From WGT to EGTEI to TFTEI and from Warsaw 2011 to Warsaw 2023

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Why the presentation

≻Personal reasons

➢EB subsidiary bodies before Gothenburg 1999

Working Group on Technology (WGT) like WGSR, WGE and EMEP Steering Body>BATman

> Technology can make or break...

Mandate of WGT>all technical annexes to POP Protocol, HM Protocol (1998) and GP (1999) via ECE-wide seminars, Task Forces and Expert Groups

≻Reporting to both WGSR and EB when appropriate

EB session in Gothenburg in 1999 titled "Heralding 20 years of international cooperation to reduce air pollution"

The Protocol to Abate Acidification, Eutrophication and Ground-level Ozone (Gothenburg Protocol) on 30 November 1999
ECTEL instead of WCT (outside the secretariat)

***EGTEI** instead of WGT (outside the secretariat)





EGTEI-short history (1)

"Paper Tigre" till 2001 when EB decision officially established it>mandate
 Mandate of EGTEI calls inter alia for

Updating and assessing on a regular basis the information on emission abatement technologies for the reduction of the atmospheric pollutants covered by GP ONLY (no POPs and HMs)

Create and maintain a regional clearing house of control technology information for emissions and

Cooperate with the Coordinating Group (CG) on the promotion of actions towards implementation of the Convention in EECCA countries

Organize seminars and workshops for the dissemination and promotion of information on abatement technologies (also in EECCA),

➢Kick-off meeting in April 2002>French initiative>French leadership with ADEME and CITEPA (JGB)

≻ Italy starts co-chairing since 2006 (ENEA.-TP)

Many meetings mainly in France and Italy, but also in Canada, Sweden, Poland and Russia





EGTEI-short history (2)

➢EB in 2010 established a coordinating group (CG) on the promotion of actions towards promotion of the Convention in EECCA under the leadeship of Russia and working (publishing) in R language

EGTEI is very welcome and becomes an obvious partner of CG particularly after presenting its activities and potential (openess/transparency/willingness) in the Russian Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (Moscow, February 2011)

Since then EGTEI performs to a great extent the mandate of CG and fills the agenda of several meetings organized in Russia (St. Petersburg, Moscow, Murmansk) devoted to technology and its implementation under the Convention's Potocols

In second half of 2011 came the Polish Presidency in the EU>EGTEI meets in October in Warsaw, where it presents its input to the being revised GP and upon the Polish request repeats the presentation at WPIEI in Brussels (out of the box)

The revised GP-AGP in its technical annexes, finally adopted during the Danish Presidency in first half of 2012. has a strong EGTEI print





EGTEI becomes TFTEI

➢ By the EB decision TFTEI is established in 2014 responding *inter alia* to the challenges of the Long-term Strategy (LTS)

Mandate of TFTEI is enlarged by the mandates so far performed by the TF on POPs and TF on HMs>all pollutants under the Convention are covered

First Annual Meeting in 2015 in Brussels (KIT and DFIU in support) so today the 9 th and the next year 10 th (round anniversary)

➢TFTEI becomes a "TURNING PLATFORM" to other bodies providing a necessary input to their mandates and tasks (EMEP centres and other TFs)

Business NOT as usual>apart annual meetings also other events including round-tables (Moscow 2016) and workshops (Berlin 2019)

Extension of activities on Belarus>Workshop on "Assessment and measurement of emissions of volatile organic compounds - Integrated environmental permits" - Minsk, November 2019.





Palmares of TFTEI

➢Guidance document on control techniques for emissions of sulphur, nitrogen oxides, volatile organic compounds and particulate matter (including PM10, PM2.5 and black carbon) from stationary sources of 2015

➤ Guidance document on emission control techniqies for mobile sources of 2016

➤Guidelines for estimation and measurement of emissions of volatile organic compounds of 2016

➢Code of good practice for wood-burning and small combustion installations of 2019 and published in 2021

➢Guidance document on reduction of emissions from agricultural residue burning adopted in 2021 and published in 2023

➢Input to the Amended Gothenburg Protocol (AGP) and now, more than a decade later to the Revised AGP

Sustainable implementation of LTS within the mandate

Example of stable and efficient leadershp and strong co-chairmanship





What a future to TFTEI?

➢Once the Revised AGP adopted (incoming EB in December 2023) there will be a vacuum regarding the BNAU of TFTEI

►LTS has a horizon converging to the EU Green Deal (Fit to 55 % on the way)

TEFTEI in a near future has at least four important activities to perform:

To update guidelenes.....accordingly to the RAGP

✤To participate in the Task Force for International Cooperation on Air Polluton with Sweden and UK as lead countries

✤To fully replace CG (its mandate under review as well as vacant leadership) and cooperate with EECCA countries (except Belarus and Russia) and working and publishing not in R but in E (almost all countries in concern prefer E as working language)

✤To elaborate control techniques responding to MFTR scenario as a guarantie to smooth decarbonization and zero-emission economy as input to the next revision of the RAGP?

>TEFTEI in distant future (close to 2050) becomes global as the Air Convention

but has no reason to perform in the EU; the world of RES and hydrogen





TECHNOLOGY CAN MAKE or BREAK any ...

Thank you very much for listening to EFCA

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