















CLRTAP – the oldest multilateral environmental treaty



- Signed in Geneva in 1979, entered into force in 1983
- Dealing with air pollution on a broad regional basis
- 8 Protocols to complete the framework Convention

- Emission reduction targets for several pollutants
- Close cooperation between science and policy
- Multi-pollutant, multi-effect
- Effect based approach





Areas of work



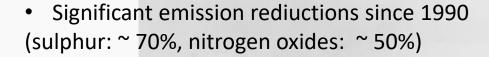
- Policy: international agreement setting emission reduction targets
- Science underpinning policy:
 - The Cooperative Programme for Monitoring and Evaluation of the Long-range Transmission of Air Pollutants in Europe (EMEP) and the Working Group on Effects
- Compliance monitoring
- Capacity-building and awareness raising







Results



- Decoupling of economic growth and air pollution trends
- 600,000 premature deaths avoided annually
- Average life expectancy is today 12 months more than in a hypothetical unabated world.
- Acidification halted in most parts of Europe
- Rrecovery of forest soils and lakes

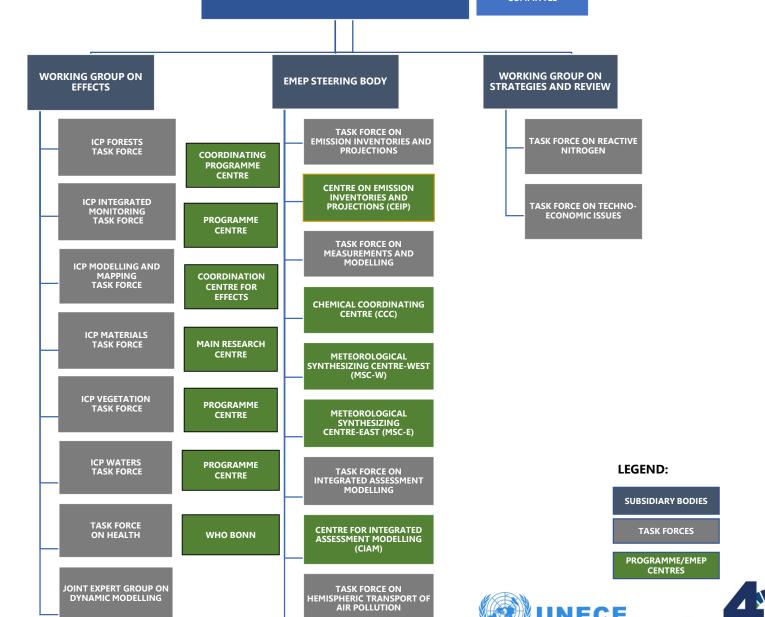






EXECUTIVE BODY

IMPLEMENTATION COMMITTEE





Science bodies: EMEP



- Objectives: atmospheric monitoring and modeling; emission inventories and emission projections; integrated assessment
- Structure: EMEP Steering Body, Bureau, 5
 programme centres and 4 task forces
- Financing: EMEP protocol (mandatory contributions) and voluntary contributions by Parties to the Convention (in cash or in-kind)



Science bodies: WGE



- Objectives: impacts of major air pollutants on human health and the environment
- Structure: WGE, Bureau, 6 International Cooperative Programmes (ICPs), TF Health and Joint Expert Group
- Financing: Voluntary contributions by Parties to the Convention (in cash or in-kind)



Policy bodies: EB



- Objectives: decision-making body for the Convention
- Structure: EB, all subsidiary bodies of the Convention report to the EB
- **Financing:** Voluntary contributions by Parties to the Convention (in cash or in-kind)



Policy bodies: WGSR



- Objectives: negotiating body for the Convention
- Structure: WGSR, currently 2 Task Forces formally report
- **Financing:** Voluntary contributions by Parties to the Convention (in cash or in-kind)



Policy



- Exchange of experiences on strategies, policies and measures
 - 2016 Scientific Assessment Report (SAR)
 - Policy response to the SAR
 - Updated long-term strategy for the Convention
 - Upcoming review of the Gothenburg Protocol
- Broadening Cooperation
 - Forum for International Cooperation on Air Pollution
 - Batumi Action for Cleaner Air initiative
- Emission Limit Values and guidance documents
- Outreach and cooperation across scales: local, national, regional, global









Capacity building

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Activities: Roundtable discussions on national legislation analyses and workshops on the development of national emission inventories in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia

Results: Progress in emissions reporting and improved quality and completeness of reporting





Lessons learned



- Science-policy interface: development over time – key success
- Strong expert network
- Financing: mix of mandatory and voluntary cash and inkind contributions
- Guidance to Parties
- Exchange of experiences
- Capacity building to create level-playing field







Priorities ahead



- Air pollution has been recognized as a problem at the global level
- Remaining pollution issues: groundlevel ozone, particulate matter
- Cooperation across the scales needed

 local, national, regional, global
- Cooperation with organizations and networks beyond the UNECE region
- Lessons learnt from the Convention to contribute to solutions around the globe







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Thank you!

http://www.unece.org/env/lrtap/welcome.html

















