

INTERNATIONAL TREATIES

AIR PROTECTION



CONVENTION ON LONG - RANGE TRANSBOUNDARY AIR POLLUTION (Geneva 1979) LRTAP

Aim:

- to reduce air pollution
 - cooperation in research, development and monitoring
 - to develop strategies to reduce emissions of pollutants
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Protocol 1984 (EMEP) on the Long Term
Financing of the Co-operative Programmes for
Monitoring and Evaluating the Long-Range
Transmission of Air Pollutants in Europe
(Geneva)

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**Protocol 1985 on the Reduction of Sulphur
Emissions or their Transboundary Fluxes by at
Least 30 Per Cent (Helsinki)**

- Acid deposition
 - 1980 - baseline
 - 1993 - deadline
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Protocol 1994 on Further Reduction of Sulphur Emissions (Oslo)

1980 – baseline

2010 – deadline

Obligation to reduce emissions so that their influence on the nature and ecosystems would not exceed „critical loads“

(72% reductions for the CR)

Emission limitations for new sources of pollution

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**Protocol 1988 Concerning the Control of
Emissions of Nitrogen Oxides or their
Transboundary Fluxes (Sofia)**

1987 – baseline

1994 – deadline

Acid deposition and tropospheric ozone

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**Protocol 1991 on the Control of Emissions of
Volatile Organic Compounds and their
Transboundary Fluxes (Geneva)**

30% reductions of VOC emissions or introduction of new technologies

Baseline 1984-1990

Deadline 1999

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Protocol 1998 on Heavy Metals (Aarhus)

To reduce emissions of heavy metals (lead, cadmium, mercury)
Baseline 1985 – 1995

Reductions are set by states individually according their
conditions

2 sets of limitations a) emission limits for heavy metals
 b) emission limits for solid particles

Reductions of lead content in leaded gasoline; its elimination
till 1.1.2005

Reductions of mercury content in batteries

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Protocol 1998 on Persistent Organic Pollutants (Aarhus)

POPs – aldrin, chlordan, DDT, dieldrin, heptachlor, mirex, ...

To reduce or eliminate emissions and leakages of POPs

To halt the production and use of substances at the list I.

To manage environmentally sound disposal of POP products and wastes

Dibenzo-p-dioxin and dibenzofurans emission limits for large stationary sources (Appendix IV and V)

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Protocol 1999 to Abate Acidification, Eutrophication and Ground-Level Ozone (Gothenburg)

To reduce anthropogenic emissions of sulphur,
NO_x,
Ammoniac, VOCs
National ceilings to be met in 2010

Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (Vienna 1985)

- Framework convention
 - Cooperation in research and information exchange
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Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (Vienna 1985)

Protocol 1987 on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (Montreal Protocol)

Aim: to reduce CFCs production and use

Tools: division of substances into groups according to their ozone-depletion potential
phase-out of CFCs production and use
regulation of trade with non-parties
multilateral fund (to finance projects in developing countries)
data reporting (the amount of production and consumption)

Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (Vienna 1985)

Adjustments and Amendments to the 1987 Montreal Protocol :

- London 1990**
- Copenhagen 1992,**
- Montreal 1997,**
- Beijing 1999**

The extension of CFCs list

Acceleration of reductions

Licence system to control import and export of CFCs

The end of exemptions for developing countries (1997)

Convention on Climate Change (Rio de Janeiro 1992)

Aim: the stabilization of greenhouse gasses concentrations in the atmosphere at the level that would prevent climate change

Tools: national inventories of greenhouse gasses sources and sinks
national action programs

Obligations: development of ecosystems as GG sinks
support technologies for emission reduction
monitoring, research, cooperation, info-exchange

Convention on Climate Change (Rio de Janeiro 1992)

Protocol 1997 (Kyoto)

Quantitative aims for GG emission reduction including their sinks

Commitment of Annex I parties to quantified reduction targets and a timetable for their achievement

Different obligations (CR – 8% reductions of GG concentrations during 2008 - 2012 comparing to the 1990)

Six gasses are covered by the emission reductions commitments (*CO₂, NO_x, methane, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride*)

Convention on Climate Change (Rio de Janeiro 1992)

Protocol 1998 Buenos Aires

2 ways to fulfill obligations:

- a) joint implementation of emission reductions commitments
 - b) emissions trading – any part may transfer to or acquire from any other party of Annex I emission reduction credits resulting from the projects
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