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**IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COVENANT  
ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS**

**Fourth periodic reports submitted by States parties in accordance  
with articles 16 and 17 of the Covenant**

**Addendum  
RUSSIAN FEDERATION\***

[15 November 2001]

\* The third periodic report concerning the rights covered by articles 1-15 of the Covenant (E/1994/104/Add. 8) was considered by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights at its sixteenth session in 1997 (see E/C.12/1997/SR.11-14).

The information submitted by the Russian Federation in accordance with the guidelines concerning the initial part of reports of States parties is contained in the core document (HRI/CORE/1/Add.52/Rev.1).

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574. In recent years considerable work has been done on the legal and regulatory aspects for ensuring the rights of the scientist with respect to the results of scientific research, the protection of intellectual property, propaganda concerning the achievements of Russian science, the exchange of scientific information, and the development of international collaboration. Normative acts have been passed such as the doctrine for the development of Russian science (Presidential Decree No. 884 of 13 June 1996), the Federal Act entitled „Science and scientific and technical policy“ (No. 1217 of 19 June 1998), the plan for the reform of Russian science for the period 1998-2000 (Government Decision No. 453 of 18 May 1998) and the action plan for implementing this plan (Government Order No. 573-r of 20 May 1998), and also the concept for the state policy of the Russian Federation in the sphere of international scientific and technical collaboration, approved by the Government of the Russian Federation (No. IK-P8-01514 of 20 January 2000).

575. The plan for the reform of Russian science includes provisions for state support of science institutions, strengthening of links between science and society, restructuring the network of scientific organisations, staffing and social policy in the scientific sphere, and

the development of information provision. It also notes that scientific knowledge has a direct impact on the social, spiritual and political life of a country.

576. The blueprint for state policy in the sphere of international scientific and technical collaboration has been developed in the framework of a set of measures for reforming Russian science. The blueprint underlines two main priorities for Government policy: increasing the role and proportion of innovative and technological components in the overall structure of international scientific and technical collaboration in Russia and creating world-level market mechanisms and infrastructures for international collaboration. The concept covers the period 2000-2005 and is intended to serve as a long-term guideline.

577. The concept for state policy in the sphere of international scientific and technical collaboration stipulates the importance of enhancing the role and commitment of the scientist and inventor in the selection future trends and the implementation of projects for international scientific and technical collaboration.

578. To promote scientific progress, and also to regulate relations in the sphere of scientific and technical activity, a Federal Act (No.127) was passed on 23 August 1996 entitled „Science and state scientific and technical policy“.

579. The State Duma of the Russian Federation is currently going through the first reading of the draft Federal Act entitled „Innovative activity in the Russian Federation“.

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591. In 1999, there were 20 special federal environmental programmes being implemented in Russia. Financing of the programmes was as follows: federal budget - approximately 7 per cent; budgets of the constituent territories of the Russian Federation - approximately 35 per cent; extrabudgetary sources - approximately 58 per cent.

593. The system of legislative acts in the environmental legislation comprises:

a) nature conservation legislative acts:

- Act of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic entitled „Protection of the natural environment“ (1991);
- Federal Act entitled „Natural healing resources, medical rehabilitation localities and health spas“ (1995);
- Federal Act entitled „Ecological assessment“ (1995);
- Federal Act entitled „Natural territories under special protection“ (1995);
- Federal Act entitled „The hydrometeorological service“ (1998);
- Federal Act entitled „Protection of the atmosphere (1999).

b) nature resource legislative acts:

- Land Code of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic (1991 with

amendments);

- Act of the Russian Federation entitled „Mineral resources“ (1992 with amendments);
- Federal Act entitled „The animal world“ (1995);
- Water Code of the Russian Federation (1995);
- Federal Act entitled „The continental shelf of the Russian Federation“ (1995);
- Forestry Code of the Russian Federation (1997);
- Federal Act entitled „Payment for the use of water facilities: (1998);
- Federal Act entitled „Inland seas, territorial sea and the zone adjacent to the Russian Federation“ (1998);
- Federal Act entitled „The exclusive economic zone of the Russian Federation“ (1998);
- Federal Act entitled „Waste products resulting from the productive process and consumption“ (1998).

594. In 1999 the system of natural conservation legislation was supplemented with legal acts. By way of example, several special federal acts can be cited: „Sanitary-epidemiological well-being of the population“, the Merchant Shipping Code of the Russian Federation (chapter on liability for pollution by oil tankers, etc.), „Protection of Lake Baikal“, „Protection of the atmosphere“.

595. At the subordinate act level, mention can be made, in particular, of the following Decisions passed by the Government of the Russian Federation:

- Expansion of the territory of the L.G. Kaplanov Visimski State nature reserve (No. 385, 18 May 2001);
- Expansion of the territory of the Khkasski State nature reserve (No. 365, 10 May 2001);
- Establishment of the “Erzi” State nature reserve (No. 992, 21 December 2000);
- Expansion of the territory of the “Khankaiski” State nature reserve ( No. 865, 17 November 2000);
- Expansion of the territory of the “Ubsunursk hollow” state natural biosphere reserve (No. 372, 21 April 2000);
- Expansion of the territory of the “Prisursk” Lazovok state nature reserve (No. 216, 10 March 2000);
- Expansion of the territory of the Professor V.V. Alekhin Central Chernozem state natural biosphere reserve (No. 298, 7 March 1998);
- Expansion of the territory of the L.G. Kaplanov Lazovok state nature reserve (No. 369, 5 April 1999);
- Establishment in the Amur region of the “Norsk” state nature reserve of the State Committee of the Russian Federation for nature conservation (No. 136, 2 February 1998);
- Establishment in the Nenets autonomous area of the “Nenets” state nature reserve of the State Committee of the Russian Federation for nature conservation (No. 1579, 18 December 1997);

- Establishment in the Khabarovsk Territory of the “Bolonski” state nature reserve of the State Committee of the Russian Federation for nature conservation (No. 1444, 18 November 1997);
- Establishment in the Astrakhan region of the “Bogdinsk-Baskunchak” state nature reserve of the State Committee of the Russian Federation for nature conservation (No. 1445, 18 November 1997);
- Establishment in the Jewish Autonomous Region of the “Bastak” state nature reserve of the State Committee of the Russian Federation for nature conservation (No. 96, 28 January 1997);
- Expansion of the territory of the Sikhote-Alin State natural biosphere reserve (No. 621, 10 June 1999);
- Establishment in the Altai Territory of the “Tigirek” State nature reserve of the State Committee of the Russian Federation for nature conservation (No. 1342, 4 December 1999).

596. To ensure fulfilment of Russia’s obligations under the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Montreal protocol on substances that deplete the ozone layer, the Government of the Russian Federation passed a decree on the strengthening of measures for state regulation of the production and use of ozone-depleting substances in the Russian Federation (No. 490, 5 May 1999) and on the strengthening of measures for state regulation of the importation into the Russian Federation of ozonedepleting substances and components of their production (No. 1368, 9 December 1999).

597. In 2000, 22,338.6 million roubles were invested by enterprises and organisations of all types of ownership on protection of the environment and the rational use of natural resources.

598. The main volume of natural conservation investments are distributed as follows (in millions of roubles):

- protection of water resources - 8250.5;
- protection of the atmosphere - 7946.1;
- protection and rational use of the earth - 3519.5;
- protection and rational use of mineral resources - 30.6;
- protection and rational use of forest resources - 175.8;
- protection and reproduction of fish resources - 173.1;
- organisation of reserves and other natural conservation areas - 3.7.

599. An important element of the economic mechanism for regulation in the area of environmental protection is ecological funds, which include the ecological funds of the constituent territories of the Russian Federation and local funds. The practice of having ecological funds has proven economic usefulness, particularly under conditions of severe funding shortages.

600. An important role continues to be played by international collaboration in the field of environmental protection. In 1999, the implementation of joint projects with UNEP

continued, including projects on comprehensive management of the environment of the Volga-Caspian region, the model national emergency response plan, support for activities to combat desertification in the CIS countries, strengthening of the national authorities in the field of chemical substance control in CIS countries, harmonization of environmental legislation and sustainable urban development.

601. In the field of environmental protection, collaboration continues to be fostered with other international organizations and programmes such as UNIDO, UNDP, the Council of Europe and the European Union.

602. Russia's national committee affiliated to the World Conservation Union has been created and officially recognized.