

Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine

Challenges faced by Ukraine regarding implementation CLRTAP protocols

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Legislation in the field of air protection

- Since 2001, a regulatory mechanism for air emissions from stationary sources is being implemented in accordance with the Ukrainian law *On Atmospheric Air Protection*. This mechanism provides administrative and regulatory activities aimed at limiting pollutant emissions from enterprises.
- In December 2010, Ukraine adopted the Law *On Ratification of Protocol on Accession of Ukraine to Energy Community Agreement*. According to the Protocol, Ukraine plans implement the requirements of LCP Directive (2001/80/EC) by 2018.
- In 2010, the key provisions of the State Environmental Strategy Until 2020 were approved. The main implementation mechanism for that is the National Environmental Action Plan covering the years between 2011 and 2015, which was adopted in May 2011.



- Energy Community Agreement requires compliance with the obligations of Directive 2001/80/EC on the limitation of emissions of certain pollutants from large thermal power plants after the 31.12.2017.
- The Directive requirements for concentration limits less stringent than in the revised protocol.
- Upon accession to the protocol, which approach should be in the country to implement the obligations under the Protocol and directives?



Technical norms are being developed for equipment listed in the Register. The norms contain both limit values and time frames for achieving those values

Technical norms are already developed for:

- Heat and power installations with nominal heat power => 50 MW
- Rotary kilns for cement production with production capacity => 500 t/day
- Coke ovens
- Boiler plants working on sunflower husks
- Glass production installations with smelting capacity => 20 t/day
- Installations for the roasting and sintering of metal ore (including sulphide ore)
- Installations for the smelting of ferroalloys production capacity exceeding 20 tones per day



Main problems appearing that may prevent the ratification of the Convention Protocols

- Ukrainian enterprises use old and energy-intensive technological equipment with ineffective emission abatement systems; at the same time, implementation of BATs requires substantial time and financial resources;
- Not all categories of stationary emission sources are analysed in terms of their potential and time frames for achieving ELVs specified in the Protocol Annexes;
- There is a lack of modern measuring technology for control and monitoring of the fulfilment of obligations under the Protocols;
- Existing methodologies of pollutant concentration measurement are not consistent with the requirements of the European legislation;



Challenges faced by Ukraine regarding implementation Gothenburg Protocol

- Emission reduction commitments for PM_{2.5} for 2020 and beyond.
- Ukrainian system of regulation of VOC emissions from stationary sources have is different from the one adhering to the Gothenburg Protocol.
- There is no system of regulation products for volatile organic compounds in Ukraine
- Introduction to the emission control system «Black carbon»
- Monitoring the implementation of the limit values of pollutants at stationary sources



LIMIT VALUES FOR FUELS AND NEW MOBILE SOURCES

- In order to reduce emissions from mobile sources in Ukraine have adopted national standards for automotive fuel, which comply with the requirements of Euro 4. In parallel, in Ukraine there are standards, requirements which comply with Euro-2 and Euro-3. Ukraine is working on the renovation of the existing plants in order to improve quality of fuels and the gradual transition to fuel EURO-4 standard.
- Law On Some Issues on Import into the Customs Territory of Ukraine and Registration of Wheeled Vehicles No 2739-IV of 06.07.2005 (with major amendments of Law No 5177-VI of 06.07.2012)
- **Euro 3:** vehicle categories; M, N – **01.01.2013**
- **Euro 4:** vehicle categories: M, N – **01.01.2014**
- **Euro 5 (V):** vehicle categories; M, N – **01.01.2016**
- **Euro 6 (VI):** – **01.01.2018**

Currently in Ukraine there are not any legal acts with the same mandatory norms non-road mobile machines

- **Currently petrols of the environmental classes Euro 4, Euro 5 are available at the Ukrainian market.**



Challenges faced by Ukraine regarding implementation Protocol POPs

- Air emissions:
 - The need to develop methods of quantifying emissions of POPs for the inventory system.
 - Difficulties in the implementation of regulations on POPs due to the lack of a monitoring mechanism to implement them.

Monitoring:

- The need to update the data on laboratory capacity to perform sampling and chemical analysis measurements of POPs.
- No state program for monitoring of POPs in atmospheric air.



Дякую за увагу !!!

