



FIFTH MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE

ENVIRONMENT FOR EUROPE

KIEV, UKRAINE  
21-23 May 2003

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REPORT OF THE FIFTH MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE  
“ENVIRONMENT FOR EUROPE”

prepared by the UNECE secretariat



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Fifth Ministerial Conference  
"Environment for Europe"  
Kiev, Ukraine, 21-23 May 2003

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"ENVIRONMENT FOR EUROPE"**

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Introduction

1. The fifth Ministerial Conference "Environment for Europe" took place from 21 to 23 May 2003, in Kiev (Ukraine).
2. The Conference was attended by delegates from 51 member States of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE): Albania, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States of America, and Uzbekistan. Representatives of the Commission of the European Communities (EU) also attended.
3. Representatives from the following organizations of the United Nations system participated: United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), which served as secretariat of the Conference, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), World Health Organization's Regional Office for Europe (WHO/EURO), World Bank, and United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification.
4. Many other intergovernmental organizations and major groups, including non-governmental organizations, were also represented. The list of participants is contained in annex II to this report.

## I. OFFICIAL OPENING OF THE CONFERENCE

5. The Conference was opened by Mr. Viktor Yanukovich, Prime Minister of Ukraine and the Head of the National Organizing Committee for the Conference, who introduced the President<sup>1/</sup>

6. The President of Ukraine, Mr. Leonid Kuchma, stressed the importance of making Europe secure for sustainable development and, as a result, secure for all of its inhabitants, regardless of their social status or wealth. Joining efforts, the countries of the region had a much better chance of overcoming environmental problems that posed a major threat to the global community that might be comparable, if not worse, than the threats of war and terrorism. He noted that the region had to work hard to implement the decisions of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and, in the coming months and years, the decisions of the Kiev Ministerial Conference. Mr. Kuchma wished the Conference participants fruitful work and a pleasant stay in Kiev.

7. Keynote addresses were delivered by Ms. Brigita Schmögnerová (UNECE) Executive Secretary, Ms. Margot Wallström, EC Commissioner for the Environment, and Ms. Vasso Papandreou, Minister for the Environment, Physical Planning and Public Works (Greece), representing the Greek EU Presidency and speaking on behalf of the European Union and the acceding countries.

8. Ms. Schmögnerová delivered a message to the Conference from the United Nations Secretary-General, Mr. Kofi Annan, in which he noted that the "Environment for Europe" process had become an important platform for dialogue and cooperation not only among Governments but also with international organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the private sector. Its efforts over the years demonstrated the conviction that together, we could make a difference and build a better and greener world for future generations. Speaking in her capacity as Executive Secretary of UNECE, Ms. Schmögnerová added that the "Environment for Europe" process was indeed unique in the way it brought together not only the region's Environment Ministers, but also international United Nations and non-United Nations organizations and many NGOs. The "Environment for Europe" process had proved to be a successful formula to promote environmental protection. The mere fact that this Conference was the fifth in a series of ministerial conferences was testimony to its value.

9. Ms. Wallström delivered a keynote address on behalf of the European Commission in which she noted that "Environment for Europe" was a voluntary coalition of countries, international organizations, financial institutions and civil society that integrated all actors in a framework that produced results. The "Environment for Europe" process in the enlarged Europe would help to keep up the environment dialogue with the countries of Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia (EECCA). She stressed that the agenda of the Kiev Conference showed the dynamism that countries of the UNECE region were beginning to show in the field of the environment. She also welcomed initiatives that illustrated the responsibility of countries of Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia for their own environment problems and confirmed the European Commission's readiness to assist in resolving them, as appropriate.

10. Ms. Papandreou spoke on behalf of the European Union and the acceding countries, and the associated countries Romania and Turkey aligned themselves with this statement. She stressed that the Kiev Conference was the first ministerial conference on the environment in the pan-European region since the Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development and that it provided a unique opportunity for developing new and reinforcing existing forms of cooperation for environmental protection, sustainable development, peace and security within the wider European region. It was also a unique opportunity to ensure that UNECE countries took the lead in addressing the global challenges as defined at the Johannesburg Summit, recognizing the severity of existing environmental challenges

and committing to common goals and objectives. This region included most of the industrialized part of the globe. This Conference was therefore an opportunity to show the rest of the world that the region was ready to address the environmental challenges of moving towards sustainable development within a framework of collective efforts to achieve a better future, peace and security for our continent and its peoples.

11. Mr. Vasyl Shevchuk (Ukraine), Chair, Minister of Environment and Natural Resources, also welcomed the delegations. He noted that the "Environment for Europe" process was of major importance for ensuring harmony between human society and natural environments and, after four conferences and ten years, it had produced major results. This fifth Conference was attended by 1170 delegates from 51 countries and about 30 of the most influential international organizations and entities. Eighty-eight side events were planned and more than 4000 persons were participating in Conference activities. The UNECE region was uniquely placed in the world. In the conference hall, delegations of seven G8 countries were present. Overall, the participating countries possessed rich natural resources, fertile soils, beautiful mountains, seas and rivers, as well as great human capacity. In the next three days, Mr. Shevchuk continued, delegations would participate in a dialogue of equals, with broad public participation, on strengthening all components of sustainable development. All these developments would make their contribution to the protection of peace and security in a broader context.

12. The Conference adopted its agenda as submitted by the Ad Hoc Working Group of Senior Officials (ECE/CEP/92).<sup>2/</sup>

## **II. STATE OF THE ENVIRONMENT**

13. The session on the state of the environment was divided into two discussions: one on monitoring and assessment and the other on environmental performance reviews. The session was chaired by Mr. Hans Christian Schmidt (Denmark), Minister of Environment. Keynote addresses were given by Mr. Villu Reiljan (Estonia), Minister of Environment; Ms. Wallström, Mr. Yuri Tsaturov, (Russian Federation), Chair of the UNECE Working Group on Environmental Monitoring, and Mr. Bohdan Hawrylyshyn (Ukraine), Adviser to the Chair of Parliament and to the Prime Minister of Ukraine.

### **A. Monitoring and assessment**

14. Mr. Gordon McInnes, Interim Executive Director of the European Environment Agency (EEA), and Ms. Jacqueline McGlade, EEA Executive Director designate, presented the report *European Environment: the Third Assessment*. There had been several improvements in Europe's environment in the past 10 years, mainly where there were well-established agreements and legislation – greenhouse gases, air pollution, heavy metals in water and protected areas. However, many of these improvements were 'end-of-pipe' or the result of recession or restructuring. Integration of the environment into sectoral policies was not yet making significant inroads and improvements might be wiped out by economic growth. New tools such as economic instruments and voluntary agreements were being developed but had not yet had much impact. Internalization of environmental costs remained marginal. There were many similarities and contrasts across Europe, but no region of Europe was ahead on environmental sustainability. For EEA, changing behaviours would also require changing monitoring to better address the long term, not just for 10 years but also well into the century. This would be done in cooperation with all European countries, European community institutions, and relevant international organizations and, in particular, the Working Group on Environmental Monitoring.

15. The Conference welcomed the report and called on EEA to prepare a fourth assessment for the next "Environment for Europe" ministerial conference, building on new partnerships, especially with UNECE and UNEP. They also recognized the importance of the document on Lessons learned from data collection for the Kiev Assessment (ECE/CEP/101) and invited the relevant organizations and institutions, including UNECE, EEA and UNEP, in accordance with their mandates, to provide support in implementing the recommendations for improving monitoring capacities in the region.

16. The Conference also expressed its support to the UNECE Working Group on Environmental Monitoring in its activities, particularly on strengthening the environmental information and observation capacity in the 12 countries of Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia. They endorsed the Recommendations on strengthening national environmental monitoring and information systems (ECE/CEP/109) and the Guidelines for the preparation of governmental reports on the state and protection of the environment reports in the countries of Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia (ECE/CEP/113).

### **B. Environmental performance reviews (EPRs)**

17. Ms. Schmögnerová presented the Report on environmental policy in transition: Lessons learned from ten years of UNECE environmental performance reviews (ECE/CEP/98). In summarizing its main findings, she noted that serious environmental problems remained in many countries in the management of air, water, waste, mineral resources and biodiversity, and in integrating environment into agriculture, industry, transport and tourism. At the same time, great strides had been made in countries in transition in establishing the legislative and institutional framework necessary to meet these challenges. The experience of the countries in transition as they built their capacity to manage the environment was captured in the environmental performance reviews, which represented an important contribution to the general knowledge about environmental management.

18. The Conference confirmed that the UNECE programme of environmental performance reviews (EPR), which had been initiated at the Lucerne Ministerial Conference, had made it possible to assess the effectiveness of the efforts of countries with economies in transition to manage the environment, and to offer the Governments concerned tailor-made recommendations on improving environmental management to reduce pollution load, to better integrate environmental policies into sectoral policies and to strengthen cooperation with the international community. They welcomed the report and supported the implementation of its recommendations. They also reaffirmed their support for the EPR programme of UNECE as an important instrument for countries with economies in transition, and decided that the programme should continue.

### **III. GUIDELINES ON STRENGTHENING COMPLIANCE WITH AND IMPLEMENTATION OF MULTILATERAL ENVIRONMENTAL AGREEMENTS**

19. The session was chaired by Ms. Margaret Beckett (United Kingdom), Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, who stated that the acid test of all multilateral environment agreements was whether they delivered on the ground. She noted that the Conference would be adopting three new protocols at Kiev plus a subregional convention. This was a significant achievement and one of which to be proud. But without proper implementation, these legal instruments would never realize their true potential.

20. Mr. Pieter van Geel (Netherlands), State Secretary for Housing, Spatial Planning and Environment, presented the Guidelines on strengthening compliance with and implementation of MEAs (ECE/CEP/107). He noted that these Guidelines presented an excellent contribution to the process of sharing solutions and exchanging experiences. They were practical, comprehensive and geared towards both national and international levels.

21. Mr. Klaus Toepfer, UNEP Executive Director, gave the keynote address. He emphasized that, in the chain of environmental governance, the level of protection depended on the weakest link, and this was implementation and enforcement – the key elements of compliance. Many of the regional and global environmental agreements made a significant contribution to stability, peace and security by ensuring dialogue among countries and removing issues of tension. If we did not pay sufficient attention to how these agreements were implemented and provide countries with the necessary support to do so, we ran the risk that inadequate implementation and enforcement would not only undermine efforts to promote sustainable development, but also increase the chances of conflict and threats to peace and security. The Guidelines were a useful step in the right direction, but they were not a panacea. Much more needed to be done. The focus needed to be on countries' ability to implement, provide economic and social incentives for compliance, and streamline procedures, and on reducing the administrative burdens on countries. MEAs should coordinate policy initiatives and explore ways to enhance synergies and replication of best practices. And perhaps most importantly, their secretariats needed to be able to monitor the actual capacity to implement them better and to identify key capacity development indicators for the multilateral environmental agreements.

22. The Conference endorsed the Guidelines for strengthening compliance with and implementation of MEAs in the UNECE region. It was decided to support countries with economies in transition, as appropriate, to build their capacities to comply with the obligations arising from MEAs.

23. The Conference welcomed the continuing development of compliance procedures under many UNECE environmental instruments as well as the efforts of the various enforcement and compliance networks within the region to share experience and develop best practices. It also welcomed the Guiding principles for reform of environmental enforcement authorities in transition economies of Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia (KIEV.CONF/2003/INF/12) developed within the Task Force for the Implementation of the Environmental Action Programme for Central and Eastern Europe (EAP Task Force).

#### **IV. MEETING OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT IN A TRANSBOUNDARY CONTEXT<sup>3/</sup>**

24. The session was chaired by Mr. Bozo Kovacevic (Croatia), Environment Minister (Croatia). Mr. Terje Lind (Norway), Chair of the Working Group on Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), introduced the draft protocol on strategic environmental assessment to the Espoo Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (MP.EIA/2003/1) as well as the draft resolution on the protocol on SEA (MP.EIA/2003/2).

25. Keynotes speeches were delivered by Mr. Børge Brende (Norway), Minister of Environment, Ms. Aitkul Samakova (Kazakhstan), Minister of Environment, Ms. Beckett, Ms. Svitlana Kravchenko (Ukraine), Coordinator of ECO-Ecopravo-Lviv, and Mr. Roberto Bertollini, (WHO/EURO) Director.

26. The Meeting of the Parties adopted the Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment to the Espoo Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context by acclamation. This Protocol underpinned a cross-sectoral approach by integrating environmental, including health, considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans, programmes and, to the extent appropriate, policies and legislation, and thus contributed to sustainable development.

27. The Meeting also adopted the Ministerial Resolution on the Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment.

28. Thirty-five countries and the European Community signed the Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment during the Conference. These countries are: Albania, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine, and United Kingdom.

29. All interested UNECE States were invited to sign this Protocol and to work actively for its ratification and implementation.

**V. SECOND JOINT SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GOVERNING BODIES OF THE UNECE CONVENTIONS ON THE PROTECTION AND USE OF TRANSBOUNDARY WATERCOURSES AND INTERNATIONAL LAKES AND ON THE TRANSBOUNDARY EFFECTS OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS<sup>4/</sup>**

30. The session was chaired by Mr. Philippe Roch (Switzerland), State Secretary for Environment, Transport, Energy and Communications.

31. Ms. Phani Daskalopoulou-Livada (Greece), Legal Counselor in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, presented the draft protocol on civil liability and compensation for damage caused by the transboundary effects of industrial accidents on transboundary waters to the 1992 Conventions on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes and on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents (MP.WAT/2003/1- CP.TEIA/2003/3).

32. Keynotes speeches were delivered by Mr. Roch, Mr. Vardin Ayvazian (Armenia), Minister of Environment and Vice-Chair, Mr. Miklós Persányi (Hungary), Minister of Environment and Water and Vice-Chair, and Mr. Gheorghe Duca (Republic of Moldova), Minister of Ecology, Construction and Territorial Development.

33. The Meeting unanimously adopted the Protocol on Civil Liability and Compensation for Damage Caused by the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents on Transboundary Waters, which, it hoped, would prove to be an important tool for ensuring adequate and prompt compensation for damage caused by the transboundary effects of industrial accidents on transboundary watercourses and for preventing industrial accidents.

34. The Meeting also adopted the decision by the Parties to the two respective Conventions (ECE/MP.WAT/12- ECE/CP.TEIA/10, annex).

35. Twenty-two countries signed the Protocol during the Conference. These countries are: Armenia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Norway, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Sweden, Ukraine, and United Kingdom.

36. States that adopted and signed the Protocol invited all States that were eligible to do so to become Parties to the new instrument. They also invited all interested UNECE States that had not yet ratified or acceded to the Conventions to do so at the earliest opportunity.



## **VI. EXTRAORDINARY MEETING OF THE PARTIES TO THE AARHUS CONVENTION<sup>5/</sup>**

37. At the invitation of the Chairman of the Meeting of the Parties to the Aarhus Convention, Mr. Jerzy Jendroska (Poland), the meeting was chaired by Mr. Denys Gauer (France), Ambassador Delegate for the Environment.

38. Mr. Karel Blaha (Czech Republic), Chair of the Working Group on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers (PRTRs), presented the draft protocol on pollutant release and transfer registers to the Aarhus Convention (MP.PP/2003/1) and a draft resolution of Signatories to the protocol.

39. During the meeting, Ms. Nino Chkhobadze (Georgia), Minister for Environment and Natural Resource Protection, Mr. van Geel, and Ms. Fe Sanchis Moreno (European ECO Forum) made keynote speeches, which were followed by a number of interventions from the floor. It was stressed that this new instrument would provide an important mechanism for generating information on potentially polluting activities and bringing it into the public domain. The implementation of the protocol was expected to increase corporate accountability.

40. The Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers was adopted by acclamation. The Meeting of the Parties then approved the mandate and priorities for further work pending the entry into force of the Protocol, including the establishment of a new Working Group on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers, as recommended in the resolution of the Signatories.

41. Thirty-six States and the European Community signed the Protocol during the Conference: Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine, and United Kingdom.

42. States that adopted and signed the Protocol during the Conference invited all interested States to sign, ratify and implement the Protocol at the earliest opportunity and to work towards its early entry into force. They also noted that the active and constructive participation of environmental NGOs and industry had been an important feature in the negotiation of the Protocol and urged these groups to remain involved in its implementation and further development.

43. The Meeting agreed in principle that the second ordinary meeting of the Parties to the Aarhus Convention should be held in Kazakhstan in May 2005 and decided upon a number of changes to the composition of the Bureau.

## **VII. ENVIRONMENTAL PARTNERSHIPS IN THE UNECE REGION**

44. Mr. Kalman Mizsei (UNDP), Assistant Secretary-General of the United Nations and UNDP Regional Director for Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), presented a keynote address on behalf of the UNDP Administrator. He noted that the "Environment for Europe" process and the momentum that it had gathered were a critical part of the global follow-up to the Johannesburg Summit, linking environment with broader development goals, such as poverty reduction, democratic governance and improved health care and education. He stressed that environmental problems could not be tackled in isolation from broader development challenges, and that partnerships were crucial to achieving sustainable development.

**A. Environment strategy for countries of Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia**

45. The meeting was chaired by Ms. Chkhobadze, who noted the importance of the Environment Strategy as a statement of commitment from the countries of Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia (EECCA), and as a broad framework for partnerships in the UNECE region.

46. Mr. Zaal Lomtadze (Georgia), Deputy Minister of Environment, and Mr. van Geel introduced the Environmental partnerships in the UNECE region: Environment Strategy for Countries of Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia, strategic framework (ECE/CEP/105). They outlined the development of the Strategy, beginning at a meeting in The Hague (Netherlands) in April 2002, and continuing through Johannesburg (South Africa), Tbilisi and Geneva, to Kiev. This symbolized the ownership and involvement of all the countries in the region, but the Strategy was first and foremost an initiative of the EECCA countries themselves.

47. A number of speakers pledged their support to the Strategy and its implementation. Among these were the representative of the Netherlands, who announced that the Netherlands intended to increase its support to the EAP Task Force and to the Project Preparation Committee (PPC) in 2003 for this purpose; the representative of the United Kingdom, who announced that the United Kingdom was launching a new fund of ? 3 million for the delivery of the Kiev Conference decisions and the EECCA Environment Strategy; and the representative of Poland, who offered technical assistance for the further development and strengthening of the institutional network in EECCA countries for financing environmental protection.

48. The Conference adopted the Environmental partnerships in the UNECE region: Environment Strategy for countries of Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia, strategic framework as amended and agreed to the inclusion of two addenda (ECE/CEP/105/Add.1 and Add.2). It called upon UNECE member States, international organizations and institutions, regional environmental centres (RECs), NGOs and the private sector to support initiatives to achieve its objectives. The Conference also invited the Global Environment Facility (GEF), within its mandate and focal areas, and in accordance with its procedures, to support project proposals from the countries of Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia.

**B. Environment, water and security in Central Asia**

49. The session was chaired by Mr. Usmonkul Shokirov (Tajikistan), Minister of Environment and Chair of the Interstate Commission on Sustainable Development (ICSD).

50. Ms. Samakova (Kazakhstan) introduced the Invitation to partnership on implementation of the Central Asian Sustainable Development Initiative (ECE/CEP/106 and Corr.1), noting that in Central Asia water was life. Because of water's importance, the countries of Central Asia had prepared an invitation to partnership, defining a strategy to promote their potential, their stability and their sustainable development, and she called upon the Conference to support this initiative.

51. Mr. Brende in his capacity as Chair of the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development, and Mr. Johannes Linn (World Bank), Vice-President for the Europe and Central Asia Region, also made presentations on the subject.

52. The Conference applauded the efforts of the Central Asian States, through their Ministries of Environment and Water, and with non-governmental and international organizations, to develop the Central Asian Initiative on environment, water and security. It also confirmed that contributions from donors and other interested parties would be central to supporting the efforts of the Central Asian countries to strengthen cooperation to protect water-basin ecosystems, use water rationally and improve

governance to ensure this subregion's sustainable development and its security. The Conference considered that the recommendation to start preparing a partnership agreement on transboundary water problems, environment and security in Central Asia, as proposed in the report would be a concrete follow-up to the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and an important step in contributing to the EU Water Initiative and other water initiatives in the region.

### **C. Strategic partnership on water for sustainable development: EECCA component of the EU water initiative**

53. The session was chaired by Mr. Schmidt, who also introduced the Strategic Partnership on water for sustainable development – Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia Component of the European Union Water Initiative (ECE/CEP/111). In his presentation, Mr. Schmidt noted that the European Union (EU) had formally launched the global Water Initiative: Water for Life – Health, livelihoods, economic development and security at the World Summit on Sustainable Development. The Council of the European Union had fully endorsed this Initiative and it carried political support from the European Commission and its member States. Political support for the initiative was reinforced by commitments to achieving key water-related targets. The Initiative provided a platform for strategic partnerships to implement the programmes of actions for the Johannesburg Summit and to contribute to meeting the Millennium Development Goals on water.

54. Keynotes speeches were delivered by Mr. Kirill Yankov (Russian Federation), Deputy Minister of Natural Resources, and Mr. Volodymyr Rudyj (Ukraine), Deputy Chair, of the State Committee for Housing Policy and Communal Services.

55. The Conference welcomed the Statement on the Strategic Partnership on water for sustainable development – Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia Component of the EU Water Initiative and invited other countries in the region and other interested parties to consider joining it. They also confirmed their commitments to the goals related to water set at the World Summit on Sustainable Development, in particular to halve, by the year 2015, the proportion of people unable to reach or to afford safe drinking water and the proportion of people without access to basic sanitation, and to develop integrated water resource management and water efficiency plans by 2005. They also welcomed the recent decision of the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development to have water, sanitation and human settlements as a priority thematic cluster for 2004-2005, and to invite the United Nations regional commissions and other regional groups to focus on these issues.

### **D. Environmental financing**

56. The session was chaired by Mr. John F. Turner (United States), Assistant Secretary of State, Bureau of Oceans, International Environmental and Scientific Affairs, who noted that, in Johannesburg last September, the Conference participants had pledged to work together in partnership to promote sustainable development. Less than a year later, Ministers were in Kiev to talk about how partnerships could help protect the environment and enhance sustainability across Europe and Central Asia. For this purpose, good governance — transparency, accountability, and sound models for financing — was critical. This fifth Ministerial Conference was an excellent opportunity to take stock and cooperate with one another to commit to further action to ensure a legacy of sustainability, improved economies and environmental protection for this special region of the globe.

57. Ms. Berglind Asgeirsdottir (OECD), Deputy Secretary-General, introduced the key issues of environmental financing and briefly highlighted the main messages that emerged from the work on environmental finance in EECCA countries conducted within the framework of the EAP Task Force: countries must establish an appropriate policy and institutional framework to create the necessary incentives for polluters to make environmental investments; the financing of municipalities and

environment-related utilities must be put on a more sustainable basis; existing financial resources should be used more effectively; international partnerships needed to be strengthened; and new approaches were needed for mobilizing resources.

58. Mr. Jean Lemierre, President of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), gave the keynote address, in which he stressed that improving the environment was a partnership -- between the public and private sectors, governments, citizens, donors and international institutions. Each had a role in improving the conditions of people. EBRD was founded to foster partnerships and to help each country to achieve more sustainable development for future generations. Mr. Terence Brown, Director General, Operations in Europe, European Investment Bank (EIB), announced that the EIB aimed to increase its lending for environmental projects to 25 – 33 per cent of total lending in the EU and the acceding countries, according to its corporate operational plan. Within the greater European region, EIB operations included support for a number of regional environmental programmes, in the Baltic, the north-west of the Russian Federation, the Danube/Black Sea and the Mediterranean.

59. Delegates emphasized the crucial role of predictable and efficient financing in improving the quality of the environment. They called on donors to support these efforts and to cooperate with countries with economies in transition to draw up realistic environmental investment and financing plans at national and local levels. Further efforts were particularly needed to strengthen the local finance and investment capacity by improving fiscal arrangements with higher levels of government, and ensuring better budget management and multi-year investment plans in municipalities. It was underlined that donors and recipients should ensure that all funding arrangements respected environmental requirements and promoted sustainable development. Delegates invited donors to consider devoting a substantial part of their assistance to countries with economies in transition to environmental programmes.

60. The Conference welcomed the Good practices of public environmental expenditure management in transition economies developed within the EAP Task Force (KIEV.CONF/2003/INF/13). They also noted the reports on Trends in environmental expenditure and international commitments for the environment in EECCA, 1996-2001 (KIEV.CONF/2003/INF/10) and Environmental Financing in Central and other Eastern Europe, 1996-2001 (KIEV.CONF/2003/INF/17) prepared by the Regional Environmental Center (REC) for Central and Eastern Europe.

## **VIII. PLENARY SESSION AND OFFICIAL CEREMONY FOR OPENING SIGNATURE OF THE CARPATHIAN CONVENTION**

61. The session, chaired by Mr. Shevchuk, was convened on 20 May 2003 and continued on 22 May.

62. Keynote speeches were delivered by Mr. Toepfer and Mr. Claude Martin (World Wildlife Fund). In addition, a number of delegations made statements on the subject.

63. Statements emphasized the commitment and support to the Carpathian Convention, and its early ratification, entry into force and implementation. The speakers thanked the Alpine countries for their support to the preparation phase, and welcomed the ongoing partnership with the Alpine Convention.

64. Delegations welcomed the progress made in the protection, sustainable development and management of mountain regions, and the strengthening of transboundary cooperation. They emphasized the importance of implementing partnerships for sustainable development of mountain regions in order to effectively address imminent challenges in biodiversity conservation, sustainable local development, water management and flood prevention and control in mountains and adjacent lowlands.

65. Mr. Altero Matteoli (Italy), Minister of the Environment and Territory, affirmed his country's continuous cooperation and offered to support the secretariat of the Carpathian Convention, already in its interim phase, through the European Academy EURAC in Bolzano (Italy), which also supported operations under the Alpine Convention. Italy's support would focus on the scientific pillar of the Carpathian Convention, and the preparatory work for the discussion and decisions on the permanent secretariat in the Carpathian region. Mr. Josef Pröll (Austria), Minister of Agriculture, Forestry Environment and Water Management, offered to host and support the interim arrangement.

66. The Carpathian Convention (ECE/CEP/104) was adopted by acclamation on 20 May 2003 by the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovakia and Ukraine. On 22 May, the following States signed the Convention as well as the Final Act of the Conference of Plenipotentiaries: the Czech Republic, Hungary, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovakia and Ukraine. The Government of Poland expressed its full support to the Convention, regretted that for procedural reasons its signature would be delayed, and announced that it would sign the Carpathian Convention within the coming weeks.

67. The Signatories called upon other interested States to consider signing the Convention and working towards its early entry into force and implementation.

## **IX. PAN-EUROPEAN BIOLOGICAL AND LANDSCAPE DIVERSITY**

68. Mr. Janez Kopac (Slovenia), Minister of Environment, Spatial Planning and Energy, and Mr. Brende co-chaired the session. They also delivered keynote speeches and introduced the Kyiv Resolution on Biodiversity (ECE/CEP/108) submitted by the Council of the Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy.

69. The Conference endorsed the Resolution and committed to achieving the nine targets for halting the loss of biodiversity by 2010 through national efforts and regional cooperation. It highlighted as key issues for Europe: forests and biodiversity, agriculture and biodiversity, the Pan-European Ecological Network, invasive alien species, financing of biodiversity, biodiversity monitoring and indicators, and public participation and awareness. The Conference also acknowledged the results achieved so far by the Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy in its emerging role as an important instrument for the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity in the pan-European region and as a vehicle for promoting the integration of biodiversity and landscape concerns in all relevant horizontal and sectoral policies.

## **X. ENERGY INITIATIVES**

70. The session was chaired by Mr. Pröll, who pointed out the importance of linking energy and environment with sustainable development. He invited the delegations to use the Kiev Conference to contribute to the international energy discourse begun at the World Summit on Sustainable Development.

71. Mr. Hendrik Vygen (Germany), Director General, Ministry for Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, delivered the introductory speech, in which he noted that the supply and use of energy was one of the most pressing issues for industrialized countries, countries with economies in transition and developing countries, both from an environmental point of view and as a precondition for economic development. In the context of sustainable development, further consideration needed to be given to greater deployment of renewable energies and energy-efficiency technologies. The Kiev Conference was the first follow-up for the UNECE region to the Johannesburg Summit. It was the right moment to call on every State to work on concrete national and regional targets.

72. The Conference noted the variety of initiatives undertaken to integrate environmental aspects and sustainable development into energy policy in the region and welcomed the elements of the Plan of Implementation adopted at the Johannesburg Summit concerning a sustainable energy future. It stressed the need to implement them, including the goal of diversifying energy supply by developing advanced, cleaner, more efficient, affordable and cost-effective energy technologies, such as fossil-fuel technologies and renewable energy technologies, including hydro. The Conference also confirmed support to energy partnerships to work together to remove barriers to renewable and energy-efficient technology, and welcomed the offer of Germany to host a global conference on renewable energy and energy efficiency in June 2004.

73. The Conference endorsed the Guidelines on reforming energy pricing and subsidies (ECE/CEP/103) prepared jointly by the UNECE Committees on Environmental Policy and on Sustainable Energy as a means of implementing the energy-related provisions of the decisions taken at the fourth "Environment for Europe" Conference. It encouraged States to consider implementing these Guidelines. The Conference also expressed support to using market-based and economic instruments, as appropriate, to promote both economic growth and environmental protection through improving efficiency and sustainability in the use of resources and production processes. It further invited both Committees, as a follow-up, to examine the role of economic instruments in promoting the use of renewable energy, taking into account the work of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and other international organizations.

74. The Conference also supported further efforts to improve energy efficiency and promote renewable energy sources and confirmed that its Statement on energy efficiency (ECE/CEP/112/Rev.1)<sup>6/</sup> reaffirmed these goals. It noted the progress report on the implementation of the energy-related decisions of the Aarhus Conference (KIEV.CONF/2003/INF/20) prepared by the Energy Charter Secretariat and invited it, in cooperation with other relevant international organizations, to report on further progress on energy efficiency efforts at the next conference.

## **XI. EDUCATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

75. The session was chaired by Ms. Sommestad (Sweden), Minister for Environment, who introduced the draft statement on education for sustainable development (ECE/CEP/102/Rev.1)<sup>7/</sup>. In her introduction, she emphasized that education for sustainable development was a much broader concept than environmental education. It was an important task from pre-school all the way to university education and through a life-long learning process. This Conference in Kiev offered a good opportunity to inspire Education Ministers and others to translate the decisions taken at the Johannesburg Summit on education for sustainable development into laws and ordinances governing our schools. It was at the same time important to inspire the entire education system to decide, at the local level, to work across subjects, on the wider questions regarding the destiny of humanity. It was not primarily more education that was needed in this region but another type of education. By adopting the proposed statement on education for sustainable development, the Conference could make a powerful contribution to the strengthening of education for sustainable development and thereby to sustainable development in this region.

76. Mr. Carl Lindberg (Sweden), State Under-Secretary, Ministry of Education, and Mr. Dimitry Kavtaradze (Russian Federation), Head of the Laboratory on Ecology and Environment Protection at the Moscow State University, made presentations.

77. The Conference endorsed by acclamation the Statement on Education for Sustainable Development and invited Education Ministers and other Ministers to take an active part in the development, in close cooperation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), of a regional strategy for education for sustainable development by 2005.

It confirmed that education was a fundamental tool for environmental protection and sustainable development, and invited all countries to integrate sustainable development into education systems at all levels in order to promote education as a key agent for change. It also welcomed the proclamation by the United Nations General Assembly, at its 57<sup>th</sup> session (December 2002), of the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development starting in 2005, and decided to take the lead in promoting it regionally in cooperation with the UNESCO and other relevant organizations.

## **XII. JOINT ROUND TABLE BETWEEN MINISTERS AND ENVIRONMENTAL CITIZENS' ORGANIZATIONS**

78. The session was chaired by Mr. Bedrich Moldan (Czech Republic), former Environment Minister. The overall theme of the session was environmental policy integration, organized into three blocks. The objective of the round table was to have an informal and frank discussion between environmental citizens' organizations (ECOs) and Ministers at the Kiev Conference.

79. During the first block of the round table, "Letting the market work for the environment," the following speakers made presentations: Mr. John Hontelez, Secretary-General of the European Environmental Bureau, ECO; Mrs. Argyro Alampeï (Greece), Mediterranean Information Office, ECO, on behalf of Mr. Yannis Palleocrassas (Greece), Elliniki Etairia, ECO; Mr. Bill Stow (United Kingdom), Director-General, Environment Protection, Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs; Mr. Andrej Kassenberg (Poland), Institute for Sustainable Development, ECO; Mr. Shevchuk,; and Mr. Brende.

80. The second block of discussion focused on agriculture as an example of sectoral policy integration. The speakers were: Mr. David Baldock (United Kingdom), Institute for European Environmental Policy, ECO; Mr. Pröll; Ms. Chkhobadze; Ms. Svetla Nikolova (Bulgaria), Agrolink, ECO; and Mr. Fikret Jafarov (Azerbaijan), Institute for Sustainable Development, ECO.

81. The third discussion block focused on how to overcome institutional weaknesses that prevent environmental policy integration. The speakers for the third block were: Mr. Gennadiy Marushevsky (Ukraine), Head of the Organizational Committee of Ukrainian Environmental Non-Governmental Organizations on Public Forum Preparation, ECO; Mr. Laszlo Miklos (Slovakia), Minister of Environment; Mr. Bart Martens (Belgium), Bond Beter Leefmilieu Vlaanderen, ECO; Ms. Sommestad; and Ms. Vesna Smaka Kincl (Slovenia), Municipality of Maribor and Environmental Protection Agency.

82. Among other issues, integrating environmental criteria in fiscal policy and the use of ecofunds in countries with economies in transition were discussed. Speakers stressed the importance of consumer choice for good market integration and confirmed that there was no consumer freedom without the right to know. Eco-labels, certification and standards were key tools for making the market work for the environment. Participants were of the view that environmental policy integration was crucial for the agricultural sector, which affected essentially land use, erosion, salinization, desertification, landscape and biodiversity. It was agreed that organic farming should be promoted and the rational use of water recognized as a priority for the region. Participants called on all stakeholders, including governments, to work closely together to promote environmental policy integration.

83. A number of delegates from ECOs and governments took the floor. The discussion noted several key issues that should be further developed in order to facilitate environmental policy integration. These were changes in lifestyles, democracy, transparency and public participation in environmental decision-making, as well as increased support to and cooperation with NGOs. They concluded that there was need for stronger market integration and more effective sectoral integration. NGOs stressed that governments had to implement concrete and efficient follow-up to their plans and strategies for sustainable development, otherwise, they would disappoint the public and ECOs.

### **XIII. DEVELOPMENT, PRIORITIES AND PERSPECTIVES OF THE “ENVIRONMENT FOR EUROPE” PROCESS**

84. The session was chaired by Mr. Libor Ambrozek (Czech Republic), Minister of Environment. Mr. Hugo von Meijenfeldt (Netherlands), Chair of the UNECE Committee on Environmental Policy, introduced the document on the Future of “Environment for Europe” process (ECE/CEP/95). In his presentation, Mr. von Meijenfeldt summarized some of the significant achievements of the “Environment for Europe” process over the past 12 years. He emphasized the importance of continuing the process in order to meet new challenges, including the implementation of the EECCA strategy with UNECE-wide cooperation; implementation of legally binding instruments; and regional sustainable development programmes. He also noted that the process should change in some respects in order better to reflect the current situation, with greater attention to the implementation of decisions, a streamlined Committee on Environmental Policy and fewer high-level meetings.

85. The Conference strongly supported the continuation of the “Environment for Europe” process and welcomed the document on its future as a basis for discussion. It identified the goals of the process and confirmed that efforts needed to be concentrated more on the East European, Caucasian and Central Asian countries. The process should seek to build a broad political platform for environmental initiatives and for regional and subregional cooperation.

86. The Conference agreed that there was a need to make cooperation with other ministerial processes in the region more effective and to limit the number of ministerial conferences. Therefore, it invited the two distinct regional processes, “Environment and Health”, and “Transport, Environment and Health”, to encourage communication to explore opportunities for strengthening joint action, as appropriate. In addition, it decided to develop cooperation with the Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe and agreed to invite the Ministers from the above-mentioned processes to the future conferences and to involve them actively in the preparatory work, as appropriate.

87. The Conference decided that future “Environment for Europe” Ministerial Conferences should be held on a regular and predictable basis every four or five years, preferably in a host country. It confirmed that the process should continue as a broad framework bringing together a wide range of international organizations. It decided that an open-ended preparatory group should convene to coordinate the preparations not more than two years before the next conference, with UNECE serving as secretariat. The Conference strongly called upon the UNECE Committee on Environmental Policy and the “Environment for Europe” preparatory Group to hold joint meetings with a coordinated agenda to avoid duplication and to ensure more efficient decision-making, and to streamline their work. To limit the frequency of intervening UNECE-region meetings on the environment, it also invited UNECE to encourage the clustering of ministerial or high-level meetings in a back-to-back format, taking place not more than once a year.

88. The Conference invited UNECE, through its Committee on Environmental Policy and in consultation with its other principal subsidiary bodies, as appropriate, and in cooperation with other relevant organizations and institutions, to monitor the outcomes of the Kiev Declaration, to consider reflecting the relevant commitments of the Kiev Declaration in its work programme and to assist the Ministers in assessing progress in the implementation of environmental commitments of this region stemming from the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development and the Plan of Implementation as well as the UNECE Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Johannesburg Summit.

89. The Conference invited the EAP Task Force and PPC to continue their work together, including through joint annual meetings and with a common bureau. It also invited OECD and EBRD to provide support for secretariats for the EAP Task Force and PPC respectively. It was decided to consider opportunities for relocating the secretariat functions to Eastern Europe, the Caucasus or Central Asia.



90. The EAP Task Force was asked to lead efforts to facilitate and support, in cooperation with other relevant international bodies and RECs, the achievement of the objectives of the Strategy for environmental partnerships (see chap. VII) and to keep the Committee on Environmental Policy informed of the progress. International organizations were invited to support the Strategy's implementation, in accordance with their respective mandates. REC for Central and Eastern Europe should play a useful role in this respect, cooperating with the EAP Task Force and RECs operating in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia in support of the implementation of the Strategy.

91. The Conference stressed the need to develop a communication strategy to raise awareness of the "Environment for Europe" process among a wider audience of stakeholders and the general public based on its achievements. They invited UNECE, through its Committee on Environmental Policy, in consultation with its other principal subsidiary bodies, as appropriate, and in cooperation with the EAP Task Force and other relevant organizations and institutions, to develop this strategy without delay.

92. In order to determine the date and venue of the next Ministerial Conference "Environment for Europe", it was decided that Working Group of Senior Officials would hold a special session in autumn 2003, in Geneva.

#### **XIV. DISCUSSION OF THE MINISTERIAL DECLARATION**

93. Mr. Shevchuk, chaired the session and introduced the draft ministerial declaration submitted by the Working Group of Senior Officials (ECE/CEP/94/Rev.1).

94. The Conference confirmed with satisfaction the achievements of the "Environment for Europe" process and acknowledged that it had been a unique multilateral process, bringing all countries in the region together on an equal footing to discuss key environmental policy issues, developing programmes, and launching negotiations on various legally binding instruments, partnerships and initiatives. It stressed that a number of challenges remained and reaffirmed the important responsibility of the region to accelerate and coordinate efforts to fight global environmental threats, to strengthen regional and subregional cooperation, and to support partnership initiatives with countries outside the region.

95. The Conference expressed concern that environmental degradation and unsustainable use of natural resources might have significant social and economic consequences, such as increased poverty, cause health hazards, and aggravate insecurity and social tensions, possibly leading to political instability. It was also concerned that conflicts over shared natural resources and ecosystems could lead to tensions between States and have an adverse impact on other subregions, directly or indirectly. Instead, shared natural resources should be a catalyst for regional and subregional cooperation. The "Environment for Europe" process should contribute to strengthening wider peace, security and human safety.

96. The Conference recognized that the outcome of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and the existing pressures on the region's environment call for pan-European policy-making to be refocused on a more effective integration of environmental considerations into other policy areas. Sustainable development, in particular, should delink economic growth from environmental degradation so as to promote both economic growth and environmental protection. Care of the environment and proper management of natural resources must not be peripheral to, or in competition with, socio-economic development.

97. The Conference identified the responses to these challenges and agreed on number of actions with regard to the following issues: global commitments; monitoring and assessment; environmental performance reviews; strategic environmental assessment; civil liability and compensation; public participation; transboundary air pollution; compliance and implementation; energy for sustainable development; water for sustainable development; transport, environment and health; chemicals; biodiversity; environmental education; environmental expenditure; environmental partnerships strategy; water, environment and security in Central Asia; mountains; and the Regional Environmental Reconstruction Programme (REReP).

98. The Conference also agreed on the future of the “Environment for Europe” process (see paras. 84 to 92).

## **XV. ADOPTION OF THE MINISTERIAL DECLARATION**

99. Mr. Shevchuk, chaired the session. He summarized the discussion on the Declaration and expressed his hope that the document would determine environmental policy in the UNECE region for the decade to come.

100. The Ministerial Declaration was adopted by consensus.

101. Following its adoption, a number of countries made statements concerning the lack of an agreed message on nuclear safety in the Declaration. The European Union, the acceding countries to the EU, the associated countries to the EU and Albania, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia Herzegovina, Croatia, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Norway, Serbia and Montenegro, and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia recalled that nuclear safety was paramount and noted that they were committed to implementing and further developing internationally recognized principles and practices concerning nuclear safety in the region, including those endorsed by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and to working closely with their neighbours to address public concerns on risks to humans and the environment in the region by further improving nuclear safety.

102. The delegation of Norway expressed its support for phasing out unsafe nuclear installations. The delegation of the United States indicated its commitment to the highest standards of nuclear safety. The delegation of Canada stated its commitment to the nuclear safety-first principle and the implementation of internationally recognized principles and practices in nuclear safety in the region, including those endorsed by IAEA and those developed under the G-8.

103. Both the European Union and the delegation of Norway noted that they would have preferred stronger goals and targets on energy, including renewable energy.

104. The European Union also reaffirmed its determination to work towards the implementation of the Kyoto Protocol and urged all countries of the region that had not yet ratified the Protocol to do so as soon as possible.

## **XVI. OFFICIAL CLOSING OF THE CONFERENCE**

105. Mr. Shevchuk thanked the delegations for their fruitful cooperation during the Conference and wished them success in their future work. He expressed his confidence that the decisions of the Conference would have a lasting influence on the common future of the countries in the region.

106. The Conference expressed its deep gratitude to the Government of Ukraine for having hosted this Conference and for the warm hospitality extended to the participants.

Notes

<sup>1/</sup> Speeches and interventions will be included in the Conference proceedings

<sup>2/</sup> The documents submitted to the Conference are listed in annex I.

<sup>3/</sup> For more detailed information, see the report of the extraordinary meeting of the Parties to the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (ECE/MP.EIA/2003/2).

<sup>4/</sup> For more detailed information, see the report of the second joint special session of the governing bodies of the UNECE Conventions on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes and on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents (ECE/MP.WAT/12-ECE/CP.TEIA/10).

<sup>5/</sup> For more detailed information, see the report of the extraordinary meeting of the Parties to the Aarhus Convention (ECE/MP.PP/4).

<sup>6/</sup> The draft statement on energy efficiency was revised during the Conference.

<sup>7/</sup> The draft statement on education for sustainable development was revised during the Conference.

**ANNEX I****LIST OF DOCUMENTS SUBMITTED TO THE CONFERENCE****Category I**

Provisional Agenda	ECE/CEP/92
Organization of work in Kiev Conference	ECE/CEP/93
Ministerial Declaration	ECE/CEP/94/Rev.1
Future of the "Environment for Europe" process	ECE/CEP/95
<b>Regional Multilateral Agreements</b>	
Guidelines strengthening compliance with and enforcement of implementation of multilateral environmental agreements in the ECE region	ECE/CEP/107
Framework Convention on the Protection and Sustainable Development of the Carpathians	ECE/CEP/104
<b><i>Convention on access to information, public participation in decision-making and access to justice in environmental matters (Aarhus Convention)</i></b>	
Provisional Agenda for the extraordinary meeting of parties to the Aarhus Convention	ECE/MP.PP/3
Draft Protocol to Aarhus Convention on Pollutant release and transfer registers	MP.PP/2003/1
Final resolution of Signatories	MP.PP/2003/CRP.1
Draft Resolution of the signatories to the Protocol on Pollutant release and transfer registers	MP.PP/2003/1/Add.1
<b><i>Convention on the environment impact assessment in transboundary context (Espoo Convention)</i></b>	
Provisional Agenda for the extraordinary meeting of parties to the Espoo Convention	ECE/MP.EIA/2003/1
Draft Protocol on strategic environment assessment to the Espoo Convention	MP.EIA/2003/1
Draft Resolution on the Protocol	MP.EIA/2003/2
<b><i>Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes and the Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents</i></b>	
Provisional Agenda for the second joint special session of Parties to the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes and the Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents	ECE/MP.WAT/10 ECE/CP.TEIA/8
Protocol on liability and compensation for damage resulting from the transboundary effects of industrial accidents on transboundary waters (within the scope of the two Conventions)	
Draft Protocol on liability and compensation for damage resulting from the transboundary effects of industrial accidents on transboundary waters (within the scope of the two Conventions)	MP.WAT/2003/1 CP.TEIA/2003/3
Draft decisions adopted by the parties to the UNECE Conventions on the Protection and use of transboundary waters and international lakes and Transboundary effects of industrial accidents at their Joint Special Session on 21 May 2003	MP.WAT/2003/2 CP.TEIA/2003/4
<b><i>Biodiversity</i></b>	
Kiev Resolution on biodiversity	ECE/CEP/108
<b>Regional Assessment Reports</b>	
Report on environmental policy in countries with economy in transition: ten years of Environmental Performance Review	ECE/CEP/98
Executive summary of the Report on environmental policy in countries with economy in transition: ten years of Environmental Performance Review	ECE/CEP/99
Executive Summary of the 3rd pan-European assessment report (Kiev assessment)	ECE/CEP/100
The 3rd pan-European assessment report (Kiev assessment)	---
Lessons learned from the preparation of the Kiev Assessment	ECE/CEP/101
Recommendations on strengthening national environmental monitoring and information systems in EECCA	ECE/CEP/109
Guidelines on improving national state of the environment reporting	ECE/CEP/113

<b>Environment and Education</b>	
Revised Statement by Ministers on Education for Sustainable Development	ECE/CEP/102/Rev.1
Draft Statement by Ministers on Education for Sustainable Development	ECE/CEP/102
Basic Elements for UNECE Strategy for Education for Sustainable Development	ECE/CEP/102/Add.1
Corrigendum	ECE/CEP/102/Cor.1
<b>Environment and Energy</b>	
Guidelines on reforming energy pricing and subsidies	ECE/CEP/103
Explanatory notes on the Guidelines reforming energy pricing and subsidies	ECE/CEP/103/Add.1
Revised Statement on Energy Efficiency	ECE/CEP/112/Rev.1
Draft Statement on Energy Efficiency	ECE/CEP/112
<b>Partnerships</b>	
Addendum I: Environmental Partnerships in the UNECE Region: Environment Strategy for EECCA. Strategic Framework	ECE/CEP/105/Add.1
Addendum 2: Environmental Partnerships in the UNECE Region: Environment Strategy for EECCA. Strategic Framework	ECE/CEP/105/Add.2
Environmental Partnerships in the UNECE Region: Environment Strategy for EECCA. Strategic Framework	ECE/CEP/105
Invitation to partnership on implementation of the Central Asian Sustainable Development Initiative	ECE/CEP/106
Corrigendum for Invitation to partnership on implementation of the Central Asian Sustainable Development Initiative	ECE/CEP/106/Cor.1
Statement on the "Strategic Partnership on water for sustainable development – Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia Component of the European Union Water Initiative"	ECE/CEP/111
List of documents for the Kiev conference	ECE/CEP/97/Rev.1
<b>Category II</b>	
Statement to ministers from the Executive Body for the Convention on Long-range Transboundary air Pollution on the preparation of a long-term funding arrangement for core activities	KIEV.CONF/2003/INF/1
Proposal on environmental policy integration into sectoral policies	KIEV.CONF/2003/INF/3
List of side events (revised)	KIEV.CONF/2003/INF/4
Progress report on status of ratification and implementation of the Aarhus Convention	KIEV.CONF/2003/INF/5
Report of the first meeting of the parties to the Aarhus convention	KIEV.CONF/2003/INF/6
Guidelines on genetically modified organisms to the Aarhus convention	KIEV.CONF/2003/INF/7
Progress in implementing the EAP Task Force Sub-programme for Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia (EECCA), 2000-2003	KIEV.CONF/2003/INF/8
Progress in the Implementation of the Aarhus Policy Statement on Environmental Management in Enterprises in EECCA	KIEV.CONF/2003/INF/9
Trends in Environmental Expenditure and International Commitments for the Environment in EECCA, 1996-2001	KIEV.CONF/2003/INF/10
Developing Effective Packages of Environmental Policy Instruments in EECCA—Experience and Directions for Reform	KIEV.CONF/2003/INF/11
Guiding Principles for Reform of Environmental Enforcement Authorities in Transition Economies of Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia (EECCA)	KIEV.CONF/2003/INF/12
Good Practices in Public Environmental Expenditure Management in Transition Countries	KIEV.CONF/2003/INF/13
Urban Water Sector Reform in EECCA Countries: Progress since the Almaty Ministerial Conference	KIEV.CONF/2003/INF/14

Creating Congruence: Highlights and achievements of the REC activities in Central and Eastern Europe under the Environmental Action Programme	KIEV.CONF/2003/INF/15
Governance Principles for Foreign Direct Investment in Hazardous Activities	KIEV.CONF/2003/INF/18
Financing Environmental Protection in Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia	KIEV.CONF/2003/INF/2
Environmental Financing in Transition Economies	KIEV.CONF/2003/INF/37
Outline of a possible post-Kiev Programme of Work for activities in the EECCA region currently supported by the EAP Task Force	KIEV.CONF/2003/INF/16
Progress in the Implementation of the Aarhus Policy Statement on Environmental Management in Enterprises: Central and South-Eastern Europe	KIEV.CONF/2003/INF/38
Environmental Financing in Central and Eastern Europe, 1996-2001	KIEV.CONF/2003/INF/17
The Regional Environmental Reconstruction Programme for South Eastern Europe (REReP) "Model for Successful Assistance Mechanism"	KIEV.CONF/2003/INF/32
PPC Report to the Fifth Ministerial Conference "Environment for Europe"	KIEV.CONF/2003/INF/19
Progress report on the implementation of the energy-related decisions of the Aarhus Conference	KIEV.CONF/2003/INF/20
Progress report on the implementation of the Pan-European Strategy to Phase Out Leaded Petrol	KIEV.CONF/2003/INF/21
Executive summary of Progress report on the implementation of the Pan-European Strategy to Phase Out Leaded Petrol	KIEV.CONF/2003/INF/22
"Strategic Partnership on water for sustainable development – Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia Component of the European Union Water Initiative", Draft Programme	KIEV.CONF/2003/INF/33
"Strategic Partnership on water for sustainable development – Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia Component of the European Union Water Initiative", Draft Programme; Executive Summary	KIEV.CONF/2003/INF/34
European Landscape Convention and its follow-up	KIEV.CONF/2003/INF/23
Guiding Principles for Sustainable Spatial Development of the European Continent and its follow-up	KIEV.CONF/2003/INF/24
Political message from the Secretary General of the Council of Europe to the Ministerial Conference	KIEV.CONF/2003/INF/25
Code of Practice for the Introduction of Biological and Landscape Consideration into the Transport Sector	KIEV.CONF/2003/INF/26
Declaration on the Pan-European Ecological Network	KIEV.CONF/2003/INF/27
Declaration of the pan-European High-level Conference on Agriculture and Biodiversity	KIEV.CONF/2003/INF/28
Approach to the Financing of Biodiversity in Europe	KIEV.CONF/2003/INF/29
Framework for cooperation between the "Environment for Europe", Pan-European Biological and landscape Strategy and the Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe	KIEV.CONF/2003/INF/31
The European Biodiversity Monitoring and Indicator Framework (EBMI-F)	KIEV.CONF/2003/INF/35
Report on the Service for Implementation of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans	KIEV.CONF/2003/INF/36