

Economic Commission for Europe

**Biennial Report
(9 April 2019-20 April 2021)**

**Economic and Social Council
Official Records, 2021**

Supplement n° 17



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Economic Commission for Europe

Biennial Report covering the period from 9 April 2019 to 20 April 2021

Introduction

1. The present Biennial Report is based on the report adopted unanimously by the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) at its sixty-ninth session on 21 April 2021.

Chapter I

Matters calling for action by the Economic and Social Council or brought to its attention

2. At its sixty-ninth session, the Commission adopted A (69) High-level statement, and six decisions: B (69) Circular economy and the sustainable use of natural resources; C (69) Extension of the mandate of the Regional Forum for Sustainable Development; D (69) Amendment to the Rules of Procedure of the Executive Committee; E (69) Resource management, near-term acceleration of achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development through action on gases and buildings, and study of the impact of subsidies as well as carbon pricing options; F (69) Best Practice Guidance for Effective Methane Recovery and Use from Abandoned Coal Mines; G (69) Updated United Nations Framework Classification for Resources. The texts of all decisions are contained in Chapter IV.

3. The Commission, as part of its high-level segment, discussed the theme “Promoting circular economy and the sustainable use of natural resources in the region of the Economic Commission for Europe”. (For the Chair’s summary of the discussions, see annexes I and II).

Chapter II

Work of the Commission since its sixty-eighth session

4. The Commission, the Executive Committee and the subsidiary bodies of the Commission held their meetings, including other meetings organized under their auspices, serviced by the ECE secretariat.

5. A list of meetings held since the sixty-eighth session is contained in annex IV, showing in each case the dates, the officers and the symbols of the report. These reports record the agreements reached and decisions taken.

Chapter III

Sixty-ninth session of the Commission

A. Attendance and organization of work

6. The sixty-ninth session of the Commission was held from 20 to 21 April 2021 with participants able to attend either in person in Geneva or remotely via videoconferencing, due to the COVID-19 pandemic. At the opening session, the Commission heard remarks by the Chair, the Executive Secretary, the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG), the Executive Vice-President of the European Commission, the President of the

European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) and the Managing Director of the World Economic Forum (WEF). The Chair's summary of these statements is contained in annex I.

7. The session was chaired by Belarus, Romania and Switzerland on 20 April and by Belarus on 21 April. It was agreed that the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland would act as Rapporteur during the session.

8. The session was attended by representatives of the following States: Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Luxembourg, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Uzbekistan.

9. Representatives of the Holy See attended under article 8 of the Commission's Terms of Reference.

10. The session was attended by representatives of the European Union.

11. Representatives of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, United Nations Environment Programme, United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, United Nations Regional Commissions New York Office, and the following specialized agencies and intergovernmental organizations were in attendance: Coordinating Committee for Geoscience Programmes in East and Southeast Asia, Energy Charter Secretariat, Eurasian Economic Commission, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Council on Mining Metals, Intergovernmental Organisation for International Carriage by Rail, International Trade Centre, United Nations Industrial Development Organization, World Bank.

12. A complete list of participants, including non-governmental organizations and other participants, can be found on the ECE website (www.unece.org).

B. Agenda

13. The Commission adopted its agenda (E/ECE/1493).

1. Opening and adoption of the agenda.
2. High-level dialogue.
3. Roundtable: Building back better - Accelerating the shift to a more circular economy and the sustainable use of natural resources.
4. Consideration of the high-level statement.
5. Report on activities on the high-level theme of the sixty-eighth session: "Smart Sustainable Cities: Drivers for Sustainable Development" and update on the work in the nexus areas.
6. Report on activities of the Executive Committee.
7. Other issues calling for decision by the Commission.
8. Election of officers.
9. Other business.
10. Adoption of the report of the session.

C. Election of Officers (Agenda item 8)

14. In accordance with Rule 12 of its Rules of Procedure (E/ECE/778/Rev.5), the Commission elected Austria as Chair, and Switzerland and Turkmenistan as Vice-Chairs of the seventieth session.

15. Several delegations thanked the outgoing Bureau and congratulated the incoming Bureau.

D. Account of proceedings

High-level dialogue (Agenda item 2)

16. Under this item the Commission had before it background document E/ECE/1495 from the secretariat, entitled “Circular economy and the sustainable use of natural resources: Trends and opportunities in the region of the Economic Commission for Europe” and document E/ECE/1496 entitled “Circular economy and the sustainable use of natural resources: Toolbox of instruments of the Economic Commission for Europe”.

17. Several delegations submitted voluntary national initiatives, national action plans and other information designed to accelerate the transition to a circular economy and a sustainable use of natural resources in the region, in accordance with the theme of the high-level segment. A list of this information can be found on the ECE website.

18. The Chair’s summary of discussions under this item is contained in annex I.

Roundtable: Building back better - Accelerating the shift to a more circular economy and the sustainable use of natural resources (Agenda item 3)

19. As part of its high-level segment, the Commission had a roundtable on “Accelerating the shift to a more circular economy and the sustainable use of natural resources” with three segments: “Circular Energy, Mobility and Digital Transformation: Towards Cradle-to-Cradle Models”, “Supply Chain Traceability and Sustainability” and “Business perspectives”.

20. The Chair’s summary of discussions under this item is contained in annex II (English only).

Consideration of the high-level statement (Agenda item 4)

21. For the consideration of this item the Commission had before it document E/ECE/1497 “Consideration of the high-level statement”.

22. The Commission decided to adopt the high-level statement contained in E/ECE/1497.

Report on activities on the high-level theme of the sixty-eighth session: “Smart Sustainable Cities: Drivers for Sustainable Development” and update on the work in the nexus areas (Agenda item 5)

23. Under this item the Commission had before it background document E/ECE/1498 “Progress report on the work of the Economic Commission for Europe related to the high-level theme of the sixty-eighth session”. The Commission heard presentations on the work carried out by ECE on the high-level theme of the sixty-eighth session since that session, as well as by the ECE nexus teams which bring together staff from different ECE subprogrammes to collaborate on intersectoral topics related to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

24. The Commission welcomed the work carried out by ECE on the high-level theme of the sixty-eighth session since that session. Several delegations expressed support for designating a theme for the high-level segment of future Commission sessions. The importance of further assessment by the Executive Committee of the merits of this new practice was highlighted, as well as the establishment of modalities and a suitable timetable

for this designation, as appropriate, taking into account the findings of a post-session lessons learned survey to be carried out by the secretariat. The Commission also welcomed efforts by the secretariat to leverage its in-house expertise including through closer intersectoral collaboration to achieve greater impact on sustainable development in the region and encouraged the secretariat to seize future opportunities of this nexus approach, as appropriate.

25. The Chair's summary of discussions under this item is contained in annex III.

Report on activities of the Executive Committee (Agenda item 6)

26. Under this item the Commission had before it document E/ECE/1499 providing a report on the activities and the main achievements of the Executive Committee since the last Commission session.

27. The Commission took note of the report of activities of the Executive Committee. It thanked the Executive Committee and its Bureau for the work done during the intersessional period.

Other business (Agenda item 9)

28. The Commission agreed to hold its seventieth session in 2023.

29. A statement was made by the delegation of the Russian Federation noting the construction of the new building at the Palais des Nations and the impending move there by ECE, and expressed hope that after the completion of the renovations to the Palais des Nations, the ECE secretariat would eventually return to its historical location, which has been strongly associated with the organization for 70 years.

Adoption of the report of the session (Agenda item 10)

30. The report of the sixty-ninth session was adopted.

Chapter IV

Decisions adopted by the sixty-ninth session of the Economic Commission for Europe

A (69) High-level statement

The Economic Commission for Europe decided to adopt the "High-level statement" (E/ECE/1497):

High-level statement (E/ECE/1497)

1. Ensuring economic prosperity while addressing environmental pressures remains a challenge for our region, where many opportunities for sustainable development and sustainable, inclusive and sustained economic growth still need to be harnessed despite the significant progress achieved so far. We recognize that reconciling these two goals remains a key undertaking to advance sustainable development. Determined action is required in multiple areas to improve the management of natural resources for economic growth not to result in further environmental degradation. We also recognize, on the one hand, that the unprecedented crisis resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic increases the challenges to sustainable development by reversing some of the progress made and also acknowledge the future risks posed by pandemics and climate change. On the other hand, the transition to a more sustainable economy and the improved management of natural resources holds many opportunities for building back better and can be a source of economic dynamism and increased competitiveness. More resource-efficient and circular economic approaches are the building blocks for sustainable economic models that integrate and guide policy initiatives to preserve our stock of material resources by minimizing waste and promoting sustainable production and consumption.

2. We, the member States of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), therefore commit to step up our efforts to promote circular economy approaches and the

sustainable use of natural resources, namely by mainstreaming circularity and the sustainable use of natural resources in the existing relevant ECE sectoral work programmes – as appropriate, and through the voluntary initiatives and capacity building cooperation opportunities that have been submitted to this session of the ECE, and other voluntary commitments that were made earlier in the Environment for Europe process.

3. The work of ECE in relevant sub-programmes, sectoral committees and other subsidiary bodies can make an important contribution to foster circular and more resource efficient economies and improve the management of natural resources in the region and beyond. ECE's varied expertise, covering multiple thematic areas, provides a fertile ground for cross-sectoral action and partnerships that are necessary to accelerate progress in accordance with the existing mandate of the Commission. Such work could contribute to: advancing sustainable transport, building sustainable energy systems and advancing sustainable forest management as well as resource-efficient use of wood; fostering environmental cooperation; facilitating the alignment of trade and urban development with sustainable practices, including building resilience to possible future crises, and providing the statistical foundation for the better understanding of ongoing dynamics and the impacts of policy actions.

4. The three functions of ECE – development of norms, standards and legal instruments, convening power, and technical cooperation across a number of relevant sectors – provide impetus for supporting more circular and resource-efficient economies in these specific areas, as they also mirror critical needs that should be addressed to facilitate the widespread adoption of this approach.

5. ECE, in its normative work, should consider the regulatory gaps that currently prevent faster development of more circular and resource-efficient economies with a view to addressing them, as appropriate. The creation of norms, standards and classifications is the result of an international dialogue that brings together the best expertise available and reflects the commitment to further progress.

6. Progress towards more circular and resource-efficient economies requires the engagement of multiple actors, in both the public and the private sectors. We affirm our commitment to engage with different stakeholders and leverage the Commission's convening role, as appropriate, to advance its work that would lead to effective action in support of circular and more resource-efficient economies in the relevant sectoral subprogrammes.

7. The improvement of natural resources management and the advancement of more circular and resource-efficient economies should be supported by strengthened international collaboration, including by enhancing technical cooperation to facilitate the adoption of the internationally agreed norms and standards and the access to policy advice as relevant. In response to corresponding requests from ECE member States, the Commission's subsidiary bodies should endeavour to provide under their competences technical assistance to interested ECE governments. ECE member States are further invited to consider sharing best practices and capacity building with interested governments in the region through ECE technical assistance projects.

8. The COVID-19 pandemic has shown that international cooperation is necessary to address the multiple challenges that this crisis has raised, including those linked to public health, climate change, food security, preserving transport connectivity and ensuring a sustainable recovery. It has shown us the great value of our transport cooperation and connectivity within the ECE and has highlighted the need for appropriate risk management and increased resilience. We remain committed to concerted action and multilateral solutions for the promotion of sustainable development and the benefit of the people of our region.

9. This unprecedented crisis is a call to immediate action, but it should not be a distraction from other pressing challenges that must be tackled. As we meet the urgent needs of the present, we should be attentive to the long-term impacts of our actions and strengthen the foundations of our sustainable development future. This is a time to act so that we build back better.

10. The COVID-19 crisis is a reminder of the need to understand and address the risks before they materialise. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development provides the vision to anticipate and tackle multiple risks, including those of a transboundary character. We resolve to strengthen our commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals as the blueprint that guides our policy actions.

11. In a world that is being shaken by the multiple impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, regional cooperation has acquired an increased importance to manage risks, reduce uncertainty and foster economic dynamism. There is a renewed need for solidarity and for bridging the gaps that divide us. In view of this context and the challenges ahead, the historical mandate of ECE to facilitate concerted action for the economic development and integration of the region is as relevant as ever.

B (69) Circular economy and the sustainable use of natural resources

The Economic Commission for Europe,

1. Recognizing the adverse impacts of the crisis resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic on sustainable development, among others, and the need to build back better, to build a more equitable, inclusive, sustainable and resilient future and to get back on track to realize the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,

2. Emphasizing the importance of circular economy and the sustainable use of natural resources in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), supporting economic prosperity and resilience, addressing environmental pressures, mitigating climate change and building back better in response to the COVID-19 pandemic,

3. Recognizing the need for multilateral and coordinated multi-stakeholder approaches to develop integrated solutions to respond to these challenges and stressing the importance of public private partnerships,

4. Noting that the United Nations Environmental Assembly refers to a more circular economy as one of the current sustainable economic models, in which products and materials are designed in such a way that they can be reused, remanufactured, recycled or recovered and thus maintained in the economy for as long as possible, along with the resources of which they are made, and the generation of waste, especially hazardous waste, is avoided or minimized, and greenhouse gas emissions are prevented or reduced,

5. Further noting that, while the definition of the circular economy as well as the key statistics needed to measure it may exist at subregional and national levels, and important methodological work is being undertaken on different aspects of the concept of circular economy, there is currently no single internationally agreed definition of this concept,

6. Acknowledging the importance of common objectives in support of effective policy planning,

7. Recognizing the strengths of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) as a prominent standard-setting body and a platform for enhancing regional harmonization and economic cooperation in a number of sectoral areas,

8. Welcoming voluntary initiatives by countries of the ECE region, including those made as contributions to the sixty-ninth session of the Commission and other voluntary commitments that were made earlier in the Environment for Europe process, to strengthen a circular economy and the sustainable use of natural resources,

9. Emphasizes the need to further strengthen its work in this field within its existing mandate as appropriate and subject to available resources;

10. Requests the relevant Sectoral Committees and bodies reporting directly to the Executive Committee, and their subsidiaries, to consider how to enhance the impact of relevant existing ECE instruments, in order to foster circular and more resource efficient approaches, including by proposing ways to identify, assess and fill gaps in governance and good practices;

11. Invites these subsidiary bodies to replicate and scale up existing approaches that facilitate broad and effective use of the appropriate instruments, including through capacity building and knowledge-sharing activities;

12. Further invites these subsidiary bodies, as appropriate, to consider developing proposals in their respective programmes of work, including possible collaboration across subprogrammes, for impactful and measurable solutions that promote a circular economy and the sustainable use of natural resources and that can facilitate attaining the objectives of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

13. Further requests that these subsidiary bodies implement this decision without affecting their core mandate and activities carried out under each sectoral committee, and subject to available resources;

14. Invites the secretariat to collaborate with other international organizations and regional economic integration organizations, including the European Union towards the development of a harmonized approach to measuring progress towards circularity including greater resource efficiency;

15. Also requests the secretariat to further promote partnerships related to a circular economy and the sustainable use of natural resources, including with the United Nations system, other international organizations, non-governmental organizations, academia and the private sector, to explore opportunities for synergies to broaden the use of relevant ECE instruments;

16. Requests the secretariat to submit relevant inputs from its work, both subprogramme-specific and cross-sectoral, on promoting a circular economy and the sustainable use of natural resources to overarching international initiatives, such as the Decade for Action on the SDGs (2020–2030); the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration (2021–2030); and the Decade of Sustainable Energy for All;

17. Encourages timely implementation of the voluntary initiatives submitted by member States to the Commission session, to further accelerate the transition to a circular economy and the sustainable use of natural resources, and further encourages member States who have not done so yet to consider taking concerted action in this regard;

18. Requests the secretariat to present a progress report on the work of the Commission on the promotion of a circular economy and the sustainable use of natural resources for consideration at its seventieth session.

C (69) Extension of the mandate of the Regional Forum on Sustainable Development

The Economic Commission for Europe,

1. Recalling its decisions B (67) to establish the Regional Forum on Sustainable Development for the region of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe and B (68) to extend its mandate,

2. Reaffirming the provisions contained therein on the role, objectives and format of the Regional Forum,

3. Noting with appreciation the successful organization of the previous sessions of the Regional Forum as a platform for peer learning and the exchange of policy experiences and good practices in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals,

4. Taking note of the evaluation of the added value of the Regional Forum for ECE member States prepared by the secretariat (document E/ECE/1501),

5. Decides to continue to convene annual sessions of the Regional Forum in the years 2022 and 2023, in close cooperation with the entities of the regional United Nations system and with the active engagement of other relevant stakeholders;

6. Requests the secretariat to develop the agenda of each session of the Regional Forum in close consultation with member States, and to align it with the respective themes and programme of work of the high-level political forum on sustainable development under the auspices of ECOSOC, with a focus on those aspects that are particularly relevant to the

ECE region, and taking into account the findings of the evaluation of the Regional Forum contained in document E/ECE/1501;

7. Also requests the secretariat to continue to publish a yearly report on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in the ECE region to support the discussions at the sessions of the Regional Forum, with a focus on the Sustainable Development Goals under review by the high-level political forum for sustainable development that year, using existing data sets and statistics;

8. Decides to keep the Regional Forum aligned with the overall follow-up and review process of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at the global level, taking into account General Assembly resolution 74/298 entitled “Review of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 67/290 on the high-level political forum on sustainable development, resolution 70/299 on the follow up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at the global level and resolution 72/305 on the strengthening of the Economic and Social Council”, and the outcomes of the reviews conducted in line with the provisions of paragraph 2 of this resolution;

9. Also decides to submit the reports of the sessions of the Regional Forum, including the Chair’s summary of the discussions with key messages, to the high-level political forum on sustainable development under the auspices of ECOSOC, as part of the regional contributions to the global follow-up and review process of the 2030 Agenda;

10. Requests the secretariat to prepare an evaluation of the added value of the Regional Forums held in 2021 and 2022 for submission to the seventieth session of the Commission;

11. Further decides to review the present decision at its seventieth session.

D (69) Amendment to the Rules of Procedure of the Executive Committee

The Economic Commission for Europe,

1. Decides to amend rule 3 of the rules of Procedure of the Executive Committee, as contained in document ECE/EX/3/Rev.1, to read as follows: “In the case of meetings during which decisions are proposed for adoption, the provisional agenda and documentation in one ECE working language shall be distributed as soon as possible but at least 10 working days in advance; and documents in all languages shall be distributed no less than 2 days in advance.”

E (69) Resource management, near-term acceleration of achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development through action on gases and buildings, and study of the impact of subsidies as well as carbon pricing options

The Economic Commission for Europe,

1. Noting that at its twenty-ninth session (25–27 November 2020), the Committee on Sustainable Energy requested the Economic Commission for Europe at its sixty-ninth session consider decisions on resource management, near-term acceleration of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development through action on gases and buildings, and study of the impact of subsidies as well as carbon pricing options (ECE/ENERGY/133, paragraph 36), and noting that this proposal does not have financial implications,

2. Noting that sustainable management of natural resources is fundamental to attainment of the 2030 Agenda, is at the heart of the cross-cutting theme of the sixty-ninth session of the Economic Commission for Europe, and is crucial for supporting inclusive and sustainable recovery from the COVID-19 socio-economic crisis, requests the Committee on Sustainable Energy to undertake further development, dissemination, education and research, consultation, and engagement among stakeholders on the United Nations Framework Classification for Resources and its derivative the United Nations Resource Management System,

3. Noting that work of ECE on methane, carbon dioxide, and hydrogen and on high performance buildings can have a notable near-term benefit for both climate and quality of life,

4. Invites the Committee on Sustainable Energy to pursue diligently further work on the role of natural gas, hydrogen, carbon capture, use, and storage, and high-efficiency, low emissions technology for those countries that choose to use it as well as on the management of anthropogenic methane emissions in the transition to a carbon neutral economy;

5. Requests its sectoral committees on Sustainable Energy and on Urban Development, Housing and Land Management to undertake dissemination, education and research, consultation, and engagement among stakeholders on high-performance buildings and to support member States further developing and deploying normative instruments to improve energy efficiency in buildings;

6. Requests the Committee on Sustainable Energy to continue studying how best to address efficient use of energy resources, and in this regard the impact of subsidies as well as carbon pricing options.

F (69) Best Practice Guidance for Effective Methane Recovery and Use from Abandoned Coal Mines

The Economic Commission for Europe,

1. Endorses the Best Practice Guidance for Effective Methane Recovery and Use from Abandoned Coal Mines, contained in document ECE/ENERGY/128 and ECE Energy Series No. 64, and endorsed by the Group of Experts on Coal Mine Methane (ECE/ENERGY/GE.4/2020/2) and the Committee on Sustainable Energy (ECE/ENERGY/123 and ECE/ENERGY/133);

2. Recommends that the Best Practice Guidance be disseminated widely, inviting States Members of the United Nations, international organizations and the regional commissions to consider the possibility of taking appropriate measures to ensure the application of the Best Practice Guidance in countries worldwide;

3. Decides to propose to the Economic and Social Council that it recommend the application of the Best Practice Guidance in countries worldwide and transmit to the Council at its next session a draft decision on this issue for consideration and possible adoption.

Draft ECOSOC Decision on the Best Practice Guidance for Effective Methane Recovery and Use from Abandoned Coal Mines

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting that at its sixty-ninth session (20–21 April 2021), the Economic Commission for Europe endorsed the “Best Practice Guidance for Effective Methane Recovery and Use from Abandoned Coal Mines” as contained in document ECE/ENERGY/128 and ECE Energy Series No. 64, recommended that the Best Practice Guidance be disseminated widely, invited States Members of the United Nations, international organizations and the regional commissions to consider the possibility of taking appropriate measures to ensure the application of the Best Practice Guidance in countries worldwide, and proposed to the Economic and Social Council that it recommend the application of the Best Practice Guidance in countries worldwide, and noting that this proposal does not have financial implications,

Decides to invite States Members of the United Nations, international organizations and the regional commissions to consider the possibility of taking appropriate measures to ensure the application of the Best Practice Guidance in countries worldwide.

G (69) Updated United Nations Framework Classification for Resources

The Economic Commission for Europe,

1. Recalling its decisions C (52) of E/ECE/1355 Annual Report (20 April 1996 to 24 April 1997), and paragraph 55 of E/ECE/1416 Annual Report (7 March 2003 to 26 February 2004),

2. Endorses the updated United Nations Framework Classification for Resources (UNFC) of 2019, contained in document ECE/ENERGY/125 and ECE Energy Series No. 61;
3. Recommends that the updated UNFC be disseminated widely, inviting States Members of the United Nations, international organizations and the regional commissions to consider the possibility of taking appropriate measures to ensure the application of UNFC worldwide;
4. Decides to propose to the Economic and Social Council that it recommend the application of the updated UNFC worldwide and transmit to the Council at its next session a draft decision on this issue for consideration and possible adoption.

Draft ECOSOC Decision on the Updated United Nations Framework Classification for Resources

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting that at its sixty-ninth session (20–21 April 2021), the Economic Commission for Europe endorsed the updated United Nations Framework Classification for Resources (UNFC) of 2019 as contained in document ECE/ENERGY/125 and ECE Energy Series No. 61, recommended that the updated UNFC be disseminated widely, invited States Members of the United Nations, international organizations and the regional commissions to consider the possibility of taking appropriate measures to ensure the application of UNFC in countries worldwide, and proposed to the Economic and Social Council that it recommend the application of the updated UNFC worldwide, and noting that this proposal does not have financial implications,

Decides to invite States Members of the United Nations, international organizations and the regional commissions to consider the possibility of taking appropriate measures to ensure the application of UNFC worldwide.

Annex I

Item 1: Opening and adoption of the agenda

Chair's summary of the discussions

Following the adoption of the agenda, the Commission heard opening remarks as follows.

Mr. Yury Ambrazevich, Chair of ECE, noted that “Promoting circular economy and sustainable use of natural resources in the region” was an appropriate high-level theme given the urgent need to decouple economic growth from unsustainable patterns of resource use and environmental degradation. ECE has a significant amount of expertise on these topics and contributes knowledge, technical assistance, and normative instruments. The high-level statement and decisions expected to be adopted by the Commission will focus attention on relevant aspects of the mandate of ECE to create even greater impact.

Ms. Olga Algayerova, Executive Secretary of ECE, stated that circular economy would generate new business opportunities, increase competitiveness, and enhance resilience. These benefits are doubly important in light of the COVID-19 pandemic. ECE member States are actively pursuing national policies to enable this shift. Given the importance of the region in global trade and resource use, progress therein can catalyse greater circularity worldwide. Significant advances are needed, as currently less than 10 per cent of global economic activity is circular. Progress will require a deep rethinking of production and consumption patterns in all sectors. ECE can assist with its norms and standards, which help to incorporate circularity principles into products and supply chains, and support the identification and collection of relevant information about product design. ECE is a strong platform for inclusive dialogue and can help overcome normative and governance gaps.

Ms. Tatiana Valovaya, Director-General, United Nations Office at Geneva, said that the ECE region should lead by example on circular economy and sustainable use of natural resources, and build back better from the COVID-19 pandemic. A systemic change is needed, underpinned by effective and inclusive multilateralism, high-level commitments, adequate incentives, vigorous action, and strong collaboration among all relevant actors. The United Nations system is ready to facilitate this transition.

The Commission then heard three keynote addresses.

Mr. Frans Timmermans, Executive Vice-President, European Commission, said that circular economy was key to reach climate neutrality, preserve biodiversity, and drive prosperity. The European Union (EU) is working to become the first climate neutral continent. This will require changing consumption and production patterns and embracing a circular economy. Reductions in primary resource use and investments in circular business models including service-based models, sharing economies and reverse logistics are needed. Products must meet sustainability standards and be durable, reusable, repairable, made of recycled materials, and designed for high-quality recycling. To ensure that products are designed for circularity from the start, the European Commission will present the European Sustainable Product Policy in 2021. However, action in Europe will not be enough. A worldwide response is needed.

Ms. Odile Renaud-Basso, President, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), highlighted the synergy between ECE and EBRD efforts to build back better, promote connectivity, green infrastructure, and socially responsible public-private partnerships (PPPs). Under its Green Economy Transition approach, EBRD plans for green finance to constitute half of its business volume by 2025, will propose that all EBRD activities be aligned with the Paris Agreement by 2023, and encourage private sector clients to strive for the same alignment. EBRD is committed to a Net Zero Transition. Its Just Transition Initiative combines green goals with inclusiveness, to create equal opportunities for all. EBRD will assist clients to decarbonize, develop new business models, and attract new finance, with significant investments in renewable energy, energy efficiency in industry and buildings, and clean district heating; a particular emphasis on small and medium-sized

enterprises (SMEs) and entrepreneurs; and support to key physical and digital infrastructure projects.

Mr. Dominic Waughray, Managing Director, World Economic Forum (WEF), said that the COVID-19 pandemic had illustrated the importance of taking scientific warnings seriously. This is equally true for the issue of climate change. The current situation has proven that societies can act rapidly in crisis. Taking these lessons into account, the WEF has called on all its partners to make net zero decarbonization commitments by 2050 or sooner. Circular economy could yield up to \$4.5 trillion of economic benefits every year. The WEF has launched the Platform for Accelerating the Circular Economy to convene ministers and business leaders to commit to the circular transition. To drive the required transformation of value chains, WEF has launched the Global Plastic Action Partnership, the Circular Electronics Partnership, and work on a net zero industry transition for polluting industries such as steel, cement, and chemicals. Technological innovation and large-scale collaboration of all private and public actors are important.

Item 2: High-level Dialogue

Chair's summary of the discussions

The item was moderated by **Mr. Yury Ambrazevich, Chair of ECE and Mr. Didier Chambovey, Vice-Chair of ECE.**

Many delegations welcomed the choice of “Promoting circular economy and the sustainable use of natural resources in the region of the Economic Commission for Europe” as the theme of the session and stressed that an urgent transition to a circular economy and to sustainable patterns of resource use was key for mitigating climate change and biodiversity loss, and for a green recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic. Several delegations also highlighted the need to involve all relevant stakeholders, raise awareness and enhance regional cooperation and multilateralism, and agreed that ECE, as a multi-stakeholder convening platform, had an important role to play.

Statements:

Ms. Teresa Ribera, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for the Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge, Spain, said that circularity would help discover, promote, and enhance effective and efficient business models, therefore making it attractive to businesses and citizens. Political commitment is needed. Spain has much to contribute on circular material production due to its strong textile, agribusiness and construction sectors. The EU and the European region beyond it provide a great forum to innovate and promote a circular transformation that can also be shared with global partners.

Mr. Vladimir Makei, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Belarus, noted that Belarus had worked to strengthen the status of ECE as a unique platform for regional cooperation during its Commission chairmanship. Bringing the ECE sectoral committees together on a cross-cutting theme which interests all member States has merit. Circular economy is a priority of the National Strategy for Sustainable Development of Belarus to 2035. Belarus supports the provision of technical assistance by the Commission to interested States to achieve national circular economy goals, and will submit relevant voluntary commitments. Belarus calls on governments to continue strengthening ECE, with a particular focus on innovation, market access, trade facilitation, standardization and PPPs.

Mr. Vahan Kerobyan, Minister of Economy, Armenia, said that Armenia had embraced the principles of circular economy for sustainable and resilient production and operation systems. Armenia aims to generate over 30 per cent of the country's electricity from solar and wind power by 2040, while 30 per cent of the current mix is already powered by hydro. The government is committed to clean and efficient energy solutions in buildings and industries, decarbonized transportation, and improved waste management, sorting and recycling. Armenia's EU Partnership Agreement addresses cooperation on sustainable industry, transport, agriculture, energy, climate and environment in the spirit of the European Green Deal. Armenia is looking for cooperation opportunities for investing in cleaner production technologies, boosting resource efficiency and accelerating digitalization in all sectors.

Mr. Muhammetgeli Serdarov, Minister of Finance and Economy, Turkmenistan, recognized the importance of reusable products and recycling. Turkmenistan is working to diversify its economy, moving from a raw material orientation to stimulating the development of non-hydrocarbon industries, and continues implementing measures on climate change and to meet social needs through economic policy. Turkmenistan is candidate to become Vice-Chair of the Commission and, if elected, will be guided by the principles of neutrality and take into account the interests of all ECE member States.

Mr. Ján Budaj, Minister of Environment, Slovakia, said that the national strategy for environmental policy of Slovakia includes targets on green and circular economy to be achieved in this decade, including greening 70 per cent of public procurement. Legislation has been enacted to increase the municipal waste recycling rate to a minimum of 60 per cent and reduce the rate of landfilling waste to below 25 per cent. A Directorate for circular economy will be established in the Ministry of Economy and a national roadmap developed.

Mr. Levan Davitashvili, Minister of Environmental Protection and Agriculture, Georgia, said that green economy was an objective of the Third National Environmental Action Programme of Georgia. The Agriculture and Rural Development Strategy of Georgia 2021–2027 and its 2021–2023 Action Plan focus on sustainable use of natural resources, ecosystem preservation, adaptation to climate change and energy-efficient and renewable energy technologies and practices. Extended Producer Responsibility is being introduced for batteries and accumulators, waste oils, waste tyres, electrical and electronic equipment, end of life vehicles and packaging. Georgia has an unconditional greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions target of 35 per cent below 1990 levels by 2030, has adopted a 2030 Climate Change Strategy and started a Technology Needs Assessment to implement it. The new Forest Code of Georgia promotes sustainable forest management.

Ms. Leonore Gewessler, Federal Minister of Climate Action, Environment, Energy, Mobility, Innovation and Technology, Austria, stated that the Austrian strategy on circular economy was expected to be finalized in 2021 after public review. A Research and Technical Innovation Programme on Circular Economy Projects has been established, with annual funding of €10 million. Austria highly appreciates the efforts of ECE in promoting a circular economy and attaches great importance to the normative tools developed by ECE to promote sustainable development, economic cooperation and integration and prosperity in the region and beyond. Austria has put forward its candidacy to chair the Commission for the upcoming biennium.

Ms. Sílvia Calvó Armengol, Minister of Environment, Agriculture and Sustainability, Andorra, informed the Commission that the Andorran circular economy law, drafted after sectoral and public consultations, was expected to be adopted in 2021. It will introduce a ban on various single-use plastic products, and promote reduction of food waste, reuse of waste generated in construction, and reduction of excess packaging in commerce and tourism. Financial assistance, awareness raising campaigns and strong involvement by local administrations are foreseen. Andorra aims for carbon neutrality by 2050 and will increase the share of renewables in national electricity production to 80 per cent. A national accord on climate change contains 28 commitments, some also relating to circular economy.

Ms. Carole Dieschbourg, Minister of the Environment, Climate and Sustainable Development, Luxembourg, said that Luxembourg had decided to assess, at an early stage, the conformity of all new industrial projects with its sustainable development and climate goals. A national circular economy strategy, developed by the Ministries of Energy, Economy, Finance and Environment, includes innovative waste and resource management models. Luxembourg aims to become a centre for circular business and is developing relevant data management solutions, such as a Product Circularity Data Sheet which provides information on the circularity of products and is being developed into an ISO standard. Luxembourg aims to eradicate household waste from 2030. From 2024, all food take-away containers should be reusable or taken back by the vendor. Luxembourg aims to cut emissions by 55 per cent by 2030 and become climate neutral by 2050, and has launched its Sustainable Financing Strategy.

Mr. Nuredini Naser, Minister of Environment and Physical Planning, North Macedonia, highlighted the focus on waste legislation and proclamation of protected areas in North Macedonia. The new National Waste Management Plan and Special Waste Prevention Plan incorporate circular concepts, especially for resource-intensive sectors such as electronics, batteries, vehicles, packaging, plastics, textiles, etc. As a candidate for accession to the EU, North Macedonia will implement Extended Producer Responsibility and promote circularity. A circular transition in North Macedonia could create over €45 million economic benefits.

Mr. Sergei Vershinin, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Russian Federation, said that the national initiatives and commitments announced by delegations would, together with the high-level statement to be adopted by the Commission, form an important practical outcome for the session. The Russian Federation has adopted measures to transition to clean, efficient energies and the rational use of natural resources, reduce losses in electricity transmission, and mitigate the adverse climate impact of heating and energy use. As a result, the energy share of gross domestic product (GDP) is expected to drop to 20 per cent by 2030. Progress will also be achieved by improving the air pollution monitoring system and by moving to a

comprehensive system of solid waste management with the construction of 220 facilities for processing, recycling and disposal of waste. The Russian Federation also attaches great importance to other areas of ECE work such as the Unified Railway Law, sustainable forest management, road safety, PPPs and innovation.

Mr. James Brown, Minister of Justice and Equality, Ireland, said that Ireland was committed to 51 per cent reduction in GHG emissions by 2030 and to net zero emissions by 2050. New buildings are required to install renewable energy sources and be built to advanced energy performance standards. Ireland's Climate Action Plan foresees, by 2030, an increase in electricity generated from renewable sources to 70 per cent, upgrading the energy rating of 500,000 homes and the installation of 600,000 renewable energy heat pumps in dwellings. The Nearly Zero Energy Buildings training centre in Wexford seeks to be the first ECE European Centre of Excellence for High Performance Buildings. The proposed Marine Planning Legislation and Marine Spatial Plan will enable the development of offshore renewable energy.

Ms. Elisabeth Winkelmeier-Becker, Deputy Minister of Economic Affairs and Energy, Minister of Environment, Germany, highlighted Germany's extensive experience in waste management and recycling. German technical and financial cooperation supports low- and middle-income countries in building waste management infrastructure. As the construction sector is important for addressing global challenges, Germany intends to provide approximately €20 million in 2022–2027 for a project to improve energy efficiency in buildings in the ECE region and enhance relevant regional cooperation. Lightweight engineering helps reduce material input, energy consumption, waste and emissions, and contributes to achieving the climate goals. Its implementation requires systemic approaches to the entire product life cycle and input from stakeholders throughout the value chain. Germany has developed the "Lightweighting Atlas" online tool to accelerate innovation across sectors, and proposes its wide use throughout the region. The aim over the next two years is that at least 20 ECE member States join the digital Lightweighting Atlas (<https://leichtbauatlas.de/en/>).

Mr. Attila Steiner, State Secretary, Ministry for Innovation and Technology, Hungary, affirmed Hungary's commitment to the European Green Deal. The Hungarian Climate and Environmental Protection Action Plan aims to change Hungary's energy production to become climate neutral by 2050. Disposable plastic will be banned in the summer of 2021. Hungary supports the use of electric vehicles and a pilot programme on green buses is running in eight cities. For every newborn baby, Hungary plans to plant 10 trees, thus increasing forest area.

Mr. Milen Lyutskanov, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Bulgaria, said that the new national COVID-19 recovery plan envisaged an innovative, green, fair and connected Bulgaria. To reduce pollution, Bulgaria is focusing on technological modernization, especially in the manufacturing sector, and resource efficient and waste-free technologies. The circular economy strategy for 2021–2028 being developed will promote efficient waste management, reuse, recovery and recycling via market incentives, quality standards and technical product requirements. Bulgaria targets a waste recycling rate of 75 per cent by 2035.

Mr. Ionuț Sorin Banciu, Secretary of State, Ministry of Environment, Water and Forests, Romania, said that Romania's Sustainable Development Strategy 2030 was aligned with the 2030 Agenda and the EU Circular Economy Action Plan. The proposed National Recovery and Resilience Plan contains green actions on waste management, selective collection and circular economy. Other initiatives include buy-back/guarantee-return systems, a circular economy contribution for municipal waste destined to be disposed of by landfills, ecological public procurement and a programme on waste management through the Environment Fund Administration.

Ms. Inês dos Santos Costa, Secretary of State of Environment, Portugal, noted the necessity of accelerated innovation and top-down policy instruments including removal of fossil-fuel subsidies, transfer of taxes from work to pollution and investments in essential services. Portugal has adopted a Circular Economy Action Plan and developed the web portal <http://eco.nomia.pt> for case studies, funding and tools. Other initiatives include a national network for urban circular economy; support to citizen initiatives and start-ups; integration

of circularity principles into the tourism and textile sectors; reusing treated water and developing biorefineries out of wastewater treatment facilities, and greening public procurement. Waste management legislation now favours waste prevention, barring the disposal of consumable food products, establishing minimum rates for packaging reuse and mandatory collection of bio-waste, textiles, etc. Under its developing bioeconomy agenda, Portugal will bring in new, regenerative materials and a cascading approach to industrial production.

Mr. Vladislav Smrž, Deputy Minister of Environment, Czech Republic, informed of the preparation of a new National Circular Economy Strategic Network for the Czech Republic 2040 (Circular Czechia 2040). It is expected to be adopted in 2021 after public consultation. Its priorities include waste management, water reuse and recycling, product design, bioeconomy and prevention of the food waste, etc. A national initiative has provided €2.3 million to Czech cities to prevent overconsumption of single-use products and replace them with reusable ones. A follow-up initiative soliciting voluntary commitments by companies, public administration and individuals is in development.

Mr. Stanislav Raščan, State Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Slovenia, noted that circular economy was integral to Slovenia's sustainable development agenda, climate action and post-COVID-19 recovery plan. The transition will require enabling public policies, a cultural change, and economic incentives. Slovenia launched its roadmap for a circular transition in 2018 after extensive cross-sectoral and multi-stakeholder dialogue. Its action plan for systematic transformation involves all relevant government sectors. Key factors include innovation to transform material production and waste flows; education and capacity-building; and dissemination of good practices. International cooperation and initiatives such as the Global Alliance for Circular Economy and Resource Efficiency are needed. Slovenia intends to support the implementation of the European Green Deal and the circular transition in the Western Balkans.

Ms. Nerissa Cook, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Bureau of International Organizations Affairs, Department of State, United States of America, said that the United States supported a multilateral approach to the climate crisis and would convene a Leaders Summit on Climate on Earth Day. The United States appreciates ECE efforts to provide access to affordable and clean energy to all and adapt energy solutions to national circumstances by considering all clean technologies, rather than advocating a one-size-fits-all approach. There is successful collaboration on climate change and methane mitigation, including under the Global Methane Initiative, and the United States looks forward to the proposal of ECE for an International Decade for Methane Management. Further engagement with ECE on sustainable cities, disaster resilience and climate change mitigation would be welcome. The United States appreciates the work on clean and efficient energy in buildings; road and vehicle safety including the safety of electric and hydrogen vehicles; automated vehicle guidance; transport of hazardous materials; reporting on forest health, wood product production and alignment with international standards; and the capacity building for sustainable forest management in the Caucasus and Central Asia leading to commitments to expand forest area in the region under the Bonn Challenge. The United States commends the successful 2021 Regional Forum on Sustainable Development for the ECE Region and the conduct of Environmental Performance Reviews in 2020.

Ms. Alda Ozola, Deputy State Secretary, Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development, Latvia, informed that Latvia had fulfilled its voluntary commitments under the Batumi Initiative on Green Economy (BIG-E) and the Batumi Action for Cleaner Air. Mutual peer learning can accelerate the regional transition. Latvia has a 2050 climate neutrality target and ambitious emission reduction targets for 2030. A national Action Plan for Transition Towards Circular Economy 2020–2027 is in place, with measures to transition from waste management to resource management, improve resource productivity, and promote secondary use. In 2020 green public procurements comprised almost 30 per cent of the total in Latvia. Mandatory green public procurement requirements apply to seven groups of products and services, including food and catering. There are also 15 voluntary groups, including construction and transport. A new Environmental Policy Strategy for the next seven years is under development. Strong public participation in decision-making is vital and can be enhanced with digital technologies.

Ms. Sandra Dokić, Assistant Minister of Environmental Protection, Serbia, said that, as a candidate for EU accession, Serbia is implementing EU regulation and standards and recognizes the European Green Deal as a new growth strategy. Serbia has adopted several strategic documents on sustainable urban development, industrial policy and smart public procurement. The Roadmap for Circular Economy in Serbia was developed in 2020. The law on climate change was recently adopted and a strategic document and legislation on waste management are underway. Infrastructure projects in the area of waste and wastewater management will contribute to protection of both human health and the environment.

Ms. Miriam Shearman, Deputy Permanent Representative to the United Nations and other International Organizations in Geneva, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, said that the Resources and Waste Strategy for England aims to make all plastic packaging recyclable, reusable or compostable by 2025; eliminate food waste to landfills by 2030, avoidable plastic waste by 2042 and avoidable waste of all kinds by 2050; and double resource productivity by 2050. Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland have equivalent strategies. A new Environment Bill will make producers more accountable for the environmental impacts of their products; require a consistent set of materials to be collected for recycling from all households and businesses in England; set eco-design standards to increase product durability, repairability and recyclability, and introduce charges on single-use plastics. £30 million has been allocated to establish five research centres and a central hub to harness industry and academic expertise on circular economy. At a Commission side event, the United Kingdom launched a call for action, inviting ECE member States to consider how they can together promote circular, efficient and transparent use of technology-critical materials.

Ms. Martine Rohn-Brossard, Head of Europe, Trade and Development Cooperation Section, Federal Office for the Environment, Switzerland, informed that Switzerland had made significant progress on its four BIG-E commitments. Under a commitment to support a national network of SMEs to promote resource efficient production, the equivalent of the environmental impact of 1,000 persons per year has been neutralized and companies are saving over CHF100 million annually. A recent project on resource efficiency in hospitality will promote sustainable tourism in the post-COVID-19 period. Under a commitment to recover and reuse phosphorus from wastewater, Switzerland has adopted relevant legislation and developed new technologies, aiming for a market share of 50 per cent for recovered phosphorus products by 2026. Switzerland plans to announce new commitments at the ninth Environment for Europe Ministerial Conference in 2022.

Mr. Kaupo Heinma, Deputy Secretary-General of the Unit of Environmental Management and International Affairs, Ministry of the Environment, Estonia, stated that Estonia expected to present its circular economy principles and action plan in 2021. The circular economy governance structure includes interministerial and expert representation. Estonia has invested €68 million from EU funds in resource-efficient solutions in enterprises, especially in the mining and manufacturing industries. Almost all metal cans, plastic bottles and glass are recycled in Estonia, which is exploring a cross-border expansion of this system with Latvia. Digital solutions for the environment, such as an electronic product passport with sustainability and recyclability information, are an Estonian priority. Estonia is exploring cross-border waste shipment digital systems and a unified IT system for real-time overview of waste flows from generation to end of waste status. Estonia has launched a multi-stakeholder global cooperation initiative called Data for the Environment Alliance to improve national data management capacities across the globe and support the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in developing a global environmental data strategy by 2025.

Mr. Marko Markic, Director of EU Programmes and Projects, European and International Affairs, Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development, Croatia, noted three challenges to circular economy: a multitude of products that cannot be easily reused, business models centering on rapid depreciation of repairable products (e.g. multimedia devices) and a lack of ownership arising from a glut of stakeholders involved in the establishment of a circular economy. Industrial material reuse and prevention of waste are key to circular economy. Croatia has invested over €110 million to establish a separate waste collection system and further investments are foreseen. A system of traceability of

certain products from production or import into Croatia to end-of-life is in place, with the cost born by the producer or importer in accordance with the Polluter Pays principle. Under an Extended Producer Responsibility scheme, companies that put vehicle tyres on the market pay a management fee to cover the cost of their disposal or recovery.

Mr. Akhmetzhan Primkulov, Vice Minister of Ecology, Geology and Natural Resources, Kazakhstan, said that Kazakhstan was committed to implementing the SDGs. Kazakhstan's new Environmental Code includes provisions for Strategic Environmental Assessment, the Polluter Pays principle, and the application of best available techniques for operators. Kazakhstan envisages climate neutrality by 2060 and will revise its Law on Renewable Energy to include Waste to Energy, Power to Gas, Smart Grid, etc. The Green Kazakhstan project (2022–2025) aims to reduce air pollution in 22 cities, ensure separation of household waste in 88 cities, increase the share of solid waste recycling and disposal by 20 per cent and plant 2 billion trees.

Mr. Konstantinos Aravossis, Secretary-General for Natural Environment and Water, Ministry of Environment and Energy, Greece, informed that Greece had developed, based on the EU Circular Economy Action Plan and in consultation with relevant ministries and professional associations, a National Circular Economy Action Plan, currently under public review. Concrete actions for 2021–2025, to be implemented via increased cross-sectoral arrangements, focus on production, consumption, waste management and horizontal governance and administrative issues. The Plan also includes provisions to monitor implementation. Due to its extended coastline and numerous islands, Greece is very affected by plastic marine litter that impacts ecosystems, tourism and fishing. To urgently address plastic pollution, Greece has incorporated the EU Single-Use Plastics Directive into its legislation, giving priority to sustainable and reusable products and thus aiming to reduce plastic waste and contribute to the achievement of SDGs 12 and 14.

Mr. Alon Zask, Deputy Director General for Natural Resources, Ministry of Environmental Protection, Israel, noted that Israel had a new waste strategy to transition to a circular, zero-waste economy. The Israel Resource Efficiency Center helps factories increase economic and environmental efficiency via improved use of raw materials, water and energy. Israel's dry climate and limited natural water supply have led to innovative advances in efficient and circular use of natural water resources that help meet the water demands of a growing population, such as development of new artificial water sources via desalination from the Mediterranean and advanced wastewater treatment and reuse. The current rate of wastewater reuse is 87 per cent and half of agricultural irrigation water is reclaimed effluents. Such circular economy tools minimize dependency on limited natural resources and strengthen national economy, security and resilience to climate change.

Ms. Iuliana Dragalin, State Secretary, Ministry of Economy and Infrastructure, Republic of Moldova, said that the National Development Strategy 'Moldova 2030' was inclusive and developed via a large-scale participatory process. It incorporates circularity, with objectives to minimize pollution and waste, extend product lifecycles and enable broad sharing of physical and natural assets. It is aligned with the commitments of the Republic of Moldova under the EU Association Agreement. The Republic of Moldova is committed to promoting renewable energy via a supporting mechanism for investments in renewables, greening SMEs by developing clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns, and influencing responsible consumption and production by reducing food waste at the retail and consumer levels and food losses along production and supply chains.

Mr. Taras Kachka, Deputy Minister for the Development of Economy, Trade and Agriculture, Ukraine, said that, as a big producer and exporter of steel, Ukraine had enacted legislation to enhance transparency and predictability in this market and reduce dangerous overuse of scrap metals. Technical regulations have been transformed on the basis of international and EU standards, introducing eco-labelling and eco-design. Broad application of such principles can accelerate the circular transition on the continent. Smooth trade and transport of climate-friendly products, unfettered by security threats, is also important for the region, and can be facilitated through the combined efforts of ECE, the World Trade Organization and other regional organizations.

Ms. Slavica Milacic, Permanent Representative of Montenegro to the United Nations and other international organizations in Geneva, said that Montenegro's National Strategy for Sustainable Development until 2030 prioritized a green and sustainable economy, including reducing GHG emissions by 30 percent from 1990 levels until 2030, promoting innovation in chemical management, phasing out single-use plastics, etc. Montenegro aligns its policies for renewable energy, energy efficiency and emission reductions with those of the Energy Community and the EU. Montenegro is working on guidelines for the Roadmap of Montenegro for the circular economy, identifying priorities and barriers to be overcome. Montenegro is committed to implementing the Green Agenda for the Western Balkans.

Ms. Stientje van Veldhoven, Minister for Environment, Netherlands, informed the Commission that Netherlands and the Finnish Innovation Fund Sitra had recently co-hosted the World Circular Economy Forum+Climate. Topics included the importance of raw materials in climate action and SDG achievement, opportunities for better jobs in recycling electronics and plastics in developing countries; and monitoring progress towards circularity. Circular urban development is key as cities generate significant GHG emissions. The Netherlands has committed to full circularity by 2050, with a programme focusing on biomass and food, building and construction, plastics and packaging, consumer goods and manufacturing industries.

Mr. Mirza Hujic, Assistant Minister, Sector for Water Resources, Tourism and Environment Protection, Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations, Bosnia and Herzegovina, said Bosnia and Herzegovina had started implementing various projects related to circular economy. Further progress is expected through the Green Agenda for the Western Balkans. With support from Sweden, Bosnia and Herzegovina is developing a national strategy for environmental protection, centering on the achievement of the SDGs and sustainable management of natural resources.

Ms. Sevinj Hasanova, Deputy Minister of Economy, Azerbaijan, said that clean, non-resource green growth was announced as a priority of the Azerbaijan 2030 development framework. The Government has identified four focus areas for shifting to circular economy and sustainable use of natural resources. A significant initiative is the development of a comprehensive waste management system. A state-owned company in Baku has operationalized a waste-to-energy plant and recycling has been expanded through public-private partnership at the Eco Industrial Park. Azerbaijan has announced a strategy to diversify into renewable energy and has launched two projects for solar and wind energy with foreign investment of \$400 million. To manage scarce water resources threatened by climate change sustainably, a Commission on Water Resource Management has been set up and short- and long-term action plans and strategies are being prepared. The Government of Azerbaijan has also established a Working Group for the development of the smart cities and villages concept that should aid the sustainable development of settlements in a number of regions across the country.

Mr. Abdurahmonzoda Abdurahmon, Deputy Minister of Economic Development and Trade, Tajikistan, appreciated the third Environmental Performance Review of Tajikistan carried out by ECE. Tajikistan is rich in water resources, 6 per cent of which are used to produce electricity. Tajikistan's national development strategy until 2030 identifies trade enhancement and simplification, export promotion and diversification, improvement of the investment climate and integration into regional and world economies as priorities. A programme for accelerated industrialization in 2020–2025 has been adopted, with a goal to balance diversification, industrial development, poverty reduction and environmental protection.

Wrapping up the discussions, the Executive Secretary said the strong political will expressed by delegations, coupled with their operational pragmatism, would make a significant difference. She noted that the most common focus areas include waste management, sustainable food systems, change of consumption patterns, eco-design, extended producer responsibility, markets for secondary raw materials, public procurement, innovation and technology development, finance and investment, employment, and the management of specific waste and material flows. Some of them cover changes in environmental pressures in terms of air pollution, climate, natural assets, and ecosystems. ECE stands ready to support

the transition to a circular economy and a more sustainable use of natural resources with its normative instruments, policy advice and capacity-building activities, in line with the relevant decision expected to be adopted by the Commission. To strengthen the work of the secretariat even further, ECE will aim to deliver harmonized approaches to measuring and monitoring progress, develop new proposals in the programmes of work of the ECE subsidiary bodies for impactful and measurable solutions, and continue to share knowledge and build capacity. She expressed the hope that member States would support related ECE activities with additional resources.

Annex II

Item 3: Roundtable: Building back better - Accelerating the shift to a more circular economy and the sustainable use of natural resources

Chair's summary of the discussions

The roundtable comprised three thematic segments, which were each followed by interactive dialogue.

Segment 1: Circular Energy, Mobility and Digital Transformation: Towards Cradle-to-Cradle Models

The session was moderated by **Mr. Julian Hilton, Chair, ECE Expert Group on Resource Management, SDG Delivery Working Group**. In his opening remarks, Mr. Hilton noted that Covid-19 has crystallized global commitment to “Build Back” or, more appropriately, “Build Forward Better”.

Mr. Denis Deryushkin, Deputy Head, Federal State Budgetary Institution “Russian Energy Agency”, Ministry of Energy, Russian Federation, noted that the Russian Federation is a significant player in the international energy market, fully supporting the effort of the global community to combat climate change and protect the environment. The Russian Federation is pursuing a comprehensive policy for increased efficiency of energy production and consumption, making energy both affordable and reliable. A national plan for electric transport is underway, with hydrogen as a priority fuel for the future.

Mr. Peter Handley, Head of Unit, Energy Intensive Industries and Raw Materials, Directorate-General for the Internal Market, Entrepreneurship and SMEs, European Commission, noted the double challenge of access to and sustainable use of resources, which the EU addresses through its Action Plan on Critical Raw Materials, where both primary and secondary raw materials are balanced. Tremendous untapped potential exists for recovering value from both end-of-use products and former mines. Both of these require appropriate regulatory tools, such as the batteries regulation proposal of the EU, to make circular economy actions more effective.

Ms. Sarah Forbes, Division of Minerals Sustainability, Department of Energy, United States of America, noted that actions to achieve net-zero carbon emissions by 2050 depend on energy technologies, which require critical minerals and materials. Existing supplies of these materials are not adequate for a global green transition. The challenge is not only critical materials supply but also the vulnerabilities of the supply chain itself. The United States of America is working to develop new green technologies, scale up business models and promote sustainable extraction through its Mineral Sustainability Program.

Mr. Christoph Wolff, Head of Shaping the Future of Mobility, World Economic Forum, highlighted a joint project with the World Business Council For Sustainable Development (WBCSD) to develop a whole-life-cycle perspective on the economic incentives needed to transition to a fully renewable mobility sector. Migration to e-mobility demands the design of net-zero frameworks, across the full product life cycle. PPPs are needed, and businesses can pool demand for sustainable inputs.

Mr. Thomas Deloison, Director Mobility, World Business Council for Sustainable Development, said that the transport industry was decarbonizing, but that this needed to happen within a strong Environmental and Social Governance (ESG) framework. Circularity demands resource usage maximization, helped by digitalization, exemplified by the “Mobility as a Service” concept now being widely deployed in many communities. The public sector must use digitalization as a transformation agent, supporting transparency and new business models.

Mr. Scott Foster, Director, Sustainable Energy Division, ECE, reported on a Commission side event co-hosted by the United Kingdom, which underlined the need for a comprehensive international framework for sustainable resource management, in particular to meet the rising demand for technology-critical minerals and metals. This will benefit communities worldwide, providing assurances to an investment community focused on environmental, social, and corporate governance. ECE proposes a 5-point programme for such a framework, including a social contract for resources, ESG funding, sustainable resource management, transparency and traceability, and strategic environmental assessment.

Mr. John Batten, Global Cities Director, Arcadis, emphasized the importance and imperative to promote PPPs to further enable and accelerate smart and sustainable mobility solutions. Significant challenges remain, including reconciling the need for open data sharing with proprietary ownership and intellectual property rights.

In the ensuing discussion, participants highlighted the importance of stakeholder capitalism, private-public collaboration, including with civil society, in the conversations on the twin green and digital transitions. A new “Resource as a Service” paradigm is required to achieve full circularity in energy, mobility, and raw material use.

The moderator summarized that commitment, conviction, creativity and clarity were heard throughout the session, a sign that the ECE member States will seek to meet the “Build Forward Better” challenge together.

Segment 2: Supply Chain Traceability and Sustainability

The session was moderated by **Mr. Joss Blériot, Executive Lead, International Institutions & Governments, Ellen MacArthur Foundation**. Panellists discussed how supply chain traceability and sustainability in crucial sectors (textiles, bioeconomy, agri-food, waste or services, etc.) can support a more circular economy and sustainable use of natural resources in line with SDG 12. The role of trade and economic cooperation in scaling up circularity was also addressed. Panellists noted that making circular, sustainable and responsible choices easier for both businesses and consumers is essential. Transparency and traceability can help verify environmental, social or human rights claims made about a product and support informed decision-making. Digital and innovative solutions can support traceability, making it important to close the digital divide and leave no one behind. Panellists agreed that ECE, through its normative instruments and convening power, can make an important contribution and foster policy coherence. Multi-stakeholder collaboration and coordination between relevant international organizations are also key.

Ms. Olga Algayerova, Executive Secretary of ECE, informed the Commission that ECE member States had, at the recent twenty-seventh Plenary of the United Nations Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business (UN/CEFACT), endorsed a series of policy recommendations, implementation guidelines, a call to action and an information exchange standard to verify sustainability and circularity claims. Work was undertaken as part of an EU-supported project on “Enhancing Transparency and Traceability of Sustainable Value Chains in Garment and Footwear”.

Ms. Maylis Souque, Senior Advisor on Corporate Social Responsibility and Responsible Business Conduct (RBC), Ministry for Economy, Finance and Recovery, France, explained how the French regulatory framework integrated supply chain transparency and traceability as enablers for RBC, due diligence, the circular economy and consumer empowerment, whereby ECE instruments complement EU and OECD initiatives. France welcomed UN/CEFACT Recommendation 46, the call to action and the blockchain pilot in cotton value chains to enhance transparency and traceability in garment and footwear.

Mr. Greg Rampley, Chief, Bioproducts and Supply Chain Economics, Natural Resources Canada, discussed Canada’s experience of sustainable forest management and the contribution of the bioeconomy to a circular transition. Ensuring supply chain sustainability and traceability, including through certification systems, is critical. Traceability can also help fight illegal trade and trace the species of wood products, based on reliable datasets. ECE countries should ensure such a dataset is adequately supported.

Mr. Gernot Lorenz, Federal Ministry for Climate Action, Environment, Energy, Mobility, Innovation and Technology, Austria, underscored that waste is a critical sector for the circular transition. Multilateral Environmental Agreements such as the Basel Convention provide rules for the safe trade of waste. The e-Basel standard for transboundary shipments of hazardous waste of ECE, applied by Austria and Switzerland to support waste movements between them, shows the potential efficiencies and benefits offered by digital traceability solutions.

Mr. Bartosz Zambrzycki, Directorate-General for Health and Food Safety, European Commission, flagged the importance of the agrifood supply chain for circularity. The EU Farm to Fork Strategy tackles food loss through plans, targets and reporting in EU countries. The EU Platform on Food Losses and Food Waste provides entry points for agrifood supply chain sustainability, with traceability playing an important role. The FeedUP@UN blockchain-empowered tool of ECE is a relevant model for countries and stakeholders.

Ms. Alice Tipping, Lead, Sustainable Trade and Fisheries Subsidies, International Institute for Sustainable Development, noted that services are key at every stage along a circular supply chain, from product design to repair and remanufacture. International trade policy debates, including in the World Trade Organization (WTO), increasingly recognize the role of trade in services in facilitating a circular transition.

Ms. Elisa Tonda, Head, Consumption and Production Unit, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), emphasized the benefits of a value chain approach which helps translate scientific information into action on circularity and sustainable consumption and production. Through its partnership with the Ellen Macarthur Foundation, UNEP is exploring how the entire value chain for plastics could be redesigned, with all stakeholders engaged. Traceability is important for tourism, construction and electronics, in order to track risks upstream and downstream. This also raises the importance of cross-sectoral discussions.

Ms. Miriam Shearman, Deputy Permanent Representative to the United Nations and other International Organizations in Geneva, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, noted that supply chain traceability is critical to track the movement of materials, to foster worker protection and human rights and to empower consumers to make responsible purchases. The United Kingdom had launched a call to action to ECE member States to promote sustainable management of technology critical minerals and metals and share insights internationally. Its Textiles 2030 voluntary multi-stakeholder agreement aims to drive the shift to greater reuse, repair and recycling.

Ms. Maria Benedetta Francesconi, Directorate General for Industrial Policy, Innovation and SMEs, Ministry of Economic Development, Italy, pointed to Italy's leading role in exploring the potential of digital technologies for due diligence, traceability and provision of reliable information on the product life cycle to consumers. Digital technologies can also help producers, particularly SMEs, to enhance the efficiency and sustainability and circularity of production processes. Italy welcomed the UN/CEFACT policy recommendations, guidelines and supported the call to action. The UN/CEFACT blockchain pilot can help identify policy gaps to foster the enabling role of technology for trusted choices.

Mr. Crispin Conroy, Permanent Observer of the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) to the United Nations Office at Geneva, highlighted the progress in the private sector towards circular economy. There is a need for a common understanding around circular economy to benefit all countries. ICC is researching how trade policy can help scale up circular economy from local to global levels. Stronger coordination between the public and private sectors is important.

The moderator concluded that the Roundtable had shown how circular economy policies have moved beyond waste and recycling to develop a much broader understanding of the concept. Economic cooperation, international trade and supply chain traceability and sustainability are key enablers for the circular transition. Digital and innovative solutions can turn challenges into opportunities. Policy action needs to be collaborative and inclusive. The twenty-sixth United Nations Climate Change Conference of the Parties in Glasgow and Italy's G20 presidency provide further opportunities for addressing circularity.

Segment 3: Business perspectives

Prior to the session, the Commission heard a video message by **John Denton AO, Secretary General, International Chamber of Commerce (ICC)**. ICC is seeing a great drive towards sustainability by businesses. To assist them, ICC has established the SME Climate Hub, a one-stop platform for small business to make an internationally recognized climate commitment, access tools and resources to curb emissions and unlock incentives. As little is known about the interlinkages between international trade and circular economy, ICC has initiated a research project to obtain evidence based answers and will provide recommendations to governments and WTO on how trade can scale up circular economy solutions from local to regional and global levels. ICC stands ready to enable policy coordination between the public and private sectors.

The session was moderated by **Mr. Jyrki Katainen, President, Finnish Innovation Fund, SITRA**. In his opening remarks, Mr. Katainen highlighted the need for systemic change via the right incentives. Market regulation and standards are crucial. ECE has a long-standing history on standards and regulatory cooperation as well as supply chain traceability. SITRA provides support to governments in this transition through numerous policy tools and industry specific roadmaps for circular economy.

Mr. Dmitry Mariyasin, Deputy Executive Secretary, ECE, highlighted the importance of the private sector for the circular transition as a key actor in supply chains, investment and innovation. The public sector can help the private sector maximize value creation and circularity by creating an enabling environment. The United Nations Special Programme for the Economies of Central Asia (SPECA) is an available avenue for supporting the circular transition in Central Asian countries.

Ms. Shakhlo Turdikulova, First Deputy Minister, Ministry of Innovative Development, Uzbekistan, highlighted the challenges faced by economies in Central Asia, where innovation is especially important to facilitate the circular transition. Uzbekistan is rolling out numerous policy initiatives in this regard. The Innovation for Sustainable Development Review of Uzbekistan by ECE will examine the national innovation system and feed into the upcoming national strategy for innovative development. Uzbekistan is currently chairing SPECA, which works to strengthen subregional cooperation in Central Asia and integration into the world economy.

Ms. Natalia Stapran, Director, Department of Multilateral Economic Cooperation and Special Projects, Ministry of Economic Development, Russian Federation, said that numerous policy measures in the Russian Federation supported sustainable practices in the private sector. Local and regional cooperation is key to establish new, circular business models and introduce appropriate incentives. As an example, the government is incentivizing improved recycling techniques, facilitating increased investments into the waste management infrastructure and implementing green procurement.

Ms. Elisabeth Winkelmeier-Becker, Deputy Minister, Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy, Germany, elaborated on the lightweight engineering initiative in Germany, a key policy instrument for sustainability and reduced resource consumption used in the automobile industry. Lightweighting aims at reducing weight in design, which lowers emissions and promotes economical use of resources.

Mr. Pär Larshans, Head of Sustainability and Public Affairs, Ragn-Sells, emphasized the importance of a harmonized approach to the development of circular policy tools, to ensure that national standards and regulations do not inhibit trade. Geneva-based trade-related dialogues, such as those hosted by WTO or the sharing of experiences in ECE, can help promote trade policies and practices that support a circular transition.

Ms. Ardita Seknaj, Secretary General, International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) Albania, said that the private sector, and especially SMEs should be further integrated into the development of circular economy practices. SMEs face unique challenges, including constraints from legislation, lack of cross-sectoral synchronization, and reduction of risk-mitigating incentives. Intergovernmental mechanisms are important platforms for exchange of best practices and facilitating relevant policy dialogue. ICC Albania has established a

platform called the ICC Albania Commission on Sustainable Development and Integrity to address these challenges.

Mr. Stephan Sicars, Managing Director, Directorate of Environment and Energy, United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), said that innovation in product design was critical, especially with regard to longevity, repairability, recyclability and the use of secondary raw materials. New business models are needed in this context. UNIDO has promoted the concept of chemical leasing and has established a global cleantech innovation programme to support innovation accelerators and facilitate access to funding.

In the ensuing discussion, **Mr. Laszlo Borbely, State Counsellor to the Prime Minister, Romania**, noted the need for energy efficient practices in the construction industry including in the renovation field. He referred to the National Long-Term Renovation Strategy adopted by Romania and the Coordinating Committee meant to monitor its implementation and which includes decision makers and specialists within the ministries, and representatives of academia and the science community. An Implementation Plan is due to be adopted by the end of the year. The sector is faced with the task of finding novel ways of operation, including financing instruments, facilitated through closer economic cooperation and innovation, to increase the use of sustainable materials and leveraging more circular practices towards recyclability. ECE fosters important regional and local partnerships for sustainable innovation.

Mr. Alexander Szymoniuk, Lukas Land Building Technologies, noted the importance of innovation. In the construction industry, it is important to incorporate flexibility and circularity from planning through construction, conversion, reconstruction and reuse of materials.

Mr. Joakim Wernberg, Swedish Entrepreneurship Forum, said that innovation policy should focus not only on bigger, disruptive initiatives, but also on smaller scale ones by SMEs. As innovation is inherently uncertain, policymakers need to create an environment that enables experimentation with new ways of creating value across national and regional economies.

In conclusion, the moderator remarked that policymakers have a significant responsibility in facilitating and guiding the private sector's contribution to a more circular economy. The ECE region shows great potential for further spearheading this transition, both in countries where circularity is already centre stage and in those which are just embarking on this transition. Also relevant are innovation, economic cooperation and trade integration between countries and subregions.

Annex III

Item 5: Report on activities on the high-level theme of the sixty-eighth session; “Smart Sustainable Cities: Drivers for Sustainable Development” and update on the work in the nexus areas

Chair’s summary of the discussions

This item was moderated by **Mr. Yury Ambrazevich, Chair of ECE**.

Introductory presentation

The Executive Secretary presented the work done since April 2019 on the high-level theme of the previous Commission session, focussing in particular on related cross-sectoral collaboration among ECE subprogrammes under the “Smart and Sustainable Cities for All Ages” nexus. Notable outputs include, among others, the convening of the Forum of Mayors in October 2020, the High-Performance Buildings Initiative, guidelines to finance smart sustainable cities projects, studies and handbooks on urban mobility, jobs in green and healthy transport, and Mobility as a Service, and the Post COVID-19 Recovery Action Plan for Informal Settlements. The designation of a high-level theme yields several benefits: it focuses ECE work, galvanizes collaboration across organizational boundaries and builds momentum for concerted joint action. Going forward, it would be beneficial to designate the theme within six months after the conclusion of the previous session to ensure sufficient time to allow all ECE subsidiary bodies to advance related work.

The **delegation of Belarus** supported the modalities proposed by the secretariat for the designation of the theme.

The **delegation of the Russian Federation** stressed the importance of sustainable urbanization for the SDGs and welcomed the results of the Forum of Mayors including the Geneva Declaration of Mayors. The Russian Federation supports ECE work on clean energy, energy efficiency in buildings, using of funding mechanisms and developing smart transport systems in the urban context.

Circular Cities: Local action towards a circular economy

The session was moderated by **Ms. Olga Algayerova, Executive Secretary of ECE**. In her opening remarks, Ms. Algayerova noted that promoting circularity is essential for smart sustainable cities and a sustainable recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic. At the first^t Forum of Mayors, mayors committed to rebuild using circular economy principles and work to become greener, climate-neutral, and energy efficient. ECE has led a study on circular cities within the United for Smart Sustainable Cities initiative (U4SSC) initiative that covers 17 case studies and provides key guidance to cities, and published a “Guide to Circular Cities” and a study on the sharing economy, specifically considering its effects on housing markets.

Mr. Mechislav Goi, Mayor of Grodno, Belarus, described local circular initiatives such as more efficient waste treatment, building energy-efficient residential homes and planting more than 7,000 trees and bushes each year. Grodno has launched an electric vehicle charging network to make city transport more eco-friendly.

Mr. Victor Vieira, Senior Advisor to the Director of Lisbon City Urban Environmental Department, City of Lisbon, Portugal, described the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on Lisbon and how they have local actions on the water, energy and material nexus. The city is currently constructing a water distribution network for non-potable consumption using treated wastewater, encouraged shared mobility through improvement of the cycling

network, and developed the food system via a public orchard and domestic and community composting systems.

Mrs. Eleni Myrivili, Senior Advisor to the City of Athens, said that Athens was starting to design and implement circular initiatives. Significant strides have been made on biowaste and composting, with a focus on hospitals and supermarkets. Using the Roman era Hadrian's Aqueduct and new technology, Athens will be able to reuse wastewater for urban green irrigation, agriculture and other non-potable uses. A solar map was developed to evaluate the installation potential of photovoltaic panels on Athenian roofs. Athens is making tourism more sustainable with a circular economy model that enables tourism revenue to remain within the city and improve local quality of life.

In closing, the Executive Secretary reminded cities of their commitment from the 1st Forum of Mayors and invited them to the 2nd Forum of Mayors in 2022. ECE stands ready to support the circular transition in cities.

The work of the ECE Nexus Teams

The Executive Secretary presented the work of the ECE nexus teams over the past biennium. To implement integrated solutions to the cross-sectoral challenges presented by the SDGs, the ECE nexus teams bring staff from different divisions together to collaborate on four high-impact areas: sustainable use of natural resources, sustainable and smart cities for all ages, sustainable mobility and smart connectivity, and measuring and monitoring progress towards the SDGs. With financial support from the Russian Federation, each nexus has launched a flagship publication at a Commission side event on 19 April, highlighting trends, challenges and opportunities in the region, outlining relevant ECE work, and issuing recommendations for integrated solutions going forward. Further, the nexus teams have collaborated on extrabudgetary and United Nations Development Account projects, issued joint outputs such as policy briefs, indicators and guidelines, increased cooperation with new and existing partners.

Mr. Yaroslav Demchenkov, Deputy Minister for European Integration, Ministry of Energy, Ukraine, said that the nexus approach added significant value to Ukraine's interactions with ECE. With support from the ECE subprogrammes on Sustainable Energy, Transport, and Environment, Ukraine has developed a Draft Roadmap for production and use of hydrogen, a draft Roadmap for the use of hydrogen in road transport, and a draft scoping report under the Strategic Environmental Assessment procedure of the Roadmap. Ukraine anticipates that hydrogen will be the foundation of an integrated, service-based society and will help decarbonize hard-to-abate sectors. The Draft Roadmap and accompanying documents are a solid basis for developing a Hydrogen Strategy of Ukraine and work has started on various pilot projects. The support and cross-sectoral approach of ECE has been critical in kickstarting this process.

Mr. Robert Thaler, Chair of the Transport, Health and Environment Pan-European Programme (THE PEP), said that THE PEP was an excellent example of nexus work, bringing together the ECE Sustainable Transport and Environment subprogrammes, as well as the partner organization World Health Organization (WHO) Regional Office for Europe, to work on the environmental and health aspects of transport and mobility. Concrete outputs include a partnership on eco-driving and studies on jobs in green and healthy transport, among others. The fifth Ministerial High-Level Meeting on Transport, Health and Environment in Vienna (May 2021) will focus on "Building forward better by transforming to new, clean, safe, healthy and inclusive mobility and transport" and is expected to adopt the Vienna Ministerial Declaration and the first Pan-European Master Plan on Cycling Promotion.

Mr. Jan Hoffmann, Head, Trade Logistics Branch, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), said that the COVID-19 pandemic had highlighted the importance of cross-sectoral and inter-agency cooperation. UNCTAD and the Regional Commissions have launched the project "Transport and trade connectivity in the age of pandemics", focusing on contactless solutions, seamless connectivity and strengthening regional and sectoral cooperation. Electronic commerce is surging in importance. The

UNCTAD-led eTrade for All initiative aims to bridge the knowledge gap on e-commerce information and resources and leverage partnerships across the global digital economy.

Ms. Elisabete Quintas da Silva, Chair of the ECE Committee on Environmental Policy, commended the nexus approach for its ambition and concrete results.

Annex IV

[English only]

**List of meetings of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies
and conventions administered by the ECE secretariat
between 9 April 2019 and 20 April 2021**

*Body and officers**Session**Symbol of report***A. The Commission**

Economic Commission for Europe

Chair:	Mr. Y. Ambrazevich (Belarus)	69th session	E/2021/37
Vice-Chairs:	Mr. A. C. Vierita (Romania)	20–21 April 2021	E/ECE/1494
	Mr. D. Chambovey (Switzerland)		

Executive Committee

Chair:	Mr. Y. Ambrazevich (Belarus)	105th meeting	
Vice-Chairs:	Mr. A. C. Vierita (Romania)	29 May 2019	
	Mr. D. Chambovey (Switzerland)		
		106th meeting	
		8 July 2019	
		107th meeting	
		14 October 2019	
		108th meeting	
		16 December 2019	
		109th meeting	
		17 February 2020	
		110th meeting	
		10 July 2020	
		111th meeting	
		5 October 2020	
		112th meeting	
		14 December 2020	
		113th meeting	
		22 January 2021	
		114th meeting	
		12 February 2021	
		115th session	
		5 March 2021	

Standing Working Group on Ageing

Chair:	Mr. E. Martinho (Portugal)	12th meeting	ECE/WG.1/2019/2
Vice-Chair:	Ms. A. Strand (Norway)	18–19 November 2019	
		13th meeting	ECE/WG.1/2020/2

19–20 November 2020

B. Meetings held under the auspices of the Commission

Steering Committee of the Transport, Health and Environment Pan-European Programme (THE PEP)

Chair:	Mr. R. Thaler (Austria)	17th session	ECE/AC.21/SC/2019/2
Vice-Chairs:	Ms. V. Rønning (Norway)	21–23 October 2019	EUPCR1814179/2.1/THE PEP SC/2
	Mr. V. Donchenko (Russian Federation)		
		18th session	ECE/AC.21/SC/2020/2
		26–27 November 2020	EUPCR2016697/5.3/2

Regional Forum on Sustainable Development for the UNECE Region

Chair:	Mr. V. Sadiqov (Azerbaijan)	19 March 2020	ECE/RFSD/2020/2
Co-Chairs:	Mr. F. André (Portugal)	17–18 March 2021	ECE/RFSD/2021/2
	Mr. L. Borbély (Romania)		

Beijing+25 Regional Review Meeting

Co-Chairs:	Ms. A. Omurbekova (Kyrgyz Republic)	29–30 October 2019	ECE/AC.28/2019/2
	Ms. P. Baeriswyl (Switzerland)		

C. Meetings of the sectoral committees and other meetings held under their auspices

Committee on Environmental Policy

Chair:	Ms. E. Quintas da Silva (Portugal)	25th session	ECE/CEP/ /2019/15
Vice-Chairs:	Ms. E. Kouznetsova (Belarus)	13–15 November 2019	
	Mr. M. De Moor (Belgium)		
	Mr. K. Heinma (Estonia)		
	Ms. N. Tkhilava (Georgia)		
	Mr. M. Bass (Germany)		
	Ms. A. L. Shalabekova (Kazakhstan)		
	Ms. M. Nagornii (Republic of Moldova)		
	Mr. Y. Tsaturov (Russian Federation)		
	Ms. B. Filipović Dušić (Serbia)		
	Ms. M. Rohn-Brossard (Switzerland)		
	Ms. M. E. McPhee (United States)		
Chair:	Ms. E. Quintas da Silva (Portugal)	26th session	ECE/CEP/S/2020/2
Vice-Chairs:	Ms. L. Lukina (Belarus)	9–10 November 2020	
	Mr. M. De Moor (Belgium)		
	Mr. K. Heinma (Estonia)		
	Ms. N. Tkhilava (Georgia)		
	Mr. M. Bass (Germany)		
	Ms. A. L. Shalabekova (Kazakhstan)		
	Ms. M. Nagornii (Republic of Moldova)		
	Mr. Y. Tsaturov (Russian Federation)		
	Ms. B. Filipović Dušić (Serbia)		

Ms. M. Rohn-Brossard (Switzerland)
Mr. Y. Elkei (United States)

Joint Task Force on Environmental Statistics and Indicators
(organized jointly with the Conference of European Statisticians)

Chair:	Ms. E. Poleshchuk (Belarus)	16th session	ECE/CEP-CES/GE.1/2019/2
Vice-Chairs:	Ms. Š. Korajčević (Bosnia and Herzegovina)	28–29 October 2019	
	Ms. N. Shashlova (Russian Federation)	17th session	ECE/CEP-CES/GE.1/2020/2
		26 October 2020	

Working Group on Environmental Monitoring and Assessment

Chair:	Ms. K. Nikolovska (North Macedonia)	21st session	ECE/CEP/AC.10/2019/2
Vice-Chairs:	Ms. M. Javakhishvili (Georgia)	6–7 May 2019	
	Mr. Y. Tsaturov (Russian Federation)		
		22nd session	ECE/CEP/AC.10/2020/2
		27 October 2020	

Steering Committee on Education for Sustainable Development

Chair:	Ms. A. Zachariou (Cyprus)	14th session	ECE/CEP/AC.13/2019/2
Vice-Chair:	Ms. J. Duishenova (Kyrgyzstan)	2–3 May 2019	
		15th session	ECE/CEP/AC.13/2020/2
		19–20 October 2020	

Inland Transport Committee

Chair:	Mr. K. Schockaert (Belgium)	82nd session	ECE/TRANS/294, Add.1
Vice-Chairs:	Ms. M.-P. Meganck (France)	25–28 February 2020	
	Mr. J. Kleniewski (Poland)		
	Mr. R. Dobre (Romania)		
	Mr. S. Andreev (Russian Federation)		
		83rd session	ECE/TRANS/304
		23–26 February 2021	

Global Forum for Road Traffic Safety

Chair:	Ms. L. Iorio (Italy)	79th session	ECE/TRANS/WP.1/169
Vice-Chairs:	Mr. J. Valmain (France)	17–20 September 2019	
	Mr. D. Mitroshin (Russian Federation)		
		80th session	ECE/TRANS/WP.1/171
		9–13 March 2020	
		81st session	ECE/TRANS/WP.1/173
		21–25 September 2020	
Chair:	Ms. L. Iorio (Italy)	82nd session	ECE/TRANS/WP.1/175
Vice-Chairs:	Mr. K. Hofman (Belgium)	8–12 March 2021	
	Mr. D. Mitroshin (Russian Federation)		

Group of Experts on Road Signs and Signals

Chair:	Mr. K. Hofman (Belgium)	19th session 20–21 June 2019	ECE/TRANS/WP.1/GE.2/38
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Working Party on Transport Trends and Economics

Chair:	Mr. P. De Wildt (Netherlands)	32nd session	ECE/TRANS/WP.5/66
Vice-Chair:	Mr. S. Andreev (Russian Federation)	2–4 September 2019	

	33rd session 7–8 September 2020	ECE/TRANS/WP.5/68
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**Group of Experts on Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation
For Transport Networks and Nodes**

Chair:	Mr. J. Kleniewski (Poland)	17th session	ECE/TRANS/WP.5/GE.3/34
Vice-Chair:	Mr. P. De Wildt (Netherlands)	24–25 April 2019	

Chair:	Mr. P. De Wildt (Netherlands)	18th session 6–7 June 2019	ECE/TRANS/WP.5/GE.3/36
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Chair:	Ms. S. Hänsel (Germany)	19th session	ECE/TRANS/WP.5/GE.3/38
Vice-Chairs:	Ms. E. Smalley (Canada) Mr. J. Kleniewski (Poland)	1–2 October 2020	

**Group of Experts on Benchmarking Transport Infrastructure
Construction Costs**

Chair:	Mr. J. Kleniewski (Poland)	8th session	ECE/TRANS/WP.5/GE.4/16
Vice-Chair:	Ms. L. Ünal (Turkey)	15–16 July 2019	

Chair:	Mr. A. Maciejewski (Poland)	9th session	ECE/TRANS/WP.5/GE.4/18
Vice-Chair:	Ms. L. Ünal (Turkey)	30 September–1 October 2019	

	10th session 30–31 January 2020	ECE/TRANS/WP.5/GE.4/20
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	11th session 8–9 April 2021	ECE/TRANS/WP.5/GE.4/23
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Working Party on Transport Statistics

Chair:	Mr. P. Smeets (Netherlands)	70th session	ECE/TRANS/WP.6/177
Vice-Chair:	Ms. A. Oblak Flander (Slovenia)	12–14 June 2019	

	71st session 17–19 June 2020	ECE/TRANS/WP.6/179
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Working Party on the Transport of Perishable Foodstuffs

Chair:	Mr. K. de Putter (Netherlands)	75th session	ECE/TRANS/WP.11/241
Vice-Chair:	Mr. E. Devin (France)	8–11 October 2019	

Chair:	Mr. K. de Putter (Netherlands)	76th session	ECE/TRANS/WP.11/243
Vice-Chair:	Mr. J.-M. Bonnal (France)	13–16 October 2020	

Working Party on the Transport of Dangerous Goods

Chair:	Ms. A. Roumier (France)	106th session	ECE/TRANS/WP.15/246
Vice-Chair:	Mr. J. A. Franco (Portugal)	13–17 May 2019	
Chair:	Ms. A. Roumier (France)	107th session	ECE/TRANS/WP.15/248
Vice-Chair:	Mr. A. Simoni (Italy)	11–15 November 2019	
		108th session	ECE/TRANS/WP.15/251
		10–13 November 2020	

Joint Meeting of the RID Safety Committee and the Working Party on the Transport of Dangerous Goods

Chair:	Mr. C. Pfauvadel (France)	17–27 September 2019	ECE/TRANS/WP.15/AC.1/156
Vice-Chair:	Ms. S. Garcia Wolfrum (Spain)		
		14–18 September 2020	ECE/TRANS/WP.15/AC.1/158
		15–19 March 2021	ECE/TRANS/WP.15/AC.1/160

Joint Meeting of Experts on the Regulations annexed to the European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways (ADN) (and Safety Committee)

Chair:	Mr. H. Langenberg (Netherlands)	35th session	ECE/TRANS/WP.15/AC.2/72
Vice-Chair:	Mr. K. Kempmann (CCNR)	28–30 August 2019	
Chair:	Mr. H. Langenberg (Netherlands)	36th session	ECE/TRANS/WP.15/AC.2/74
Vice-Chair:	Mr. B. Birkhuber (Austria)	27–31 January 2020	
		37th session	ECE/TRANS/WP.15/AC.2/76
		25–29 January 2021	

Administrative Committee of the European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways (ADN)

Chair:	Mr. H. Langenberg (Netherlands)	23rd session	ECE/ADN/51
Vice-Chair:	Mr. B. Birkhuber (Austria)	30 August 2019	
		24th session	ECE/ADN/53
		31 January 2020	
		25th session	ECE/ADN/56
		29 January 2021	

Working Party on Intermodal Transport and Logistics

Chair:	Mr. M. Costa (Italy)	62nd session	ECE/TRANS/WP.24/145
Vice-Chair:	Ms. J. Elsinger (Austria)	30 October–1 November 2019	
Chair:	Ms. J. Elsinger (Austria)	63rd session	ECE/TRANS/WP.24/147
Vice-Chair:	Ms. P. Tomkova (Czechia)	28–30 October 2020	

World Forum for Harmonization of Vehicle Regulations (WP.29)

Chair:	Mr. B. Kisulenko (Russian Federation)	178th session	ECE/TRANS/WP.29/1147
Vice-Chair:	Mr. A. Erario (Italy)	25–28 June 2019	
		179th session	ECE/TRANS/WP.29/1149
		12–15 November 2019	
		180th session	ECE/TRANS/WP.29/1151
		10–13 March 2020	
		181st session	ECE/TRANS/WP.29/1153
		24 June 2020	
		182nd session	ECE/TRANS/WP.29/1155
		9–13 November 2020	
Chair:	Mr. A. Erario (Italy)	183rd session	ECE/TRANS/WP.29/1157
Vice-Chair:	Mr. S. Anikeev (Russian Federation)	9–11 March 2021	

Working Party on Noise and Tyres (GRBP)

Chair:	Mr. S. Ficheux (France)	70th session	ECE/TRANS/WP.29/GRBP/68
Vice-Chair:	Mr. A. Bocharov (Russian Federation)	11–13 September 2019	
		71st session	ECE/TRANS/WP.29/GRBP/69
		28–31 January 2020	
		72nd session	ECE/TRANS/WP.29/GRBP/70
		8–9 September 2020	
		73rd session	ECE/TRANS/WP.29/GRBP/71
		26–29 January 2021	

Working Party on Lighting and Light-signalling (GRE)

Chair:	Mr. M. Loccufier (Belgium)	81st session	ECE/TRANS/WP.29/GRE/81
Vice-Chair:	Mr. D. Rovers (Netherlands)	15–18 April 2019	
		82nd session	ECE/TRANS/WP.29/GRE/82
		22–25 October 2019	
		83rd session	ECE/TRANS/WP.29/GRE/83
		19–23 October 2020	

Working Party on Pollution and Energy (GRPE)

Chair:	Mr. A. Rijnders (Netherlands)	79th session	ECE/TRANS/WP.29/GRPE/79
		21–24 May 2019	
Chair:	Mr. A. Rijnders (Netherlands)	80th session	ECE/TRANS/WP.29/GRPE/80
Vice-Chair:	Mr. D. Kay (United Kingdom)	14–17 January 2020	
		81st session	ECE/TRANS/WP.29/GRPE/81
		9–12 June 2020	
		82nd session	ECE/TRANS/WP.29/GRPE/82
		12–15 January 2021	

Working Party on Automated/Autonomous and Connected Vehicles (GRVA)

Chair:	Mr. B. Frost (United Kingdom)	3rd session	ECE/TRANS/WP.29/GRVA/3
Vice-Chairs:	Ms. C. Chen (China)	3–4 June 2019	
	Mr. T. Onoda (Japan)		

4th session	ECE/TRANS/WP.29/GRVA/4
24–27 September 2019	

Chair:	Mr. R. Damm (Germany)	5th session	ECE/TRANS/WP.29/GRVA/5
Vice-Chairs:	Ms. C. Chen (China)	10–14 February 2020	
	Mr. T. Onoda (Japan)		

6th session	ECE/TRANS/WP.29/GRVA/6
3–4 March 2020	

7th session	ECE/TRANS/WP.29/GRVA/7
21–25 September 2020	

8th session	ECE/TRANS/WP.29/GRVA/8
14–16 December 2020	

9th session	ECE/TRANS/WP.29/GRVA/9
1–5 February 2021	

Working Party on General Safety Provisions (GRSG)

Chair:	Mr. A. Erario (Italy)	117th session	ECE/TRANS/WP.29/GRSG/96
Vice-Chair:	Mr. K. Hendershot (Canada)	8–11 October 2019	

118th session	ECE/TRANS/WP.29/GRSG/97
15–17 July 2020	

119th session	ECE/TRANS/WP.29/GRSG/98
6–9 October 2020	

120th session	ECE/TRANS/WP.29/GRSG/99
11 January 2021	

121st session	ECE/TRANS/WP.29/GRSG/100
12–16 April 2021	

Working Party on Passive Safety (GRSP)

Chairs:	Mr. N. Nguyen (United States)	65th session	ECE/TRANS/WP.29/GRSP/65
	Mr. J.W. Lee (Republic of Korea)	13–17 May 2019	

Chair:	Mr. M. Koubek (United States)	66th session	ECE/TRANS/WP.29/GRSP/66
Vice-Chair:	Mr. H.G. Kim (Republic of Korea)	10–13 December 2019	

67th session	ECE/TRANS/WP.29/GRSP/67
20–23 July 2020	

68th session	ECE/TRANS/WP.29/GRSP/68
7–11 December 2020	

Working Party on Customs Questions affecting Transport

Chair:	Mr. R. Kristiansson (Sweden)	152nd session	ECE/TRANS/WP.30/304
Vice-Chair:	Mr. O. Fedorov (Ukraine)	12 June 2019	
		153rd session	ECE/TRANS/WP.30/306
		15–18 October 2019	
		154th session	ECE/TRANS/WP.30/308
		4–7 February 2020	
		155th session	ECE/TRANS/WP.30/310
		13 & 15 October 2020	
Chair:	Mr. O. Fedorov (Ukraine)	156th session	ECE/TRANS/WP.30/312
		9 & 11 February 2021	

Administrative Committee for the TIR Convention 1975

Chair:	Ms. V. Raun Bøg (Denmark)	70th session	ECE/TRANS/WP.30/AC.2/143
		13 June 2019	
		71st session	ECE/TRANS/WP.30/AC.2/146
		17 October 2019	
Chair:	Ms. L. J. Harantova (Czech Republic)	72nd session	ECE/TRANS/WP.30/AC.2/147
		6 February 2020	
Chair:	Ms. V. Raun Boeg (Denmark)	73rd session	ECE/TRANS/WP.30/AC.2/149
		13–15 October 2020	
Chair:	Mr. O. Beyhan (Turkey)	74th session	ECE/TRANS/WP.30/AC.2/151
Vice-Chair:	Ms. F. Coulon (Belgium)	9–11 February 2021	

Administrative Committee for the International Convention on the Harmonization of Frontier Controls of Goods, 1982

Chair:	Mr. O. Fedorov (Ukraine)	11th session	ECE/TRANS/WP.30/AC.3/22
		13 June 2019	
		12th session	ECE/TRANS/WP.30/AC.3/23
		5 February 2020	

Group of Experts on the Conceptual and Technical Aspects of Computerization of the TIR Procedure

Chair:	Mr. P. Arsic (Serbia)	1st session	ECE/TRANS/WP.30/GE.1/2
		20–22 January 2021	
		Extraordinary session	ECE/TRANS/WP.30/GE.1/2021/39
		7–8 April 2021	

Working Party on Road Transport

Chair:	Mr. R. Symonenko (Ukraine)	114th session	ECE/TRANS/SC.1/412
Vice-Chairs:	Mr. D. de Groot (Netherlands)	16–18 October 2019	
	Mr. K. Lewczak (Poland)		
Chair:	Mr. R. Symonenko (Ukraine)	115th session	ECE/TRANS/SC.1/414
Vice-Chairs:	Ms. A. Novikova (Latvia)	14 October 2020	
	Mr. K. Lewczak (Poland)		

Group of Experts on European Agreement concerning Work
of Crews of Vehicles Engaged in International Road Transport
(AETR)

Chair:	Mr. R. Symonenko (Ukraine)	21st session 15–16 October 2019	ECE/TRANS/SC.1/GE.21/51
		22nd session 13 October 2020	ECE/TRANS/SC.1/GE.21/55
		23rd session 22 February 2021	ECE/TRANS/SC.1/GE.21/57

Working Party on Rail Transport

Chair:	Mr. K. Kulesza (Poland)	73rd session	ECE/TRANS/SC.2/232
Vice-Chairs:	Mr. A. Rom (Israel) Mr. H. Groot (Netherlands)	25–27 November 2019	
Chair:	Mr. K. Kulesza (Poland)	74th session	ECE/TRANS/SC.2/234
Vice-Chair:	Mr. H. Groot (Netherlands)	18–20 November 2020	
Group of Experts towards Unified Railway Law			
Chair:	Mr. A. Druzhinin (Russian Federation)	20th session 9–11 July 2019	ECE/TRANS/SC.2/GEURL/2019/8
Chair:	Mr. A. Druzhinin (Russian Federation)	21st session	ECE/TRANS/SC.2/GEURL/2019/14
Vice-Chair:	Ms. M. Urbańska (PKP Cargo S.A.)	16–18 October 2019	
		22nd session 28–29 September 2020	ECE/TRANS/SC.2/GEURL/2020/2
		23rd session 13–15 January 2021	ECE/TRANS/SC.2/GEURL/2021/2

Group of Experts on the Permanent Identification of Railway
Rolling Stock (PIRRS)

Chair:	Mr. K. Grigoriev (Russian Federation)	1st session 2–4 September 2020	ECE/TRANS/SC.2/PIRRS/2020/2
		2nd session 14–15 December 2020	ECE/TRANS/SC.2/PIRRS/2020/8

Working Party on Inland Water Transport

Chair:	Mr. S. Turf (Belgium)	63rd session 6–8 October 2019	ECE/TRANS/SC.3/210
		64th session 7–9 October 2020	ECE/TRANS/SC.3/213

Working Party on the Standardization of Technical and Safety
Requirements in Inland Navigation

Chair:	Mr. I. Ignatov (Bulgaria)	55th session	ECE/TRANS/SC.3/WP.3/110
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19–21 June 2019

Chair:	Mr. I. Ignatov (Bulgaria)	56th session	ECE/TRANS/SC.3/WP.3/112
Vice-Chair:	Mr. A. Afanasiev (Belarus)	12–14 February 2020	
		57th session 9 October 2020	ECE/TRANS/SC.3/WP.3/114
		58th session 17–19 February 2021	ECE/TRANS/SC.3/WP.3/116

Conference of European Statisticians

Chair:	Ms. M. Bruun (Finland)	67th plenary session	ECE/CES/97
Vice-Chairs:	Mr. S. Mnatsakanyan (Armenia) Mr. K. Pesendorfer (Austria) Mr. A. Arora (Canada) Mr. J. Santaella (Mexico) Ms. L. MacPherson (New Zealand) Mr. J. Pullinger (United Kingdom)	26–28 June 2019	
Chair:	Ms. M. Bruun (Finland)	68th plenary session	ECE/CES/99
Vice-Chairs:	Mr. S. Mnatsakanyan (Armenia) Mr. A. Arora (Canada) Mr. P. Dalton (Ireland) Mr. J. Santaella (Mexico) Mr. M. Sowden (New Zealand) Mr. D. Rozkrut (Poland) Mr. M. Kovacevic (Serbia)	22–24 June 2020	

Joint Task Force on Environmental Statistics and Indicators (organized jointly with the Committee on Environmental Policy)

Chair:	Ms. E. Poleshchuk (Belarus)	16th session	ECE/CEP-CES/GE.1/2019/2
Vice-Chairs:	Ms. Š. Korajčević (Bosnia and Herzegovina) Ms. N. Shashlova (Russian Federation)	28–29 October 2019	
		17th session 26 October 2020	ECE/CEP-CES/GE.1/2020/2

Group of Experts on Measuring Quality of Employment

Chairs:	Mr. J. Gilmore (Canada) Mr. F. Schueller (Germany)	10th session 6–8 November 2019	ECE/CES/GE.12/2019/2
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Group of Experts on Business Registers

Chair:	Mr. A. Allen (United Kingdom)	16th session 30 September– 2 October 2019	ECE/CES/GE.42/2019/2
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Group of Experts on National Accounts

Chair:	Mr. J. Tebrake (Canada)	9–12 April 2019	ECE/CES/GE.20/2019/2
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Group of Experts on Population and Housing Censuses

Chair: Mr. M. Hamel (Canada) 18–20 September 2019 ECE/CES/GE.41/2019/2

Steering Committee on Trade Capacity and Standards

Chair: Ms. D. Kabiyeveva (Kazakhstan) 5th session ECE/CTCS/2019/2

Vice-Chairs: Mr. D. Fomchenko (Belarus) 28–29 May 2019
Mr. T. Ulianoschi (Republic of Moldova)

Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business
(UN/CEFACT)

Chair: Ms. S. Probert (United Kingdom) 26th session ECE/TRADE/C/CEFACT/2020/2

Vice-Chairs: Mr. I. Watt (Australia) 26 November 2020
Mr. M. Laskowski (Canada)
Ms. H. Becha (France)
Mr. T. Khan (India)
Ms. L. Fratini Passi (Italy)
Mr. B. Slot (Netherlands)

Chair: Ms. S. Probert (United Kingdom) 27th session ECE/TRADE/C/CEFACT/2021/2

Vice-Chairs: Mr. I. Watt (Australia) 19–20 April 2021
Mr. M. Laskowski (Canada)
Ms. H. Becha (France)
Mr. T. Khan (India)
Ms. L. Fratini Passi (Italy)
Mr. H. J. Van Burg (Netherlands)
Ms. E. Igwe (Nigeria)
Mr. A. Bondarenko (Russian Federation)

Working Party on Regulatory Cooperation and Standardization
Policies (WP.6)

Chair: Ms. M. Stoldt (Germany) 29th session ECE/CTCS/WP.6/2019/2

Vice-Chairs: Mr. V. Tataritsky (Belarus) 20–22 November 2019
Mr. M. Chloupek (Czechia)

30th session ECE/CTCS/WP.6/2020/INF.2
2–3 November 2020

Working Party on Agricultural Quality Standards

Chair: Ms. A. Sudol (Poland) 75th session ECE/TRADE/C/WP.7/2019/2

Vice-Chair: Mr. G. Lambrechts (Belgium) 19–21 November 2019

Chair: Ms. A. Sudol (Poland) 76th session ECE/TRADE/C/WP.7/2020/2

Vice-Chair: Mr. B. Gwartney (United States) 16–17 November 2020

Specialized Section on Standardization
of Fresh Fruit and Vegetables

Chair: Ms. U. Bickelmann (Germany) 67th session ECE/CTCS/WP.7/GE.1/2019/2

Vice-Chair: Mr. C. Julius (South Africa) 13–15 May 2019

68th session ECE/CTCS/WP.7/GE.1/2020/2
6–8 May 2020

Specialized Section on Standardization
of Dry and Dried Produce

Chair:	Mr. D. LaFond (United States) Mr. U. Aslanov (Tajikistan) Ms. A. Uluhan (Turkey)	65th session 24–26 June 2019	ECE/TRADE/C/WP.7/GE.2/2019/2
		66th session 15–17 June 2020	ECE/TRADE/C/WP.7/GE.2/2020/2

Specialized Section on Standardization of Meat

Chair:	Mr. I. King (Australia)	28th session	ECE/CTCS/WP.7/GE.11/2020/2
Vice-Chair:	Mr. M. Lobstein (United States)	12–13 October 2020	

Specialized Section on Standardization
of Seed Potatoes

Chair:	Ms. H. Kortemaa (Finland)	47th session	ECE/CTCS/WP.7/GE.6/2020/2
Vice-Chairs:	Mr. N. Crump (Australia) Ms. N. Zidack (United States)	16–17 March 2020	
		48th session 18–19 March 2021	ECE/CTCS/WP.7/GE.6/2021/2

Committee on Sustainable Energy

Chair:	Mr. J. Keinhorst (Germany)	28th session	ECE/ENERGY/123
Vice-Chairs:	Mr. A. Softic (Bosnia and Herzegovina) Ms. N. Turnava (Georgia) Mr. J. Gannon (Ireland) Mr. G. Dialuce (Italy) Mr. T. Karashev (Kazakhstan) Mr. P. Pikus (Poland) Mr. A. Tolpanov (Russian Federation) Ms. J. Simovic (Serbia) Mr. J-C. Füeg (Switzerland) Ms. N. Boyko (Ukraine) Mr. J. Daniels (United States)	25–27 September 2019	

Chair:	Mr. J. Keinhorst (Germany)	29th session	ECE/ENERGY/133
Vice-Chairs:	Mr. T. Melkonyan (Armenia) Mr. A. Softić (Bosnia and Herzegovina) Mr. D. Tvalabeishvili (Georgia) Mr. J. Gannon (Ireland) Mr. G. Dialuce (Italy) Mr. K. Rakhimov (Kazakhstan) Mr. P. Pikus (Poland) Mr. A. Tolparov (Russian Federation) Ms. J. Simovic (Serbia) Mr. J-C. Füeg (Switzerland) Mr. Y. Demchenkov (Ukraine) Mr. J. Daniels (United States)	25–27 November 2020	

Expert Group on Resource Management

Chairs:	Mr. D. MacDonald (United States)	10th session	ECE/ENERGY/GE.3/2019/2
1st Vice-Chair:	Mr. I. Shpurov (Russian Federation)	29 April-3 May 2019	

Vice-Chairs: Mr. P. Msoma (AUC)
Ms. N. Farajullayeva (Azerbaijan)
Mr. Y. J. Lee (Coordinating Committee
for Geoscience Programmes in East and
Southeast Asia)
Mr. R. Dixon (CRIRSCO)
Mr. M. Grohol (EC D.G. GROW)
Mr. M. Neumann (EFG)
Mr. Z. Horváth (EGS)
Mr. F. Birol (IEA)
Ms. G. Falcone (IGA)
Mr. H. Allaboun (Jordan)
Mr. T. Arisekola (Nigeria)
Mr. K. R. Knudsen (Norway)
Mr. R. Sarudiansky (OLAMI)
Mr. R. Misztal (Poland)
Mr. B. Seiller (SPE)
Mr. A. Jones (Technical Advisory Group)
Ms. M. Ersoy (Turkey)
Mr. B. Van Gosen (United States)

Chair:	Mr. D. MacDonald (United States)	11th session	ECE/ENERGY/GE.3/2020/2
1st Vice-Chair:	Mr. I. Shpurov (Russian Federation)	22–25 September 2020	
Vice-Chairs:	Mr. P. Msoma (AUC) Ms. N. Farajullayeva (Azerbaijan) Ms. B. Knežević (Bosnia and Herzegovina) Mr. J. Ju (China) Mr. Y. J. Lee (Coordinating Committee for Geoscience Programmes in East and Southeast Asia) Mr. R. Dixon (CRIRSCO) Mr. M. Grohol (EC D.G. GROW) Mr. M. Neumann (EFG) Mr. Z. Horváth (EGS) Mr. F. Birol (IEA) Ms. G. Falcone (IGA) Mr. H. Allaboun (Jordan) Mr. V. Babashev (Kazakhstan) Mr. T. Arisekola (Nigeria) Mr. R. Sarudiansky (OLAMI) Mr. R. Misztal (Poland) Ms. T. Ponce de Leão (Portugal) Mr. B. Seiller (SPE) Ms. E. Ingvald (Sweden) Mr. A. Jones (Technical Advisory Group) Ms. M. Ersoy (Turkey)		

Group of Experts on Coal Mine Methane

Chair:	Mr. R. Pilcher (Raven Ridge Resources, Inc.)	14th session	ECE/ENERGY/GE.4/2019/2
Vice-Chairs:	Mr. C. Talkington (Advanced Resources International, Inc.) Mr. C. Backhaus (A-TEC Anlagentechnik GmbH) Mr. Y. Bobrov (Association of Donbass Mining Towns) Mr. A. Softic (Bosnia and Herzegovina)	7–8 November 2019	

	Mr. N. Butler (HEL-EAST Ltd)		
	Mr. Z. Jin (International Centre of Excellence on CMM in China)		
	Mr. L. Kroplewski (International Centre of Excellence on CMM in Poland)		
	Mr. P. Pikus (Poland)		
	Mr. J. Skiba (Poland)		
	Mr. S. Shumkov (Russian Federation)		
	Mr. M. Savic (Serbia)		
	Mr. D. Creedy (Sindicatum Sustainable Resources)		
	Mr. H. Erdogan (Turkey)		
	Mr. I. Yashchenko (Ukraine)		
	Mr. Ö. Karacan (United States)		
Chair:	Mr. R. Pilcher (Raven Ridge Resources, Inc.)	15th session	ECE/ENERGY/GE.4/2020/2
Vice-Chairs:	Mr. C. Talkington (Advanced Resources International, Inc)	24–25 September 2020	
	Mr. C. Backhaus (A-TEC Anlagentechnik GmbH)		
	Mr. Y. Bobrov (Association of Donbass Mining Towns)		
	Mr. A. Softic (Bosnia and Herzegovina)		
	Mr. N. Butler (HEL-EAST Ltd)		
	Mr. L. Kroplewski (Independent expert)		
	Mr. Z. Jin (International Centre of Excellence on CMM in China)		
	Mr. P. Pikus (Poland)		
	Mr. J. Skiba (Poland)		
	Mr. S. Shumkov (Russian Federation)		
	Mr. M. Savic (Serbia)		
	Mr. D. Creedy (Sindicatum Sustainable Resources)		
	Mr. H. Erdogan (Turkey)		
	Mr. I. Yashchenko (Ukraine)		
	Mr. Ö. Karacan (United States)		
	Ms. V. Roshchanka (United States)		
Chair:	Mr. R. Pilcher (Raven Ridge Resources, Inc.)	16th session	ECE/ENERGY/GE.4/2021/2
Vice-Chairs:	Mr. C. Talkington (Advanced Resources International, Inc)	3–4 March 2021	
	Mr. Y. Bobrov (Association of Donbass Mining Towns)		
	Ms. A. Haracic (Bosnia and Herzegovina)		
	Mr. C. Backhaus (Germany)		
	Mr. Neil Butler (HEL-EAST Ltd)		
	Mr. L. Kroplewski (Independent expert)		
	Mr. Z. Jin (International Centre of Excellence on CMM in China)		
	Mr. J. Skiba (Poland)		
	Mr. S. Shumkov (Russian Federation)		
	Mr. D. Creedy (Sindicatum Sustainable Resources)		
	Mr. I. Yashchenko (Ukraine)		
	Mr. Ö. Karacan (United States)		
	Ms. V. Roshchanka (United States)		

Group of Experts on Cleaner Electricity Systems

Chair:	Mr. B. K. Worthington (United States)	15th session	ECE/ENERGY/GE.5/2019/2
Vice-Chairs:	Mr. V. Budinsky (Czechia)	5–6 November 2019	
	Mr. S. Katyshev (Kazakhstan)		
	Mr. S. Shumkov (Russian Federation)		
	Mr. A. Puljevic (Serbia)		
	Mr. J. Gibbins (United Kingdom)		
Chair:	Mr. J. Robb (United States)	16th session	ECE/ENERGY/GE.5/2020/2
Vice-Chairs:	Mr. V. Budinsky (Czechia)	23–24 November 2020	
	Mr. A. Minchener (IEA Clean Coal Centre)		
	Mr. S. Katyshev (Kazakhstan)		
	Mr. G. Popov (Russian Federation)		
	Mr. A. Puljevic (Serbia)		
	Mr. J. Gibbins (United Kingdom)		
	Mr. K. Lee (World Nuclear Association)		

Group of Experts on Gas

Chair:	Mr. F. de la Flor Garcia (Spain)	7th session	ECE/ENERGY/GE.8/2020/2
Vice-Chairs:	Mr. F. Marko (Austria)	22–25 September 2020	
	Mr. L. Damirli (Azerbaijan)		
	Mr. B. Maksijan (Croatia)		
	Mr. U. Wetzel (Germany)		
	Mr. L. Bertran (International Gas Union)		
	Mr. T. Indrebø (Norway)		
	Mr. D. Shvedov (Russian Federation)		
	Ms. D. Mulholland (United States)		
		8th session	ECE/ENERGY/GE.8/2021/2
		25–26 March 2021	

Group of Experts on Energy Efficiency

Chair:	Mr. A. Dukovski (Macedonian Centre for Energy Efficiency)	6th session	ECE/ENERGY/GE.6/2019/2
Vice-Chairs:	Ms. N. Farajullayeva (Azerbaijan)	7–8 October 2019	
	Mr. A. Miniankou (Belarus)		
	Mr. R. Savickas (Copenhagen Centre on Energy Efficiency)		
	Mr. Z. Pavičić (Croatian Inventors Network)		
	Ms. N. Jamburia (Georgia)		
	Mr. C. Noll (Germany)		
	Mr. P. Verma (International Energy Research Centre)		
	Mr. B. Lebot (International Partnership for Energy Efficiency Cooperation)		
	Mr. A. Pini (Italy)		
	Mr. B. Melqvist (Russian Federation)		
	Ms. A. Solujic (Serbia)		
	Ms. A. Freyre (Services Industriels de Genève)		
	Mr. K. Gura (Ukraine)		
	Mr. M. K. Patel (University of Geneva)		
Chair:	Mr. A. Dukovski (Macedonian Centre for Energy Efficiency)	7th session	ECE/ENERGY/GE.6/2020/2
		22 & 25 September 2020	

Vice-Chairs: Ms. N. Farajullayeva (Azerbaijan)
Mr. A. Miniankou (Belarus)
Mr. R. Savickas (Copenhagen Centre
on Energy Efficiency)
Mr. Z. Pavičić (Croatian Innovators
Network)
Ms. N. Jamburia (Georgia)
Mr. C. Noll (Germany)
Mr. B. Lebot (Independent expert)
Mr. P. Verma (International Energy
Research Centre)
Mr. A. Pini (Italy)
Mr. B. Melqvist (Russian Federation)
Ms. A. Solujic (Serbia)
Ms. A. Freyre (SIG)
Mr. K. Gura (Ukraine)
Mr. M. Kumar Patel (University of
Geneva)

Group of Experts on Renewable Energy

Chair:	Mr. N. Ramazanov (Azerbaijan)	6th session	ECE/ENERGY/GE.7/2019/2
Vice-Chairs:	Mr. A. Bylyku (Albania)	7–8 October 2019	
	Mr. A. Miniankou (Belarus)		
	Mr. A. Softić (Bosnia and Herzegovina)		
	Ms. M. Morese (FAO)		
	Ms. M. Arabidze (Georgia)		
	Mr. T. Fischer (Germany)		
	Mr. P. Frankl (IEA)		
	Mr. G. Gonul (IRENA)		
	Mr. F. Cappelluti (Italy)		
	Ms. A. Sospanova (Kazakhstan)		
	Mr. G. Ermolenko (Russian Federation)		
	Mr. Miloš Banjac (Serbia)		
	Mr. K. Gura (Ukraine)		

Chair:	Mr. K. Gura (Ukraine)	7th session	ECE/ENERGY/GE.7/2020/2
Vice-Chairs:	Mr. A. Bylyku (Albania)	22–25 September 2020	
	Ms. V. Keshishyan (Armenia)		
	Mr. A. Miniankou (Belarus)		
	Mr. A. Softić (Bosnia and Herzegovina)		
	Ms. M. Morese (FAO)		
	Ms. M. Arabidze (Georgia)		
	Mr. T. Fischer (Germany)		
	Mr. P. Frankl (IEA)		
	Mr. G. Gonul (IRENA)		
	Ms. A. Sospanova (Kazakhstan)		
	Ms. R. Adib (REN21)		
	Mr. G. Ermolenko (Russian Federation)		
	Mr. M. Banjac (Serbia)		

Committee on Forests and the Forest Industry

Chair:	Mr. G. Robertson (United States)	77th session	ECE/TIM/2019/2
Vice-Chairs:	Ms. M. Gaworska (Poland)	4–7 November 2019	
	Ms. M. Sokolenko (Russian Federation)		

Mr. C. Dürr (Switzerland)

Chair:	Ms. M. Sokolenko (Russian Federation)	78th session	ECE/TIM/2020/2
Vice-Chairs:	Ms. M. Gaworska (Poland)	4–6 November 2020	
	Mr. P. Blombäck (Sweden)		
	Mr. G. Robertson (United States)		

Joint ECE/FAO Working Party on Forest Statistics, Economics and Management

Chair:	Mr. M. Dieter (Germany)	42nd session	ECE/TIM/EFC/WP.2/2021/2
Vice-Chairs:	Ms. M. Wolicka-Posiadala (Poland)	22–24 March 2021	
	Mr. J. Prestemon (United States)		

Committee on Housing and Land Management

Chair:	Ms. D. Andoni (Albania)	80th session	ECE/HBP/201
Vice-Chairs:	Mr. E. Khanalibayli (Azerbaijan)	2–4 October 2019	
	Ms. A. Rogelj (Slovenia)		
		81st session	ECE/HBP/206
		6–8 October 2020	

Committee on Innovation, Competitiveness and Public-Private Partnership

Chairs:	Mr. S. Yavuz Noyan (Turkey)	13th session	ECE/CECI/2019/2
	Mr. S. Shlychkou (Belarus)	25–27 March 2019	
	Mr. S. Tourgeman (Israel)		
	Mr. S. Firpo (Italy)		
	Mr. M. Dyussebaev (Kazakhstan)		
	Mr. N. Ponomarenko (Russian Federation)		

Working Party on Public-Private Partnerships

Co-Chairs:	Mr. G. Katapodis (Greece)	11th session	ECE/CECI/WP/PPP/2019/2
	Mr. S. Tabuchi (Japan)	3–4 December 2019	
	Mr. A. Smith (United States)		
Vice-Chairs:	Ms. A. Dadzerkina (Belarus)		
	Mr. S. Van Garsse (Belgium)		
	Mr. M. Romoff (Canada)		
	Mr. K. Li (China)		
	Mr. F. Bobay (France)		
	Mr. N.-A. Weil Von Der Ahe (Germany)		
	Mr. M. Percoco (Italy)		
	Mr. B. Talipov (Kazakhstan)		
	Mr. Z. Hayek (Lebanon)		
	Ms. S. Mezzour (Morocco)		
	Mr. H. Salikhov (Russian Federation)		
	Mr. R. Saner (Switzerland)		
	Mr. I. Usmonzoda (Tajikistan)		
	Ms. S. Yavuz Noyan (Turkey)		
	Ms. B. Ikilai (Uganda)		

Co-Chairs:	Mr. G. Katapodis (Greece)	12th session	ECE/CECI/WP/PPP/2020/2
	Mr. S. Tabuchi (Japan)	1–2 December 2020	

Vice-Chairs:	Mr. A. Smith (United States)
	Ms. A. Dadzerkina (Belarus)
	Mr. S. Van Garsse (Belgium)
	Mr. M. Romoff (Canada)
	Mr. K. Li (China)
	Mr. F. Bobay (France)
	Mr. N.-A. Weil von der Ahe (Germany)
	Mr. M. Percoco (Italy)
	Mr. B. Talipov (Kazakhstan)
	Mr. Z. Hayek (Lebanon)
	Ms. S. Mezzour (Morocco)
	Mr. H. Salikhov (Russian Federation)
	Mr. R. Saner (Switzerland)
	Mr. I. Usmonzoda (Tajikistan)
	Ms. S. Yavuz Noyan (Turkey)
	Ms. B. F. Ikilai (Uganda)

Team of Specialists on Innovation and Competitiveness Policies

Chair:	Mr. S. Zecchini (Italy)	12th session	ECE/CECI/ICP/2019/2
Vice-Chairs:	Ms. A. Vashakmadze (Georgia)	5–6 December 2019	
	Mr. G. Marklund (Sweden)		

D. Conventions administered by the ECE secretariat

Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution

Executive Body for the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution

Chair:	Ms. A. Engleryd (Sweden)	39th session	ECE/EB.AIR/144
Vice-Chairs:	Mr. S. Vasiliev (Russian Federation)	9–13 December 2019	
	Mr. R. Ballaman (Switzerland)		
	Ms. E. Nichols (United States)		

40th session
18 December 2020

ECE/EB.AIR/146

Joint Session of the Steering Body to the EMEP and the Working Group on Effects

Chairs:	Ms. L. Rouil (France)	5th session	ECE/EB.AIR/GE.1/2019/2-
	Ms. I. Rabago (Spain)	9–13 September 2019	ECE/EB.AIR/WG.1/2019/2
Vice-Chairs:	Mr. T. Dirnböck (Austria)		
	Ms. S. Vidič (Croatia)		
	Mr. J. Bak (Denmark)		
	Ms. G. Schuetze (Germany)		
	Ms. A. De Marco (Italy)		
	Mr. X. Querol (Spain)		
	Ms. S. Augustin (Switzerland)		
	Mr. R. Weber (Switzerland)		

6th session
14–17 September 2020

ECE/EB.AIR/GE.1/2020/2-
ECE/EB.AIR/WG.1/2020/2

Working Group on Strategies and Review

Chair:	Ms. J. Kerr (Canada)	57th session	ECE/EB.AIR/WG.5/122
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Vice-Chairs:	Mr. I. Angelov (Bulgaria) Ms. D. Pritula (Canada) Mr. T. Spranger (Germany)	21–24 May 2019	
		58th session 14–15 & 17 December 2020	ECE/EB.AIR/WG.5/124
Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes			
Working Group on Integrated Water Resources Management			
Chairs:	Ms. H. Jekel (Germany) Ms. L. Kauppi (Finland)	14th meeting 22–24 October 2019	ECE/MP.WAT/WG.1/2019/2
		15th meeting 30 September–2 October 2020	ECE/MP.WAT/WG.1/2020/2
Working Group on Monitoring and Assessment			
Co-Chairs:	Ms. L. Kauppi (Finland) Mr. N. Ndour (Senegal)	15th meeting 6 December 2019	ECE/MP.WAT/WG.2/2019/2
Implementation Committee of the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes			
Chair:	Mr. A. Tanzi (Italy)	10th meeting	ECE/MP.WAT/IC/2019/2
Vice-Chairs:	Mr. K. Kinnunen (Finland) Ms. D. Ziganshina (Uzbekistan)	2–3 December 2019	
		11th meeting 31 August–2 September 2020	ECE/MP.WAT/IC/2020/2
		12th meeting 4–5 February 2021	ECE/MP.WAT/IC/2021/1
Protocol on Water and Health			
Meeting of Parties to the Protocol on Water and Health			
Chair:	Ms. A. Drazdova (Belarus)	5th meeting	ECE/MP.WH/19–
Vice-Chairs:	Ms. M. Vargha (Hungary) Ms. D. Jovanovic (Serbia)	19–21 November 2019	EUPCR/1814149/1.2/2019/MOP-5/06
Compliance Committee			
Chair:	Mr. J. E. Viñuales (Switzerland)	18th meeting	ECE/MP.WH/C.1/2019/2–
Vice-Chair:	Ms. Z. Kocsis-Kupper (Hungary)	1–2 July 2019	EUPCR/1611921/2.1/2019/CC/06
		19th meeting 15 May 2020	ECE/MP.WH/C.1/2020/2– EUPCR/1611921/2.1/2020/CC/06
		20th meeting 2 November 2020	ECE/MP.WH/C.1/2020/4– EUPCR/1611921/2.1/2020/CC2/06
Working Group on Water and Health			

Chair:	Mr. K. Tveitan (Norway)	12th session	ECE/MP.WH/WG.1/2021/2
Vice-Chairs:	Ms. A. Albuquerque (Portugal) Mr. G. Constantin (Romania)	14–15 April 2021	EUCHP/2018917/4.1/2021/WGWH/06

Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context and Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment

Working Group on Environment Impact and Strategic Environment Assessment

Chair:	Ms. V. Kolar-Planinskič (Slovenia)	8th meeting	ECE/MP.EIA/WG.2/2019/2
Vice-Chairs:	Ms. L. Lukina (Belarus) Ms. M. Shymkus (Ukraine)	26–28 November 2019	
Chair:	Ms. V. Kolar-Planinskič (Slovenia)	9th meeting	ECE/MP.EIA/WG.2/2020/2
Vice-Chairs:	Ms. L. Lukina (Belarus) Ms. I. Stavchuk (Ukraine)	24–26 August 2020	

Implementation Committee

Chair:	Mr. R. Švedas (Lithuania)	45th session	ECE/MP.EIA/IC/2019/4
Vice-Chair:	Ms. M. do Carmo Figueira (Portugal)	10–13 September 2019	
		46th session 10–13 December 2019	ECE/MP.EIA/IC/2019/6
		47th session 16–19 March 2020	ECE/MP.EIA/IC/2020/2
		48th session 1–4 September 2020	ECE/MP.EIA/IC/2020/4
Chair:	Mr. J. Ducomble (Luxembourg)	49th session	ECE/MP.EIA/IC/2021/2
Vice-Chairs:	Mr. C. Baumgartner (Austria) Ms. M. do Carmo Figueira (Portugal)	2–5 February 2021	

Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents

Conference of Parties to the Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents

Chair:	Ms. T. Tandberg (Norway)	11th meeting	ECE/CP.TEIA/42
Vice-Chairs:	Mr. A. Struckl (Austria) Mr. M. Merkofer (Switzerland)	7–9 December 2020	

Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters

Working Group of the Parties to the Aarhus Convention

Chair:	Ms. M. Bitadze (Georgia)	23rd meeting	ECE/MP.PP/WG.1/2019/2
Vice-Chairs:	Ms. N. Bouman (Netherlands) Ms. B. B. Ekeberg (Norway)	26–28 June 2019	

Chairs:	Ms. M. Bitadze (Georgia) Mr. I. Jgenti (Georgia)	24th meeting 1–3 July & 28–29 October 2020	ECE/MP.PP/WG.1/2020/2
Vice-Chairs:	Ms. N. Bouman (Netherlands) Ms. B. B. Ekeberg (Norway)		

Compliance Committee under the Aarhus Convention

Chair:	Mr. J. Ebbesson (Sweden)	64th meeting 1–5 July 2019	ECE/MP.PP/C.1/2019/5
Vice-Chairs:	Mr. A. Kodjabashev (Bulgaria) Ms. Á. Ryall (Ireland)		
		65th meeting 4–8 November 2019	ECE/MP.PP/C.1/2019/8
		66th meeting 9–13 March 2020	ECE/MP.PP/C.1/2020/2
		67th meeting 6–10 July 2020	ECE/MP.PP/C.1/2020/5
		68th meeting 23–27 November 2020	ECE/MP.PP/C.1/2020/7
		69th meeting 25–29 January 2021	ECE/MP.PP/C.1/2021/2
		70th meeting 12–16 April 2021	ECE/MP.PP/C.1/2021/5

Working Group of the Parties to the Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers

Chairs:	Ms. T. Skårman (Sweden) Ms. M.-R. van den Hende (Belgium)	7th meeting 28–29 November 2019	ECE/MP.PRTR/WG.1/2019/2
Vice-Chair:	Ms. U. Schüller (Germany)	8th meeting 16–17 December 2020	ECE/MP.PRTR/WG.1/2020/2

Compliance Committee under the PRTRs Protocol

Chair:	Mr. J. L. Martin Ortega (Spain)	7th meeting 1–2 April 2019	ECE/MP.PRTR/C.1/2019/2
Vice-Chair:	Mr. G. Movsisyan (Armenia)	8th meeting 30–31 March 2020	ECE/MP.PRTR/C.1/2020/2

E. Meetings of other bodies serviced by the ECE secretariat

ECOSOC Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

Chair:	Mr. D. Pfund (United States)	10th session 11 December 2020	ST/SG/AC.10/48, Add.1 to 3
Vice-Chair:	Ms. M. Maureen (United States)		

**ECOSOC Sub-Committee of Experts on the Transport
of Dangerous Goods**

Chair:	Mr. D. Pfund (United States)	55th session	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/110
Vice-Chair:	Mr. C. Pfauvadel (France)	1–5 July 2019	
		56th session	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/112
		4–10 December 2019	
		57th session	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/114, Add.1
		30 November–8 December 2020	

**ECOSOC Sub-Committee of Experts on the Globally
Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of
Chemicals**

Chair:	Mr. P. Taylor (Australia)	37th session	ST/SC/AC.10/C.4/74
		8–10 July 2019	
Chair:	Ms. M. Ruskin (United States)	38th session	ST/SC/AC.10/C.4/76
Vice-Chair:	Mr. P. Taylor (Australia)	11–13 December 2019	
Chair:	Ms. M. Ruskin (United States)	39th session	ST/SC/AC.10/C.4/78
		9–11 December 2020	

Expert Group on Environmental Performance Review

Chair:	Mr. H. Liiv (Estonia)	29th session	
Vice-Chair:	Mr. X. Tschumi Canosa (Switzerland)	9–11 January 2019	
		30th session	
		31 October–1 November 2019	
		31st session	
		20–23 October 2020	

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