UNECE
Convention on
Long Range Transboundary Air Pollution

Report on EMEP SB activities – 2023

Laurence ROUÏL

43rd session of the Executive Body for CLRTAP

9th joint EMEP/WGE meeting

- 11-15 September 2023 – in person meeting
- Representatives of 25 countries attended the meeting (40 in 2022)
- Two thematic joint sessions focused:
  - Air pollution and biodiversity
  - Methane
  - Heavy metals
- Review of progress of work related to the 2022-2023 work plan and preparation of the 2024-2025 workplan
- Discussion about the options for future location of MSC-East according to the EB decision taken during its 42th session

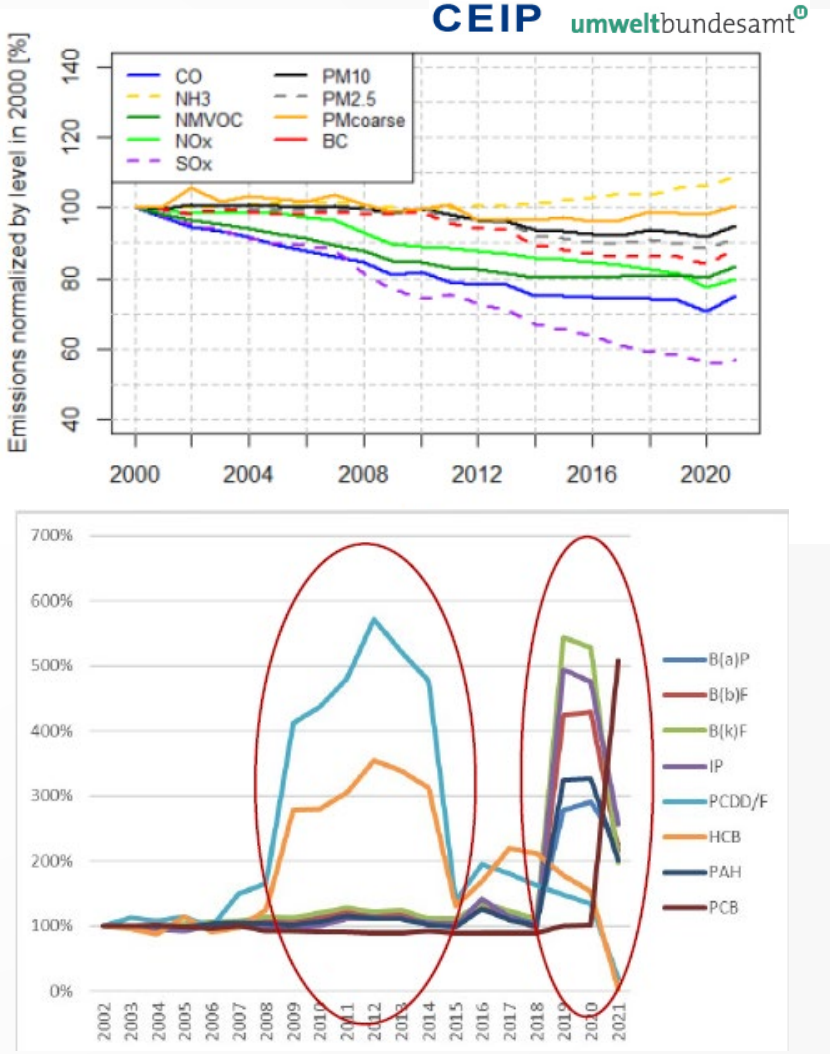
- **Focus on few items** :
  - Emissions reporting and review
  - Adjustment applications
  - Methane
  - MSC-East

Changes in the EMEP TF leadership

- **David Montalvo** from EEA replaces **Martin Adams** as co-chair of the TFEIP
- **Joanna Struzweska** (Poland) replaces **Augustin Colette** (France) as co-chair of the TFMM
- **Simone Schucht** (France) replaces **Rob Maas** (The Netherlands) as co-chair of the TFIAM

Reporting of emission data

- **Emissions reported in 2023:**
  - **46 Parties** reported data;
  - **45** Parties submitted an IIR.
  - 42 Parties submitted full time series 1990/2000-2021
  - **22 Parties included quantitative information on uncertainties in main pollutants emissions in their IIR**
  - **40** Parties reported BC emissions
- **Projections reported in 2023**:
  - 33 projection datasets, many of them submitted late
  - Several countries did not report projections, most of them located in the EECCA region



POPs emissions in the EMEP east area

Stage 3 (in depth) review

- In 2023, focus on agriculture with special emphasis on NH3, NMVOC and NOx, and gridded data
- 41 reports reviewed by 17 reviewers from 15 countries
- Centralised process implemented by CEIP which aims at improving the quality of reported data and supports capacity building of the experts
- First time gridded data was reviewed: encouraging results but still lack of transparency in the methods
- Agreement on the 2024-2026 priorities :
  - 2024 : Industrial processes and product use- solvents with focus on NMVOC and gridded data
  - 2025: projections
  - 2026: sector transport

- **Question to the EB**: should we set some priorities on countries that would need improvement the most?

Other news

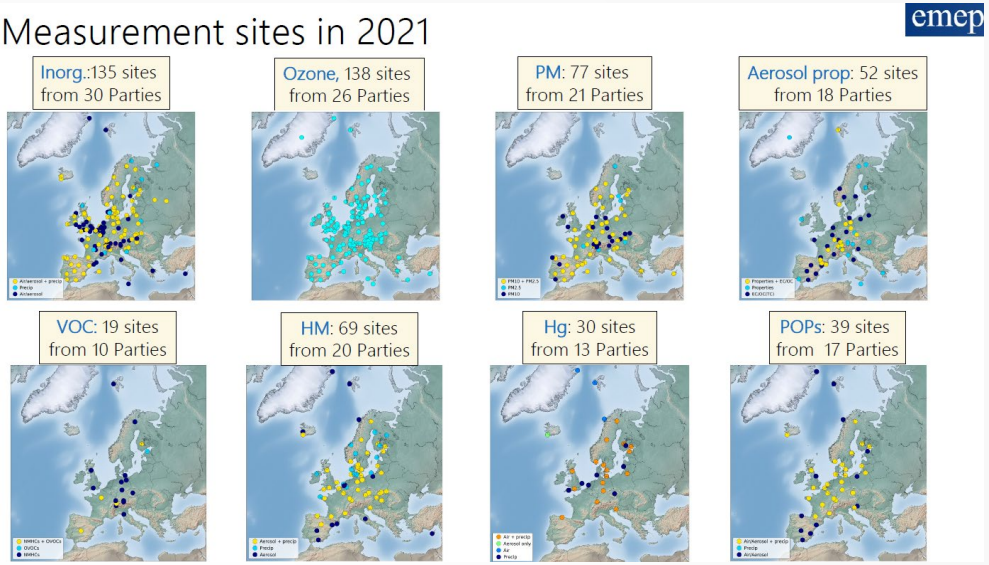
- Update of the EMEP/EEA guidebook on emissions **welcome and endorsed by the EMEP SB** with:
  - Major updates to emissions mapping
  - Substantial improvements in combustion&industry sectors
  - Regular updates to road transport
  - Updates to livestock emissions and waste incineration sources
  - Minor updates to projections and best practises chapters
- **Questionnaire circulated to the emission community** to investigate future priorities :
  - Improving current reporting (gridded data, HM&POPs…)
  - Some pollutants (Methane, ultrafine PM..) may be considered in the future
  - Centralized compilation may be an option for some sources (shipping, fires..)
- **Technical paper proposed by TFEIP** to express the relevance of taking into account the impact of already approved adjustments in projections reporting (on a voluntary basis)
  - Need to update templates and guidances
  - To be further considered in the perspective of the GP review follow-up

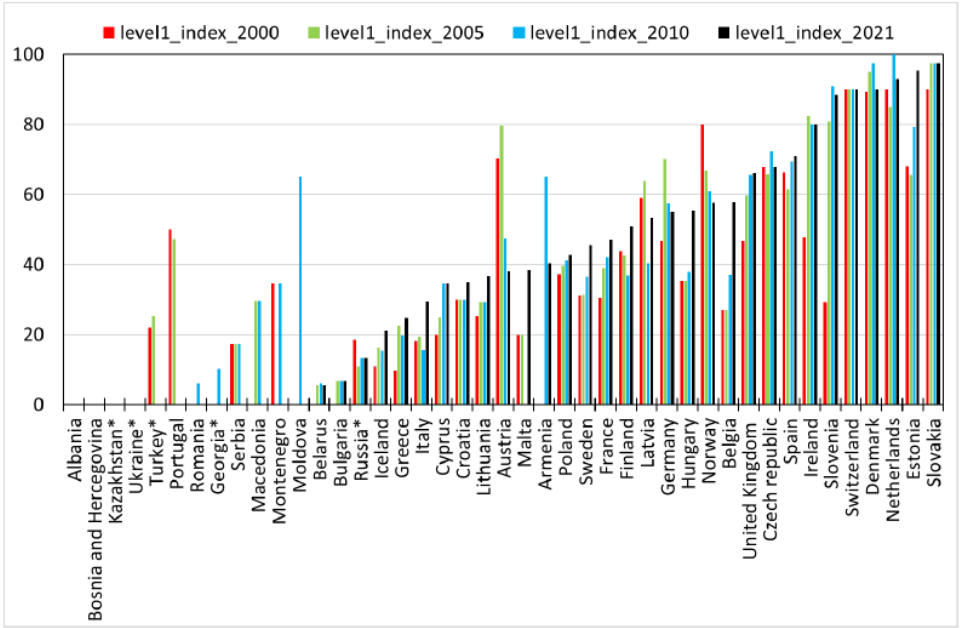
Adjustment applications: outcomes of the 2022 review

- 2022 was the first year for emission inventory submission under the 2020 emission reduction commitments set by the amended GP protocol
- A new guidance and a new template have been prepared by TFEIP and CEIP for the Parties
- Four previously approved applications submitted :
  - **Denmark (agriculture, NMVOC)**
  - **France (agriculture, NMVOC)**
  - **The Netherlands (agriculture, NMVOC)**
  - **The UK (agriculture , NH3)**
- The expert review team recommended acceptance of these applications, Decision adopted by the EMEP SB

Monitoring and modelling (i)

- Implementation of the monitoring strategy is on track
- July 2022 IOP for ozone and its precursors : reference dataset regarding NMVOCs
- Modeling work carried with a clear focus on ozone
- CCC organised a workshop on chemicals of emerging concern to prepare the future





Monitoring and modelling (ii)

- Development by MSC-West of a new approach(local fraction) for the source-receptor calculations : can cover a larger range of reduction amounts with reduced computation time with results quite similar to those obtained with the previous method (brute force)

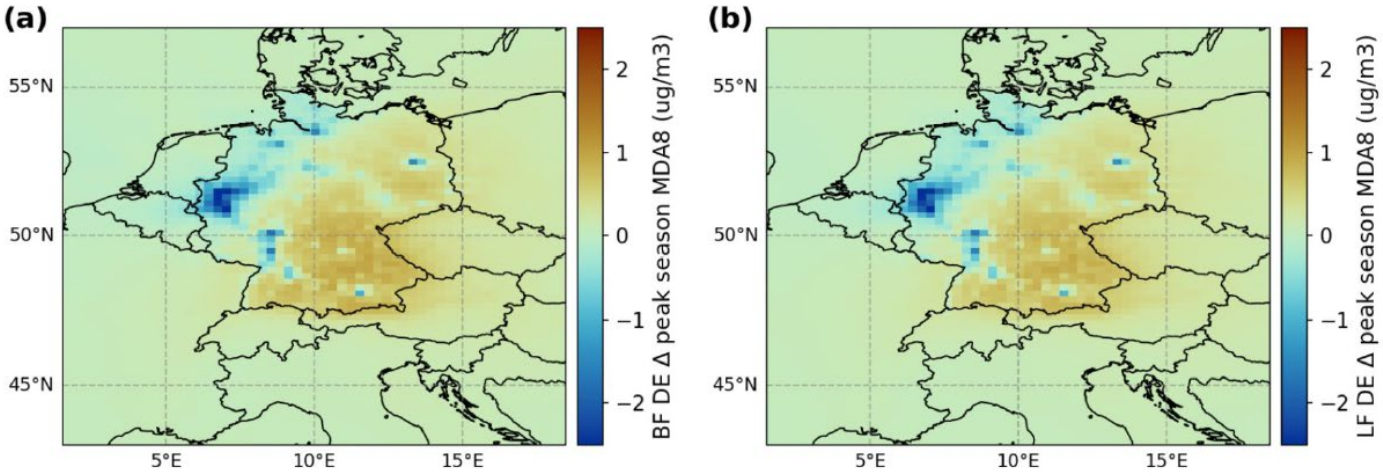


Figure 5.1: Comparison of the impact of a 15% NOx emission reduction from Germany (DE) on peak season MDA8 calculated using the BF **(a)** and LF **(b)** methods.

Methane session

prepared and chaired by Chris Dore (TFEIP), Tim Butler (TFHTAP) and Zig Klimont (TFIAM)

- Sufficient understanding of the role of methane as ozone precursor and current assessment/modelling tools mature enough to support policy decision
- Ambitious ozone reduction targets will be more dependent on global cooperation to reduce ozone precursors (including methane)
- Recommendation to the EB to consider methane in the GP review follow-up and to consider targets consistent with the Global methane Pledge objectives (COP26 initiative)
- Need to investigate further potential and cost of CH4 mitigation measures (including non-technical measures)

Future of MSC-East

- The EMEP SB discussed the content of a note synthesizing outcomes related to 6 options for reorganizing and relocating MSC-East activities, according to the 2022 EB decision
- The EMEP SB recommends to the EB to investigate further options 1 to 3
  - Option 1: Relocation of MSC-East in a new host organisation: Jozef Stefan Institute (JSI) located in Ljubljana (Slovenia)
  - Option 2: relocation of MSC-east in a hosting organisation located in the EECCA region (Georgia, Ukraine)
  - Option 3: transfer to JSI in a short-term perspective and implementation in the longer-term of a new center in the EECCA region in charge of capacity building
- Consultations with JSI, Ukraine, Georgia, and MSC-East/Moscow carried out by the EMEP SB chair since then to elaborate a factual analysis of the situation.

Potential use of additional resources by CEIP and CIAM

- Focused on the needs to support revision of the Gothenburg Protocol
- **Stronger involvement of Turkey, and countries from the EECCA and Balkans regions** :
  - Support for improvement of emission inventories and projections
  - Compilation of relevant data countries,
  - Stimulating integrated national modelling and exchange of experience in those regions Workshops could be organised
- **Methane**
  - Global/regional studies
  - Work on emissions (in collaboration with UNFCCC)
- **Improvements of the GAINS model**
  - To develop and implement approaches based on collective risk-based targets for reducing impacts on health and ecosystems
- **Improvement of the emissions management framework**
  - Web interface
  - Centralised management for some sources
  - ..