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ENVIRONMENT FOR EUROPE UN ENVIRONNEMENT POUR L'EUROPE ОКРУЖАЮЩАЯ СРЕДА ДЛЯ ЕВРОПЫ გარემო ევროპისათვის



BATUMI, 8–10 June 2016

Eighth Environment for Europe Ministerial Conference

Batumi, Georgia 8–10 June 2016

Batumi Action for Cleaner Air: a compilation of actions by countries and organizations

INFORMATION DOCUMENT

Economic Commission for Europe

Eighth Environment for Europe Ministerial Conference

Batumi, 8–10 June 2016 Item 5 of the provisional agenda Improving air quality for a better environment and human health

Batumi Action for Cleaner Air: a compilation of actions by countries and organizations

Note by the secretariat on the basis of inputs from countries and organizations

Summary

The Batumi Action for Cleaner Air (ECE/BATUMI.CONF/2016/7) — an initiative aimed at improving air quality within the region prepared by the Bureau of the Executive Body for the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution for the Eighth Environment for Europe Ministerial Conference (Batumi, Georgia, 8–10 June 2016) — was approved by the ECE Committee on Environmental Policy at its special session in February 2016 for submission to ministers to be endorsed as a Conference outcome. In their declaration, Ministers endorsed the initiative.

Countries and other stakeholders were invited to voluntarily commit to implementing some of the actions to this initiative. The initiative is open until 2018 and beyond for further submissions by countries and stakeholders.

The present compilation contains all 108 actions submitted by 31 countries and other stakeholders to the ECE secretariat as of 17 May 2017. All actions are also posted in the documents table under the tab "BACA" on the Conference website (www.unece.org/environmental-policy/environment-for-europe/efe-conferences/batumi-conference/documents-and-materials). All actions are included as they were sent by their authors, they were not formally edited.

The document is for information purpose with a view to facilitate access to all commitments compiled in one place. The current version of the document is subject to revision to include additional actions, which might be submitted in the future by countries and other stakeholders.

Country: Armenia, Ministry of Nature Protection

Title:

To apply best available techniques to mobile sources and to both new and existing stationary sources, including in the agriculture sector, taking into account the related guidance documents adopted by the Executive Body for the Air Convention

(BACA Actions 16)

Description: Development and adoption by the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia of a revised law on air protection reflecting modern approaches to air protection, notably by introduction of new criteria for assessing air quality, control of pollutants emissions into the atmosphere through the implementation of best available techniques, as well as creating an integrated database to keep record of emissions of harmful substances into the atmosphere and greenhouse gases.

Expected outcome: Availability of legislative basis to facilitate the application of best available techniques to new and existing sources of emissions; it will lead not only to emissions reduction, but also to mitigation of harmful effects on the environment as a whole.

Partners: Ministry of Nature Protection, other stakeholder authorities

Contact point:

Ms. Asya Muradyan Head of Section for Climate Change Policy and Air Protection Ministry of Nature Protection E-mail: as.muradyan@mail.ru

Ms. Anzhela Turlikyan Chief specialist, Section for Climate Change Policy and Air Protection National focal point for the Air Convention Ministry of Nature Protection E-mail: turlikyan@nature.am

Country: Austria Environment Agency

Title:

Training Center for National Greenhouse Gas and Air Emission Inventory Capacity Building (BACA Actions 1, 6, 7, 30)

Description: Based on long-term experience in national inventory building, providing targeted capacity-buildung in the entire emission inventory preparation process: Setting up a national system (including the institutional and procedural arrangements required), Collection of activity data, emission factors and all relevant information needed for final emission estimates; Finding appropriate sectoral methodology; Estimation of emissions following the UNFCCC and UNECE/LRTAP guidebooks and relevant reporting guidelines. Assistance in key category analysis, uncertainty analysis, emission projections and gridding of emissions. Preparation and improvement of national greenhouse gas and/or air emission reports for submission to the UN and/or EU. Identification of improvement needs.

Expected outcome: Improved emission inventories with comparable quality with support through targeted capacity-building

Partners: Administrations / institutions /countries in need of capacity-building Donor countries and international conventions/institutions (UNFCCC, CLRTAP, EEA)

Contact point:

Ms. Daniela Perl

Dept. Climate Change Mitigation & Emission Inventories

Environment Agency Austria Phone: +43 1 31304 5956

Email: trainingcenter@umweltbundesamt.at

Country: Austria Environment Agency

Title:

Promoting public availability of up-to-date air quality data throughout the UN-ECE region (BACA Actions 2, 4, 5, 7, 19, 28, 30)

Description: Up-to-date air quality data are online publicly available to very different extent in the countries of the UN-ECE Region. Challenges include affordable monitoring equipment and data management devices, comparable monitoring strategies, quality and interpretation of data, interinstitutional co-operation etc. Targeted capacity-building support from International Organisations and donor countries will support all UN-ECE countries to report substantial progress reported to the next EfE Conference.

Expected outcome: Improved public availability of up-to-date air quality data in all countries of the UN-ECE region

Partners: UN-ECE WGEMA, Aarhus Convention Access to Information Task Force (as assessment fora for needs and progress undertaken)

UNEP DEWA (as regards capacity-building activities in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, and the promotion/testing of affordable air quality monitoring and data management devices for countries without yet fully developed air quality monitoring network)

EEA (as regards SEIS-related capacity-building in UN-ECE countries outside the EEA/Eionet area, and harmonisation of up-to-date air quality data availability within the EEA/Eionet area)

EC (as regards capacity-building projects for non-EU countries in the UN-ECE area, and the improved comparability of up-to-date air quality data through introduction of a European Air Quality index)

All interested administrations, donor countries, NGOs and service providers

Contact point:

Johannes Mayer

Dept. International Relations

Environment Agency Austria

Email: johannes.mayer@umweltbundesamt.at

Batumi Action for Cleaner Air (BACA) Actions by the Republic of Azerbaijan

Country: Azerbaijan

Title:

Improve Air Quality Monitoring and Management in Azerbaijan

(BACA Actions 1, 5, 6, 15)

Description: Update national action plan on air quality; Implement National Programme on improvement ecological conditions and efficient use of natural resources for 2016-2020; Strengthen Institutional Capacity of Air Quality Management and Monitoring System; Improvement of data collection, analysis, database and reporting on air quality; Improved monitoring network covering priority air pollutants; Introduction of air pollution dispersion modeling for air quality assessment; Improve inventory of emission sources; Strengthen inter sectorial cooperation and coordination on air quality management and monitoring in Azerbaijan; Harmonization of Air Quality legislation and regulatory framework with EU Standards; Modernization of Air Quality Monitoring Infrastructure; Strengthen implementation of UNECE Convention on Long range Transboundary Air Pollution

Action's timeframe/milestones, as appropriate: 2017-2020 years

Type of action: strategy and policy development, establish platform for dialogue with relevant national stakeholders, improve inter sectoral cooperation and capacity building

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate: State programmes, and support of EU, EEA, WHO, UNEP, UNECE, IFIs and other interested international donor partners

Expected outcome:

Input to implementation to EfE process and to national state programme and action plans of Azerbaijan.

Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) Recommendations, as appropriate: Contribution to the implementation of the 2nd EPR recommendations for Azerbaijan

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate:

- 1. Air Quality Standards Harmonized with EU and WHO air quality guidelines and standards for major pollutants (PM_{10} , $PM_{2.5}$, CO, SO_2 , NO_2)
- 2. Strengthened the capacity and upgrade technical capability of Department of Environmental Monitoring of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Azerbaijan.
- 3. Improved Public Access to Monitoring Data on Air Quality

Partners:

Relevant government institutions, Academia, international organizations, IFIs, private sector

Contact point: Rasim Sattarzada; E-mail: rsattarzada@gmail.com

Country: Belarus, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection

Title:

Limitation and reduction of emissions of sulphur, nitrogen oxide, hydrogen nitride, volatile organic compounds, and disperse materials (including black carbon), heavy metals and some persistent organic pollutants, which play an important role with taking into account their potential of long-range transboundary air transport and negative impact on human health, natural ecosystems, materials or agricultural crops due to various reasons, e.g. acidification, eutrophication or ozone ground layer formation

(BACA Action 8)

Description: Development of programmes for reducing the emissions of polluting substances in air based on the best available technologies in regard to emissions of heavy metals, persistent organic pollutants, nitrogen oxides, hydrogen nitride, volatile organic compounds, particulate pollutants and sulphur dioxide. Timeframe – 2018.

Expected outcome: development of coordinated actions for the Republic of Belarus to meet requirements and obligations within the protocols to the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution (Protocol on Heavy Metals, Protocol on Persistent Organic Pollutants, Protocol to Abate Acidification, Eutrofication and Ground-Level Ozone).

Contact points:

Marina Philipyuk

Head of International Cooperation Department International Cooperation Department Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection

Email: mphilipyuk@tut.by

Mr. Andrei PILIPCHUK

Deputy Head

Department Regulation Impacts on Air and Water Resources Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection

Country: Belarus, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection

Title:

Implementation of less polluting transport systems and promotion of traffic management systems aimed at reduction of the total volume of emissions and negative impact of road transportation

(BACA Action 12)

Description: Development of the Smart Safety Transport System with video surveillance of the city of Minsk with motorways M2 "Minsk – National Airport Minsk" and M9 "Ring Road of Minsk" included in it. Timeframe – 2016-2017.

Expected outcome: Reduction of emissions of pollutants and greenhouse gases into the air, reduction of death toll in road accidents, improvement of logistic frameworks.

Partners: Minsk City Executive Committee, the state enterprise "Capital City Transport and Communication".

Contact points:

Marina Philipyuk

Head of International Cooperation Department International Cooperation Department Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection

Email: mphilipyuk@tut.by

Mr. Andrei PILIPCHUK

Deputy Head

Department Regulation Impacts on Air and Water Resources

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection

Country: Belarus, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection

Title:

support to development of the due agricultural practices to avoid hydrogen nitride losses with getting into the environment and promotion of alternatives to open incineration of agricultural waste as to avoid harmful emissions

(BACA Action 14)

Description: development of the manual in the field of environmental protection (manual on environmental protection) "Best Available Technologies to Reduce Hydrogen Nitride Emissions". Timeframe – 2017.

Expected results: use of the best available technical methods when designing new agricultural objects and issuing comprehensive nature protection permissions, which will allow to prevent and reduce hydrogen nitride emissions into the air.

Partners: the state enterprise "Ekologiyainvest" (Ecologyinvest)

Contact points:

Marina Philipyuk

Head of International Cooperation Department International Cooperation Department Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection

Email: mphilipyuk@tut.by

Mr. Andrei PILIPCHUK

Deputy Head

Department Regulation Impacts on Air and Water Resources

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection

Country: Belarus, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection

Title:

Encouragement and incentive according to the national laws, regulations and practices of providing information to the general public, including information on air pollution levels and its impact on public health and ecosystems – in compliance with the guidelines of the Joint Programme for Monitoring and Evaluation of Long-Range Transmission of Air Pollutants in Europe (EMEP)

(BACA Action 18)

Description: ensuring operation of the station for integrated baseline monitoring "Berezinsky Reserve" under the programme of the second level stations within the EMEP programme. Timeframe – 2020.

Expected action: meeting the obligations of the Republic of Belarus to organise monitoring within the frameworks of the EMEP programme and to provide general public with information on air quality in the baseline area.

Contact points:

Marina Philipyuk

Head of International Cooperation Department International Cooperation Department Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection

Email: mphilipyuk@tut.by

Mr. Andrei PILIPCHUK

Deputy Head

Department Regulation Impacts on Air and Water Resources

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection

Country: Belarus, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection

Title:

Carrying out work aimed at ratification of the reviewed Protocol to Abate Acidification, Eutrophication and Ground-Level Ozone to the Air Convention and submitting a report on the achieved progress to the Working Group on Strategies and Review at its annual session (BACA Action 38)

Description: development of drafts of legislative and regulatory acts for joining the Protocol to Abate Acidification, Eutrofication and Ground-Level Ozone. Timeframe – 2018.

Expected outcome: joining the Protocol to Abate Acidification, Eutrofication and Ground-Level Ozone by the Republic of Belarus.

Partners: European Union

Contact points:

Marina Philipyuk

Head of International Cooperation Department International Cooperation Department Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection

Email: mphilipyuk@tut.by

Mr. Andrei PILIPCHUK

Deputy Head

Department Regulation Impacts on Air and Water Resources Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection

Country: Belgium

Title:

Ratification of the LRTAP-Protocol on Heavy Metals

(BACA Action 35)

Description: Go through the approval process of the amendments of the protocol in all 4 concerned governments (3 regional and federal governments) and where necessary adapt legislation to the provisions in the protocol.

Expected outcome: Ratification of the protocol, in order to let in enter into force. This will allow new member states to join and will lead to a decrease of their emissions, which will have a positive impact of air quality in the whole UNECE region.

Partners: The federal and regional governments

Contact point:

Mr. David Knight
Policy Advisor Air Pollution
Environmental Department Flemish Region
Email: david.knight@lne.vlaanderen.be

Batumi Action for Cleaner Air (BACA) Actions by Belgium

Country: Belgium

Title:

Ratification of the LRTAP-Protocol on POPs

(BACA Action 36)

Description: Go through the approval process of the amendments of the protocol in all 4 concerned governments (3 regional and federal governments) and where necessary adapt legislation to the provisions in the protocol.

Expected outcome: Ratification of the protocol, in order to let in enter into force. This will allow new member states to join and will lead to a decrease of their emissions, which will have a positive impact of air quality in the whole UNECE region.

Partners: The federal and regional governments

Contact points:

Mr. David Knight
Policy Advisor Air Pollution
Environmental Department Flemish Region
Email: david.knight@lne.vlaanderen.be

Country: Belgium

Title:

Ratification of the LRTAP- Gothenburg Protocol

(BACA Action 38)

Description: Go through the approval process of the amendments of the protocol in all 4 concerned governments (3 regional and federal government) and where necessary adapt legislation to the provisions in the protocol.

Expected outcome: Ratification of the protocol, in order to let in enter into force. This will allow new member states to join and will lead to a decrease of their emissions, which will have a positive impact of air quality in the whole UNECE region.

Partners: The federal and regional governments

Contact point:

Mr. David Knight
Policy Advisor Air Pollution
Environmental Department Flemish Region
Email: david.knight@lne.vlaanderen.be

Batumi Action for Cleaner Air (BACA) Actions by Belgium

Country: Belgium

Title:

Introduce less polluting transport systems and promote traffic management systems

(BACA Action 12)

Description: Addressing policy incentives in the wider context of a global policy framework, which addresses low/zero emission vehicles and fuels, modal shift and congestion problems. Several measures have recently been taken, such as a kilometre charge for trucks partly based on the Euro emission class) and greening the road tax and vehicle registration tax in Flanders. Further taxation and other incentives to stimulate the use of less polluting transport systems and promote traffic management systems will be worked

Expected outcome: Reduction of emissions of all pollutants from traffic (and improvement of air quality) and less congestion

Partners: The federal and regional governments, to some extent also local authorities

Contact point: Mr. David Knight Policy Advisor Air Pollution Environmental Department Flemish Region Email: david.knight@lne.vlaanderen.be

Country: Belgium

Title:

To further reduce emissions of air pollution

(BACA Action 8)

Description: Air pollution policy constantly evolves in order to reduce emissions of all relevant pollutants and thus the impact of air pollution on health and the environment. Environmental legislation and permits are combined with an approach through fiscal instruments, awareness raising and voluntary agreements. One of the important tools is the enforcement of the use of Best Available Technologies. In the framework of the revised EU NEC directive, a new emission reduction program will be established (timing depends on the provisions in the final directive, probably around 2020) taking into account emission ceilings, but also air quality standards and other environmental and health targets.

Expected outcome: Emission reduction programme; reduction of emissions of all pollutants and improvement of air quality

Partners: The federal and regional governments, to some extent also local authorities

Contact point:

Mr. David Knight
Policy Advisor Air Pollution
Environmental Department Flemish Region
Email: david.knight@lne.vlaanderen.be

Country: Canada

Title:

Regulations Amending the Off-Road Small Spark-Ignition Engine Emission Regulations $(BACA\ Actions\ 8,\ 11)$

Description: The existing Off-Road Small Spark-Ignition Engine Emission Regulations, set air pollutant emission standards for small spark-ignition (typically gasoline) engines. These proposed amendments would further reduce air pollutant emissions by aligning with the new more stringent U.S. Phase 3 emission standards. The proposed amendments would affect manufacturers and importers of small engines and equipment, such as lawn and gardening equipment. More information is available online at https://www.ec.gc.ca/lcpe-cepa/eng/regulations/DetailReg.cfm?intReg=233.

Expected Outcome: The proposed Amendments would decrease exhaust and evaporative emissions of air pollutants from off-road engines using a spark plug, or other sparking device, and producing no more than 19 kW of power; improve overall air quality; and result in both health and environmental benefits for Canadians.

Partners: Provincial and territorial governments, engine and machine manufacturers, importers and industry associations and environmental non-government organizations.

Contact Point:

Mr. Stéphane Couroux Environment and Climate Change Canada E-mail: stephane.couroux@canada.ca

Country: Canada

Title

Off-Road Compression-Ignition and Large Spark-Ignition Engines Emission Regulations (BACA Actions 8, 11)

Description: The proposed regulations would replace the existing *Off-Road Compression-Ignition Engine Emission Regulations*. The new regulation would reduce air pollutant emissions from both off-road compression-ignition (diesel) and large spark-ignition (gasoline, propane and natural gas) engines by establishing emission standards and test procedures that would align with those of the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

The proposed regulations would affect manufacturers and importers of large spark-ignition engines, such as forklifts and ice resurfacers, and compression-ignition engines and equipment, such as construction, farming and forestry equipment. More information is available online at https://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=DF9C1A4C&offset=1&toc=show#X-2014031713015137

Expected Outcome: The new regulations would reduce air pollutant emissions from large sparkignition engines, improve overall air quality, and result in both health and environmental benefits for Canadians.

Partners: Provincial and territorial governments, engine and machine manufacturers, importers and industry associations and environmental non-government organizations.

Contact Point:

Mr. Stéphane Couroux Environment and Climate Change Canada E-mail: stephane.couroux@canada.ca

Country: Canada

Title:

Regulations Amending the On-Road Vehicle and Engine Emission Regulations and Other Regulations Made Under the Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999 (BACA Actions 8, 11)

Description: The Regulations Amending the On-Road Vehicle and Engine Emission Regulations and Other Regulations Made Under the Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999 (the ORVEER Amendments) introduce stricter limits on air pollutant emissions from new passenger cars, light-duty trucks and certain heavy-duty vehicles beginning with the 2017 model. The ORVEER Amendments are published with the Regulations Amending the Sulphur in Gasoline Regulations (the SiGR Amendments). The SiGR Amendments introduce lower limits on the sulphur content of gasoline. These two regulatory initiatives work in concert to reduce vehicle air pollutant emissions. The amendments impact on-road vehicle manufacturers and importers and gasoline producers and importers. More information is available online at http://www.ec.gc.ca/lcpe-cepa/eng/regulations/DetailReg.cfm?intReg=222.

Expected Outcome: Stricter limits for sulphur content in gasoline and with stricter limits for new vehicle exhaust and evaporative emissions are expected to work together to reduce emissions and improve overall air quality, resulting in both health and environmental benefits for Canadians

Partners: Provincial and territorial governments, vehicle manufacturers and importers, gasoline producers and importers, industry associations and environmental non-government organizations.

Contact Points:

Fuels:

Mr. Pierre Boucher

Environment and Climate Change Canada

E-mail: pierre.boucher3@canada.ca

Vehicles and Engines:

Mr. Stéphane Couroux Environment and Climate Change Canada

E-mail: stephane.couroux@canada.ca

Country: Canada

Title:

Ambient Air Quality Monitoring (BACA Action 2)

Description: Canada delivers long-term ambient air quality measurements at urban, rural, and remote sites from the Canada-US border to the high Arctic. These measurements, both at the surface and aloft, are undertaken to inform the status and trends of air pollutants (in ambient air) related to smog, acid deposition and their major precursors (nitrogen oxides (NOx), sulphur dioxide (SO2), volatile organic compounds (VOCs), black carbon), mercury, ammonia, tropospheric ozone, priority emerging and legacy chemicals, as well as to measure ultraviolet radiation and the thickness of the ozone layer through the total atmospheric column.

These measurements are carried out by a number of complementary networks including the National Air Pollution Surveillance (NAPS) program (http://www.ec.gc.ca/rnspa-naps/) and the Canadian Air and Precipitation Monitoring Network (CAPMoN) (https://www.ec.gc.ca/rs-mn/default.asp?lang=En&n=752CE271-1).

Expected Outcome: This work provides relevant and accurate evidence and environmental intelligence to understand and report on the efficacy of mitigation actions associated with the impacts of air pollutants on air quality, and the health of humans and ecosystems. This work also helps to identify risks and opportunities to improved air quality as a result of changing sources, weather and climate conditions.

Partners: Provinces and Territories, United States National Atmospheric Deposition Program, World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and UNEP

Contact point:

Mr. Jean-Pierre Charland Environment and Climate Change Canada E-mail: jean-pierre.charland@canada.ca

Country: Canada

Title:

Canadian Ambient Air Quality Standards (BACA Action 15)

Description: In May 2013, the federal government formally established air quality standards for fine particulate matter and ozone under Sections 54 and 55 of the Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999 as part of its commitment to implement a new comprehensive Air Quality Management System. The Air Quality Management System includes: Ambient air quality standards to drive improvement of outdoor air quality across the country; Industrial emissions requirements for major industrial sectors and equipment groups that set a base level of performance throughout Canada; A framework for air zone management within provinces and territories that enables actions to be tailored to specific sources of air emissions in a given area; Regional airsheds that facilitate regional-scale air quality reporting and the coordination of action to address transboundary air pollution issues; and an intergovernmental working group to improve collaboration and develop a plan to reduce emissions from the transportation sector.

Expected outcome: The federal government anticipates that there will be approximately 15% fewer Canadians exposed to levels above the 2020 standards for PM and ozone as a result of these new standards. This will result in fewer premature deaths, asthma attacks, hospital visits, missed work days and less crop and forest damage across Canada.

Contact Points:

Ms. Jennifer Kerr Environment and Climate Change Canada E-mail: jennifer.kerr2@canada.ca

L man. jemmer.kenz@eanada

Mr. John Cooper Health Canada

Email: john.cooper@hc-sc.gc.ca

Country: Canada

Title:

Code of Practice to Reduce Emissions of Fine Particulate Matter (PM2.5) from the Aluminium Sector (BACA Actions 8, 9)

Description: The Code of Practice describes operational activities in the primary aluminium sector and concerns related to emissions of fine particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$) from these activities, including the production of aluminium from alumina using prebaked anode technology; prebaked anode production; green coke calcining and alumina production. It presents recommendations for the implementation of best practices to reduce emissions of $PM_{2.5}$. These recommended practices can be used by the aluminium industry, regulatory agencies and the general public as sources of technical and policy guidance but they do not replace regulatory requirements. For further information please visit https://www.ec.gc.ca/lcpe-cepa/default.asp?lang=En&n=BF9A6F9A-1.

Expected outcome: Fine particulate matter emissions from the aluminium sector are reduced through implementation of best practices.

Partners: Provincial and territorial environment departments of Canada

Contact point:

Ms. Nicole Folliet

Environment and Climate Change Canada

E-mail: nicole.folliet@canada.ca

Actions by Canada

Country: Canada

Title:

Reducing Methane Emissions in the Upstream Oil and Gas Sector (BACA Action 8)

Description: In March 2016, the Government of Canada committed to putting in place federal methane regulations for the oil and gas sector by early 2017. Since then, ECCC held over 150 hours of consultations with provinces, territories, industry, ENGOs and associations representing Indigenous Peoples on the development of the federal regulatory approach. These regulations will reduce emissions of methane and VOC emissions, which are emitted together, from oil and gas sources. The proposed requirements are outcome-based and target five key methane emissions sources: 1) fugitive equipment leaks, 2) venting, 3) pneumatic devices, 4) compressors, and 5) well completions. Canada plans to publish the proposed methane regulations in early 2017.

Expected outcome: Reducing methane is recognized as one of the lowest cost opportunities to make significant GHG reductions from the energy sector. The proposed federal methane regulations for the oil and gas sector have been designed to achieve Canada's target of reducing emissions by 40-45% from 2012 levels by 2025. The proposed regulations will result in tangible reductions of 20 megatonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent, which is equal to taking about 5 million passenger vehicles off the road each year.

Partners: Indigenous peoples; provincial, territorial and municipal governments; industry; non-governmental organizations.

Contact point:

Mr. James Diamond Environment and Climate Change Canada E-mail: ec.methane-methane.ec@canada.ca

Country: Canada

Title:

Sulphur in Gasoline Regulations (BACA Action 11)

Description: The Sulphur in Gasoline Regulations place limits on the sulphur concentration in gasoline that is produced, imported, sold or offered for sale in Canada. Also specified in the Sulphur in Gasoline Regulations are the acceptable analytical methods for determining the concentration sulphur.

In July 2015, Canada introduced more stringent sulphur level requirements for vehicles, engines and fuels in order to align with the Tier 3 requirements of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S EPA).

Expected outcome: The expected outcome of the Sulphur in Gasoline Regulations is the efficient and effective operation of advanced vehicle emission control systems. There has been a significant reduction of nitrogen oxide emissions from off-road vehicles and traditional transportation vehicles from 1,856.3 kilotonnes in 1990 to 1,049.2 kilotonnes in 2014. Additionally, carbon monoxide emissions have been decreasing substantially since 1990. Approximately 12,461 kilotonnes of carbon monoxide was emitted in 1990 while only approximately 3,736.7 kilotonnes of carbon monoxide was emitted in 2014 from off-road vehicles and traditional transportation vehicles.

Partners: Canadian Border Services Agency (CBSA), Provinces/Territories, industry associations, non-governmental organizations

Contact point:

Ms. Lynne Patenaude Environment and Climate Change Canada

E-mail: lynne.patenaude@canada.ca

Country: Canada

Title:

Sulphur in Diesel Fuel Regulations (BACA Action 11)

Description: The Sulphur in Diesel Fuel Regulations place limits on the sulphur concentration in diesel fuel that is produced, imported, sold or offered for sale in Canada. The sulphur concentration requirements are based on the intended use of diesel fuel.

The *Sulphur in Diesel Fuel Regulations* also specify the acceptable analytical methods for determining the concentration sulphur.

Expected outcome: The expected outcome of the *Sulphur in Gasoline Regulations* is the efficient and effective operation of advanced vehicle emission control systems. There has been a significant reduction of nitrogen oxide emissions from off-road vehicles and traditional transportation vehicles from 1,856.3 kilotonnes in 1990 to 1,049.2 kilotonnes in 2014.

Carbon monoxide emissions have been decreasing substantially since 1990. Approximately 12,461 kilotonnes of carbon monoxide was emitted in 1990 while only approximately 3,736.7 kilotonnes of carbon monoxide was emitted in 2014 from off-road vehicles and traditional transportation vehicles.

Partners: Canadian Border Services Agency (CBSA), provinces/territories, industry associations, non-governmental organizations

Contact point:

Ms. Lynne Patenaude Environment and Climate Change Canada

E-mail: lynne.patenaude@canada.ca

Country: Canada

Title:

Multi-Sector Air Pollutants Regulations (MSPAR) (BACA Action 8)

Description: Finalized in June 2016, these regulations require owners and operators of specific industrial facilities and equipment types to meet consistent performance standards across the country. The objectives of the Regulations are to:

- Limit the amount of nitrogen oxides (NOx) emitted from gaseous-fuel-fired nonutility boilers and heaters used in many industrial facilities;
- Limit the amount of NOx emitted from stationary spark-ignition gaseous-fuel-fired engines used by many industrial facilities; and
- Limit the amount of NOx and sulphur dioxide (SO₂) emitted from cement kilns

For further information please visit:

http://www.ec.gc.ca/lcpecepa/eng/regulations/detailReg.cfm?intReg=220

Expected outcome: The regulations will mean healthier communities for Canadians. It is estimated that the regulations will prevent hundreds of premature deaths, approx. 350,000 days with asthma, and more than 1 million days of activity restricted by poor air quality by 2035.

The regulations will contribute significantly to reducing emissions that contribute to smog and acid rain including 2,000 kilotonnes of nitrogen oxide emission reductions in the first 19 years.

Partners: Provinces, Territories, Industry Associations and Environmental Non-Governmental Organizations in Canada

Contact point:

Ms. Jennifer Kerr

Environment and Climate Change Canada E-mail: ec.airpur-cleanair.ec@canada.ca

Actions by Canada

Country: Canada

Title:

Reducing VOC Emissions in the Downstream Oil and Gas Sector (BACA Action 8)

Description: Canada intends to publish proposed regulations to reduce releases of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) from petroleum refineries, upgraders and certain petrochemical plants in Spring 2017.

Expected outcome: The proposed Regulations would establish nationally-consistent measures to reduce fugitive emissions of VOCs, including petroleum and refinery gases, from equipment leaks at petroleum refineries, bitumen/heavy oil upgraders and certain petrochemical facilities. Since VOCs have adverse impacts on both human health and the environment, the proposed regulations are expected to improve human health and environmental quality.

Partners: Indigenous peoples; provincial, territorial and municipal governments; petroleum and petrochemical industries; non-governmental organizations.

Contact point:

Mr. Pierre Boucher Environment and Climate Change Canada

E-mail: pierre.boucher3@canada.ca

Country: Canada

Title:

Code of Practice for the Reduction of Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Emissions from Cutback and Emulsified Asphalt (BACA Action 8)

Description: The application of asphalt causes emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOC) and contributes to the creation of ground-level ozone and particulate matter, which are major components of smog. In 2013, some jurisdictions in Canada have adopted practices to control the level of VOC emissions from this sector. All of the jurisdictions include restrictions of cutback asphalt (CA) during the ozone season, which is typically the summer months, while many of the jurisdictions also include restrictions of VOC content in both emulsified asphalt (EA) and/or CA product manufacturing. Some jurisdictions also prohibit CA throughout the year.

Expected outcome: This was published in the Canada Gazette, Part I on February 25. This measure could result in up to 5000 tonnes VOC reduction per year.

Partners: Provinces/Territories, industry associations, non-governmental organizations

Contact point:

Ms. Xin Gao

Environment and Climate Change Canada

E-mail: xin.gao@canada.ca

Actions by Canada

Country: Canada

Title:

Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Concentration Limits for Automotive Refinishing Products Regulations, 2009 (*BACA Action 8*)

Description: The objective of the Regulations is to protect the environment and health of Canadians from the effects of air pollution. The Regulations establish VOC concentration limits for 14 categories of automotive refinishing products for use in Canada. These products are required to meet the established concentration limits before they can be manufactured, imported, offered for sale or sold in Canada.

Expected outcome: It is estimated that over 5 kilotonnes of VOCs are emitted each year from coatings and surface cleaners used in automotive refinishing operations in Canada. The VOC concentration limits for automotive refinishing products regulations are expected to reduce the annual VOC emissions from these sources by approximately 40%.

Partners: Provinces/Territories, industry associations, non-governmental organizations

Contact point:

Ms. Xin Gao

Environment and Climate Change Canada

E-mail: xin.gao@canada.ca

Actions by Canada

Country: Canada

Title:

Canada's Air Pollutant Emission Inventory (APEI) (BACA Actions 1, 6, 17)

Description: Canada's Air Pollutant Emission Inventory (APEI) is a comprehensive inventory of air pollutant emissions at the national and provincial/territorial levels. The APEI is prepared and published by Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) and serves many purposes, including the following:

- Support to the development of domestic air quality management strategies, policies and regulations;
- Contribute to tracking and quantifying air pollutants according to Canada's domestic and international reporting obligations;
- Inform Canadians about pollutants that affect their health and the environment; and
- Provide data to support air quality forecasting.

Expected outcome: The APEI is compiled and published on an annual basis. The latest update was released in February 2017 and is available at: http://ec.gc.ca/pollution/default.asp?lang=En&n=E96450C4-1

Partners: Provinces/Territories, industry associations, non-governmental organizations, general public

Contact point:

Ms. Dominique Blain Environment and Climate Change Canada dominique.blain@canada.ca

Actions by Canada

Country: Canada

Title:

Code of Practice for Residential Wood Burning Appliances, CCME (BACA Action 9)

Description: The Code of Practice for Residential Wood Burning Appliances has been developed to enhance governmental approaches to air pollution caused by residential wood burning. The goal of the Code of Practice is to provide federal, provincial, territorial, and municipal governments with tools and information to support their wood smoke management activities.

Expected outcome: The tools and information in the Code of Practice have been designed to improve local air quality by providing municipalities in by-law and program development to help drive exchange programs for conventional wood burning appliances in favour of advanced technology (certified) appliances and fireplaces.

Partners: Federal government in collaboration with provinces and territories

Contact point:

Ms. Jennifer Kerr Environment and Climate Change Canada

E-mail: Jennifer.kerr2@canada.ca

Country: Canada

Title:

Reduction of Carbon Dioxide Emissions from Coal-fired Generation of Electricity Regulations (BACA Action 8)

Description: The Reduction of Carbon Dioxide Emissions from Coal-fired Generation of Electricity Regulations set a stringent performance standard of 420 tonnes CO₂ per gigawatt hour (420t/GWh) for new coal-fired electricity generating units, and for existing units that reach a defined period of operating life (generally 50 years after their commissioning date). The performance standard came into force in 2015. In effect, the regulations ban the construction of traditional coal-fired units and will lead to the gradual phase-out of existing units without carbon capture and storage. In December 2016, the Government of Canada announced its intention to amend the regulations to accelerate the phase out of traditional coal-fired electricity generation across Canada. Amendments would require all coal-fired units to meet a 420t/GWh emission limit by 2030. More information on the current regulations, and the planned regulatory amendments, is available online at https://ec.gc.ca/cc/default.asp?lang=En&n=C94FABDA-1 and https://www.gazette.gc.ca/rp-pr/p1/2016/2016-12-17/html/notice-avis-eng.php.

Expected outcome: In addition to 214 Mt of cumulative GHG emission reductions by 2035, the regulations for coal-fired electricity are also projected to result in important co-benefits such as improved air quality by reducing emissions of air pollutants that lead to the formation of fine particular matter (PM2.5) and ozone. Between 2015 and 2035, the regulations are projected to reduce Canada's electricity-sector emissions of sulphur oxides (SOx), nitrogen oxides (NOx) and total particulate matter (TPM) by 22%, 10% and 14% respectively. The announced regulatory amendments will lead to additional reductions of GHGs, as well as additional co-benefits through reductions in emissions of air pollutants in Canada.

Partners: Provincial and territorial governments; utilities and power companies; and non-governmental organizations.

Contact point:

Paola Mellow Environment and Climate Change Canada Email: paola.mellow@canada.ca

Country: Canada

Title:

Regulations for Stationary Compression-Ignition Engines (BACA Action 8)

Description: The proposed regulations would reduce air pollutant emissions from stationary compression-ignition (generally diesel fueled) engines by establishing emission standards and test procedures that are aligned with those of the United States Environmental Protection Agency. The proposed regulations would affect manufacturers and importers of stationary compression-ignition engines. Draft regulations are planned for publication in the Canada Gazette, Part I, in 2018. More information is available online at

www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=DF9C1A4C&offset=1&toc=show#X-2016081711262767.

Expected outcome: The regulations would ensure that new stationary diesel engines meet a stringent emission standard, similar to Canadian regulations already in place for on and off-road engines.

Partners: Provincial and territorial governments; Indigenous organizations; remote communities; utilities and other "end users" of stationary diesel engines; stationary engine manufacturers and importers.

Contact point:

Paola Mellow Environment and Climate Change Canada Email: paola.mellow@canada.ca

Country: Croatia, Ministry of Environmental and Nature Protection

Title:

To work towards ratification of the amended Protocol on Heavy Metals to the Air Convention, and to report progress to the Conventions Working Group on strategies and Review at its annual session

(BACA Action 35)

Description: Croatia will carry out its national procedure for the ratification of the amended Protocol on Heavy Metals by the end of 2016

Expected outcome: Law on Ratification of the amended Protocol on Heavy Metals adopted by the Parliament

Partners: governmental bodies

Contact points:

Technical Contact Point:

Ms. Romana Grizelj

Senior Expert Advisor

Directorate for Climate Activities, Sustainable Development and Protection of Soil, Air and Sea

Email: romana.grizelj@mzoip.hr

Country: Croatia, Ministry of Environmental and Nature Protection

Title:

Less polluting fuels, renewable energy and energy efficiency, in particular in relation to the transport sector

(BACA Action 22)

Description: Different activities related to public awareness of road transport e.g. development of a guidance, promotion of eco driving, achieving energy efficiency in transport sectors, promotion of integrated urban transport, development of alternative fuels, intelligent transport management. Target date: the beginning of 2017.

http://www.fzoeu.hr/hr/energetska_ucinkovitost/cistiji_transport/sufinanciranje_nabave_elektricnih_i_hibridnih_vozila/

http://www.mup.hr/UserDocsImages/minstarstvo/2013/Vodic%20o%20ekonomicnosti%202013.pd f

Expected outcome: making the public aware of pollution from the transport sector and of the need for its reduction

Partners: Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Maritime Affairs, Transport and Infrastructure, Environmental Protection and Energy Efficiency Fund, Ministry of Economy

Contact points:

Technical Contact Point:

Mr. Željko Krevzelj,

Expert Advisor

Directorate for Climate Activities, Sustainable Development and Protection of Soil, Air and Sea Email: zeljko.krevzelj@mzoip.hr

Country: Croatia, Ministry of Environmental and Nature Protection

Title:

Promote energy —saving measures and shifts in the energy mix that contribute to cleaner air and climate change mitigation, in particular, by reducing coal burning with the aim to decrease emissions of mercury, sulphur and particulate matter

(BACA Action 10)

Description: Preparation of the Low-Carbon Development Strategy at national level will be the main regulatory measure for promotion of extra energy-saving measures that contribute to air quality and climate change mitigation. Target date is the beginning of 2017.

Link: http://www.mzoip.hr/hr/klima/strategije-planovi-i-programixxxx/strategija-niskougljicnog-razvoja-hrvatske/zavrsna-konferencija.html

Expected outcome: Adoption of the Low-Carbon Development Strategy by the Parliament

Partners: Governmental bodies-different sectors (Energy, Transport, Agriculture, Buildings), Croatian Chamber of Economy, public, NGO

Contact points:

Technical Contact Point:

Mr. Mario Stipetić

Head of Sector

Directorate for Climate Activities, Sustainable Development and Protection of Soil, Air and Sea Email: mario.stipetic@mzoip.hr

Country: Croatia, Ministry of Environmental and Nature Protection

Title:

To work towards ratification of the amended Protocol on Persistent Organic Pollutants to the Air Convention, and to report progress to the Conventions Working Group on strategies and Review at its annual session

(BACA Action 36)

Description: Croatia will carry out its national procedure for the ratification of the amended Protocol on Persistent Organic Pollutants by the end of 2016.

Expected outcome: Law on Ratification of the amended Protocol on Persistent Organic Pollutants by the Parliament

Partners: governmental bodies

Contact points:

Technical Contact Point:

Ms. Romana Grizeli

Senior Expert Advisor

Directorate for Climate Activities, Sustainable Development and Protection of Soil, Air and Sea

Email: romana.grizelj@mzoip.hr

Batumi Action for Cleaner Air (BACA) Actions by Czech Republic

Country: Czech Republic

Title:

National emission reduction commitments of SO2, NOx, VOC, NH3 and $PM_{2,5}$ for 2020 beyond the commitments made in the revised Gothenburg protocol.

(BACA Action 8)

Description Amendments to the Protocol to Abate Acidification, Eutrophication and Ground-level Ozone made in 2012 set in its Annex II emission reduction commitments for the parties to the protocol. The Czech Republic analysed feasibility of these commitments and their contribution to the fulfilment of air quality standards with the conclusion that further emission reduction is needed and new measures and maximum emissions were included in the National Emission Reduction Programme approved by the government of the Czech Republic in December 2015.

Expected outcome: In 2020: 92 kt/year (SO2) / 143 kt/year (NOx) / 124 kt/year (VOC) / 64 kt/year (NH3) / 19 kt/year (PM2,5)

Partners: -----

Contact point:

Mr. Lukas Pokorny Head of Unit, Department of International Relations

Email: lukas.pokorny@mzp.cz

Country: Estonia, Ministry of the Environment

Title:

Ratification of the CLRTAP- amended Protocol on Heavy Metals

(BACA Action 35)

Description: Go through the approval process of the amendments of the protocol

Expected outcome: Ratification of the amended protocol

Partners: ----

Contact point:

Mrs Heidi Koger Head of Ambient Air Department Ministry of the Environment Email: heidi.koger@envir.ee

Batumi Action for Cleaner Air (BACA) Actions by Estonia

Country: Estonia, Ministry of the Environment

Title:

Ratification of the CLRTAP- amended Protocol on Persistent Organic Pollutants

(BACA Action 36)

Description: Go through the approval process of the amendments of the protocol

Expected outcome: Ratification of the amended protocol

Partners: -----

Contact point:

Mrs Heidi Koger Head of Ambient Air Department Ministry of the Environment

Email: heidi.koger@envir.ee

Country: Estonia, Ministry of the Environment

Title:

Ratification of the CLRTAP- Protocol to Abate Acidification, Eutrophication and Ground-level Ozone (Gothenburg Protocol)

(BACA Action 38)

Description: Go through the approval process of the protocol

Expected outcome: Ratification of the protocol

Partners: -----

Contact point:

Mrs Heidi Koger Head of Ambient Air Department Ministry of the Environment Email: heidi.koger@envir.ee

Batumi Action for Cleaner Air (BACA) Actions by Estonia

Country: Estonia, Ministry of the Environment

Title:

The establishment of national action programme that reduce air pollution

(BACA Action 8)

Description: To establish the programme with the emission reduction measures, which help to achieve the targets for 2020 (Gothenburg Protocol).

Expected outcome: Approved national action programme of reduction the air pollution

Partners: Ministries, Local Governments, Estonian Environmental Research Centre, Estonian Environmental Agency, Environmental Board, Environmental Inspectorate

Contact point:

Mrs Heidi Koger Head of Ambient Air Department Ministry of the Environment Email: heidi.koger@envir.ee

Country: France

Title:

National review of air pollutant emissions by sector

(BACA Action: 1)

Description: The Interprofessional Technical Centre for Air Pollution Studies (CITEPA) publishes every year, at the request of the ministry of Environment, a national review of air pollutant emissions by sector.

Expected outcome: Better identifying air pollutant emissions by sector

Partners: CITEPA (Interprofessional Technical Centre for Air Pollution Studies)

http://www.citepa.org/fr/

Contact point:

Mrs. Edwyge Duclay

French Ministry of Environment

Email: Edwige.Duclay@developpement-durable.gouv.fr

Country: France

Title:

National platform for forecasting air quality

(BACA Actions: 5, 19 & 21)

Description: The National Institute for Industrial Environment and Risks (INERIS) develops for ten years the system PREV'AIR.

It is a national platform for forecasting air quality. This is a component of the French system of monitoring and managing air quality, in addition to information provided by the measurement networks and observation "physical" managed by accredited Associations for the Air Quality Monitoring (AASQA).

In France, thanks to a network of 650 stations of fixed measurements managed by these AASQA, it is possible to monitor the air quality on the territory, mainly in urban areas.

The PREVAIR platform, developed and managed daily by INERIS, is the brainchild of a consortium integrating alongside INERIS, Météo France, CNRS and LCSQA (Central Laboratory for Monitoring Quality air). It is based on the results of numerical simulations and observations from the field to predict and map concentrations of regulated pollutants. The system PREV'AIR was set up in 2003 to deliver these daily forecasts and air quality maps at different spatial scales through its website.

Information delivered in English: http://www.prevair.org/en/index.php

Expected outcome: Distributing daily forecasts and air quality maps at different spatial scales

Partners: INERIS (National Institute for Industrial Environment and Risks), Météo France, CNRS and LCSQA

http://www.ineris.fr/ http://www2.prevair.org/ http://www.lcsqa.org/

Contact point:

Mrs. Edwyge Duclay

French Ministry of Environment

Email: Edwige.Duclay@developpement-durable.gouv.fr

Country: France

Title:

Less poluting transport system

(BACA Action: 12)

Description: The French government is committed through the energy transition law for green growth in a transverse and integrated approach from the national to the local level. This law provides a legal framework for renewed and strengthened action for the air quality. This law accelerates the transformation of the French fleet by imposing renewal of public fleets of individual and collective transportation and facilitating the charging station deployment for electric and hybrid vehicles with a target of 7 million charging points 2030 on the territory.

It allows communities to create zones with restricted use, offers advantages for parking and tolls for the least polluting vehicles, and encourages lower city speeds.

Expected outcome: Accelerating the transformation of the French fleet and deployement of charging stations for electric and hybrid vehicles with a target of 7 million charging points 2030 on the territory; and creating zones with restricted use.

Partners: Local governments

Contact point:

Mrs. Edwyge Duclay French Ministry of Environment

E-mail: Edwige.Duclay@developpement-durable.gouv.fr

Country: France

Title:

National plan to reduce air pollutant emissions

(BACA Actions: 8, 9, 14, 16, 22, 23 & 39)

Description: The energy transition law for green growth provides greater consideration of air quality in the planning documents: a national plan to reduce air pollutant emissions (PREPA) will be published shortly. It will set targets for reducing pollutant emissions for 2020, 2025 and 2030 and it will define prioritized and evaluated actions in all sectors to achieve it

Expected outcome: Reducing pollutant emissions for 2020, 2025 and 2030

Partners: —

Contact point:

Mrs. Edwyge Duclay

French Ministry of Environment

Phone: +33 1 40 81 93 12

E-mail: Edwige.Duclay@developpement-durable.gouv.fr

Batumi Action for Cleaner Air (BACA) Actions by France

Country: France

Title:

Conversion of old polluting vehicles

(BACA Action: 11)

Description: A premium up to 10 000 euros is delivered for the conversion of old polluting vehicles. It was introduced in 2015 and it will be extended in 2016 to vehicles over ten years.

Expected outcome: Increasing air quality

Partners: —

Contact points:

Mrs. Edwyge Duclay

French Ministry of Environment

E-mail: Edwige.Duclay@developpement-durable.gouv.fr

Country: Georgia

Title:

Develop new ambient air quality standards and improve existing air quality monitoring and assessment system

(BACA Action 2)

Description: In Georgia air quality standards have been taken over from the Soviet Union, which was based on hygienic limits. Limit values for PM2.5 and PM10 are missing; there are no alert thresholds and separate standards for the protection of ecosystems/vegetation in place. Within the 2017, Country will develop new ambient air quality standards based on modern European principles, as it is required by EU-Georgia Associated Agreement. Existing air quality monitoring network is small and obsolete (from 9 monitoring stations in 6 cities only 2 are modern automatic ones (in Tbilisi and Chiatura)). Georgia intends to improve its monitoring system through upgrading existing 3 manual stations in Tbilisi with modern automatic equipment, installing new automatic stations (in Kutaisi and Batumi) and maintaining regular passive sampling campaign. Thus, from 2017 Tbilisi will have fully automated air quality monitoring network with the number of stations that is in line with EU standards (Directive 2008/50/EC).

Expected outcome: Higher quantity and quality of information on ambient air quality that is necessary to develop efficient air quality management policy.

Partners: Government of Japan

Contact point:

Mrs. Galina Bitsadze

Senior specialist of Ambient Air Protection Service

Ambient Air Protection Service of Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection

Email: g.bitsadze@moe.gov.ge

Country: Georgia

Title:

Develop electronic air pollution reporting system from point sources

(BACA Action 3)

Description: According to the existing legislation, each operator of stationary sources (from small to large enterprises) are obliged to submit information on their annual emissions (more than 2,000 entities). These data are provided to the Ministry of Environment and its regional offices on paper. The ministry is developing an electronic air pollution reporting system that will replace existing system from 2017.

Expected outcome: Quality of data will be increased. Time that is needed for submission of report, data processing and analysis will be reduced significantly. Much more detailed information about emissions from each point source will be available for public in a user-friendly manner.

Partners: LEPL Financial – Analytical Service

Contact point:

Mr. Noe Megrelishvili Chief Specialist of Ambient Air Protection Service Ambient Air Protection Service of Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection E-mail: n.megrelishvili@moe.gov.ge

Country: Georgia

Title:

Reduce sulphur content in liquid fuels by establishing new fuel quality standards

(BACA Action 8)

Description: Existing decree of government on petrol fuel quality prescribes reduction of sulphur content in petrol to meet modern European norm (10 ppm) from January 1st, 2017. National standard of diesel fuel sets much higher sulphur content (150 ppm) than it is in Europe. Georgian government plans to restrict diesel fuel standard gradually decreasing sulphur content. In addition to this, country aims to introduce norms of sulphur content in certain liquid fuels (heavy fuel, gasoil, and marine fuel) as it is required by Associated Agreement between EU and Georgia (Directive 1999/32/EC).

Expected outcome: Reduced emissions of sulphur oxides

Partners: Association of Oil Products Importers and Distributors; Union of Oil Products Importers

Contact point:

Mrs. Galina Bitsadze Senior specialist of Ambient Air Protection Service Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection Email: g.bitsadze@moe.gov.ge

Batumi Action for Cleaner Air (BACA) Actions by Georgia

Country: Georgia

Title:

Improve and renovate public transport in Tbilisi

(BACA Action 12)

Description: At present public bus fleet in Tbilisi consists from outdated diesel buses. Tbilisi City Hall is working on replacing of existing diesel buses with new CNG vehicles. This process will be started this year and whole bus fleet will be replaced in a phased manner. Moreover, Tbilisi City Hall is planning to reintroduce several modes of electric transport.

Expected outcome: Reduced emissions exposer from road transport.

Partners: EBRD

Contact point:

Mr. Giorgi Gurgenidze Head of Transport Department Tbilisi City Hall

Email: g.gurgenidze@tbilisi.gov.ge

Country: Georgia

Title:

Develop and publish a periodical report on national emissions into ambient air from different sectors

(BACA Action 17)

Description: According to Georgian Law on Environment Protection National Report on the State of the Environment of Georgia shall be developed once in each four years. Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection of Georgia actively works on improvement of national emission inventory. A very important step forward in this direction was reintroduction of National Energy Balance in 2014 that had not been created since 2002. From 2017, each year the Ministry will develop and publish annual report on national emissions into ambient air that will cover all main sectors (energy, industry, transport, Agriculture, Waste etc.) and pollutants (sulphur, nitrogen oxides, ammonia, volatile organic compounds, particulate matter, heavy metals and persistent organic pollutants).

Expected outcome: Higher quality of data on national emissions. Raised environmental awareness.

Partners: National Statistics Office of Georgia; Ministry of Internal Affairs

Contact point:

Mr. Noe Megrelishvili Chief Specialist of Ambient Air Protection Service Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection

Email: n.megrelishvili@moe.gov.ge

Country: Georgia

Title:

Provide on-line data on ambient air quality from automatic monitoring stations and quarterly reports on results of passive sampling campaigns

(BACA Action 19)

Description: From 2017, Georgia will have much more automatic air quality monitoring stations than today (7 instead of existing 2). This will allow delivering real-time air quality data to the public. In addition, regular passive sampling campaigns will provide information of air quality from more locations. Data gathered from both sources will be disseminated through web site in an easily understood manner.

Expected outcome: Well informed public on ambient air quality

Partners:

Contact point:

LEPL National Environment Agency (NEA)

Mrs. Marine Arabidze

Head of Department of Environment Pollution Monitoring

Email: m.arabidze@nea.gov.ge

Batumi Action for Cleaner Air (BACA) Actions by Georgia

Country: Georgia

Title:

Promotion of electric transport and green driving

(BACA Action 22)

Description: Electric vehicles are exempted from import tax in Georgia. Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection plans to work on further promotion of electric transport. In parallel to this, the Government will actively promote green driving. Both activities will supported by intensive information campaign.

Expected outcome: Increased consumption less polluting fuel

Partners:

Contact point:

Ms. Ia papiashvili Director of Centre

LEPL Environmental Information and Education Centre

Email: iapapiashvili@gmail.com

Country: Germany

Title:

Three exemplary bilateral advisory assistance projects on <u>implementing BAT using integrated permits</u> in the East European, Caucasus and Central Asian region to support the ratification of protocols under the LRTAP Convention

(BACA Action 30)

Description:

Bilateral projects within the frame of the Advisory Assistance Programme aiming at capacity building: how to issue an integrated permit on the basis of BAT

- Together with ministerial and local authorities, analysis of the legal pre-conditions for integrated permitting procedures
- Choice of an exemplary sector and exemplary installation
- Analysis of information necessary for permitting
- Check and analysis of information provided by the operator
- Support in drafting of a comprehensive permit

The activity is scheduled to run from 2017 – 2019 if technically possible.

Its mid-term target is to create the prerequisites for ratification of protocols under the LRTAP Convention.

Expected outcome:

- Capacity building in the countries where bilateral projects will take place,
- Workshops with local authorities (possibly incl. from neighbouring countries) to share the information
- Creating the basis for regular granting of integrated permits

Partners: interested countries from the EECCA region can apply for assistance

Contact points:

Anne-Mareike Vanselow

Federal Ministry of the Environment, Nature Conservation,

Building and Nuclear Safety,

Ref. KI II 5

Stresemannstr. 128-130

10117 Berlin

Email: Anne-Mareike. Vanselow@bmub.bund.de

Katja Kraus / Ralph Wollmann Federal Environment Agency Germany Wörlitzer Platz 1 06844 Dessau-Roßlau

Email: katja.kraus@uba.de

Country: Hungary

Title:

National PM₁₀ Reduction Program

(BACA Actions 8, 9, 10, and 24; SDGs 11.6.2 and 3.9.1)

Description: The Hungarian Intersectoral Action Program for the Reduction of Particulate Matter (PM_{10}) aims to reduce ambient PM_{10} concentration below limit values in the whole area of the country. It covers all relevant emitting sectors from industry and energy production through agriculture and transport till residential heating and energy efficiency. Public awareness has special role and horizontal topics are also handled. The Program and all relevant pieces of information can be found on the www.pm10.kormany.hu webpage.

Expected outcome: Emission of PM_{10} can be decreased by 10-15 % with measures of the program. According to international studies it can be declared that such extent of emission reduction can predict an average 10-20 % decrease in PM_{10} concentration when actions of the program are realized.

Partners: Ministries, Environmental authorities, local governments, Hungarian Meteorological Service, Herman Ottó Environmental Institute, Institute for Transport Sciences Non Profit Ltd., National Institute of Environmental Health, Hungarian National Organization for Rescue Services

Contact points:

Bálint Dobi, Head of Department Environment Conservation Department, Ministry of Agriculture H-1055 Budapest, Kossuth tér 11.

Phone: +36 1 7955859

Email: balint.dobi@fm.gov.hu

Maria M. Galambos, Senior Counsellor MoA Department for International Relations Ministry of Agriculture H-1055 Budapest, Kossuth tér 11.

Phone: +36 1 7953662

Country: Hungary

Title:

Jedlik Ányos Plan on electro-mobility

(BACA Actions 12, 16 and 22; SDG 11.6)

Description: Greening of road transport could be promoted by electric vehicles with competitive price, by increasing the number of recharging points and by supporting measures. The Hungarian Government supports electro-mobility through the Jedlik Ányos Plan, which contributes to the development of charging infrastructure and gives indirect support for purchase of electric cars. The Plan also introduce a green license plate and contains lots of promoting measures (permitting the utilization of bus lanes for electric cars, free parking at charging stations, the expansion of tax incentives, etc.)

Expected outcome: With realignment of motor vehicle fleet emission from transport will decrease, especially in rural areas with heavy traffic, and with the reduction of air pollution public health will highly improve.

Partners: Ministries, local governments, energy producers

Contact points:

Bálint Dobi, Head of Department Environment Conservation Department, Ministry of Agriculture H-1055 Budapest, Kossuth tér 11.

Phone: +36 1 7955859

Email: balint.dobi@fm.gov.hu

Maria M. Galambos, Senior Counsellor MoA Department for International Relations Ministry of Agriculture H-1055 Budapest, Kossuth tér 11.

Phone: +36 1 7953662

Country: Hungary

Title:

'Heat wise!' campaign

(BACA Actions 10, 11 and 25; SDGs 11.6.2 and 3.9.1)

Description: For more enhanced public awareness information will be distributed on different heating methods, with special attention on wood firing. Adverse health effects of emitted gases will be presented. Those using small combustion plants will be provided with advises on how to handle the quality of fuels, how to choose heating equipment and method, etc.

For these purposes a webpage (www.futsokosan.kormany.hu) has been created and will be developed further. Posters and leaflets will be launched, as well as short films broadcasted. New, more effective ways of dissemination of all of these pieces of information will be searched.

Expected outcome: Enhanced public awareness can result in decrease of residential emission of air polluting substances. Subsequently the air quality of urban areas will improve (with special regards on particulate matter, as well as polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) and nitrogen oxides).

Partners: Herman Ottó Environmental Institute

Contact points:

Bálint Dobi, Head of Department Environment Conservation Department, Ministry of Agriculture H-1055 Budapest, Kossuth tér 11.

Phone: +36 1 7955859

Email: balint.dobi@fm.gov.hu

Maria M. Galambos, Senior Counsellor MoA Department for International Relations Ministry of Agriculture H-1055 Budapest, Kossuth tér 11.

Phone: +36 1 7953662

Country: Hungary

Title of the action:
Air Quality Model

(BACA Action 19; SDG 11.6)

Description: The Air Quality Model will provide information on the air quality of areas having no continuous measurement station or sampling point, as well as air quality forecast. It will also serve as a special tool for estimation of effects caused by planned measurements on air quality.

Expected outcome: Residence will have an access to air quality data on their closer vicinity, and to air quality forecast similarly as weather forecast. Decision makers can use it to capture better picture of possible outcomes of their choice between different planned measures. This way they can more easily select the best alternatives.

Partners: Hungarian Meteorological Service, environmental authorities, local governments

Contact points:

Bálint Dobi, Head of Department Environment Conservation Department, Ministry of Agriculture H-1055 Budapest, Kossuth tér 11.

Phone: +36 1 7955859

Email: balint.dobi@fm.gov.hu

Maria M. Galambos, Senior Counsellor MoA Department for International Relations Ministry of Agriculture H-1055 Budapest, Kossuth tér 11.

Phone: +36 1 7953662

Country: Italy, Ministry for Environment Land and Sea

Title:

AGREEMENT "BACINO PADANO"

(BACA Actions 9, 12 and 14)

Description: The agreement is aimed to select and adopt measures for ambient air quality improvement in the area of the Northern part of Italy called "Bacino Padano", one of the more polluted areas of the peninsula. It involves all competent Public Authorities, at different levels (national and local), in order to implement coordinated actions.

Selected measures are mainly related to energy requalification of buildings, biomass combustion in domestic heating, updating of urban mobility plans, studies on the possible review of speed limits for vehicles and guidelines for agriculture and transport.

http://www.minambiente.it/notizie/smog-line-il-testo-dellaccordo-tra-ministeri-e-regioni-bacino-padano-il-miglioramento-della

Expected outcome: Reduction of air emissions mainly affecting ambient air quality in the area through a coordinated and therefore more effective action.

Partners: Ministry of Environment Land and Sea, Ministry of Economic Development, Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport, Ministry of Agriculture Food and Forestry, Ministry of Health and the Regions and Autonomous Provinces of the Bacino Padano

Contact point:

Ms. Cristina Leonardi

General Directorate for Waste and Pollution;

Division IV: Air, Noise and Electromagnetic Pollution

Italian Ministry for Environment, Land and Sea

Email: leonardi.cristina@minambiente.it

Phone: +39 06 5722 50 40

Country: Latvia, Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development

Title:

Modernization of the existing air quality monitoring network

(BACA Actions 1, 2, 3)

Description: It's planned to improve air quality monitoring in Latvia by modernising the monitoring infrastructure. Activity includes the replacement of monitoring stations that are outdated and do not correspond to necessary requirements. Target date: 1 January 2020.

Expected outcome: Improved and modernized air quality monitoring network in Latvia.

Partners: State Limited Liability Company "Latvian Environment, Geology and Meteorology Centre", municipalities.

Contact point:

Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development Environmental Protection Department Peldu str 25, Riga LATVIA, LV-1494;

Email: pasts@varam.gov.lv

Batumi Action for Cleaner Air (BACA) Actions by Latvia

Country: Latvia, Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development

Title:

Establishment of national action programme to reduce air pollution

(BACA Action 8)

Description: Latvia will develop a national action programme identifying possible measures to reduce air pollution from certain pollutants (NO_x , SO_2 , $PM_{2,5}$, NMVOC) and attain emission reduction commitments for 2020 and 2030. Target date: 30 June 2019.

Expected outcome: elaborated and approved national action programme that includes measures to reduce air pollution.

Partners: LEGMA, Ministry of Transport, Ministry of Economics, Ministry of Agriculture, municipalities.

Contact point:

Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development Environmental Protection Department Peldu str 25, Riga LATVIA, LV-1494

Email: pasts@varam.gov.lv

Country: Lithuania

Title:

Improvement of inventories and information on levels of emissions

(BACA Action 1)

Description: The annual air pollutant emission inventory should cover all sources, as well as all pollutants for which methodologies are provided in the latest version of the EMEP/EEA air pollutant emission inventory guidebook. This goal will be achieved by the preparation and implementation of the action plan for the improvement of collection and evaluation of missing data on air pollutant emissions from certain economy sectors (agriculture, household, main sectors which emit volatile organic compounds, etc.).

Expected outcome: By 2021 a reliable, comparable and transparent emissions data system will be established. The comprehensiveness of the national air pollutants inventory will be significantly improved. In particular, it is expected to set up the air pollutant emission inventory on higher level (Tier 2) of accuracy in sectors of energy, industry, agriculture, etc. The availability of higher quality air pollutant emissions data will help to define environmental priorities, support evaluation of emission reduction strategies and more sophisticated air quality modelling, assess the effectiveness of policy interventions in terms of protecting human health and the environment.

Partners: Environmental Protection Agency

Contact point:

Mr. Virginijus Ausiejus, Chief Officer, Air Quality Assessment Division, Environmental Protection Agency

Email: virginijus.ausiejus@aaa.am.lt

Batumi Action for Cleaner Air (BACA) Actions by Lithuania

Country: Lithuania

Title:

Transition to less polluting transport system in Lithuania

(BACA Action 12)

Introduce less polluting transport systems and promote traffic management systems to reduce overall emissions and exposure from road traffic (Action 12) by:

- (a) Increasing of energy efficiency in transport and reduction of negative environmental impact of transport,
- (b) Promoting of local (urban and suburban) transport system sustainability.

Description: The content of activities is reflected in the National Program on the

Development of Transport and Communications for 2014-2022 (Program). Implementation of Program is coordinated by the Ministry of Transport and Communications.

- (a) Energy efficiency in transport sector will be increased and the negative environmental impact of transport will be reduced by: (i) modernizing transport infrastructure to mitigate the specific environmentally adverse impacts; (ii) upgrading the public transport fleet to use alternative energy sources; (iii) developing sustainable mobility culture, which would encourage using the public transport.
- (b) Sustainable local public transport system will be promoted by: increasing attractiveness of public transport to passengers and reducing the negative impact on the environment, improving public and private transport compatibility; introducing a range of combined public and private transport interoperability systems, updating and extending the cycling infrastructure; acquiring of new environmentally friendly vehicles, creating alternative sources of energy (fuel) for transport to promote the necessary infrastructure (electric charge points), laying of bypasses around the cities and towns.

Expected outcome:

(a) By 2022, the electronic taxation system of commercial vehicles based on the distance travelled will be established.

By 2022, the number of drivers completing the eco-driving training course will increase from 30 thousand up to 330 thousand.

By 2022, there will be installed 22 lighting equipment (intersections, pedestrian crossings) with wind turbines, solar panels and batteries, 28 public accesses for electric vehicle charging on state road; and 9 diesel trains of new generation and 4 electric trains of new generation will be acquired.

(b) By 2022 the number of prepared plans for sustainable city mobility increases from 1 to 5.

By 2022, the number of cities with a combined public and private transport interoperability systems (Park & Ride), or other parking systems, will grow through 4 as well as will be created 3 information systems covering all passenger transport.

By 2022 the length of bicycle paths in the five largest Lithuanian cities will increase from 399,3 km to 440 km and the length of the new isolated pedestrian and bicycle paths built near state roads will increase from 24.3 km to 124.3 km.

By 2022, 60 public transport vehicles will be purchased and 2 systems of priority promotion of public transport installed.

Partners: Ministry of Transport and Communications of the Republic of Lithuania, municipalities.

Contact point:

Ms. Danguolė Sužiedėlytė, Chief Desk Officer of the Ambient Air Division, Ministry of Environment, Tel. +370 706 63517

Email: danguole.suziedelyte@am.lt

Batumi Action for Cleaner Air (BACA) Actions by The Netherlands

Country: The Netherlands, Ministry of Infrastructure and Environment

Title:

Compendium of the physical environment

(BACA Actions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6. Also, BACA Actions 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 26 are covered due to the fact that the results are made available on the website www.emissieregistratie.nl)

Description: The Compendium of the Physical Environment is an internet website with validated facts and figures on issues regarding environment, nature and spatial use.

Expected outcome: Information to the public on the emissions to air, air quality and policy and measures in the field of air pollution for general use and to support all kind of debates in society on air pollution issues.

Partners: Several public authorities and scientific institutes with the RIVM, Statistics Netherlands (CBS) and Wageningen University in the lead.

Contact points:

Mr. Edwin Koning

Ministry of Infrastucture and the Environment

Email: Edwin.koning@minienm.nl

Batumi Action for Cleaner Air (BACA) Actions by The Netherlands

Country: The Netherlands, Ministry of Infrastructure and Environment

Title:

National Programme of Cooperation for better Air Quality (NPCAQ)

(BACA Actions 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 16)

Description: Ongoing efforts from the national authority, the provinces and the municipalities to take measures to reduce the pollution of air. The programme runs – if not extended - until 31 December 2016.

Expected outcome: To meet the EU air quality limit values at all places in the Netherlands, also in cities. On the basis of ongoing efforts and further cooperation the air quality will be further improved towards the WHO guidelines.

Partners: National Authorities, provinces and municipalities in 7 designated areas.

Contact point:

Mr. Edwin Koning

Ministry of Infrastucture and the Environment

Email: Edwin.koning@minienm.nl

Country: Poland, Chief Inspectorate of Environmental Protection

Title:

Increasing and facilitating access to information on air quality in Poland

(BACA Actions 1, 16 and 20)

Description: In 2015, the Chief Inspectorate of Environmental Protection launched new "Air Quality" portal and free mobile application entitled "Air Quality" (1 and 2). These tools present current data coming directly from approximately 150 State Environment Monitoring automatic measurement stations, located throughout the country. Information on current air quality is presented collectively, by means of so-called air quality index, which provides concentrations of seven pollutants, monitored automatically, and for each pollutant individually. Current information on air quality is provided together with information on the impact of air pollution on health. Historical measurement data, air quality assessment results, short- and long-term prognoses and high pollutant concentration within Polish territory warnings are also available in the portal.

Expected outcome: Due to launching the new portal and application, the availability of the information on air quality in Poland increased. Also broadening the knowledge on air quality in Poland is an expected result, which may translate into changing the attitudes to much more environment friendly.

Partners: Voivodeship Inspectorates for Environmental Protection;

Financial Mechanism of the European Economic Area (expanding the portal and application were carried out under the project "Strengthening the air quality assessment system in Poland based on Norwegian experience" under the Operational Programme PL03 "Improving Environmental Monitoring and Inspection" co-financed from the MFEOG's funds 2009-2014).

Contact point:

Chief Inspectorate of Environmental Protection Department of Monitoring and Environmental Information Wawelska str. 52/54 00-922 Warsaw

Phone: 22 57 92 281; tel. 22 36 92 281

Tel./Fax. 22 825 41 29

Email: sekretariatdm@gios.gov.pl

Country: Poland, National Found for Environmental Protection and Water Management

Title:

KAWKA - Elimination of low emissions supporting the increase in energy efficiency and development of distributed renewable energy sources.

(BACA Actions 10, 24 and 27)

Description: Support of measures aimed at the reduction of exposure of population to the effects of air pollution in areas where the admissible and target concentrations of these pollutants are exceeded, in particular those including projects aimed at rising energy efficiency and the use of high-efficiency cogeneration systems and renewable energy sources.

The support also covers educational campaigns which show health and social benefits of the elimination of low emissions and developing databases which provide the inventory of emission sources. The subsidy may only apply to projects which are covered by the air protection programme and located in localities of over 5,000 thousand inhabitants (this limit does not apply to health-resorts).

Expected outcome:

Actions timeframe/milestones, as appropriate:

Implementation over the years 2013-2018, disbursement of the funds until the end of 2018, concluding contracts with an intermediary - Voivodeship Funds for Environmental Protection and Water Management (WFOŚiGW) - until the end of 2016, III applications for the WFOŚiGWs in 2013, 2014 and 2015, 22 contracts with WFOŚiGWs as intermediaries in project realisation, were signed, 2 contracts executed.

Type of action:

- (a) Elimination of local heat sources (individual boiler houses, coal stoves, boiler houses for several buildings or district boiler houses) and replacing them with more efficient sources which comply with emissions requirements set out by a competent authority, or connecting these objects to the municipal heat distribution network
- (b) Development of heat distribution network in order to connect existing objects (heated from local sources, using solid fuels) to central heating source and to the network.
- (c) Purchase and installation of solar collectors
- (d) Educational campaigns which show the health and social benefits of the elimination of low emissions and inform about the time horizon of the prohibition of solid fuels, or other systemic measures which guarantee the maintenance of pollutant concentration levels after the introduction of corrective measures.
- (e) Developing databases which provide an inventory of emission sources
- (f) Purchase of equipment controlling types of fuels used and measuring emissions.

Economic sectors: energy

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate: aid intensity up to 90% of eligible costs, where 45% is non- repayable and comes from national funding provided by the National Found for Environmental Protection and Water Management, and the remaining aid (up to 45%) in any form

(repayable or non-repayable) comes from WFOŚiGW's national funding.

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome:

Improving air quality by particulate matter, sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides emissions reduction in areas in which pollution limits have been exceeded

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement:

Action contributes to SDG targets:

- 1. Improving people's live in cities by providing sufficient air quality
- 2. Use of renewable energy sources

<u>Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) Recommendations, as appropriate:</u>

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate:

- 1. Reduction of particulate matter emission PM10 -1 200 Mg/year
- 2. Reduction of particulate matter emission PM2,5 -1140 Mg/ year
- 3. Reduction of CO2 emission CO2-220 000 Mg/ year

Partners: Voivodeship Funds for Environmental Protection and Water Management Final support recipients: legal persons, local government units, entrepreneurs

Contact point:

National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management

Energy and Innovation Department

02-673 Warsaw, Konstruktorska str, 3a

Phone: +48 22 45 90 365

Email Edward.Kolbusz@nfosigw.pl

Batumi Action for Cleaner Air (BACA) Actions by Poland

Country: Poland, National Found for Environmental Protection and Water Management

Title:

Low-carbon economy

(BACA Actions 10 and 12, 24 and 26)

Description: Supporting measures at municipality level in achieving objectives set out in the Climate and Energy package 2020 concerning:

- o reduction of greenhouse gas emissions,
- o increasing the share of energy from renewable sources,
- o reduction of final energy consumption by increasing the energy efficiency

Current emissions inventory and preparation of planning documents.

Expected outcome:

<u>Actions timeframe/milestones</u>, as appropriate: preparation of planning documents, years 2013-2015, medium-term measures until 2020, 2030 perspective.

Type of action:

Preparation of documents (low-emission economy plans) using information on energy consumption and carbon dioxide emission to achieve the objective of increasing the effective use of energy, reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and increasing the share of energy from renewable sources in the overall energy consumption. Identification of priority fields of action. Identification of stakeholders, defining specific investment measures (i.a. municipal and buildings and industrial equipment, residential buildings, street lights, industrial plants, heat distribution plants) and non-investment measures. The plan provides time-frames and measures to attain the objectives. Indicates persons responsible for the implementation of particular elements of the objective. It includes long-term strategy which is subject to monitoring and updates. Preparation of plans is, among others, the basis for granting EU funds in years 2014-2020 for the purposes related to energy efficiency.

Economic sectors: energy

<u>Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate:</u> Operational Programme Infrastructure and Environment 2007-2013

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome:

Improving air quality by the reduction of particulate matter, sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides emissions in areas in which pollution limits have been exceeded, follow-up

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: Action contributes to SDG targets:

- 7.2 "By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix"
- 7.3 "By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency"

<u>Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR), recommendations, as appropriate:</u>
<u>Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate:</u>

829 PGNs drawn up for municipalities and cities from throughout the country 7-8 million Mg/year of CO2 reduction until 2020 r.

Partners: Local government units

Contact point:

National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management 02-673 Warsaw, Konstruktorska str. 3a Energy and Innovation Department

Phone: +48 22 45 90 154

Email Cezary.Oksiejuk@nfosigw.pl

Country: Poland, National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management (NFEP&WM)

Title:

GIS – Green Investment Scheme - Energy management in public service buildings (BACA Action 10)

Description: Programme is implemented under Green Investment Scheme aiming at reducing or avoiding carbon dioxide emissions by co-financing projects that improve energy efficiency in public service buildings by co-financing of projects.

Expected outcome:

Types of projects - Co-financing may be awarded for the implementation of projects in public service buildings.

Thermal modernisation of public service buildings, including changes in the equipment of buildings in devices of the highest, economically justified standards of energetic effectiveness related directly to the conducted thermal modernisation of buildings, in particular:

- (a) heat insulation of the buildings,
- (b) replacement of windows,
- (c) replacement of external doors,
- (d) conversion of heating systems (in addition to the replacement of heat source),
- (e) replacement of ventilation and air-conditioning systems,
- (f) drawing up technical documentation for the project,
- (g) energy management systems in buildings,
- (h) use of technology of renewable energy sources;
- 3) Replacement of internal lighting for energy-efficient one (as additional tasks performed simultaneously with the thermal modernisation of buildings).

Beneficiaries

- (1) Territorial self-government units and associations thereof;
- (2) Entities that provide public services as a part of the discharge of own tasks of the territorial self-government units and that are not enterprises,
- (3) Volunteer Fire Fighter Brigades;
- (4) Universities within the meaning of the Act on higher education and scientific and research institutes;
- (5) Independent public health care institutions and medical entities conducting business within the meaning of Art. 551 of the Civil Code regarding provision of health services;
- (6) Non-governmental organisations, churches, other religious associations, religious legal entities conducting activity in the field health care, preventive medicine, rehabilitation and social assistance;
- (7) entity or unit referred to in points 1-6 as party to the loan agreement in the group project.

Selection process

The Greening Activities were selected in line with procedures established in the Act of 17 July 2009 on the management system for emissions of greenhouse gases and other substances.

The Greening Activities were selected under competition procedure (call for proposals) for the

priority programme.

Criterion for selecting applications - Cost-efficiency (DGC – Dynamic Generation Cost) Action's timeframe/milestones, as appropriate:

Implementation of priority programme:

The programme is being implemented in the years 2010 - 2018.

Allocation of funds in the years 2010 - 2016.

Disbursement of funds: until 31.12.2018.

Type of action: b) economy and fiscal instruments

Programme allocation: grants: 515,9 mln PLN, loans: 471,3 mln PLN

grant - Co-financing in form of a grant from resources other than GIS funds: up to 30% of eligible costs,

loan - Co-financing in form of a grant from the GIS funds: up to 50% of eligible costs.

Economic sectors: b) cities including: schools, churches, hospitals, c) sectors: public service building

Reference instruments and the sources, as appropriate:

Operational Programme Infrastructure end Environment 2014-2020

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome:

The investment reduces the consumption of electricity or heat, and thus reduction of fees for the use of energy. In the case of modernization projects has changed the image of the object.

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement:

By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency

Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) Recommendations as appropriate: Adopt the National Programme for the Development of a Low Emission Economy (from the OECD

Environmental Performance Reviews: Poland 2015)

Objectively variable indicator, as appropriate:

Avoided emissions of CO2 (Mg, year) - planned to be achieved- 247 382,64

Number of buildings termomodernised/under termomodernisation - 1634

Partners:

Contact point:

Małgorzata Głowacka

National Fund for Environmental Protection & Water Management

Department for Foreign Funds

Konstruktorska str.3a

02-673 Warsaw, Poland

Phone: 48 22 45 95 859

Email: malgorzata.glowacka@nfosigw.pl

Country: Poland, National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management (NFEP&WM)

Title:

GIS – Green Investment Scheme - GAZELA – low-emission urban transport (BACA Action 12)

Description: Programme is implemented under Green Investment Scheme aiming at reducing or avoidance of carbon dioxide emission through co-financing projects aiming reduction of the energy and fuel consumption in urban transport.

Types of projects:

The programme includes the following measures:

- 1. Fleet related measures consisting of:
- (a) purchase of new hybride CNG buses,
- (b) training of urban transport vehicles drivers on low-emission fleet operation.
- 2. Infrastructure and management related measures including:
- (a) modernisation or construction of a service station for fuelling of hybride CNG buses,
- (b) modernisation or construction of bicycle routes,
- (c) modernisation or construction of bus lanes,
- (d) modernisation or construction of "Park and Ride" car parks,
- (e) implementation of urban transport management systems.

Beneficiaries:

Urban municipalities, municipal companies performing urban municipalities tasks related to local public transport, other entities providing local municipal transport services on the basis of an agreement concluded with an urban municipality.

Selection process:

The Greening Activities were selected in line with procedures established in the Act of 17 July 2009 on the management system for emissions of greenhouse gases and other substances.

The Greening Activities were selected under competition procedure (call for proposals) for the priority programme.

Criterion for selecting applications - Cost-efficiency (DGC – Dynamic Generation Cost)

Action's timeframe/milestones, as appropriate:

The programme shall be implemented in 2013-2018.

Funds allocation in 2014-2016.

Disbursement of funds: by 31.12.2017.

Type of action: b) economy and fiscal instruments

Programme allocation: 160.8 M PLN

Forms of co-financing:

grant - Co-financing in form of a grant: up to 100% of eligible costs,

loan - Co-financing in form of a loan: up to 100% of eligible costs of the difference between the value of the eligible costs of the project funded by grant, and the value of eligible costs.

Economic sectors: b) cities, towns, rural, urbans agglomerations

Expected outcome:

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: safety, improving the quality of life of citizens, higher performance of public transport, lower fuel consumption and lower emissions, noise and vibration.

SDGs target(s)that the action may contribute to implement: By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency

Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) Recommendations as appropriate: Adopt the National Programme for the Development of a Low Emission Economy (from the OECD Environmental Performance Reviews: Poland 2015)

Objectively variable indicator, as appropriate: Avoided emissions of CO2 (Mg, year) – planned to be achieved- 2 429

Partners:

Contact point:

Małgorzata Głowacka National Fund for Environmental Protection & Water Management Department for Foreign Funds Konstruktorska str.3a 02-673 Warsaw Poland

Phone: 48 22 45 95 859

Email: malgorzata.glowacka@nfosigw.pl

Country: Portugal

Title:

QUALAR 2020

(BACA Actions 18, 19)

Description: QUALAR2020¹ is a project to redesign and modernize national air quality internet interface. These improvements will allow a better dissemination and outreach of air quality information to the public. All real-time data gathered at monitoring stations and modelling forecast are combined to provide a clear indicator of the air quality and related health effects advises (Index of Air Quality IQAr).

This should be completed by 2020.

Expected outcome: More clear and accessible information of air quality to the public and relevant international, european, national, regional and local bodies.

Partners: Portuguese Environment Agency, Regional authorities

Contact points:

Dília Jardim Head of Unit Air and Noise Management Rua da Murgueira, 9/9A - Zambujal Ap.7585|2610-124 Amadora | Portugal

Telefone: (+351) 21 472 82 00 Email: dilia.jardim@apambiente.pt

Filomena Boavida

Head of Environmental Management Department Rua da Murgueira, 9/9A - Zambujal Ap.7585 | 2610-124 Amadora | Portugal

Telefone: (+351) 21 472 82 93|

Email: filomena.boavida@apambiente.pt

Batumi Action for Cleaner Air (BACA) Actions by Republic of Moldova

Country: Republic of Moldova, Ministry of Environment

Title:

To deliver data, as a minimum, for all large point sources, and as far as possible also to provide information on agriculture and mobile sources, according to the mechanism established by the Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers (Protocol on PRTRs) to the ECE Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Aarhus Convention)

(BACA Action 3)

Description: To develop and implement national training for key sectors, develop national guides on estimation techniques, conduct pilots using PRTRs to report on POPs, develop national strategies for public access to environmental information and PRTRs. Target date -2019.

Expected outcome: Implement national strategies for public access to environmental information and PRTRs, awareness increasing for citizens.

Partners: Environmental Pollution Prevention Office, NGO EcoContact

Contact points:

Ms. Maria Nagornii,
Head of the Division
Policy evaluation, monitoring and assessment,
Ministry of Environment
NFP EaP GREEN project,
Committee on Environmental Policy representative
Email: policy@mediu.gov.md

Ms. Svetlana Bolocan,
Head of Pollution Prevention and Waste Management Division
Ministry of Environment
National Focal Point to the PRTR
Email: bolocan@mediu.gov.md

Batumi Action for Cleaner Air (BACA) Actions by Republic of Moldova

Country: Republic of Moldova, Ministry of Environment

Title:

Designation of the institutional organization responsible for the establishment of yearly inventories of air pollutant emissions

(BACA Action 6)

Description: To assign a structure with competencies, obligations and responsibilities related of entire process of the elaboration and maintenance of the emissions inventories, according to Guidelines for Reporting Emissions and Projections Data under the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (ECE/AB.AIR/125). The synergism between CLRTAP and GHG inventories is supposed to be an appropriate solution in this regard. This activity will be carried out through institutional reform. Target date – 2019.

Expected outcome: Created (by normative act) and functional structure

Partners: Subordinated institutions of the Ministry

Contact points:

Ms. Maria Nagornii,
Head of the Division
Policy evaluation, monitoring and assessment,
Ministry of Environment
NFP EaP GREEN project,
Committee on Environmental Policy representative
Email: policy@mediu.gov.md

Ms. Maria Bors, Senior Consultant, Pollution Prevention and Waste Management Division Ministry of Environment National Focal Point to the CLRTAP

Email: bors@mediu.gov.md

Batumi Action for Cleaner Air (BACA) Actions by Republic of Moldova

Country: Republic of Moldova, Ministry of Environment

Title:

Control and reduction emissions of volatile organic compounds

(BACA Action 8)

Description: To establish technical provisions applying to operations, installations, vehicles and vessels used for storage, loading and transport of petrol from one terminal to another or from a terminal to a service station for terminals in order to reduce losses of petrol. Target date -2018.

Expected outcome: Governmental Decision elaborated and approved

Partners: Ministry of Economy and oil companies

Contact points:

Ms. Maria Nagornii,
Head of the Division
Policy evaluation, monitoring and assessment,
Ministry of Environment
NFP EaP GREEN project,
Committee on Environmental Policy representative
Email: policy@mediu.gov.md

Ms. Maria Bors,
Senior Consultant,
Pollution Prevention and Waste Management Division
Ministry of Environment
National Focal Point to the CLRTAP
Email: bors@mediu.gov.md

Country: Romania, Ministry of Environment, Waters and Forests

Title:

Developing and upgrading the National Air Quality Monitoring Network

(BACA Actions 1, 2, 3)

Description: It is planned to improve the air quality monitoring network in Romania by updating the existing infrastructure (analyzers, data collection and transmitting systems, laboratory's equipments, indoor & outdoor panels for public information). The activities will consist of checking the degree of deterioration of existing infrastructure, replace those that no longer meet the technical requirements, and the purchase of new equipment for the measurement of pollutants for which there are no determination at this time. Target date: 31.12.2020

Expected outcome: Improved and updated air quality network in Romania

Partners: National Environmental Protection Agency, 42 Local Environmental Protection Agencies

Contact point:

Dorina Mocanu, General Director General Directorate for Impact Assessment and Pollution Control Ministry of Environment, Waters and Forests 12 Libertatii Blvd, Bucharest, District 5 Romania

Tel: +40 21 408 9530

Email: dorina.mocanu@mmediu.ro

Country: Romania, National Environment Protection Agency

Title:

Improvement of inventories and information on levels of emissions

(BACA Action 1)

Description: An informatics system called 'I.E.S. – Integrated Environmental System' has been developed. One of the online modules of I.E.S., named "F2 - Emissions Inventories" is already being used for data collection, at county level, covering all the necessary bottom-up data collection for all environmental sectors. Most of the data are reported directly by the economic operators that requested user accounts for the system. Some of the data are entered by local environmental protection agencies representatives (if received on another media such as paper – fax or excel file by email).

The collection system is accompanied by a data-warehouse system, allowing authorized users to access the database data, perform queries and generate reports. By aggregating those data, bottom-up methodology can be used in order to improve emission estimations for certain activities/sectors.

Expected outcome: It is foreseen that, after its full implementation, the I.E.S. will have a positive impact regarding the attainment of QA/QC objectives for the national and local emission inventories thus leading to better air quality assessment.

Contact point:

Patricia Lungu, Director General Directorate for Monitoring National Environment Protection Agency Splaiul Independentei, nr.294, Corp B, Sector 6, Bucharest, Romania

Tel: +40 21 207 1101

Email: patricia.lungu@anpm.ro

Batumi Action for Cleaner Air (BACA) Actions by Romania

Country: Romania, Ministry of Environment, Waters and Forests

Title:

Establishment of national programme to control air pollution

(BACA Action 8)

Description: Romania will develop a national air pollution control programme identifying possible measures to reduce air pollution from certain atmospheric pollutants (NOx, SO2, NH3, NMVOC and PM2,5) and attain emission reduction commitments for 2020 and 2030 and also to contribute effectively to the achievement of the air quality objectives. Target date: June 2019.

Expected outcome: elaborated and approved national programme that includes measures to reduce air pollution with a view to meeting emission reduction requirements for 2020 and 2030 and to contributing effectively to the achievement of the air quality objectives. To this effect, the national programme should take account of the need to reduce emissions in zones and agglomerations affected by excessive air pollutant concentrations and/or in those that contribute significantly to air pollution in other zones and agglomerations.

Partners: Ministry of Transport, Ministry of Economics, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Health, and municipalities.

Contact point:

Felicia Ioana, Head of Unit Unit for Pollution Control and Atmosphere Protection General Directorate for Impact Assessment and Pollution Control Ministry of Environment, Waters and Forests 12 Libertatii Blvd, Bucharest, District 5 Romania

Tel: +40 21 408 9595

Email: felicia.ioana@mmediu.ro

Batumi Action for Cleaner Air (BACA) Actions by Slovenia

Country: Slovenia

Title:

Slovenia is going to endeavour to limit anthropogenic emissions of SO_2 , NOx, NMVOC, NH_3 and $PM_{2,5}$ after year 2020 beyond emission reduction commitments for 2020 as set in Gothenburg protocol

(BACA Action 8)

Description: Slovenia is going to adopt and implement a national air pollution control programme with a view not only to meet emission reduction requirements set in Gothenburg protocol for year 2020, but also to exceed ambition level to limit anthropogenic emissions of SO₂, NOx, NMVOC, NH₃ and PM_{2.5} after year 2020.

Expected outcome: Better air quality

Partners: Local communities, civil society

Contact point:

Mrs. Alenka Fritzel Environment Directorate Department for the Environment and Climate Change Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning Dunajska cesta 48 Ljubljana

E-mail: alenka.fritzel@gov.si

Batumi Action for Cleaner Air (BACA) Actions by Slovenia

Country: Slovenia

Title:

Improvement of public awareness about air quality, including on less polluting fuels, renewable energy and energy efficiency, in particular in relation to the transport sector (Action 22), good agricultural practices to reduce emissions of ammonia (Action 23), human health and environmental effects associated with the reduction of the air pollutants (Action 24) and steps that individuals and the private sector can take to reduce emissions of the air pollutants (Action 25)

(BACA Actions 22, 23, 25)

Description: Slovenia commits itself to further enhance the public awareness activities related to air quality and related effects on health and the environment, as well as to the promotion of measures that individuals can undertake in order to contribute to the improvement of air quality. With this aim, Slovenia has already set up a dedicated web page www.mojzrak.si, which it intends to maintain and upgrade with further content. A special focus will be devoted to the proper use of small combustion installations burning biomass, the promotion of good practices in agriculture, as

well as sustainable mobility.

Expected outcome: Better air quality

Partners: Local communities, civil society

Contact point:

Mrs. Alenka Fritzel Environment Directorate Department for the Environment and Climate Change Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning Dunajska cesta 48 Ljubljana

E-mail: alenka.fritzel@gov.si

Batumi Action for Cleaner Air (BACA) Actions by Slovenia

Country: Slovenia

Title:

Sharing experience and good practices with other interested countries

(BACA Actions 33)

Description: Slovenia commits itself to share its achievements and good practices regarding the promotion of air quality issues, as well as the mitigation of emissions from small combustion installations with other countries having similar problems in the framework of air quality.

Expected outcome: Achieving better results in cooperation with other members of the international community

Partners: Neighbouring countries, regional partnerships etc.

Contact point:

Mrs. Alenka Fritzel Environment Directorate Department for the Environment and Climate Change Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning Dunajska cesta 48 Ljubljana

E-mail: alenka.fritzel@gov.si

Country: Spain, Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Environment

Title:

Air quality App

(BACA Actions 19)

Description: The free app, foreseen on iPhone and Android, delivers local air-quality measurements directly to the user's phone.

Expected outcome: This app would improve public awareness on Air Quality and information sharing on air quality and exposure to pollution.

It aims at:

- -Making available to the public Air Quality information at national level, allowing comparison between different regions. This app would show AQ information by pollutant at different time resolution (according to AQ legislation).
- -Inform the public about air quality in real time, in a simple way, providing information to different temporal resolutions (short and medium term), including general health recommendations depending on the index values.

Partners:

Contact point:

Mrs. Marina Alvarez Fernandez Head of Service of International Relationships Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Envirnoment Affairs Email: omc@magrama.es; buzon-sgcamai@magrama.es malvarezf@magrama.es

Country: Sweden

Title:

Bilateral cooperation

(BACA Action 28)

Description: Bilateral cooperation – to strengthen and improve Swedish bilateral cooperation with countries east of Europe on matters of methodology of emission inventories, projections and integrated assessment.

Expected outcome: Bilateral cooperation – improved competence and active participation regarding issues of methodology of emission inventories, projections and integrated assessment for both parties within the scope of the Air Convention.

Partners: —

Contact point:

Mrs Ann-Sofie Israelson

Swedish EPA

Email: ann-sofi.israelson@naturvardsverket.se

Batumi Action for Cleaner Air (BACA) Actions by Sweden

Country: Sweden

Title:

Strengthen participation of technical experts

(BACA Action 29)

Description: Strengthen participation of technical experts – to designate additional Swedish technical experts in relevant groups under the Air Convention.

Expected outcome: Strengthen participation of technical experts – contribute to a broader coverage of national experts within the work of the Air Convention.

Partners: —

Contact point:

Mrs Ann-Sofie Israelson

Swedish EPA

Email: ann-sofi.israelson@naturvardsverket.se

Country: Sweden

Title:

National coordination

(BACA Action 33)

Description: National coordination – to establish a group of coordination for Swedish representatives/activities concerning air pollution within WHO, UNEP and CLRTAP.

Expected outcome: National coordination – ensure coordinated Swedish contribution to the relevant processes within WHO, UNEP and CLRTAP

Partners: —

Contact point:

Mrs Ann-Sofie Israelson,

Swedish EPA

Email: ann-sofi.israelson@naturvardsverket.se

Country: Switzerland

Title:

Implementation of the Swiss Strategy on Air Quality Management

(BACA Actions 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15 and 16)

Description: A Strategy on Air Quality Management was adopted by the Federal Council (Government) in 1985 and acknowledged by the Parliament. This national action plan which included effect oriented targets based on health and ecosystem protection, has been updated in 1999 and in 2009. Besides the effect-oriented emission reduction targets it includes a set of control measures for the following pollutants: sulfur, nitrogen oxides, ammonia, volatile organic compounds and particulate matter. In the future stronger commitments in the framework of different sectoral policies, especially transport, small wood combustion installations and agriculture will be necessary to achieve the air quality standards as set in the Swiss Ordinance on Air Pollution Control.

Expected outcome: Switzerland is committed to further reduce the emissions of pollutants for improving air quality in accordance with standards in line with the WHO air quality guidelines and the critical loads and levels of the Gothenburg Protocol under the Geneva Air Convention.

Partners: Other Parties under the Convention and national partners, cantons and economy

Contact points:

Ms. Martine Rohn-Brossard

Deputy Head of International Affairs Division

Federal Department of the Environment, Transport, Energy and Communication DETEC;

Federal Office of the Environment, International Affairs Division

CH-3003 Berne.

Phone +41 58 462 92 41

Email: martine.rohn@bafu.admin.ch

Mr. Richard Ballaman

Head of Section Air Quality Management

Federal Department of the Environment, Transport, Energy and Communication DETEC

Federal Office of the Environment; Air Pollution Control and Chemicals Division

CH-3003 Berne.

Phone +41 58 462 64 96

Email: Richard.ballaman@bafu.admin.ch

Country: Switzerland

Title:

Ratification and implementation of the three recently revised Protocols to the Geneva Convention on Air Pollution

(BACA Actions 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38 and 39)

Description: The UNECE Geneva Convention on Air Pollution and its 8 additional Protocols were ratified by Switzerland and are currently under implementation. The basic obligations and the emission reduction commitments are all fulfilled (Actions 36, 37 and 42).

In 2015 revision of the Swiss legislations on air pollution control and on chemicals were made in order to bring it in line with the amended Protocol on Heavy Metals. This will then allow submitting ratification's message to the Parliament, probably in 2016 (Actions 38 and 39).

The preparatory work for updates of the Swiss legislation to bring it in line with requirements of the amended Gothenburg Protocol to Abate Acidification, Eutrophication and Ground-level Ozone to the Air Convention are in progress. This will then allow submitting in 2017 ratification's message to the Parliament. (Action 41).

The Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers was ratified in 2007 and is currently under implementation according to the requirements of the Protocol (Action 40).

Expected outcome: Switzerland is committed to further reduce the emissions of air pollutants and to implement the related Protocols in accordance with the specified requirements of the basic obligations and guidelines for implementation. Updates of legislation in order to bring it in line with the recently amended Protocols will bring new challenges for improving air quality in Switzerland.

Partners: Other Parties under the Convention and national partners, cantons and economy.

Contact points:

Ms. Martine Rohn-Brossard

Deputy Head of International Affairs Division

Federal Department of the Environment, Transport, Energy and Communication DETEC;

Federal Office of the Environment, International Affairs Division

CH-3003 Berne,

Phone +41 58 462 92 41

Email: martine.rohn@bafu.admin.ch

Mr. Richard Ballaman

Head of Section Air Quality Management

Federal Department of the Environment, Transport, Energy and Communication DETEC Federal Office of the Environment; Air Pollution Control and Chemicals Division

CH-3003 Berne.

Phone +41 58 462 64 96

Email: Richard.ballaman@bafu.admin.ch

Country: Switzerland

Title:

Improvement of public awareness in a way to facilitate the adoption and the implementation of air pollutants abatement measures

(BACA Actions 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26)

Description: All data related to national emissions of pollutants and concentrations monitoring in Switzerland are publicly available on http://www.bafu.admin.ch/luft/luftbelastung/index.html?lang=en

Detailed information are published and freely accessible to the public on http://www.bafu.admin.ch/luft/index.html?lang=en

It concerns mainly the following themes and information on:

- less polluting fuels, renewable energy and energy efficiency, including their use in transport;
- good agricultural practices to reduce emissions of ammonia and to improve the efficiency of nitrogen fertilization;
- human health, environmental and climate effects associated with the reduction of the pollutants;
- steps that individuals and the private sector can take to reduce emissions of the pollutants

Expected outcome: An increased awareness of public and policy makers in a way to facilitate the adoption and the implementation of the required abatement measures in favor of a cleaner air.

Partners: Public in general, policy makers, health sector, private sectors of the economy, NGOs

Contact points:

Ms. Martine Rohn-Brossard

Deputy Head of International Affairs Division

Federal Department of the Environment, Transport, Energy and Communication DETEC;

Federal Office of the Environment, International Affairs Division

CH-3003 Berne,

Phone +41 58 462 92 41

Email: martine.rohn@bafu.admin.ch

Mr. Richard Ballaman

Head of Section Air Quality Management

Federal Department of the Environment, Transport, Energy and Communication DETEC

Federal Office of the Environment; Air Pollution Control and Chemicals Division

CH-3003 Berne,

Phone +41 58 462 64 96

Email: Richard.ballaman@bafu.admin.ch

Country: Switzerland

Title:

Public awareness related to nitrogen compounds in the environment

(BACA Actions 19, 20, 23, 25, 26 and 27)

Description: Nitrogen compounds are vital for the vegetation growth but excessive inputs have negative effects on natural ecosystem due to over-fertilization. Switzerland informs in an extensive way on ammonia emissions from agriculture and about emissions of nitrogen oxides from combustion processes with the objective of protecting human health and the environment. Key points are set on the implementation of good agriculture practice to abate ammonia excessive emissions.

Expected outcome: An animated film produced to explain the nitrogen cascade and its impacts is available:

http://www.bafu.admin.ch/luft/00575/11210/index.html?lang=en

As well as documentation on best available techniques in the agriculture to support the implementation by local authorities is available:

http://www.bafu.admin.ch/luft/13793/14818/15041/index.html?lang=fr

Partners: Swiss Federal Office for the Environment

Contact points:

Ms. Martine Rohn-Brossard

Deputy Head of International Affairs Division

Federal Department of the Environment, Transport, Energy and Communication DETEC;

Federal Office of the Environment, International Affairs Division

CH-3003 Berne.

Phone +41 58 462 92 41

Email: martine.rohn@bafu.admin.ch

Mr. Richard Ballaman

Head of Section Air Quality Management

Federal Department of the Environment, Transport, Energy and Communication DETEC

Federal Office of the Environment; Air Pollution Control and Chemicals Division

CH-3003 Berne.

Phone +41 58 462 64 96

Email: Richard.ballaman@bafu.admin.ch

Country: Switzerland

Title:

Support of capacity building to improve air quality with a focus on the countries of Central Asia and Azerbaijan

(BACA Actions 28, 29 and 30)

Description: Switzerland undertakes capacity-building activities to support the implementation of measures to improve air quality with a focus put on the countries of Central Asia and Azerbaijan through the initiative taken by the UNECE Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution by implementation of its action plan to facilitate the accession and implementation of the Convention and its 8 Protocols and amendments hitherto by the countries of the EECCA region.

Expected outcome: Active participation of the representatives of the region at the UNECE Geneva Convention on Air Pollution body meetings and further extension of the cooperation between Switzerland and the countries of Central Asia and Azerbaijan.

Partners: Countries of Central Asia and Azerbaijan; Swiss Federal Office for the Environment; Swiss State Secretary for the Economy; Swiss Department of Foreign Affairs

Contact points:

Ms. Martine Rohn-Brossard

Deputy Head of International Affairs Division

Federal Department of the Environment, Transport, Energy and Communication DETEC;

Federal Office of the Environment, International Affairs Division

CH-3003 Berne

Phone +41 58 462 92 41

Email: martine.rohn@bafu.admin.ch

Mr. Richard Ballaman

Head of Section Air Quality Management

Federal Department of the Environment, Transport, Energy and Communication DETEC

Federal Office of the Environment; Air Pollution Control and Chemicals Division

CH-3003 Berne,

Phone +41 58 462 64 96

Email: Richard.ballaman@bafu.admin.ch

Country: United States

Title:

Tier 3 Vehicle Regulations

(BACA Actions 8, 11)

Description: In March, 2014, The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) announced a new suite of vehicle regulations known as "Tier 3." The Tier 3 program is part of a comprehensive approach to reducing the impacts of motor vehicles on air quality and public health. The program considers the vehicle and its fuel as an integrated system, setting new vehicle emissions standards and lowering the sulfur content of gasoline beginning in 2017. More information is available online at http://www3.epa.gov/otaq/tier3.htm.

Expected outcome: The new vehicle standards will reduce both tailpipe and evaporative emissions from passenger cars, light-duty trucks, medium-duty passenger vehicles, and some heavy-duty vehicles. The Tier 3 gasoline sulfur standard will make emission control systems more effective for both existing and new vehicles, and will enable more stringent vehicle emissions standards.

Partners: State environmental agencies, vehicle industry

Contact point:

Mr. Jim Blubaugh

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

E-mail: Blubaugh.jim@epa.gov

Country: United States

Title:

New Source Performance Standards for Residential Wood Heaters

(BACA Actions 8, 9)

Description: On February 3, 2015, EPA promulgated new source performance standards for residential wood heaters to make new heaters significantly cleaner and improve air quality in communities where people burn wood for heat. The updates, which are based on improved wood heater technology, strengthen the emissions standards for new woodstoves, while establishing air standards for several types of previously unregulated new wood heaters, including outdoor and indoor wood-fired boilers (also known as hydronic heaters), and indoor wood-burning forced air furnaces. For further information please visit http://www2.epa.gov/residential-wood-heaters/final-new-source-performance-standards-residential-wood-heaters.

Expected outcome: Fine particle and volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions from heaters covered by the rule are estimated to drop by nearly 70 percent (8,300 tons a year and 9,300 tons a year, respectively) compared to estimated emissions without the final rule. Carbon monoxide emissions from wood heaters covered by the rule will be an estimated 46,100 tons lower – a reduction of 62 percent.

Partners: State, local and tribal environmental agencies of the United States

Contact points:

Ms. Gail Lacy Mr. Dale Evarts

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

E-mail: evarts.dale@epa.gov; lacy.gail@epa.gov

Country: United States

Title:

U.S. National Ambient Air Quality Standard for ground-level ozone

(BACA Action 8)

Description: On October 1, 2015, EPA strengthened the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for ground-level ozone to 70 parts per billion (ppb), based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects on public health and welfare. The updated standards will improve public health protection, particularly for at-risk groups including children, older adults, people of all ages who have lung diseases such as asthma, and people who are active outdoors, especially outdoor workers. They also will improve the health of trees, plants and ecosystems.

When EPA establishes a new NAAQS or revises an existing NAAQS, it sets in motion a series of actions aimed at ensuring that air quality throughout the country meets those standards. EPA must designate areas as meeting or not meeting the standard (attainment/nonattainment). States are required to develop a general plan to attain and maintain the NAAQS in areas under their jurisdiction, and a specific plan to attain the standards for each area designated nonattainment for a NAAQS. These plans, known as State Implementation Plans or SIPs, are developed by state and local air quality management agencies and submitted to EPA for approval. Tribal governments may also choose to develop implementation plans for nonattainment areas under their jurisdiction, or have the EPA act on their behalf. When these plans are approved by EPA, they become enforceable by EPA. If a state fails to submit an approvable plan, EPA can develop an enforceable federal implementation plan (FIP) in its place. EPA projections show the vast majority of U.S. counties will meet the standards by 2025 with federal and state rules and programs now in place or underway. Learn more about the ozone NAAQS at https://www.epa.gov/ozone-pollution.

Expected outcome: EPA estimates that meeting the 70 ppb standards will yield health benefits valued at \$2.9 to \$5.9 billion annually in 2025. These annual benefits include the value of avoiding a range of harmful health effects, including:

- 320 to 660 premature deaths
- 230,000 asthma attacks in children
- 160,000 days when kids miss school
- 28,000 missed work days
- 630 asthma-related emergency room visits
- 340 cases of acute bronchitis in children

These benefits outweigh the estimated annual costs of \$1.4 billion.

Partners: State, local and tribal environmental agencies of the United States

Contact points:

Ms. Gail Lacy Mr. Dale Evarts

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

E-mail: evarts.dale@epa.gov; lacy.gail@epa.gov

Country: United States

Title:

Reducing methane emissions from the oil and gas sector

(BACA Actions 8)

Description: On May 12, 2016, EPA issued final New Source Performance Standards to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases and VOCs from the oil and natural gas industry. The final rule builds on EPA's 2012 standards addressing emissions for this industry, setting an emissions limit for methane, and adding requirements hydraulically fractured oil wells, along with equipment used throughout the industry that was not covered in the 2012 rules.

The final rule requires owners/operators of hydraulically fractured and refractured oil wells to capture VOC and methane emissions; fractured/refractured natural gas wells were subject to this requirement in the 2012 rules. The rule also adds requirements for pneumatic pumps at well sites and gas processing plants, compressors at gathering and boosting, and transmission compressor stations, and pneumatic controllers at transmission compressor stations. The 2016 rule also requires owners/operators to monitor for and repair leaks, which can be a significant source of both methane and VOC pollution. Also on May 12, 2016, EPA issued two final rules that clarify permitting requirements in states and Indian country. For further information please visit http://www3.epa.gov/airquality/oilandgas/.

Expected outcome: The final standards for new, modified and reconstructed sources are expected to reduce 510,000 short tons of methane in 2025, the equivalent of reducing 11 million metric tons of carbon dioxide.

Partners: State, local and tribal environmental agencies of the United States

Contact points:

Ms. Gail Lacy Mr. Dale Evarts

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

E-mail: evarts.dale@epa.gov; lacy.gail@epa.gov

Country: United States

Title:

Integrating analysis and strategies to reduce climate pollutants and air pollution

(BACA Actions 15, 24)

Description: The United Sates will continue current efforts to develop analytical tools that integrate climate pollutants and traditional air pollutants that will improve the ability to identify optimal strategies to reduce climate pollutants and air pollution simultaneously.

Expected outcome: Ongoing research is improving the understanding of the bidirectional linkages between air quality and climate, which will allow air quality managers to understand both how climate change will impact future air quality, and how air quality management programs fit into overall strategies to mitigate the causes of climate change. Many air quality management actions directly reduce some short-lived climate forcers, such as black carbon, and can have the co-benefit of reducing emissions of long-lived greenhouse gases. Likewise, recent actions to reduce greenhouse gases from transportation and power plants when implemented will result in reductions in both climate pollutants and traditional air pollutants.

Partners: Climate and Clean Air Coalition, academic and research interests

Contact points:

Ms. Amanda Curry Brown

Mr. Dale Evarts

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

E-mail: evarts.dale@epa.gov; CurryBrown.amanda@epa.gov

Country: United States

Title:

Supporting Air Quality Management Capacity Building Through UNEP

(BACA Actions 28, 30)

Description: The United States championed a 2014 resolution of the UN Environment Assembly of the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) to strengthen and expand the role of UNEP in promoting air quality through capacity building and public awareness, and to encourage national action to address air pollution. We will work with UNEP to plan capacity building activities as called for under the 2014 resolution, and as a first step have encouraged UNEP to hold regional workshops to provide policy development assistance to governments in their efforts to improve air quality.

We are also working with UNEP to prioritize action on national air pollution laws during the remaining period of the fourth Programme for the Development and Periodic Review of Environmental Law, or Montevideo Programme IV.

Expected outcome: Regional workshops will provide governments with tools to gather data on air quality and address pollution, and may facilitate further cooperation with key governments to mitigate air pollution. Attention to air pollution laws under Montevideo Programme IV would complement capacity building efforts with strong air quality regulatory frameworks, consistent with UNEA Resolution 1/7.

Partners: UNEP and countries

United States Contact points:

Ms. Katherine Weber Sezaneh Seymour U.S. Department of State

E-mail: WeberKP@state.gov; SeymourSM@state.gov

UNEP Contact point:Mr. Rob de Jong

E-mail: Rob.Jong@unep.org

Batumi Action for Cleaner Air (BACA) Actions by Uzbekistan

Country: Uzbekistan, State Committee for Nature Protection

Title: Improvement of the national legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the protection of atmospheric air

(BACA Actions: 28, 29, 30, 31, 33)

Description: By 2019, to adopt the amended Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan 'On the protection of atmospheric air', taking into account the newly introduced provisions and norms of international conventions and agreements.

Expected outcome: Specification of the powers of the state authorities involved in the air protection; implementation of provisions of international conventions and agreements, including those related to emission inventories

Partners: stakeholder ministries, authorities and civil society organizations

Contact point:

State Committee for Nature Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan Tel. +(99871) 2070770 (# 1111)

Batumi Action for Cleaner Air (BACA) Actions by Uzbekistan

Country: Uzbekistan, State Committee for Nature Protection

Title: Improvement of the system of monitoring of emissions of air pollutants (BACA Action 7)

Description: Introduction of the automated control system at air pollutants emission sources on major industrial installations by 2020.

Expected outcome: Reduced risk of extreme pollution and prevention of industrial accidents

Partners: stakeholder ministries and large industrial enterprises.

Contact point:

State Committee for Nature Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan Tel.+(99871) 2070770 (# 1111)

Batumi Action for Cleaner Air (BACA) Actions by Uzbekistan

Country: Uzbekistan, State Committee for Nature Protection

Title: Improvement of import and export regulations for the ozone depleting substances and products containing them in the Republic of Uzbekistan (BACA Action 32)

Description: Introduction of amendments and additions to the government decree regulating the import and export of ozone depleting substances and products containing them.

Expected outcome: Simplification of licensing procedures for the import and export of ozone-depleting substances and products containing them; gradual phase out of ozone-depleting substances

Partners: stakeholder ministries, enterprises and civil society organizations

Contact point:

State Committee for Nature Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan Tel. +(99871) 2070770 (# 1111)

Batumi Action for Cleaner Air (BACA) Voluntary actions by Uzbekistan

Country: Uzbekistan, State Committee for Nature Protection

Title: Gradual introduction of environmental standards Euro 3 to Euro 5 in accordance with current international standards (BACA Actions: 11, 12 and 16)

Description: Improvement of the legal and regulatory framework

Expected outcome: Improvement of the compliance of produced vehicles and motor fuel with Euro-3 and further international standards

Partners: stakeholder ministries, enterprises and civil society organizations

Contact point:

State Committee for Nature Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan Tel. +(99871) 2070770 (# 1111)

Batumi Action for Cleaner Air (BACA) Actions by Nordic Council of Ministers

Country: Nordic Council of Ministers

Title:

Multilateral cooperation on methodology, monitoring and evaluation programmes and emission inventories, projections and integrated assessments.

(BACA Actions 28, 30)

Description: Facilitate multilateral co-operation between the Nordic countries' and countries east of the European Union on matters of methodology, monitoring and evaluation programmes and emission inventories, projections and integrated assessments.

Expected outcome: Strengthened capacity building in the European Monitoring and Evaluation Programme (EMEP) model and the integrated assessment model GAINS through co-operation between scientists from the Nordic countries and countries outside the EU. In particular, the initiatives include analysis of scenarios reflecting potential emission reduction efforts within the Gothenburg protocol, and assessment of black carbon emission trends and possible abatement measures.

Partners: Various

Contact point:

Ms. Anna Gran Coordinator

Nordic Council of Ministers' Climate and Air Pollution Group

Email: angra@mst.dk

Organization: The Regional Environmental Center for Central and Eastern Europe (REC)

Note: The commitments submitted by the REC are based on the REC Strategy 2016-2020 and reflect ongoing activities of the REC. The implementation of further actions is contingent upon mobilised resources by the REC and continued support by resource partners of the REC.

Title: Citizen Led Air Pollution Reduction in Cities (CLAiR-City)

(BACA Actions 4, 5, 22, 24, 25, 29, 33)

Description: CLAiR-City, supported in 2016-2019 by the European Commission, Horizon 2020, RIA - Research and Innovation Action, will apportion air pollution emissions and concentrations, carbon footprints and health outcomes by city citizens' behaviour and day-to-day activities in order to make these challenges relevant to how people chose to live, behave and interact within their city environment. Through an innovative engagement and quantification toolkit, CLAiR-City will stimulate the public engagement necessary to allow citizens to define a range of future city scenarios for reducing their emissions to be used for supporting and informing the development of bespoke city policy packages out to 2050. Further information: http://www.claircity.eu/.

Expected outcome: Implementation of the recommendations of the project will lead to better supported, more effective and more cost-effective air quality policies from now until 2050. Within the six pilot cities, CLAiR-City will illustrate and quantify how EU Air Quality Directives can be achieved through low-cost high-gain behaviour changes bringing significant benefits to citizens though a number of different health outcome pathways, and demonstrate how this is adaptable across any city.

Partners: Research institutes, universities, SMEs, and international institutes from Belgium, Denmark, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal and UK, and pilot cities of Bristol (UK); Amsterdam (NL); Aveiro region (PT); Ljubljana (SI); Sosnowiec (PL) and the Liguria region (IT).

Contact point:

Ms. Eva Csobod

Senior Expert and Topic Area Leader (Health and Environment)

REC - Ady Endre ut 9-11, 2000 Szentendre, Hungary

Email: ECsobod@rec.org Tel: +36 26 504 000.

Organization: The Regional Environmental Center for Central and Eastern Europe (REC)

Title: Services to technically assess compliance and monitor the implementation of the EU Air Quality Policy

(BACA Actions 4, 8, 10, 11)

Description: Technical assessments of replies from EU Member States to the European Commission pertaining to infringements under the Ambient Air Quality Directive (2008/50/EC) and the National Emission Ceiling Directive (2001/81/EC) are carried out for the Directorate-General for Environment of the European Commission.

Expected outcome: More effective implementation of EU air quality directives through support provided to: (1) the assessment of air quality plans and programs, as well as compliance trajectories submitted by the Member States relating to the principal objectives and obligations covered by the Ambient Air Quality Directive, (2) the European Commission's monitoring efforts.

Partners: Ricardo-AEA (EC Framework Contract Consortium Member)

Contact point:

Mr. Tamas Kallay, Topic Area Leader (Sustainable Resource Use)

REC - Ady Endre ut 9-11, 2000 Szentendre, Hungary

Email: TKallay@rec.org Tel: +36 26 504 000

Organization: The Regional Environmental Center for Central and Eastern Europe (REC)

Title: Air quality and emissions: preparation for 2016/17 country dialogues and guidance for improved planning

(BACA Actions 4, 8, 10, 11)

Description: The overall objectives are to (1) identify practices in establishing and publishing National Air Pollution Control Programmes and National Air Quality Plans based on the experience in Europe and internationally; (2) define the basic data and analytical input requirements underpinning a National Air Pollution Control Programme; (3) propose guidance for compiling and quality-checking the information; (4) develop a template for a National Air Pollution Control Programme; (5) develop guidance for the conduct of country dialogues between the European Commission and EU Member States and support testing.

Expected outcome: More effective implementation of EU air quality directives through assisting the European Commission and EU Member States in establishing practical examples and guidance for developing enhanced National Air Pollution Control Programmes and associated reports.

Partners: Ricardo-AEA, Aether (EC Framework Contract Consortium Members)

Contact points:

Mr. Tamas Kallay, Topic Area Leader (Sustainable Resource Use)

REC - Ady Endre ut 9-11, 2000 Szentendre, Hungary

Email: TKallay@rec.org Tel: +36 26 504 000

Organization: The Regional Environmental Center for Central and Eastern Europe (REC)

Title: Support Establishment and Advancement of Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers (PRTRs) in Western Balkan Countries and in Moldova

(BACA Actions 4, 28, 37)

Description: The project, supported in 2015-2017 by the Advisory Assistance Programme (AAP) of the German Ministry for Environment Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety, aims at strengthening the transparency of decision-making on PRTR development and operation, by increasing public awareness and knowledge on PRTR to use PRTR data and to be involved in the implementation of PRTR Protocol. Further information: http://aarhus.rec.org/prtr/.

Expected outcome: Strengthened transparency of decision making on PRTRs by raising public awareness and knowledge about PRTRs, and strengthened capacities of Civil Society Organisations to use PRTR data and be better involved in the implementation of the PRTR Protocol; supported the development of functioning PRTRs in line with the UNECE PRTR Protocol and the E-PRTR; improved efficiency of PRTR reporting; built capacities of authorities and operators; shared experience and practical knowledge and assisted parties and signatories to the protocol to improve their practices in operating their PRTRs.

Partners: Aarhus Convention and its Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers Secretariat, ministries of environment and environmental agencies, operators and CSOs in the Western Balkans and in Moldova.

Contact points:

Ms. Tsvetelina Borissova Filipova Senior Expert and Topic Area Leader (Participatory Governance),

REC - Ady Endre ut 9-11, 2000 Szentendre, Hungary

Email: TFilipova@rec.org Tel.: +36 26 504 000.

Batumi Action for Cleaner Air (BACA) Actions by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Note

The commitments submitted by UNECE are based on ongoing and planned activities, in particular those carried out in the programmes of work under the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (Air Convention). Such activities are based on the needs expressed by concerned countries (both Parties and non-Parties) in order to support ratification and implementation of the Convention and its protocols. The implementation of proposed actions is contingent upon resource availability and continued support by countries concerned.

Title:

Capacity-building in relation to air quality management policies and measures, air pollutant emission inventories and projections, as identified by target countries (BACA Actions 1,4, 28)

Description:

Providing advice to national authorities to support the development and implementation of air quality management policies and measures; providing training to national teams of experts to develop national emission inventories in accordance with the reporting requirements of the Air Convention, estimating base year emission levels and emission reduction targets, as provided for by the revised Gothenburg Protocol, and making respective emission projections; facilitating the exchange of information between countries on issues related to air pollution.

Expected outcome:

Improved capacity in analysing and updating air quality management policies and legislation; Increased awareness of the Air Convention, its protocols and their requirements;

Improved ratification and implementation of the Air Convention and its protocols by countries in the UNECE region;

Improved reporting of emission data and exchange of information by countries in the UNECE region

Partners:

UNECE Environment Conventions Subsidiary bodies under the Convention National scientific institutions Other, including NGOs

Contact point:

Albena Karadjova Secretary, Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution Albena.Karadjova@unece.org

Tel: +41 22 917 23 45

Batumi Action for Cleaner Air (BACA) Actions by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Title:

Promoting public awareness and visibility of the UNECE Air Convention and of air pollution issues in the UNECE region (BACA Actions 22, 23, 24, 25)

Description:

Raising public awareness on the Convention and the overall visibility of air pollution issues throughout the UNECE region, in particular through substantive outreach and communication activities.

Expected outcome:

Increase in communications and outreach activities and identification of joint activities with other UNECE programmes, intergovernmental organizations, regional networks and agreements, resulting in enhanced visibility of the Convention and air pollution issues.

Partners:

UNECE programmes, WHO, UNEP, CCAC

Contact point:

Albena Karadjova Secretary, Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution Albena.Karadjova@unece.org

Tel: +41 22 917 23 45

Batumi Action for Cleaner Air (BACA) Actions by World Health Organization, Regional Office for Europe, European Centre for Environment and Health (WHO ECEH)

Organization: World Health Organization, Regional Office for Europe, European Centre for Environment and Health (WHO ECEH)

Title:

To improve knowledge and provide scientific evidence of health impact of air pollution in cooperation with Member States, international organizations and experts (BACA Actions 4, 28, 29 and 33).

Description: Fostering cooperation and the exchange of information; holding annual meetings of the Joint Task Force on the Health Aspects of Air Pollution of the WHO ECEH and the UNECE Executive Body for the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution; assessing how long-range transboundary air pollution affects human health; helping define priorities to guide future monitoring and abatement strategies; providing advice and tools on monitoring and modelling health impact of air pollution.

Further information: http://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/environment-and-health/air-quality/activities/health-aspects-of-long-range-transboundary-air-pollution

Expected outcome: Strengthened capacity of the MS, parties to the CLRTAP, in implementing the provisions of the conventions by taking into account health effects of the related pollutants; Improved understanding on health impacts of air pollution; identified new emerging issues of health impacts of air pollution; enhanced capacity on understanding on health impacts of air pollution; prioritized future directions of international policies and processes on air quality and health; prioritized policies on air pollution in a cost effective manner.

Partners: UNECE, Member States of the WHO European Region parties to the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution and its Protocols, experts and stakeholders

Contact point:

Dr. Dorota Jarosinska Programme Manager, Environmental Exposures and Risks WHO European Centre for Environment and Health Email: jarosinskad@who.int

Batumi Action for Cleaner Air (BACA) Actions by World Health Organization, Regional Office for Europe, European Centre for Environment and Health (WHO ECEH)

Organization: World Health Organization, Regional Office for Europe, European Centre for Environment and Health (WHO ECEH)

Title:

Update of WHO Global Air Quality Guidelines (BACA Actions 4, 24 and 28)

Description: WHO Air Quality Guidelines (AQGs) are used as a reference tool to help decision-makers in setting standards and goals for air quality management. The last edition of WHO AQGs for ambient air quality was published in 2006, providing recommendations for the classical air pollutants: particulate matter (PM), ozone (O₃), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and sulphur dioxide (SO₂). Since then, considerable new evidence on health effects from short- and long-term exposure to these pollutants and CO has become available. In addition, questions over the adverse health effects of desert dust have acquired a more prominent role in recent discussions among Member States. As a result, WHO started the update of the global AQGs for ambient air in 2016, covering the classical air pollutants, CO and desert dust. The project is expected to take several years (http://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/environment-and-health/air-quality/activities/update-of-who-global-air-quality-guidelines).

Expected outcome: The resulting evidence-informed recommendations will provide support to Member States in developing sound air quality management policies and standards to protect populations from the adverse health effects of ambient air pollution.

Partners: (providing financial support): European Commission, Swiss Federal Office for the Environment, German Federal Ministry for the Environment, US Environmental Protection Agency and Government of the Republic of Korea. Other partners: International experts and stakeholders.

Contact point:

Dr. Dorota Jarosinska

Programme Manager, Environmental Exposures and Risks

WHO European Centre for Environment and Health

Email: jarosinskad@who.int

Batumi Action for Cleaner Air (BACA) Actions by World Health Organization, Regional Office for Europe, European Centre for Environment and Health (WHO ECEH)

Organization: World Health Organization, Regional Office for Europe, European Centre for Environment and Health (WHO ECEH)

Title:

Capacity building on health impact assessment of air pollution (including use of AirQ+) in the WHO European Region (BACA Action 28)

Description: The WHO ECEH will develop a training curriculum on air pollution and health, including the use of AirQ+ tool, in order to strengthen capacities in the Member States of the WHO European Region, enhance public awareness, and encourage national action to address air pollution through evidence-based policy making. WHO ECEH will assess the feasibility of setting up a summer/winter school of air pollution and health in Bonn, Germany, to serve the member states of the WHO European Region.

For further information please visit

http://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/environment-and-health/air-quality/activities/airq-software-tool-for-health-risk-assessment-of-air-pollution).

Expected outcome:

- Maintenance and updated version of the AirQ+ tool
- Development of a curriculum for capacity building on quantification of health impacts of air pollution
- Feasibility plan for a summer/winter school of air pollution and health in Bonn

Partners: Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety of Germany, UNECE, and Member States of the WHO European Region

Contact point:

Dr. Dorota Jarosinska Programme Manager, Environmental Exposures and Risks WHO European Centre for Environment and Health

Email: jarosinskad@who.int