



The Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution



and EMEP (The Cooperative Programme for Monitoring and Evaluation of the Long-range Transmission of Air Pollutants in Europe)

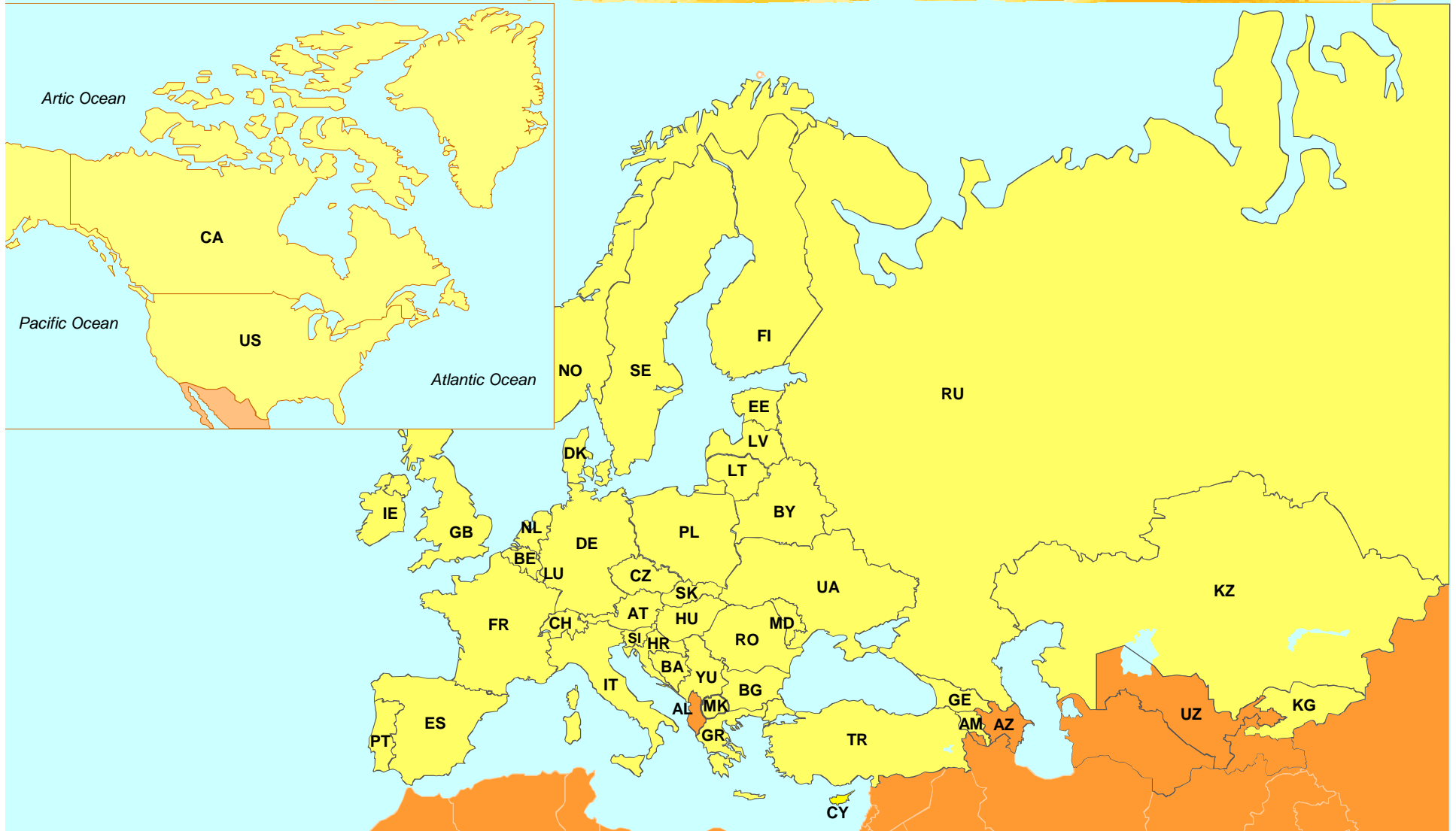
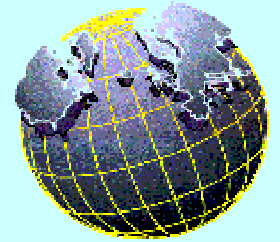
Henning Wuester

Secretariat of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe

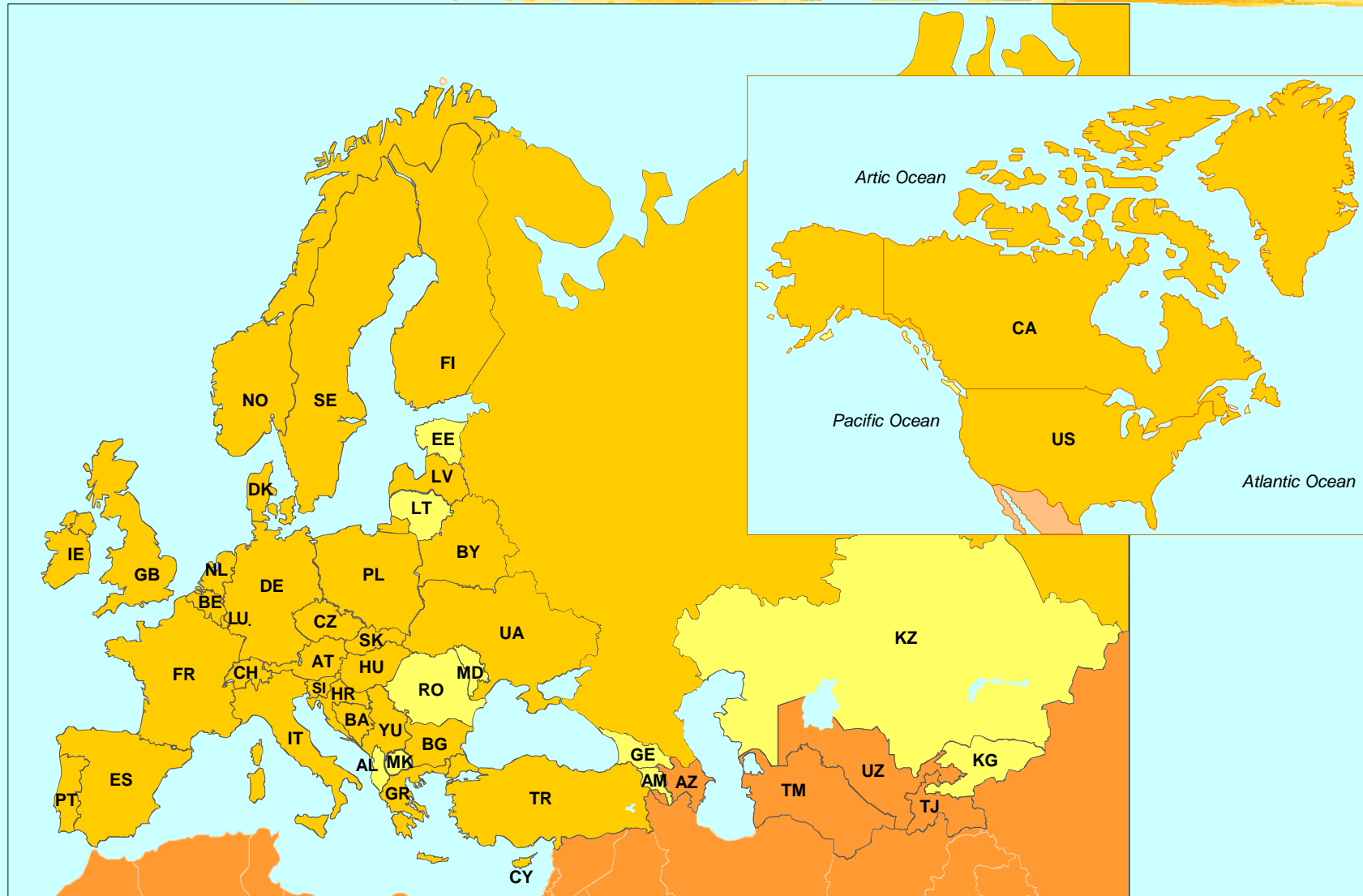
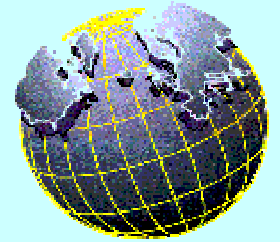
<http://www.unece.org/env/lrtap> (for information on the Convention)

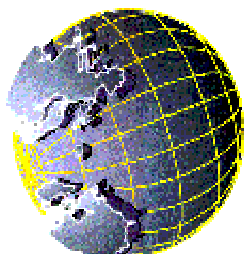
<http://www.emep.int> (for scientific work of EMEP)

The coverage of the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (48 Parties)

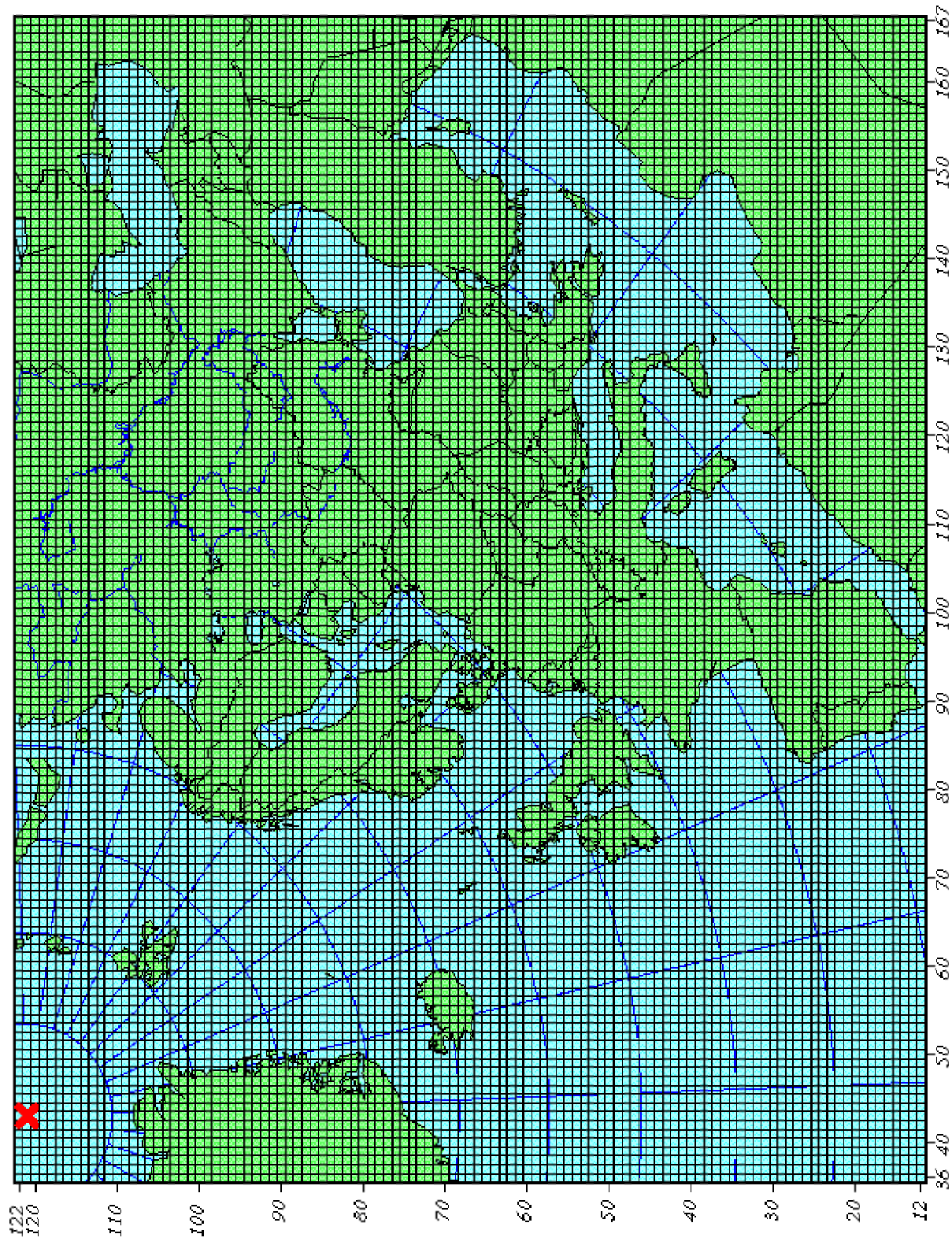


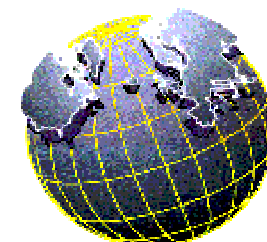
The 38 Parties to the EMEP Protocol of 1984





Extended EMEP grid - 50 km





The Protocols in force:

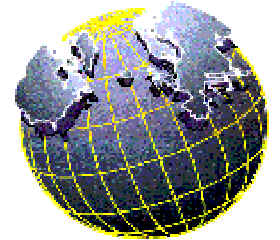
- 1985 Protocol on the Reduction of **Sulphur** Emissions by at least 30 per cent, 22 Parties
- 1988 Protocol on the Control of Emissions of **Nitrogen Oxides**, 28 Parties
- 1991 Protocol on the Control of Emissions of **Volatile Organic Compounds**, 20 Parties
- 1994 Protocol on **Further Reduction of Sulphur** Emissions, 23 Parties



The new Protocols (not yet in force):

- 1998 Protocol on **Heavy Metals**, 36 Signatories, 9 ratifications
- 1998 Protocol on **Persistent Organic Pollutants**, 36 Signatories, 6 ratifications
- 1999 Gothenburg Protocol to Abate **Acidification, Eutrophication and Ground-level Ozone**, 31 Signatories

The main priorities for the Convention

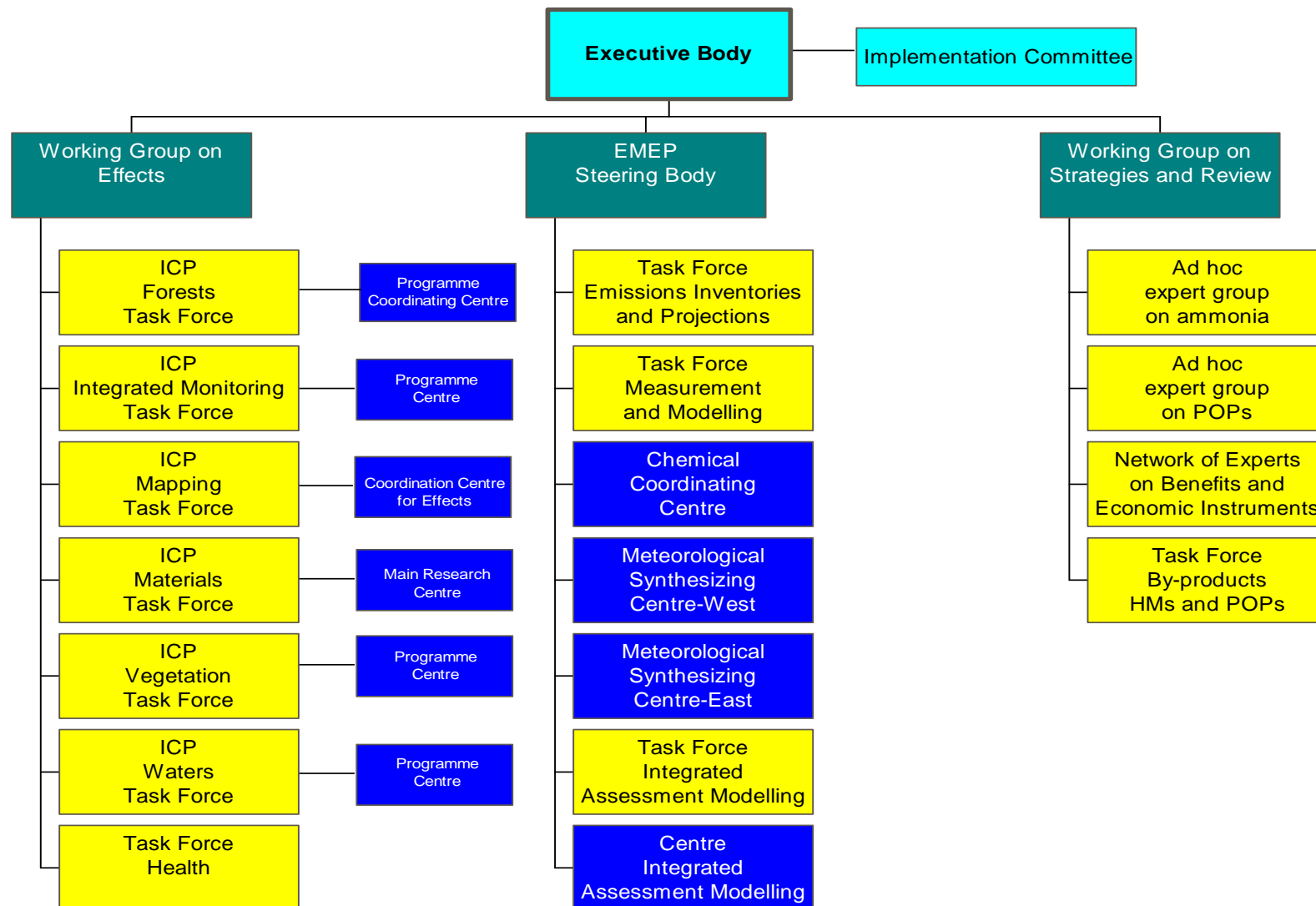


- Review and extension of existing protocols;
- Implementation of and compliance with existing agreements.

These two policy-related tasks should be based on sound scientific support from three core activities:

- Atmospheric measurements and modelling;
- Effects; and
- Integrated assessment, including modelling and economic benefit evaluation.

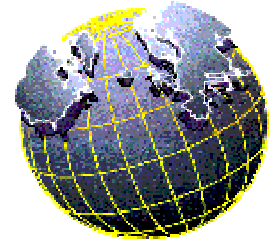
Intergovernmental bodies, expert groups and scientific centres under the Convention





EMEP: some history

- The Cooperative Programme for Monitoring and Evaluation of the Long-range Transmission of Air Pollutants in Europe (EMEP) was initiated in 1974.
- In 1977 EMEP was adopted as a special programme under the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe.
- Operated under the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution since the Convention entered into force in 1983.



EMEP: the vision

EMEP will continue to be the main science-based and policy-driven instrument for international cooperation in:

- atmospheric monitoring and modelling;
- emission inventories and projections; and
- integrated assessment

to help solve transboundary air pollution problems

EMEP Strategy 2000-2009



EMEP: 5 principles (1)

SCIENCE - EMEP establishes sound scientific evidence and provides guidance to underpin, develop and evaluate environmental policies;

PARTNERSHIP - EMEP fosters international partnership to find solutions to environmental problems;

ORGANIZATION - EMEP is organized to integrate information on emissions, environmental quality, effects and abatement options, and to provide the basis for solutions;

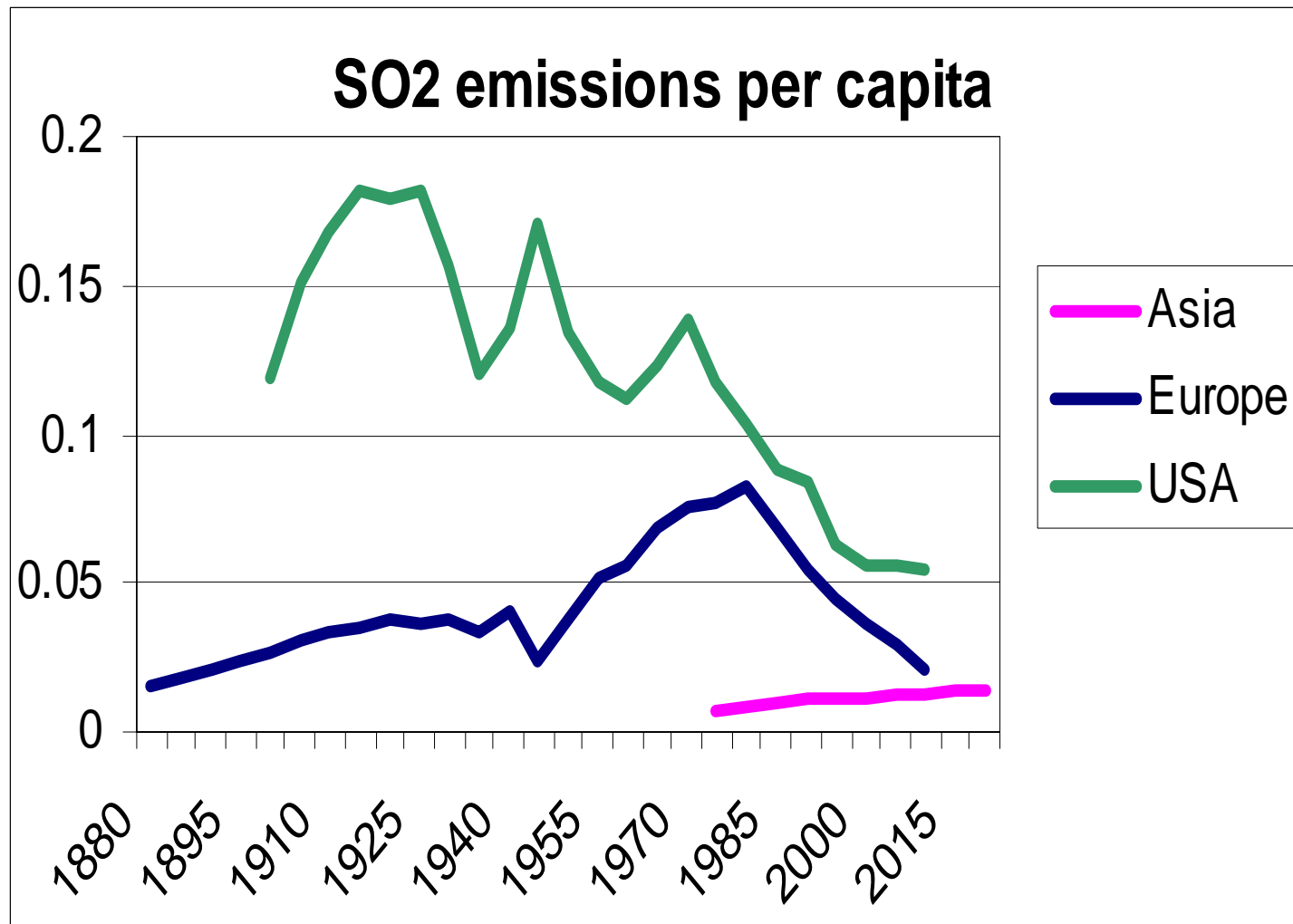


EMEP: 5 principles (2)

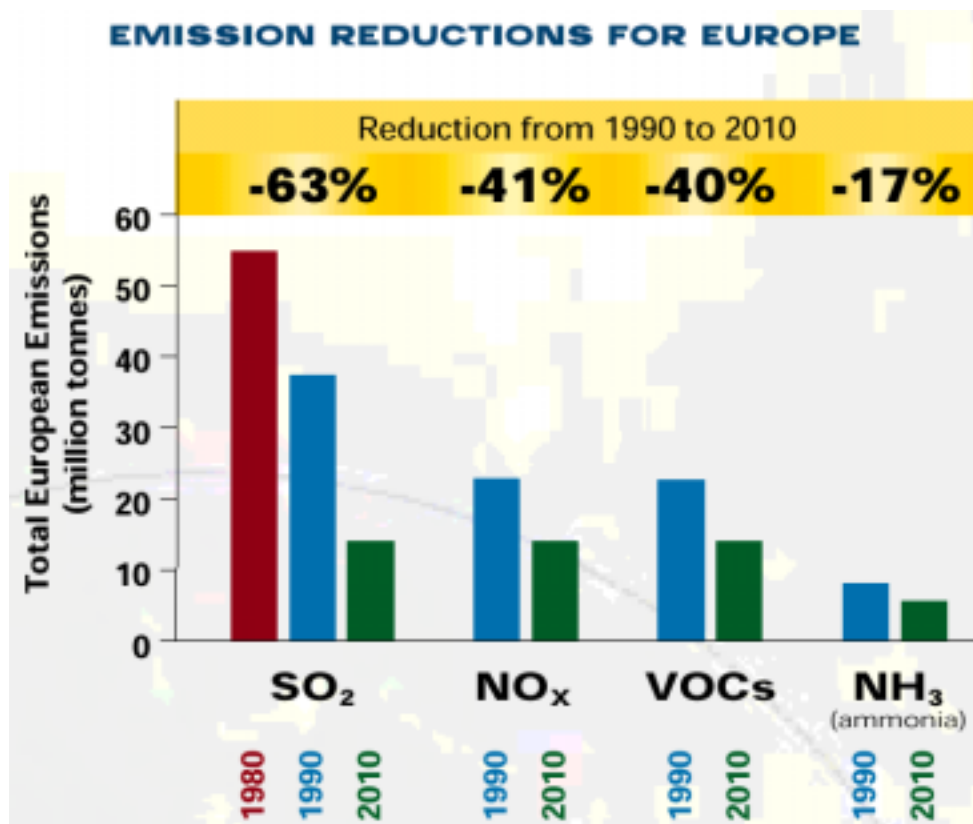
OPENNESS - EMEP encourages the open use of intellectual resources and products;

SHARING - EMEP is transparent and shares information and expertise with research programmes, expert institutions, national and international organizations, and environmental agreements.

Recognize the differences

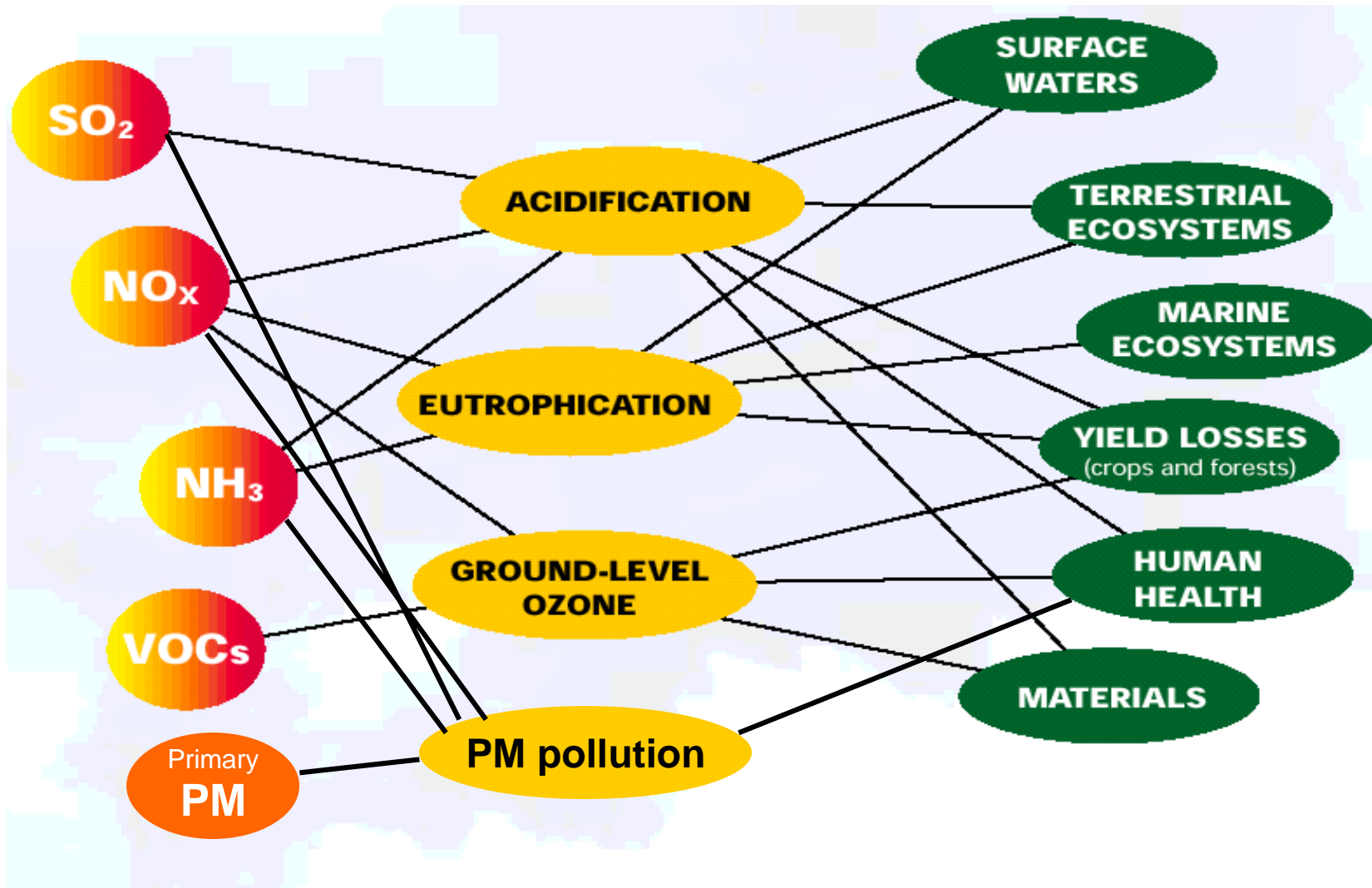


The emission reductions under the Gothenburg Protocol

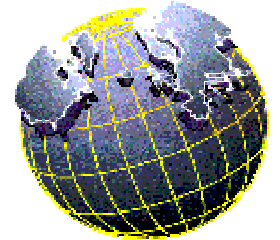


- Canada and the United States will bring in their emission reduction obligations upon ratification
- Based on bilateral negotiations of an ozone annex to the 1991 Agreement
- To cover SO₂, NO_x, and VOCs

The multi-pollutant, multi-effect approach of the Gothenburg Protocol extended by PM



Plan for preparatory work for the Gothenburg Protocol review



- Broad timing:
 - Aimed at supporting negotiations on revising the Gothenburg Protocol in 2004
 - 2003 reserved for testing and sensitivity analysis
 - Results of specialized studies and new data should be available by 2002
 - 2001 for preparatory work
- This work also has to prepare the scientific basis for a decision on how to deal with transcontinental transport.

Summary



- The Convention and EMEP have provided a useful framework for cooperation on atmospheric science and policy.
- To enhance such cooperation, especially beyond Europe, is of high priority.
- The ambitious tasks for the Gothenburg Protocol review can only be accomplished in cooperation, including between Europe and North America.
- One of these tasks is to assess the importance of transcontinental atmospheric transport.