parties.</p>
	<p><b>Agreement on information cooperation in the area of ecology and environmental protection</b></p> <p>(signed in Moscow (Russia) on 11 September 1998)</p> <p><i>Weblink:</i> <a href="http://www.e-cis.info/page.php?id=21459">http://www.e-cis.info/page.php?id=21459</a></p>	<p><b>Article 3</b></p> <p>One of the main tasks to be solved by the parties is information support of measures for harmonization of environmental legislative acts of the Commonwealth member states.</p>
	<p><b>Agreement on basic principles of interaction in the area of rational use and protection of transboundary water bodies</b></p>	<p><b>Article 3</b></p> <p>Parties shall endeavour to harmonize and bring together legal,</p>



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Global Pact Article	Regional instrument	Analysis
	<p>(signed in Moscow (Russia) on 11 September 1998)</p> <p><i>Weblink:</i> <a href="http://www.e-cis.info/page.php?id=21462">http://www.e-cis.info/page.php?id=21462</a></p> <p><b>Agreement on exchange of information on emergency situations of natural and technogenic nature, on information interaction in case of liquidation of their consequences and assistance to affected population</b></p> <p>(signed in Yalta on 18 September 2003)</p> <p><i>Weblink:</i> <a href="http://e-cis.info/page.php?id=21143">http://e-cis.info/page.php?id=21143</a></p> <p><b>Agreement on the control of transboundary movements of hazardous and other wastes</b></p> <p>(signed in Moscow (Russia) on 12 April 1996)</p> <p><i>Weblink:</i> <a href="http://www.e-cis.info/page.php?id=21597">http://www.e-cis.info/page.php?id=21597</a></p>	<p>administrative and technical measures, as well as regulatory documents related to the use and protection of water bodies.</p> <p><b>Article 3</b></p> <p>Parties in accordance with this agreement and other international treaties to which they are parties, as well as in accordance with national legislation, shall cooperate in the development of a legal and methodological basis for the interstate exchange of information on natural and anthropogenic emergency situations and for the exchange of information in connection with the liquidation of their consequences and provision of assistance to the affected people.</p> <p><b>Article 4</b></p> <p>Based on the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal dated 22 March 1989, the parties will develop the laws and legal acts governing the procedure for the transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes between the states of the CIS and through the territory of a state or states that are not parties to this agreement.</p>
	<p><b>Model law On environmental safety (new edition)</b></p> <p>adopted by Resolution of Inter parliamentary Assembly of Member Nations of the Commonwealth of Independent States in Saint Petersburg (Russia) on 15 November 2003</p> <p><i>Weblink:</i> <a href="http://iacis.ru/upload/iblock/299/154.pdf">http://iacis.ru/upload/iblock/299/154.pdf</a></p>	<p><b>Article 5</b></p> <p>Powers of the governmental authorities in the area of environmental security include development and publication of federal laws and other regulatory legal acts in the field of environmental safety and control over their implementation.</p>



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	<p><b>Model laws developed by Interparliamentary Assembly of Member Nations of the Commonwealth of Independent States</b></p>	<p>For the purposes of this chart a model law On environmental safety (new edition) (the “<b>Model Law on Environmental Safety</b>”) was reviewed. It was adopted by Resolution of IPA CIS on 15 November 2003 to be used as a basis for development of local environmental legislation in the area of environmental security and protection. Only this model law was reviewed as an example of IPA CIS work.</p> <p>The Russian Law on Protection of Environment reflects the principles provided in the Model Law on Environmental Safety.</p>
	<p><b>Convention on access to information, public participation in decision-making and access to justice in environmental matters</b></p> <p>(signed in Aarhus (Denmark) on 25 June 1998)</p> <p><i>Weblink:</i> <a href="http://www.unece.org/env/pp/treatytext.html">http://www.unece.org/env/pp/treatytext.html</a></p>	<p><b>Article 3(1)</b></p> <p>Each Party shall take the necessary legislative, regulatory and other measures, including measures to achieve compatibility between the provisions implementing the information, public participation and access-to-justice provisions in the Convention, as well as proper enforcement measures, to establish and maintain a clear, transparent and consistent framework to implement the provisions of the Convention.</p>
<p><b>Article 16 – Resilience</b></p> <p>The Parties shall take necessary measures to maintain and restore the diversity and capacity of ecosystems and human communities to withstand environmental disruptions and</p>	<p><b>Agreement on cooperation in the area of environmental protection among the member states of the Commonwealth of Independent States</b></p> <p>(signed in Minsk (Belarus) on 31 May 2013)</p> <p><i>Weblink:</i> <a href="http://www.e-cis.info/page.php?id=23484">http://www.e-cis.info/page.php?id=23484</a></p>	<p><b>Article 2</b></p> <p>The main areas for the cooperation of the parties are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• maintenance of register of natural resources and effecting environmental monitoring;</li> <li>• taking measures for the reproduction of living resources, conservation and restoration of biological diversity;</li> <li>• development of nature reserves, national parks and other specifically protected areas and natural systems, taking measures</li> </ul>



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degradation and to recover and adapt.		<p>to minimize business and other activities in the surrounding areas;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>development of common approaches and implementation of the agreed measures to restore rare and endangered species of animals and plants that share the areal located in the territory of the CIS countries which are parties to this agreement.</li> </ul> <p><b>Article 3</b></p> <p>To promote cooperation in the field of environmental protection the parties agree that it is advisable to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>develop and apply consistent methods of control with regard to the protection of rare and endangered species of wild animals and plants and their areas, prevent and minimize harm from infestations of invasive alien species of wild animals and plants, study the effects of genetically modified organisms on the components biological diversity;</li> <li>develop common approaches and implement the agreed measures to restore rare and endangered species of animals and plants that share the areal located in the territory of the CIS countries which are parties to this agreement.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Agreement on cooperation in the area of environmental monitoring</b></p> <p>(signed in Saratov (Russia) on 13 January 1999, amended on 30 October 2015)</p> <p><i>Weblink:</i> <a href="http://www.e-cis.info/page.php?id=21375">http://www.e-cis.info/page.php?id=21375</a></p>	<p><b>Article 3</b></p> <p>The parties shall take measures to establish an Interstate Environmental Monitoring System which shall have, <i>inter alia</i>, an objective to assist in the management of national and interstate Red Books.</p>



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	<p><b>Agreement on information cooperation in the area of ecology and environmental protection</b> (signed in Moscow (Russia) on 11 September 1998) <i>Weblink:</i> <a href="http://www.e-cis.info/page.php?id=21459">http://www.e-cis.info/page.php?id=21459</a></p>	<p><b>Article 3</b> One of the main tasks to be solved by the parties is exchange of information on species of animals and plants included in Red Books of CIS member states.</p>
	<p><b>Agreement on basic principles of interaction in the area of rational use and protection of transboundary water bodies</b> (signed in Moscow (Russia) on 11 September 1998) <i>Weblink:</i> <a href="http://www.e-cis.info/page.php?id=21462">http://www.e-cis.info/page.php?id=21462</a></p>	<p><b>Article 7</b> The parties shall develop and implement joint and individual measures for the natural and artificial reproduction of biological resources of water bodies.</p> <p><b>Article 8</b> The parties shall conduct activities in the basins of water bodies that ensure the protection of young fish from entering water intakes as well as develop methods of fish protection.</p>
	<p><b>Agreement on the list of rare and endangered species of animals and plants - Red Book of CIS Member States</b> (signed in Minsk (Belarus) on 23 June 1995) <i>Weblink:</i> <a href="http://www.e-cis.info/page.php?id=21640">http://www.e-cis.info/page.php?id=21640</a></p>	<p><b>Article 2</b> The parties are to undertake to take necessary measures to preserve species of animals, plants and fungi and to develop and effect consistent policy in this area.</p> <p><b>Article 4</b> Parties establish the Red Book which shall list all species of animals, plants and fungi which are specified in the respective national Red Books of the parties. The parties establish a ban on the collection of the animals, plants and fungi listed in the CIS Red Book except for cases when it is expressly permitted under their national legislation.</p>





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	<p><b>Model law On environmental safety (new edition)</b> adopted by Resolution of Inter parliamentary Assembly of Member Nations of the Commonwealth of Independent States in Saint Petersburg (Russia) on 15 November 2003 <i>Weblink:</i> <a href="http://iacis.ru/upload/iblock/299/154.pdf">http://iacis.ru/upload/iblock/299/154.pdf</a></p>	<p><b>Article 4</b> The objects to be environmentally protected are, inter alia, the natural ecological systems, biological diversity and biological productivity.</p>
<p><b>Article 17 – Non-regression</b> The Parties and their sub-national entities refrain from allowing activities or adopting norms that have the effect of reducing the global level of environmental protection guaranteed by current law.</p>	<p><b>Convention on access to information, public participation in decision-making and access to justice in environmental matters</b> (signed in Aarhus (Denmark) on 25 June 1998) <i>Weblink:</i> <a href="http://www.unece.org/env/pp/treatytext.html">http://www.unece.org/env/pp/treatytext.html</a></p>	<p><b>Article 3(5)</b> The provisions of the Convention shall not affect the right of a Party to maintain or introduce measures providing for broader access to information, more extensive public participation in decision-making and wider access to justice in environmental matters than required by the Convention. <b>Article 3(6)</b> The Convention shall not require any derogation from existing rights of access to information, public participation in decision-making and access to justice in environmental matters.</p>
<p><b>Article 18 – Cooperation</b> In order to conserve, protect and restore the integrity of the Earth’s ecosystem and community of</p>	<p><b>Agreement on cooperation in the area of environmental protection among the member states of the Commonwealth of Independent States</b> (signed in Minsk (Belarus) on 31 May 2013) <i>Weblink:</i> <a href="http://www.e-cis.info/page.php?id=23484">http://www.e-cis.info/page.php?id=23484</a></p>	<p><b>Article 1</b> Parties shall cooperate in the field of environmental protection: protection and use of land, soil, subsoil, forests, water, the atmosphere, the ozone layer and the climate, flora and fauna.</p>



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<p>life, Parties shall cooperate in good faith and in a spirit of global partnership for the implementation of the provisions of the present Pact.</p>		<p><b>Article 2</b></p> <p>Parties shall establish the principles of cooperation relating to the regular exchange of information and forecasts on radioecological monitoring, hydrochemistry and hydrometeorology of water bodies, determine the volumes, programs and methods of measurements, observations and processing of their results, as well as places and terms of works.</p> <p><b>Article 3</b></p> <p>To promote cooperation in the field of environmental protection the parties agree that it is advisable to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• jointly develop and implement interstate programs and projects in the field of environmental protection and environmental safety;</li> <li>• exchange information on the environment.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Agreement on cooperation in the area of environmental monitoring</b></p> <p>(signed in Saratov (Russia) on 13 January 1999, amended on 30 October 2015)</p> <p><i>Weblink:</i> <a href="http://www.e-cis.info/page.php?id=21375">http://www.e-cis.info/page.php?id=21375</a></p>	<p><b>Article 2 and 3</b></p> <p>Parties shall cooperate in various environmental areas including environmental monitoring, harmonization of legislation, prevention of emergency environmental situations, environmentally friendly technological innovations, etc.</p>



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	<p><b>Agreement on information cooperation in the area of ecology and environmental protection</b> (signed in Moscow (Russia) on 11 September 1998) <i>Weblink:</i> <a href="http://www.e-cis.info/page.php?id=21459">http://www.e-cis.info/page.php?id=21459</a></p>	<p><b>Article 1</b> The information cooperation of the parties is carried out in the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• exchange of information on transboundary movements of pollutants, as well as on the possible transboundary impact of any planned activity;</li> <li>• cooperation and information exchange with international environmental organizations.</li> </ul> <p><b>Article 3</b> The main tasks to be solved by the parties are rapid dissemination and exchange of environmental information.</p>
	<p><b>Agreement on basic principles of interaction in the area of rational use and protection of transboundary water bodies</b> (signed in Moscow (Russia) on 11 September 1998) <i>Weblink:</i> <a href="http://www.e-cis.info/page.php?id=21462">http://www.e-cis.info/page.php?id=21462</a></p>	<p><b>Article 3</b> Parties shall take measures to jointly develop integrated schemes for protecting water bodies from pollution and depletion, implement and coordinate scientific research for long-term forecasts of the state of water bodies, hold mutual consultations in the development of water protection measures and assist each other in their implementation and exchange information on issues covered by the agreement.</p>
	<p><b>Agreement on cooperation of the member states of the Commonwealth of Independent States in the area of prevention and liquidation of emergency situations</b> (signed in Burabay (Kazakhstan) on 16 October 2015)</p>	<p><b>Article 3</b> Parties shall cooperate, <i>inter alia</i>, in the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• exchange of experience in organizing trainings for people on</li> </ul>



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	<p><i>Weblink:</i><sup>7</sup></p>	<p>actions in emergency situations;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• organization of conferences, seminars, workshops, exercises, trainings and specialized exhibitions; and</li> <li>• training of specialists on a contractual basis, exchange of trainees, teachers, scientists and specialists.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Agreement on exchange of information on emergency situations of natural and technogenic nature, on information exchange in case of liquidation of their consequences and assistance to affected population</b></p> <p>(signed in Yalta on 18 September 2003)</p> <p><i>Weblink:</i> <a href="http://e-cis.info/page.php?id=21143">http://e-cis.info/page.php?id=21143</a></p>	<p><b>Article 6</b></p> <p>Parties carry out joint projects of mutual interest in the area of exchange of information on natural and anthropogenic emergency situations, information interaction for preventing and eliminating their consequences and providing assistance to the affected population. The cooperation of the parties in the preparation and implementation of joint projects is carried out by concluding separate agreements.</p>
	<p><b>Agreement on the control of transboundary movements of hazardous and other wastes</b></p> <p>(signed in Moscow (Russia) on 12 April 1996)</p> <p><i>Weblink:</i> <a href="http://www.e-cis.info/page.php?id=21597">http://www.e-cis.info/page.php?id=21597</a></p>	<p><b>Article 3</b></p> <p>Parties shall take joint actions to keep records of dangerous and other wastes carried across state borders and between the CIS member states, of exchange of information on these transportations, of timely reporting on the facts of illegal circulation of wastes and to adopt measures to prevent the above.</p>
	<p><b>Model law On environmental safety (new edition)</b></p> <p>adopted by Resolution of Inter parliamentary Assembly of Member Nations of the Commonwealth of Independent States</p>	<p><b>Article 3(5)</b></p> <p>State policy aimed at ensuring environmental safety at the national and international levels is implemented on the basis of the principle of development of international cooperation in the area of environmental</p>

<sup>7</sup> <http://www.cis.minsk.by/reestr/ru/index.html#reestr/view/text?doc=5226>



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	<p>in Saint Petersburg (Russia) on 15 November 2003</p> <p><i>Weblink:</i> <a href="http://iacis.ru/upload/iblock/299/154.pdf">http://iacis.ru/upload/iblock/299/154.pdf</a></p>	<p>safety.</p> <p><b>Article 5</b></p> <p>Powers of the governmental authorities in the area of environmental security include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• interaction with national and international public organizations, whose activities are related to ensuring environmental security at the national and international levels;</li> <li>• international cooperation of the state in the field of ensuring environmental safety at the national and international levels.</li> </ul> <p><b>Article 49</b></p> <p>The state carries out international cooperation in the area of environmental safety in accordance with universally recognized principles and norms of international law and international agreements.</p>
	<p><b>Convention on access to information, public participation in decision-making and access to justice in environmental matters</b></p> <p>(signed in Aarhus (Denmark) on 25 June 1998)</p> <p><i>Weblink:</i> <a href="http://www.unece.org/env/pp/treatytext.html">http://www.unece.org/env/pp/treatytext.html</a></p>	<p><b>Article 10(2)</b></p> <p>At their meetings, the Parties shall keep under continuous review the implementation of the Convention on the basis of regular reporting by the Parties, and, with this purpose in mind, shall, inter alia, exchange information regarding experience gained in concluding and implementing bilateral and multilateral agreements or other arrangements having relevance to the purposes of the Convention and to which one or more of the Parties are a party.</p>



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<p><b>Article 19 – Armed Conflicts</b></p> <p>States shall take pursuant to their obligations under international law all feasible measures to protect the environment in relation to armed conflicts.</p>	<p><b>Not reflected</b></p>	
<p><b>Article 20 – Diversity of National Situations</b></p> <p>The special situation and needs of developing countries, particularly the least developed and those most environmentally vulnerable, shall be given special attention. Account shall be taken, where appropriate, of the Parties' common but differentiated</p>	<p><b>Not reflected</b></p>	



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responsibilities and respective capabilities, in light of different national circumstances.		



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## Annex 1

### 1. Bilateral agreements executed between CIS member states, bilateral agreements executed between constituent entities of CIS member states

Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of the Republic of Moldova on cooperation in the area of environmental protection and rational use of water resources, dated 20 February 2008;

Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of the Republic of Belarus on cooperation in the area of protection of the environment, dated 5 July 1994;

Agreement on cooperation between the Ministry of Natural Resources of the Russian Federation and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Belarus, dated 14 March 2000;

Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of the Republic of Belarus on cooperation in the area of protection of and rational use of transboundary water bodies, dated 24 May 2002;

Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan on cooperation in the area of environmental protection, dated 22 December 2004;

Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan on ecology and environmental management in the territory of the Baikonur complex in the conditions of its lease by the Russian Federation dated 2 June 2005;

Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan on mutual use and protection of transboundary water bodies, dated 7 September 2010;

Agreement between the Russian Federation and the Republic of Kazakhstan on the limitation of the bottom of the northern part of the Caspian Sea for the implementation of the sovereign rights for surface use, signed on 6 July 1998 (as amended);

Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of Ukraine on cooperation in the area of environmental protection, dated 26 July 1995;

Agreement between the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of the Russian Federation and the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine on cooperation in the area of study, exploration and use of raw mineral resources dated 10 October 2002;





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Agreement between the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of the Russian Federation and the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan for Nature Protection and Cooperation on Environmental Protection dated 11 April 2013;

Agreement between the Orenburg Region of the Russian Federation and the Aktobe, West Kazakhstan, Kostanay Regions of the Republic of Kazakhstan on cooperation in the area of environmental protection, use of natural resources and environmental security in the neighboring territories, dated 26 June 1997;

Agreement between the Omsk Region of the Russian Federation and the Akimat of the Pavlodar Region of the Republic of Kazakhstan on international and external economic relations in the economic and trade, scientific and technical, ecological, cultural and other areas, dated 16 September 2005;

Agreement between the State Committee for Environmental Protection of the Bryansk Region of the Russian Federation and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Belarus on cooperation in the area of environmental protection and rational use of natural resources, dated 21 June 1999.

## **2. Agreements executed by CIS member states in the areas close to the environmental protection**

Agreement on prevention and extinguishing of natural fires in the near-border territories of the member states of the Commonwealth of Independent States, signed on 31 May 2013;

Agreement on coordination of interstate relations of the CIS member states in the area of peaceful use of atomic energy, signed on 31 May 2013;

Agreement on cooperation in the area of industrial safety at hazardous production facilities, signed on 28 September 2008

Agreement on cooperation of the member states of the Commonwealth of Independent States in the area of energy efficiency and energy saving, signed on 7 October 2002;

Agreement on cross-border cooperation in the area of study, development and protection of mineral resources, signed on 31 May 2001;

Agreement on the interstate hydrometeorological network of the Commonwealth of Independent States, signed on 16 March 2001;

Agreement on cooperation in the area of active impact on meteorological and other geophysical processes, signed on 16 March 2001;

Agreement on Interstate hydrometeorological network of the Commonwealth of Independent States, signed on 16 March 2001;



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Agreement on cooperation in the area of training specialists in radioecology, radiation safety, radiobiology and related sciences, signed on 30 November 2000;

Agreement on cooperation in the area of preservation and use of genetic resources of cultured plants of member states of the CIS, signed on 4 June 1999;

Agreement on cooperation in the field of timber industry and forestry, signed on 11 September 1998;

Agreement on social protection and health protection of citizens exposed to radiation as a result of the Chernobyl and other radiation accidents and disasters, as well as nuclear tests, signed on 9 September 1994 (as amended);

Agreement on cooperation in the area of plant quarantine, signed on 13 November 1992;<sup>8</sup>

Agreement about coordinated interstate relations in the area of electric energy of the Commonwealth of Independent States, signed on 14 February 1992;

Agreement on cooperation in the area of hydrometeorology, signed on 8 February 1992;

Agreement about joint and coordinated efforts of the Commonwealth Member States for minimizing and overcoming the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster, signed on 16 January 1992.

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<sup>8</sup> A new Agreement on cooperation in the area of plant quarantine was signed on 28 October 2016 but did not enter into force.