

PREPARING A NATIONAL POLLUTANT RELEASE AND TRANSFER REGISTER INFRASTRUCTURE ASSESSMENT

2020 | Series 1

Welcome to UNITAR's Guidance Series for Implementing a National Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (PRTR) Design Project

Based on the lessons learned through ongoing activities supporting PRTR development worldwide, UNITAR has developed the following documents in a guidance series intended to facilitate the design and implementation of Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers (PRTRs):

- Implementing a National PRTR Design Project: A Guidance Document
- **Series 1: Preparing a National PRTR Infrastructure Assessment**
- Series 2: Designing the Key Features of a National PRTR System
- Series 3: Implementing a PRTR Pilot Reporting
- Series 4: Structuring a National PRTR Proposal
- Series 5: Addressing Industry Concerns Related to PRTRs
- Series 6: Guidance for Facilities on PRTR Data Estimation and Reporting
- Series 7: Guidance on Estimating Non-Point Source Emissions

To access **additional resources** on various aspects of PRTR design and implementation, see:



UNITAR's PRTR Platform highlights the activities of the UNITAR Chemicals and Waste Management Programme in support of the implementation of PRTRs. The site includes a library of Resources from UNITAR and other international organizations focused on supporting the development of PRTRs. The PRTR Platform also provides access to video training modules on different aspects of the development and implementation of national PRTRs through PRTR:Learn <http://prtr.unitar.org>

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List of Acronyms

NCT	National Coordinating Team
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
PRTR	Pollutant Release and Transfer Register
UN	United Nations
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research

1 Introduction

This guide is the first in a series of supplements to the main guidance document in the UNITAR Guidance Series for Implementing a National PRTR Design Project (see box on the first page). The guidance series provides countries with a suggested step-wise approach for undertaking the design of a national PRTR system. The documents in this series provide in-depth guidance on UNITAR's suggested approach for implementing a national PRTR design project. The guidance is not meant to be prescriptive and should be adapted by countries in a flexible manner according to their specific needs and circumstances.

The 6 suggested stages of a national PRTR design project are the following:

1. Identifying the Goals of the National PRTR System
- 2. Assessing the Existing Infrastructure Relevant to a National PRTR**
3. Designing the Key Features of a National PRTR System
4. Conducting a PRTR Pilot Reporting
5. Finalizing the National PRTR Proposal
6. Organizing a National PRTR Implementation Workshop

This document provides more detailed and specific guidance on implementing Stage 2 of the suggested PRTR design process above, which is the preparation of a National PRTR Infrastructure Assessment. This comprehensive assessment documents the foundational legal, institutional, administrative and technical infrastructure and available national expertise relevant to the design and implementation of a national PRTR system, and thus is a key input for the PRTR design project.

The following sections provide concrete guidance on the preparation of a National PRTR Infrastructure Assessment:

- Section 3 provides an overview of the contents and purpose of such an assessment.
- Section 4 offers suggestions on how the National Coordinating Team (NCT) might organize the assessment process and develop a final assessment document.
- The remainder of the guide covers in depth each of the substantive areas to be addressed in the assessment, including a suggested structure for the assessment document and framing questions that are intended to assist with the preparation of each section.

OVERVIEW OF THE NATIONAL PRTR INFRASTRUCTURE ASSESSMENT



2 Overview of the National PRTR Infrastructure Assessment

The National PRTR Infrastructure Assessment should summarize the current status of legal, institutional, administrative and technical infrastructures relevant to the design of a national PRTR system, in both the governmental and private/non-governmental sectors. Generally, the information relevant to the design of a PRTR is related to the country's current status of monitoring, estimation, collection and/or analysis of data on emissions of pollutants to various environmental media (air, water, soil) and the generation of waste. For example, all existing regulations requiring reporting of pollutant emissions data including the responsible agencies, the types of information collected, and the current uses of the information, would be of interest to those involved in designing a comprehensive PRTR system. Likewise, any previous studies or available expertise on pollution sources and the estimation of pollutant releases to the environment would be extremely valuable inputs for the design of the national PRTR. A formal Infrastructure Assessment enables the country to identify where infrastructure and systems already exist for all aspects of the PRTR, which then allows the PRTR design to leverage existing systems and processes, if feasible. Using existing infrastructure may reduce the resources needed to implement the PRTR, while also contributing to improvements of the systems in place, where appropriate.

It is suggested to divide the assessment document into 5 subject areas. These are:



Background
Information



National Legal /
Regulatory Infrastructure



National Institutional /
Administrative Infrastructure



Programmes Conducted by Industry,
Research Institutes and Public Interests Group



Programs Conducted with Support
of International Organizations

Once all the available information related to PRTRs has been compiled into a coherent National PRTR Infrastructure Assessment, this document will be used as a main reference by the National Coordinating Team throughout the design of the national PRTR. The assessment may also play an important role in identifying critical issues which need to be addressed in consultation with concerned parties in order to ensure that the PRTR system will receive broad policy support. The process of collecting the information for the national PRTR infrastructure assessment is an important means for contacting key individuals and sources of expertise that should be involved in the PRTR design project as participants in the National Coordinating Team. For these reasons, the National PRTR Infrastructure Assessment is one of the key documents to be prepared during the PRTR design project.

PREPARING A NATIONAL PRTR INFRASTRUCTURE ASSESSMENT



3 Preparing a National PRTR Infrastructure Assessment

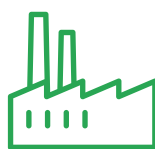
Basic to the success of preparing a National PRTR Infrastructure Assessment is the establishment of a clear management structure for overseeing development of the Infrastructure Assessment. It is therefore suggested that the National Coordinating Team, which is the entity responsible for the national PRTR initiative, also organizes and supervises the work involved in conducting the assessment and developing the assessment document.

Experience has shown the importance of conducting active outreach to ensure that all parties who might contribute relevant information or expertise are aware that the PRTR infrastructure assessment is being undertaken. The members of the National Coordinating Team will play a key role in identifying contact points in government, industry, academia, research institutes, non-governmental organizations, labour groups, and other relevant sectors.

As part of this outreach, it is important to establish collaborative relationships with the governmental agencies and ministries that are likely to have information or expertise relevant to the PRTR initiative and obtain their cooperation and involvement in the preparation of the assessment. Ministries/agencies that should be contacted include:



Ministry of Environment



Ministry of Trade / Industry



Ministry of Health



Ministry of Labor



Local regulatory agencies; and any other agencies with programmes relevant to the PRTR initiative

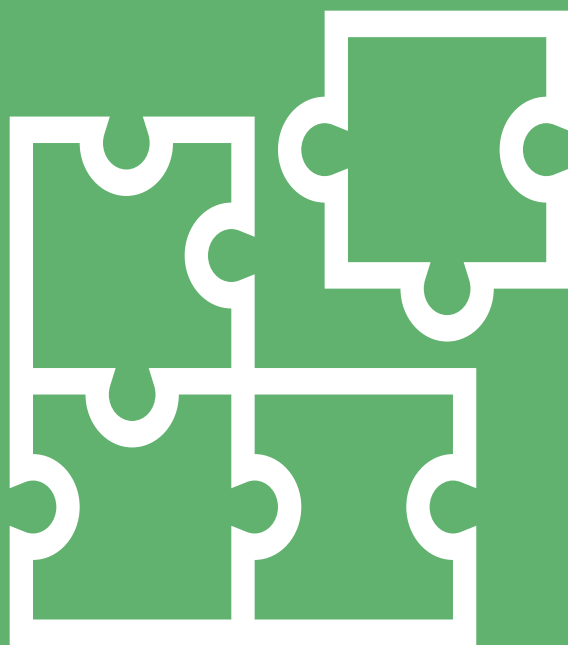
Organizations outside of government will also be a key source of information and input for the national PRTR infrastructure assessment. One section of the suggested format of the assessment document specifically addresses the relevant programmes of industry, research organizations and public/environmental interest groups. It is suggested that the members of the NCT conduct interviews with and otherwise solicit input from representatives of the following organizations when conducting the national PRTR infrastructure assessment:

The process of conducting the infrastructure assessment should be kept as transparent as possible, devoid of political bias, and protected from organizational influence. When scheduling meetings with the various agencies and non-governmental bodies from whom information is being sought, a clear indication should be provided about the purpose of collecting the information, the broader context of the national PRTR initiative, and how these various bodies can contribute or become involved. A written record of meetings, requests for input, and contributions of outside organizations, even if informal, should be maintained.

In addition to conducting necessary research in the various subject areas, preparing the final assessment document is an important part of the work. The National Coordinating Team may want to delegate the drafting of certain sections to particular agencies or experts or establish working groups to help prepare components of the assessment. Alternatively, a knowledgeable and unaffiliated local consultant (e.g., based in a respected university) could be involved in collecting relevant information and drafting particular chapters, subject to review and acceptance by the National Coordinating Team.

This initial stage of the assessment is a good point to develop an initial national PRTR website. A PRTR website provides the wide range of stakeholders with a central location for accessing the most up-to-date information on the PRTR process as it develops. To benefit the widest range of stakeholders and interested parties, the website can be structured with a public section and, if appropriate for the government host, a password-protected area. In the public section, regular status updates and upcoming milestones/activities can be posted along with supporting information as they are developed on: the objectives; design concepts; and benefits of the PRTR. At this point in the PRTR design process, there will likely be minimal information on the public section other than a brief description of the goals of the PRTR project, a schedule of milestones; a summary of the stakeholders involved, and how to contact the NCT. The NCT may use the public area of the website to solicit feedback from interested parties. As stakeholders are identified, the password-protected area can serve as the central repository or a shared workspace for information that will be conveyed to parties involved in the Assessment. Some countries find it efficient to use the website for two-way communication with the stakeholders – the NCT posts agendas, background information, and document drafts, and stakeholders use the website to submit comments and share information online. Over time, as the PRTR is implemented, the site can transition to a solely public site where programme requirements, the reported data, guidance documents, analyses, and other information can be posted.

SUGGESTED STRUCTURE AND GUIDANCE QUESTIONS FOR THE NATIONAL PRTR INFRASTRUCTURE ASSESSMENT



4 Suggested Structure and Guidance Questions for the National PRTR Infrastructure Assessment

Following are brief descriptions and suggested content for each of the five recommended sections of the National PRTR Infrastructure Assessment. Guidance questions are provided for each topic area to assist NCTs gather the necessary information and to ensure that key issues are addressed.

Introduction to the National PRTR Infrastructure Assessment

The introduction to the assessment document should familiarize the reader with the authority and work processes related to the development of a PRTR and clearly state the purpose of the National PRTR Infrastructure Assessment. For transparency, it is also useful to briefly describe the process through which the information was gathered, including the involvement of relevant parties within and outside of government.

1. Background Information Relevant to a National PRTR¹

Overview

Section 1 of the National PRTR Infrastructure Assessment provides an introduction to the economic infrastructure of the country (e.g. industrial, agricultural) as well as information on chemical use patterns. Information is provided on the economic sectors and geographic regions in the country which generate or experience high levels of pollutant releases and transfers. This information characterizes the prevalence and volumes of chemical use and release by each economic sector within the country. This detail is used in the assessment to identify a preliminary list of pollutants or chemical substances of concern that could be tracked through a PRTR.

Suggested Contents

1.1 Overview of the National Economic Infrastructure

- What are the current major components of the country's economy, such as industrial and agricultural activities/sectors?
- What are the emerging sectors with high growth rates?
- What is the profile and future outlook for the chemical manufacturing industry, mining sector, and electric power production?
- For major economic sectors, what types of chemicals are being used? What are the national trends in chemicals use?

¹ Countries that have prepared a National Profile to assess the national infrastructure for management of chemicals will find much of the background information for Section 1 of the National PRTR Infrastructure Assessment in their National Profile document. For information on preparing a National Profile, please see UNITAR/IOMC, Preparing a National Profile to Assess the National Infrastructure and Capacity Needs for Chemicals Management.

- How significant are non-industrial activities in the economy including transportation (e.g., cars and trucks, shipping, railroads and air transportation), agriculture, and domestic use of fuels and products?

1.2 Sectors with High Levels of Pollutant Releases and Transfers

- Which economic sectors in the country are known to produce high levels of pollutant releases and transfers?
- What other types of activities (e.g. transportation) are associated with significant non-point or diffuse sources of pollutant emissions?

Additional Suggestion

- *It may be useful to consult the OECD's Global PRTR Proposal for a Harmonised List of Reporting Sectors². This document includes a list of sectors commonly subject to reporting by multiple PRTRs around the world. By including these sectors, new PRTRs will benefit from being able to contribute to and learn from comparative global analyses of chemical use and releases by sector.*

1.3 Regions in the Country with High Pollution Burden

- Which geographic (or political) regions in the country are characterized by relatively high pollutant releases and transfers (“hot spot areas”)?
- Which economic sectors or activities are the largest contributors to emissions and transfers for each identified region?

1.4 National / Regional Environmental Priority Problems Related to Pollutant Releases and Transfers

- Which environmental and human health problems have been identified in association with specific pollutant releases and transfers, and in what specific regions of the country?

1.5 Public Awareness and Access to Information Related to Pollutant Releases / Transfers

- How is the public currently informed about the state of the environment and/or the environmental problems which are national and/or local concerns?
- Is a State of the Environment Report regularly prepared and widely accessible? If so, does this report provide specific information on pollutant releases and transfers?
- Does the public currently have access to pollutant release data or similar types of environmental

² [http://www.oecd.org/officialdocuments/publicdisplaydocumentpdf/?cote=env/jm/mono\(2013\)5&doclanguage=en](http://www.oecd.org/officialdocuments/publicdisplaydocumentpdf/?cote=env/jm/mono(2013)5&doclanguage=en)

information at the sub-national geographic or facility levels? How is access to the data provided?



2. National Legal/Regulatory Infrastructure Relevant to a National PRTR

Overview

Section 2 of the National PRTR Infrastructure Assessment documents existing environmental laws and regulations which relate to pollutant releases and transfers, emissions control and pollution prevention. The chapter is also meant to provide information to determine the coherence of the existing legal/regulatory framework in relation to the reporting of pollutant releases and transfers to various environmental media. One of the main objectives of Section 2 is to provide information to the National Coordinating Team to address the following two questions:

- (a) Do current environmental laws provide a framework into which a PRTR system could be incorporated and, if so, are modifications to the current system required? and
- (b) Is there a need to enact new legislation to establish the legal and institutional basis for a national PRTR system?

The main sources of information for preparing Section 2 are interviews with government agency staff who are responsible for implementing these environmental laws. Prior to conducting these interviews, review the official texts of all relevant environmental laws and regulations.

Suggested Contents

2.1 Framework Legislation Related to Chemicals Management

- Is general framework legislation in place that addresses environmental, occupational health and public health problems associated with pollutant releases and transfers?
- Is chemicals management framework legislation in place which addresses the various stages of the chemical life cycle, such as production, storage, transport, use, and disposal?
- Does any law or regulation classify production processes according to risks to human health and the environment?
- Does any law or regulation classify chemicals and/or chemical use according to risks to human health and the environment?

2.2 Legal Mandates of Government Authorities

- Which government agencies have received a legal mandate to regulate or control:

- the generation (production), use and/or transfer of chemicals or chemical products;
 - releases of pollutants to air, water, land;
 - transfers of pollutants/wastes;
 - accidental spills; and/or
 - disposal of wastes, including hazardous wastes?
- Does any law assign responsibility to a national authority to establish and operate environmental information systems on the state and quality of the national environment?
 - Does any law assign responsibility to a national authority to maintain databases with available information on pollutant releases and transfers?

2.3 Licensing/Permitting Schemes for Industrial Facilities and Processes

- Does any law or regulation provide a mandate to an agency to identify and locate industrial facilities which handle, produce, release and/or transfer dangerous substances?
- Does any law or regulation mandate licensing of industrial facilities which release and transfer dangerous pollutants and wastes?
- Which industrial processes and chemicals are subject to operating permits or licensing?

2.4 Regulatory Standards for Pollutant Releases and Transfers to Air, Water and Land

- Do any regulations mandate maximum permissible levels of emissions or discharges to air, water and/or soil?
 - If so, do these regulations specify acceptable methods to measure, quantify or estimate pollution quantities/concentrations?
- What criteria are applied in establishing the regulatory standards? Are they driven by quality goals (e.g., ambient air quality level to be achieved) or by the availability of technological options (e.g., specific pollution control devices to be used)?

2.5 Reporting Requirements for Pollutant Releases and Transfers

- Do any regulations mandate industry to collect, monitor and report information on:
 - releases of chemical pollutants;
 - transfers of pollutant/wastes;
 - accidental spills;
 - disposal of chemical wastes; and/or
 - generation, use, and/or transfer of chemicals?

- Are there regulations which specify in detail the format and procedures to be applied for data submission?
 - If so, for which specific industries and chemical substances do the reporting requirements apply?

2.6 Enforcement of PRTR Related Legislation and Regulations

- What is the status of the enforcement of regulatory requirements identified above?
- What are the barriers to ensuring enforcement?

2.7 Legal Provisions Related to Environmental Information Management and Dissemination

- Does any law assign responsibility to a government agency to disseminate information on pollutant releases and transfers?
- Is there any element in the national legislation mandating public disclosure of environmental information?
- Is there any right-to-know provision at the individual, community, regional or national level?
- Is there any provision in the laws preventing public disclosure of information (e.g. information on production processes, emissions levels, etc.) for proprietary reasons?



3. National Institutional/Administrative Infrastructure Relevant to a National PRTR

Overview

Section 3 of the National PRTR Infrastructure Assessment documents the existing institutional/administrative infrastructure and assesses the existing capacity for taking on the operation of a national PRTR system. The section should describe the current responsibilities and programmes conducted by governmental agencies related to both gathering and publishing pollutant emissions information, as well as existing coordinating mechanisms among stakeholders. Section 3 should also provide an overview of existing databases on pollutant emissions, as well as current reporting and monitoring mechanisms for emissions data. A preliminary assessment of the feasibility of integrating the new PRTR with existing reporting requirements might also be considered. This would entail examining existing data fields, file transfer formats, frequency of reporting, and procedures used by various governmental agencies to collect information on pollutant releases and transfers, evaluating the present use of these various mechanisms, and exploring the possibility of integrating them into a single database.

The main source of information for Section 3 could be interviews with the staff of various government agencies at different levels of authority. These interviews are important to obtain a clear picture of the current institutional arrangements and mechanisms related to the reporting of pollutant emissions data. It is important to assess how these reporting mechanisms operate in practice and to what extent regulatory provisions are implemented and can be built upon.

Suggested Contents

3.1 National Authorities Concerned with Chemicals Management, Pollution Control / Prevention and Waste Management

- Which ministries have responsibility for identifying, prioritizing, and managing chemicals-related problems throughout the chemical life cycle, in particular as regards:
 - production;
 - storage;
 - transport;
 - use;
 - and disposal?
- Are these efforts coordinated, and if so, how?
- What is the hierarchical authority among government stakeholders and how is current reporting linked among the various agencies and their subunits?
- Which agencies are in charge of determining which chemicals are regulated?
- What are the existing criteria for classifying chemicals (health or environmental risks, explosive potential, etc.)?
- Is there a specified regulatory or administrative procedure to add/delete chemicals from these lists? To what extent are industry and public/environmental groups involved in these procedures?

Additional Suggestion

- It may be useful to develop an organizational flow chart of ministries, agencies and subunits indicating their relative authority and responsibilities related to PRTR reporting.

3.2 Implementation of Licensing Schemes for Industrial Facilities

- Which agencies grant licences for facilities which produce, handle, release and transfer dangerous substances?
- What licensing/permitting procedures are applied?

- Are all point sources known which are emitting or transferring significant levels of dangerous chemicals and wastes?
- Which industrial facilities are covered by the existing licensing schemes?
- Where are the licensing records and collected data stored?
- If more than one system exists, how do they relate to each other? Is there any duplication of effort or overlap in the information being collected?
- What resources are required in government to implement current licensing and reporting requirements?
- How would current responsibilities/mandates of different governmental agencies change as a result of integrating multiple current reporting/licensing requirements, including PRTR reporting?
- Are lists of licensed facilities, including their locations, easily and publicly accessible?

Additional Suggestions

- If not available, it may be useful to develop a list of licensed industrial point sources of pollutants. This list may help in identifying potential reporters and outreach efforts under a national PRTR.
- It may be useful to collect all existing lists of regulated chemicals. These may assist in determining candidate chemicals for inclusion in a national PRTR. It may be useful to consult the OECD's Global PRTR Proposal for a Harmonised List of Pollutants³. This list includes a list of chemicals subject to reporting by multiple PRTRs around the world. By including these chemicals, new PRTRs will benefit from being able to contribute to and learn from comparative global analyses of chemical releases.
- It may be useful to collect all existing reporting formats, for reports submitted both on paper and electronically. Understanding current reporting mechanisms may provide a starting point for designing the reporting scheme for the national PRTR. In addition, such materials will be useful for assessing the possibility of integrating/simplifying existing reporting procedures.

3.3 Information Management Policies

- What type of data collection system is used to collect existing related information? What data storage system is in place for the information collected? Can the existing reporting system or database also serve PRTR reporting?

³ [http://www.oecd.org/officialdocuments/publicdisplaydocumentpdf/?cote=env/jm/mono\(2014\)32&doclanguage=en](http://www.oecd.org/officialdocuments/publicdisplaydocumentpdf/?cote=env/jm/mono(2014)32&doclanguage=en)

- Which agencies maintain the databases and in what formats?
- How and for what purposes are the data that is currently collected being used?
- Are the databases easily accessible? Are the data publicly accessible?
- Are studies/analyses being conducted with the existing data by governmental agencies and/or external entities such as universities, trade associations, or non-governmental organizations?

Additional Suggestion

- It may be useful to prepare a flow chart indicating the agencies (or subagencies/functional units) which operate PRTR relevant databases. Indicate the name of the database, the nature and content of the records, as well as the policy for accessing the data.



4. Programmes Conducted by Industry, Research Institutes and Public / Environmental Interest Groups Relevant to a National PRTR

Overview

Section 4 of the National PRTR Infrastructure Assessment documents the activities of industry, research institutes, and public/environmental interest groups and other sectors outside of government that could potentially contribute to the national PRTR design process. Examples of these activities might include: industry initiatives to estimate or monitor their emissions of pollutants and/or to track progress made toward sustainability goals or emission reduction targets; initiatives by non-governmental organizations or research institutes to estimate the total pollution burden or environmental risk within a particular locality or region based on a detailed accounting of pollution sources; cooperative undertakings between industries and communities to reduce emissions and risks, etc. The activities of the non-governmental sector can be an invaluable source of information and expertise for the development of a PRTR system.

The process of preparing Section 4 should not only provide valuable references, but should also facilitate the establishment of collaborative relationships with various concerned interest groups, as a basis for future consultation. These discussions may also provide insights into the awareness and perspectives of the public regarding pollution problems, which is important when assessing the level of public interest to support innovative uses of the PRTR based upon public disclosure of the pollutant release and transfer information.

Suggested Contents

4.1 PRTR Relevant Programmes of Industry

- Which initiatives have industry associations established relating to pollution prevention, reduction and control (e.g., responsible care, cleaner production programmes)?

- Are there any ongoing programmes within industry to monitor/control/report pollutant releases? Are such initiatives taken by individual companies or by national industry associations?
- Do any industries operate voluntary environmental auditing schemes? What is the prevalence of environmental management systems (e.g., ISO 14001) among industrial facilities in the country?

Additional Suggestion

- It may be useful to assemble a list of companies and industry associations (and their respective contact information) that are already implementing innovative environmental policies. Liaison with these groups will be useful for future consultations.

4.2 PRTR Relevant Programmes of Universities, Research Institutes and Public / Environmental Interest Groups

- What studies/programmes have been conducted by universities, international organizations or public/environmental interest groups related to the country's inventories of industrial emissions?
- What studies identify the country's environmental issues of concern, such as regional pollution hot spots, problematic industrial sectors, etc.?
- Has there been previous interest in or work related to a pilot trial of a PRTR-type system in the country?
- What studies have specifically addressed national pollution problems in terms of:
 - the prevalence and nature of environmental pollutants;
 - pollution-generating profiles for problematic economic sectors;
 - short-, medium- and long-term trends in pollutant releases/transfers for specific economic sectors and/or for specific chemicals substances?

Additional Suggestions

- It may be useful to generate bibliographic references of the most relevant studies that focus on the country, including contact points (e.g. authors, universities, research institutions, foundations and other agents responsible for the studies). It is suggested that the NCT collect and become familiar with these studies to avoid duplicating research efforts.
- It may be useful to assemble a list of environmental/public interest groups and other relevant organizations (and their points of contact) that are already involved in pollution reduction and control efforts in the country. This liaison may be useful for future consultations.

5. Programmes Conducted with Support of International and Bi-lateral Organizations Relevant to a National PRTR

Section 5 of the National PRTR Infrastructure Assessment provides an overview of international activities and ongoing programmes at the country level which have a pollution prevention, cleaner production, emissions monitoring, or waste management component, or that could provide financial support for projects in these areas. It is important to make contact with these programmes as a basis for identifying possible linkages among related projects and to explore potential contributions that these organizations could provide to the national PRTR initiative. The country-based representatives or regional offices of international organizations such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the World Bank, or the embassies of countries which have bilateral cooperation projects can provide a useful starting point for gathering information. Another important source of information could be the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, especially in relation to those programmes, international agreements and/or conventions that do not have representative offices in the country.

- Which international organizations conduct programmes at the country level that may relate to a PRTR (e.g. UNDP, UNIDO, UNEP, WHO)?
- Which bi-lateral development cooperation agencies working at the country level have conducted programmes relevant to a PRTR (e.g. U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), Canadian International Development Assistance (CIDA), German International Aid Agency (GTZ), Danish International Development Assistance (DANIDA), Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA), etc.)? What are these programmes?
- Does the country have a National Environmental Action Plan supported by the World Bank and how are pollutant release and transfer issues currently being addressed as part of this plan?

Suggested Annexes to the National PRTR Infrastructure Assessment

- Table of Relevant Regulations
- Chemicals Subject to Regulation
- Reporting Formats
- Addresses/Contact Points in Government Agencies
- Addresses/Contact Points in Industries and Industry Associations
- Addresses/Contact Points in Universities/Research Institutes
- Addresses/Contact Points in Public Interest/Environment Groups

Sources

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