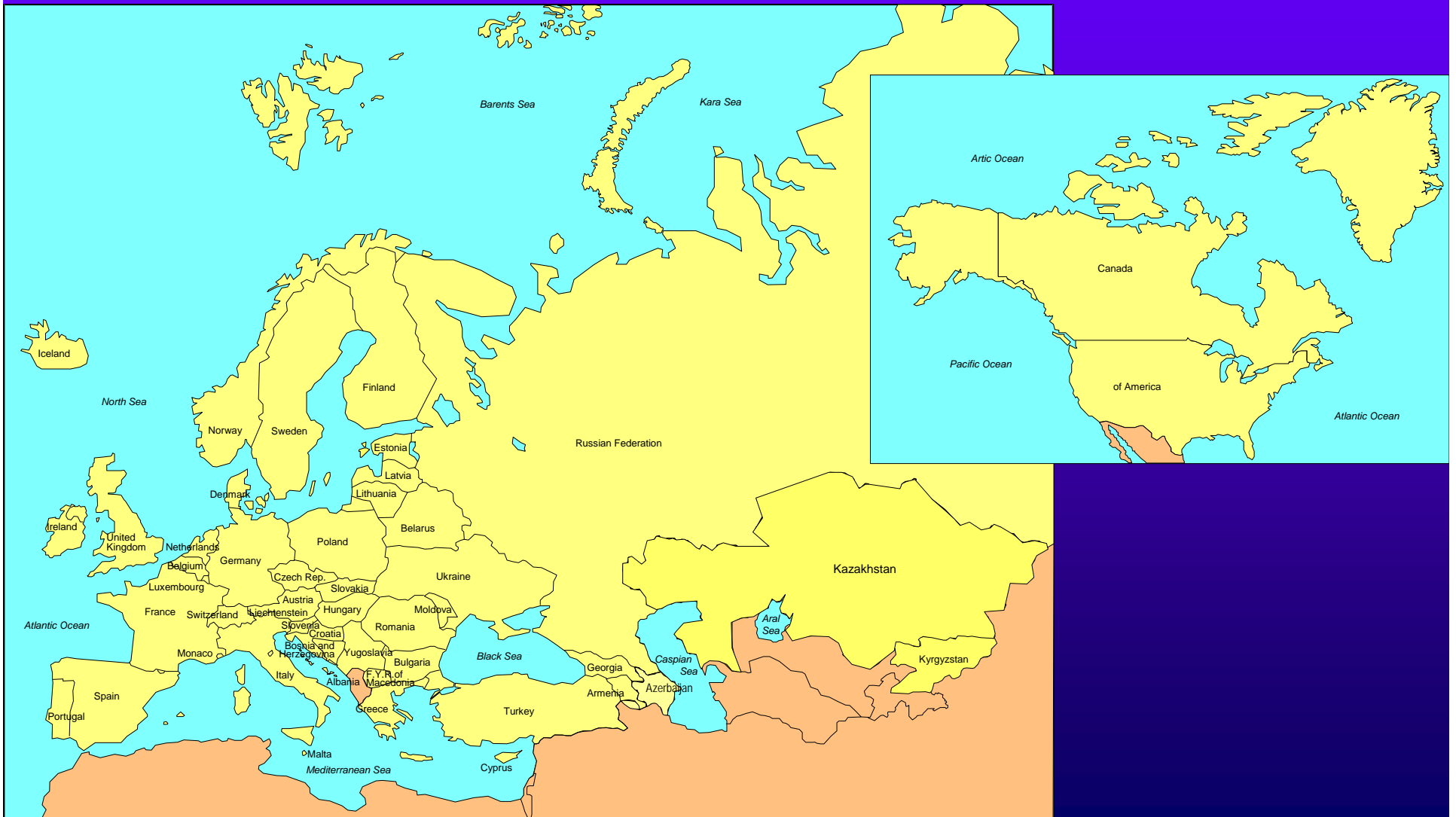


CONVENTION ON LONG-RANGE TRANSBOUNDARY AIR POLLUTION

51 Parties in Europe, North America and Central Asia



Key obligations

Framework convention: fundamental principles

- protect human health and environment against the adverse effects of air pollution
- limit, and as far as possible, gradually reduce and prevent air pollution

Monitoring and evaluation programme (EMEP)

Protocols: specific obligations

- 8 protocols to date: financing of EMEP, SO_x, NO_x, NMVOCs, 2nd SO_x, Heavy Metals, POPs, Gothenburg (multi-pollutant)

The 1999 Gothenburg Protocol to Abate Acidification, Eutrophication and Ground-level Ozone (obligations):

- **Reduce sulphur, NO_x, VOCs and ammonia emissions (ceilings for 2010);**
- **Apply ELVs for major stationary and mobile emission sources;**
 - E.g. Combustion plants, electricity production, cars and lorries
- **Apply BAT to mobile sources and new stationary sources (Guidance documents);**
- **Control ammonia emissions;**
- **Cut emissions of VOCs from products;**
- **Annual reporting of emissions**

Current revision of Gothenburg Protocol:

- Update emission ceilings and environmental targets: new emission ceilings for 2020
- Introduce new pollutants: PM and black carbon
- Update annexes (ELVs for SO₂, NO_x, VOCs - **and PM**)
- Introduce flexibility to increase ratifications by countries in Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia
- Adoption of a revised Protocol by Parties in December 2011

Relevance for Central Asia :

- Expected energy development will lead to higher air pollution emissions and subsequent negative health impacts unless more stringent emission control measures are adopted and implemented
- A well-defined set of emission control measures can substantially reduce emissions and negative health impacts:

Relevance for Central Asia (cont.) :

Flue gas desulphurization, low sulphur oil products, primary combustion modification measures, improved dust filters for industrial processes and Euro /IV emission standards for vehicles could in 2020:

- reduce SO₂ emissions by more than 60%
- reduce NO_x and PM_{2.5} emissions by 25%
- improve statistical life expectancy by more than 3 months

Source:

http://www.iiasa.ac.at/rains/reports/CIAM%20report%201-2008v2_RU.pdf

Capacity-building activities :

- Action Plan for countries in Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia
- Coordinating Group for the countries of Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia
- CAPACT project
- Joint Russia-Belarus-Kazakhstan project
- Future capacity building and further engagement

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Convention's website:

www.unece.org/env/lrtap