



## THE AIR MONITORING SITUATION IN ALBANIA

3rd Regional Training Air Quality Modelling and 2nd annual Working Group meeting

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## OVERVIEW

- 1-The air Monitoring situation in Albania
  - Air monitoring network in Albania
  - Data flow sistem
  - E- reporting
- 2-Convention and Protocols
- 3- Air Emission Inventory 1990-2009 and 2010
- 4- GHG Inventory (First, second and third Communication under UNFCCC)
- 5- PRTR

## AIR MONITORING NETWORK

- The following rough and brief assessment is based on the annual mean values observed at the stations
- In order to optimize the further development of the existing monitoring networks in line with the EU legislation, a preliminary survey was organized by the StEMA project, using passive tubes.

## AIR MONITORING NETWORK

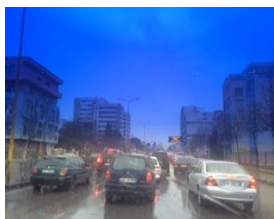
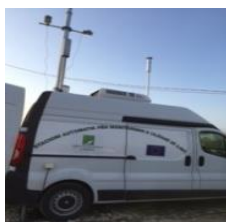
- The National Air Monitoring Network was established since in 2005
- In 2015 are in operation 6 Automatic monitoring stations and 1 manual station and monitoring using passive tubes.
- Monitoring stations are located in accordance with the provisions of the Directive 2008/50/EC in: 4 traffic locations , 3 urban background locations

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## AIR MONITORING NETWORK

- A traffic station assesses the traffic influence on air quality ;

The measured indicators are: sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), carbon monoxide (CO), ozone (O<sub>3</sub>), volatile organic compounds (VOC) and particulate matters .



## AIR MONITORING NETWORK

- An urban background station assesses the influence of integrated contributions from all sources upwind of the station;

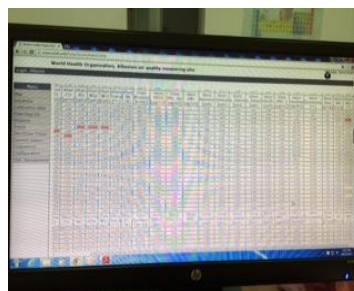
The measured indicators are: sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), carbon monoxide (CO), ozone (O<sub>3</sub>), volatile organic compounds (VOC), particulate matters and meteorological parameters (wind speed, wind direction, atmospheric pressure,



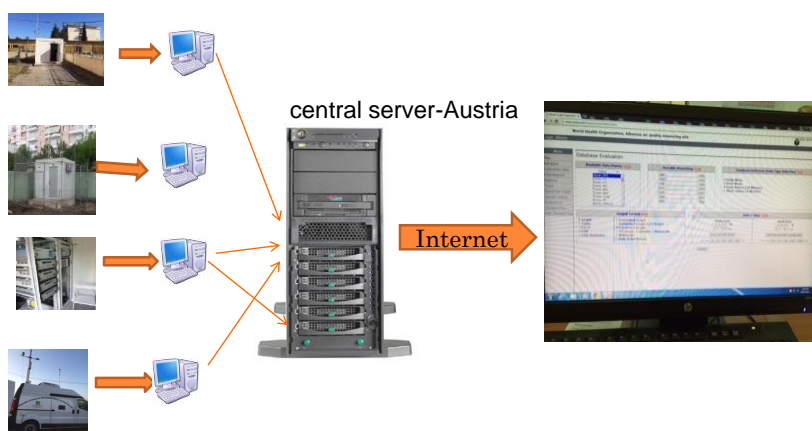
Monitoring with diffusive tube is done in 18 cities and 42 locations for nitrogen dioxide and ozone

## DATA FLOW SISTEM

- The air quality data received from all the monitoring stations as well as meteorological data are sent to the local database.
- The data from the local database are transmitted to a server in Austria



## A SCHEMATIC REPRESENTATION OF THE AIR QUALITY DATA FLOW:



## E- REPORTING

- Air quality data reporting is done under the Decision 2011/850/EC for dataflow

### 1.D- Fixed Assessment methods

Sampling point

Station

Network

### 2. E1a- primary observation data

Measurement raw data

## LEGISLATION

- Low no. 162/2014” Protection of Ambient Air Quality , Aproved on 4.12.2014 and enter in force 3 years after publication in the Official Journal
- **Decision no. 594, date 10.9.2014**” Approval of the National Strategy for the Environment Air Quality
- Albania transposed the **Air Quality Directive and 4 th directive through Decision no 352 date 29.04.2015** “Assessment of Environment Air Quality and requirements for some pollutants related with it” and enter in force after publication in the Official Journal but the legal effects begins on 1 July 2018

## CONVENTION AND PROTOCOLS RATIFIED

- Albania ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol on the 3rd October 1994 and the 1st April 2005, respectively.
- Albania The ratified the Long Range Transboundary Air Pollution (LRTAP) Convention on the 2nd December 2005.
- In order to comply to the commitments coming from the above mentioned international conventions, Albania has to yearly produce and officially transmit the national air emissions inventory, containing updated data on emissions of greenhouse gases and all atmospheric pollutants relevant for LRTAP Convention.

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## GHG INVENTORY

- The GEF/UNDP prepared Initial National Communication (INC), which was submitted to the UNFCCC in July 2002. The core focus of the INC was the preparation of the GHG emissions inventory *for the year 1995*, considering *seven main GHG-emitting sectors*: (i) energy, (ii) industrial processes (iii) agriculture and livestock, (iv) land use change and forestry (LUCF); (v) waste; (vi) solvents; and (vii) international bunkers. The inventory was the basis for the GHG mitigation analysis, which projected GHG emissions for each year up to the end of 2020.
- The SNC built on the results of the INC and the 2004 Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) extended the inventory of anthropogenic GHG emissions and removals to the *period 1990-2000, with 2000 being the base year*. The SNC considered *six main GHG-emitting sectors*: i) energy, ii) industrial processes, iii) agriculture, iv) waste, v) LUCF, and vi) solvent and other product uses. (Uncertainties particularly on fuel wood consumption) The inventory was again the basis for the GHG mitigation analysis, which was extended to 2025 and had a pronounced focus on energy and transport (the main emitting sectors).
- GHG Inventory in TNC (draft) has narrower and deeper analysis than the previous inventory (i.e., more detailed activity levels, data permitting) with the baseline year of 2005. The inventory adopted the higher tiers of the IPCC methodology and maintained a strong data validation focus on the energy and transport sectors. The inventory covers *the refined time-series for the period 2000-2009*. TNC is developed using the 1996 revised IPCC Guidelines

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## PRTR

- The European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (E-PRTR) is an inventory of pollutant emissions from industry and other sources; The aim of the inventory is to make information on pollutant emissions and waste transfers more available to the public.
- Albania issued the law “On the accession of the Protocol of UNECE for release and transfer of pollutants” on 2006.
- New Law “On the protection of Environment”, 2011.
- New Law “On Environmental Permits” 2011, amended.
- DCM for the implementation of PRTR in Albania on September 2015. (partially approximated the Regulation (EC) No. 166/2006 concerning the establishment of a European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register) (enters into force on June 2016)
- CEMSA Project (Consolidation of the Environmental Monitoring System in Albania) assisted NEA through training with the subject of PRTR.

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Thank you for your attention