# INTERNATIONAL TREATIES

## AIR PROTECTION

## PROBLEMS RELATED TO THE AIR POLLUTION

- Acid rains and other pollution
- Ozone layer depletion
- Global climate change

## 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

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

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)

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

**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 dibezofurans 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,
NOx,
Ammoniac, VOCs
National ceillings to be met in 2010

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

- Framework convention
- Cooperation in research and information exchange

## 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 (*$CO_2$, $NO_x$, methane, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride*)

## Convention on Climate Change (Rio de Janeiro 1992)

**Protocol 1998 Buenos Aires**
**Protocol 2001 Bonn**

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

## CASE LAW

**Trail Smelter case – 1935**

…. Under the principles of international law …. no state has the right to use or permit the use of its territory in such a manner as to cause injury by fumes in or to the territory of another or the properties or persons therein, when the case is of serious consequence and the injury is established by clear and convincing evidence.

Establishment of the concept of state liability for environmental harm