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ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

EXECUTIVE BODY FOR THE CONVENTION ON
LONG-RANGE TRANSBOUNDARY AIR POLLUTION

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

STRATEGY FOR EMEP 2000-2009

Corridendum

The following changes to the EMEP Strategy were introduced during the twenty-fourth session of the Steering Body (EB.AIR/GE.1/2000/2, paras. 12-15). With these changes the Strategy was adopted for approval by the Executive Body at its seventeenth session, on the understanding that further editing will be required before publication.

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Executive Summary

First paragraph following the vision, replace the first sentence by A strong driving force for EMEP is now the assessment, in cooperation with the Working Group on Effects, of the impact of pollutants such as small atmospheric particles, surface ozone, NO_2, persistent organic pollutants (POPs) and heavy metals on human health.

Eighth paragraph, replace the second sentence by EMEP, via its technical centres and in cooperation with the Working Group on Strategies and Review, the Working Group on Effects and other subsidiary bodies under the Convention, is well placed to do this.

In the tenth paragraph, replace In view of the danger of duplication of effort and in order to maximize the benefit, by This opens new possibilities for cooperation in order to maximize the benefit,

Introduction

In paragraph 2, replace the first sentence by The Convention has established a unique network of scientific cooperation. This network was initiated by EMEP and has evolved over the years in cooperation with the Working Group on Effects and other subsidiary bodies. The Convention has carried out a carefully planned work programme over 20 years that has provided the scientific evidence required to develop reasonable environmental policies.

Replace paragraph 4 (g) by Urban air quality and human health in their transboundary aspects.

In paragraph 8, after the second sentence insert This strategy should be seen as a living product that will be continuously updated as work progresses.

II. DRIVING FORCES

Replace paragraph 16 (a) by The acidification of rivers and lakes in Scandinavia, with the associated dieback of fish populations, and the forest dieback in central Europe;

III. STRATEGY

Throughout the strategy (paras. 40, 43, 46, 49, 52), replace The requirements for fulfilling these goals are: by The requirements in order of priority for fulfilling these goals are:

Replace 39 (d) by Investigate, in cooperation with the Working Group on Effects, the recovery of ecosystems.

In paragraph 41 (b), replace sulphur and nitrogen compounds by sulphur and nitrogen compounds and of base cations.

In paragraph 41 (d), replace data quality objectives by data quality criteria

In paragraph 43 (d), replace the last sentence by Using more sophisticated plant uptake

mechanisms may result in more accurate exposure or damage estimates;

In paragraph 46 (a), replace the second sentence by In order to detect reductions in emissions of less than 30%, measurements of both air and precipitation need, ideally, to be accurate within 5-10%.

Replace paragraph 51 (e) by Contribute to the determination of the effects of fine particles on radiation forcing and climate change in the EMEP region.

Replace paragraphs 55-56 by

55. EMEP provides scientific information on emissions, measurements, projections and abatement costs to support the review and development of the Protocols to the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution. The Task Force on Integrated Assessment Modelling, supported by the Centre for Integrated Assessment Modelling (CIAM), brings together all relevant scientific information in a consistent modelling framework that can be used by the Working Group on Strategies and Review in reviewing (and negotiating) the Protocols. Integrated assessment models also take into account work done by, and information available from, other subsidiary bodies such as the Working Group on Effects. The Task Force on Integrated Assessment Modelling analyses the cost-effectiveness of (existing and new) international emission control strategies for acidification, eutrophication, tropospheric ozone exposure and exposure to fine particles. Modelling work covers:

(a) Abatement options for reducing sulphur, nitrogen oxides, ammonia, volatile organic compounds and primary particulate matter, including structural measures in energy, transport and agriculture, and their costs;

(b) Projections of emissions, including the consequences of implementing current legislation and of the obligations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;

(c) Assessment of the atmospheric transport of substances, including transcontinental transport;

(d) Analysis of the environmental and health effects and the economic benefits of emission reductions.

Specialized workshops will be organized to develop model elements that are not sufficiently covered by other bodies under the Convention. All activities will be conducted in close collaboration with related work led by the European Commission.

56. One of the biggest challenges for integrated assessment modelling remains increasing the model complexity while keeping the model highly transparent for policy makers, stakeholders and scientists. Another will be to move from uncertainty identification towards supporting policy makers in uncertainty management. One of the main strategic tasks is to foster closer links with experts working at the science-policy interface at the national level. The Task Force on Integrated Assessment Modelling will set up a network of national focal points

for integrated assessment modelling to facilitate communication between it, CIAM and government officials, regional authorities, stakeholders and other experts and to compare international models with national data and modelling results. This network should, as far as possible, be integrated with the integrated assessment networks of the European Community and the European Environment Agency. Swift and accessible distribution of data and model results via the Internet is also important. As far as technically possible, integrated assessment model versions should be made available via the Internet to all national experts for their use. CIAM will support capacity building at the national level by hosting national experts for extended periods (several months) and assisting in national modelling activities.

Invert the order of paragraphs. 62 and 63.

After paragraph 63 add a new subsection 3

Relationship with work in North America

64. North American research activities under the North American Research Strategy for Tropospheric Ozone (NARSTO) are very relevant to EMEP and collaboration should be encouraged.

and renumber the remaining subsections and paragraphs.

Replace paragraph 71 by Some of the projects in EUROTRAC-2 are very relevant to EMEP and collaboration should be encouraged.