

On the Way to Clean Air

The Capacity-Building Programme under
the Convention on Long-range
Transboundary Air Pollution in Eastern Europe,
the Caucasus and Central Asia



UNECE

More information

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Note

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Introduction

Air pollutant emissions have been considerably reduced in the UNECE region over the last decades and this is in part a result of integrated air pollution management strategies that were developed jointly under the UNECE Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution and its protocols. However, progress has also been uneven as the increase in energy production, industry growth and urban development have raised emissions in Eastern and South-Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia.

Active involvement of all UNECE countries, including those in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia, is critical for achieving the objectives of the Convention and its protocols. As outlined in the updated Long-Term Strategy (ECE/EB.AIR/142/Add.2, decision 2018/5, annex)¹, the highest priority for work under the Convention is to maximize its impact in order to meet the objectives of the three most recent protocols as amended². Increased ratification and implementation of these protocols are of central importance in the countries of Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia. The continuing efforts to raise awareness, particularly at the political level, of the need to improve air quality and the benefits of ratifying the protocols, is vital to the success of the Convention. Capacity-building in order to enhance skills; increase understanding of the provisions of the protocols; improve the use of existing capacity; share lessons learned; and transfer knowledge related to air pollution monitoring, national emission inventories and projections and abatement strategies will remain a key focus so that countries, particularly in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia, can adopt the best available techniques and implement emission reduction commitments. This will, in turn, also contribute to the achievement of a number of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular, SDG 3 on good health and well-being, SDG 11 on sustainable cities and communities and SDG 12 on sustainable consumption and production.

Capacity-building activities to facilitate ratification and implementation of the Convention and its protocols have been an important area of work under the Convention for a number of years. As such, a comprehensive capacity-building programme was developed in 2014. The programme was designed in line with the strategic priorities of the Convention and with the needs expressed by target countries. The programme is managed by the Convention's secretariat and funded by several Parties, in particular: the European Union, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, the Russian Federation, Sweden and Switzerland.

The implementation of the programme has already led to tangible results, which will be presented in the following.

¹ See: http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/env/documents/2018/Air/EB/Decision_2018_5.pdf

² The Protocol to Abate Acidification, Eutrophication and Ground-level Ozone (Gothenburg Protocol); the Protocol on Heavy Metals; and the Protocol on Persistent Organic Pollutants (Aarhus Protocols).

The Capacity-Building Programme

In accordance with the needs expressed by countries, three main types of activities have been supported under the programme: analysis of national legislation, support to the development of emission inventories, and support to the participation in the Convention's activities and awareness-raising.

National legislation analyses

In order to assist countries in increasing their understanding of the provisions of the Convention and its protocols, the secretariat has organized national legislation analyses. The objective of these analyses is to find out whether the current legislation on air quality assessment and management is sufficient in order for the country to ratify and implement the Convention and its protocols. The analysis provides recommendations on possible adjustments in the national legislation that are necessary for the country to be able to effectively implement the requirements of the protocols, and on possible next steps towards ratification. The results of the legislation analysis are usually discussed at roundtable events with a broad range of national stakeholders, including high-level participation from Ministries.

Support to emission reporting

Understanding what the emission sources are and how emissions develop over a certain time span in a given country is essential for clean air policy development. Emission inventories provide information about emission sources. Reporting emission inventories in the framework of the Convention is also a basic obligation for Parties that ensures the proper functioning of the agreement. Emission inventories are key for compliance monitoring, modelling and policy development under the Convention. In order to assist countries in developing and further improving their national emission inventories, the secretariat has organized training workshops for national experts. The workshops train the experts on basic reporting requirements in the standard reporting format under the Convention (Nomenclature for Reporting – NFR), key aspects pertaining to the structure of Informative Inventory Reports³, emissions gridding, reporting of large point sources, and emission projections and scenarios.

Support to participation in the Convention's activities, subregional workshops and awareness-raising activities

In order to increase active involvement of experts from countries in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia, the secretariat has facilitated the participation of delegates and experts from the region in the meetings and activities under the Convention, including in targeted subregional workshops on modelling and on Best Available Techniques.

To raise awareness among decision-makers in the region of the effects of air pollution and the benefits of joining the Convention and its protocols, the secretariat has actively participated in high-level meetings and promoted the Convention through outreach and communication activities.

³ A methodology report which should provide enough detail to explain the approach and input data that has been used.

Status of Ratification, Challenges and Further Needs

Countries in the region are moving at different speeds and have different needs in air quality assessment and management. Currently, out of eleven countries in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia, eight are Parties to the Convention. Few countries are Parties to the protocols to the Convention, the instruments setting concrete emission reduction obligations for different pollutants.

According to a survey which the secretariat developed in 2018, Parties identified a number of key barriers for ratification of the Convention's latest protocols. One of the barriers is long-term uncertainty in financing, which is in some cases driven by institutional instability, and in some cases a result of air quality management being a low priority in countries. Some countries face challenges financing laboratories, while others face challenges financing modern monitoring techniques. Meanwhile, others face challenges in finding financing opportunities for investment in clean technologies. There is a lack of capacity and expertise on many levels of air pollution research and policy. The lack of awareness exists on different levels of society. Politicians, industrial stakeholders, and the general public are all – to a varying extent – not sufficiently aware of the benefits of improved air quality.

At a workshop organized by Sweden⁴, Parties also identified areas for further assistance that are tailored to specific needs. For example, raising awareness on air pollution and the Convention's profile at all levels, providing support to countries in developing regulation based on Best Available Techniques, strengthening of support to capacity-building and training activities, and in decision support analysis (e.g. cost-benefit analysis (CBA) and Health Impact Assessments (HIA)).

⁴ Sixth Saltjöbaden workshop entitled "Clean Air for a Sustainable Future – Goals and Challenges" (Gothenburg, Sweden, March 2018)

	1979 CLRTAP	1984 EMEP	1985 Sulphur	1988 NOx	1991 VOCs	1994 Sulphur	1998 HM	1998 POPs	1999 GP
Armenia	1997	2014	–	–	–	–	1998 (S)	1998 (S)	1999 (S)
Azerbaijan	2002	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belarus	1980	1985	1986	1989	–	–	–	–	–
Georgia	1999	2013	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kazakhstan	2001	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kyrgyzstan	2000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Republic of Moldova	1995	2016	–	–	–	–	2002	2002	2000 (S)
Tajikistan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Turkmenistan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ukraine	1980	1985	1986	1989	1991 (S)	1994 (S)	1998 (S)	1998 (S)	–
Uzbekistan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Table 1: Status of ratification of the Convention and its protocols. Where a year is followed by (S), the Party has signed, but not yet ratified the protocol.

1979 CLRTAP: Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution

1984 EMEP: Protocol on Long-term Financing of the Cooperative Programme for Monitoring and Evaluation of the Long-range Transmission of Air Pollutants in Europe (EMEP)

1985 Sulphur: Protocol on the Reduction of Sulphur Emissions or their Transboundary Fluxes by at least 30 per cent

1988 NOx: Protocol concerning the Control of Nitrogen Oxides or their Transboundary Fluxes

1991 VOCs: Protocol concerning the Control of Emissions of Volatile Organic Compounds or their Transboundary Fluxes

1994 Sulphur: Protocol on Further Reduction of Sulphur Emissions

1998 HM: Protocol on Heavy Metals and its 2012 amended version

1998 POPs: Protocol on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and its 2009 amended version

1999 GP: Protocol to Abate Acidification, Eutrophication and Ground-level Ozone and its 2012 amended version

Implementation of the Programme and Results

Support to adjusting national legislation and developing emission inventories

Armenia



A Party to the Convention and the EMEP Protocol, Armenia intends to ratify the three most recent protocols as amended. To support Armenia's efforts, several workshops on developing national emission inventories have been organized. In 2015, the workshop covered reporting requirements, an overview of the national inventory system, an introduction to the Informative Inventory Report, and key category analysis. Follow-up workshops in 2016 and 2018 focused on improving the existing inventory and the Informative Inventory Report. More specifically, the workshops focused on the calculation of emissions from stationary fuel combustion, industrial processes (mining, non-ferrous metals and cement) and from product use. As a result of the workshops, the quality of Armenia's emission reporting has improved. In addition to this, Armenia submitted its first Informative Inventory Report in 2018, facilitating an in-depth review of emission inventories. Armenia has also taken steps to develop a new ambient air protection law to create the legislative basis for fulfilling obligations required by the protocols. The new law should include a provision on the mechanism for introducing Best Available Techniques.

Azerbaijan



Azerbaijan has been a Party to the Convention since 2002 but has not yet ratified any of its protocols. In response to the need expressed by the Government, an introductory workshop on emission inventories was organized in 2014, which specifically focused on the energy sector. A follow-up workshop to assist Azerbaijan in further improving its emission inventories was held in 2017. Back-to-back with this workshop, the results of the national legislation analysis were discussed during a roundtable event. Participants from several ministries and state-owned enterprises discussed recommendations on possible adjustments of the legislation to introduce Best Available Techniques and on further steps for ratification and implementation of the Convention's key protocols. Azerbaijan is now considering step-by-step accession to the key protocols in the near future starting with the EMEP Protocol.

As a result of the workshop on emission inventories, Azerbaijan submitted its emission data and Informative Inventory Report for the first time in the 2015 reporting round, which included information on large point sources, and thus became eligible for the emission inventory in-depth review in 2015.

Georgia



Georgia is a Party to the Convention and the EMEP Protocol and intends to ratify the three most recent protocols as amended. Workshops on emission inventory development were organized in 2014 and 2017. The first workshop focused on reporting obligations, elements and legal framework for the national inventory system, the Informative Inventory Report, analysis of key categories, and gridded data, specifically for the 'Industrial Processes' sector. Gridded emissions and emission projections, the latter a key precondition for the ratification of the Gothenburg Protocol, were the focus of a follow-up workshop in 2017.

A gap analysis of the national legislation was carried out in 2018 to assist Georgia in aligning the legal framework with the provisions of the protocols and determining the next steps towards ratification. The analysis also highlighted the Convention's links and complementarity with the relevant legislation of the European Union (EU), which the country plans to transpose into domestic law pursuant to its Association Agreement with the EU. At a high-level roundtable event to discuss the gap analysis, international experts also presented a draft national action plan for ratification along with a cost-benefit analysis. The roundtable also served to raise awareness of the Convention and the benefits of ratifying the protocols at the political level.

As a result of the activities, Georgia has improved the quality and completeness of its emission inventories and submitted its first Informative Inventory Report and information on large point sources in 2015. In 2017, Georgia submitted its first gridded emission data.

Kazakhstan



Kazakhstan has been a Party to the Convention since 2001. However, the country has not yet ratified any of the Convention's protocols. To support Kazakhstan with ratification and implementation of the Convention, assistance to emission inventory development and national legislation analysis was provided. In 2015, the first workshop on air pollutant emission inventories focused on reporting requirements under the Convention, synergies between air pollutant and greenhouse gas inventories, development of the Informative Inventory Report, and emissions from energy, industrial processes and product use. A follow-up workshop in 2017 aimed at further improving the quality of the reporting. These activities have led to an improvement in the quality of reporting over the last years. In 2016, Kazakhstan submitted its emission inventory and Informative Inventory Report for the first time.

To encourage ratification of the Convention's key protocols by Kazakhstan, a national roundtable event was organized, at which the results of the analysis of the national legislation on air quality management and the recommendations on the steps towards ratification were presented. This has led to the decision of the Government to develop a national action plan for ratification of the Convention's key protocols.

Kyrgyzstan



Kyrgyzstan has been a Party to the Convention since 2000 but has not yet ratified any of its protocols. Based on needs expressed by the Government, several activities have been carried out. Two workshops on emission inventories in accordance with the Convention in 2016 and 2018 led to improved quality and completeness of national emission reporting. Kyrgyzstan also submitted its first Informative Inventory Report and information on large point sources along with the emission inventory for the 2018 reporting round.

A national roundtable event was organized in 2016 to discuss the results of the analysis of the national legislation on air quality management and the recommendations on the steps towards ratification. The Government subsequently decided to develop a national action plan for ratification of the Convention's key protocols. In addition, the Environmental Code of the Kyrgyz Republic was drafted, which includes provisions for the introduction of Best Available Techniques and other mechanisms to reduce air emissions.

Republic of Moldova



The Republic of Moldova has ratified the Convention, the EMEP Protocol, the Protocol on Heavy Metals and the Protocol on Persistent Organic Pollutants. The country has expressed its intention to ratify the three most recent protocols as amended. At the request of the Government, workshops on gridded emission data and projections were carried out in 2014 and 2018. Gridded emissions were calculated for road transport and power generation, the two key sectors in the national emission inventory. As a result, the Republic of Moldova submitted its first Informative Inventory Report in 2015.

Tajikistan



Tajikistan is not yet a Party to the Convention; however, the Government has expressed interest in participating in the assistance programme under the Convention.

Workshops on emission inventories that were in accordance with the requirements under the Convention were organized in 2017 and 2018. As a result, the first draft of the emission inventory for Tajikistan was prepared.

In 2018, the results of the national legislation analysis were discussed at a roundtable event. The Committee on Environmental Protection subsequently decided to initiate the process of ratification to the Convention and the EMEP Protocol. As a first step, the text of the Convention and the EMEP Protocol were translated into Tajik language.

Ukraine



A Party to the Convention since 1980, Ukraine has ratified the EMEP Protocol, the 1985 Protocol on the Reduction of Sulphur Emissions and the 1988 Protocol concerning the Control of Nitrogen Oxides. In 2015 and 2018, workshops were organized to assist Ukraine in preparing its emission inventory and the Informative Inventory Report, which the country submitted for the first time in the 2016 reporting round.

A national roundtable event organized in 2018 was geared towards further assisting Ukraine in aligning its national legislation with the provisions of the protocols and determining the next steps towards ratification. An outline of a national action plan for the ratification and implementation of the protocols was also developed.

Uzbekistan



Uzbekistan is not yet a Party to the Convention. However, the Government has expressed interest in participating in the assistance programme under the Convention. Workshops on emission inventories were organized in 2015 and 2018, which resulted in the preparation of the first emission inventory and an outline of the Informative Inventory Report in the 2018 reporting round.

As a result of the national legislation analysis conducted in 2015, the country made progress towards ratification; more specifically, the recommendations contained in the analysis are taken into consideration during the revision of the national law on air protection, which will satisfy the preconditions for ratification of the Convention and the EMEP Protocol.

Subregional workshops and meetings under the Convention

Information exchange and mutual learning have been fostered in the framework of subregional workshops. The secretariat also supported the participation of national experts in the meetings under the Convention.

Workshops on emission inventories, projections and scenarios

In addition to organizing in-country workshops on developing emission inventories, the secretariat has facilitated the participation of experts from Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia in the annual meetings of the Task Force on Emission Inventories and Projections under the Convention. The Task Force supports Parties in the reporting of official air pollutant emissions and projections data to the Convention. It also provides a technical forum and expert network to identify problems related to data reporting.

Special sessions for participants from the subregion organized as part of the Task Force meetings were aimed to assist Parties with their inventories, projections and scenario development. The trainings have helped Parties refine their data, which in turn makes it a more reliable source for policymakers to base their policy decisions on.

To further improve the capacity of countries in the subregion on scenario development, emission projections and reduction targets, the secretariat organized a targeted workshop on the Greenhouse Gas - Air pollution Interactions and Synergies (GAINS) model in 2018. The GAINS model is the model that was used to support the negotiations for the revision of the Gothenburg Protocol in 2012. The model can help assess emission reduction potentials in different countries and regions. It can simulate costs, health and ecosystem benefits of different emission control measures, analyze the cost-effectiveness of measures to achieve user-defined policy targets and assess costs and benefits to maximize the benefits of policy interventions. The knowledge acquired in the workshop will help national experts in setting their emission reduction targets for 2020 and beyond, which is a necessary step in the ratification process of the Gothenburg Protocol. Emission projections and scenarios are also essential to help policymakers devise policies that make the most impact while taking into account the available resources in a given country.

Workshops to promote ratification and the application of Best Available Techniques

Best Available Techniques – or BATs – refer to the most effective and advanced practices and methods used under economically and technically feasible conditions in relevant industrial sectors to reduce emissions and the impact on the environment. BATs are referred to in the provisions of the three most recent protocols as amended. The implementation of BATs, therefore, constitutes a requirement for Parties to these protocols. Exchange of information on implementing BATs is considered useful to assist those Parties that are intending to ratify the protocols. The Task Force on Techno-Economic Issues under the Convention organized workshops to promote the understanding and implementation of BATs across the UNECE region in 2016 and 2019. Experts from various countries of the region shared information on existing approaches to implementation of BATs and examples of their application in different sectors.

At a workshop organized by Sweden in 2018 (Sixth Saltjöbaden workshop), participants discussed progress towards ratification of the Convention. As a way forward, they also developed recommendations to overcome remaining challenges in this process.

Synergies with other conventions and programmes

When countries are Parties to several multilateral environmental agreements, it can sometimes be challenging to fulfil all the obligations. It is therefore important to show synergies with other agreements and programmes to avoid duplication of work. The secretariat, therefore, organized a workshop for countries in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia that aimed to explain the synergies between the Convention and the Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers (PRTRs) in data collecting and reporting.

Similarly, synergies were discussed at a workshop in 2018 the secretariat organized jointly with the Transport, Health and Environment Pan-European Programme (THE PEP), which sought to strengthen the capacities of national authorities of countries in Central Asia in integrating health and environmental aspects into transport policies.

Meetings of the coordinating group on the promotion of actions towards implementation of the Convention in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia

The Coordinating Group was established in 2010 to promote actions towards the implementation of the Convention in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia, to exchange information and to build capacity, also in cooperation with the Task Force on Techno-Economic Issues and other groups and bodies under the Convention. The secretariat has supported the meetings of the group on the margins of the regular sessions of the Convention and special meetings co-organized with the Task Force in Saint Petersburg, Russian Federation.

Regular meetings under the Convention

In order to increase the involvement of delegates from Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia in the Convention's activities, the secretariat has supported their participation in the regular meetings under the Convention. Encouraged by the secretariat, delegates from the subregion have actively participated in sessions on information exchange and best practices and on progress towards ratification and improved implementation of the Convention. As a result of these sessions, a list of remaining challenges hindering countries in the subregion from further progress has been identified together with a list of needs requiring expert, financial or in-kind support.

Awareness-Raising in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia

To raise awareness of the risks of poor air quality for human health and the environment and the benefits of joining the Convention, the secretariat has engaged in activities aimed at raising the political profile of the Convention and awareness among decision-makers of countries in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia. For example, clean air was one of the two themes of the Eighth Environment for Europe Ministerial Conference (Batumi, Georgia, 8-10 June 2016). Ministerial roundtable discussions, side-events, and a ceremony for the adoption of the Batumi Action for Cleaner Air (BACA), a voluntary initiative supporting countries' efforts in improving air quality, helped raise awareness of the importance of international cooperation to reduce air pollution. To date, six countries in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova, Uzbekistan) have submitted voluntary commitments to the BACA initiative.

The visibility of the Convention has also been increased through numerous press articles and other communications materials, such as brochures and flyers.

Conclusions

The capacity-building programme under the Convention has already led to tangible results.

Progress towards ratification:

Armenia and the Republic of Moldova have ratified the EMEP Protocol in 2014 and 2016, respectively. Uzbekistan has introduced changes in the law on air protection, which has created preconditions for the ratification of the Convention and the EMEP Protocol. Tajikistan has initiated the process of ratification of the Convention and the EMEP Protocol. Azerbaijan is considering step-by-step ratification of the key protocols in the near future starting with the EMEP Protocol. The national legislation analyses for Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan led to the decision of Governments of both countries to develop national action plans for ratification of the Convention's key protocols. In 2018, Belarus reported that it had already initiated the ratification process of the Gothenburg Protocol. Georgia set up an intergovernmental commission to review and adopt a draft national action plan for ratification of the latest key protocols.

Reporting on emission inventories:

As a result of the activities organized under this component of the programme, the quality and completeness of emission inventories submitted by countries in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia has considerably improved. Several Parties now also regularly submit Informative Inventory Reports, which has facilitated in-depth reviews of their emission inventories. Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, two countries that are not yet Parties to the Convention, also prepared their first emission inventories and Informative Inventory Reports.

Exchange of information and participation:

The programme implementation has also led to an improved exchange of information and active participation of delegates and experts from countries in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia in the meetings and activities under the Convention. This has also enhanced their understanding of various aspects of the implementation of the Convention and its protocols, such as modelling activities and Best Available Techniques.

Awareness-raising:

High-level events have helped raise the awareness of decision-makers in the subregion of the effects of air pollution and the benefits of joining the Convention and its protocols. Several communications materials and news articles have been published to promote the Convention and its capacity-building activities.

	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
	NFR	IIR	NFR	IIR	NFR	IIR	NFR	IIR	NFR	IIR	NFR	IIR
ARMENIA												
AZERBAIJAN												
BELARUS												
GEORGIA												
KAZAKHSTAN												
KYRGYSTAN												
REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA												
UKRAINE												
	5	1	5	2	5	3	8	6	7	3	7	5

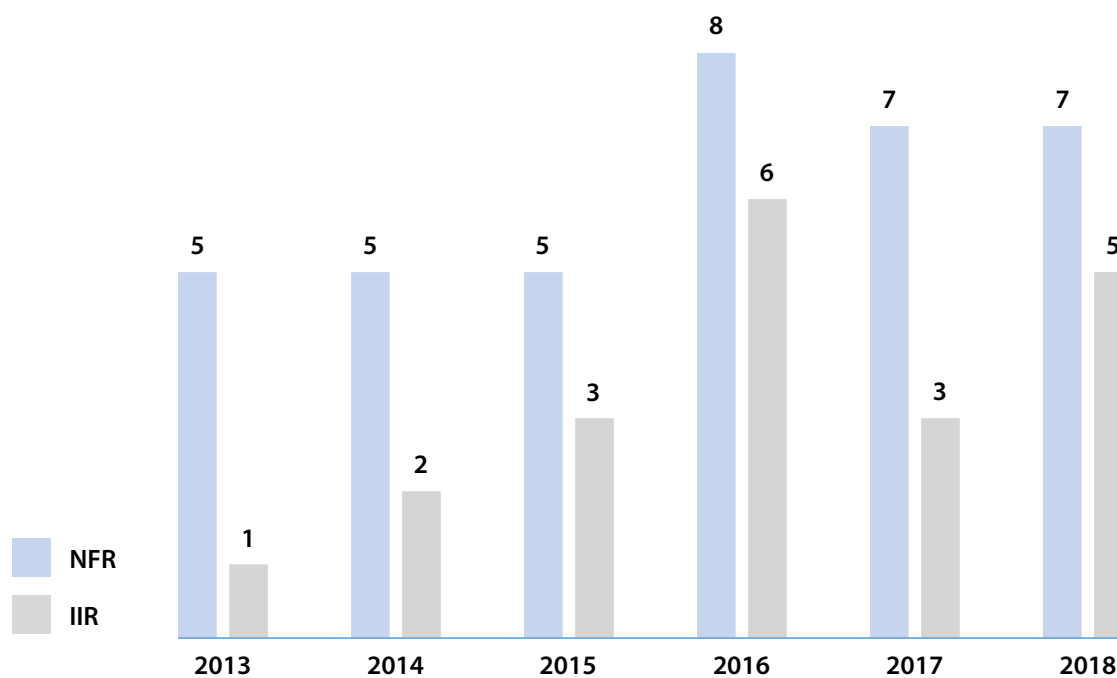


Table 2 and figure 1: Status of reporting; NFR = Nomenclature for Reporting – national emission inventories; IIR = Informative Inventory Report – methodological report

<i>Country</i>	<i>In-country capacity-building activities</i>	<i>Date</i>
ARMENIA	Introductory workshop on reporting requirements, preparation of IIR and national action plan for developing national emission inventory*	2-4 Jun 2015
	Developing NFR data for stationary fuel combustion, mining, non-ferrous metals, cement and product use**	10-14 Oct 2016
	Training on completing the Annex I table (NFR14) and preparing IIR**	6-8 Jun 2018
AZERBAIJAN	Introductory workshop on reporting requirements, development of IIR focused on the energy sector*	11-14 Nov 2014
	Roundtable discussion on gaps in national AQM legislation focused on BAT implementation and ratification of the latest key protocols*	28 Nov 2017
	NFR and IIR workshop on improvement of national emission inventories**	29-30 Nov 2017
GEORGIA	Introductory workshop on reporting requirements, development of IIR with particular focus on industrial processes sector*	21-23 Oct 2014
	Training on emission projections development and calculation of gridded emissions from stationary, mobile and diffuse sources*	27-30 Jun 2017
	Roundtable discussion on gaps in national AQM legislation, cost-benefit analysis and national action plan for ratification of the latest protocols*	3 Oct 2018
	High-level meeting to raise awareness and the political profile of the Convention and to increase visibility of activities carried out, including capacity building*	3 Oct 2018
KAZAKHSTAN	Introductory workshop on reporting requirements, preparation of IIR and emissions from energy, industrial processes and product use*	16-18 Jun 2015
	Roundtable discussion on the results of analysis of national AQM legislation and recommendations on further steps towards ratification*	8 Sep 2016
	Workshop on improvement of NFR and IIR focused on energy and industrial processes**	27-30 Jun 2017
KYRGYZSTAN	Introductory workshop on reporting requirements and overview of the national inventory focused on stationary sources**	13-15 Apr 2016
	Roundtable discussion on the results of analysis of national AQM legislation and recommendations on further steps towards ratification*	12 Apr 2016
	NFR and IIR workshop on energy, industry and road transport, including information on large point sources**	26-28 Jun 2018
REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA	Consultation on calculating gridded data and making emission projections using GAINS model*	5-6 Jun 2014
	Training on gridding emissions from road transport and energy sector*	30 Oct-1 Nov 2018
TAJIKISTAN	Introductory workshop on reporting requirements and overview of the national inventory system**	25-26 Oct 2017
	Roundtable discussion on the results of analysis of national AQM legislation and recommendations on further steps towards ratification*	24 Oct 2017
	NFR and IIR workshop on country's priority activity sectors**	9-11 Jul 2018
UKRAINE	Preparation of IIR with a focus on the chapter for the energy sector*	14 Dec 2015
	NFR and IIR training on public electricity/heat production, cement, glass, lime production, quarrying and mining of minerals and road transport*	19-21 Sep 2018
	Roundtable discussion on gap-analysis of national AQM legislation and outline of a national action plan for ratification of the latest protocols*	25 Sep 2018

UZBEKISTAN	Roundtable discussion on the results of analysis of national AQM legislation and recommendation on further steps towards ratification*	19 May 2015
	Introductory workshop on reporting requirements and overview of the national inventory focused on energy and agriculture*	20-22 May 2015
	NFR and IIR workshop on energy, small combustion and agriculture**	13-15 Nov 2018

* co-funded by Germany, the European Union, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland

** funded by the Russian Federation

Table 3: In-country capacity-building activities; IIR = Informative Inventory Report; NFR = Nomenclature for Reporting; NFR14 = latest format of the Nomenclature for Reporting; AQM = Air Quality Management; BAT = Best Available Techniques; GAINS model = Greenhouse Gas and Air Pollution Interactions and Synergies model

<i>Sub-regional workshops/meetings</i>	<i>Date</i>
Annual TFEIP meeting and special session for EECCA experts on air emission reporting requirements*	10-12 May 2015, Krakow, Poland
Workshop on BAT implementation in EECCA organized by TFTEI *	20-22 Apr 2016, Berlin, Germany
Workshop "Get your right to a healthy Community" on synergies between CLRTAP and the Protocol on PRTRs in data collecting and reporting*	19-21 Sep 2016, Minsk, Belarus
Joint meeting of the EECCA Coordinating Group and workshop co-organized with TFTEI* **	19-20 Oct 2016, St. Petersburg, Russian Federation
Annual TFEIP meeting and special session for EECCA countries on emission inventory development*	11-12 May 2017, Milan, Italy
"Saltsjobaden VI" workshop and sub-session on barriers towards ratification in EECCA and ways to overcome them* **	19-21 Mar 2018, Gothenburg, Sweden
Annual TFEIP meeting and special session on emission projections and scenario development in EECCA* **	25-27 Apr 2018, Sofia, Bulgaria
Joint meeting of the EECCA Coordinating Group and workshop co-organized with TFTEI* **	19-20 Sep 2018, St. Petersburg, Russian Federation
Workshop on the GAINS model and on developing national emission scenarios in EECCA*	15-19 Oct 2018, Laxenburg, Austria
Workshop on BAT implementation in EECCA organized by TFTEI *	14-16 May 2019, Berlin, Germany

Table 4: Subregional workshops; TFEIP = Task Force on Emission Inventories and Projections; EECCA = Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia; BAT = Best Available Techniques; TFTEI = Task Force on Techno-Economic Issues; CLRTAP = Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution; PRTRs = Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers; GAINS model = Greenhouse Gas and Air Pollution Interactions and Synergies model



On the Way to Clean Air

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