

Air Pollution Management in a World under Pressure











"Saltsjöbaden" meetings

Saltsjöbaden VII Gothenburg, Sweden 2023

- Saltsjöbaden I 10-12 April 2000. Saltsjöbaden.
 - Outcome: Agenda for the EU CAFE process
- Saltsjöbaden II 25-27 October 2004. Gothenburg
 - Outcome: HTAP
- Saltsjöbaden III 12-14 March 2007. Gothenburg
 - Outcome: TFRN
- Saltsjöbaden IV 19-21 October 2009. Gothenburg
 - Outcome: SLCF highlighted at COP15 2009 in Copenhagen
- Saltsjöbaden V 24-26 June 2013. Gothenburg
 - Outcome: Increase activities to local and global scale. Communication
- Saltsjöbaden VI 19-21 March 2018. Gothenburg.
 - Outcome: Proposal for global cooperation (FICAP)
- Saltsjöbaden VII 13-15 March 2023. Gothenburg
 - Outcome: Proposed target for improvement in air quality. Agenda for global cooperation.





- Gathered approx 180 scientists, policymakers, NGOs and other stakeholders.
- Discussions of future challenges and options in international air pollution management under the Chatham house rules.
- Outcome: a series of recommendations directed towards organisations and processes responsible for taking action.
- Back-to-back: early career workshop & Forum for International Cooperation on Air Pollution.

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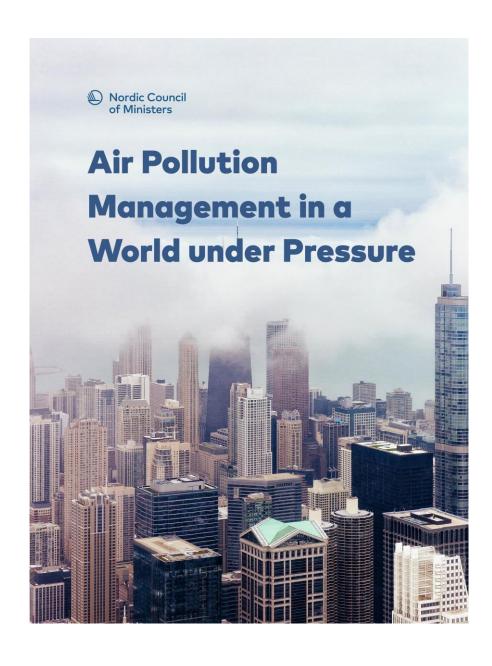


Working groups



- Attain good air quality in airsheds at risk
- Achieve policy-relevant understanding of air pollution effects on health
- Fulfil Air Convention objectives
- Transform nitrogen waste into nitro-resource & flourishing ecosystems
- Integrate policies and research on air pollution, climate and biodiversity
- Accomplish significant air quality improvements through international cooperation





Outcome: a set of targeted recommendations

- an overarching recommendation.
- a set of cross-cutting recommendations.
- specific recommendations from each parallel working group.

https://www.ivl.se/projektwebbar/saltsjobaden-air-science-and-policy-workshops.html



Overarching recommendation

Consider setting a global target for air quality control

A global environmental agreement for air pollution does not exist. Common environmental targets, however, have proven to provide good motivation for ambitious cooperation both internationally and within countries.

Recipients: Air Convention Executive Body (EB), UNEP General Assembly, WHO General Assembly. Air Convention TFIAM & FICAP



Cross cutting recommendations

- Increase action on methane as a tropospheric ozone precursor and as a key co-beneficial air pollution and climate change compound.
- Increase engagement in actions that lead to sharper and faster reduction of UN/ECE ammonia emissions.
- Continue efforts to, and specify how, the Air Convention can become more active and build better synergies with other international environmental agreements.
- Strengthen communication and develop tailor-made activities.

Thanks to

the advisory board, working group leaders, presenters, panelists and active participants.

And to all organisations that have contributed to the organising of the meeting.











