

NEASPEC Strategic Plan Consultation

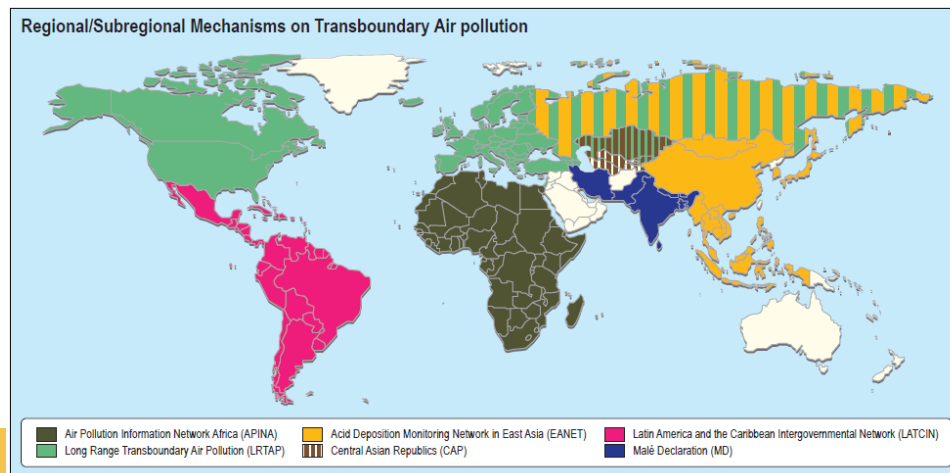
Transboundary Air Pollution



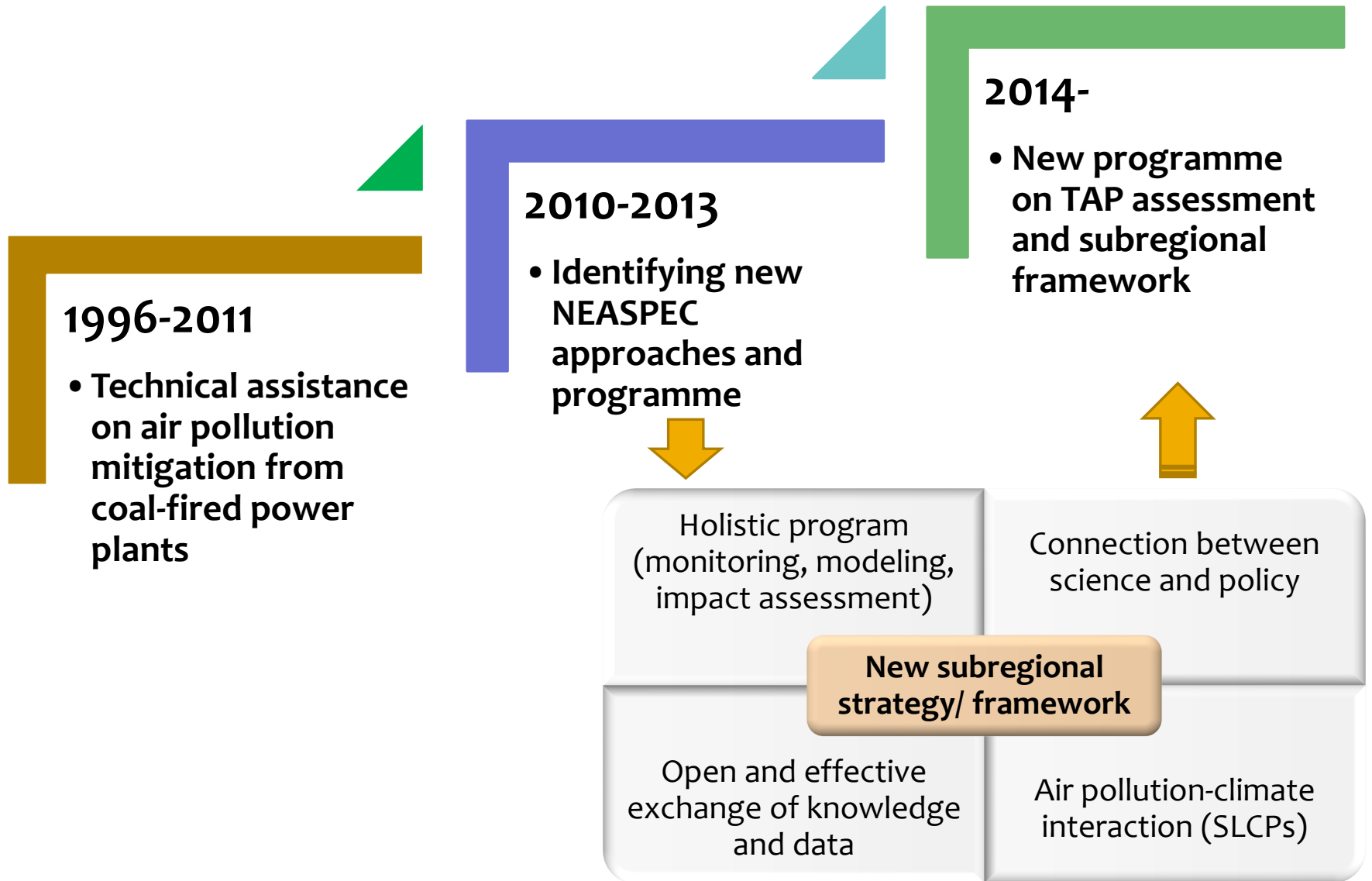
NEASPEC Secretariat

Background Overview

- **Major progress:** reducing sulfur oxide (SO_x) with improved policy and technical responses
- **Persistent and emerging challenges:** Pollutants (PM, NO_x , Ozone), in particular, those from non-point sources became a major issue of concern.
- **Limitation of domestic policies:** Long-range movement of air pollution, and crossing national borders and local borders limit the effects of local and domestic policies on air pollution
- **Multilateral mechanisms (such as LTP and EANET):** provide platforms for national experts and government officials to facilitate collaboration to improve and bridge scientific knowledge among participating countries.
- **Need for strengthened subregional frameworks:** provide a holistic approach covering all components of transboundary air pollution management, including science-to-policy linkages.



NEASPEC Work on Transboundary Air Pollution



Mitigation of Transboundary Air Pollution from Coal-fired Power Plants in North-East Asia – major NEASPEC project

Joint project of ADB and NEASPEC

3 phases: 1996-98, 2002-04, and 2009-11

Contributed to technical and policy aspects of SO₂ mitigation in China and Mongolia with the following activities (3rd project)

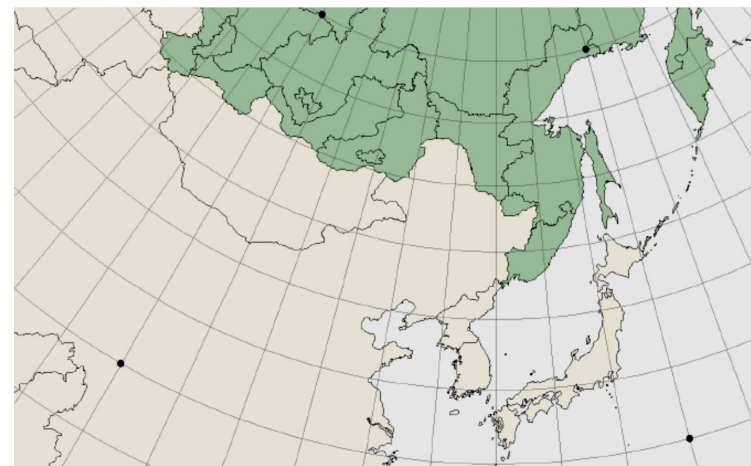
- Air Pollution Abatement Plans
- SO₂ Emission Regulation and Compliance
- Mongolian Power Plant Emission Standards
- Knowledge Transfer and Dissemination
- Demonstration Project and Management Modules

Development of the Technical and Policy Frameworks for Transboundary Air Pollution Assessment and Abatement

Proposal by the Russian Government as follow-up to the Review project in 2012

Presented to SOM-17 (Dec. 2012) and endorsed at SOM-18 (Nov. 2013)

- **Goals:** Assess options for establishing a science-based and policy-supported cooperation framework in North-East Asia for the assessment and mitigation of transboundary air pollution
- **Major components:** (1) assess data and technical approaches; (2) Carry out modelling of transboundary air pollution in the subregion; (3) Formulate the concept of a subregional framework



Proposed domain for the Project
(30°N-60°N and 100°E-145°E)

Proposed plan of the subregional framework

Target pollutants: PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀ and Ozone and their linkages with other pollutants including SO_x, NO_x, Black Carbon, NH₃ and VOCs.

Priorities of the framework: (a) health impact of air pollution, (b) policy scenarios, (c) emission inventory, (d) abatement technology assessment, (e) modeling of source-receptor relationship of transboundary air pollution, policy scenarios, impact assessment, etc.



Key Work Components of 2014-2015 Project

- Modeling of source-receptor relationship of transboundary
- Development of the concept of the cooperation framework

Implementing body

- **Lead agency:** Scientific Research Institute for Atmospheric Air Protection (SRI), the Russian Federation
- **Collaborating agencies:** Respective national institutions including the Chinese Research Academy of Environmental Sciences and Busan National University, Republic of Korea, and national experts involved in LTP modeling.

Implementation of the Project: 2014-2016

Expert consultation meeting (May 2014) to develop a detailed scope and approach of the project

Assess data and technical approaches, and prepare a joint modelling methodology

Carry out modelling of transboundary air pollution

Formulate the **concept of a subregional framework** on assessment and mitigation of transboundary air pollution

Intergovernmental consultations and decisions on the framework



Proposed Strategy

Objectives: By 2020, fully operationalize a subregional framework on transboundary air pollution to facilitate information sharing, joint study and cooperation among Member States.

Activities:

- Support collaboration among national institutions on modelling on source-receptor relationship of transboundary air pollution, policy scenarios, impact assessment, etc., to strengthen the science-policy linkage;
- Support the exchange of emission data to fill the existing gaps in global and regional emission inventories;
- Promote wider participation of stakeholders in subregional cooperation on air pollution; and
- Liaise with multilateral, regional and global mechanisms on transboundary air pollution and develop partnership activities