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Agenda item 8

DRAFT

**2000 REVIEW OF STRATEGIES AND POLICIES
FOR AIR POLLUTION ABATEMENT**

Draft report prepared by the secretariat

Corrigendum

Documents prepared under the auspices or at the request of the Executive Body for the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution for GENERAL circulation should be considered provisional unless APPROVED by the Executive Body.

II. PROGRESS REPORT BY THE PARTIES ON EACH PROTOCOL

A. The 1985 Protocol on the Reduction of Sulphur Emissions or their Transboundary Fluxes by at least 30 per cent (question 1)

Paragraph 15, Canada

The last sentence should read

Canada has also drawn up the Canada-Wide Acid Rain Strategy for Post-2000, signed by all provinces and territories and the federal government (1998).

Page 6

Before paragraph 20 insert a new paragraph reading

France had a target of reducing its sulphur emissions by 30% between 1980 and 1993. It decided to reduce its emissions by 60% over the same period. Nationwide emissions of sulphur dioxide fell by 67% between 1980 (83,208 kt) and 1993 (81,040 kt), so the goal of the 60% reduction has been comfortably reached. (See question 18.)

Paragraph 30, Switzerland

The paragraph should read

Switzerland. In 1986, the Government adopted its air pollution control strategy covering SO₂, NO_x and VOCs. Concerning SO₂, the target is to bring the level of emissions to 1950 levels (i.e. a 60% reduction compared to 1980 levels). The 1985 Federal Law relating to the Protection of the Environment and its implementing ordinances, in particular the 1986 Ordinance on the Protection of the Air (OPAir) and that of 1997 on the Incentive Tax on "Extra Light" Heating Oil, set the legal framework for a comprehensive air pollution control programme. The 1986 OPAir (amended in 1992, 1997 and 1999) regulates (through emissions standards) emissions from stationary sources; it also contains fuel and petrol requirements as well as effect-oriented ambient air quality standards. As regards pollution caused by motor vehicles, emission standards are laid down in the Ordinances relating to the Laws on Road Transport, Navigation and Aviation. Emissions (in kt SO₂) are for 1950: 46.2; 1980: 116; 1985: 75.9; 1990: 42.5; 1995: 34.3; 1998: 27.6.

B. The 1988 Protocol concerning the Control of Emissions of Nitrogen Oxides or their Transboundary Fluxes

1. National strategies, policies and programmes addressing the control and reduction of emissions (question 2)

Paragraph 36, Canada

For November 1999 substitute June 2000

Paragraph 38, Czech Republic

At the end of the paragraph insert

Payments for NO_x emissions from stationary sources are used as an economic instrument, pursuant to Act No. 389/1991 Coll. on State administration in air protection and payments for air pollution.

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Before paragraph 41 insert a new paragraph reading

France had a target of stabilizing its emissions between 1987 and 1994. It undertook to reduce its emissions by 30% between 1980 and 1998. Nationwide emissions of nitrogen oxides fell by 4% between 1987 (1,818 kt NO_x equivalent) and 1994 (1,741 kt NO_x equivalent). The emissions fell by 18% between 1980 (2,032 kt NO_x equivalent) and 1998 (1,654 kt NO_x equivalent); the 30% reduction goal should be met by 2000-2001. Nitrogen oxide emissions come chiefly from road and non-road transport and, to a lesser extent, from electricity generation, energy processes, and industrial and residential combustion. There are a number of national and European provisions governing transport, including directives imposing new emissions standards on private vehicles, small utility vehicles, vehicles weighing over 3.5 tonnes, mopeds and motorcycles. These will help to trim VOC and nitrogen oxide emissions. The 1996 Air and Rational Energy Use Act also calls for measures to facilitate movement around town in agglomerations with over 250,000 inhabitants so as to reduce the number of kilometres driven in private vehicles and thus cut atmospheric pollution. There are also national measures governing electricity generation and industry. Specific, more stringent regulations apply to some geographical areas that typically have high air pollution levels. These include Paris, Lyon, Marseilles, Grenoble, Rouen and Strasbourg. They will shortly (probably in 2001) be extended to cover all agglomerations with over 250,000 inhabitants, as called for by the 1996 Air and Rational Energy Use Act.

Paragraph 44, Ireland

The last sentence should read

Information is also given on the Dublin Region Air Quality Management Plan 2000 and the work being undertaken by the Environmental Protection Agency to implement EU Framework Directive 96/62/EC.

Paragraph 54, Switzerland

The paragraph should read

Switzerland draws attention to its 1986 Air Pollution Control Strategy including nitrogen oxides (the minimum target is to reduce emissions to 1960 levels, i.e. a reduction of 64% compared to 1985), and the 1986 Ordinance on Air Pollution Control, amended in 1992, 1997 and 1999. The latter regulates emissions from stationary sources. As regards pollution caused

by motor vehicles, emission standards are laid down in the Ordinances relating to the Laws on Road Transport, Navigation and Aviation. Emission levels in 1960: 64,000 tons NO_x, in 1985: 173,000 tons and in 1998: 123,000 tons.

Paragraph 57, United States

At the end of the paragraph insert

The United States Supreme Court, in October 2000, upheld the PM_{2.5} and Ozone Air Quality Standards.

2. Progress in applying national emission standards (question 3)

Paragraph 65, Czech Republic

The paragraph should read

Czech Republic. The categorization of sources and emission limit values (ELVs) for NO_x set forth in Annex No. 2 and Annex No. 3 to Decree No. 117/1997 Coll. applies to new and significantly modified stationary sources; the same ELVs are applied to existing sources (constructed or with construction permits issued before October 1991). Specific emission limits are laid down for selected large and medium-sized pollution sources, i.e. selected combustion installations, and for selected technological processes. A new act on the protection of the air and of the ozone layer is being prepared. (See annex below for table on specific emissions standards for nitrogen oxides.)

Page 13

Before paragraph 68 insert a new paragraph reading

France. The Sofia Protocol entered into force on 14 February 1991. Under the Protocol, the Parties are required to measure contributions from the various sectors over the first calendar year following entry into force (i.e. 1992) and every fourth year thereafter (i.e. 1996). Each of the fixed-source categories in France contributes less than 10% of total annual nitrogen oxide emissions and thus does not qualify as a “major source category” under the Protocol. (Tables submitted by France indicate the regulations applying to new fixed installations and NO_x emission limits. The regulations cover large combustion plants (order dated 27 June 1990); the combined order of 2 February 1998; the order on small combustion plants (2-20 MW_{th}) of 25 July 1997; the order governing turbines and motors of more than 20 MW of 11 August 1999; the order on cement works of 3 May 1993; and the order governing paper mills of 3 April 2000.)

Paragraph 81, Switzerland

The last sentence should read

It has a general emission standard (250 mg/m³) and four more stringent source category standards according to size and type of fuel.

3. Progress made in applying national emission standards to new mobile sources (question 4)

Page 16

Before paragraph 95 insert a new paragraph reading

France. Three categories of mobile sources can be considered “major source categories” under the Protocol: private vehicles, goods vehicles weighing over 3.5 tonnes and buses, and special-purpose farm machinery. A proposed revision to Directive 88/77 of 12 December 1999 will establish further changes in standards for vehicles of over 3.5 tonnes: the limit for them would become 2g of NO_x/kWh by 1 October 2008.

Paragraph 108, Switzerland

The paragraph should read

Switzerland considers road transport and other mobile sources and machinery as major source categories. Switzerland has four mobile source categories with emission standards which are similar to the EU Directives: quality of petrol and diesel fuels (Directive 98/70/EC), emission standards for light-duty vehicles (Directive 70/220/EEC, 98/69/EC and 1999/102/EC), emission standards for heavy-duty vehicles (Directive 88/77/EEC, 1999/96/EC), emission standards for two- or three-wheeled vehicles (Directive 97/24/EC).

4. Progress made in introducing pollution control measures for the existing sources in the major stationary source categories (question 5)

Paragraph 119, Czech Republic

The first sentence should read

In the framework of the Environmental Programme of the Czech Power Company, primary NO_x abatement measures and fluidized bed combustion (FBC) were installed in 1994-1998.

Page 18

Before paragraph 122 insert a new paragraph reading

France. All fixed sources contribute less than 10% of national annual emissions of nitrogen oxides and thus do not qualify as “major source categories” under the Protocol. Some steps have nevertheless been taken to reduce NO_x emissions at certain existing facilities: installation of low-NO_x burners at some thermal power stations; the order of 25 July 1997 governing combustion plants of between 2 and 20 MW capacity sets emissions limits for existing facilities; and the combined order of 2 February 1998 which sets an average daily flux (equivalent to 500 mg/m³) on existing refineries.

Paragraph 125, Ireland

The paragraph should read

Ireland continues to roll out the national IPC licensing system to existing LCPs and is working to transpose the requirements of EU Directive 96/61/EC on IPPC.

- 5. Progress made in making unleaded petrol available. Has your country phased out the use of leaded petrol for on-road vehicles? (question 6)**

Page 20

Before paragraph 141 insert a new paragraph reading

Armenia has started to phase out the use of leaded petrol (see answer to question 32 in EB.AIR/2000/1/Add.1, para. 473).

Paragraph 147, Czech Republic

For on 1 January 2001 substitute in 2001

Page 21

Before paragraph 150 insert a new paragraph reading

France. France began to market lead-free petrol in 1990 and halted all sales of leaded petrol on 1 January 2000.

Paragraph 154, Ireland

The paragraph should read

Ireland. Leaded petrol has been banned since 1 January 2000 as required by EU Directive 98/70/EC.

- 6. Measures taken to facilitate the exchange of technology related to the reduction and control of emissions of nitrogen oxides (question 7)**

Page 24

Before paragraph 178 insert a new paragraph reading

France. As regards commercial exchanges of available technologies, Pollutec, an international trade fair where supply can meet demand on the environmental market for water, air, refuse, recycling and noise, is held in France every year. This annual gathering of pollution control specialists from around the world enables them to keep up to date on new contaminant-removal techniques while green industry is developing apace. Workshops,

conferences and seminars (some specifically on NO_x, some on combustion with due account taken of NO_x) have been held, facilitating exchanges of information and experiences. As far as direct contacts and cooperation in the industry sector are concerned, France's major industries are grouped into national, European or international federations within which they can exchange information.

7. Progress made in establishing critical loads. Have you provided critical loads data to the UN/ECE Working Group on Effects as part of its Mapping Programme? (question 8)

Paragraph 200, Czech Republic

After Effects insert (CCE Bilthoven, Netherlands)

Page 26

Before paragraph 203 insert a new paragraph reading

France. Data on critical loads have been sent by the Agence de l'environnement et de la maîtrise de l'énergie (ADEME) to the National Institute for Public Health and Environmental Protection (RIVM) in the Netherlands as part of its mapping programme.

Paragraph 206, Ireland

The last sentence should read

The Environmental Protection Agency, which acts as the national focal centre for mapping critical loads, will continue to deal with any queries arising from submissions to CCE.

Paragraph 217, Switzerland

After determination insert is

Paragraph 220, United States

At the end of the paragraph insert

The United States Supreme Court upheld, in October 2000, the PM_{2.5} and Ozone Air Quality Standards.

Annex

(Question 3: Progress in applying national emission standards)

Czech Republic

Source category	Emission standards	Units and statistical treatment	Pollution control measures applied
Power generation output > 5 MWth	650 1 100 ¹	mg/m ³ (A)	New burner installation (LEA), FBC, denitrification
Cement plants with rotation furnaces	1 800 1 500 ²	mg/m ³ (C)	Precalcination step, optimizing of firing technology
Nitric acid plants	1.6 monthly average	G/ton 65% HNO ₃ (C)	SCR
Household waste incineration	350	mg/m ³ (A)	Waste gas treatment
Glass production	2 500 ³ 1 100 ⁴ 1 600 ⁵	mg/m ³ (A)	Increase of input energy efficiency, modernization of fusion aggregates

General emission standards for nitrogen oxides:

The pollution source must be established and operated so that, at a mass flux of nitrogen oxides greater than 10 kg/h, the mass concentration of nitrogen oxides in the carrier gas does not exceed 500 mg/m³. The mass flux and mass concentration of nitrogen oxides are expressed as nitrogen dioxide (C).

¹ Slag-tap fire chambers.

² Other furnaces.

³ Regeneration continuous fusion aggregates.

⁴ Discontinuous fusion aggregates.

⁵ Recovery using continuous fusing aggregates.

(A) refers to the concentration of the substance in dry gas under normal conditions (101.32 kPa, 0° C), which may be accompanied by the reference content of some substance(s) in the carrier gas (usually oxygen).

(C) refers to the concentration of the substance in damp gas under normal operating conditions.
