



UPDATE ON ACTIVITIES UNDER THE AIR CONVENTION





Executive Body, May 2016

- 1. Presentation Scientific Assessment Report**
- 2. Ad Hoc-group for policy response (chair: Kimber Scavo – US)**
- 3. Financial issues (NL cuts 90% of its contribution to Air Convention)**
- 4. UNECE/WHO/UNEP interagency cooperation on transboundary air pollution**





EMEP/WGE

Highlights:

- **Joint meetings**
- **Trend reports by EMEP and WGE**
- **Quality assurance of emission data: focus on large adjustments**
- **Condensables**
- **2016-2017 Workplan**





8th Environment for Europe Ministerial Conference in Batumi, Georgia, 6-8 June 2016

Conference topics:

- **Greening the economy in the pan-European region**
- **Improving air quality for a better environment and human health**

Conference inputs:

- **Shaping the ministerial discussions (background paper)**
- **Action for Cleaner Air Initiative**





Cooperation on transboundary air pollution – something in the air

- **WHO acquired strong mandate on air quality**
- **UNEP coordinates Climate and Clean Air Coalition**
- **IEA will produce special report on Energy and Air Quality**

- **Joining efforts to complement and strengthen each other's work**
- **Providing joint messages to governments with a bigger impact**
- **Future interagency meetings and growing cooperation to be expected**





From the TF Health (18-19 May Bonn)

1. New health impact assessment model AIRQ+

<http://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/environment-and-health/air-quality/activities/airq-software-tool-for-health-risk-assessment-of-air-pollution>

AIRQ+ is a tool to assess the "burden of disease due to long term exposure/short term exposure"

- Calculates Year of Life lost for several pollutants
- Easy to use by policy makers and for making comparisons between countries
- Allows for using national data and default values

2. Update Air Quality Guidelines - Process started, timing: 2016-2020

- Including economic expertise!

3. Air Quality Index for Europe (Project European Commission by Ricardo Energy)

- Analysis of existing national indices
- Proposal for harmonisation (end 2016)



HOW IMPORTANT IS THE REVISION FOR EUROPEAN PM2.5 INVENTORIES?

- › When zooming in on the EU28 and 2013 instead of 2005, the impact is much higher because contributions of other sources (industry, energy) are relatively smaller.

Year 2013	PM2.5	SNAP2 share
EU-28	(Gg/yr)	(%)
Official reported ^{*)}	1318	
Residential combustion (SNAP2) ^{*)}	722	55%
Additional PM_cond_RWC	800	
Revised EU28 estimate	2118	72%
Increase in PM2.5 emission	+61%	

^{*)} CEIP; <http://www.ceip.at/> accessed 12-5-2016

This is a major impact and needs further investigation and verification!

Research is needed both at

- **the emissions side** (PM condensables by source type, better activity and appliance types information and emission factors)
- **the model side** (PM, NMVOC, SVOC, IVOC and volatility base set approach – see D. Simpson)



From TF EIP (16-19 May Zagreb)

Condensables

- Parties are requested to report to CEIP whether and how condensables are included in emission estimates for different sources.
- Policy makers (WGSR/EB) will be asked whether they will support changes in emission reporting in order to increase consistency in the treatment of condensables.

Quality of emission data

- Reviewers of national emission reporting will be given the right to publicly advice on quantitative changes in national emission estimates if sources are lacking or emission factors are underestimated.



Future for mapping and modelling of ecosystem effects?

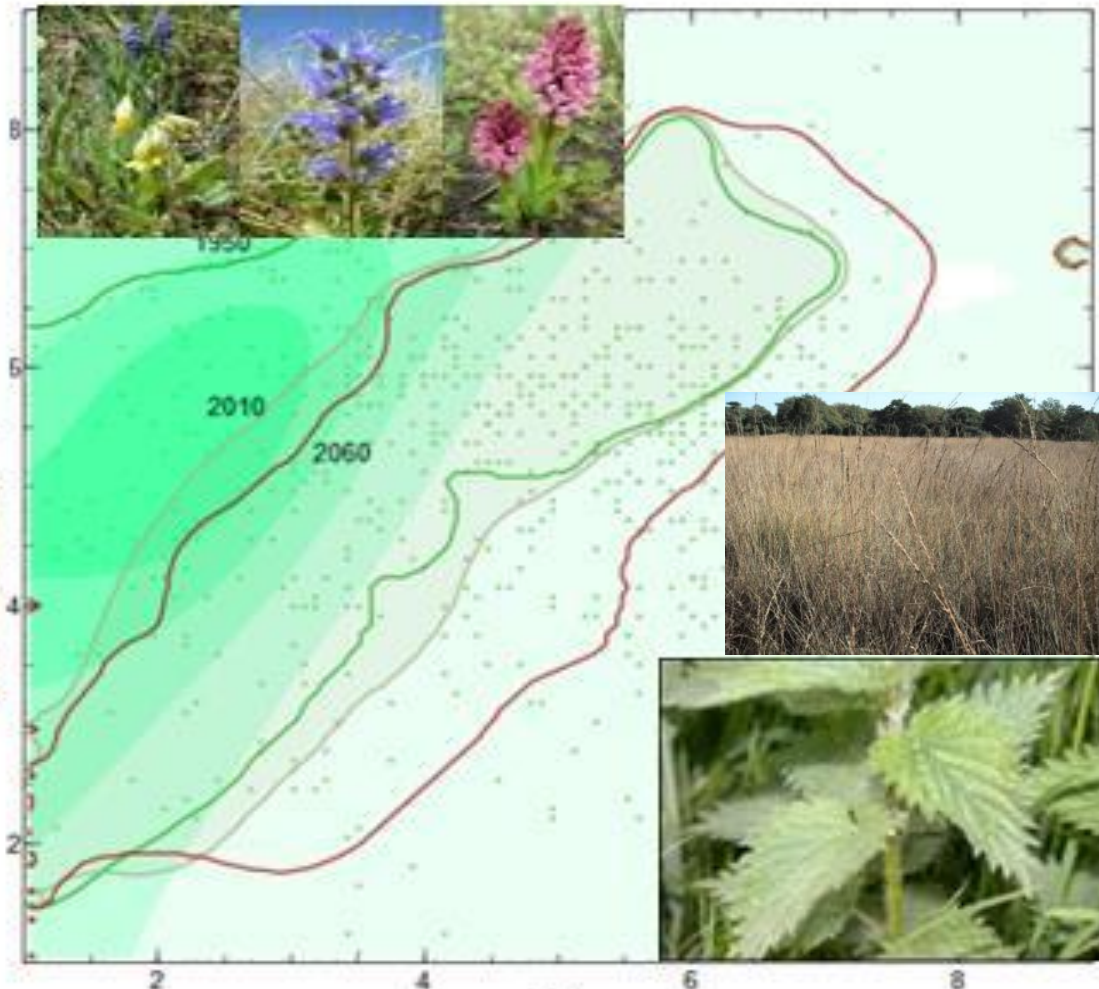
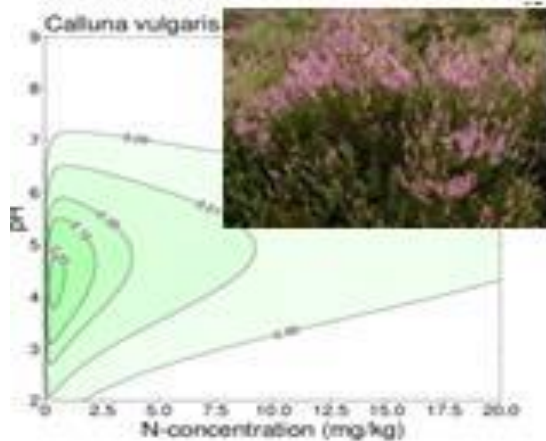
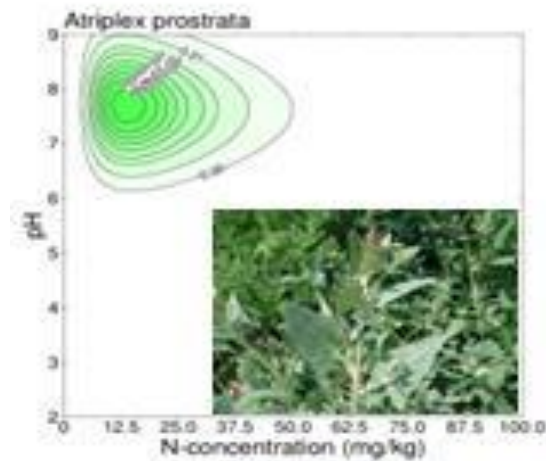
Towards a WHO for nature

CLRTAP, EC, JRC, EEA, Eurostat, UNEP, OECD, CBD ... all need info on dose-response relationships and critical levels in order to include biodiversity in their policy



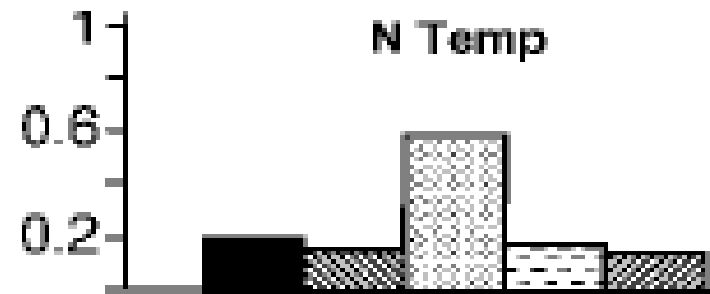
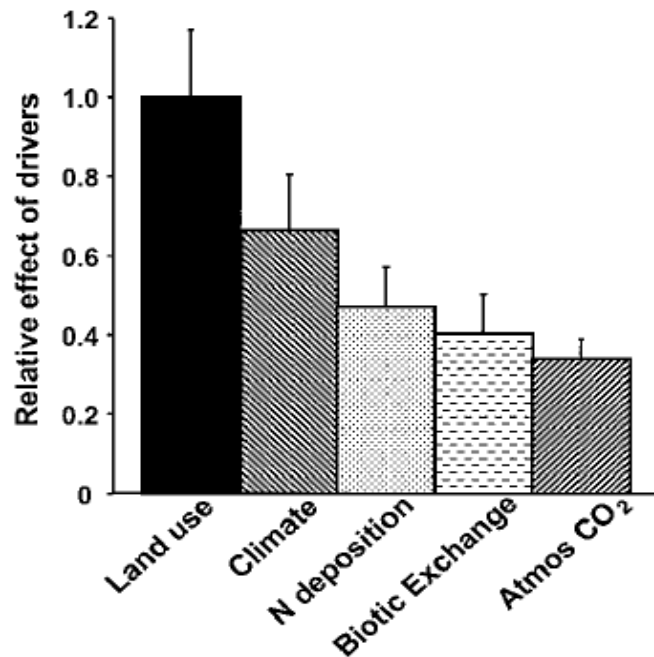
Short term challenge

1. Ensure that data collected in 2017 are used by CIAM/GAINS
2. Continue to meet regularly
3. Continue to develop convincing presentation methods for biodiversity



Long term strategy

- Develop an approach for assessing multiple stress factors: nitrogen + ozone + drought + temperature + CO₂ + exotic species + exploitation of natural land +
- Link with different concepts from ecosystem services to planetary boundaries
- Acquire a broader group of customers/financers beyond CLRTAP



Sala et al, 2000, Science 287

Paris, France



News May 2016



UK: one day with zero coal use

Portugal: 4 days on 100% renewables

Germany: one week on 100% renewables

Denmark: etc etc

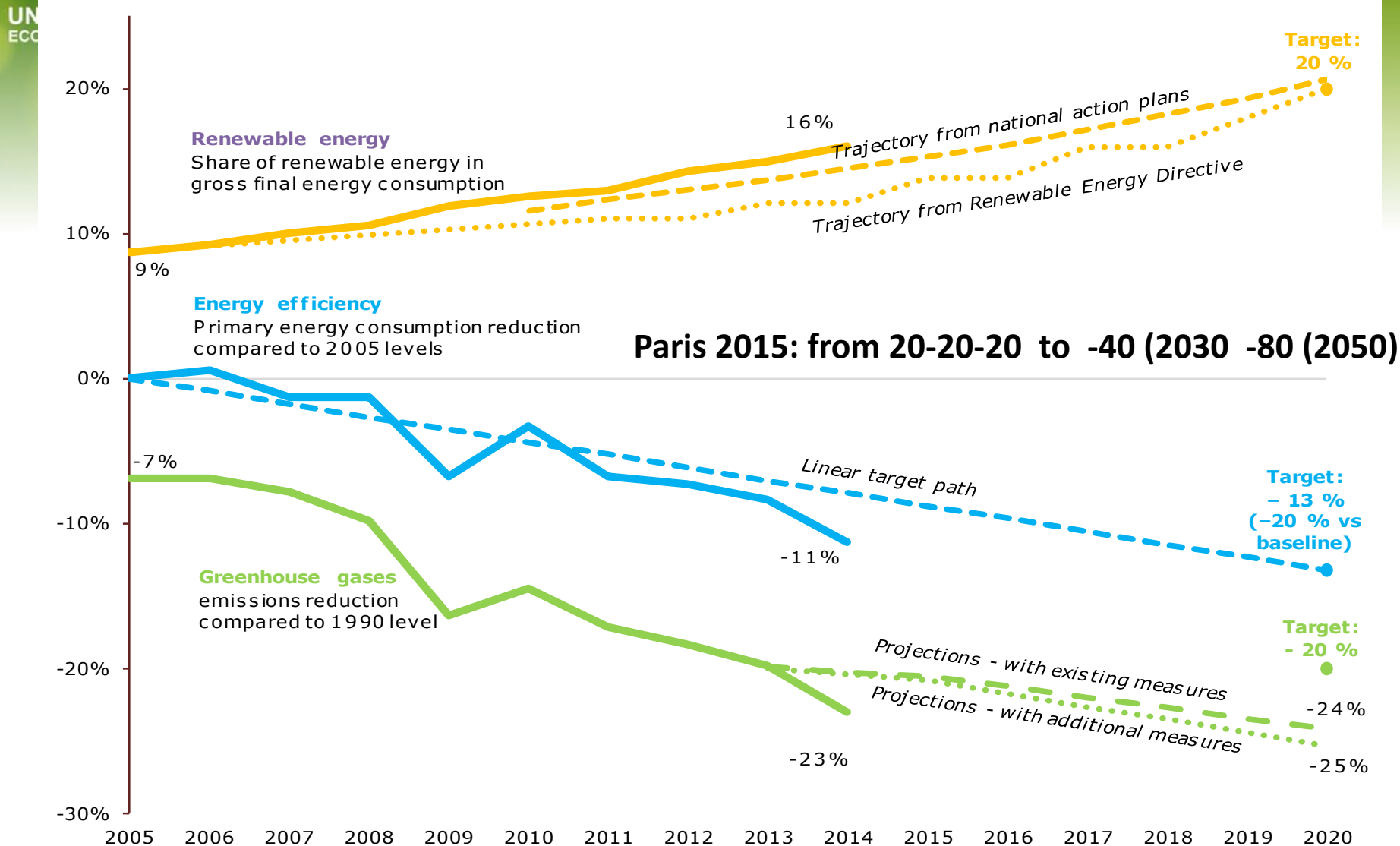
What does this mean for air pollution?





Are we on track?

(source: EEA/ETC)

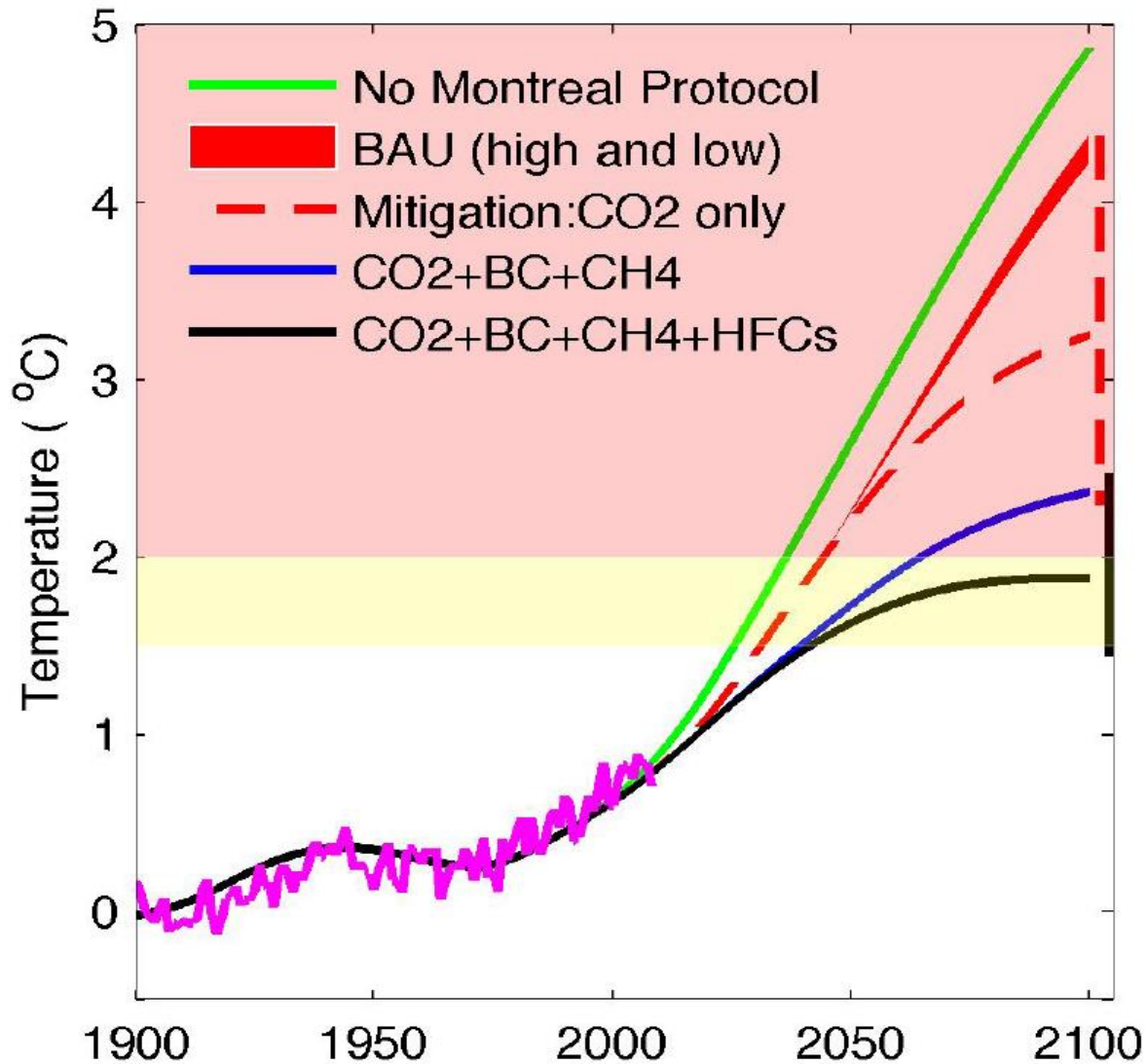




UNITED NATIONS
ECONOMIC COMMISSION
FOR EUROPE

Synergies

Source: Velders et al. (2012), Xu et al. (2013)



Trade offs



Wood burning

Diesel

Biofuels

Biodigesters

....

What can we learn from national experiences?



Towards Cleaner Air

**Scientific Assessment Report 2016:
Summary for Policymakers**