

**Template for the submission of  
examples of good practices with regard to air pollution  
related policies, strategies and measures**

**Background**

1. The Executive Body, at its thirty-sixth session, adopted decision 2016/3 on Improving the effectiveness of reporting on strategies, policies and other measures to implement obligations under the Convention and its Protocols. This decision stipulates that *“the period for reporting the information referred to in article 5, paragraph 1 (a), of the 1994 Protocol on Further Reductions of Sulphur Emissions, article 7, paragraph 1 (a), of the Protocol on Heavy Metals, article 9, paragraph 1 (a), of the Protocol on Persistent Organic Pollutants and article 7, paragraph 1 (a), of the Protocol to Abate Acidification, Eutrophication and Ground-level Ozone (Gothenburg Protocol) is **at least once every four years**”*. As per this decision, the Executive Body also *“invites States and organizations referred to in article 14, paragraph 1, of the Convention that are not Parties to these four Protocols to provide information on strategies, policies and measures to abate air pollution at the sessions of the Working Group on Strategies and Review.”*

2. The enclosed template has been developed to facilitate the submission by Parties of examples of and good practices with regard to different regulatory, voluntary, economic and other measures relating to air pollution in advance of WGSR’s fifty-ninth session. The templates with information filled in should be sent to the secretariat at [air\\_meetings@un.org](mailto:air_meetings@un.org) by **9 April 2021**.

3. Delegations are invited to submit to the secretariat case studies/examples which could be of interest to other countries and to make a presentation at the Working Group’s session. Parties that had not yet shared such information at the previous sessions of the Working Group on Strategies and Review are particularly invited to do so. An overview of the previous reporting at WGSR sessions since 2013 is available on the Convention website:  
<https://unece.org/strategies-and-policies-abatement-air-pollution>

4. Examples could comprise, among others, economic measures such as financial incentives or disincentives (such as taxes, subsidies, set prices or caps/ceilings, payments, rebates), voluntary measures (such as voluntary agreements, programmes or contracts), regulatory or legislative measures or other measures (such as educational or informational measures). They can include policies, strategies and measures emanating from different sectors with positive effects on air pollution abatement (such as acts/laws on sustainable transport, sustainable agriculture/farming, energy, green building, biodiversity conservation and enhancement). A more detailed description of the implementation of your chosen policy, strategy or measure and related challenges and problems as well as solutions would be more useful than the presentation of many different examples. Furthermore, your examples could also be useful to other Parties even if they have not been successful by indicating why this was the case. You are thus also invited to submit experiences that cover such items as:

- a) A measure that was less effective than you anticipated and why;
- b) A measure that was actually more effective than you predicted;
- c) A measure that had particular implementation challenges – what were they and how did you address them;

- d) A measure that was either less expensive or more expensive than you had estimated. What caused the increased or decreased costs?
- e) Goals that were set and were met by innovative strategies.

**Template to facilitate the submission of examples/good practices of strategies, policies and measures employed to implement obligations under any of the protocols to the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution**

<b>Country:</b> Sweden	<b>Pollutant(s):</b> <i>PM<sub>2.5</sub>, BC, Heavy Metals, POPs and others</i>
<b>Protocol(s):</b> <i>Gothenburg Protocol, Heavy Metals Protocol, POPs Protocol</i>	<b>Sector:</b> <i>Wood burning in household appliances (residential solid fuel heating)</i>
<b>Type of strategy, policy or measure and the level of implementation:</b> <i>Information campaigns targeting households on how to burn wood in local space heaters and solid fuel boilers to minimise air pollution.</i>	<b>Method used for the current analysis:</b> -
<b>What is the main objective of the strategy, policy or measure? When has it been implemented/or will be implemented?</b> <i>The main objective is to educate households on how to burn wood in local space heaters and boilers to minimise air pollution and maximise energy efficiency.</i> <i>2009: Brochure 'fire right' distributed to households with local space heaters and/or solid fuel boilers.</i> <i>2017: Brochure distributed to households and film on YouTube 'lit at the top'.</i> <i>2020 and 2021: Articles published in national newspapers about air pollution from burning wood in household appliances and how to minimise air pollution and maximise energy efficiency.</i> <i>2020: Instructive film on how to burn wood in local space heaters and information on health effects published on the Swedish EPA's website and YouTube.</i> <i>2021: Instructive film on how to burn wood in solid fuel boilers and information on health effects published on the Swedish EPA's website and YouTube.</i>	
<b>Background and driving forces:</b> <i>Wood burning in household appliances is a large source of air pollution in Sweden. Wood burning for residential heating is the largest source of emissions of fine particles (PM<sub>2.5</sub>) and benzo[a]pyrene. Air pollution from small-scale wood burning is estimated to cause about 1000 premature deaths annually. In urban areas wood burning in household appliances is contributing about as much to bad air quality as road transport.</i>	
<b>Description of the strategy, policy or measure:</b> <i>The information campaigns aims at educating people to change behaviour, to burn wood in a way that minimise air pollution and maximise energy efficiency and also to encourage investments in modern local space heaters and solid fuel boilers.</i>  <i>A government assignment analysed different ways of reducing air pollution from residential heating and concluded that information to the general public/households was a good option.</i>	
<b>Costs, Funding and Revenue allocation:</b>	

*The Swedish EPA funded the printing of the brochure 'lit at the top' and municipalities can order it at cost price for local distribution.*

*The Swedish EPA funded the production and distribution of the instructive films on how to burn wood in local space heaters and solid fuel boilers. The cost was about 200 000 SEK.*

**Effect and impacts on air pollution abatement:**

*An assessment concluded that a large part of households in municipalities that participated in the campaign had received and read the brochure 'lit at the top'.*

*Emissions of fine particles (PM<sub>2.5</sub>) and of benzo[a]pyrene from residential heating has decreased by around 60% since the 1990's. This is largely due to the replacement of old solid fuel boilers with modern appliances or other solutions for residential heating.*

**References/Further information:**

*Brochure 'fire right'*

<https://www.naturvardsverket.se/Documents/publikationer/978-91-620-8392-2.pdf>

*Brochure 'lit at the top':*

<http://www.naturvardsverket.se/upload/stod-i-miljoarbetet/vagledning/forbranning/tand-i-toppen-broschyr-tryck.pdf>

*Film 'lit at the top':*

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=am3495wKa\\_E&t=39s](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=am3495wKa_E&t=39s)

*Film on how to burn wood in local space heaters:*

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MwSWkZX-xOw&t=1s>

*Film on how to burn wood in solid fuel boilers:*

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FCjJbcVXVII&t=1s>

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**Additional comments:** *Please include any additional information you may wish to provide here.*