Working Group on Strategies and Review,
Fifty-sixth session, 22–25 May 2018

Informal document No. 1
Provisional agenda item 5 (a)
Information sharing by Parties on the implementation of the Convention:
Good practices to strengthen the implementation of air pollution-related policies, strategies and measures

Background information and template for the submission of examples of good practices with regard to air pollution related policies, strategies and measures

I. Background

1. The Executive Body, at its thirty-sixth session, adopted decision 2016/3 on Improving the effectiveness of reporting on strategies, policies and other measures to implement obligations under the Convention and its Protocols. This decision stipulates that "*the period for reporting the information referred to in article 5, paragraph 1 (a), of the 1994 Protocol on Further Reductions of Sulphur Emissions, article 7, paragraph 1 (a), of the Protocol on Heavy Metals, article 9, paragraph 1 (a), of the Protocol on Persistent Organic Pollutants and article 7, paragraph 1 (a), of the Protocol to Abate Acidification, Eutrophication and Ground-level Ozone (Gothenburg Protocol) is* ***at least once every four years***". As per this decision, the Executive Body also "*invites States and organizations referred to in article 14, paragraph 1, of the Convention that are not Parties to these four Protocols to provide information on strategies, policies and measures to abate air pollution at the sessions of the Working Group on Strategies and Review.*"

2. The present document provides background information on the obligations to report on strategies, policies and measures for the respective Protocols. The enclosed template has been developed to facilitate the submission by Parties of examples of and good practices with regard to different regulatory, voluntary, economic and other measures relating to air pollution in advance of WGSR's fifty-sixth session to be held in Geneva on 22-25 May 2018. Following the request of the Working Group at its fifty-fifth session, the template now includes information on respective pollutants and protocols and the method used for analysis.

3. Heads of Delegations and other participants in the fifty-sixth session of the Working Group on Strategies and Review are invited to submit to the secretariat case studies/examples which could be of interest to other countries and thus to the policy discussion at the WGSR session. Parties that had not yet shared such information at the previous sessions of the Working Group are particularly invited to do so. An overview of the previous reporting at WGSR sessions since 2013 is available on the Convention website: http://www.unece.org/environmental-policy/conventions/envlrtapwelcome/convention-bodies/working-group-on-strategies-and-review/strategies-and-policies-for-the-abatement-of-air-pollution.html

In order to facilitate the preparation of the policy discussion on the basis of the examples submitted, please send your examples to air_meetings@unece.org by **16 April 2018.**

4. Examples could comprise, amongst others, economic measures such as financial incentives or disincentives (such as taxes, subsidies, set prices or caps/ceilings, payments, rebates), voluntary measures (such as voluntary agreements, programmes or contracts), regulatory or legislative measures or other measures (such as educational or informational measures). They can include policies, strategies and measures emanating from different sectors with positive effects on air pollution

abatement (such as acts/laws on sustainable transport, sustainable agriculture/farming, energy, green building, biodiversity conservation and enhancement). A more detailed description of the implementation of your chosen policy, strategy or measure and related challenges and problems as well as solutions would be more useful than the presentation of many different examples. Furthermore, your examples could also be useful to other Parties even if they have not been successful by indicating why this was the case. You are thus also invited to submit experiences that cover such items as:

a) A measure that was less effective than you anticipated and why;
b) A measure that was actually more effective than you predicted;
c) A measure that had particular implementation challenges – what were they and how did you address them;
d) A measure that was either less expensive or more expensive than you had estimated. What caused the increased or decreased costs?
e) Goals that were set and were met by innovative strategies.

II. Obligations under the Protocols to the Convention to report on strategies, policies and measures

II.1 Reporting on strategies, policies and measures under the 1994 Sulphur, Heavy Metals, POPs and Gothenburg Protocols

7. In accordance with decision 2013/2 adopted by the Executive Body at its thirty-second session, *"the sessions of the Working Group on Strategies and Review shall be considered the format for reporting on strategies, policies, and measures referenced in Article 5.1 of the 1994 Sulphur Protocol, Article 7.2 of the Heavy Metals Protocol, Article 7.2 of the Protocol on POPs, and Article 7.2 of the Gothenburg Protocol". In accordance with Decision 2016/3 adopted by the Executive Body at its thirty-sixth session, the period for reporting is at least once every four years.*

II.1.1 Reporting on strategies, policies and measures under the 1994 Sulphur and the Gothenburg Protocol

8. Article 4 of the 1994 Sulphur Protocol requires that *"[each] Party shall, in order to implement its obligations under article 2: (a) adopt national strategies, policies and programmes, no later than six months after the present Protocol enters into force for it; and (b) take and apply national measures to control and reduce its sulphur emissions"*. Article 5 of the 1994 Sulphur Protocol on "Reporting" stipulates that *"each Party shall report, through the Executive Secretary of the Commission, to the Executive Body, on a periodic basis as determined by the Executive Body, information on: (a) the implementation of national strategies, policies, programmes and measures referred to in article 4, paragraph 1;[…] (c) the implementation of other obligations that it has entered into under the present Protocol, in conformity with a decision regarding format and content to be adopted by the Parties at a session of the Executive Body. The terms of this decision shall be reviewed as necessary to identify any additional elements regarding the format and/or content of the information that are to be included in the reports"*.

9. The 1994 Sulphur Protocol sets emission ceilings for 2005 and 2010 for some Parties. With the exception of Austria, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein and Monaco, all Parties to the 1994 Sulphur Protocol have also ratified or acceded to the 1999 Gothenburg Protocol which sets ceilings for 2010.

10. Article 6 of the Gothenburg Protocol stipulates that *"each Party shall, as necessary and on the basis of sound scientific and economic criteria, in order to facilitate the implementation of its obligations under article 3: (a) adopt supporting strategies, policies and programmes without undue delay after the present Protocol enters into force for it;[…]"* Paragraph 1 of Article 7 on "Reporting" stipulates that *"subject to its laws and regulations and in accordance with its obligations under the present Protocol: (a) each Party shall report, through the Executive Secretary of the Commission, to the Executive Body, on a periodic basis as determined by the Parties at a session of the Executive Body, information on the measures that it has taken to implement the present Protocol"*. Paragraph 2 stipulates that *"the information to be reported in accordance with paragraph 1 (a) shall be in conformity with a decision regarding format and content to be adopted by the Parties at a session of the Executive Body. The terms of this decision shall be reviewed as necessary to identify any additional elements regarding the format or the content of the information that is to be included in the reports."*

11. In 2012, amendments to the Gothenburg Protocol and its annexes were adopted by decisions 2012/1, 2012/2 and 2012/3. In addition, Parties adopted decision 2012/4 on the Provisional application of the amendments to the Protocol, which enables Parties to make use of the adjustment procedure under decision 2012/3 immediately.

12. Sulphur as a pollutant is covered by both the Gothenburg Protocol and the 1994 Sulphur Protocol. Moreover, the following pollutants are covered by the Gothenburg Protocol: nitrogen oxides (NOx), ammonia (NH3) and volatile organic compounds (VOC).

13. In accordance with Decision 2013/2, Parties to the 1994 Sulphur and Gothenburg Protocol are thus invited to report on the design and implementation of strategies, policies and measures to implement obligations under the 1994 Sulphur Protocol and the Gothenburg Protocol, notably to abate pollution of sulphur, nitrogen oxides, ammonia and volatile organic compounds.

II.1.1 Reporting on strategies, policies and measures under the Protocol on Persistent Organic Pollutants (Protocol on POPs)

14. Article 7 of the Protocol on POPs requires that each Party shall, no later than six months after the date on which this Protocol enters into force for it, develop strategies, policies and programmes in order to discharge its obligations under the present Protocol. Article 9, paragraph 1 of the Protocol on POPs on "Reporting" stipulates *that "subject to its laws governing the confidentiality of commercial information: (a) each Party shall report, through the Executive Secretary of the Commission, to the Executive Body, on a periodic basis as determined by the Parties meeting within the Executive Body, information on the measures that it has taken to implement the present Protocol"*. Furthermore, paragraph 2 of article 9 stipulates that *"the information to be reported in accordance with paragraph 1 (a) above shall be in conformity with a decision regarding format and content to be adopted by the Parties at a session of the Executive Body. The terms of this decision shall be reviewed as necessary to identify any additional elements regarding the format or the content of the information that is to be included in the reports."*

15. In 2009, amendments to the Protocol on POPs were adopted through decisions 2009/1, 2009/2 and 2009.

16. The pollutants covered by the Protocol on POPs are the following: polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH), hexachlorobenzene (HCB), and dioxins/furans.

17. In accordance with decision 2013/2, Parties to the Protocol on POPs are thus invited to report at the WGSR session on the design and implementation of strategies, policies, and measures employed to implement obligations under the Protocol on POPs, notably to reduce emissions of PAH, HCB and dioxins/furans.

II.1.1 Reporting on strategies, policies and measures under the Protocol on Heavy Metals

18. Article 5 of the Protocol on Heavy Metals stipulates "*each Party shall develop, without undue delay, strategies, policies and programmes to discharge its obligations under the present Protocol.*" Paragraph 1 of Article 7 on "Reporting" requires that "*subject to its laws governing the confidentiality of commercial information: (a) each Party shall report, through the Executive Secretary of the Commission, to the Executive Body, on a periodic basis as determined by the Parties meeting within the Executive Body, information on the measures that it has taken to implement the present Protocol"*. Paragraph 2 stipulates that "*the information to be reported in accordance with paragraph 1 (a) above shall be in conformity with a decision regarding format and content to be adopted by the Parties at a session of the Executive Body. The terms of this decision shall be reviewed as necessary to identify any additional elements regarding the format or the content of the information that is to be included in the reports."*

19. In 2012, amendments to the Protocol and its annexes were adopted by decisions 2012/5 and 2012/6.

20. The pollutants covered by the Protocol on Heavy Metals are cadmium, lead and mercury.

21. In accordance with decision 2013/2, Parties to the Protocol on Heavy Metals are invited to report at the WGSR session on the design and implementation of strategies, policies, and measures employed to implement obligations under the Protocol on Heavy Metals, notably to reduce emission of mercury, lead and cadmium.

II.2 Reporting on strategies, policies and measures by Parties to the Protocol concerning the control of Nitrogen Oxides or their transboundary fluxes (Protocol on NOx) and the Protocol concerning the control of emissions of Volatile Organic Compounds and their transboundary fluxes (Protocol on VOC)

22. In accordance with decision 2013/2, "*Parties to the Protocol on NOx and the Protocol on VOC may utilize the time set aside during the annual session of the Working Group on Strategies and Review to report on changes or revisions to their policies, strategies, and measures to implement obligations under the respective Protocols in satisfaction of their obligations under Article 8.1 of the Protocol on NOx and Article 8.2 of the Protocol on VOC"*.

23. Article 7 of the 1988 Protocol on NOx stipulates that *"Parties shall develop without undue delay national programmes, policies and strategies to implement the obligations under the present Protocol that shall serve as a means of controlling and reducing emissions of nitrogen oxides or their transboundary fluxes."* Article 8 requires that *"Parties shall exchange information by notifying the Executive Body of the national programmes, policies and strategies that they develop in accordance with article 7 and by reporting to it annually on progress achieved under, and any changes to, those programmes, policies and strategies, […]"* Paragraph 2 of article 8 stipulates that *"such information shall, as far as possible, be submitted in accordance with a uniform reporting framework."*

24. Article 7 of the 1991 Protocol on VOC stipulates that *"Parties shall develop without undue delay national programmes, policies and strategies to implement the obligations under the present Protocol that shall serve as a means of controlling and reducing emissions of VOCs or their transboundary fluxes."* Article 8 on "Information exchange and annual reporting" provides that "*Parties shall exchange information by notifying the Executive Body of the national programmes, policies and strategies that they develop in accordance with article 7, and by reporting to it progress achieved under, and any changes to, those programmes, policies and strategies […."* Paragraph 4 of article 8 stipulates that *"such information shall, as far as possible, be submitted in accordance with a uniform reporting framework"*.

25. The majority of the Parties to the NOx and VOC Protocols are also Parties to the Gothenburg Protocol, which covers the pollutants covered by the NOx and VOC Protocols. Parties to the NOx Protocol that are not Parties to the Gothenburg Protocol are the following: Albania, Austria, Belarus, Estonia, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Russian Federation, Ukraine. Parties to the VOC Protocol not Parties to the Gothenburg Protocol are the following: Austria, Estonia, Italy, Monaco, Liechtenstein. In accordance with decision 2013/2, the Parties listed above may wish to consider reporting on changes or revisions to their policies, strategies, and measures to implement obligations under the respective NOx or VOC Protocols.

26. As it is not possible to cover all the above issues in one meeting, Parties are invited to inform the secretariat of the information they may wish to provide on a particular measure at the WGSR session, by submitting the enclosed template **by 16 April 2018** by writing to air_meetings@unece.org**.** The priority for presentations would be given to Parties that have not yet shared their experience during previous WSGR sessions and to Parties that would submit their inputs by the indicated deadline, taking due account of the available time. Presentations could take place either under agenda item 5 a) Good practices to strengthen the implementation of air pollution-related policies, strategies and measures, or agenda item 5 b) Current policy issues: thematic session on residential wood combustion and air pollution.

III. Template to facilitate the submission of examples/good practices of strategies, policies and measures employed to implement obligations under any of the protocols to the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution

<table>
<tr><td>Country: Republic of Albania</td><td>Pollutant(s):
Environment, Transport, Energy, Industry, Agriculture, Climate change</td></tr>
<tr><td>Protocol(s):
Please indicate the name of the protocol(s) to the Convention, obligations under which are being fulfilled
The strategy and policy measures undertaken are related to the following protocols:
1. 1994 Protocol on Further Reductions of Sulphur Emissions
2. and their transboundary fluxes (Protocol on VOC)
3. Protocol concerning the control of Nitrogen Oxides or their transboundary fluxes (Protocol on NOx)
4. Protocol on Persistent Organic Pollutants (Protocol on POPs)
5. Protocol on Heavy Metals (Hg)
6. Protocol concerning the control of emissions of Volatile Organic Compounds</td><td>Sector:
Please indicate the sector (e.g. agriculture, industry, urban planning, environment, etc.), or sectors (if several) for which the strategy, policy or measure has been mainly designed</td></tr>
<tr><td>Type of strategy, policy or measure and the level of implementation:
Please identify the type of strategy, policy or measure – economic e.g. incentive or disincentive (taxes, funds, subsidies, prices or caps/ceilings, payments, rebates, etc); voluntary (agreements, programmes, contracts), regulatory (legislation), or other measures (educational, informational, other)
Please state at which level (municipal, regional, sub-national, national) the policy, strategy or measure is targeted or implemented

National Strategy for Development and Integration (NSDI 2015-2020) /National level

Environment/National level:
• Ambient Air Quality Strategy adopted by Decision of Council of Ministers No 594 of 10.09.2014;
• Draft National Action Plan on Ambient Air Quality, to be adopted December 2018
• Law No 162/2014 “On protection of ambient air quality”; fully approximate Directives</td><td>Method used for the current analysis:
Please identify the method used for collecting information and the analysis made

The method used for collecting information was based in institutional collaboration and their website. Also it is used the website on published legal acts www.ligjet.org</td></tr>
</table>

2008/50/EC and 2004/107/EC. • *Decision of the Council of Ministers No. 352 of 29.04.2015 "For the assessment of ambient air quality and requirements for certain pollutants related with it, fully approximate Directive 2004/107/EC."* • *Law no. 10448, dated 14.7.2011 "On the environmental permitting"* • *Decision of the Council of Ministers no.742 adopted by 9th September 2015 " On functioning and management of the pollutant release and transfer register* **Addressing VOC protocol:** • *DCM 907/2016 "On the limitation of emissions of volatile organic compounds due to the use of organic solvents in certain paints and varnishes and vehicle refinishing products", transposing the Directive 2004/42/CE.* • *DCM 908/2016 "On the measures on limitation of emissions of volatile organic compounds due to the use of organic solvents in certain activities and installations", transposing the Directive 1999/13/EC* • *DCM 909/2016 "On Stage II petrol vapour recovery during refueling for motor vehicles at service stations", transposing the Directive 2009/126/EC* • *DCM 1075/2015 "On volatile organic compound (VOC) control measures, resulting from the storage and distribution of gasoline from terminals to petrol stations", transposing the Directive 94/63/EC* **Addressing POP-s Protocol:** • *Review and Update of the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) in Albania(2017)* • *DCM. No 360, dated 29.04.2015, "On approval of the list of Persistent Organic Pollutants and the establishment of measures for the production, importation, trade and their use":* • *DCM 387, dated 06.05.2015, "On approval of rules to control the disposal of PCBs, decontamination or disposal of equipment containing PCBs and / or disposal of waste PCBs used"* **Energy/** National level **:** The main laws that regulate the sector are:	

• National Energy Strategy to be adopted by June 2018; • Law 124/2015 on Energy Efficiency; • Law No 7/2017 of 2.02.2017 "On promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources"; • Law 116/2016"On Energy Performance in Buildings"; • 2nd and 3rd National Energy Efficiency Action Plan NEEAP 2017 – 2020 was adopted by the DCM No 709 of 1.12.2017. • DCM179/2018 "On approval the National action plan on renewable energy", 2018-2020" • Draft DCM on establishing the National Agency on Energy Efficiency **Fuel quality** • The quality of fuel is regulated by DCM No. 781 dated 14.11.2012 on the quality of certain liquid fuels for thermal, civil and industrial use, as well as for use in water transport (sea, river and lake); • DCM No. 147 dated 21.3.2007 "On the quality of gasoline and diesel fuel", as amended **Transport**/National level**:** National Strategy and Plan on Sustainable Transport. **Climate Change**/National level**:** • Draft Strategy on Climate Change and its Mitigation Plan of GHG emissions. • Draft law on climate change • Draft decision on "*Establishing a mechanism for monitoring and reporting to the national competent authority, of greenhouse gas emissions and other information relevant to climate change*"; • Law 75/2016 on the ratification of the Paris Agreement;	
What is the main objective of the strategy, policy or measure? When has it been implemented/or will be implemented? *Please describe briefly what the measure attempts to achieve or what has been the result of its implementation. Please also describe since when it is being employed or for when its implementation is foreseen. Please explain whether implementation is/was immediate or gradual. [150 words max]* As for NSDI and ECS in the field of **air quality** the main challenges and priorities are to: (1) complete the adoption and implementation of European standards on urban air quality and air emissions; (2) consolidate the National Monitoring System according to European standards; and	

(3) adopt and implement action plans on air quality at the central and local levels.

Strategic objectives: Achieve measureable improvements by 2020 in air quality through:

1. A targeted 40% reduction in the level of pollution in urban areas; and
2. Reaching targeted levels of air pollutants based on human health, as per respective values: for NOx - 40 μ / m³, for PM10 - 40 μ / m³, for PM2,5-25 g / m3 and 20 g / m3 and SO2-125 μ / m³.

The aims of Ambient Air Quality (AAQ) strategy is to support the achievement of air quality objectives and to raise air quality as an issue for consideration within a wide range of local government units throughout Albania.

The Law on Protection of Ambient Air Quality No. 162/2014 requires the preparation of air quality plans (in case exceedances of the limit values or intended values of air pollutants occur) or short-term action plans (when there is a risk of exceedances for one or more of the alert thresholds as defined in DCM No. 352 dated 29.04.2015) for zones or agglomerations. To date, only Tirana Municipality has developed an air quality plan, in 2012, but this plan was not adopted.

There are five fixed automated air quality monitoring stations in Albania, located in the cities of Shkodër, Durrës, Elbasan, Vlorë and Korçe, and one mobile air quality monitoring unit, which is used in the cities where there are no fixed stations. These stations are operated by the National Environment Agency (NEA).

In addition, there are two fixed automated air quality monitoring stations in Tirana, which are operated by the Institute of Public Health (IPH) of the Ministry of Health. There are no transboundary air quality monitoring stations and no ambient air quality monitoring outside of the cities mentioned above. Equally, there is no air quality monitoring in rural areas. There are no accredited laboratories for analysing air quality data in Albania (and international laboratories are not used) and therefore data remain indicative.

Law no. 10448, dated 14.7.2011 "On the environmental permitting" enters in force by January 2013, created basis for the new permitting system in Albania.

Background and driving forces:

Please explain briefly why this strategy, policy or measure was implemented; mention the driving forces for its introduction e.g. policy development, legislation (EU, national), action plans, voluntary, incentive, or other [150 words max]

The Republic of Albania is in preparation process for the accession to the EU and thus has the obligation to harmonize the national legislation with EU legislation and it is under intensive monitoring of transposition and implementation of EU environmental, climate change and energy *acquis*.

Description of the strategy, policy or measure:

Please explain briefly how the strategy, policy or measure works and why it has been chosen compared to other policies/measures. Please also explain how its implementation is being monitored. [200 words max]

Road transport is a key source of many air pollutants, particularly in urban areas. In the **Ambient Air Quality (AAQ) Strategy** the Government is committed to:

•Ensure that all new models of cars coming into Albania meet EU emissions standards.

• Implementation of vehicle emission control as part of the annual car testing procedures.

• Strengthen the check of vehicle emissions by the roadside and issue fixed penalties if vehicles do not meet the legal limits.

• Incentivise cleaner fuels and vehicles through duty differentials

Law on Protection of **Ambient Air Quality No. 162/2014** describes the system of air quality plans, which are the main vehicles for implementation of concrete measures to reduce emissions from stationary and mobile sources.

The draft national air quality management plan (AQMP) is expected to be approved in December 2018. The draft attaches high priority to such measures as management and control of traffic flows, promotion of the use of public transport, revision of permit conditions for existing installations, modernization and upgrading of the monitoring network and a public information campaign on the health and environmental risks associated with backyard burning. Further work will focus on the drafting of local plans.

Law no. 10448, dated 14.7.2011"On the environmental permitting", which is one of the most important new laws for the environmental protection in Albania. It establishes a new and a special procedure for environmental permitting in Albania and splits the existing permitting process which at the moment is included in the EIA procedure, and in this context also establishes a new standard for the environment in Albania. It establishes measures for permitting the operation of certain groups of polluting activities, measures designed to prevent or, where that is not practicable, to reduce emissions to the air, water and land from such activities, including measures concerning waste as well. The law establishes technical criteria for the environmental permitting which built a strong review system raising thus the level of the environmental protection in Albania. The new amendments of May 2015 to the Law No. 10448 of 14.07.2011 "On environmental permits" is aiming to revise Appendix I to this Law, clarifying and detailing activities / installations that should be equipped with the Environmental Permits Type A, B and C. E-PRTR is linked with the IPPC Directive and its successor of the Directive on Industrial Emissions.

There are only 13 big installations in total that are under the IPPC requirement for Integrated Environmental permit. There are no LCP. At currently the electricity generation is based on renewable energy source, with hydro power providing dominant part of it; Electricity system is on a level of decarbonisation.
Despite good legal basis for the implementation, enforcement of IPPC Law is still at low level.

Energy sector:
Together the adopted law and those in adoption procedure provide the foundation upon which a more complete regulatory framework can be built, the institutional structure and financing support can be established, and the foreseen measures within the NEEAP and RES Action Plan can be implemented. Furthermore, the laws transpose many requirements of EU legislations.

The National Strategy and Plan on Sustainable Transport aimed at defining a pathway for the streamlining of the Transport sector with the EU *Acquis* and standards, as well implementing fundamental strategic directions provided by the Energy strategies and plans and mobility network Transport:

- reduction of pollutant emissions (CO2) by 2030 through investments in technology, innovation and capacity building in line with the European target for 2030 to reduce emissions by 60% for transport in general
- incentivize intelligent urban development system with multimodal and environment-friendly transportation system with connection of railway lines with major ports and airports
- encouraging the use of new environmental-friendly technologies in transport as the use of electricity, hydrogen and hybrid technologies for long-distance freight and beyond
- Promotion of urban public transport and alternative transport infrastructure through as the pedestrian street bicycle
- Restructuring of the rail system for national lines that connect Albania with Balkans and Europe and construction of railway lines and efficient road systems to support the inter-city, long distance and cross-border movement
- Strengthening the existing port facilities and airports as well

Climate Change

The Government of Albania is currently working to finalize the Strategy on Climate Change and its Mitigation Plan of GHG emissions.

The strategy vision is strongly focused on the three main components of the climate change in Albania: mitigation, adaptation and sustainable development, which resulted with the following objectives:

- SP.1 Ensure a sustainable economy growth consistent with GHG emission pathways defined in the NDC and move towards an economy-wide target to which all sectors contribute
- SP.2 Establish a monitoring, reporting and verification system of GHG in line with EU requirements
- SP.3 Strengthen the capacity of relevant institutions and inter-institution cooperation to address climate changes issues
- SP.4 Streamline climate changes across sectoral strategic planning
- SP.5 Reinforce the capacity and awareness on climate change issues
- SP.6 Align to the EU Climate Change framework across sectors

In parallel MoE is working on climate change law with the purpose of fulfil its national obligations under the UNFCCC with the view of the future obligations of the Paris Agreement and to ensure an effective institutional framework at national level that contribute to mitigate the country's GHG emissions and maintain and enhance carbon sinks and reservoirs.

The scope of the law is to create a legal basis for the fulfilment of the national obligations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and ensuring effective measures on climate change mitigation and adaptation, both at national and local level, as well as the related measurement/monitoring, reporting and verification actions.

The Draft law on Climate change together with the draft decision on "*Establishing a mechanism for monitoring and reporting to the national competent authority, of greenhouse gas emissions and other information relevant to climate change*" outline the general framework for the Albanian national system for measuring/monitoring and reporting.

Decision of Council of Ministers nr. 762, dated 16.09.2015, as our national intended determined contribution to the global efforts for GHG emission reduction by 11.5 % in the period of 2016 and 2030. This reduction means 708 kt carbon-dioxide emission reduction in 2030. Reductions are to be performed in the industrial and energy sector, implementing cost effective mitigation options identified in the TNC and NEEAP including the introduction of 10% biofuels into the transport fuel mix by 2030

Costs, Funding and Revenue allocation:
Please state how much the implementation of the measure costs including its monitoring and how it is funded (national budget, industry, taxes, etc.) If the measure is creating revenue, please also explain how this revenue is being allocated and collected. [200 words max]

- The costs for implementation of the measure identified in the AAQ strategy and the relevant legislation are estimated 595 € million.
- Draft national Action Plan on Ambient Air quality 318 million euro
- According to Directive Specific Implementation Plan for the Directive 2008/1/EC of 15th of January 2008 concerning Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control, the Capital / one-off costs (€'000s) 1,522 and Operating / recurrent costs (€'000s p.a.) 6,746 here 4000 are costs of Operator of installations. Compliance of IPPC installations with the EU *acquis*, requires significant investment from private sector, the operators to harmonize their operation with best available techniques (BAT).
- According to Directive Specific Implementation Plan for the Directive 2001/80/EC of 23rd of

October 2001 concerning Limitation of Emissions of Certain Pollutants into the Air from Large Combustion Plants (the LCP Directive), the cost **Euro** 312,200

- According to Directive Specific Implementation Plan for the Directive 2004/42/EC of 21st of April 2004 on the Limitation of Emissions of Volatile Organic Compounds due to the use of Organic Solvents in Certain Paints, Varnishes and Vehicle Refinishing Products (the Paints Directive), the Capital / one-off costs (€ p.a.) 330,000 and Operating / recurrent costs (€ p.a.) 251,300
- According to Directive Specific Implementation Plan for the Directive 1999/13/EC of 11th of March 1999 concerning Limitation of Emissions of Volatile Organic Compounds due to the use of Organic Solvents in Certain Activities and Installations (the VOC Solvent Emissions Directive), the Capital / one-off costs (€ p.a.) 135,500and Operating / recurrent costs (€ p.a.) 431,600

Effect and impacts on air pollution abatement:

Please explain briefly the effect of the policy, strategy or measure and how it has impacted the abatement of air pollution. If impacts are known, please quantify, if possible. Please highlight also other effects of the implementation of the measure e.g. with regard to compliance, the acceptance of the measure or its transposition (e.g. from a voluntary to a regulatory or another type of measure). [150 words max]

The main benefits of 1999/13/EC Directive on "Limitation of Emissions of Volatile Organic Compounds due to the Use of Organic Solvents in Certain Activities and Installations" (the VOC Solvents Emissions Directive) are: • pollutant reductions to air; • reductions in wastes and improvements in resource efficiency; • encouragement of formalized environmental management systems; • avoidance of potential accidents through improved risk assessment and planning; • more accurate and comprehensive data on environmental emissions and risks.

The reduction of VOCs from paints improves the air quality by reducing the amount of tropospheric ozone. Ozone has a negative impact on human health. Further, that there can be a yearly loss of roughly up to 10% e.g. for certain crops due to tropospheric ozone. The main benefits of 2004/42/EC Directive on "Limitation of Emissions of Volatile Organic Compounds due to the Use of Organic Solvents in Certain Paints, Varnishes and Vehicle Refinishing Products" (the Paints Directive) are: pollutant reductions to air;• encouragement of formalized environmental management systems;• avoidance of potential accidents through improved risk assessment and planning;• more accurate and comprehensive data on environmental emissions and risks.•

The main benefits of 2008/1/EC Directive on IPPC are: pollutant reductions to air, land and water;• Technical Assistance for Strengthening the Capacity of the Ministry of Environment in Albania for Law Drafting and Enforcement of National Environmental Legislation reductions in wastes and improvements in resource efficiency;• encouragement of formalized environmental management systems;• avoidance of potential accidents through improved risk assessment and planning;• more accurate and comprehensive data on environmental emissions and risks.•

Improvements in environmental quality for operators subject to IPPC we would only expect to see environmental quality improvements relating to reduced emissions if conditions in their IPPC permit is respected. Improvements in resource efficiency IPPC can act as a regulatory driver of this process through the standard permit requirements to set up raw materials, water consumption and waste generation monitoring programmes and action plans. An important consideration is the time period over which the regulations are evaluated, and how the costs and benefits can be aggregated.

For any individual operator the costs of IPPC begin to be incurred from the point at which they start preparing their application. Any benefits, for example, relating to environmental quality, generally will accrue from when the permit is granted. Operators from different sectors will therefore start incurring costs and delivering benefits in different time periods, dependent on when their sector comes under the IPPC regime.

The main possible sources of funding are:
Environmental permit application fees paid by Operators,• state or municipal budgets,• environmental fund,• grants from the European Union pre-accession instrument IPA,• grants from the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) - Post-accession,• grants from other international donors,• loans from international funding institutions (IFIs),• loans from bilateral financing institutions,• loans from commercial banks,• bonds issued by central or local government authorities, and• private capital (through polluter-pays-principle arrangements).•

References/Further information: *Please provide most relevant sources for information such as references for web links, books, other resources.*

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