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COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

Working Group on Environmental Monitoring and Assessment
(Fifth session, 2-3 June 2005)

REPORT ON THE MEETING

1. The fifth session of the Working Group on Environmental Monitoring and Assessment was held in Geneva on 2 and 3 June 2005.
2. The meeting was attended by delegations from: Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Monaco, the Russian Federation, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovenia, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United States of America and Uzbekistan.
3. Representatives of Japan participated under article 11 of the Commission's terms of reference.
4. The meeting was attended by representatives of the European Environment Agency (EEA).
5. Representatives of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), the World Health Organization (WHO)/Europe, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the European ECOForum, the Volgograd-Ecopress Information Centre (non-governmental organization from the Russian Federation), and of business and industry, namely JSC "Caustic" (Russian Federation), Pacific Rim Services (United States) and Pricewaterhouse Cooper (Switzerland) also attended.
6. The Working Group adopted the agenda as contained in document CEP/AC.10/2005/1 with an amendment. It decided to exchange the item on enterprise monitoring and reporting with that on environmental indicators.

7. The Working Group elected Mr. Yu. Tsaturov (Russian Federation) as Chair and Mr. Pertti Heinonen (Finland) as Vice-Chair.

8. The Working Group adopted the report of its fourth session as contained in document CEP/AC.10/2003/2.

I. STRENGTHENING ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION AND OBSERVATION CAPACITY IN EASTERN EUROPE, THE CAUCASUS AND CENTRAL ASIA

A. Electronic networking and databases

9. The secretariat reported on the outcome of the Workshop on Electronic Databases for Environmental Reporting and the progress made since. This workshop was organized in cooperation with the Russian Federal Environmental Information Agency and the European Environment Agency (EEA) and held near Moscow on 13 and 14 May 2004 (CEP/AC.10/2005/3). The secretariat presented EcoReporting, the online catalogue of national periodicals on the environment for the countries of Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia (EECCA) and environmental reports submitted by these countries to international bodies. EcoReporting was established on the Working Group's web site (<http://unece.unog.ch/enhs/EcoReport/>) following the ReportNet system of EEA. The catalogue already contains records of 70 national publications and some 160 records of country submissions to international bodies.

10. Delegations from EECCA countries supported further development of EcoReporting, which had triggered better coordination of environmental reporting at the national level, uploading of environmental reports at official national web sites and improved access of the general public to environmental information. Examples of progress include the current setting up in Belarus of an environmental convention centre that will be responsible for the coordination of environmental reporting under applicable multilateral environmental conventions; posting by Roshydromet, in the Russian Federation, of its annual environmental pollution publication on its web site and the upcoming designation of its own national administrator for EcoReporting. Some delegations indicated that weak Internet development in their countries was the main obstacle to accessing environmental information through the electronic media. It was proposed that further EcoReporting development should cover online reporting on EECCA core set of environmental indicators and that civil society associations should be actively involved in the dissemination of official environmental publications via Internet.

11. The Working Group:

- (a) Took note with appreciation of the progress made in the development of EcoReporting;
- (b) Invited delegations, that have not yet done so, to organize the work of national administrators

who should regularly post on the Internet national periodical publications on the environment and reports submitted to international bodies, and record entries in EcoReporting;

(c) Invited the delegation of Belarus to inform the Working Group, at its next session, about the experience gained by the national centre for multilateral environmental conventions in facilitating coordination of international reporting.

B. Enterprise environmental monitoring and reporting

12. A roundtable was organized under this agenda item. Its purpose was to allow western and EECCA countries to share experiences in enterprise self-monitoring and environmental reporting, and to discuss possible action to be taken by governments, companies, international organizations and civil society associations.

13. The roundtable started with the presentation by the secretariat of its discussion document (CEP/AC.10/2005/5). Linkages were demonstrated between the monitoring by enterprises in EECCA of their environmental impact and the capacity of environmental authorities in the subregion to report data on important environmental indicators. Problems and bottlenecks in the area were described, international initiatives were presented to improve enterprise environmental monitoring and reporting, and avenues were offered for the Working Group to explore to add value to current initiatives.

14. Representatives from Environment Ministries, city environmental monitoring services, business and industry, and civil society associations in EECCA presented the current situation of enterprise self-monitoring and reporting. Presentations were made by: Ms. Olga SUVOROVA, Ministry of Environmental Protection, Kazakhstan; Mr. Saveliy KUZ'MIN, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection, Belarus; Mr. Gennadi KOJOYAN, Ministry of Nature Protection, Armenia; Mr. Stanislav KOLOTUSHA, Ministry of Environmental Protection, Ukraine; Mrs. Evgeniya SEMUTNIKOVA, Moscow City Environmental Monitoring, Russian Federation and Ms Natalya VORONOVICH, "Caustic" chemical company, together with Ms Elena VASSILYEVA, Volgograd-Ecopress Information Centre, Volgograd, Russian Federation.

15. Ms. Angela BULARGA (OECD) presented the results of the project under the Task Force on the Implementation of the Environmental Action Programme for Central and Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia aimed at facilitating the reform of self-supervision in Kazakhstan. Ms. Daniela WAPPEL (Federal Environment Agency, Austria) presented her country's experience with reporting in accordance with pollution registers. Mrs. Brinda WACHS (UNECE) introduced reporting requirements and practices under the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution. Mr. Michael STANLEY-JONES (UNECE) presented the requirements of the Kiev Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers (PRTRs) for reporting to the Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters, and opportunities for enterprises and Signatory States.

16. A set of presentations from Japan illustrated the experience of the Environment Ministry of Japan in promoting enterprise self-monitoring and reporting, and practical approaches by Japanese companies to environmental reporting. These were made by Professor Toshihiko GOTO, Ministry of Environment of Japan, Mr. Kenji TANAKA, Ricoh Company Ltd, and by Mr. Yoshiaki ARAI, Matsushita Electric Industrial Co (Panasonic). Finally, Mr. Samuel GAEHWILER, Pricewaterhouse Coopers, spoke about his company's experience with voluntary reporting of sustainability-related information.

17. During the ensuing discussion experts from EECCA countries underscored that the necessary substantial improvements in environmental monitoring and data collection in their countries could be effectively achieved only with the commitment of, and in cooperation with, enterprises. Strengthening enterprise self-monitoring and reporting would help to improve enterprise compliance with environmental regulations. It would help also to improve data collection to produce national state-of-the-environment reports and to report to the international community in accordance with multilateral environmental conventions and pan-European ministerial processes.

18. In discussing ways to promote better monitoring by enterprises of their emissions, discharges and waste flows as well as their environmental reporting, the following measures were highlighted: reduction of the number of pollutants subject to mandatory monitoring, reporting and charge payment; strengthening legal requirements and compliance control by public authorities over enterprise self-monitoring by the accreditation of laboratories, inter-calibration exercises, sampling checks, harmonization of measurement methods and making sampling results accessible to the public; decoupling of emission charges paid from enterprise self-monitoring results to avoid fraud; introduction of economic incentives to promote enterprise investments into analytical laboratories, equipment and improved environmental management; training of staff responsible for environmental data collection, analysis and management; promotional campaigns by public authorities to demonstrate to enterprises the advantages of better self-monitoring and voluntary environmental reporting, such as energy and material savings, accident prevention and improved rating of enterprises among peers and customers; and preparation and dissemination of guidelines and manuals on corporate environmental reporting.

19. The Working Group:

(a) Thanked the participants of the roundtable for the presentations made (available at the following Internet address: <http://www.unece.org/env/europe/monitoring/meeting.html#fifth>);

(b) Agreed that better enterprise environmental monitoring and reporting was essential to improving overall environmental data collection and reporting in EECCA and that for this purpose it would:

- (i) Prepare a review of the experience gained in UNECE subregions in setting effective regulations and economic instruments to facilitate environmental data

- flow from enterprises (particularly heavily polluting industries) to environmental authorities for the purpose of PRTRs, national assessments and publication;
- (ii) Collect case studies from the private sector with regard to adapting to various data collection and environmental reporting requirements including PRTRs, and to applying innovative information tools for database management and online reporting for this purpose;
 - (iii) Organize, in cooperation with the Working Group on PRTRs and, possibly, with the EAP Task Force, a workshop to discuss the results of the activities described in subparagraphs (i) and (ii) above and other relevant documentation; and prepare practical guidelines on legal, regulatory, institutional, financial and technical measures to improve enterprise environmental monitoring and reporting; and
 - (iv) Encourage companies' initiatives to promote enterprise environmental self-monitoring and corporate environmental or sustainability reporting in EECCA.

C. Environmental indicators

20. The secretariat presented the outcome of the Workshop on the Application of Environmental Indicators, which was held in cooperation with the Regional Environmental Centre (REC), Republic of Moldova, and with the assistance of EEA, in Chisinau on 5 and 6 July 2004 (CEP/AC.10/2005/4). An approach was also introduced for developing further a manual on the application of environmental indicators to: (a) improve environmental reporting in EECCA countries; (b) make national environmental assessments comparable among themselves and to those of other UNECE countries; and (c) facilitate data gathering for future regional environmental reports (CEP/AC.10/2005/4). It was proposed that once the manual had been developed, the next step would be the preparation of recommendations to EECCA Governments on the adaptation of monitoring networks to the requirements described in the manual covering aspects such as optimizing and extending station networks, applying international measurement guidelines and improving data validation and transmission.

21. The delegation of Uzbekistan made a presentation on the results of the project that was nearing completion in the country with the involvement of seven ministries and with the support of the United Nations Development Programme (CEP/AC.10/2005/4/Add.1). Its purpose was to compile, on the basis of EECCA core set of indicators, a national list of environmental indicators that would reflect the specific conditions of Uzbekistan, in order to develop a monitoring programme for data collection on selected indicators and to establish an environmental indicator database. A total of 91 indicators were selected, of which 68 were from the EECCA core set and 23 reflected specific country conditions. In the development of the project, Uzbekistan applied the methodology and approaches used by the Working Group on Environmental Monitoring and Assessment.

22. In the ensuing discussion, delegations supported the initiative to develop a manual on the application of environmental indicators that would focus on a shorter list of indicators consistent with those used or under development in other international forums. It was proposed to take into

account the ongoing revision of sustainable development indicators, the recently published energy indicators for sustainable development and the work on indicators currently under way in other regions. It was also highlighted, that better coordination would eventually help to obtain a common, global list of indicators with unified or standard methodologies and definitions. The initiative of Uzbekistan was praised and examples of other EECCA countries applying the EECCA core set of indicators for the collection of national data were given. At the same time the need to include all data on country specific indicators reflecting particular environmental, economic and other conditions was stressed. The importance of integrated environmental indices and sets of indicators promoting integrated environmental assessments was also mentioned.

23. The Working Group:

- (a) Took note of the outcome of the Workshop on the Application of Environmental Indicators;
- (b) Thanked the delegation of Uzbekistan for its presentation and invited delegations of other countries to report to the Working Group, at its next session, about their experience with the practical application of EECCA core set of indicators;
- (c) Agreed on the key indicators and on the indicator description format for the development of a manual on the application of key environmental indicators in EECCA, as proposed in document CEP/AC.10/2005/4. It also agreed on the need to make indicator descriptions policy-oriented and closely linked with data collection and reporting requirements of multilateral environmental agreements, and internationally agreed targets, standards and guidelines; and
- (d) Decided to organize a further workshop in early 2006 to finalize the manual on the basis of a draft to be prepared by the secretariat and its consultants, for consideration by the Working Group at its next session.

D. Second Tacis monitoring project for EECCA

24. A representative of EEA presented a synopsis, a schedule and the implementation method for the European Union (EU)/Tacis project (Euro 1 million) to support the EEA data collection in EECCA countries in 2005-2007. The project will focus on the following three key areas: water, air and climate change, and environmental information for the 2007 pan-European environment assessment report. The water component will include: preparation of country reports on investment needs for monitoring in support of bilateral fund raising; promotion of reporting in five EECCA countries using EUROWATERNET methodology; and training and capacity building in the field of water management. The air and climate change component will focus on improving the quality of data reported under relevant international obligations by training EECCA experts through specific workshops, and translating the EMEP/CORINAIR Emission Inventory Guidebook into Russian. The aim of this component is to ensure the participation of EECCA countries in the preparation of the 2007 Belgrade report and to strengthen partnership in this process. Planned activities will include: maintaining the EECCA expert network and expert directory; support to UNECE Working Group's meetings; preparation of brochures in support of

network building; organization in collaboration with OECD and UNEP of training sessions and workshops on indicators and scenarios; compilation of the report on indicators for EECCA countries; and the provision of EECCA inputs to the Belgrade report.

25. Some delegates questioned whether the proposed climate change activities added anything to those undertaken in other forums. Comments were made on the importance of including in the project framework additional monitoring areas (e.g. land) or priority activities (such as enterprise monitoring); lack of linkages between the planned work on environmental indicators and indicators of economic development, and between the EECCA indicator report and the Belgrade assessment report; and insufficient funds earmarked for the Working Group's activities.

26. The Working Group:

(a) Took note of the information provided and stressed that more of its activities should be supported from the Tacis project; and

(b) Invited EEA:

- (i) To develop a detailed plan of activities in cooperation with the Working Group Bureau and the secretariat;
- (ii) To keep the Working Group informed about progress in the project implementation; and
- (iii) To submit final results to the Working Group for consideration.

I. PREPARATIONS FOR THE FOURTH ASSESSMENT REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE ENVIRONMENT

27. A representative of EEA introduced a document on the preparation of the assessment report for the Ministerial Conference "Environment for Europe", to be held in Belgrade in 2007 (CEP/AC.10/2005/7). He informed the Working Group about an informal meeting on the Belgrade report that was held in Geneva on 1 June 2005 with the participation of some country experts and representatives of international organizations and civil society. He presented the proposed content of the report, the method used to prepare it, the timetable and links with other assessment reports that would be submitted to the Belgrade Conference.

28. EEA presented the original option for the Belgrade report that would have consisted of two self-contained reports: one drafted according to the structure of the EECCA Environment Strategy endorsed at the Kiev Ministerial Conference in 2003, and the other along the lines of the 6th Environmental Action Programme (EAP) of the European Community (EC). Non-EECCA European countries would have been covered by the second report. EEA explained that following the discussions at the informal meeting of 1 June 2005, a single report would be prepared. It will combine the tables of contents of the "EECCA report" and the "6th EC EAP" report. Each

chapter will: include a pan-European summary of impacts on human health, the economy and poverty, vulnerable groups and regions; assess progress made in Western and Central Europe, and, separately, in EECCA countries, and possibly contain cross-country comparisons. Data will be gathered through indicators and international databases rather than through country questionnaires. The report will be written in April-August 2006 to be reviewed in October-November 2006. When submitted to the Belgrade Conference, it will be supplemented by a summary; the EEA 2007 report on indicators covering EEA member countries and the Balkans; a self-contained EECCA report based on the EECCA core set of indicators; and by a progress report on the implementation of the EECCA Environment Strategy by the OECD.

29. In the ensuing discussion, delegations raised the following issues: possibilities for evaluating in the Belgrade report the progress made in Europe's environment since the Kiev Assessment; possible use of integrated indicators in the preparation of the Belgrade report; ensuring the active involvement of countries; accurately reflecting the different political frameworks in western Europe and the requirements not only of EU instruments but of multilateral environmental agreements; involving NGOs in consultations on the report and using data available to NGOs; and the opportunity to use in the Belgrade report data to be collected through the 2006 UNSD/UNEP questionnaire on environment statistics.

30. A representative of UNEP made a presentation on the preparation of the fourth Global Environment Outlook report (GEO-4). He stressed that this would follow the structure and the approach of previous reports and that it would include several scenarios for the future. He indicated that close links between the GEO-4 and the Belgrade reports would be established, as EEA would be actively involved in the preparation of the European part of the global report.

31. A representative of OECD spoke about the preparation of a report for the Belgrade Conference to assess progress in the implementation of the EECCA Environment Strategy. The report will draw on EECCA environmental performance reviews carried out by UNECE and other available documents. It might add value to and complement the Belgrade Assessment by, for instance: tracking "planned actions" specified in the EECCA Strategy, showcasing examples of successful responses and using response indicators. The same representative reported also on the preparation of a second OECD Environment Outlook in 2007 that would give an overview of environmental pressures for the period up to 2030 and would serve as background report for the 2008 meeting of OECD Environment Ministers. The report will include a substantial section on environmental policy simulations, an assessment of environmental developments in non-OECD countries and the impact on them of OECD policies.

32. A representative of the secretariat reported on the assessment of the state of transboundary watercourses in the UNECE region then under way under the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes for the Belgrade Conference. A note was circulated among the delegations.

33. A representative of WHO/Europe made a presentation on the development of a pan-European environment and health information system (EHIS) in partnership with 22 Member

States in the period 2004-2007. She described the main elements of the system that would add health-related aspects to environmental monitoring and reporting, and the indicators that would focus on exposure, health effects and actions. She also described the institutional structure for the development of EHIS that had been established under the European Environment and Health Committee. The results will be presented to the fifth Ministerial Conference on Environment and Health in 2009.

34. A representative of UNSD reported on the upcoming data collection on the basis of the 2006 UNSD/UNEP Questionnaire on Environment Statistics. She referred to the methodological guide that had been posted on the UNSD web site and that would soon be available also in Russian. She indicated that delegations to the Working Group would be invited to facilitate data checking and validation. Moreover, she stressed that data collected in the past were available to the international organizations concerned through the password-protected web site.

35. The Working Group:

- (a) Took note of the presentations made and information provided under this item;
- (b) Invited the EEA to take into account the comments made during the discussion when preparing a detailed table of contents and a list of indicators to be circulated among the delegations to the Working Group before the summer holidays;
- (c) Invited delegations to support the EEA in its data and information gathering for the report;
- (d) Invited the EEA to inform the Working Group, at its next session, about the progress made in the preparation of the Belgrade report, and to submit the draft report and supplementary products to the Working Group for discussion at its session in November 2006. EEA focal points will be invited to participate in that session;
- (e) Invited the other international organizations concerned to keep the Working Group informed about progress made in their relevant environmental assessment and data collection activities.

III. WORK PLAN

36. The Secretariat introduced a draft work plan for the Working Group for the period up to the Belgrade Conference (CEP/AC.10/2005/6). In response to the decision of the Committee on Environmental Policy at its eleventh session (ECE/CEP/124, para. 41), the Working Group was expected to establish its work programme. This was to focus on supporting the EEA in the preparation of the Belgrade assessment report and on further improvement of monitoring and assessment capacities in EECCA countries, including their reporting in accordance with international environmental obligations. Support for the Working Group from the United Nations regular budget and availability of and further need for extrabudgetary funding were also mentioned.

37. Delegations proposed that the work programme reflect the results of the discussions on substantive agenda items and that activities be prioritized to ensure that donor support is provided first of all to the most important ones. Various amendments were proposed regarding the table with the assessment of the resource requirements for the Working Group. These sometimes reflected conflicting interests, such as increasing individual budget lines and adding new ones while reducing the overall amount. Some delegations voiced the need for the Working Group to provide assistance to countries on a bilateral basis. One delegation expressed readiness to test the forthcoming indicator manual and to report to the Working Group through the preparation of a country case study. EEA informed that Tacis funds would be made available to support two meetings of the Working Group and the preparation of the indicator manual.

38. In the light of the discussion held, the Working Group prepared its work plan with donor support needs for the period up to the Belgrade Conference as annexed to this report.

Annex**WORK PLAN AND DONOR SUPPORT NEEDS FOR THE WORKING GROUP
FOR THE PERIOD UP TO THE BELGRADE CONFERENCE****A. WORK PLAN FROM SUMMER 2005 TO AUTUMN 2007**Task 1: Support to the development of the Belgrade assessment report

The general aim of the 2007 Belgrade report will be the same as for previous reports in this series: to provide a pan-European, policy-relevant, up-to-date and reliable assessment of the interactions between environment and society and of the state of the environment in Europe. The specific activities will be as follows:

Sub-task 1.1: Overall guidance and review

In the light of the discussion by the Working Group, at its fifth session, on the draft content and method of preparation of the Belgrade assessment report, EEA will submit to the Working Group a detailed table of contents and a list of indicators, guidelines for data collection, country questionnaires (if any), drafts of individual parts and a draft executive summary of the report. The Working Group, at its next sessions (tentatively scheduled for 12-14 June and 27-29 November 2006, respectively), will review the documents submitted and progress made by EEA, and will provide comments and guidance.

Duration: mid-2005 – end 2006.

Sub-task 1.2: Assistance in data collection

The Working Group, through its country members, will assist EEA in data collection should this be undertaken at the country level. Outputs will be submitted to the Working Group for verification, gap analysis and comments. Duration: 2006.

Sub-task 1.3: Coordination with related assessments and data collection

The Working Group, at its sessions, will consider progress made in other international environmental assessments and data collection activities of relevance to the Belgrade assessment report, such as the fourth Global Environment Outlook of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); the development of a pan-European environment and health information system by the World Health Organization/Europe; the Questionnaire on Environment Statistics of the United Nations Statistics Division and UNEP; an assessment report on progress in the implementation of the EECCA Environment Strategy by the Task Force for the Implementation of the Environmental Action Programme for Eastern and Central Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia; and a second Environment Outlook of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. The Working Group will explore synergies between various reports and provide comments. Duration: 2006 – summer 2007.

Task 2: Strengthening environmental monitoring and reporting capacities in EECCA

One of the major tasks of the Working Group is to serve as facilitator to achieve the objectives on environmental monitoring and information management of the Environment Strategy for EECCA adopted in Kiev. This will strengthen national environmental monitoring and assessment systems and, at the same time, help to improve the comparability of environmental information and facilitate the preparation of the next pan-European assessment report. This will also assist in the implementation of the provisions of the Aarhus Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters regarding the collection and dissemination of environmental information (art. 5). The specific activities will be as follows:

Sub-task 2.1: Manual on environmental indicators

The Working Group will organize, in cooperation with and with the support of the EEA, a workshop (tentatively scheduled for 15-17 February 2006) to finalize the manual on the application of key environmental indicators with recommendations on data collection, measurement and calculation methods, and with references to relevant international standards, policy targets and methodologies. The manual should assist in improving environmental reporting in EECCA countries and harmonizing their environmental assessments with those of EEA countries as well as facilitate data gathering for regional environmental assessment reports. Assistance may be provided to interested countries to tailor-make the manual to specific national conditions. The Working Group will consider the results at its session in June 2006. Duration: mid-2005 – mid-2006.

Sub-task 2.2: Adaptation of monitoring networks to international reporting requirements

The Working Group may assess, as a next step, the conformity of existing monitoring networks in EECCA with data collection and reporting requirements under applicable multilateral environmental agreements and programmes. This will be done on the basis of the manual on the application of environmental indicators. A workshop (tentatively scheduled for 9-11 April 2007) would be organized to prepare recommendations to EECCA countries covering issues such as updating environmental quality standards, applying international measurement guidelines, optimizing and extending station networks, and improving data validation and transmission. Duration: mid-2006 – mid-2007.

Sub-task 2.3: Environmental monitoring and reporting by enterprises

The Working Group will review the experience gained in UNECE subregions in establishing effective regulations and economic incentives as well as in the application of innovative information tools for database management and online reporting to facilitate environmental data flow from enterprises to environmental authorities for the purpose of PRTRs, national assessments and international reporting. Enterprises and companies will be invited to prepare

case studies demonstrating good practices of adapting to environmental data collection requirements and of voluntary environmental reporting. A workshop (tentatively scheduled for 4-6 September 2006) will be organized, in cooperation with the Working Group on PRTRs and, possibly, with the EAP Task Force, to provide guidance to EECCA on legal, regulatory, institutional, financial and technical measures to improve enterprise monitoring and reporting. Duration: mid-2005 – end 2006.

Sub-task 2.4: Application of the Kiev Guidelines on state-of-the-environment reporting

The Working Group will continue to promote the application of the Guidelines for the Preparation of Governmental Reports on the State and Protection of the Environment endorsed by the Kiev Ministerial Conference. A network of EECCA focal points responsible for state-of-the-environment reporting will be established to exchange experiences and to assist those countries that do not have mechanisms for periodic state-of-the-environment reporting to set them up using the above-mentioned Guidelines. Following the case study of Armenia, practical support will be provided, resources permitting, to Azerbaijan and Tajikistan. Duration: 2006 – autumn 2007.

Sub-task 2.5: EcoReporting electronic catalogue

The national administrators in EECCA, in cooperation with the secretariat, will continue to develop the online catalogue of national periodicals on the environment (state-of-the-environment reports, environmental statistics bulletins, etc.) and environmental reports submitted to international bodies such as the governing bodies of multilateral environmental conventions. The EcoReporting will follow the ReportNet system of EEA and ensure access online to the publications and reports listed in the catalogue. A workshop might be held on 15 and 16 February 2007 to give national administrators the opportunity to exchange experience on practical approaches to improving access to environmental reports through national official web sites. Duration: 2005 – autumn 2007.

Sub-task 2.6: Specific monitoring activities

Under the second Tacis monitoring project, EEA will keep EECCA informed of some of its tools and instruments, in particular with regard to water (EUROWATERNET) and air (AIRBASE). Training and capacity-building workshops on water data management and air emission reporting might be held. Training workshops on indicators and outlooks may be organized jointly with UNEP and OECD. A data compendium on the EECCA core set of indicators could be prepared. EEA will develop a detailed plan of activities in cooperation with the Working Group Bureau and the secretariat, and it will keep the Working Group informed about progress in the project implementation. Final results will be submitted to the Working Group for consideration. Duration: autumn-2005 – mid-2007.

B. DONOR SUPPORT NEEDS (in Euro)In order of priority

Expenses	# of units	Unit rate (in EuroR)	Costs ¹
Task 1			
1.1 EECCA travel to Working Group meetings	48	1,500	72,000
1.2 UN staff travel	4	1,500	6,000
Subtotal			78,000²
Sub-task 2.1			
2.1.1 Workshop (24 EECCA experts)	1	26,000	26,000
2.1.2 Consultancy	2,5	4,000	10,000
2.1.3 UN staff travel	4	1,500	6,000
2.1.4 Computer equipment at UNECE	1	5,000	5,000
2.1.5 Publication in Russian	1	3,000	3,000
Subtotal			50,000³
Sub-task 2.3			
2.3.1 Workshop (24 EECCA experts)	1	26,000	26,000
2.3.2 Short-term staff at UNECE	12	5,000	60,000
2.3.3 UN staff travel	2	1,500	3,000
2.3.4 Publication in Russian	1	3,000	3,000
Subtotal			92,000⁴
Sub-task 2.2			
2.2.1 Workshop (24 EECCA experts)	1	26,000	26,000
2.2.2 Consultancy	2,5	4,000	10,000
2.2.3 UN staff travel	1	1,500	1,500
2.2.4 Publication in Russian	1	3,000	3,000
Subtotal			40,500
Sub-task 2.5			
2.5.1 Workshop (12 EECCA experts)	1	18,000	18,000
2.5.2 UN staff travel	1	1,500	1,500
2.5.3 Consultancy	5	4,000	20,000
Subtotal			39,500
Sub-task 2.4			
2.4.1 Travel of EECCA focal points	24	1,500	36,000
2.4.2 SoE report drafting	2	3,000	6,000
2.4.3 Travel of international experts	6	1,500	9,000
2.4.5 Two publications in 2 languages	2	6,000	12,000
Subtotal			63,000
A. Total costs			363,000
B. Funds contributed or pledged			155,500
C. Unmatched requirements (A. – B.)			207,500

¹ Including UN administrative costs and contingency reserve.

² Some ^ 14,000 may be used from the remaining 2005 contribution by Spain. EEA has pledged ^ 60,000 for the purpose stated in the 2nd Tacis project budget.

³ EEA has pledged ^ 50,000 for the purpose stated in the 2nd Tacis project budget.

⁴ The Netherlands has contributed ^ 28,500 in 2005, which may be used for the sub-task.