

## **Recommendations**

### **Report of the ad-hoc Policy Review Group of experts**

(Extracted from the official document Policy response to the 2016 scientific assessment of the Convention (ECE/EB.AIR/WG.5/2017/3))

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Issue Area</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>Short or Long Term (ST/LT)</b>	<b>The PRG Recommends</b>	<b>Recommendation Tasked to</b>
A. Enabling Sound Policy Decisions	1. Human health effects	1	ST	to further review and harmonize methodologies for health impact assessments taking into consideration the global burden of disease and the WHO Health risks of air pollution in Europe (HRAPIE) project;	TFH
		2	ST/LT	to further assess the health effects of particulate matter with due consideration of its various components (e.g., secondary inorganic aerosols vs. organic and elemental carbon or other toxic constituents)	TFH
		3	ST	to further work on dose/concentration response functions in order to better determine health effects of air pollutants including in the context of projected future scenarios. These analyses should quantify	TFH, TFIAM

				for the UNECE or its subregions specific factors, such as the aging of societies, which might counteract benefits of emission reductions;	
		4	LT	that airborne effects of HMs and POPs, e.g. regarding Hg, PAH and dioxins / dioxin-like PCBs, be more thoroughly and systematically prioritized with respect to policy needs, taking into account work performed under the related global Conventions.	TFH
	2. (a) Integrated environmental policy: Ozone-nitrogen-climate-biodiversity interactions	5	ST	further work on long-term effects of atmospheric nitrogen and ozone inputs on carbon sequestration, biodiversity and other ecosystem effects, and their interaction with climate change and ecosystem properties	WGE, EMEP SB and ICPs/TFs
		6	LT	more empirical (experimental) ecosystem research on dose-response functions for ozone and nitrogen, validation and further development of the parametrization of models, especially (but not limited to) under dry conditions (Mediterranean ecosystems) and in the long term.	WGE, EMEP SB and ICPs/TFs
		7	LT	work to prioritize which links between climate change, carbon and nitrogen biogeochemistry and POP / HM biogeochemistry are most policy relevant (for	WGE and ICPs

				countries, for UNECE, globally)	
	2. (b) Integrated environmental policy: Nitrogen management	8	ST	strongly encourage Parties to increase their efforts on air pollution abatement in the agricultural sector, with a focus on cost-effective measures e.g. on large animal farms;	EB, Parties
		9	ST	remind Parties within the geographical scope of EMEP to use the UNECE Framework Code for Good Agriculture Practice for reducing Ammonia Emissions when establishing their national advisory codes and to then apply it, as required by Annex IX of the Gothenburg Protocol.	EB, Parties
		10	ST	encourage the TFRN and Parties to disseminate information related to agriculture, such as: information on best practices and co-benefits thereof; new technologies and relevant economic assessments; and information on products such as pesticides and fertilizers	EB, TFRN and Parties
		11	ST	that Convention bodies further increase their focus on reactive nitrogen emissions (ammonia and nitrogen oxides) and their abatement, transport and effects, keeping in mind the full nitrogen cycle and with the aim of increasing nitrogen efficiency	All
		12	LT	to update the Gothenburg Protocol with strengthened ammonia	Parties, WGSR, EB

				reduction measures, in line with the findings of TFRN and the Guidance document for Preventing and Abating Ammonia Emissions from Agricultural Sources	
	2. (c) Integrated environmental policy: Integrated approach for the development of air pollution and climate change policies and measures	13	LT	continue to use and further develop the multi-effects, multi-pollutant framework going forward, including for the next revision of the Gothenburg Protocol	All
		14	LT	continue designing policies that systematically aim for synergies between climate and air pollution policies, and specifically, include enhanced actions to reduce methane, (as an ozone precursor), possibly including emission reduction commitments, in the update of the Gothenburg protocol;	Parties
		15	ST	pursue reductions in ozone, black carbon and other short-lived climate pollutants which have direct or indirect effects on climate and air quality	Parties
		16	ST	work with the UNFCCC and others to catalyze action on methane and other SLCPs with a focus on the following tasks: CLRTAP representatives (centres, subsidiary bodies, Parties or secretariat) could participate in meetings of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris	EB

				Agreement, to ensure that methane and other SLCPs play an important part in the Paris Agreement implementation	
		17	ST	in addressing air pollution and climate change in an integrated approach, a first step could be to bring all relevant actors (Arctic Council, UNEP, UNECE, GMI and the CCAC) together in a workshop to discuss how best to collaborate on achieving global SLCP emissions reductions	EB
		18	ST-LT	foster partnerships with GMI and CCAC and explore opportunities to cooperate on technical issues (i.e. leaks, emissions, venting, incomplete combustion, recovery by coal mining) in lieu of, pursuing in the short-term, an overarching emissions reductions target. This technical work would likely be seen as not policy-oriented, and thus avoid being a contentious issue debated in political arenas	EB
		19	LT	implement/establish emission standards based on BAT and energy-efficiency requirements for new domestic stoves and installations for solid-fuel burning in any future revision of the Gothenburg Protocol	WGSR, TFTEI
		20	ST	TFTEI consider including additional measures for integration in their	WGSR, TFTEI

				database, and develop a code of good practice for solid-fuel burning and small combustion installations	
	3. Cost-effective control measures	21	ST	the TFTEI and the TFIAM undertake a review of the control costs currently used, and to improve, on an ongoing basis, the cost-effectiveness analyses produced by the GAINS model. This would include a comparison of cost estimates from different models and the improvement of the cost estimates of impacts of air pollution on health and ecosystems.	TFTEI, TFIAM
		22	ST	TFTEI and the TFIAM co-produce a report for policy-makers that clearly sets out the costs of controls versus costs of inaction to encourage ratification and implementation of the Protocols	TFTEI, TFIAM
		23	ST	analyze the cost-effectiveness of additional local and regional measures as compared to additional continental (e.g., European wide) measures, to reduce life years lost, considering the relative importance of sources like agriculture, domestic sectors, and transport depending on local conditions or local financial support	Appropriate Subsidiary Bodies
		24	ST	analyze the cost-effectiveness of Northern Hemispheric emission reduction strategies to	Appropriate Subsidiary Bodies

				reduce ozone precursors as compared to a European/North American approach alone to reduce ozone damage to health and crops	
B. Maximizing the impact of the Convention and its Protocols	1. Ratification and Implementation of the Protocols	25	ST	focus on increasing ratifications	Convention
		26	ST	focus on implementing current obligations of the protocols	Convention
		27	ST	continue to focus efforts on increasing ratification and implementation of the three latest Protocols (i.e., Gothenburg, POPs, Heavy Metals) as amended	Convention
		28	ST-LT	continue awareness-raising at the political level of the need to improve air quality and the benefits of ratifying the protocols. This includes promoting the benefits of taking action such as energy-efficiency measures that lead to economic and competitiveness gains.	Convention
		29	ST-LT	continue capacity-building activities to enhance skills development of national experts in order to develop emission inventories and projections and apply BAT	Convention
		30	ST	support the commitments made by countries and organizations under the Batumi Action on Cleaner Air (BACA) initiative including, but not limited	Convention

				to, the implementation of BAT and emission limit values, the improvement of air pollutant inventories, the development of sound air quality management policies and the application of effective approaches for urban transportation systems. Where feasible, also coordinate countries' efforts on BACA and air pollution in general with other countries with BACA commitments and donors	
		31	ST	improve understanding of protocol provisions, explain what is needed for countries to ratify, develop the technical assessment needed to identify the air pollution levels and the risk to public health and environment in the country, and explain the costs and benefits of implementing abatement measures and how the technologies work to reduce emissions.	Convention
		32	ST-LT	apply lessons learned from experiences of ECE countries to other countries within the region	Convention
		33	ST	improve the use of existing capacity in the EECCA, including potentially providing resources for training and knowledge transfer.	Convention
	2. Enforcement of Protocol obligations and related support	34	ST	the IC maintain its current approach to compliance review with a focus on	IC



	to countries			longer-lasting non-compliance cases. At the same time, the IC should continue to periodically review its functioning and make recommendations accordingly to the Executive Body	
		35	ST	a continued focus for Parties to improve emissions inventories and report emissions data, and potentially projections data	Parties
		36	ST-LT	that Parties implement technical measures to meet protocol obligations and not solely focus on emissions reporting obligations. As the emissions inventories improve, Parties will have a greater awareness as to the appropriate strategies, policies and technical measures to implement to reduce emissions and meet the objectives and obligations laid out in the Protocols.	Parties
		37	ST	an enhanced partnership between the IC and the subsidiary technical bodies to increase the support to countries in the achievement of emission reductions required by the Protocols.	IC/ Subsidiary technical bodies
		38	ST	the Convention continue its efforts to support countries in their implementation of the protocols and their efforts towards compliance with their substantive obligations and reporting obligations, including through	Convention

				emissions inventory improvements.	
	3. (a) Updating the amended Protocols: Gothenburg	39	LT	the Convention utilize an approach or combination of approaches that would achieve the maximum possible emissions reductions of pollutants of interest in key sources, sectors or regions	Convention
		40	LT	consider an integrated approach (i.e., multi-pollutant, multi-effect, for example combined air pollution and climate change goals and improving nitrogen management)	Convention
		41	LT	consider potential unintended consequences (key interactions of pollutants or environmental effects, such as trade-offs between air quality and climate change)	Convention
		42	LT	when reviewing the Gothenburg Protocol, the following be considered: Inclusion of: a. emissions reductions commitments for black carbon; b. strengthened ammonia abatement measures, in line with the findings of the TFRN and the Guidance on Ammonia Abatement c. CH4 as a priority substance, including specific reduction measures on CH4 d. further emissions requirements for O3 precursors covered by the Protocol; e. further emissions	Convention

				requirements for PM2.5; f. further emission requirements for acid rain precursor pollutants; g. requirements for further addressing hemispheric air pollution h. shipping emissions i. ways to address barriers to implementation, including existing sources	
		43	ST	tighten emission standards for ammonia according to BAT, particularly for large farms	Parties
		44	ST	establish emission standards based on BAT and energy efficiency requirements for new residential and small-scale appliances, including solid-fuel burning and implement standards under the current emission reduction commitments for PM2.5.	Parties
		45	ST	encourage the use of operational guidelines for implementation and sub-national level enforcement.	Parties
	3. (b) POPs Protocol	46	LT	focusing the policy work on POPs under this Convention on UPOPs where there is an added value to the activities under the Stockholm Convention	Convention
		47	LT	that further scientific and technical work should continue to determine whether additional UPOPs should be added to the POPs Protocol	Convention
		48	LT	that TF TEI explore to	Convention, TF

				what extent the Protocol on POPs could be further developed with respect to UPOPs, especially on PAHs, and explore whether and which stricter measures could be recommended for the UNECE region	TEI
		49	LT	<p>Possible additional measures to reduce POPs, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• strengthened BAT on new stationary sources (waste incineration, metallurgy, energy production) and measures on domestic combustion plants as these are the main source of PAHs emissions in many countries;</li> <li>• more specific measures on PAHs such as a target value or a reduction objective;</li> <li>• additional measures to help EECCA countries to increase their reduction of PAHs and PCDD/Fs, especially for new installations;</li> </ul>	unspecified
	3. (c) Possible Updates to the Heavy Metals Protocol	50	ST	the Convention focus on implementing the obligations in the current Heavy Metals protocol for all the substances, especially in but not limited to EECCA countries, and on increasing ratifications.	Convention
		51	ST	pursue mitigation activities on Heavy Metals within the UNECE region.	Convention
		52	ST-LT	continue scientific and technical work on Heavy Metals	Convention

		53	ST	Position itself as a centre of expertise on reducing HM, with a potential focus on sharing its expert technical knowledge (BAT, emission inventories, monitoring, etc.) on these pollutants with UNEP	Convention
		54	ST	Engage with the North-East Asian Subregional Programme for Environment (NEASPEC) and similar regional organizations to assess the possibility of following the example of the HM Protocol with regard to abatement measures and policy	Convention
	3. (d) Broadening the geographical scope of the Convention and/or its protocols	55	ST-LT	that the EB consider how to address air pollution more broadly including whether and how to formally open the Convention or some of its protocols to a broader accession.	EB
C. Improving the technical and scientific basis	1. Emissions Data	56	ST	that concrete actions in the 2016-2017 work plan be implemented and further developed	Convention
		57	ST	that the 2018-2019 workplan emphasize stronger emission inventory verification by measurements	EMEP SB, TFEIP
		58	ST	to implement the EMEP Strategy regarding high-resolution regional data at a finer grid scale than the current EMEP scale with a focus on high-emission and high-impact areas (e.g., urban scale)	TFMM, TFEIP, TFHTAP
		59	ST	to consider adding temporal variation of VOC	TFEIP, TFMM

				and ammonia emissions over the year to the work plan, especially in high emission areas in order to improve model results with respect to ozone and nitrogen effects	
		60	ST	to verify that “real-world emissions” e.g. of NO <sub>x</sub> (diesel cars) and PM (small wood combustion installations) are accurately and consistently implemented in emission inventories	TFEIP
		61	ST	to link emissions from shipping, being relevant locally, regionally and globally and occurring primarily near the coasts in the UNECE region, more explicitly to existing inventories of land-based emissions	TFEIP
		62	ST	to increase the reliability and public availability of data on shipping emission	EB, EMEP SB, TFEIP
		63	ST	focusing on improving the reporting and quality of emission inventories and projections for the Gothenburg Protocol; Heavy Metals and POPs should be an additional focus especially in countries with significant remaining emissions relevant for effects	TFEIP and others
		64	ST	further improvements on emission inventories for black carbon / particulate matter (including selected POPs such as BaP) especially from small-scale combustion and agricultural waste burning	TFEIP, TFMM
		65	ST	The PRG supports the	TFEIP, TFMM

				work of TFEIP and others at aiming on harmonizing the emissions inventories and projections with respect to the treatment of condensables	
		66	ST	recommends that the Convention work on (an) improved definition(s) of black carbon for emissions reporting and for ambient air and effects monitoring purposes and that reporting of national black carbon emissions inventories should be mandatory once the improved definition for reporting is agreed	TFEIP, TFMM
		67	ST	the emissions inventory review process be improved through more investments (funding, experts) by Parties	Parties
		68		improvement of the follow-up of the reviews, for instance non-mandatory recommendations for changes (to be reported by the respective Party at the next EMEP SB), and/or regular reviews every 5 years	
		69	ST	EMEP to closely cooperate with relevant non-UNECE institutions to establish reliable up-to-date non-UNECE emissions inventories for all pollutants to assess pollution transport to and from other regions	TFHTAP, TFEIP and other subsidiary bodies
	2. Dispersion modelling	70	ST-LT	EMEP-SB and WGE further improve the implementation of their	EMEP/WGE

				respective strategies with respect to cooperation on modelling and mapping between MSC-E and -W with ICPs.	
		71	LT	the presentation of modelling results should more clearly indicate continental, regional or local applicability	EMEP
		72	ST-LT	significant further work on heavy metals and persistent organic pollutants which relates to air pollution but is closely linked to other science and policy fields. Specifically for UPOPs, the PRG recommends to improve the analysis of long-term trends in secondary emissions and improve the capacity for quantifying inter-continental transport via multi-compartment modelling	EMEP, WGE, Parties
	3. Scope of monitoring and challenges to the existing monitoring systems	73	ST-LT	Parties keep up or extend their monitoring activities, especially on effects from air pollution	Parties
		74	ST-LT	Parties are invited to take the relevant Guidance Document <sup>1</sup> and if available the updated list of monitoring and inventory priorities, as well as related recommendations, into account.	Parties
		75	ST	reduce QA/QC and representativeness	EMEP MSC-E and CCC; ICPs

<sup>1</sup> Guidance Document to the Gothenburg Protocol, ECE/EB.AIR/124, adopted by the Executive Body in December 2013. This document provides information on selected indicators for health and environment, chosen and assessed using the latest science of EMEP and the Working Group on Effects.



				problems, e.g. with heavy metal deposition monitoring data, via intensifying collaboration in combining deposition monitoring, modelling and biomonitoring	Vegetation, Forests, Integrated Monitoring
		76	LT	EMEP consider how to further develop high resolution modelling without diverting resources from the Convention's core workplan items related to UNECE scale modelling and background monitoring	EMEP SB and TFMM
	4. Improving the functioning of WGE and EMEP and their subsidiary bodies	77	ST-LT	EMEP, WGE and their subsidiary bodies including ICPs are requested to systematically improve access to data via the internet, and to establish a common web-based portal, as indicated in the work plan	IPC Review
		78	ST-LT	subsidiary bodies and Parties are encouraged to continue using Guidance on Health and Environmental Improvements as a set of priority indicators. ICPs and subsidiary bodies to EMEP are encouraged to continue harmonizing technical standards	IPC Review
		79	ST-LT	WGE and ICPs are asked to continue the integration of work and reporting between ICPs and with EMEP, to organize joint meetings, and to explore ways of combining/merging individual ICPs' activities	IPC Review

		80	ST-LT	the Executive Body Bureau and main subsidiary bodies to continue priority discussions on a new financial mechanism for activities not covered by the EMEP Protocol and recommend options to the Executive Body	EB Bureau Main Subsidiary Bodies
	5. Linked, multipurpose CLRTAP monitoring	81	ST-LT	to further intensify links between atmospheric monitoring and effects monitoring, for instance via the foreseen EMEP/WGE contact group to compare WGE exposure measurements with exposures modelled and monitored by EMEP	EMEP, WGE
		82	ST-LT	further promote cooperation, including common projects and data sharing, between the Convention's monitoring programs and external research projects in a systematic fashion.	
		83	ST-LT	the Convention take every opportunity to make monitoring networks serve multiple clients (national and international) and other problems (e.g. effects of climate change and even for land use and biodiversity management)	Convention
		84	ST-LT	Convention bodies to better communicate to Governments the advantages of multilateral cooperation within the Convention system in dealing with increasingly complex science-policy issues	Convention

	6. Hemispheric air pollution	85	ST-LT	TFHTAP report on the most relevant scientific information currently available regarding the relative contributions within the UNECE region and outside the UNECE region to air pollution within the UNECE region, and the potential for emissions reductions.	EMEP consider providing information and a timeframe for providing information to the WGSR in order to begin policy conversations on the hemispheric transport of ozone and its precursors
		86	ST-LT	long-term relative contributions of each pollutant including levels of precursor pollutants from each country or region to the hemispheric pollution problem in the UNECE region. These source-receptor relationships should be sufficiently detailed to inform hemispheric policy. The receptors should be defined with sufficiently high spatial resolution to do a health and ecosystem assessment. The sources should be defined as individual countries (with information on sectors).	Ibid
		87	ST-LT	current controls assumed in the base modeling, current controls in an appropriate future year and future control scenarios for the same future year (2030, 2050). Apply cost-effective control options in the model (including, in particular, cost-effective measures to reduce methane) to see what	Ibid

				effect those control options have on the relative contributions of each pollutant to hemispheric pollution and how it affects the UNECE region with and without further greenhouse gas mitigation policy for (2030, 2050). WGSR should discuss which control strategies to recommend for the TFHTAP to use in future scenarios.	
		88	ST-LT	impact of climate change on the contribution of sources of air pollution from within and outside the UNECE region (2030, 2050).	Ibid
		89	ST-LT	report on the assessment (including the status of global modelling) of international shipping emissions and how it is contributing to the background levels of ozone and PM that affect the UNECE region. If the global models cannot accurately represent international shipping emissions, the PRG recommends that the TFHAP, in coordination with other subsidiary bodies, report on appropriate next steps to improve global models (and regional models, if appropriate)	EMEP
		90	ST-LT	find opportunities to collaborate with other organizations in Asian countries that have significant sources or are impacted by hemispheric	EMEP

				air pollution	
		91	ST-LT	describe the ecosystem and health effects that are a result of hemispheric air pollution. Identify where the highest health and ecosystem risk and exposures are expected, given estimates of current and future air quality (also include projections of changes in population and economic development), and taking into account the contributions from different regions within and outside of the UNECE region. This, in turn, may help spur policy development that is targeted toward achieving the largest reductions in risk and/or exposure.	EMEP
		92	ST-LT	determine the health and ecosystem improvements that would result from future control options.	EMEP
		93	LT	WGSR consider having a policy conversation on the hemispheric transport of POPs and heavy metals in the longer term as appropriate.	WGSR
		94	ST-LT	TFHTAP coordinate further work on heavy metals and POPs with MSC-East.	TFHTAP MSC-East
D. Improving communication, outreach and cooperation		95	LT	That existing communication products and information on ongoing activities be further disseminated. And that communication activities be maintained	Unspecified

				and increased in order to further raise awareness of the Convention's work and its contribution to improving air quality in the region, including at national and local levels	
	1. Outreach to the public	96	ST	further pursue changes to the Convention's website (easy-to-understand information) through the secretariat to make it more attractive and informative for the public	EB, Secretariat, national focal points
		97	ST	communicate information on the impacts of air pollution on health to the public to raise awareness of air pollution,	EB, Secretariat, national focal points
		98	ST	establish closer contact with the ministries of health of UNECE countries so as to contribute together to the implementation of the SDGs and the mutual benefits of actions, and inform ministries of finance and economics about the cost of inaction and the evident benefits for public health and manpower by reducing the air pollution impacts on health	EB, Secretariat, national focal points
		99	ST	inform the public on the positive impacts of decreasing transboundary air pollution for better air quality in cities through infographics, YouTube videos.	Secretariat, National Focal Points
		100	ST	Encourage all Parties to promote the Convention's work through their national activities to engage the	EB, Secretariat, national focal points

				public whenever a suitable opportunity arises. An information kit to promote the Convention with additional information could be developed to support the work to be undertaken by national focal points/ countries themselves	
		101	ST	translate the guidance on good agriculture practice adopted by the EB into language that is comprehensible to end-users, eg. farmers	EB, Secretariat, national focal points
		102	ST	develop online training courses or link information on the Convention to existing online training courses and develop awareness-raising information kits for national focal points	EB, Secretariat, national focal points
		103	ST	use the BACA initiative as a tool to promote the Convention	EB, Secretariat, national focal points
		104	ST	systematically use a simplified name for the Convention such as "Geneva Air Convention" for informal communication	All
		105	ST	Organize an event to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of the Convention in 2019	EB, Secretariat, national focal points
	2. Communication to policymakers	106	ST-LT	awareness could be raised through dedicated ministerial or high-level meetings, segments of UNECE intergovernmental meetings or events organized by partner	Bureau, Secretariat

				organizations, and high-level contacts through missions could also be conducive to awareness raising.	
		107	ST-LT	that policymakers reach out to colleagues working in related policy arenas, including health and agriculture, in order to raise awareness of the work under the Convention, e.g. through dedicated coordination meetings, special sessions of the WGSR, and information sharing on activities and events under the Convention.	Bureau, Secretariat
	3. Information exchange with other organizations	108	ST	that efforts to raise visibility on air pollution are pooled with other organizations and existing platforms and channels and that such opportunities be used more effectively e.g. under the WHO Breathe Life Campaign	Parties, as appropriate
		109	ST	the Parties establish and maintain coordination mechanisms and information exchange between the various national focal points in charge of the organizations and treaties addressing air pollution abatement and related aspects.	Parties
		110	ST	collaboration be undertaken with CCAC and/or WHO to help countries assess the health benefits from reducing air pollution (e.g., country tools like the Environmental	Secretariat, appropriate Subsidiary bodies



				Benefits Mapping and Analysis Programme (BenMAP) 10 in the United States).	
	4. Prioritized outreach activities for the next 5 years	111	ST	prioritizing on the activities under the Convention on the response to global policy processes, and cooperation with priority regions.	Unspecified
	4 (a) Broadening the geographical scope of addressing air pollution	112	ST	Parties consider cooperating at the UNEA-3 in December 2017 with due consideration of the UNEA resolution 1/7 (para. 5 c) when further elaborating UNEPs role in addressing air pollution.	Parties
		113	ST-LT	LRTAP continue its scientific work on a broader international basis by inviting relevant partner bodies to discussions	Convention
		114	ST-LT	contribute to capacity-building activities in the UNECE and other regions.	Convention
		115	ST-LT	strengthen cooperation with UNEP, WHO, WMO, CCAC and other global organizations and networks, as encouraged by UNEA resolution 1/7 (para. 5 c)	Convention
		116	ST	the UNECE secretariat to continue and concretize, as a matter of priority, the interagency dialogue with UNEP <sup>2</sup> and WHO, as well as to support the activities launched under the CCAC to abate SLCPs	UNECE Secretariate
		117	ST	a workshop be hosted	WGSR, EMEP

<sup>2</sup> Further to the activities under the UNEP programme of work, this concerns also the Stockholm and Minamata Conventions.

				under the Convention with official representatives from non-ECE countries and regional organizations to discuss the results of the work of the TFHTAP. This would also include discussing the monitoring networks in other regions, and that policymakers from different regions participate in this workshop, which should serve to improve awareness on air pollution issues and to collectively develop an adequate policy response.	Steering Body, TFHTAP
		118	ST	the Convention raise the visibility of its contribution to support the SDG implementation, e.g., during dedicated information-sharing sessions with policymakers.	Convention
	4 (b) Cooperation with priority regions	119	LT	Acid Deposition Monitoring Network in East Asia - Convention should continue the ongoing cooperation through the Chemical Coordinating Centre and the UNECE secretariat on establishing a new network centre in Asia.	Convention
		120	LT	the Male Declaration - ICP Vegetation further cooperate on the impacts of ozone on crops	ICP Vegetation
		121	LT	North-East Asian Subregional Programme for Environmental Cooperation - UNECE secretariat and EMEP to	Secretariat, EMEP

				explore further cooperative opportunities for possible data sharing including on black carbon. Further cooperation on policy-relevant matters of emission abatement can be considered.	
		122	LT	the Arctic Council - Executive Body to encourage EMEP to continue its effective scientific cooperation with the Arctic Council in order to reap synergies, avoid duplication and raise mutual awareness	EB, EMEP
	5. Working with other International Bodies: A Cooperative Approach for Protecting Health and Ecosystems	123	ST-LT	inviting organizations and interested countries outside the UNECE region to exchange experiences at the WGSR session, joint WGE/EMEP Steering Body meetings and to Task Force meetings like e.g. HTAP, TFHH, TFEIP, TFMM, TFIAM or TFTEI or to specific workshops. Alternatively, direct contacts with the centers e.g. CCE, MSC-W, MSC-E, CCC and CEIP could facilitate the information exchange at the operational level. In addition, the PRG recommends that the Bureau discuss developing a roster of UNECE experts that advise and train experts in other countries and regions, particularly Asia	Convention, Bureau
		124	ST	subsidiary bodies, and specifically the Task Force on Measurements and Modelling, continue their	TFMM

				strong cooperation with World Meteorological Organization (WMO) especially in relation to the operation of joint EMEP-Global Atmospheric Watch supersites.	
		125	ST	co-Chairs of ICP Materials continue the cooperation with United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and to invite Parties to participate in studies evaluating material deterioration due to air pollution at UNESCO cultural heritage sites	ICP Materials
		126	LT	EMEP, TFRN and ICPs intensify cooperation with the nascent science-policy field of reactive nitrogen management	EMEP, TFRN and ICPs
		127	LT	ICPS intensify existing outreach to the CBD community, including on the national level, on the modelling of biodiversity/ecosystem function loss, taking into account multi-stress impacts (air pollution – climate – water – land use)	ICPs
		128	LT	renew the memorandum of understanding with the Convention on Biological Diversity	UNECE Secretariat
		129	ST-LT	subsidiary bodies strengthen the linkage with other international organizations working on nitrogen management, including the Integrated Nitrogen Management	Convention Subsidiary Bodies

				System (INMS), the OECD, and multilateral agreements on water (e.g. the Global Programme on Nutrient Management) and climate.	
		130	ST-LT	co-Chairs of the Task Forces on Reactive Nitrogen and on Techno-economic Issues continue and strengthen cooperation with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), to the extent useful for their work	TFRN TFEI
		131	ST	The EMEP Steering Body consider cooperating with the Copernicus Atmosphere Monitoring Service in order to enhance public information on air quality	EMEP SB
		132	ST-LT	identify potential emission limit values associated with BAT on emissions of black carbon with the International Maritime Organization	co-Chairs of the Task Force on Emissions Inventories and Projections
		133	ST-LT	follow relevant developments under the implementation of the Paris agreement in 2015 together with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	UNECE Secretariat, Convention bodies
		134	ST-LT	improve awareness of the effects of SLCPs, including those regulated under the Gothenburg Protocol, together with CCAC, and possibly other	WGSR, TFIAM

				organizations, such as the Arctic Council	
		135	ST-LT	further exchange of information related to atmospheric observations and data management within the UNECE region and input to the Stockholm Convention data warehouse, while securing visibility of EMEP capacities and data	EMEP Steering Body
		136	ST	share the Convention's experiences in developing reporting guidelines with the aim of harmonizing reporting guidelines under the Minamata Convention with those under the Air Convention.	EMEP
		137	ST	collaborate with WHO to improve public awareness on the health risks of pollutants, and identify and promote non-technical options for air pollution abatement, such as the reduction of food waste and encouraging low-meat diets	TFRN, Task Force on Health
		138	ST-LT	the Convention better communicate the linkages of local exposure and transboundary air pollution to Governments and work with other relevant international bodies to address health effects from peak exposure in cities	Convention