TFTEI AND HEAVY METALS

Ottawa
22 October 2019
Petra Hagström

Protocol on Heavy Metals under the UNECE Air Convention

• Signed in 1998, entered into force in 2003
• 35 signatories, 34 Parties
• Lead (Pb), Cadmium (Cd) and Mercury (Hg)
Basic obligations in HM Protocol

- Reduce annual emissions of Pb, Cd and Hg from levels in the reference year (1990)
- Apply BAT to each source category taking into consideration BAT guidance (Annex III)
- Apply the limit values specified in Annex V to each source category
- Apply product control measures specified in Annex VI
- Develop and maintain emission inventories

Task Force on Heavy Metals

- TFHM established in 2003
- Sufficiency and Effectiveness Report in 2006
- Negotiations 2010 to 2012
- Amended HM Protocol adopted 2012
  - New emission limit values and extended source categories
  - Flexibilities for new Parties
Task Force on Techno-economic Issues

- Amendments of the three latest Protocols completed (GP and HM 2012, POPs 2009)
  - Including flexibilities to enable ratification by countries in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia (EECCA)
- TFTEI established in 2015 (former TFHM, TFPOPs and EGTEI)
- Emphasis on promoting ratification of the convention's most recently amended Protocols by EECCA countries

Workshops to promote the ratification and implementation of

- The HM Protocol by TFHM
  - 2008 in Yerevan, Armenia
  - 2009 in St Petersburg, Russia
  - 2012 in Berlin, Germany
  - 2014 in Oslo, Norway

- The three latest Protocols by TFTEI
  - 2016 in Berlin, Germany
  - 2019 in Berlin, Germany
Mercury – a global issue

- In 2013, the Minamata Convention on Mercury was adopted. Building on the 1998 Protocol on Heavy Metals, the Minamata Convention raised the profile of mercury to the global level.
- TFHM experts participated in the work of the technical expert group that wrote the BAT guidance document for the Minamata Convention.

HM in the Long term strategy 2020-2030 and beyond

Maximising the impact of the HM Protocol
- Increased ratification and implementation with focus on countries in the EECCA region
- Improve the scientific and technical basis related to long-term emission trends, transport, fate and accumulation in the environment and HMs adverse effects on human health and ecosystems
- Share technical knowledge on BAT, emission inventories, modelling and monitoring with regions outside the UNECE

Priority challenges include
- Long-term risks related to Heavy Metals