

Rekommendationer från  
Saltsjöbaden VI  
i ett nordiskt perspektiv

Nordic air pollution workshop  
19-20 November 2019  
Peringe Grennfelt  
IVL

Saltsjöbaden VI  
Gothenburg, Sweden 2018

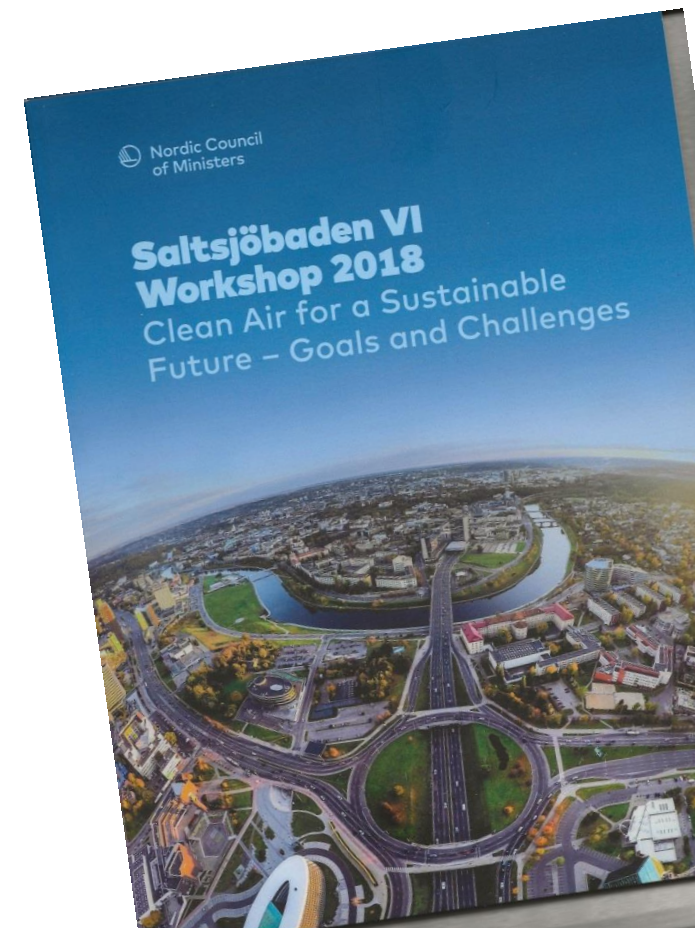
Clean Air for a Sustainable Future –  
Goals and Challenges  
Göteborg March 2018



# Saltsjöbaden workshops

## Brief history:

- I. 2000: More focus on Health impacts (TFH) support to the EU CAFE programme
- II. 2004: More focus on Hemispheric air pollution (TF HTAP)
- III. 2007: Integrated Nitrogen approach (TFRN). SLCP brought up as an issue
- IV. 2009: Include linkages with climate change policy. Message to the climate process
- V. 2013: Strengthen outreach and implementation under the Air Convention
- VI. 2018: Broaden the scope towards a global collaboration and a global strategy



# Clean Air for a Sustainable Future – Goals and Challenges

Saltsjöbaden VI  
Gothenburg, Sweden 2018

Ca 180 participants, 35 countries, 20 international organisations

- *Clean Air for cities* - the importance of transboundary air pollution and international collaboration for achieving air quality standards.
- *Clean Air Globally* - needs and options for scientific support and policy cooperation.
  - Science and policy
- *Clean Air in the East* – Speed up ratification and implementation of the AP Protocols protocols in the EECCA countries
- *Clean Air, Ecosystems and Climate* – future monitoring of the air pollution impact on ecosystems.
- *Clean Air – Sectors and Solutions*; shipping, solid fuel combustion and agriculture.

# Key organisations represented

- WMO, WHO, OECD, UN Environment, IEA, Stockholm Convention, UNECE, Arctic Council, CCAC, Nordic Council of Ministers, Malé Declaration, etc.
- CLRTAP, European Commission,
- AMAP, Copernicus, International Nitrogen Initiative, Subsidiary bodies of CLRTAP
- ICCI, EEB, AirClim, European Solvents Industry Group

# Clean air for cities

- Assess the impact of local emission reduction strategies at the regional scale and the impact of long range transport at the city scale
- Update of WHO air quality guidelines
- Further evaluate the effects of particles - BC vs PM<sub>2.5</sub>. Coarse particles
- The issue of NO<sub>2</sub>
- Develop policies based on IAM approaches (including costs)
- Set up a panel to support local air policies with information on regional AP influence

# Clean Air Globally - Science

- Monitoring.
  - **Develop a global harmonized monitoring and modelling network** (earth system observation concept) representing various scales and ambitions
  - The needs for an investment (World Bank)
- Emission inventories and scenarios
  - Coordination, quality, availability and transparency
  - Inverse modelling
- Modelling
  - Earth system modelling
  - **Seamless linkage AP to climate**
  - **Arctic**

# Clean Air Globally - Policies

- Establish a dialogue on a broader geographic scope addressing AP
- Cooperate with UNEP on information/expertise sharing and offer help to design and operate the platform called for in the UNEA III resolution.
- Organise an informal session at the EB in december 2018 with organisations and countries from other regions as a first step to a broader /global approach
- Consider setting up and co-chairing a TF for the design and operation of a platform
- Initiatives from the Nordic countries?

# Clean air in the EECCA region

- Increase air pollution awareness
- Improve basic data, in particular on emissions
- Support capacity building
- Flexibility mechanisms. Allow for step-wise ratification for parties in the Eastern region

# Ecosystems,

- Coordinate and harmonize monitoring and reporting activities between EU and the Air Convention
- Assess critical levels for ozone and nitrogen with respect to biodiversity
- Harmonize AP and climate policies to avoid negative effects on ecosystems of intensified forestry for biomass production
- Use ozone flux modelling for ozone risk assessment on crop production, taking into account both crop quantity and quality.

# Sectors and solutions

- Agriculture
- Domestic solid fuel heating
- Shipping

# Agriculture (nitrogen)

- Establish guidance on how to reduce emissions from agricultural residue burning
- Joined up approaches across the Nitrogen cycle to achieve air, climate, water and economic co benefits.
- Explore how to link agricultural subsidies to emission reduction obligations and healthy food production
- Launch a voluntary 30% club for ammonia
- Work closer with the Climate Convention on low carbon and low nitrogen strategies

# Domestic solid fuel heating

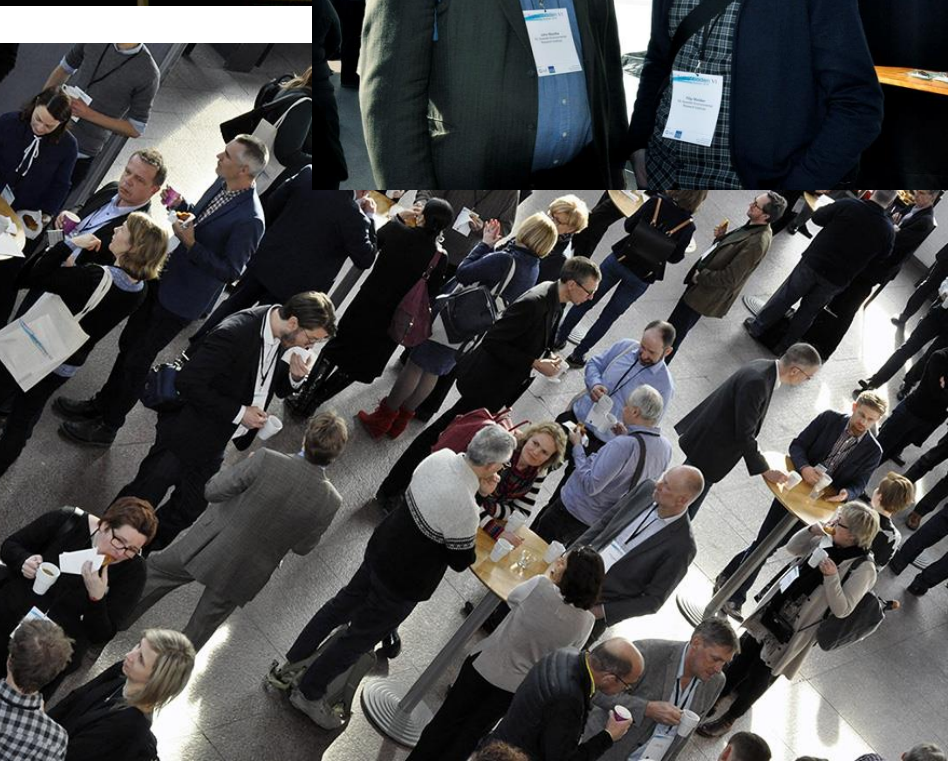
- Information and awareness raising campaigns
- Accelerate replacement of old stoves/boilers. Promote non-combustion heating
- Review and revise limit values for new stoves by addressing testing protocols for BC and PM<sub>2,5</sub> and taking into account development of BAT
- Develop guidance for voluntary performance labelling of new stoves using more stringent emission limit values under real life conditions for PM<sub>2,5</sub> and BC.

# Shipping

- Establish maritime emission control areas (SECA/NECA) in all European areas and in the Arctic
- Promote NO<sub>x</sub> emission reductions from existing ships
- Promote PM/BC emissions standards
- Ensure cleaner fuels as well as on-shore power supply in larger ports

# Steadily repeated

- Better communication to the public
- Better communication to finance ministries
- Closer cooperation with the UN FCCC
- Stable funding of effects work.



Thank you !