



United Nations  
ESCAP

## North East Asian Subregional Programme for Environmental Cooperation (NEASPEC)

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

*Scientific Research Institute for Atmospheric Air Protection  
St.Petersburg, Russia*

*Mr. Alexander Romanov,  
Head of International cooperation on behalf of  
Mr. Andrey Nedre,  
Director General*

**NEASPEC Expert Consultation Meeting**

**January 20, 2011**

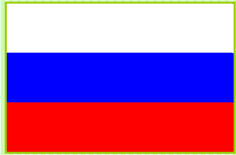
**Incheon, Republic of Korea**



# Outline



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





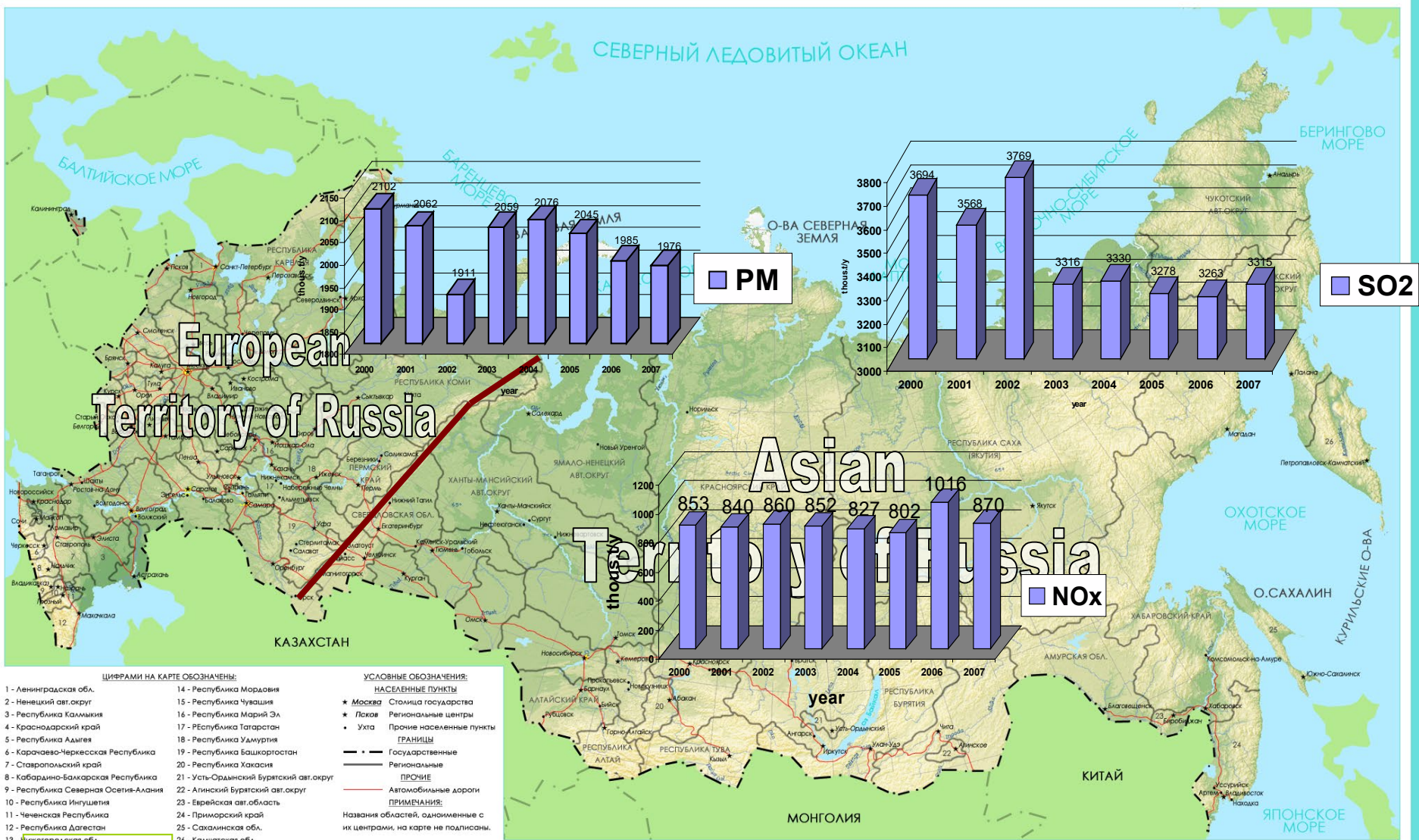
# LRTAP Convention implementation: Short overview

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- International Treaty since 1979
- Europe and North America covered
- Emissions of SO<sub>x</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>, CO, VOCs, PM, heavy metals, POPs, ozone regulated
- EMEP Programme in place
- Reporting system established







# LRTAP Convention implementation:

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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





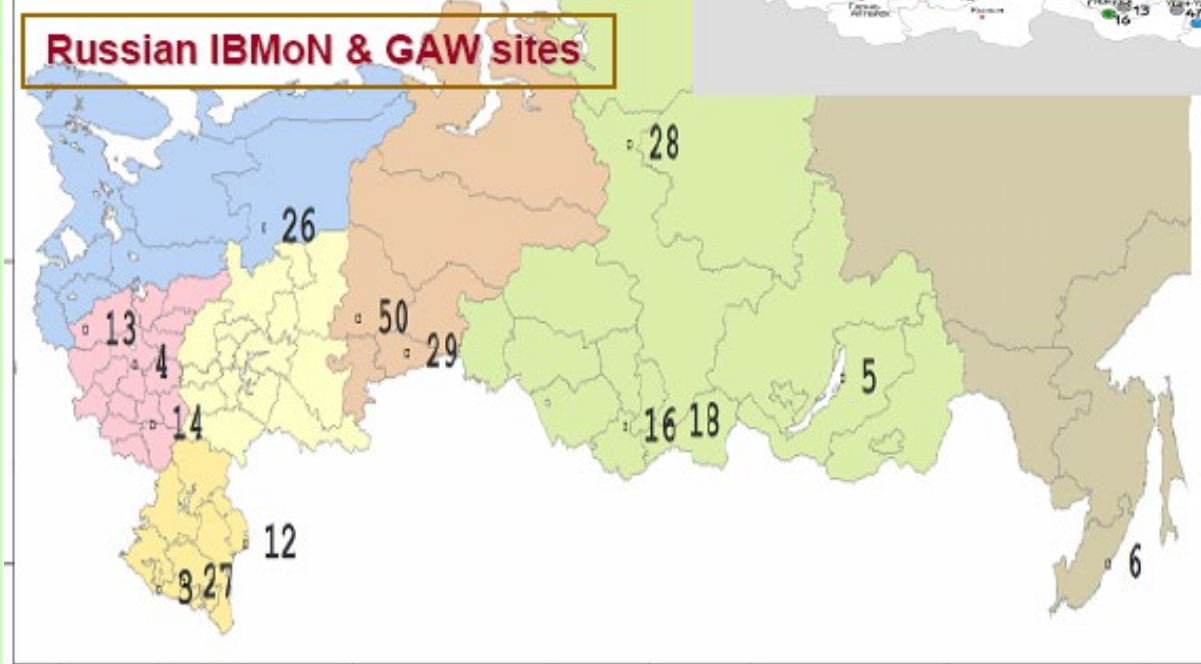
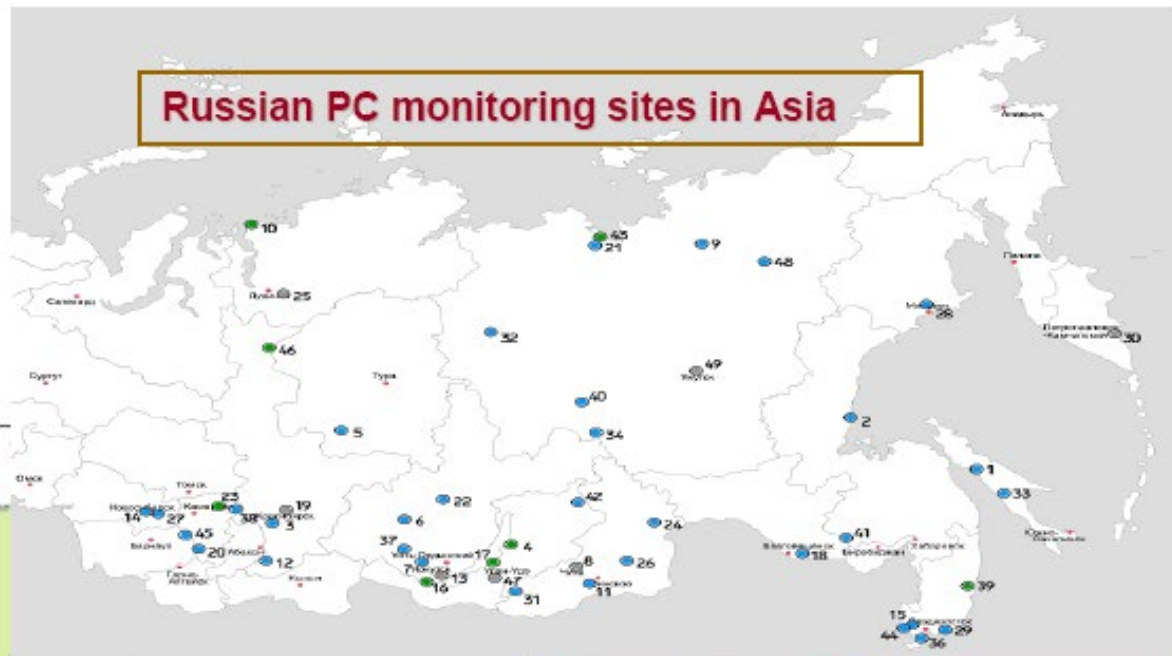
# LRTAP Convention implementation:

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



# Relevant Monitoring Networks in Russia



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



# LRTAP Convention implementation: intermediate results

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## Emissions decreased

**Stationary sources (net) – 52%**

**SO<sub>2</sub> 78% (1980)**


**NH<sub>3</sub> 76% (1990)**

**VOCs (NM) 40% (1990)**

**NO<sub>x</sub> 1% (1987)**








# LRTAP Convention implementation: challenges

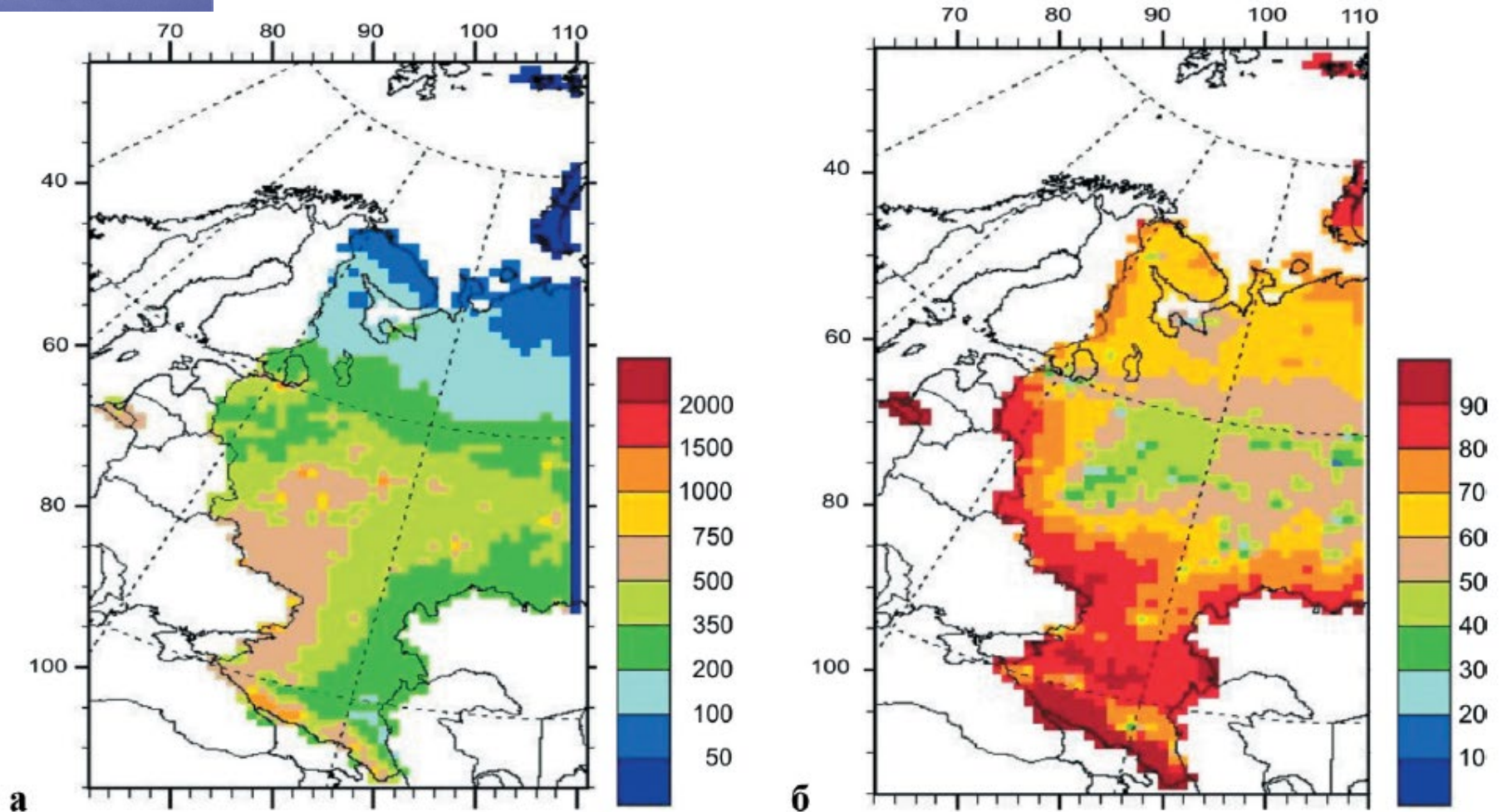
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- Mobile source emissions - 58% ↑
  - Transboundary air pollution affecting bordering regions;
  - Interregional transport of air pollutants;
  - Development of Asian territory of Russia and North-East Asian nations





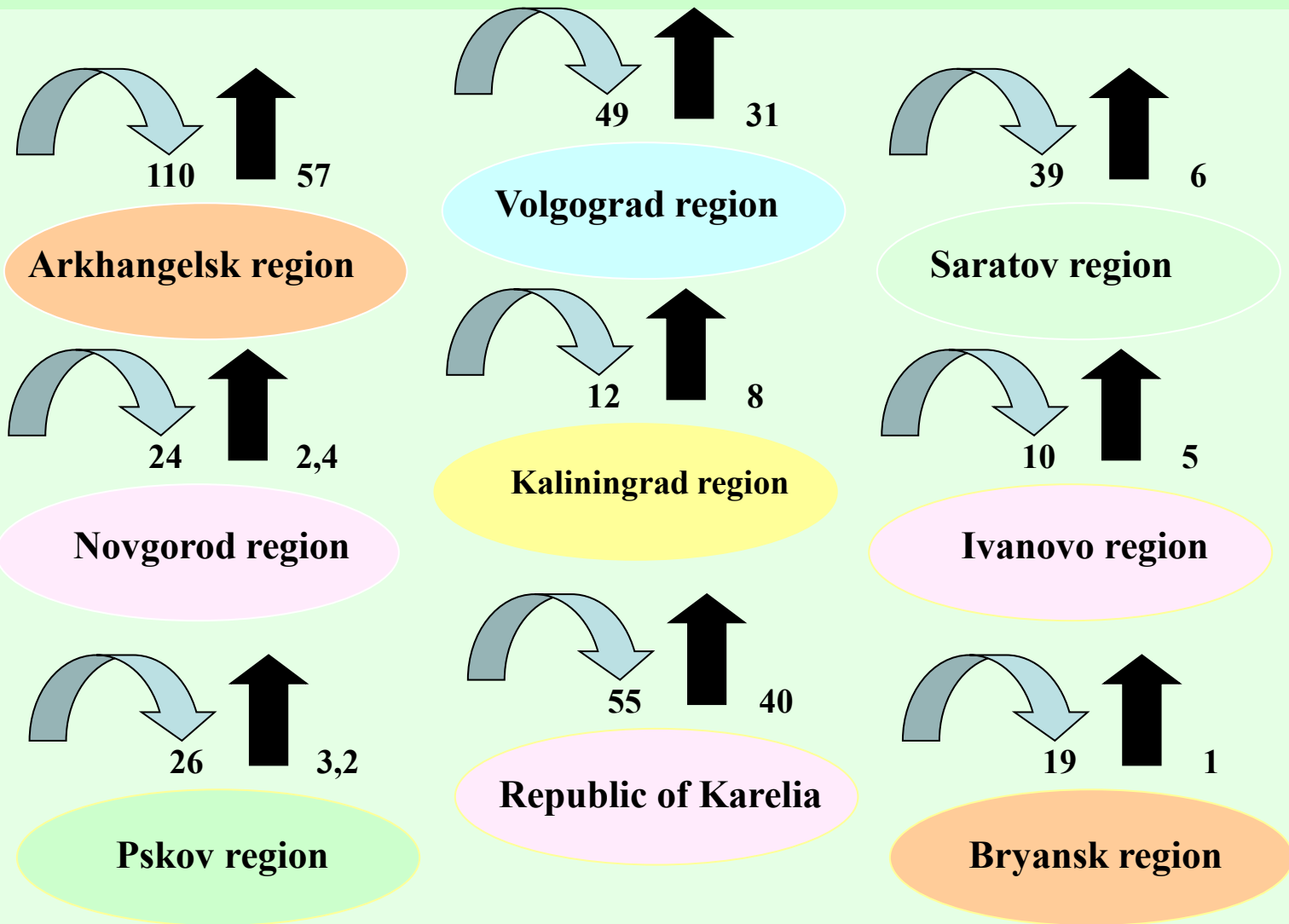
# LRTAP Convention implementation: challenges




**SOx deposition on European territory of Russia (mg/m<sup>2</sup>)**

**Contribution of transboundary SOx deposition, % (2008)**

# Inflow of sulphur in several Russian regions vs. regional sulphur emissions, thousand tonnes





# LRTAP Convention mechanisms: potential for further implementation

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- 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





**THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!**