

REPORTING OBLIGATIONS AND RECENT DEVELOPMENTS UNDER THE CONVENTION ON LONG-RANGE TRANSOUNDARY AIR POLLUTION

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Outline

Part I: Recent developments under the Convention

- 1. From negotiation to implementation
- 2. Implementation in UNECE region, information sharing and capacity-building
- 3. Air pollution related global messages

Part II: Reporting obligations







From negotiation to implementation

- Amendments of the three latest Protocols completed:
 - Protocol on Heavy Metals in December 2012
 - New emission limit values and extended emission source categories
 - Flexibilities for new Parties
 - Protocol to Abate Acidification, Eutrophication, Ground-level
 Ozone (Gothenburg Protocol) in May 2012/December 2013
 - Emission ceilings for 2020
 - Inclusion of Particulate Matter (PM2.5) incl. Black Carbon as a short-lived climate forcer/pollutant,
 - Flexibilities for new Parties
 - Protocol on Persistent Organic Pollutants in 2009
 - Addition of new substances



















From negotiation to implementation

Renewed emphasis on/priorities:

- Improved implementation throughout the entire UNECE region
- Accession to / Ratification of the three latest Protocols by countries in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia
- Communication and Outreach beyond the ECE region



















Implementation in UNECE region, information sharing and capacity-building

- Implementation challenges, mainly with regard to emissions arising from (road) transport and agriculture
- Sharing of experiences amongst Parties and non-Parties on policies, strategies and measures at WGSR sessions:
 - Special sessions, e.g. 2014 on road transport in co-operation with the Transport Division of UNECE
 - Sessions in 2013-14 on challenges faced and progress made by countries in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia and Southeast Europe with regard to accession and implementation



















Implementation in UNECE region, information sharing and capacity-building

- Capacity building/assistance activities for the countries of Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia
 - 2014-2017, implemented by CLRTAP secretariat, funding provided by the European Union, Norway, Switzerland, Netherlands, funds pledged by the Russian Federation
- Needs-driven programme activities
 - Ongoing confirmation of assistance priorities (Ministers of Env.)



















Implementation in UNECE region, information sharing and capacity-building

- Comprehensive capacity building programme:
 - Development/further improvement of the emission inventory system
 - Estimating base year emission levels and emission reduction targets for 2020 and beyond, as provided for by the amended Gothenburg Protocol, and making respective projections
 - Calculating gridded data
 - Preparation of Informative Inventory Reports (IIRs)
 - Cost-benefits analysis of emission reduction scenarios (effects driven)
 - Analysis of the legislative framework in the area of air quality management
 - Supporting the development of National Action Plans
- Raising political profile of Convention and awareness among decisionmakers on environmental and health effects of air pollution

















Global messages:

- October 2013, WHO/IARC: outdoor air pollution classified as carcinogenic to humans. Particulate matter, a major component of outdoor air pollution, was evaluated separately and was also classified as carcinogenic to humans;
- March 2014, WHO: air pollution contributes to 7 million premature deaths each year globally (including app. 600,000 in Europe). The finding more than doubles previous estimates and confirms that air pollution is now the world's largest single environmental health risk.
- June 2014, UN Environment Assembly (UNEP): called for promoting air quality and undertaking global, regional and sub-regional assessments by 2016 focused on identifying gaps in capacity to address air quality issues, mitigation opportunities, building upon existing efforts







Part II: Reporting obligations

Revised Guidelines to be applied in 2015 and subsequent years (adopted by Parties in December 2013):

- incorporate required changes as a result of recent amendments made to protocols, including changes to EMEP grid projection and resolution;
- ensure improved information on emissions is available for the work of EMEP and the Convention by strengthening reporting practices, quality and best practice requirements
- ensure continued consistency with the Convention's Nomenclature for Reporting and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Common Reporting Format, following changes to the latter for reporting from 2015 onward
- improve clarity and correct minor errors

Objectives:

- to assist Parties in meeting their obligations;
- to support the evaluation of the emission reduction strategies;
- to facilitate the technical review of the emission inventories, to allow for effective assessment of compliance with obligations;
- to facilitate harmonization of emission reporting with reporting under other relevant MEAs

















Part II: Reporting obligations

Scope

Parties are required to report on the substances and for the years set forth in the Convention and the protocols that they have ratified and that have entered into force

The Guidelines apply only to Parties within the geographical scope of EMEP

The Guidelines provide guidance for reporting primary emissions (annual, gridded and LPS) and projected emissions data related to the specified substances and provide scope of reporting emission-related information

















For Parties to the Convention:

- 1. Annual for national totals, to be submitted by 15 February for the calendar year that is two years prior to the reporting year;
- 2. Every fourth year, starting from 2017, for gridded and large point sources data, to be submitted by 1 May for the calendar year that is two years prior to the reporting year;
- 3. To the extent feasible covering an appropriate emission time series with respect to annual national totals, including recalculated data for the previous years.





SO_y, NO_y, NH₃, NMVOCs, CO, particulate matter (if a Party considers it appropriate, TSP and BC), heavy metals (in particular: Cd, Pb, Hg) and POPs (in particular, hexachlorobenzene (HCB), polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), dioxins/furans and PAHs)





New EMEP grid - **0.1°** x **0.1°** latitudelongitude. As an alternative, grid units with a size of approximately 50 x 50 km² until it is technically and economically feasible to switch to 0.1° x **0.1°** latitude-longitude grids





For Parties to the Gothenburg Protocol, the Protocols on Heavy Metals and on POPs

- Annual for national emissions, to be submitted by 15 February for all calendar years from 1990, or from the relevant reference year when other than 1990, to the year that is two years prior to the reporting year;
- Every fourth year, starting from 2017, for gridded and large point sources data, to be submitted by 1 May for the calendar year that is two years prior to the reporting year

















For Parties to the GP

Every fourth year - reporting of information on projected emissions under the Gothenburg Protocol, starting from 2015, for emission projections for the years 2020, 2025 and 2030 and, where available, also for 2040 and 2050, to be submitted by 15 March



The methodologies used for estimating emissions and projections shall be those described in the EMEP/EEA air pollutant emission inventory guidebook or alternatively national/international methodologies producing more accurate country-specific estimates





- Data shall be submitted to the EMEP Centre of Emissions Inventories and Projections (CEIP) with notification to the Executive Secretary of the Commission
- CEIP communicates directly with CEIP contact points regarding any queries on Parties submission.
- Detailed reporting instructions and templates
 on the website of CEIP







Thank you for your attention!













