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**Assistance to countries in Eastern and South-Eastern Europe,
the Caucasus and Central Asia**

A decade of assistance to countries in Eastern and South- Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia: lessons learned and future prospects

**Note by the Bureau and the Working Group on Implementation,
prepared in cooperation with the secretariat**

Summary

The Assistance Programme under the Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents, adopted at the third meeting of the Conference of the Parties in 2004 (see CP.TEIA/2004/2 and ECE/CP.TEIA/12, para. 39), aims to enhance efforts of countries with economies in transition in the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe region to improve their levels of industrial safety, in particular through the implementation of the Convention.

The present document provides information on assistance activities carried out under the Convention, highlighting the activities carried out under its Assistance Programme and the progress achieved during the past decade. Additionally, the document provides information on assistance activities carried out during the biennium 2013–2014, as per the request of the Conference of the Parties at its seventh meeting (ECE/CP.TEIA/24, para. 41). Furthermore, it reflects on the future delivery of assistance activities under the Convention.



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Introduction

1. On the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the Assistance Programme under the Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents (Industrial Accidents Convention), the present document includes in its first section a review of the activities, impacts and lessons learned from a decade of assistance to countries with economies in transition. The second part focuses on the period 2013–2014, containing a description of the progress in the implementation of both the Strategic Approach for the Assistance Programme (ECE/CP.TEIA/2008/5) and assistance activities carried out throughout the biennium. In its last part, the document reflects on future approaches to the delivery of assistance activities under the Convention.

I. A decade of assistance to countries with economies in transition: review of activities, impacts and lessons learned

A. The Assistance Programme: background and approach

2. The Assistance Programme was adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention at its third meeting (Budapest, 27–30 October 2004) (see CP.TEIA/2004/2 and ECE/CP.TEIA/12, para. 39).¹ It was developed to enhance the industrial safety of countries with economies in transition from the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) region, in particular through support to their efforts to ratify, accede to and implement the Industrial Accidents Convention.

3. The Assistance Programme helps countries with economies in transition to address obstacles to accession or implementation, such as instable institutional frameworks, limited administrative and expert capacities and scarce financial resources, often exacerbated due to difficult overall political and economic situations. Particular challenges faced by countries in Eastern and South-Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia with regard to implementing the Industrial Accidents Convention have pertained to:

- (a) Establishing adequate institutional structures and coordination mechanisms between national authorities;
- (b) Establishing bilateral cross-border coordination with neighbouring countries;
- (c) Implementing legislation and policy measures to enhance industrial safety.

4. Following the adoption of the Assistance Programme, a High-level Commitment Meeting was held in Geneva in December 2005, attended by high-level representatives from 34 ECE member countries. At the meeting, the heads of delegation of 17 countries² in Eastern and South-Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia adopted a Declaration

¹ These documents are available from http://www.unece.org/env/teia/cop_c4.html.

² The following countries from Eastern and South-Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central joined the Assistance Programme: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia and Montenegro, Tajikistan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine and Uzbekistan. After the meeting Albania also expressed interest in participating in the Assistance Programme. Upon the dissolution of their joint State, Montenegro and Serbia rejoined the Convention separately in 2009 and subsequently became beneficiaries of the Assistance Programme.

(CP.TEIA/2005/12, annex)³ through which the countries joined the Assistance Programme and committed themselves to:

- (a) Address the challenges faced, notably the need to strengthen their regulatory and institutional frameworks and to increase human resource capacities;
- (b) Make the necessary efforts to implement the Convention's national tasks and fulfil its multilateral obligations;
- (c) Improve industrial safety by implementing appropriate safety measures for activities involving hazardous substances;
- (d) Report on the current state of implementation by submitting a national implementation report;
- (e) Host fact-finding missions;
- (f) Prepare individual country reports and an overall report on the implementation of the preparatory phase of the Assistance Programme.

5. As set out in the Declaration, the Programme is divided into two phases: a preparatory phase, comprising the expression of high-level commitment, and an implementation phase, in which the basic tasks⁴ that have to be undertaken to progress towards the full implementation of the Convention are accomplished. The results of these efforts must then be presented to a fact-finding mission. Should a country indicate insufficient capacity to implement the basic tasks, an awareness-raising mission can be organized in order to provide additional support. After a country successfully completes the preparatory phase it is invited to join the implementation phase.

6. During the implementation phase, assistance is provided to help the countries implement more complex tasks. This assistance is comprised of capacity-building activities that address the priority needs identified by the countries, such as workshops, training sessions, development of guidance notes, etc.

7. At its fourth meeting (Rome, 15–17 November 2006), the Conference of the Parties reviewed the results achieved by countries in the preparatory phase, and decided to initiate the implementation phase for those countries that had successfully accomplished their preparations (i.e., Armenia, Belarus, Bulgaria, Republic of Moldova, Romania and Ukraine). It also mandated the Bureau and the Working Group on Implementation to organize the first assistance activities.

8. At the same meeting, the Conference of the Parties mandated the Bureau and the Working Group on Implementation to elaborate an action plan for the implementation phase of the Assistance Programme, establishing specific activities and priorities for both the short and the long term, including indicators, so as to form a strategic approach.

9. At its fifth meeting (Geneva, 25–27 November 2008), the Conference of the Parties adopted the Strategic Approach for the implementation phase of the Assistance Programme and invited beneficiary countries to apply it. The Strategic Approach provides these countries with an opportunity to continuously improve the level of implementation of the Convention through its cyclic mechanism. The participating countries identify shortcomings and challenges and take steps to eliminate or address them, e.g., through establishing and implementing policies. As such, the cyclic mechanism distinguishes three steps:

³ Document available from <http://www.unece.org/env/teia/preparatory1.html>.

⁴ See CP.TEIA/2004/2, chapter IV.

(a) *Step 1*: analysis and examination of the level of implementation — identification of shortcomings and challenges (i.e., development of a self-assessment);

(b) *Step 2*: definition of ways forward and a time frame to eliminate shortcomings and challenges (i.e., development and implementation of a national action plan);

(c) *Step 3*: assessment of results achieved and update of the self-assessment and if necessary, the national action plan.

10. These steps are applied to each of the working areas corresponding to the main obligations under the Convention (identification of hazardous activities, notification of hazardous activities, prevention, preparedness, response and mutual assistance, provision of information to the public and public participation) and the two cross-cutting areas (legislation and institutional capacity).

11. The benefits of the Strategic Approach are that it provides a robust and continuous mechanism where the results of self-monitoring feed into specific action plans. It also provides a tool to improve cooperation and coordination between national competent authorities, and to document and measure the progress made in implementing the Convention and compare it with the desired level of implementation during periodical reviews. It further allows for a tailored approach to the planning of future actions and facilitates the reporting on the Convention's implementation.

12. To facilitate the work of the participating countries, the Conference of the Parties at its fifth meeting mandated the Bureau and the Working Group on Implementation to develop a format for collecting data within the cyclic mechanism, as well as indicators and criteria for self-assessment of progress achieved. At the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (The Hague, 8–10 November 2010), the document on benchmarks for the implementation of the Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents (Benchmarks document) (ECE/CP.TEIA/2010/6)⁵ was adopted. The document sets out indicators and criteria for self-assessment of progress achieved in the implementation of the Convention along with a form for monitoring. Furthermore, it stipulates the development of a national action plan to define the ways forward and the time frame to eliminate shortcomings. Proposed activities in the national action plan should be based on the results of the assessment of the level of progress attained as well as the needs identified in the self-evaluation. An updated national action plan is a prerequisite for the submission of project proposals for a given activity under the Assistance Programme.

13. The Assistance Programme is based on the principle that assistance can be effective only if a recipient country is capable of receiving the assistance and is willing to take advantage of it. Countries demonstrate their willingness and capability through the submission of self-assessments and national action plans, following the Strategic Approach, using the related Assistance Programme tools.⁶ Assistance activities are planned and implemented after the submission of project proposals in line with the template for the submission of project proposals (ECE/CP.TEIA/2012/5, annex I), endorsed by the Conference of the Parties at its seventh meeting (Stockholm, 14–16 November 2012).

14. The developments reflected above, along with those since the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties (see para. 28 below), reflect the continuous evolution of the Assistance Programme and its tools, notably its Strategic Approach, over the past decade. The number of beneficiary countries of Programme activities has also evolved: at its seventh meeting the Conference of the Parties decided to invite Montenegro (which had

⁵ Available from http://www.unece.org/env/teia/cop_c1.html.

⁶ Available from <http://www.unece.org/environmental-policy/treaties/industrial-accidents/areas-of-work/assistance-programme/envteiaapttools.html>

become an independent State) and Turkmenistan (which had shown interest) to join the Assistance Programme.

B. Activities during the past decade: impact and lessons learned

15. Activities aimed at enhancing the capacity of countries with economies in transition to accede to and to implement the Convention have been carried out since the entry into force of the Convention in 2000, before the inception of the Assistance Programme. These activities, carried out between 2000 and 2003, are listed in Part I of the annex to this document.

16. More recently, during the past 10 years numerous activities have been implemented within the framework of the Assistance Programme, including training sessions, workshops, emergency response exercises, advisory services and consultations. These activities were based on the individual needs of the countries involved and were implemented by the beneficiary countries with the assistance of the secretariat. Activities, carried out under the Assistance Programme, by region and country, are listed in Part II of the annex to this document.

1. Activities under the preparatory phase in the period 2005–2009

17. Since 2005, 15 fact-finding and 2 awareness-raising missions have been performed as part of the preparatory phase of the Programme.

18. Fact-finding missions were organized in countries that had already expressed their high-level commitment to the implementation of the Convention. After the fact-finding missions, reports were prepared containing an evaluation of the implementation of basic tasks and any further assistance the countries required. Fact-finding missions are listed in Part II of the annex to this document.

19. Awareness-raising missions were sent to the following countries that expressed a need for additional support in order to implement the basic tasks under the Convention: the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (26–27 November 2007) and Albania (20–21 May 2009). After the awareness-raising missions, the beneficiary countries committed themselves to commence the development of an action plan for the basic tasks necessary for the implementation of the Convention. As a result of their progress towards the implementation of the Convention, the countries were asked to join the implementation phase of the Assistance Programme.

2. Activities under the implementation phase in the period 2007–2014

20. Since the adoption of the Assistance Programme in 2004, the following countries have successfully completed the preparatory phase and joined the implementation phase: Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, Croatia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine and Uzbekistan.

21. Activities under the implementation phase varied from national training sessions to subregional or regional workshops on the implementation of the Convention. Numerous activities were focused on the identification of hazardous activities, the development and evaluation of safety reports and, more generally, the implementation of the Strategic Approach. Overall, more than 20 capacity-building activities and larger projects have been implemented in the period 2007–2014.

3. Impact of assistance activities implemented during the past decade and lessons learned

22. Since the start of the Assistance Programme, more than 1,000 representatives of competent authorities and industry from all the beneficiary countries in Eastern and South-Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia have participated in assistance activities under the Convention. These activities enhanced the countries' administrative and institutional capacities as well as their expert knowledge in the different areas covered by the Convention.

23. During the second half of the past decade, the number of Parties to the Convention from South-Eastern Europe has been steadily rising: Montenegro and Serbia acceded to the Convention in 2009, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia in 2010 and Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2013. Notably, the efforts of these countries to accede to the Convention and to implement it were supported through their participation in the Assistance Programme. The pre-accession and association processes to the European Union (EU) involving the approximation of national legislation to the Seveso Directive⁷ have also strengthened the political support for these developments. The fact that all countries of South-Eastern Europe have become Parties to the Convention as of 2013 is a major achievement.

24. Regional training sessions in all subregions have addressed the identification of hazardous activities with a potential transboundary effect, a prerequisite for the notification of neighbouring countries of such activities and for improved industrial safety at the subregional level. In South-Eastern Europe, Croatia, Serbia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia have improved their capacity to develop and evaluate safety reports. Non-Parties have also benefitted from such trainings, with Kyrgyzstan, for example, committing to implementing the Convention. Georgia also committed to making use of the Convention as leverage to review its legal and institutional framework with respect to industrial safety, and as such, to progress towards future accession. Furthermore, the level of implementation of the Convention by ECE countries participating in the Assistance Programme has steadily improved (see ECE/CP.TEIA/2014/4, para. 21).

25. The Assistance Programme has been recognized by representatives of beneficiary countries as a useful tool, as demonstrated by the reports of numerous assistance activities and the feedback from beneficiary countries. For example, at the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, the delegate of Bosnia and Herzegovina expressed appreciation for the support received during the awareness-raising mission to the country. At the same meeting, representatives of Kyrgyzstan, the Republic of Moldova, Tajikistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan reiterated their interest in and commitment to the Assistance Programme and reported on progress made in the implementation of the Convention in their countries. Representatives of Romania, Serbia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia have also highly rated the positive impact of the Assistance Programme.⁸

26. At the same time, there is still a continuing need to implement tailor-made assistance activities in countries with economies in transition, in particular in the Caucasus region and Central Asia, as well as to share good practices with ECE countries at an advanced stage of implementation (see ECE/CP.TEIA/2014/4, para. 56).

⁷ Directive 2012/18/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2012 on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances, amending and subsequently repealing Council Directive 96/82/EC. This most recent formulation is known as the Seveso III Directive.

⁸ See *The Assistance Programme: The Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents* (ECE/CP.TEIA/21), available from <http://www.unece.org/env/teia/pubs/ap.html>.

II. Assistance activities during the biennium 2013–2014

27. The following section provides a more detailed overview of assistance activities carried out during the biennium 2013–2014, in response to the request by the Conference of the Parties at its seventh meeting (ECE/CP.TEIA/24, para. 41).

A. Recent developments with regard to the Strategic Approach

28. Recognizing that countries encountered difficulties applying the indicators and criteria as described in the Benchmarks document, at its seventh meeting the Conference of the Parties entrusted the Bureau and the Working Group on Implementation with their evaluation and with finding ways to assist countries with their application. It also requested publication of the indicators and criteria in a more user-friendly and flexible form, following possible adjustment (ECE/CP.TEIA/24, para. 47).

29. During the joint meeting of the Bureau and the Working Group on Implementation in Geneva in January 2013 both bodies decided that a small group would be established comprising between six and eight members of the two bodies, including representatives of countries benefitting from the Assistance Programme, in order to review the Benchmarks document and other tools.

30. At its meeting in June 2013, the Working Group on Implementation decided that the entire document should be revised in order to:

- (a) Review the text to make it more attractive;
- (b) Change the layout in order to increase user-friendliness;
- (c) Shorten the text of the indicators and criteria, and convert them into guidelines;
- (d) Increase the visual aspect with additional charts, graphs and/or other tools.

31. During the joint meeting of the Bureau and the Working Group on Implementation in Bootle, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in November 2013, both bodies decided to further proceed with the proposed upgrading of the Benchmarks document and to combine it with a training component for Albania and Azerbaijan. Both countries had reported challenges in the timely submission and the quality of the self-assessments and national action plans due to personnel changes within the national competent authorities and insufficient knowledge transfer. The joint meeting also decided to prepare an updated Benchmarks document in a more user-friendly, flexible form that would be presented to the Conference of the Parties at its eighth meeting. The update of the Benchmarks document has been funded by Switzerland.

32. Furthermore, at its seventh meeting the Conference of the Parties requested the Working Group on Implementation to develop terms of reference for the implementation of projects within the Assistance Programme. The “Terms of reference for the preparation and implementation of projects under the Assistance Programme” were prepared by the Working Group on Implementation and subsequently adopted by the Bureau and the Working Group on Implementation following their November 2013 meeting.⁹

33. At the same meeting, the Conference of the Parties reminded all beneficiary countries of their obligation to carry out self-assessments and to submit them together with

⁹ Available from <http://www.unece.org/environmental-policy/treaties/industrial-accidents/areas-of-work/assistance-programme/envteiaaptools.html>.

a national action plan. It asked the Bureau and the Working Group on Implementation to write to the countries benefitting from the Assistance Programme to remind them of their obligations.

34. At its nineteenth meeting (Geneva, 29 January 2013), the Working Group on Implementation decided to establish a small operational group to review the self-assessments and action plans received, including also two representatives of the Bureau. The small group reviewed the following documents:

- (a) New self-assessments from Azerbaijan and Uzbekistan;
- (b) Revised self-assessments from Belarus and the Republic of Moldova;
- (c) Action plans from Albania, Belarus, Croatia, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Uzbekistan.

35. After the review by the small operational group and discussion in the Working Group on Implementation, feedback was provided to all beneficiary countries. Furthermore, the countries were encouraged to start the preparation of project proposals with a view to their later submission to the Working Group and the Bureau.

36. Following the meeting of the Working Group on Implementation in July 2014, Uzbekistan submitted a self-assessment and national action plan.

B. Assistance Programme and other capacity-building activities in 2013–2014

37. This section provides an overview of assistance activities carried out during the period 2013–2014, in chronological order.

1. Project on hazard and crisis management in the Danube Delta involving the Republic of Moldova, Ukraine and Romania (ongoing)

38. The project on hazard and crisis management in the Danube Delta started in December 2010, following the expression of interest by the Republic of Moldova in strengthening its cooperation with Ukraine and Romania for the effective prevention of and response to emergencies involving hazardous activities in the Danube Delta. The hazard management component of the project, implemented throughout the present biennium, has been funded mainly by Germany and supported by numerous in-kind contributions, most notably by Germany and the Netherlands.

39. The project focuses on effective cooperation between Romania, Ukraine and the Republic of Moldova, especially on the management of hazardous activities in the Danube Delta. It seeks to enhance, and where possible harmonize, the mechanisms and approaches for efficient and effective hazard and crisis management.

40. While the project is still ongoing, the activities carried out during the biennium 2013–2014 are presented in the table below.

Capacity-building activities organized under the Danube Delta Project in 2013–2014

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Date, venue</i>	<i>Objective</i>
Workshop on safety guidelines and good industry practices for oil terminals	23–25 September 2013, Odessa, Ukraine	To improve the content and applicability of the ECE safety guidelines and good industry practices for oil terminals, including via a site visit to the Odessa port
Fourth meeting of the Expert Group for the elaboration of the safety guidelines and good industry practices for oil terminals	25 September 2013, Odessa, Ukraine	To finalize the first draft of the safety guidelines and good industry practices for oil terminals
Fifth meeting of the Expert Group for the elaboration of the safety guidelines and good industry practices for oil terminals	27 March 2014, Geneva, Switzerland	To review the feedback after the first round of comments from international organizations and partners and to prepare the safety guidelines and good industry practices for oil terminals to be submitted to the Bureau for comments

41. The outcomes of the project achieved so far, are the following:

- (a) A draft hazard spot map for the Danube Delta, based on the inventories of hazardous activities with possible transboundary effects;¹⁰
- (b) Safety guidelines and good industry practices for oil terminals;
- (c) A comparative analysis of the hazard and crisis management legislation, policy and institutions in the Republic of Moldova, Romania and Ukraine. A draft agreement for joint hazard and crisis management in the Danube Delta among the Republic of Moldova, Romania and Ukraine is currently being drawn up.

42. During the fourth meeting of the project management group, held on 18 June 2014, project countries presented the progress made so far in project implementation as well as the challenges encountered and reconfirmed their commitment to the continued implementation of the project activities. Romania and the Republic of Moldova committed to taking the lead on specific project activities. A schedule for the implementation of the activities for the hazard and crisis management components of the project until the end of 2015 was also agreed between the donor and the project countries.

¹⁰ A draft hazard spot map was presented to the fourth meeting of the project management group on 18 June 2014. It was agreed that, on the basis of updated information by the project countries, the map would be finalized by the end of 2014.

2. Workshop on risk assessment of industrial accidents and enforcement of cross-border obligations

43. A workshop on risk assessment and enforcement of cross-border obligations (RIECO), hosted by the Republic of Moldova in Chisinau on 18 and 19 September 2013, was attended by 34 participants from Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, the Republic of Moldova, Tajikistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan, along with experts from Croatia, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the World Health Organization.

44. During the workshop participants discussed key topics and good practices in the area of risk assessment and accident preparedness and response. The main conclusions from the workshop were that there is a need for:

(a) Enhanced capacity-building in the area of risk assessment and cross-border cooperation within the preparedness and response stages of industrial accidents;

(b) Further strengthening of bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the area of industrial accidents preparedness and response;

(c) A collaboration platform, where existing information in this area could be made available to ECE member countries, especially those from Eastern and South-Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia.

3. National follow-up projects on safety reports in Croatia, Serbia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

45. Three projects in Croatia, Serbia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia were organized as a follow-up to the training session on on-site inspection of hazardous industrial sites for the three countries organized in Split, Croatia, from 22 to 24 October 2012.¹¹ The national training sessions were organized in the framework of the Environment and Security Initiative (ENVSEC) project, “Transforming Environmental and Security Risks in the Region of South-Eastern Europe”.

46. The knowledge about the inspections of hazardous activities that national experts gained during the training session on on-site inspection of hazardous industrial sites, the good practices exchanged among project countries and the checklists developed provided a good basis for transferring information and experience to the national competent authorities and industry.¹²

(a) *Capacity-building to enhance development and evaluation of safety reports in Croatia*

47. More than 35 representatives of the national competent authorities participated in a national training session in Zagreb on 28 and 29 October 2013.

48. The main objective of the activity was to enhance the capacity of the national competent authorities in the area of the assessment of safety reports and to improve the coordination between authorities during joint inspections of hazardous industrial sites.

¹¹ For more details see <http://www.unece.org/index.php?id=30842>.

¹² For more details see <http://www.unece.org/index.php?id=33897>, <http://www.unece.org/index.php?id=33721> and <http://www.unece.org/index.php?id=34865>.

(b) *Training session on safety management systems as part of safety reports in Serbia*

49. More than 40 representatives of the national competent authorities and industry participated in a national training session on safety management systems as part of safety reports in Belgrade on 13 and 14 November 2013.

50. The main objectives of this capacity-building activity were to reinforce knowledge on safety management systems of hazardous installations and to share that knowledge with the operators of the major hazardous industrial sites in the country.

51. Participants were trained on the development of major accident prevention policies and safety management systems, including integrating safety management systems with existing quality and environment management systems.

(c) *Workshop on preparation and evaluation of safety reports in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia*

52. More than 30 representatives of the national competent authorities and industry participated in a workshop on the preparation and evaluation of safety reports on 27 and 28 February 2014 in Skopje.

53. The main objectives of the workshop were to strengthen the capacity of operators of hazardous activities in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia with regard to major accident prevention policies, safety management systems, safety reports and emergency plans. The preparation of draft national guidance on safety reports was also discussed.

4. Workshop on the accession to and implementation of the Convention in Kyrgyzstan

54. A workshop was organized on 28 and 29 October 2013 in Bishkek in cooperation with the Kyrgyz non-governmental organization (NGO) Youth Ecological Movement “BIOM” and the Kyrgyz State Agency of Geology and Mineral Resources, with financial support from the ECE Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (Water Convention).

55. The event was attended by more than 40 representatives of the Kyrgyz national competent and enforcement authorities, industry and NGOs.

56. During the workshop, presentations were delivered on the Industrial Accidents Convention and its Assistance Programme, water pollution as a consequence of industrial accidents and synergies between the Industrial Accidents Convention and the Water Convention.

57. At the workshop, Kyrgyzstan agreed to nominate a focal point in order to facilitate its accession to and implementation of the Convention and to continue to actively engage in capacity-building activities through the means of national and/or regional workshops. Committing itself to the implementation of the Convention, Kyrgyzstan also agreed to proceed with nominating a national competent authority.¹³

5. High-level awareness-raising meeting and expert workshop for Georgia

58. A high-level awareness-raising meeting in support of the ratification and implementation of the Industrial Accidents Convention was held from 5 to 8 November 2013 in Tbilisi in response to a request from the Georgian Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection. This meeting was immediately followed by a three-day expert meeting focusing on the implementation of the Strategic Approach.

¹³ For more details see <http://www.unece.org/index.php?id=34498>.

59. The high-level meeting was attended by 28 high-level representatives of the parliament and the national competent and enforcement authorities of Georgia, namely, the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development and the Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Affairs.

60. The national participants identified areas where national efforts to implement the Convention would need to be strengthened through assistance or capacity-building activities, in particular with regard to the identification and notification of hazardous activities, the issuance of permits and cooperation with neighbouring countries.

61. The expert workshop following the high-level meeting was attended by approximately 20 participants from the Georgian Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection, the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Economy.

62. The workshop was conducted in four working sessions covering the working areas according to the Strategic Approach. In each working session, the presentation of the Convention's requirements was followed by an analysis of the situation and a discussion on the stage of progress in Georgia. Based on the discussions, the participants agreed on future actions and next steps, notably to:

- (a) Establish a working group with all relevant stakeholders;
- (b) Appoint a leading authority;
- (c) Review and update the national self-assessment based on the Strategic Approach with the involvement of all relevant organizations.¹⁴

6. Training workshop under the Seveso Directive and the Convention on risk assessment and accident lessons learned

63. A workshop on accident analysis and risk assessment was held from 20 to 22 November 2013 in Ispra, Italy, to encourage non-EU ECE member countries to report industrial accidents to the online Major Accident Reporting System (eMARS) database, to analyse accidents to extract important information to support policy development and enforcement and to present and demonstrate how to use a number of risk assessment tools and approaches. The training aimed to build the risk assessment competence necessary for policymakers involved in land-use planning and emergency response, as well as to help them understand the needs associated with inspections and the review of safety reports.

64. The workshop was attended by 28 participants from the countries in Eastern and South-Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia. Participants discussed the possible next steps towards accident reporting and the use of risk assessment tools and approaches. The main conclusions were that participants agreed to request access to the eMARS database and to take further steps in accident reporting.¹⁵

7. Workshop on the implementation of the Convention in Montenegro

65. A workshop on the implementation of the Convention was organized on 15 and 16 April 2014 in Podgorica within the framework of the ENVSEC project, "Transforming Environmental and Security Risks in the Region of South-Eastern Europe". The main objectives of the workshop were to strengthen the capacity of the national competent

¹⁴ For more details see <http://www.unece.org/index.php?id=34225>.

¹⁵ For more details see <http://www.unece.org/env/teia/mtgs/ispranov2013.html>.

authorities and operators regarding the implementation of the Convention, as well as in the identification of hazardous activities and the Strategic Approach.

66. The workshop was attended by approximately 20 representatives of the national competent and enforcement authorities of Montenegro from the Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism, the Ministry of Interior and the State Agency on Environment Protection, as well as NGO and industry representatives. Participants from Albania and Kosovo (United Nations administered region, Security Council resolution 1244 (1999)) also participated in the meeting.

67. During the workshop participants delivered presentations on the benefits and scope of implementation of the Industrial Accidents Convention and its Strategic Approach, as well as identification of hazardous activities.

68. The participants discussed possible next steps towards the implementation of the Convention, agreeing that Montenegro would start working on a self-assessment and a national action plan as stipulated by the Strategic Approach for the Assistance Programme.¹⁶

8. Session on the Convention in Turkmenistan within the fourth National Policy Dialogue Steering Committee meeting

69. During the fourth meeting of the Steering Committee of the National Policy Dialogues on water resources management, held on 3 April 2014 in Ashgabat, the secretariat of the Industrial Accidents Convention informed participants about the Convention, its Assistance Programme and the linkages with the ECE Water Convention.

70. Representatives of Turkmenistan confirmed the country's interest in the Convention and in organizing a capacity-building seminar on the Convention in the beginning of October 2014 (see paras. 73–75).¹⁷

9. High-level meeting to promote the implementation of the Convention in Bosnia and Herzegovina

71. A high-level meeting to promote the implementation of the Convention, held from 19 to 21 May 2014 in Sarajevo, was attended by 12 representatives of the national and federal entities of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It aimed at delivering information about the objectives, obligations and benefits of the Industrial Accidents Convention and discussing aspects related to its implementation in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

72. The discussions at the meeting resulted in the following decisions:

(a) Bosnia and Herzegovina should nominate competent authorities and national focal point(s) as soon as possible, and embark on implementing other basic tasks under the Convention;

(b) The competent authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina should prepare and submit a national implementation report, as required under the Industrial Accidents Convention;

(c) The ECE secretariat should provide assistance to the competent authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the framework of a future expert level meeting, organized at a time suitable for Bosnia and Herzegovina and following the implementation of some basic tasks;

¹⁶ For more details see <http://www.unece.org/index.php?id=35269>.

¹⁷ For more details see <http://www.unece.org/env/water/npd/countrydialogues/tu/4sc/apr14.html>.

(d) The ECE secretariat and all relevant partners should coordinate their capacity-building activities for Bosnia and Herzegovina in the area of industrial accident prevention, preparedness and response and disaster risk reduction in order to avoid duplication of work and achieve optimal efficiency;

(e) Future capacity-building activities following the expert meeting could be organized jointly with other ECE multilateral environmental agreements, should suitable synergies be identified. The coordination among national authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the nomination of competent authorities and focal points is a requirement for several multilateral environment agreements.¹⁸

10. Workshop on accession to and implementation of the Convention in Turkmenistan

73. A workshop on accession to and implementation of the Convention will be organized in Ashgabat on 9 and 10 October 2014, in follow-up to the fourth meeting of the Steering Committee of the National Policy Dialogue on 3 April 2014 (see sect. 8 above), as agreed with the national authorities of Turkmenistan. It will be organized back to back with a workshop on the Protocol on Water and Health to the ECE Water Convention.

74. The overall objective of the workshop is to enhance the capacity of all the relevant stakeholders in the area of prevention, preparedness and response to industrial accidents and to present the benefits and obligations related to accession to the Convention, notably with regard to the improvement of the industrial safety and sustainable development of Turkmenistan.

75. Participants expected to take part in this workshop will be national authorities in the areas of environment protection, emergency management, water management, labour safety and public health and other relevant stakeholders from industry, academia and NGOs.

11. Capacity-building activities on the indicators and criteria for Azerbaijan and Albania

76. Capacity-building activities for Azerbaijan and Albania on the indicators and criteria will be organized in October 2014 in order to test the more-user friendly Benchmarks document (see para. 31 above).

77. The activities will also focus on the analysis and examination of the level of implementation of the Convention in the two countries and the identification of shortcomings and challenges. The benefits of using the self-assessments will be highlighted for each country.

III. Future plans and approaches for assistance activities

78. The following section outlines the proposed approach and plans for the future delivery of assistance activities within the Assistance Programme for the consideration of and discussion by the Conference of the Parties at its eighth meeting.

A. Proposed approach and plans for future assistance activities

79. In line with the principle that assistance can only be effective when it is tailored to the needs of recipient countries, the continued implementation of the Assistance Programme and its Strategic Approach will be driven by self-assessments, actions plans and project proposals submitted by beneficiary countries. The Working Group on

¹⁸ For more details see <http://www.unece.org/index.php?id=35421>.

Implementation will continue to guide this work substantively, and the Bureau will take decisions on the carrying out of the activities, in accordance with the financial means available.¹⁹

80. In order to benefit most from the Assistance Programme, beneficiary countries are encouraged to prepare and submit self-assessments and national action plans and to regularly review and update them. In line with the Strategic Approach, they are expected to maintain their commitment and active participation in the projects proposed. They are also invited to make available the institutional and administrative capacities and resources required to prepare the self-assessments and action plans, as well as to implement project proposals. For this purpose, institutional knowledge management arrangements are crucial and the continuity of the national focal points, points of contact and other key officials in the competent authorities is desirable.

81. The secretariat will continue to actively support beneficiary countries in the preparation and submission of self-assessments, national action plans and project proposals. It will continue to actively manage the Assistance Programme, especially overseeing the implementation of projects within the Assistance Programme, and to implement the activities included in the biennial workplan, with due regard for the guidance provided by the Working Group on Implementation and the decisions taken by the Bureau.

82. As outlined in section I.B.3 above, the implementation of assistance activities has resulted in considerable progress towards the implementation of and accession to the Convention, and in particular accession by countries in South-Eastern Europe. It would thus be desirable that future activities be focused on countries not yet Parties to the Convention and on those in particular need of support. Follow-up activities could be envisaged, such as supporting Georgia, as the only non-Party in the Caucasus, in its pre-accession process, building on the high-level awareness-raising meeting and the expert workshop held in 2013. Ukraine as the only non-Party to the Convention in Eastern Europe will continue to benefit from assistance activities planned for 2015 to foster regional cooperation along the Danube Delta. Furthermore, future activities could increasingly focus on the four non-Parties to the Convention in Central Asia (Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan), needing particular support to enhance their industrial safety standards.

83. Moreover, the adoption of an amended annex I to the Convention by the Conference of the Parties will result in new capacity-building needs. Subregional workshops to address the identification of hazardous activities in line with the amended annex I are foreseen as per the draft 2015–2016 Convention workplan. Such workshops will also address the notification of neighbouring countries concerning hazardous activities, an area identified as needing strengthening across the region by the Working Group on Implementation (see ECE/CP.TEIA/2014/4, paras. 29 and 55 (b)).

84. Planning assistance activities in a transboundary context has the advantage of promoting bilateral and multilateral cross-border cooperation among Parties to prevent industrial accidents and to address preparedness and response measures as one of the goals

¹⁹ At its seventh meeting, the Conference of the Parties decided that the Working Group on Implementation would be entrusted in the future with the monitoring of the Strategic Approach and the review of self-assessments and action plans. Furthermore, the Working Group evaluates the merit of assistance requests and provides guidance, monitors the implementation of the cyclic approach and ensures that each of the three steps of the cyclic mechanism are carried out by each of the beneficiary countries. The Bureau takes decisions on approving activities under the Assistance Programme vis-à-vis the available funds, and seeks to ensure that such funds are available. (ECE/CP.TEIA/24, para. 46 and following table).

of the Convention. To this end, countries can submit joint project proposals. Capacity-building activities for countries with similar needs on the subregional and regional levels will be complementary to national activities, which will target specific country needs.

85. The development of a holistic training curriculum covering all the working areas of the Convention could enhance the sustainability and cost-effectiveness of the Assistance Programme. Such an approach would facilitate the design of tailor-made capacity-building activities in accordance with the identified needs of the requesting countries. As such, it would also enable addressing with specific tools the cross-cutting areas of the Strategic Approach, institutions and legislation, as well as those working areas not yet addressed, such as the siting of hazardous activities and significant developments in areas which could be affected by the effects of an industrial accident.²⁰

B. Cooperation with partners

86. Cooperation with partners can lead to the association of different areas of expertise and enhance efficiencies in the implementation of the Assistance Programme. During the biennium 2013–2014, new partnerships were established and existing ones reinforced. Partner organizations in the framework of the Assistance Programme have included international organizations such as the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme, the International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River, the Black Sea Commission, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the National Policy Dialogues in the framework of the ECE Water Convention. Furthermore, there have been partnerships with subregional organizations, most notably the Regional Environmental Centre for Central and Eastern Europe. Partnerships with industrial associations and representatives of industry have also been established and maintained, most notably in the framework of the project on hazard and crisis management in the Danube Delta involving the Republic of Moldova, Romania and Ukraine.

87. Cooperation opportunities are often region and work area specific. While cooperation has actively been pursued with different international organizations, there may be an opportunity to enhance cooperation with representatives of industries, including industry associations, as well as with NGOs. Beyond the efforts by the secretariat in organizing assistance activities, it is crucial for beneficiary countries to ensure the involvement of relevant partners at the national and regional level.

C. Financing needs and opportunities

88. As the implementation of assistance activities is contingent on the availability of financial resources, countries providing such resources are invited to consider:

- (a) Providing financial resources not only for small-scale country-focused assistance activities, but also for larger subregional projects within a transboundary context;
- (b) Ensuring the longer-term availability of financial resources, which would enhance the sustainability of the Assistance Programme and possibilities to plan well in advance for its implementation.

²⁰ The Conference of the Parties, adopting the Strategic Approach at its fifth meeting (ECE/CP.TEIA/2008/5, para. 11), recognized that the two areas of siting of hazardous activities and civil liability, because of their complexity, should be addressed only at a stage when most of the shortcomings or challenges in the six main areas have already been tackled.

89. Further to financial resources, in-kind resources, including those provided by experts, partners and beneficiary countries hosting activities, are a crucial element in carrying out assistance activities.

D. Questions for discussion by the Conference of the Parties

90. In the light of the elements outlined in this document, the Conference of the Parties is invited to discuss:

(a) The impact of the assistance activities carried out over the past decade, including achievements, remaining challenges and lessons learned;

(b) The approach to the continued implementation of assistance activities, taking due account of the needs of the beneficiary countries, strategic partnerships, sustainable financing and long-term impacts.

Annex

List of assistance and capacity-building activities since the entry into force of the Convention

I. Capacity-building activities under the Industrial Accidents Convention before the inception of the Assistance Programme (2000–2003)

1. International workshop and exercise on industrial safety and water protection in transboundary river basins, Tiszaújváros, Hungary, 2001.
2. Workshop on the facilitation of the exchange of safety management systems and safety technologies, Chisinau, 2002.
3. Polish-Russian transboundary response exercise “Kotki 2002” and international seminar on preparedness for and response to industrial accidents and the mitigation of their transboundary effects, Ketrzyn, Poland, 2002.
4. Subregional workshop on the Convention’s implementation in the Caucasian and Central Asian countries, Yerevan, 2003.

II. Assistance Programme and other capacity-building activities in Eastern and South-Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia for 2004–2014, by region and country, in chronological order

Country names

(grouped by ECE regions)

Activities

Caucasus

Armenia

Assistance Programme activities

Activities under the preparatory phase of the Assistance Programme

Fact-finding mission (Yerevan, 2006) (see <http://www.unece.org/env/teia/preparatory2.html>)

Activities under the implementation phase of the Assistance Programme

Workshop on capacity-building with the aim to initiate a process to further strengthen the legal and institutional frameworks under the Convention in the countries of Eastern and South-Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia (Kyiv, 2007) (see <http://www.unece.org/env/teia/implementation8.html>)

Hands-on training session on identification of hazardous activities (Minsk, 2008) (see <http://www.unece.org/env/teia/implementation6.html>)

Training session on integrated approaches to major hazard prevention (Prague, 2009) (see <http://www.unece.org/env/teia/implementation5.html>)

Workshop on the use of indicators and criteria for the implementation of the Strategic Approach (Bratislava, 2011) (see <http://www.unece.org/index.php?id=25618>)

Other capacity-building activities

Training of trainers on Investigation and Evaluation of the Condition of Industrial Plants (Yerevan, 2012) (see <http://www.unece.org/index.php?id=30066>)

International workshop on the project “Assistance to Raising Knowledge on Industrial Safety at Universities” (Yerevan, 2013) (see <http://www.unece.org/env/teia/mtgs/yerevan2013.html>)

Project of Risk Assessment of Industrial Accidents and Enforcement of Cross-Border Obligations (RIECO) (VadulLuiVoda, Republic of Moldova, 2013) (see <http://www.unece.org/index.php?id=33243>)

Country names
(grouped by ECE regions)

Activities

Azerbaijan

Assistance Programme activities

Activities under the preparatory phase of the Assistance Programme

Fact-finding mission (Baku, 2006) (see <http://www.unece.org/env/teia/preparatory2.html>)

Activities under the implementation phase of the Assistance Programme

Workshop on capacity-building with the aim to initiate a process to further strengthen the legal and institutional frameworks under the Convention in the countries of Eastern and South-Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia (Kyiv, 2007) (see <http://www.unece.org/env/teia/implementation8.html>)

Hands-on training session on identification of hazardous activities (Minsk, 2008) (see <http://www.unece.org/env/teia/implementation6.html>)

Training session on integrated approaches to major hazard prevention (Prague, 2009) (see <http://www.unece.org/env/teia/implementation5.html>)

National training session on identification of hazardous activities (Baku, 2010) (<http://www.unece.org/index.php?id=25492>)

Workshop on the use of indicators and criteria for the implementation of the Strategic Approach (Bratislava, 2011) (see <http://www.unece.org/index.php?id=25618>)

Other capacity-building activities

Project of Risk Assessment of Industrial Accidents and Enforcement of Cross-Border Obligations (RIECO) (VadulLuiVoda, Republic of Moldova, 2013) (see <http://www.unece.org/index.php?id=33243>)

Georgia

Assistance Programme activities

Activities under the preparatory phase of the Assistance Programme

Fact-finding mission (Tbilisi, 2006) (see <http://www.unece.org/env/teia/preparatory2.html>)

Activities under the implementation phase of the Assistance Programme

Workshop on capacity-building with the aim to initiate a process to further strengthen the legal and institutional frameworks under the Convention in the countries of Eastern and South-Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia (Kyiv, 2007) (see <http://www.unece.org/env/teia/implementation8.html>)

Hands-on training session on identification of hazardous activities (Minsk, 2008) (see <http://www.unece.org/env/teia/implementation6.html>)

Country names
(grouped by ECE regions)

Activities

Training session on integrated approaches to major hazard prevention (Prague, 2009) (see <http://www.unece.org/env/teia/implementation5.html>)

Workshop on the use of indicators and criteria for the implementation of the Strategic Approach (Bratislava, 2011) (see <http://www.unece.org/index.php?id=25492>)

High level awareness raising mission and experts meeting toward the implementation of the Strategic Approach within the ECE Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents (Tbilisi, Georgia, 2013) (see <http://www.unece.org/index.php?id=34225>)

Other capacity-building activities

Project of Risk Assessment of Industrial Accidents and Enforcement of Cross-Border Obligations (RIECO) (VadulLuiVoda, Republic of Moldova, 2013) (see <http://www.unece.org/index.php?id=33243>)

Central Asia

Kazakhstan

Assistance Programme activities

Activities under the preparatory phase of the Assistance Programme

Fact-finding mission (Astana, 2007) (see <http://www.unece.org/env/teia/preparatory2.html>)

Activities under the implementation phase of the Assistance Programme

Hands-on training session on identification of hazardous activities (Minsk, 2008) (see <http://www.unece.org/env/teia/implementation6.html>)

Training session on integrated approaches to major hazard prevention (Prague, 2009) (see <http://www.unece.org/env/teia/implementation5.html>)

Workshop on the use of indicators and criteria for the implementation of the Strategic Approach (Bratislava, 2011) (see <http://www.unece.org/index.php?id=25492>)

Country names
(grouped by ECE regions)

Activities

Kyrgyzstan

Assistance Programme activities

Activities under the preparatory phase of the Assistance Programme

Fact-finding mission (Bishkek, 2006) (see <http://www.unece.org/env/teia/preparatory2.html>)

Activities under the implementation phase of the Assistance Programme

Workshop on the use of indicators and criteria for the implementation of the Strategic Approach (Bratislava, 2011) (see <http://www.unece.org/index.php?id=25492>)

Regional training session on identification of hazardous activities for Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan (Bishkek, 2011) (see <http://www.unece.org/index.php?id=30858>)

Workshop on the accession to and implementation of the Convention in Kyrgyzstan (2013) (see <http://www.unece.org/index.php?id=34498>)

Other capacity-building activities

Project of Risk Assessment of Industrial Accidents and Enforcement of Cross-Border Obligations (RIECO) (VadulLuiVoda, Republic of Moldova, 2013) (see <http://www.unece.org/index.php?id=33243>)

Tajikistan

Assistance Programme activities

Activities under the preparatory phase of the Assistance Programme

Fact-finding mission (Dushanbe, 2006) (see <http://www.unece.org/env/teia/preparatory2.html>)

Activities under the implementation phase of the Assistance Programme

Workshop on the use of indicators and criteria for the implementation of the Strategic Approach (Bratislava, 2011) (see <http://www.unece.org/index.php?id=25492>)

Regional training session on identification of hazardous activities for Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan (Bishkek, 2011) (see <http://www.unece.org/index.php?id=30858>)

Other capacity-building activities

Project of Risk Assessment of Industrial Accidents and Enforcement of Cross-Border Obligations (RIECO) (VadulLuiVoda, Republic of Moldova, 2013) (see <http://www.unece.org/index.php?id=33243>)

Country names
(grouped by ECE regions)

Activities

Turkmenistan

Other capacity-building activities

Workshop on the obligations and procedures of the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (Espoo Convention) and the Industrial Accident Convention, and opportunities the two Conventions provide for Turkmenistan (Ashgabat, 2011) (see <http://www.unece.org/index.php?id=31238>)

Presentation of the ECE Industrial Accidents Convention at the Fourth Steering Committee meeting under the EU Water Initiative National Policy Dialogue (Ashgabat, 2014) (see <http://www.unece.org/index.php?id=35347>)

Uzbekistan

Assistance Programme activities

Activities under the preparatory phase of the Assistance Programme

Fact-finding mission (Tashkent, 2007) (see <http://www.unece.org/env/teia/preparatory2.html>)

Activities under the implementation phase of the Assistance Programme

National training session on identification of hazardous activities (Tashkent, 2011) (see <http://www.unece.org/index.php?id=30855>)

Workshop on the use of indicators and criteria for the implementation of the Strategic Approach (Bratislava, 2011) (see <http://www.unece.org/index.php?id=25618>)

Other capacity-building activities

Project of Risk Assessment of Industrial Accidents and Enforcement of Cross-Border Obligations (RIECO) (VadulLuiVoda, Republic of Moldova, 2013) (see <http://www.unece.org/index.php?id=33243>)

Eastern Europe

Belarus

Assistance Programme activities

Activities under the preparatory phase of the Assistance Programme

Fact-finding mission (Minsk, 2006) (see <http://www.unece.org/env/teia/preparatory2.html>)

Activities under the implementation phase of the Assistance Programme

Workshop on capacity-building with the aim to initiate a process to further strengthen the legal and institutional frameworks under the Convention in the countries of Eastern and South-Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia (Kyiv, 2007) (see <http://www.unece.org/env/teia/implementation8.html>)

Hands-on training session on identification of hazardous activities (Minsk, 2008) (see <http://www.unece.org/env/teia/implementation6.html>)

<i>Country names (grouped by ECE regions)</i>	<i>Activities</i>
	<p>Workshop on the use of indicators and criteria for the implementation of the Strategic Approach (Bratislava, 2011) (see http://www.unece.org/index.php?id=25618)</p> <p>Other capacity-building activities</p> <p>Project of Risk Assessment of Industrial Accidents and Enforcement of Cross-Border Obligations (RIECO) (Vadul Lui Voda, Republic of Moldova, 2013) (see http://www.unece.org/index.php?id=33243)</p>
Republic of Moldova	<p>Assistance Programme activities</p> <p><i>Activities under the preparatory phase of the Assistance Programme</i></p> <p>Fact-finding mission (Chisinau, 2006) (see http://www.unece.org/env/teia/preparatory2.html)</p> <p><i>Activities under the implementation phase of the Assistance Programme</i></p> <p>Workshop on capacity-building with the aim to initiate a process to further strengthen the legal and institutional frameworks under the Convention in the countries of Eastern and South-Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia (Kyiv, 2007) (see http://www.unece.org/env/teia/implementation8.html)</p> <p>Workshop on strengthening the safety measures at hazardous activities (VadulLuiVoda, Republic of Moldova, 2007) (see http://www.unece.org/env/teia/implementation7.html)</p> <p>National training session on identification of hazardous activities (Chisinau, 2010) (see http://www.unece.org/env/teia/implementation2.html)</p> <p>Workshop on the use of indicators and criteria for the implementation of the Strategic Approach (Bratislava, 2011) (see http://www.unece.org/index.php?id=25618)</p> <p>Danube Delta Project (Republic of Moldova, Romania, Ukraine, 2011 onwards) (see http://www.unece.org/environmental-policy/treaties/industrial-accidents/areas-of-work/assistance-programme/envteiaapimplementation/envteiaapddp.html)</p> <p>Other capacity-building activities</p> <p>Project of Risk Assessment of Industrial Accidents and Enforcement of Cross-Border Obligations (RIECO) (VadulLuiVoda, Republic of Moldova, 2013) (see http://www.unece.org/index.php?id=33243)</p>
Ukraine	<p>Assistance Programme activities</p> <p><i>Activities under the preparatory phase of the Assistance Programme</i></p> <p>Fact-finding mission (Kyiv, 2006) (see http://www.unece.org/env/teia/preparatory2.html)</p>

Activities under the implementation phase of the Assistance Programme

Workshop on capacity-building with the aim to initiate a process to further strengthen the legal and institutional frameworks under the Convention in the countries of Eastern and South-Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia (Kyiv, 2007) (see <http://www.unece.org/env/teia/implementation8.html>)

Workshop on strengthening the safety measures at hazardous activities (VadulLuiVoda, Republic of Moldova, 2007) (see <http://www.unece.org/env/teia/implementation7.html>)

Hands-on training session on identification of hazardous activities (Minsk, 2008) (see <http://www.unece.org/env/teia/implementation6.html>)

Training session on integrated approaches to major hazard prevention (Prague, 2009) (see <http://www.unece.org/env/teia/implementation5.html>)

Workshop on the use of indicators and criteria for the implementation of the Strategic Approach (Bratislava, 2011) (see <http://www.unece.org/index.php?id=25618>)

Danube Delta Project (Republic of Moldova, Romania, Ukraine, 2011 onwards) (see <http://www.unece.org/environmental-policy/treaties/industrial-accidents/areas-of-work/assistance-programme/envteiaapimplementation/envteiaapddp.html>)

Other capacity-building activities

Project of Risk Assessment of Industrial Accidents and Enforcement of Cross-Border Obligations (RIECO) (VadulLuiVoda, Republic of Moldova, 2013) (see <http://www.unece.org/index.php?id=33243>)

South-Eastern Europe

Albania

Assistance Programme activities

Activities under the preparatory phase of the Assistance Programme

Awareness-raising mission (Tirana, 2009) (see <http://www.unece.org/env/teia/preparatory2.html>)

Activities under the implementation phase of the Assistance Programme

Workshop on the use of indicators and criteria for the implementation of the Strategic Approach (Bratislava, 2011) (see <http://www.unece.org/index.php?id=25618>)

Other capacity-building activities

Project of Risk Assessment of Industrial Accidents and Enforcement of Cross-Border Obligations (RIECO) (VadulLuiVoda, Republic of Moldova, 2013) (see <http://www.unece.org/index.php?id=33243>)

Country names
(grouped by ECE regions)

Activities

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Assistance Programme activities

Activities under the preparatory phase of the Assistance Programme

Awareness-raising mission (Sarajevo, 2009) (see <http://www.unece.org/env/teia/preparatory2.html>)

Activities under the implementation phase of the Assistance Programme

High-level and expert meeting to promote the implementation of the Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents (Sarajevo, 2014) (see <http://www.unece.org/index.php?id=35421>)

Workshop on the use of indicators and criteria for the implementation of the Strategic Approach (Bratislava, 2011) (see <http://www.unece.org/index.php?id=25618>)

Bulgaria

Assistance Programme activities

Activities under the preparatory phase of the Assistance Programme

Fact-finding mission (Sofia, 2006) (see <http://www.unece.org/env/teia/preparatory2.html>)

Activities under the implementation phase of the Assistance Programme

Workshop on capacity-building with the aim to initiate a process to further strengthen the legal and institutional frameworks under the Convention in the countries of Eastern and South-Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia (Kyiv, 2007) (see <http://www.unece.org/env/teia/implementation8.html>)

Project for Bulgaria, Romania and Serbia on joint management of transboundary emergencies from spills of hazardous substance into the Danube River (Bulgaria, Romania, Serbia, 2009) (see <http://www.unece.org/env/teia/implementation4.html>)

Croatia

Assistance Programme activities

Activities under the preparatory phase of the Assistance Programme

Fact-finding mission (Zagreb, 2007) (see <http://www.unece.org/env/teia/preparatory2.html>)

Activities under the implementation phase of the Assistance Programme

Hands-on training session on identification of hazardous activities (Minsk, 2008) (see <http://www.unece.org/env/teia/implementation6.html>)

Training session on integrated approaches to major hazard prevention (Prague, 2009) (see <http://www.unece.org/env/teia/implementation5.html>)

Training session on evaluation of safety reports (Belgrade, 2010) (see <http://www.unece.org/env/teia/implementation3.html>)

Workshop on the use of indicators and criteria for the implementation of the Strategic Approach (Bratislava, 2011) (see <http://www.unece.org/index.php?id=25618>)

Follow-up to the training session on evaluation of safety reports and joint inspection for Croatia, Serbia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (Zagreb, 2011) (see <http://www.unece.org/index.php?id=25451>)

Training session on the evaluation of safety reports — on-site inspection for Croatia, Serbia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (Split, Croatia, 2012) (see <http://www.unece.org/environmental-policy/treaties/industrial-accidents/meetings-and-events/industrial-accidents/assistance-programme/2012/training-session-on-the-evaluation-of-safety-reports/docs.html>)

Other capacity-building activities

Project of Risk Assessment of Industrial Accidents and Enforcement of Cross-Border Obligations (RIECO) (VadulLuiVoda, Republic of Moldova, 2013) (see <http://www.unece.org/index.php?id=33243>)

Romania

Assistance Programme activities

Activities under the preparatory phase of the Assistance Programme

Fact-finding mission (Bucharest, 2006) (see <http://www.unece.org/env/teia/preparatory2.html>)

Activities under the implementation phase of the Assistance Programme

Workshop on capacity-building with the aim to initiate a process to further strengthen the legal and institutional frameworks under the Convention in the countries of Eastern and South-Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia (Kyiv, 2007) (see <http://www.unece.org/env/teia/implementation8.html>)

Workshop on strengthening the safety measures at hazardous activities (VadulLuiVoda, Republic of Moldova, 2007) (see <http://www.unece.org/env/teia/implementation7.html>)

Hands-on training session on identification of hazardous activities (Minsk, 2008) (see <http://www.unece.org/env/teia/implementation6.html>)

Project for Bulgaria, Romania and Serbia on joint management of transboundary emergencies from spills of hazardous substance into the Danube River (Bulgaria, Romania, Serbia, 2009) (see <http://www.unece.org/env/teia/implementation4.html>)

Danube Delta Project (Republic of Moldova, Romania, Ukraine, 2011 onwards) (see <http://www.unece.org/environmental-policy/treaties/industrial-accidents/areas-of-work/assistance-programme/envteiaapimplementation/envteiaapddp.html>)

<i>Country names (grouped by ECE regions)</i>	<i>Activities</i>
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	<p>Assistance Programme activities</p> <p><i>Activities under the preparatory phase of the Assistance Programme</i></p> <p>Awareness-raising mission (Skopje, 2006) (see http://www.unece.org/env/teia/preparatory2.html)</p> <p>Fact-finding mission (Skopje, 2006) (see http://www.unece.org/env/teia/preparatory2.html)</p> <p><i>Activities under the implementation phase of the Assistance Programme</i></p> <p>Training session on integrated approaches to major hazard prevention (Prague, 2009) (see http://www.unece.org/env/teia/implementation5.html)</p> <p>Training session on evaluation of safety reports (Belgrade, 2010) (see http://www.unece.org/env/teia/implementation3.html)</p> <p>National training session on identification of hazardous activities (Skopje, 2010) (see http://www.unece.org/env/teia/implementation1.html)</p> <p>Workshop on the use of indicators and criteria for the implementation of the Strategic Approach (Bratislava, 2011) (see http://www.unece.org/index.php?id=25618)</p> <p>Follow-up to the training session on evaluation of safety reports and joint inspection for Croatia, Serbia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (Zagreb, 2011) (see http://www.unece.org/index.php?id=25451)</p> <p>Training session on the evaluation of safety reports — on-site inspection for Croatia, Serbia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (Split, Croatia, 2012) (see http://www.unece.org/environmental-policy/treaties/industrial-accidents/meetings-and-events/industrial-accidents/assistance-programme/2012/training-session-on-the-evaluation-of-safety-reports/docs.html)</p> <p>National training session on preparation and evaluation of safety reports (Skopje, 2014) (see http://www.unece.org/index.php?id=34865)</p>