

Barriers towards ratification in EECCA

(The results of the questionnaire)

Sub-session: "Clean air in EECCA region"

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Questionnaire for EECCA on ratification

Objective - to prepare a discussion and focus on specific issues:

- Main barriers towards ratification
- Ways to overcome the barriers

Structure:

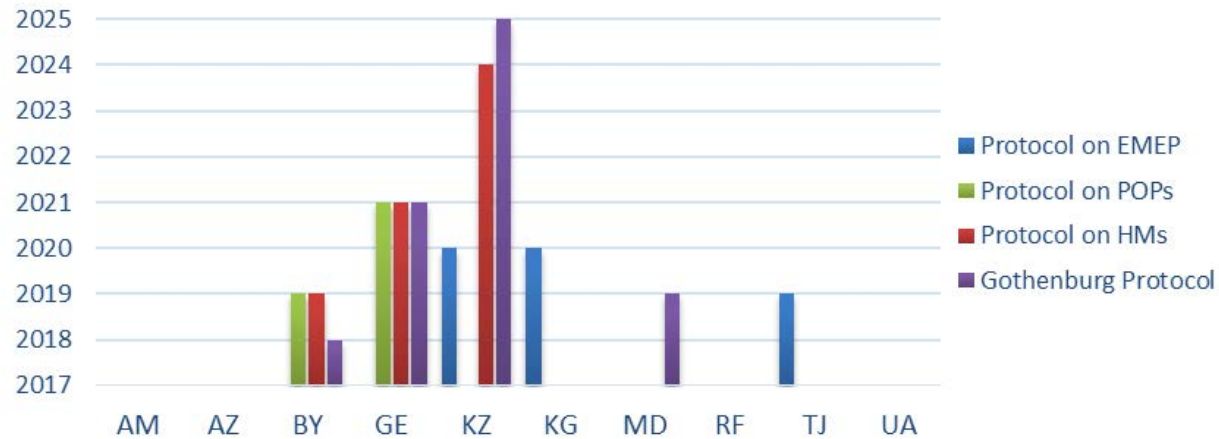
- Part I: EMEP Protocol
- Part II: Protocol on HMs
- Part III: Protocol on POPs
- Part IV: Gothenburg Protocol

Status of ratification

<i>COUNTRY</i>	<i>CLRTAP</i>	<i>EMEP</i>	<i>HM</i>	<i>POPs</i>	<i>GP</i>
ARMENIA	1997	2014	Sgn.1998	Sgn.1998	Sgn.1999
AZERBAIJAN	2002				
BELARUS	1980	1985			
GEORGIA	1999	2013			
KAZAKHSTAN	2001				
KYRGYZSTAN	2000				
REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA	1995	2016	2002	2002	Sgn.2000
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	1980	1985			
TAJKISTAN					
TURKMENISTAN					
UKRAINE	1980	1985	Sgn.1998	Sgn.1998	
UZBEKISTAN					

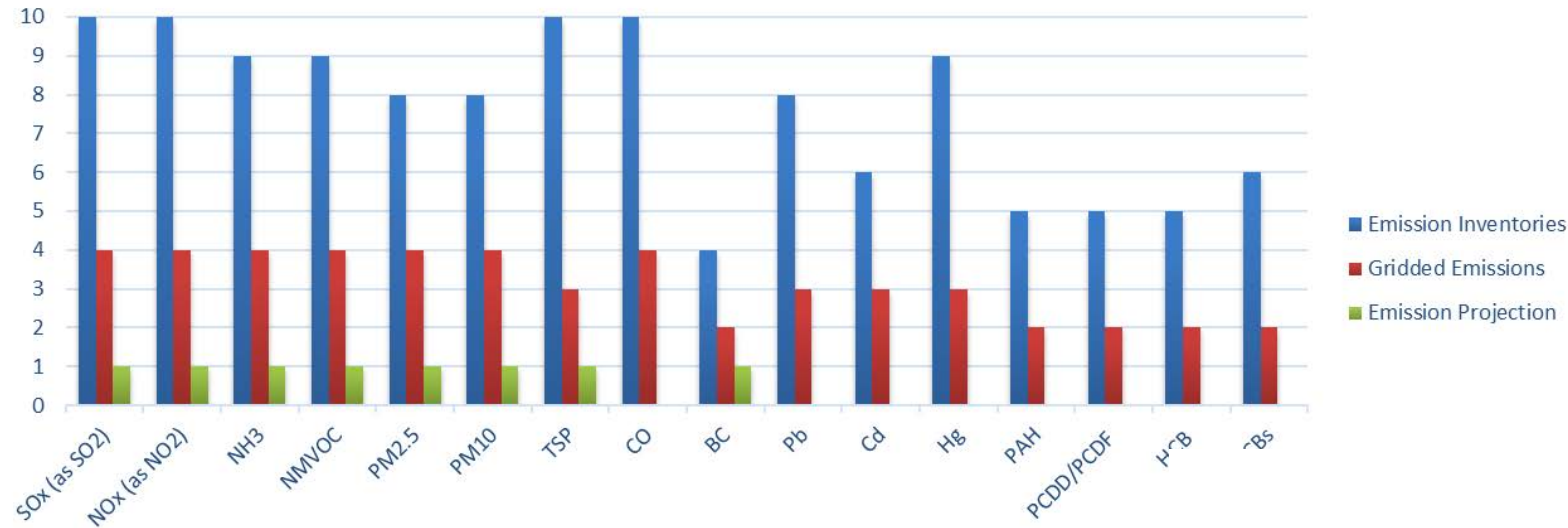
All nine parties and one non-party replied to the questionnaire

Timeline of ratification and obstacles delaying ratification



- Lack of financial resources to implement the provisions of the protocols
- Lack of technical and administrative capacity (knowledge, staff posts)
- Obsolete technologies, methodologies and lack of measures to control and reduce emissions

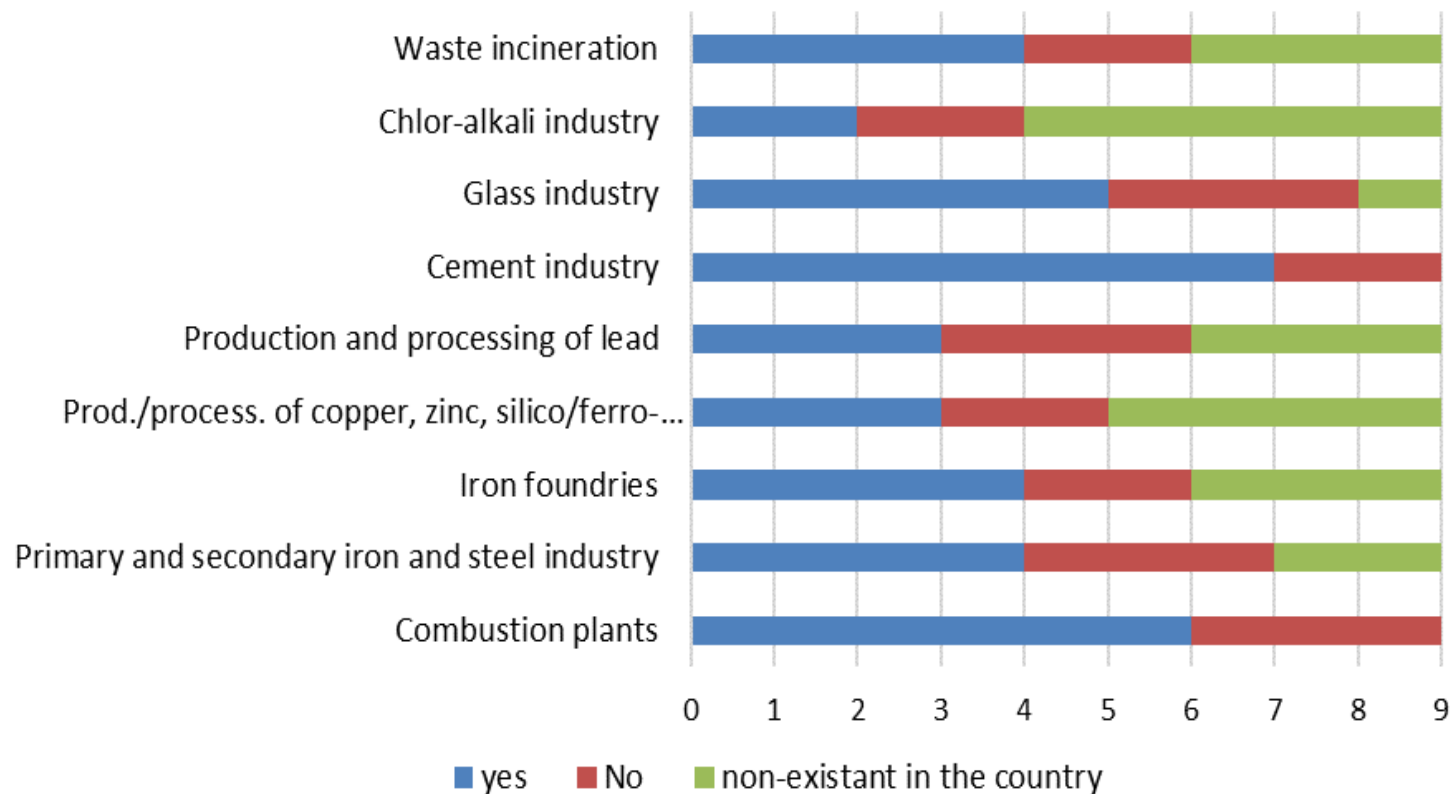
Establishment of national emission inventories



■ Number of replies

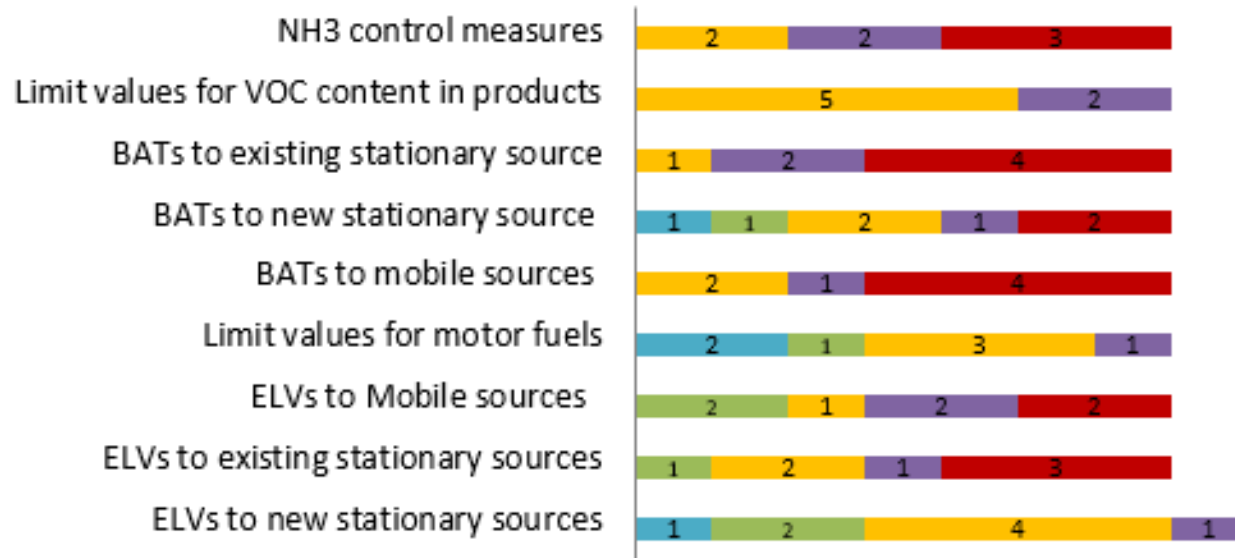


Application of ELVs to stationary sources in the HM Protocol



Difficulties in meeting the requirements of GP

■ Very easy
 ■ Easy
 ■ medium
 ■ difficult
 ■ very difficult



Introduction and implementation of:



- Unfavorable economic conditions for fulfilling all obligations
- Transposition of the protocols' obligations into national legislation, a long-term political process

The key difficulties with the application of the ELV/BAT for stationary sources

■ Number of replies



Conclusions

- Introduction of new emission standards and modern technologies are economically sensitive issues
- Technical and administrative capacity remains weak due to institutional instability
- The current legal frameworks are not sufficient to implement the most complex protocols to the Convention
- Transposing the protocols' obligations into national legislation demands a lot of effort and time
- Existing technologies and methodologies are obsolete and outdated
- lack of in-depth analysis of implications of introduction of protocols' provisions (CBA)
- Lack of financial resources to apply advanced abatement technologies and measures in various sectors

Thank you for your attention !

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