
GLOSSARY

CORINAIR - CORE INventory of AIR emissions. CORINAIR was a project performed since 1995 by the then European Topic Centre on Air Emissions under contract to the European Environment Agency. The aim was to collect, maintain, manage and publish information on emissions into the air, by means of a European air emission inventory and database system. This concerns air emissions from all sources relevant to the environmental problems of climate change, acidification, eutrophication, tropospheric ozone, air quality and dispersion of hazardous substances. Before 1995 the CORINAIR project was developed under the CORINE programme of the EU (CO-ordination d'INformation Environnementale, a programme established by Council Decision 85/338/EEC).

CRF - Classification systems developed by the IPCC for the reporting of greenhouse gas emission inventories under the UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol.

DG Environment - Directorate-General Environment (DG ENV) of the European Commission, responsible for European Community policies for the environment. The main role of DG ENV is to initiate and define new environmental legislation and to ensure that agreed measures are put into practice in the EU Member States. DG Environment is based in Brussels. For more information see: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/index_en.htm

EEA - European Environment Agency was established by the European Union (EU) in 1993 with the objective to provide the Community and the Member States with objective, reliable and comparable information at the European level, enabling its member states to take the requisite measures to protect their environment, to assess the result of such measures and to ensure that the public is properly informed about the state of the environment. The EEA's mandate is defined by Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1210/90, updated in 1999 (Regulation 933/1999). The geographical scope of the Agency's work is not confined to Member States of the EU; membership is open to other countries that share the concerns of the EU and member states and the objectives of the Agency. The Agency currently has 32 member countries:

- 27 European Union Member States - Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, The Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Spain and The United Kingdom.
- EU candidate country Turkey
- Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway (European Economic Area countries)
- Switzerland.

EMEP - the Co-operative programme for monitoring and evaluation of the long range transmission of air pollutants in Europe, linked to the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (see LRTAP). The main objective of the EMEP programme is to regularly provide Governments and subsidiary bodies under the LRTAP Convention with qualified scientific information to support the development and further evaluation of the international protocols on emission reductions negotiated within the LRTAP Convention.

EMEP has three main work components:

- collection of emission data for a variety of air pollutants;
- measurement of air and precipitation quality;
- modelling of atmospheric dispersion and effects.

The work of EMEP is co-ordinated and approved by a Steering Body, which reports to the Executive Body of the Convention (LRTAP). In 1991 the Executive Body also established a Task Force on Emission Inventories (TFEI), to review present emission inventories and reporting procedures for the purpose of further improvement and harmonisation. See TFEI. For more information see <http://www.emep.int/index.html>

EPER – European Pollutant Emissions Register. A register providing details of pollutant releases from certain European industrial facilities. Established following Commission Decision (2000/479/EC), EPER required Member States to report every 3 years on emissions of about 50 pollutants to both air and water from industrial facilities. The EPER website (<http://eper.ec.europa.eu/>) provides searchable access to releases from approx. 9,200 industrial facilities in the 15 Member States of the EU (as well as Norway and Hungary) for the year 2001 and approx. 12,000 facilities in the 25 Member States of the EU and Norway for the year 2004. For the third reporting year in 2007, EPER will be replaced by the European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (E-PRTR – see below). Further information on EPER is contained in Section 4 of the Introduction to the EMEP/CORINAIR Guidebook.

E-PRTR - is the European Community's European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register based on Regulation (EC) No 166/2006¹. Intended to succeed EPER and fully implement the obligations of the UNECE PRTR Protocol, the E-PRTR has a more comprehensive scope than EPER, covering more than 91 substances released to air and water from industrial installations in 65 different sectors of activity. It also includes transfers of waste and waste water from industrial facilities to other locations and data on releases from diffuse emission sources. The first reporting of data will be in 2009 for releases occurring in 2007. Further information on the E-PRTR is contained in Section 4 of the Introduction to the EMEP/CORINAIR Guidebook.

ETC/ACC - European Topic Centre on Air and Climate Change. A consortium appointed by the EEA for executing tasks on specific topics in the fields of air and climate change, including collecting, maintaining, managing and publishing data, analysing data and trends and assessing linkages with other information through integrated environmental assessment. For more information see Section 5.1 of the Introduction to the EMEP/CORINAIR Guidebook.

EU - the European Union, currently comprising of 27 Member States, namely - Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, The Netherlands,

¹ EC Regulation 166/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 January 2006 concerning the establishment of a European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register and amending Council Directives 91/689/EEC and 96/61/EC, OJ L33 of 4.2.2006, p. 1.

Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Spain and the United Kingdom. For more information see: <http://europa.eu/>

Eurostat - the 'Statistical Office of the European Communities', whose mission is to provide the European Union with a high-quality statistical information service. Eurostat uses uniform rules to collect all statistical data from the National Statistical Institutes from each of the Member States of the European Union. For more information see: <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>

IEA - the International Energy Agency, based in Paris, is an autonomous agency linked with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). The IEA Secretariat collects and analyses energy data, assesses Member countries' domestic energy policies and programmes, makes projections based on differing scenarios and prepares studies and recommendations on specialised energy topics. For more information see: <http://www.iea.org/>

IPCC - the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, which was established in 1988 by the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to assess the available scientific, technical, and socio-economic information in the field of climate change. The IPCC is organised into three working groups, the tasks of which are broadly:

- Working group I: assesses scientific information on climate change;
- Working group II: assesses environmental and socio-economic impacts of climate change;
- Working group III: formulates response strategies in economic and social dimensions.

The IPCC released its Second Assessment Report in 1995, its third Assessment Report in 2001 and the Fourth Assessment Report in 2007. It continues to produce Technical Papers and develop methodologies (e.g. national greenhouse gas inventories) for use by Parties to the Climate Change Convention. For more information see: <http://www.ipcc.ch/>

LRTAP Convention - Long Range Transboundary Air Pollution - is the observed effect that air pollutants can travel several thousand kilometres before deposition and damage occurs (acidification, eutrophication, tropospheric ozone and dispersion of hazardous substances). To address this problem, the UN ECE Convention on Long Range Transboundary Air Pollution was signed in Geneva in 1979 and entered into force in 1983. The Convention was the first internationally legally binding instrument to deal with problems of air pollution on a broad regional basis.

Since its entry into force in 1983 the Convention has been extended by eight protocols:

- the 1984 (Geneva) Protocol on Long-term Financing of the Co-operative Programme for Monitoring and Evaluation of the Long-range Transmission of Air Pollutants in Europe (EMEP);
- the 1985 (Helsinki) Protocol on the Reduction of Sulphur Emissions or their Transboundary Fluxes by at least 30 per cent;

- the 1988 (Sofia) Protocol concerning the Control of Nitrogen Oxides or their Transboundary Fluxes;
- the 1991 (Geneva) Protocol concerning the Control of Emissions of Volatile Organic Compounds or their Transboundary Fluxes;
- the 1994 (Oslo) Protocol on Further Reduction of Sulphur Emissions;
- the 1998 (Aarhus) Protocol on Heavy Metals;
- the 1998 (Aarhus) Protocol on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs);
- the 1999 (Gothenburg) Protocol to abate Acidification, Eutrophication and Ground-level Ozone.

Besides laying down the general principles of international co-operation for air pollution abatement, the Convention set up an institutional framework associating research and policy. The Executive Body's annual report sets out its work plan and its tentative calendar of meetings. For more information see: <http://www.unece.org/env/lrtap/welcome.html>

NFR – Nomenclature For Reporting – is a classification system developed by the UNECE TFEIP for the Reporting Guidelines as described in eb.air.ge.1.2001.6.e.doc

NOSE – Nomenclature of Sources of Emissions – the NOSE system has been developed by Eurostat to facilitate the description of emission sources in relation both to NACE Revision 1 branches and also to technical process characteristics, using the NOSE process list (NOSE-P) which has evolved from the CORINAIR SNAP94 nomenclature. Eurostat published the first version of the NOSE manual as a basis for testing of the NOSE system.

OECD - the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, established in 1961, to provide governments of member countries with a forum in which to discuss, develop and perfect economic and social policy. Through OECD, member countries compare experiences, seek answers to common problems and work to co-ordinate domestic and international policies that increasingly in today's globalised world must form a web of even practice across nations. Such exchanges may either lead to formal agreements, or, more often, they make for better informed work within individual governments and clarify the impact of national policies on the international community. Over time, the OECD's focus has broadened to include extensive contacts with non-member economies, for example in the former Soviet Union. These contacts aim to further economic integration by making OECD's experience available to others and enabling the OECD to profit from the insights and perspectives of non-members. For more information see: <http://www.oecd.org/>

PRTR - Pollution Release and Transfer Register - an environmental database or inventory of potentially harmful releases to air, water and soil as well as wastes transported off site for treatment and disposal. In general terms, facilities releasing one or more of a specified substance report periodically as to what they release, how much and to which environmental media. Data are then made available to interested parties. In addition to collecting data for PRTRs from stationary sources, some PRTRs are designed to include estimates of releases from diffuse sources such as agricultural and transport activities based on other data elements (e.g. number of automobiles). The development and implementation of a PRTR system adapted to national needs represent a means for governments to track the generation, release and the fate of various pollutants over time. A PRTR can be an important tool in the total

environment policy of a government, providing otherwise difficult to obtain information about the pollution burden, encouraging reporters to reduce pollution, and engendering broad public support for government environmental policies. Further information on recent international PRTR activities is contained in Section 4 of the Introduction to the EMEP/CORINAIR Guidebook.

SNAP - Selected Nomenclature for sources of Air Pollution - developed as part of the CORINAIR project for distinguishing emission source sectors, sub-sectors and activities.

TFEIP - the Task Force on Emission Inventories and Projections set up under the EMEP Steering Body. The TFEIP was formed in 1995 following the merger of the Task Force on Emissions Inventories (TFEI) with the Task Force on Emission Projections. The TFEI itself was established in 1991, following agreement by the Executive Body for the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution (LRTAP), to support the work of EMEP. The objectives of the TFEIP are:

- to provide a technical forum to discuss, exchange information and harmonise emission inventories including emission factors, methodologies and guidelines;
- conduct in-depth evaluation of emission factors and methodologies in current operation and
- co-operate with other international organisations working on emission inventories with the aim of harmonising methodologies and avoiding duplication of work.

For more information on the TFEI, see Section 3 of the Introduction to the EMEP/CORINAIR Guidebook and/or <http://tfeip-secretariat.org>

TRI - the Toxic Release Inventory - of the US EPA provides the first comprehensive overview of toxic chemical pollution from manufacturing facilities in the United States. For more information see: <http://www.epa.gov/tri/>

UNECE - the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe is the forum at which the countries of North America, western, central and eastern Europe and central Asia come together to forge the tools of their economic co-operation. UN ECE is a forum for dialogue aimed at bringing about better understanding and agreement on common guidelines and policies, and where agreements exist to negotiate and assist activities prepared. Its main purpose is to harmonise the policies and practices of its member countries, to facilitate economic exchange investment and the integration of transport networks, and to make environmental procedures more effective. For more information see: <http://www.unece.org/>

UNFCCC - the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the main international agreement through which countries are addressing the issue of climate change. The Convention sets an ultimate objective of stabilising 'greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic (human-induced) interference with the climate system'. The 1992 Convention took effect in 1994 and the Treaty was signed by 165 states. In 1997 the Kyoto Protocol was established and has since been ratified following the signature of Russia. For more information see: <http://unfccc.int>

Glossary of Pollutants for which reporting is requested or encouraged under the 2002 UNECE/EMEP Reporting Guidelines ²

Category	Symbol	Name
Main pollutants:	NO _x	Oxides of Nitrogen nitric oxide and nitrogen dioxide, expressed as nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂)
	CO	Carbon Monoxide
	NMVOCS	Non-Methane Volatile Organic Compounds
	SO _x	Sulphur oxides means all sulphur compounds, expressed as sulphur dioxide (SO ₂)
	NH ₃	Ammonia
Particulate Matter:	PM _{2.5}	Ultra-fine particles, having diameter of 2.5 µm or less
	PM ₁₀	Fine particles, having diameter of 10 µm or less
	TSP	Total suspended particulate matter
Priority Heavy Metals:	Cd	Cadmium
	Hg	Mercury
	Pb	Lead
Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) Annex I:	-	Aldrin
	-	Chlordane
	-	Chlordecone
	-	Dieldrin
	-	Endrin
	-	Heptachlor
	-	Hexabromo-biphenyl
	-	Mirex
	-	Toxaphene
Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) Annex II:	HCH	Hexachlorohexane
	DDT	Dichloro-Diphenyl-Trichloroethane
	PCBs	Polychlorinated biphenyls
Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) Annex III:	DIOX	Dioxins and furans - polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins (PCDD) and polychlorinated dibenzofurans
	PAHs	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons. Following the POPs Protocol, the following indicator compounds should be used for PAHs: benzo[a]pyrene, benzo[b]fluoranthene, benzo[k]fluoranthene, and indeno[1,2,3-cd] pyrene.].
	HCB	Hexachlorobenzene
Additional Reporting – Other Heavy Metals:	As	Arsenic
	Cr	Chromium
	Cu	Copper

² Technical definitions of the pollutants are provided in Annex I of the Reporting Guidelines ECE/EB.AIR/80

Category	Symbol	Name
	Ni	Nickel
	Se	Selenium
	Zn	Zinc
Additional Reporting – Other POPs:		
	PCP	Polychlorinated phenols
	SCCP	Short-chained chlorinated paraffins