Participation of the Russian Federation in regional co-operation mechanisms on transboundary air pollution: work within the UNECE LRTAP Convention

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Outline

- Air pollution in the Russian Federation
- Implementation of the UNECE Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution
  - Short Overview
  - Achieved results
  - Challenges
  - Opportunities
LRTAP Convention implementation: Short overview

- International Treaty since 1979
- Europe and North America covered
- Emissions of SOx, NOx, CO, VOCs, PM, heavy metals, POPs, ozone regulated
- EMEP Programme in place
- Reporting system established

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LRTAP Convention implementation:

Russian Federation is a Party to:

- the 1984 EMEP,
- the 1985 on Sulphur,
- the 1988 on Nitrogen Oxides

Plans to accede to:

- The 1998 Protocol on Heavy Metals
- The 1998 Protocol on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)
- The 1999 Protocol to Abate Acidification, Eutrophication and Ground-level Ozone

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LRTAP Convention implementation:

- Currently national obligations on emission reductions for European territory are fulfilled
- Bottom-up emissions reporting established
- Air quality monitoring performed
- Modeling and assessment applied

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Relevant Monitoring Networks in Russia

Adopted from S.Gromov, Institute of global climate and ecology, Dec. 17, 2008
Emissions decreased

Stationary sources (net) – 52%

SO$_2$  
78% (1980)

NH$_3$  
76% (1990)

VOCs (NM)  
40% (1990)

NO$_x$  
1% (1987)
LRTAP Convention implementation: challenges

- Mobile source emissions - 58%
- Transboundary air pollution affecting bordering regions;
- Interregional transport of air pollutants;
- Development of Asian territory of Russia and North-East Asian nations

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LRTAP Convention implementation: challenges

**SOx deposition on European territory of Russia (mg/m²)**

**Contribution of transboundary SOx deposition, % (2008)**
Inflow of sulphur in several Russian regions vs. regional sulphur emissions, thousand tonnes

Arkhangelsk region

Volgograd region

Saratov region

Novgorod region

Kaliningrad region

Ivanovo region

Pskov region

Republic of Karelia

Bryansk region
LRTAP Convention mechanisms: potential for further implementation

- Model for regional environmental cooperation in North-East Asia;
- Application of existing expertise in monitoring and integrated impact assessment – EMEP and GAINS;
- Potential application of critical loads/levels methodology for impact assessment on ecosystem – terrestrial, aquatic and mixed.
CONCLUSIONS

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- LRTAP Convention – Successful mechanism applied in a diverse region;
- Similar environmental concerns addressed in Europe/North America and North-East Asia;
- Available established and transparent science-based mechanisms for environmental impact assessment across a wide group of countries
- Model platform for further environmental cooperation in the region of North-East Asia

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THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!