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Standardization Policies

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Item 6 (b) of the provisional agenda

REGULATORY COOPERATION

SECTORAL PROJECTS

Progress report on the Sectoral Initiative on the Safety of Pipelines

Note by the secretariat

1. The Working Party at its eighteenth session requested that the secretariat provide an update each year on the work of all the sectoral initiatives (ECE/TRADE/C/WP.6/2008/18, para. 63). Accordingly, the present report contains concise information on the status of the proposed initiative, and describes the main activities that have been completed or are under way. The information is organized on the basis of a template prepared by the secretariat. The progress report is submitted to the Working Party for noting.
2. Additionally, the document contains two annexes: annex I contains the proposed terms of reference of the sectoral initiative on the safety of pipelines; and annex II the compilation of replies to a questionnaire that documents the regulatory regime for this sector on the main markets.
3. Annex I is submitted for consideration and approval of the Working Party and Annex II is presented for its information.

I. PROJECT OBJECTIVE AND KEY DELIVERABLES

4. Accidents on international pipelines endanger human lives and the environment, cause considerable revenue losses and contribute to building a general public hostility towards pipelines.
5. At its sixteenth and seventeenth sessions, the Working Party expressed support for an initiative to foster increased regulatory cooperation in the sector of pipeline safety.
6. At its eighteenth session, the Working Party mandated the informal working group of delegates who had expressed interest in this initiative to prepare a questionnaire to document the different regulatory practices that existed on the national markets for this sector.
7. The proposed Sectoral Initiative on the Safety of Pipelines now intends to develop a proposal for a Common Regulatory Objective (CRO) on Pipeline Safety. The CRO will incorporate the principal elements defined in the UNECE International Model for Technical Harmonization (in particular in annex B, as reproduced in document ECE/TRADE/378).

II. CURRENT STATUS OF PROJECT

8. The informal group has drafted a questionnaire in both English and Russian. In cooperation with the UNECE secretariat it has identified officers responsible for the safety of pipelines in a number of countries. The questionnaire has been sent to over 30 contacts and replies were received from Belarus, Brazil, Canada, Kazakhstan and Turkey. The compiled answers are presented in annex II.
9. Given the interest shown by delegations, the informal group now proposes that the Working Party formally establishes this initiative and adopts its terms of reference (see annex I).

III. PROJECT MEETINGS AND/OR CONFERENCE CALLS HELD IN 2009

10. The informal group held one meeting in 2009, on 28 May, in Stockholm, as part of the meeting of the WP.6 Bureau, rapporteurs and coordinators, "START" Team, and "MARS" Group. On that occasion, the group coordinator also gave a presentation on the rationale for an initiative for pipelines safety (see http://www.unece.org/trade/wp6/ExtendedBureauMeetings/2009_May/ExtBureau_0509.html)

IV. PROGRESS IN 2009 AND DELIVERABLES FOR THE ANNUAL SESSION

11. The main deliverables for the annual session are the compiled answers to the questionnaire. The Working Party is expected to encourage more delegations to answer and to discuss the different legal frameworks that exist in this sector with a view to promoting an improved mutual understanding among the regulators.
12. Additionally, the Working Party will discuss the formal establishment of this initiative and the endorsement of its draft terms of reference.

V. RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE CONTINUATION OF THE WORK

13. The sectoral initiative should select a Convenor for the continuation of this initiative and propose it to the Working Party for its approval.

VI. ROLE OF THE SECRETARIAT

14. The Task Force expects the secretariat to continue assisting it in identifying contacts in national administrations, and in corresponding and following up with them. Also, the secretariat should keep the website updated.

Annex I

SECTORAL INITIATIVE ON PIPELINE SAFETY

Terms of reference

I. OBJECTIVES OF THE SECTORAL INITIATIVE ON PIPELINE SAFETY

1. The specific purpose of the Sectoral Initiative is to develop common regulatory objectives (CROs) for the safety of pipelines.
2. The Sectoral Initiative will work closely with the Ad Hoc Team of Specialists on Standardization And Regulatory Techniques (START) Team. The START Team will provide assistance and guidance on policy matters for its work according to the “International Model for technical harmonization based on good regulatory practice for the preparation, adoption and application of technical regulations via the use of international standards” (Recommendation L ECE/TRADE/376).

II. COMPOSITION OF THE SECTORAL INITIATIVE: MEMBERSHIP AND PARTICIPATION IN ITS MEETINGS

3. The Sectoral Initiative offers a platform for regulators of the participating countries to discuss their concerns and different regulatory approaches in this sector with a view to promoting improved mutual understanding and a shared framework.
4. It reaches out to experts and representatives not only from countries of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) region but also from other interested United Nations Member States. It works with international organizations, as well as representatives of the private sector and non-governmental organizations, particularly the International Organization for Standardization.
5. The UNECE secretariat will provide, within available resources, the necessary support and guidance to the Task Force and its teams.

III. REPORTING

6. The Sectoral Initiative shall report to the Working Party on Technical Harmonization and Standardization Policies (WP.6) and frequently inform the START Team of its work.
7. The terms of reference and duration of work of the Sectoral Initiative will be reviewed regularly by the Working Party in accordance with UNECE rules and procedures, and will be submitted for decision to WP.6.

Annex II

SECTORAL INITIATIVE ON PIPELINE SAFETY

A compilation of replies to the questionnaire to regulators on the Sectoral Initiative on Pipeline Safety

1. What national directives/regulations set requirements to provision of safety of land and offshore oil and gas pipeline systems?

Countries	Replies
Belarus	<p>Among the basic acts of the technical standard documentation regulating safety of pipeline systems of oil and gas in Belarus, it is possible to name:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Law of the Republic of Belarus "About the main pipeline transport" from 09.01.2002, No.87-3. - Law of the Republic of Belarus "About industrial safety of dangerous industrial objects" from 10.01.2000., No. 63-3. - About the statement of the Concept of national safety of Belarus from 17.07.2001 No.90. The decree of the President of Belarus - TKP 038-2006 (02230). Rules of safety at operation of the main gas pipelines. - TKP 037-2006 (02230). Rules of safety at operation of means and automation systems on objects of the main gas pipelines. - Rules of technical safety in the field of gas supply of Belarus. MEC RB 11.02.2003, No.7, 8/9386. - Rules of safety at operation of the main oil pipelines. Minnefterprom USSR, 14.12.1985г. - PPB 2.11-2001. Rules of fire prevention of Belarus for objects of storage, transportation and supply of petroleum from 16.01.2002, No. 4. - PPB 2.20-2004. Rules of fire prevention of Belarus at operation of the main oil pipelines. - The general rules of explosion safety of chemical manufactures and objects. MEC RB 1996 г.
Brazil	<p>At present in sphere of pipeline systems of oil and gas there are no technical directives. Questions of maintenance of various kinds of safety (industrial, fire, explosion hazard, mechanical, electric) at functioning of pipeline systems of oil and gas are directly or indirectly reflected in the list of technical acts of the various hierarchical status of the designated field of activity and adjacent spheres.</p> <p>The directives/laws of safety concerning to onshore pipelines will be issued soon by ANP, which is the Brazilian Agency. This document has as title: "Regulamento Técnico de Dutos Terrestres" (to be concluded). On a second step is supposed to be issued the same document referred to offshore pipelines. In other words, The Brazilian Agency is in the process of issuing the respective directives/laws.</p>
Canada	<p>Canadian Standards Association (CSA) Standard CAN/CSA Z662-07, Oil and Gas Pipeline Systems, which includes provisions for off-shore pipelines.</p> <p>Canadian Electrical Code, CE Code, CSA C22.1 for area classification</p> <p>Federal and Provincial Regulators have specific regulations governing pipeline design, construction and operation and incorporate, by reference, the above national standards.</p> <p>Canada currently has only one offshore pipeline system whose safety and integrity is monitored jointly by the National Energy Board and the Nova Scotia Offshore Board. The pipeline was designed and constructed to the DnV Submarine pipeline Rules and is subject to an annual review by a third party certifying agency (Lloyd's register). A second pipeline currently under construction will follow the same regulatory process.</p>

Countries	Replies
Kazakhstan	<p>The main laws and regulations to provision of safety of land and offshore oil and gas pipeline systems are as following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Environmental Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan 212-III of 09.01.07
Kazakhstan (Cont'd)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Law "On architectural, urban planning and construction activity in the Republic of Kazakhstan" No.1328 - Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan on Oil No. 2350 of 28.06.1995 (Art. 31-1 36-3, Chapter 8) - Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan on Industrial Safety - Safety and environmental rules for construction, installation, and operation of underwater pipelines and cables; Approved by Decree 901 of 22.09.2006 - Safety Rules in Oil and Gas Industry - Safe y regulations on Oil trunk pipelines maintenance OST RK 153-39-015-2005 - Safety rules for operating trunk gas pipeline PR RK 51.3-003-2004 - Rules for safeguarding trunklines No. 37-IV of 19.09.94
Republic of Moldova	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Law no. 803-XIV dated 11.02.2000 «On industrial safety of the hazardous industrial units» 2. The Law no. 592-XII dated 26.09.1995 «On major pipeline transport » 3. The Law on Gas no. 136 dated 17.09.1998 4. The Law on quality in construction. 5. The Law on energy industry no. 1525-XIII dated 19.02.1998
Turkey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expropriation Law numbered 2942 - Development Law numbered 3194 - Metropolitan Municipality Law No.5216 - The Regulation of Restricted Military and Security Areas Law numbered 2565 <p>In addition, during the engineering design and construction all the process should be in compliance with rules and regulations of related and relevant state bodies (General Directorate of Public Highways, General Directorate of State Hydraulic Works, and General Directorate of State Airports Authority of Turkey, etc.)</p>

2. What laws, regulations and/or standards set requirements to pipeline safety?

Countries	Replies
Belarus	<p>The basic act containing criteria of safety for pipelines is the Law of Belarus «About the main pipeline transport» from 09.01.2002, No. 87-3 (changes and additions: the Law of Byelorussia from July, 8th, 2008 No.367-Z). Chapter 4 «Safety of the main pipelines» considers aspects of safety of the main pipelines at various stages of life cycle:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Article 16. Safety at creation of the main pipelines - Article 17. Safety at operation of the main pipelines - Article 18. Requirements on safety at a operation stop, preservation and liquidation of the main pipelines - Article 19. Requirements to industrial monitoring at creation, operation, preservation and liquidation of the main pipeline <p>Objects of pipeline systems of oil and gas are subsumed to dangerous industrial objects. Criteria of allocation of categories of pipeline systems on danger degree are defined in Methodical recommendations about identification of dangerous industrial objects from 19.12.2003, No.141.</p>

Countries	Replies
Brazil	<p>The standards to be followed concern to safety in pipelines in Brazil are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NBR – 12712 (Natural Gas) – Design, including transmission and distribution pipelines. - NBR – 15280-1 (LIQUIDS) – Design - NBR – 15280-2 – Construction of pipelines (Gas and Liquids) - ASME B 31.4 – Liquids - Design, Construction, Maintenance, Operation, Decommissioning - ASME B 31. 8 – Natural Gas -Design, Construction, Maintenance, Operation, Decommissioning
Canada	<p>CAN/CSA Z662-07 (as noted above incorporated by reference into national and provincial Regulations for pipeline safety)</p> <p>Transportation Safety Board of Canada (Bureau de la sécurité des transports du Canada) under the Canadian Transportation Accident Investigation and Safety Board Act (1990) investigates pipeline incidents for cause but does not attribute blame, and makes safety recommendations.</p> <p>The National Energy Board is the national regulatory body for inter-provincial and international pipeline systems, it has several regulations related to pipeline safety e.g. Onshore Pipeline Regulations (OPR 98, Damage Prevention regulations, and Process Plant regulations. Intra provincial energy pipelines are regulated by individual provinces which each have pertinent regulation.</p>
Kazakhstan	<p>Requirements to pipelines at different stages of pipeline life cycle (i.e. design construction, testing, commissioning, operation, maintenance).</p> <p>The main Republic of Kazakhstan laws and regulations are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Operational safety regulations for trunk oil pipeline OST 153-39-014-2005 - Safety and environmental rules for construction, installation, and operation of underwater pipelines and cables; Approved by Decree 901 of 22.09.2006 - ST RK 1269-2004(ISO 14313-1999) Petroleum and Natural Gas Industries – Pipeline Transportation System – Pipeline valves. - Safety regulations on Oil trunk pipelines maintenance OST RK 153-39-015-2005 - Safety rules for operating trunk gas pipeline PR RK 51.3-003-2004 <p>In the Republic of Kazakhstan legal and regulatory framework there are many regulations that stipulate safety.</p>
Republic of Moldova	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. RT DSE 1.01-2005 Technical regulations «Basic preventive fire-fighting regulations in the Republic of Moldova» 2. NRS 35-03-67:2004 «Rules of construction and safe operation of containers operating under pressure» 3. NRS 35-03-74:2006 «Rules of safe maintenance of gas mains» 4. NRS 35-04-77:2006 «Rules of protection of gas mains» 5. NRS 35-04-09:2006 «Safety regulations for gas facility» 6. NRS 35-01-18:2005 «Rules of performing expertise of industrial safety» 7. General rules RG 35-01-68:2005 «General rules of industrial safety for enterprises performing activity in the area of industrial safety of hazardous industrial units» 8. «Regulation on supply and use of natural gas», Decree of the NAER no.304 dated August 7, 2008 9. NRS 35-04...: 2005 «Rules for technical maintenance of gas supply systems» (being developed)
Turkey	<p>Restricted Military and Security Areas Law numbered 2565.</p> <p>The directive of Fire Prevention and Extinguishing at the Petroleum Facilities.</p>

3 What safety criteria (ecological, technical, social, etc.) for pipeline systems are considered substantial for your national legislation in concern with location of specific pipeline system (mountain, polar regions, shelf region, etc.)?

Countries	Replies
Belarus	<p>Considering scales of display of various kinds of the dangers inherent to main pipeline, the special value it is given to industrial safety. Specific feature of the given kind of danger consists in that its adverse development can result further in various kinds of dangers.</p> <p>Questions of maintenance of industrial safety are specified in the Law of Belarus «About industrial safety of dangerous industrial objects» from 10.01.2000r., No.363-3. The given Law defines legal, economic and social bases of maintenance of safe operation of dangerous industrial objects and is directed to the prevention of failures on dangerous industrial objects.</p> <p>Maintenance of the ecological safety connected with pollution of water objects by floods by oil and mineral oil is rather actual at transportation of liquid energy carriers. First of all it is connected with that Belarus is the country located in pools of the Baltic and Black seas. In territory of Belarus the numerous water objects hydrological connected with the large transboundary rivers (Zapadnaya Dvina, Dnepr) are located.</p> <p>To 50 % Belarusian oil pipelines lie in corridors which are located in parallel channels of Zapadnaya Dvina and Pripyat in inflows of Dnepr.</p> <p>Aspects of maintenance of ecological safety of water objects are allocated in such documents as:</p> <p>(a) The water codex of Belarus. The codex of Belarus from July, 15th, 1998 No.191-Z.</p> <p>Law of the Republic of Belarus «About preservation of the environment» from 26.11.1992 N 1982-XII. (b) 3) Law of the Republic of Belarus «About protection of the population and territories against emergency situations of natural and technogenic character», 5.05.1998 r. N 141-3</p> <p>GOST 17.1.3.10-83 Protection of nature. Hydrosphere. The general requirements to protection of superficial and underground waters from pollution by oil and mineral oil at transportation on the pipeline.</p> <p>SanPiN 4630-88. Sanitary norms, rules and norms of protection of a surface water from pollution - M.: Minzdrav USSR, 1988.</p> <p>The instruction on environment protection at accidents on oil pipelines. "Belneftekhim" from 03.10.2002, No. 480.</p>
Brazil	There is no criterion, just the above-mentioned standards.
Canada	<p>CAN/CSA Z662-07 contains requirements for class location which vary with population density. Pipelines and equipment are hydrotested to meet a specified safety margin. Valve spacings are specified depending upon the hydrocarbon being transported such that volumes that could be released in the event of line failure are minimised. Crossing water bodies which may be a source of drinking water or which could be navigable are subject to environmental regulation from Provincial and/or Federal authorities.</p>
Kazakhstan	<p>As vast oil and gas reserves were discovered in the Northern Part of the Caspian sea (which is a reserve area), and no offshore oil and gas operation were performed in the Republic of Kazakhstan before, at the moment the most important criteria is securing environmental safety of the offshore pipelines. Current Republic of Kazakhstan C&S are not suitable for ultra high pressure pipeline and H2S content.</p> <p>Eco-Code 212-III, Article #265</p> <p>Ecological requirements during construction and operation of any pipelines are identical as for any other works and productions. Independent of the location of pipelines (mountain, sea, and desert), any project must compulsorily pass ecological agreement at all possible stages: Declarations - [TEO] - [Pre-OVOS] - [OVOS] - working project. The situation is complicated also if a pipeline crosses the important especially guarded natural territories, as, for instance, - state forbidden zone in the northern part of Caspian Sea, or more precisely the zone of action of " Special ecological</p>

Countries	Replies
Kazakhstan (Cont'd)	requirements" along the northern coast strip of the Caspian Sea and near the ecologically sensitive delta of Urals river. Furthermore, there are transborder and political questions, which are concerned status of Caspian Sea. In Kazakhstan there are bilateral agreements with Russia and Azerbaijan about the division of the bottom of the sea from the coastlines, but the Islamic Republic of Iran speaks against this approach. Basic documents from the point of view of ecology are ecological code and more than 40 affirmed law-subjected reports, which can be applicable to the design, construction, the start- adjustment, the testing, the operation, the maintenance and repairing the pipelines. Furthermore, beginning from the stage of construction and in the period of operation it is compulsory to carry out ecological control and monitoring. Accordingly payment for the environmental pollution, normative and above-norm, payment for the amends and other fiscal tools. This situation on the whole is analogous with the presented question.
Republic of Moldova	The basic safety criteria are: 1. Technical, including: - technical maintenance of the gas system; - timely prevention and liquidation of emergencies and emergency conditions; - implementation and use of new safe technologies and facilities; 2. Environmental, including: - reduction of release of gas into the atmosphere when operating; - use of eco-friendly material and technical means etc. 3. Social, including: - provision of workers with personal protective equipment and safety tools; - creation of occupational safety; - fire-safety; - noise protection.
Turkey	Environment Law numbered 2872, Regulation of Environmental Impact Assessment

4. What additional laws, regulations contain provisions regulating processes of designing and construction of oil and gas trunk pipelines?

Countries	Replies
Belarus	The main act regulating processes of designing and building of the main pipelines of petroleum and gas in Belarus is the Law of Belarus «About the main pipeline transport» from 09.01.2002r., No. 87-3 (changes and additions: the Law of Belarus from July, 8th, 2008 No.367-Z). The positions regulating processes of designing and building of the main pipelines of petroleum and gas are reflected in chapter 5 «Creation, operation, preservation and liquidation of the main pipelines» (articles 20-23).
Brazil	Nothing additional, just the above-mentioned standards.
Canada	Drawings and calculations made related to the design and construction of pipelines are generally stamped for approval by a licensed professional engineer. As noted above there are a plethora of provincial and federal environmental regulations which must be satisfied e.g. permits for road rail and river crossing. Permission to draw and release water for hydrotesting. Surface reclamation, use in some provinces of right of way transportation corridors.

Countries	Replies
Kazakhstan	<p>Due to classification of pipeline there are various codes and standards applicable to design and construction of field and trunk/export pipelines in Republic of Kazakhstan. Also there are some ISO standards adopted in Republic of Kazakhstan in equivalent and non-equivalent form.</p> <p>The main Republic of Kazakhstan laws and regulations contain provisions regulating processes of designing and construction of oil and gas trunk pipelines are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VSN 004-88 Construction of Trunk Pipelines • SNiP 2.05.06-85*Trunk pipelines • SNiP III-42-80Trunk pipelines • VSN 51-3-85 Design of steel. Field pipelines • SP 42-102-2004 (MSP 4.03-102) Designing and construction of gas pipelines from metal pipes • SP 34-116-97 Instructions For Design, Construction and Redesign of Field oil and Gas Pipelines
Republic of Moldova	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Regulation on organization and performing of works on design, assembly and acceptance of gas supply systems. 2. Instruction on the order of development, coordination, approval and drawing up of the design documentation for construction. 3. Regulation on the order of the assignment of gas circuits for maintenance to the gas enterprises of the JSC "Moldovagaz".
Turkey	No reply

5. Are the requirements of national standards to designing, construction and operation of pipelines mandatory for compliance or alternative requirements may be applied (that of international standards, regional standards, etc.)?

Countries	Replies
Belarus	Application on territory of Belarus of the international standards at creation and operation of transboundary main pipelines is supposed, if their requirements do not contradict the legislation of Belarus and these standards are set on territory of Belarus in the capacity of standards of Belarus.
Brazil	The Standards are not to be mandatory since any implementation/modification on the project is technically justified.
Canada	The CAN/CSA Z662-07 standards are mandatory, but they can be superseded by more stringent regional standards. The CAN/CSA Z662-07 standard is a minimum and there is provision in most pipeline regulations for elements of CSA to be replaced or waived if an equivalency or an enhancement to safety can be demonstrated. NACE, ASTM and other ANSI standards are used. Use of ISO standards as such is minimal if at all.
Kazakhstan	<p>There is a reform of technical regulations currently undergoing in the Republic of Kazakhstan. This reform aims to eliminate technical barriers to trade and set up regulatory framework which is compatible with those, established in the western countries. The context is such that Republic of Kazakhstan Law on Technical Regulations No. 603-II of 09.11.04 sets up 2 layered system:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technical regulations mandatory for application. Such technical regulations define minimum safety requirements applicable to processes, products and services; - Standards (including international, national, local) that is equal between each other and voluntary for application. <p>However, until new technical regulations are developed and adopted, old system prevails where standards are mandatory for application where it does not contradict main principles of the Law on Technical Regulations. Besides apart from standards there are various PB, PPBs, SanPins and Snips, adopted by various Republic of Kazakhstan regulatory bodies, which in many cases are also</p>

5. Are the requirements of national standards to designing, construction and operation of pipelines mandatory for compliance or alternative requirements may be applied (that of international standards, regional standards, etc.)?

Countries	Replies
Kazakhstan (Cont'd)	mandatory for application. International, de-facto international and national standards can be applied in the Republic of Kazakhstan, provided they do not contradict with requirements established in the technical regulations, and their requirements are not lower then requirements of Republic of Kazakhstan state standards.
Republic of Moldova	Technical requirements of national construction norms and rules are exclusively obligatory when designing, constructing and operating gas pipelines. At the same time, alternative requirements of international standards and norms can be applied as an exception (in pilot facilities).
Turkey	It is an obligation to comply with the requirements of national standards Alternative requirements may be applied if it is complying with the internationally accepted norms according to terms of bilateral and multilateral agreements.

6. What national laws, regulations, standards regulate designing, construction and operation of pipelines?

Countries	Replies
Belarus	<p>In Belarus the basic acts regulating questions of designing, building and operation of pipelines are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SNiP III-42-80.* Rules of manufacture and acceptance of works. The main pipelines. (From amendment from 26.11.2001г., reg. No.596) - SNiP 2.05.06-85.* Main pipelines - SNB 3.02.01-98. Warehouses of oil and mineral oil - RD 39-0147103-385-87. Rules of technical operation of tanks of the main oil pipelines VNIISPTneft, 15.03.1987г - Rules of technical operation of warehouses of mineral oil. The decision of Ministry of Emergency Measures RB from 30.09.2004г., No. 3 - Rules of technical operation of reservoirs and instructions on their repair. Confirmed by Goskomnefteproduktom of the USSR 26.12.86., 1988 - Rules of technical operation of reservoirs and instructions on their repair. Confirmed by Goskomnefteproduktom of the USSR 26.12.86., 1988. - VSN 006-89. Building of the main and technological pipelines. Welding. - M: Minneftegazstroj USSR, VNIIST, 1990. - RD 38.13.004-86. Operation and repair of technological pipelines under pressure to 10 MPa (100kgs/sm²). - TKP 039-2006 (02230). Rules of technical operation of the main gas pipelines. - Rules of technical operation of the main oil pipelines. The minnefteprom USSR 14.12.1978г. - Rules of technical operation of compressor shops with an electric drive. The mingazprom USSR, 02.12.1989г. - Rules of technical operation of ferro-concrete tanks for oil. VNIISTneft, 16.03.1982г. - RD 39-0147103-385-87. Rules of technical operation of tanks of the main oil pipelines. VNIISTneft, 16.03.1987г. - Position on technical operation gas supply stations of the main gas pipelines. The mingazprom USSR, 12.04.1988г.

Countries	Replies
Belarus (Cont'd)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - RD 153-39.4-041-99. Rules of technical operation of the main oil pipelines. Department of Fuel and Energy of the Russian Federation, 12.10.1999r., No. 338., etc. - At a statement of the full list of the technical standards regulating questions of designing, building and operation of pipelines the number of documents taking into account standards of the companies will increase.
Brazil	<p>The Brazilian Standards are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NBR – 12712 (Natural Gas) –Design, including transmission and distribution pipelines. - NBR – 15280-1 (LÍQUIDS) – Design - NBR – 15280-2 – Construction of pipelines (Gas and Liquids)
Canada	<p>CAN/CSA Z662-07 which includes provisions for off-shore. Federally the Onshore Pipeline regulations (OPR 98).</p>
Kazakhstan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rules of technical operation of Gas Trunk pipelines PR RK 51.3-002-2004 - Construction of Trunk Pipelines VSN 004-88 - Rules of technical Operation of oil-trunk pipelines RD 39-033-02 - Rules of technical operation of the main Water pipelines RD 39-020-02 - Process Equipment and Process Pipelines SNIp RK 3.05-09-2002 - Trunk pipelines SNIp 2.05.06-85* - Trunk pipelines SNIp III-42-80 - Design of steel. Field pipelines VSV 51-3-85/ 51-2.38-85 - Designing and construction of gas pipelines from metal pipes SP 42-102-2004 (MSP 4.03-102) - Instructions For Design, Construction and Redesign of Field oil and Gas Pipelines SP 34-116-97
Republic of Moldova	<p>Those listed in 1 and 2, as well as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. NCM G.05.01-2006 (MCH 4.03-01-2003). Gas-distribution systems. 2. CP6-05-01-2008. General regulations on design and construction of gas-distribution systems from metallic and polyethylene pipes. 3. CP 6-05-02-2008. Design and construction of gas pipelines from metal pipes 4. CP 6-05-03-2008. Design and construction of gas pipelines from polyethylene pipes and restoration of the worn gas pipelines. 5. SNIp II-7-81* Construction in earthquake regions. 6. BCH 004-88 Construction of main pipelines. Technology and organization». 7. VRD.39-1.10-006-00 Rules for technical maintenance of gas mains 8. VRD-39.1.10-005-2000 "Regulation on technical maintenance of gas-distribution stations of gas mains" 9. GOST R 51164-98 "Steel main pipelines. General requirements to protection against corrosion" 10. GOST 9.602-2005 "Unified system of protection against corrosion and resistance to season cracking. Underground structures. General requirements to protection against corrosion" 11. NCM G.05.01-2006 «Gas-distribution systems» 12. RG 35-01-36:2006 «Order of performing technical investigation of reasons of failures in hazardous industrial units» 13. RG 35-04-25:2000 «Order of performing investigation and statistics of failures related to gas household use»
Turkey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - TS EN 1594, Gas supply systems- Pipelines for maximum operating pressure over 16 bar- Functional requirements - ASME B. 31.8 Gas Transmission and Distribution Piping System. - ANSI B.34 CODE 4 - API RP 505 Recommended Practice for Classification of Locations for Electrical Installations at Petroleum Facilities Classified as Class I, Zone 0, Zone 1 and Zone 2.

7. Are there mandatory conformity assessment procedures in place for designing, construction and operation of pipelines?

Countries	Replies
Belarus	The process equipment applied at creation, operation, preservation and liquidation of the main pipelines, and services in production transportation by the main pipelines are subject to obligatory acknowledgement of conformity to requirements of technical standards in the field of technical standardization in cases and an order, provided by the legislation of Belarus.
Brazil	There is no mandatory conformity assessment regulated by the Agency, but in many cases the operator does by it self.
Canada	Yes. CAN/CSA Z662-07 contains both normative and informative requirements. For example Annex O provides for the use of reliability based design methods, while Annex N details the requirements of an Integrity Management system.
Kazakhstan	<p>Yes, below are the list of applicable procedures: Law “On architectural, urban planning and construction activity in the Rok” No.1328 TPD (Technical Project Documentation) shall be prepared according to SNiP 1.02.01-2007 (Construction Regulations and rules of the Republic of Kazakhstan “Manual on work out, coordination, approval and content of the project documentation). Furthermore, EIA shall be prepared according Eco-Code 212-III, Article #265. Both documentation requirements shall be approved by the following Republic of Kazakhstan state bodies in order to obtain Permit to Construct of the Pipeline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of emergency situation (represented by the state emergency control and industrial safety and fire safety committees). - Ministry of environmental protection. - Ministry of Health (represented by the sanitary-epidemiological supervision). - Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Population (represented by the Chief State Labour Inspector). - GOSEXPERTIZA (Republic of Kazakhstan State Expertise). - At construction stage conformation of conformity is performed via: - Author supervision done by designer (Republic of Kazakhstan licensed Design Institute). - Technological supervision done by 3rd party licensed contractor. - Technical supervision done by the client or licensed 3rd party contractor on Client’s behalf. - Periodic inspections done by Republic of Kazakhstan state regulatory bodies. - Use of mandatory or voluntary certified/declared or permitted for use equipment and measuring devices. - Acceptance facilities into operation by working and state acceptance commission (represented by client, designer, state authorities). <p>During operation periodic inspections are carried out by the Republic of Kazakhstan state regulatory authorities. Besides, operators of the pipeline are required to develop, approve and register with the MES declaration of safety. This document identifies main hazards and mitigation measures.</p>
Republic of Moldova	<p>The procedure of appraisal of compliance with regulatory documents when designing, constructing and operating gas pipelines is regulated by the Law on industrial safety no. 803-XIV dated 11.02.2000, in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - at the stage of design, general technical expertise of design and budget documentation is performed in the state construction inspection. - at the stage of construction, the State construction quality control is performed by the State construction inspection, designer supervision by the General designer, technical supervision by the customer. - when operating, control is performed by the Main state inspection of technical supervision of hazardous industrial units.
Turkey	Yes there are.

8. What voluntary conformity assessment systems for designing, construction and operation of pipelines are recognized by national state bodies empowered in sphere of pipelines safety?

Countries	Replies
Belarus	Certification of systems of a quality management according to ISO 9000. Certification of control systems of environment according to ISO 14000. Certification of control system of a labour safety and safety according to OHSAS 18000
Brazil	There is no conformity assessment systems recognized by national state bodies empowered in the sphere of pipelines safety yet.
Canada	Compliance with CAN/CSA Z662-07 is not voluntary. Internal audits of Integrity Management Systems on federally (i.e. NEB regulated pipeline) are recognized as having some value but are not a substitute for a regulatory audit. Note: the term 'national state body' is not clear.
Kazakhstan	In Republic of Kazakhstan there is no any voluntary conformity assessment system for designing, construction and operation of pipelines are recognized by national state bodies.
Republic of Moldova	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - expertise of projects; - test of compliance of gas pipelines, equipment using gas and gas equipment with the project and requirements of regulatory documents by external examination and measurements; - mechanical tests of butt-welded joints of gas pipelines according to GOST requirements; - non-destructive test of welded joints of gas pipelines by physical methods; - control of quality of corrosion-resistant coating as to width, adhesion to steel and integrity as well as lack of sites of contact of the pipe metal with ground by instrumental method; - test of the gas pipeline and gas equipment as to leak resistance;
Turkey	BOTAŞ has got certificate of ISO 9001:2000, OHSAS 18001 ISO 14001 and we also have interior controls and rehabilitation procedures.

9. What role of national and international standards in mandatory and voluntary procedures of conformity assessment? Whether national laws and regulations refer to standards?

Countries	Replies
Belarus	There are no references in laws, the references can be found in the under-law acts.
Brazil	Not applicable in accordance with the above answer.
Canada	As noted above Standards developed by NACE etc; have been incorporated by reference in to CAN/CSA Z662-07. National and international design standards do not apply; Canada has its own design standards which may reference material from other standards.
Kazakhstan	In Republic of Kazakhstan all mandatory conformity assessment are carried out based on requirements of local legislation, regulations, C&S (codes and standards). Company may wish additionally to use other forms of voluntary confirmation assessment, such as IVB (independent verification body), that will be carried out based in most cases on requirements of international, foreign standards. In most cases such conformity assessment are not recognized by the Republic of Kazakhstan state authorities, but results of such process can be an additional way to demonstrate, for example, safety of the pipeline system.
Republic of Moldova	The role of national standards in compliance appraisal procedures is obligatory.
Turkey	No reply.

10. Are the results of foreign conformity assessment accepted in your country and for what stages (designing, construction, operation)?

Countries	Replies
Belarus	They are admitted in the frameworks of bilateral agreements at all stages.
Brazil	Yes, Brazil accepts the results of foreign conformity assessment in any stage.
Canada	Foreign conformity assessments are not acceptable in Canada. Some materials may be substituted if they meet CSA requirements.
Kazakhstan	Republic of Kazakhstan authorities do not accept foreign conformity assessment at any stage such as designing, construction, operation. The verification body shall have a proper license from the relevant Republic of Kazakhstan Authorities. Republic of Kazakhstan certification of equipment and materials is based on Republic of Kazakhstan Laws and Regulations on the certification process for the different type of equipment and materials and according ST RK 1.9-2007 "Procedure for Using International, Regional and National Standards and Regulatory Documents on Standardisation, Certification and Accreditation".
Republic of Moldova	This issue is within cognizance of the Service of standardization and metrology at the Ministry of Economics and Trade.
Turkey	The results of foreign conformity assessments are accepted in our country. Generally, for all the stages of pipelines the conformity with international standards (ASME, ANSI) and also CE norms are required.

11. What state body is authorized to issue permission for pipelines construction start and put into operation?

Countries	Replies
Belarus	The state supervision and the control in the field of the main pipeline transport are carried out by department on supervision of safe conducting works in the industry of the Ministry of Emergency Measures of Belarus. The state supervision and the control in the field of the main pipeline transport include carrying out state expertise of the design documentation on creation, reconstruction and liquidation of the main pipelines and their objects according to the legislation of Belarus, and also the state ecological monitoring, the state ecological control and the state control of industrial and fire safety of system of the main pipelines or the main pipelines at creation, operation, preservation and liquidation of the main pipelines and their objects.
Brazil	ANP – The Brazilian Petroleum Agency
Canada	National Energy Board (Canada) inter-provincial and international pipelines. Provincial bodies for intra province pipelines.
Kazakhstan	Permission for pipeline construction is issued by the Republic of Kazakhstan Construction Committee of the Ministry of Industry and Trade according to the Law "On architectural, urban planning and construction activity in the Republic of Kazakhstan" No.1328 and positive conclusion received from GOSEXPERTIZA and relevant Republic of Kazakhstan Authorities (e.g. GGTN, Fire Authorities, Sanitary Authorities, etc.) on FEED design and Ministry of Environment on EIA. State Acceptance Commission (which is formed by the representatives of Republic of Kazakhstan Authorities, Client and Construction Contractor) Pipeline is authorized to check pipeline readiness for operation. The acceptance of pipelines by the State Acceptance Commission is formalized by the act, prepared in line with requirements of Law "On architectural, urban planning and construction activity in the Republic of Kazakhstan" No.1328.

Countries	Replies
Republic of Moldova	Start of construction - local public authorities. Placing of the unit in operation - Main state inspection of technical supervision of hazardous industrial units.
Turkey	The state body for the distribution lines is Energy Market Regulatory Authority and for the transmission lines are BOTAS's own procedures including required permissions from the relevant state bodies.

12. What is the procedure of recognition and application of the international, regional and foreign standards used in designing, construction and operation of pipelines ?

Countries	Replies
Belarus	The recognition of the international, regional standards and standards of other countries can be carried out by acknowledgement, and also reprinting where the reprint, translation, drawing up of new edition can enter.
Brazil	Considering that the ANP's Regulations are still to be issued, each operator is responsible to define the Standards to be adopted.
Canada	The Standards Council of Canada (SCC) sets requirements/criteria for a standard to be recognized as a Canadian National Standard, and sets provisions on the development process for that standard. The regulatory authority then decides if that Standard should be recognized in the Regulations/Act. Standards development in Canada is under the auspices of CSA a member of the Standards Council of Canada. Changes/improvements to the Standard e.g. whether to include regional or foreign standards are at the discretion of the technical committees of a particular standard. Adoption involves a public review and comment process as well as a favourable consensus vote in committee.
Kazakhstan	As per the Law of Republic of Kazakhstan on Technical Regulation No. 603-II of 09.11.04, international, regional and foreign standards can be applied in the Republic of Kazakhstan. These standards can go through the process of inventory registration for individual user or can be adopted as state standards of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The main Republic of Kazakhstan procedures of recognition and application of international, regional and foreign standards are as following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Procedure for Using International, Regional and National Standards and Regulatory Documents on Standardisation, Certification and Accreditation should be carried out according to state standard of Republic of Kazakhstan ST RK 1.9-2007 - Order of the Chairman of the Committee on Technical and Metrology of the Ministry of Trade of the Republic of Kazakhstan No. 135 of 13.05.05 establishes ways and procedure for registration and use of international, regional and foreign standards can be applied in the Republic of Kazakhstan.
Republic of Moldova	The procedure of acknowledgement and application of international, regional and foreign standards used in design, construction and operation of pipelines is regulated by NCM A 01-05-96 «Order of application of intergovernmental regulatory documents and national regulatory documents of other states». However, this issue is within cognizance of the Ministry of Economics and Trade.
Turkey	Acknowledgement, translation, adoption to national standards, follow-up new versions.

13. Are there additional or specific laws, regulations and standards regulating pipelines put into operation (along with laws, regulations and standards regulating procedures of designing and construction)?

Countries	Replies
Belarus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SNiP III-42-80.* Rules of manufacture and acceptance of works. The main pipelines. (From amendment from 26.11.2001, per. No.596) • SNB 1.03.04-2000. Acceptance in operation of the objects finished by building. General positions. (From amendment from 18.12.2002r., per. No.404, 28.02.2003r., per. No.39, 24.01.2007r., per. No.15, 13.03.2007r., per. No.60) • SNiP III-4-80. Safety precautions in building. Rules of manufacture and acceptance of works. The decision of Gosstroy of the USSR from 09.06.1980r., per. No.82 (from amendment from 07.07.1994r.) • SNiP 3.04.03-85 Protection of building designs and constructions from corrosion • Rules of manufacture and acceptance of works.
Brazil	No
Canada	In addition to CAN/CSA Z662-07, federal and provincial authorities address occupational health and safety requirements and pressure vessel design and safety.
Kazakhstan	There is a specific regulation (Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan No. 1328 of 15.10.01 on rules for establishing responsibilities and content of acceptance and working commission for putting facilities into operation in the Republic of Kazakhstan) that specify requirements for putting facilities into operation. This regulation is of generic nature and can be applied to working and state acceptance of various facilities into operation in the Republic of Kazakhstan.
Republic of Moldova	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Regulation on acceptance of civil works and installed equipment. 2. Technical Regulation NRS 35-04-10:2003. Rules of acceptance of units.
Turkey	Energy Market Law, Oil Law with regulations of Oil Market Licensing Procedures, LPG Market Licensing Procedures, Electricity Market licensing Procedures, and also the Regulations, which organizes those abovementioned Procedures, The Natural Gas Market Regulations, Oil Market Regulations, and Electricity Market Regulations. In addition, the standards which has been generated from the context.

14 What state body is implementing supervision of oil and gas pipelines operation?

Countries	Replies
Belarus	<p>In Belarus supervision of maintained pipelines of oil and gas carries out Department on supervision of safe conducting works in the industry of the Ministry of Emergency Measures of Belarus (Gospromnadzor).</p> <p>Also abreast the aforementioned functions this body supervises designing, building, installation, adjustment and acceptance into operation, technical diagnosing and operation of the main pipelines and their objects, underground storehouses of gas in territory of Belarus, and also operation of objects gas supply systems and gas consumption of thermal power stations, installations of electrochemical protection against corrosion of gas pipelines and the main pipelines.</p>
Brazil	Once the Regulations became issued, the ANP (Brazilian Agency) should be the Federal Organism to implement supervision of oil and gas pipelines in operation.
Canada	NEB for inter provincial and international pipelines only. Provincial bodies for intra province pipelines.

Countries	Replies
Kazakhstan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - State Emergency Control and Industrial Safety Committee of the Republic of Kazakhstan Ministry of Emergency Situations "GosGorTechNadzor(GGTN)" for the industrial safety - Sanitary Authorities (SES) for sanitary issues and health of personnel - Environmental Authorities for the safety of environment
Republic of Moldova	Main state inspection of technical supervision of hazardous industrial units.
Turkey	BOTAS (for high pressure trunk lines) and Distribution Companies.

15 What documents regulate inspection, maintenance and repair issues for pipelines and equipment applied?

Countries	Replies
Belarus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rules of protection of the main pipelines. Ministerial council of Belarus from 11.04.98r. No. 584. - Instructions on manufacture of works in security zones of the main pipelines. The Ministry of Emergency Measures from 01.04.2002r. - Rules of major repairs of the main oil pipelines in diameter of 100-720 mm without a stop. - Ufa: VNIISPTneft, 1991. - Rules of major repairs of underground pipelines. - Ufa: IPTER, 1992. - RD RB 0908.3.2113-97. The main oil pipelines. Rules of repair of underground pipelines. "Belneftekhim", 1997r. - RD RB 0902.03.13-98. Rules of protection of systems of gas supply in territory of Belarus. "Beltopgaz", 02.07.1998r. - RD RB 0908.3.2.113-97. The main oil pipelines. Rules of repair of underground pipelines. "Belneftekhim", 1997r. - RD RB 0908.3.4.101-96. The instruction on repair of ferro-concrete preliminary intense cylindrical tanks for oil. "Belneftekhim", 1996r. - RD RB 0908.3.3.102-96. The Operation manual, to maintenance service and repair of the equipment and the constructions of oil branch used on the main oil pipelines. "Belneftekhim", 1996r. - RD RB 39-30-859-88. Rules of test of a linear part of operating main pipelines. VNIISTneft, 24.12.1982r. - RD RB 38-30-499-80. Position about maintenance service and repair of a linear part of the main oil pipelines. <p>The full list of documents on the given point is much wider.</p>
Brazil	There are some standards issued by the Ministry of Employment that should be followed for some specific equipment, but, in general, the operator has its own inspection and maintenance plan executed
Canada	CAN/CSA Z662-07 which includes provisions for off-shore, and various federal and provincial Acts and Regulations.
Kazakhstan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Safety Regulations on Oil Trunk pipelines Maintenance OST RK 153-39-015-2005. - Repair Guidelines for Trunk Pipelines for petroleum Products SP 3.05-23-2001. - Monitoring integrity and maintenance of vessels and process pipelines with high content of Hydrogen sulphide ST GU 153-39-105-2006. - MSP 4.03-102 name is Designing and construction of gas pipelines from metal pipes

Countries	Replies
Republic of Moldova	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. General rules RG 35-01-68:2005 «General rules of industrial safety for enterprises performing activity in the area of industrial safety of hazardous industrial units» 2. RG 35-01-33:2005 «Rules of organization and performing of industrial control of observing requirements to industrial safety in hazardous industrial units» 3. RG 35-01-72:2006 «Order of prolongation of operation of technical devices and structures in hazardous industrial units». 4. RG 35-04-29:2000 «Appraisal of technical condition of underground gas pipelines».
Turkey	BOTAS's own procedures prepared according to the requirements of pipeline system and maintenance/repair guide of related equipment.

16 How the responsibility of pipelines safe operation is arranged between state and operator?

Countries	Replies
Belarus	<p>Management of the main pipeline or system of the main pipelines includes a management of financial and economic, organizational activity, and also activity on maintenance of effective, reliable and safe operation of objects of the main pipelines and production transportations by the main pipelines and is carried out by the operator. Subjects of relations in the field of the main pipeline transport at operation of the main pipelines should comply with the requirements of industrial, fire and ecological safety established by the legislation of Belarus. With a view of maintenance of industrial, fire and ecological safety the operator is obliged:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to carry out diagnostics of a technical condition of objects of the main pipeline, measuring devices and the equipment, and also technical re-examination of objects of the main pipeline at achievement of amortisation service life by them, at impossibility providing reliability and safety; - to conduct industrial inspection in the field of environment, fire-preventive works on objects of the main pipeline; - to carry out monitoring of fire, industrial and ecological safety of the main pipelines; - to develop actions for the prevention, localisation and liquidation of possible incidents, failures, and also plans of action in emergency situations; - to carry out preparation of the personnel of the main pipeline for actions in emergencies; - to create systems of detection and the notification about occurrence of incidents, failures and emergency situations, to contain them in a ready state; - in due time to develop and co-ordinate with the Ministry of natural resources and preservations of the environment of Belarus specifications of emissions (dumps) of polluting substances in environment, placing and volumes of the waste formed at functioning of objects of the main pipeline; - to contain security zones of the main pipelines in a condition providing their industrial safety and protection of the population at a design mode of their operation and at emergencies; - to create reserves of financial and material resources for the prevention of occurrence of emergency situations and liquidation of their consequences, and also special divisions on protection of objects of the main pipeline, salvage and rescue services on liquidation of emergency situations. <p>Proprietors of the main pipelines and operators co-operate with local executive and administrative authorities at creation, operation, preservation and liquidation of the main pipelines concerning their safety, and also at the decision of problems of social and economic development of territories on which take place the main pipelines. The operator provides operation of the main pipelines at the expense of own means or means from other sources, and also delivery of production to the consumer according to treaty on rendering of services in production transportation by the main pipelines.</p>

Countries	Replies
Belarus (Cont'd)	<p>Actions for environment restoration at preservation and liquidation of the main pipeline are spent at the expense of means of the operator and co-ordinated with the Ministry of natural resources and preservations of the environment of Belarus.</p> <p>Monitoring of industrial safety is spent by the operator or specially the assignee to whom duties on gathering, storage and processing of materials of monitoring are assigned.</p> <p>For maintenance of safe operation of the main pipelines the operator is obliged by results of monitoring of their technical condition in due time to carry out capital and operating repair of objects of the main pipelines to eliminate incidents, failures and emergency situations on the main pipelines, and also their consequences.</p> <p>The operator has the right to take out of service the main pipeline before the guaranteed term of its industrial safety or before term of major repairs without the consent of the proprietor of the main pipeline or system of the main pipelines in case of failure, and also as a result of monitoring of a technical condition of threat of failure or incident. Protection of the main pipelines and objects of the main pipelines is carried out directly by the operator and the organizations according to the legislation of Belarus. The operator in cases of incidents, failures and emergency situations on the main pipelines informs the local executive both administrative authorities and other state structures according to the legislation of Belarus, takes immediate measures on elimination of their consequences. With that end in view it the ground areas adjoining to the main pipeline in an order established by the legislation of Belarus can be used</p>
Brazil	<p>Penalties must be applicable by the State in case of operational non conformities. In these cases, in general, the State is represented by the environmental organizations.</p>
Canada	<p>Canada has several forms of regulatory oversight in Pipeline safety matters which reflect the composition of the industry and its perceived technical competency / maturity.</p> <p>The NEB has adopted a performance based, "goal oriented" approach to Federally regulated pipelines, which generally tend to be larger and well staffed. While responsibility for safety is shared, more of the burden is placed on the operator who is believed to know his system and its safe operation better than the regulator.</p> <p>Provincial regulators invariably adopt a prescriptive approach to safe operation with some performance based aspects. Compliance with the requirements is verified by the provincial regulator.</p>
Kazakhstan	<p>Operator is responsible for the safe operation of pipelines. Operator shall be a fully licensed company and should have a personnel that passes mandatory training as specified by the Republic of Kazakhstan regulations.</p> <p>State authorities have rights and responsibilities to conduct periodic and other inspections to verify where operations are conducted in a safe manner.</p>
Republic of Moldova	<p>The state - control and supervision for the purpose of verifying units, when performing activity and/or works in, as well as extent of observing requirements of normative acts and normative technical documents.</p> <p>The operator ensures maintenance and repair of gas pipelines for maintaining reliable operation of the republican gas circuit, as well as uninterrupted gas supply both for transit and to users of the RM.</p>
Turkey	<p>Pipelines Safe Operation is arranged by BOTAS, which is a state-owned company.</p> <p>Responsibility of pipeline secure operation is based on the protocol between BOTAS and Military Forces in the context of Law No 2565, "Restricted Military and Security Areas"</p>