

PCFV/REC Activities in CEE in 2008/2009



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7th Global Partnership Meeting
28-29 April 2009, Szentendre



REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL CENTER

Priorities for the Region

- Lead phase-out in remaining countries – Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Transition to lead free market – Macedonia and Montenegro
- Reduction of sulphur content (Albania, FYR Macedonia, Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina)
- Fuel adulteration
- Compliance and enforcement of new legislation
- Cleaner public transport fleets



Bulgaria - 50 ppm from Jan 2007; 10 ppm from Jan 2009

Croatia - 50 ppm since May 2006

Cyprus - 50 ppm from 1 May 2004; 10 ppm from Jan 2009

Czech Republic - 50 ppm from 1 May 2004; 10 ppm from Jan 2009

Estonia - 50 ppm from 1 May 2004; 10 ppm from Jan 2009

Hungary - 10 ppm from 1 July 2005

Latvia - 50 ppm from 1 May 2004; 10 ppm from Jan 2009

Lithuania - 50 ppm from 1 May 2004; 10 ppm from Jan 2009

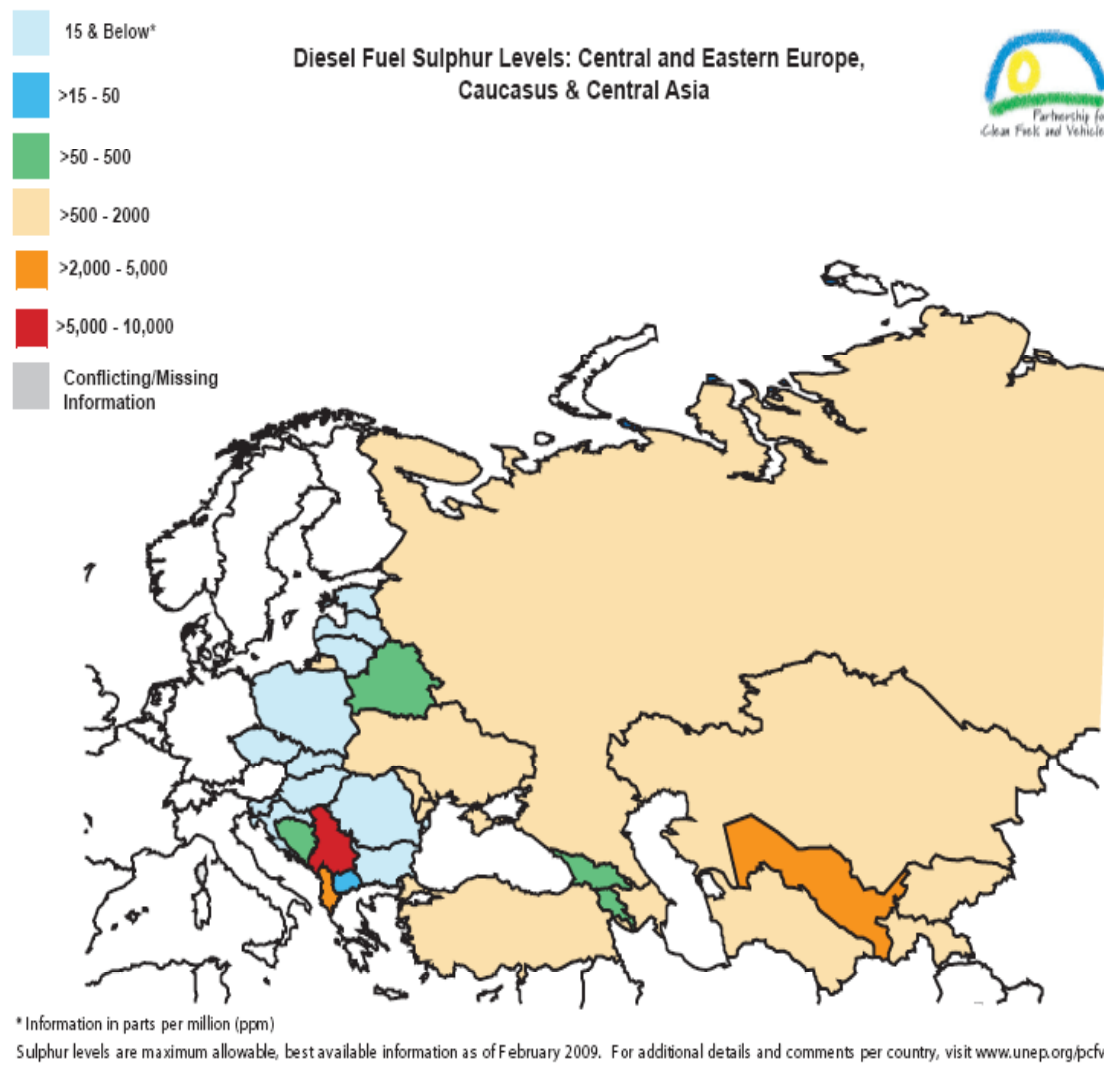
Poland - 50 ppm from 1 May 2004; 10 ppm from Jan 2009

Romania - 50 ppm from Jan 2007; 10 ppm from Jan 2009

Slovakia - 50 ppm from 1 May 2004; 10 ppm from Jan 2009

Slovenia - 50 ppm from 1 May 2004; 10 ppm from Jan 2009

Montenegro, FYR Macedonia – 10 ppm by end 2009 ?

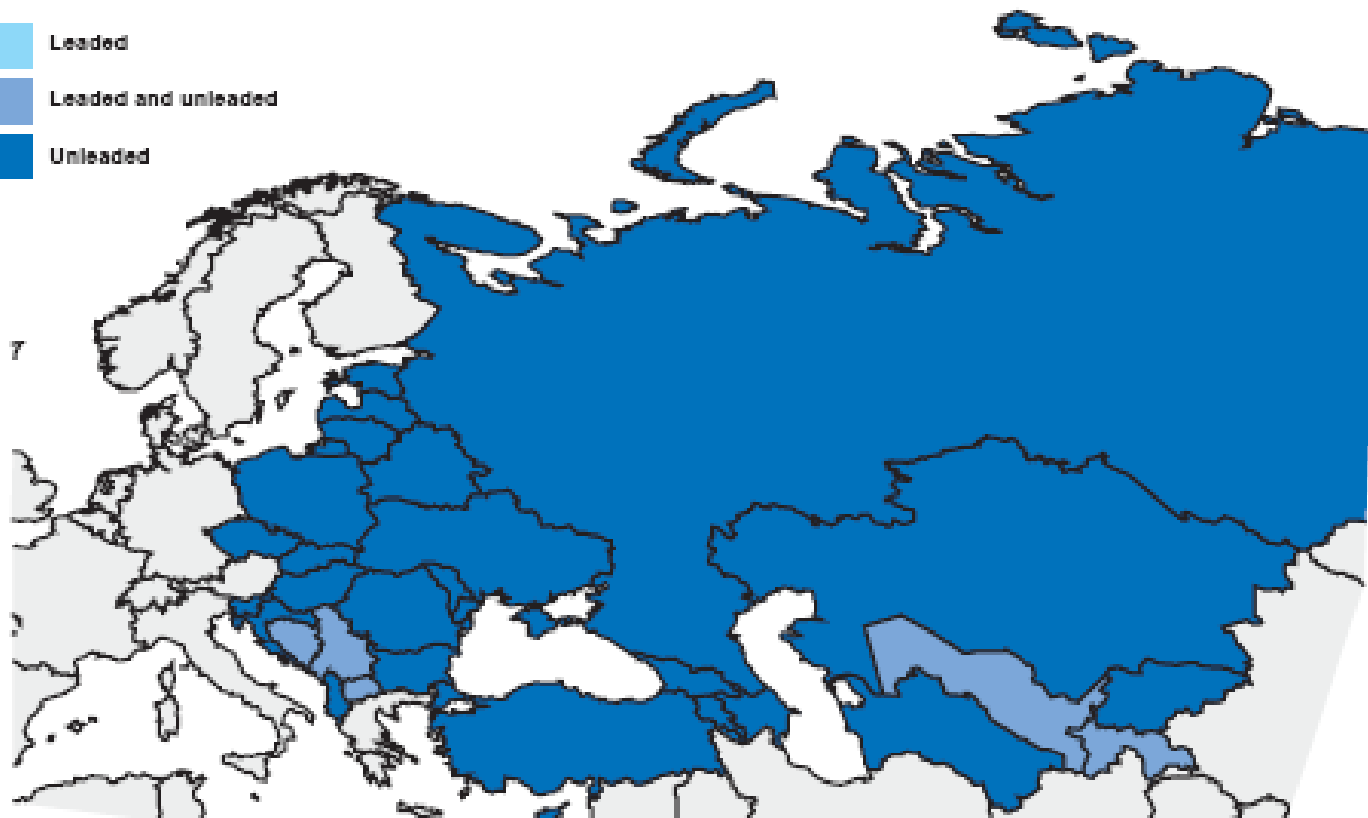
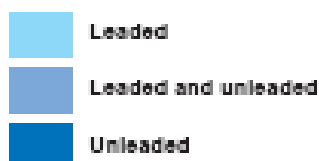




Status of leaded gasoline phase-out in the Central and Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia countries



January 2008



- Serbia, BiH, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan
- FYR Macedonia, Montenegro to go in 2009



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Work 2008/2009 – FYR Macedonia

- No more production/import of leaded fuel since October 2007
- Lead phase-out deadline (January 2008) changed to June 30th, 2009 due to problems with national stock reserves of already blended leaded fuel, kept at the refinery's premises
- Multi-stakeholder National Working Group managed by REC set up to deal with the implementation of the Regulation
- State reserves sold to the refinery in the end of February 2009; these are further sold to 24 petrol stations under a discounted price in March 2009; distributors will stop sales of leaded petrol end of June 2009.
- New government in place since summer 2008; REC FYR Macedonia monitoring implementation of the Regulation



Work 2008/2009 - Montenegro

- Complete phase-out by June 30th, 2009
- No refinery, only trade implications and an opinion is expected from WTO
- Compliance with new legislation is the biggest challenge – problems with division of responsibilities among ministries
- Delays have occurred because of political problems
- Current PCFV/REC project working on:
 - Development of a national plan for gradual improvement of fuel quality to EU level;
 - Enabling smooth transition to unleaded petrol nationally in 2009;
 - Working Group
 - National awareness raising campaign;
 - Training for fuel station operators;



Work 2008/2009 - Serbia

- Produces the biggest quantity of leaded fuel in the region.
- Market share of leaded fuel - 50%.
- Past three years PCFV and REC - significant efforts to stimulate the process of phasing out leaded petrol in the country.
- Some of the stakeholders – the Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Health strongly support the immediate elimination of lead in gasoline.
- Ministry of Energy and Mining – the main decision making body – has not made any commitment.
- Lead phase out is associated with the programme of modernization of the two refineries to follow up the privatization of Naftena Industrija Srbije (NIS) to Lukoil.
- REC Country Office Serbia has facilitated a WG on leaded fuel elimination.
- Blood sampling was intended but permission was not granted by the National Health Institute



Clean Fleet Training

- UNEP clean fleet management tool
- Train-the-trainer with REC stuff from Country Offices – follow up in Poland and Slovenia
- Training of Hungarian fleet managers



Work Planned for 2009

- Clean fleet trainings in Poland and Slovenia
- Additional interest from Romania, Estonia and Czech Republic
- Montenegro work is continuing
- Idea to set up a sub-regional WG (Serbia, BiH, Macedonia and Montenegro) and to have a series of thematic workshops
 - Drafting of EU compliant fuel quality legislation and strengthening the institutions in charge of implementation;
 - Enforcement and compliance with fuel quality legislation and strengthening the responsible institutions;
 - Low Sulphur Fuels. Technologies for reduction. Regional markets and availability of low sulfur content fuels in the regional markets for imports;
- Further PCFV database update
- ***Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, Moldova?***

