

Strengthening CJK air pollution control cooperation consistent with achieving Paris Agreement and SDGs

Prof. Kazuo Matsushita

**Professor Emeritus, Kyoto University (Environmental Policy,
Sustainability Theory)**

Lead co-chair, Task Force on Climate and Environment T20 Japan

Senior Fellow, Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)

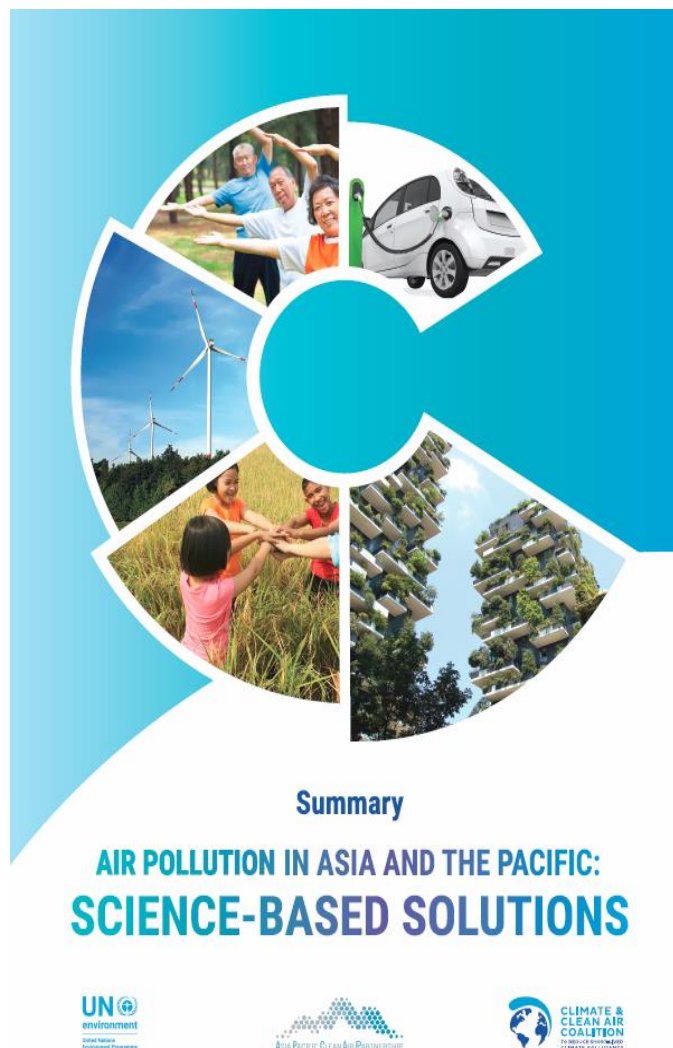
Strengthening cooperation through TEMM

1. We are in the **age of Paris Agreement and SDGs**. They present **new world socio-economic visions**.
2. **Transformation to Decarbonized Society** has already begun: new decarbonized business models, expansion of renewable energy and sharp decline of the cost of renewables.
3. **The Tripartite Environment Ministers Meeting (TEMM)** is the most successful and longest-standing cooperation mechanisms within the Trilateral Summit. Contributed to building a clean and beautiful Northeast Asia since its launch in 1999.
4. Fruitful results: such as in **air pollution control, dust and sandstorm (DSS) control**, environmental education, chemical management, transboundary movement of e-waste and transition to green economy.
5. **Further promotion of cooperation** is required: policies and technologies for **air pollution prevention and control in line with Paris agreement and SDGs**, the prevention and control **of PM2.5, VOCs, O3** and other pollutants, and **air quality monitoring and assessment**.

Co-benefits approach of air pollution control:

Cost effective measures which contribute Paris Agreement and SDGs simultaneously

1. **Science-based Solutions** aims to support efforts to reduce air pollution by proposing cost-effective options suited to each country (Source: UNEP, APCAP, CCAC(2018) Air pollution in Asia and the Pacific: Science Based Solutions).
 - A) **conventional emission controls** focusing on emissions that lead to the formation of fine particulate matter;
 - B) **further (next-stage) air-quality measures** for reducing emissions that lead to the formation of PM2.5 and are not yet major components of clean air policies in many parts of the region; and
 - C) **measures contributing to development priority goals** with benefits for air quality.
2. These measures would also provide benefits for **food and water security, environmental protection** and the mitigation of **climate change (Co-benefits)**.
3. **Collaborative regional and international initiatives** also have an important role to play, as they can help provide the financial, technological and capacity-building support needed to carry through many of the proposed measures.
4. Effective CJK cooperation of air pollution will contribute to **the improvement of air quality in the Asia Pacific region**.

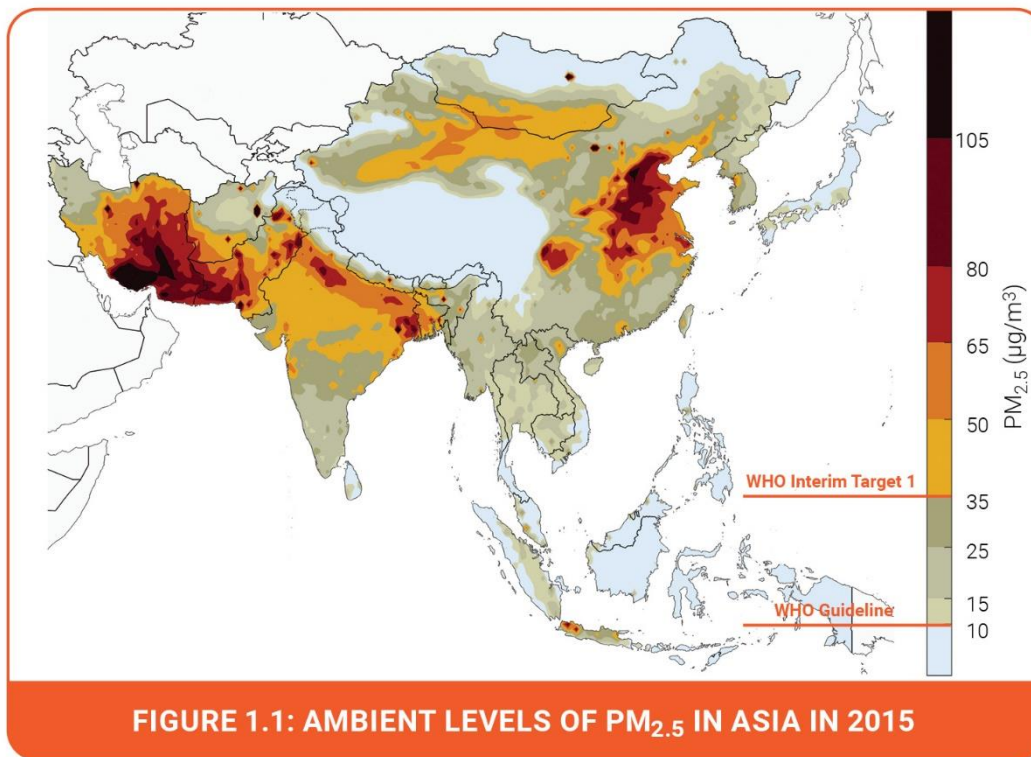


UN Environment (UNEP)
Asia Pacific Clean Air Partnership (APCAP)
and the Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC)

107 authors
53 reviewers

The report aims to support efforts to address air pollution in Asia and the Pacific by providing options for tackling air pollution in the context of the SDGs.

Air pollution is a serious health crisis across Asia and the Pacific

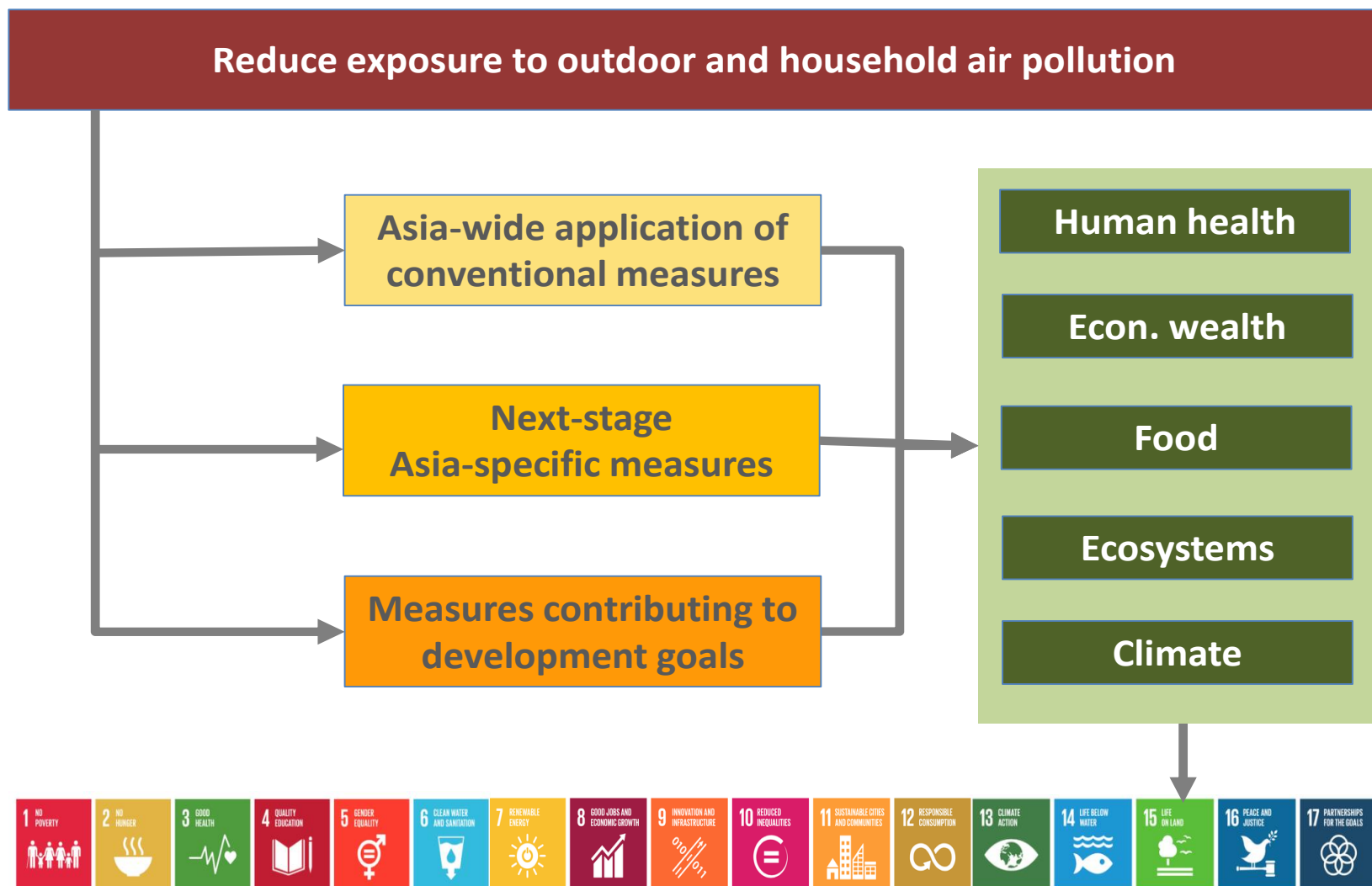


<8% of people in Asia and Pacific enjoy clean air

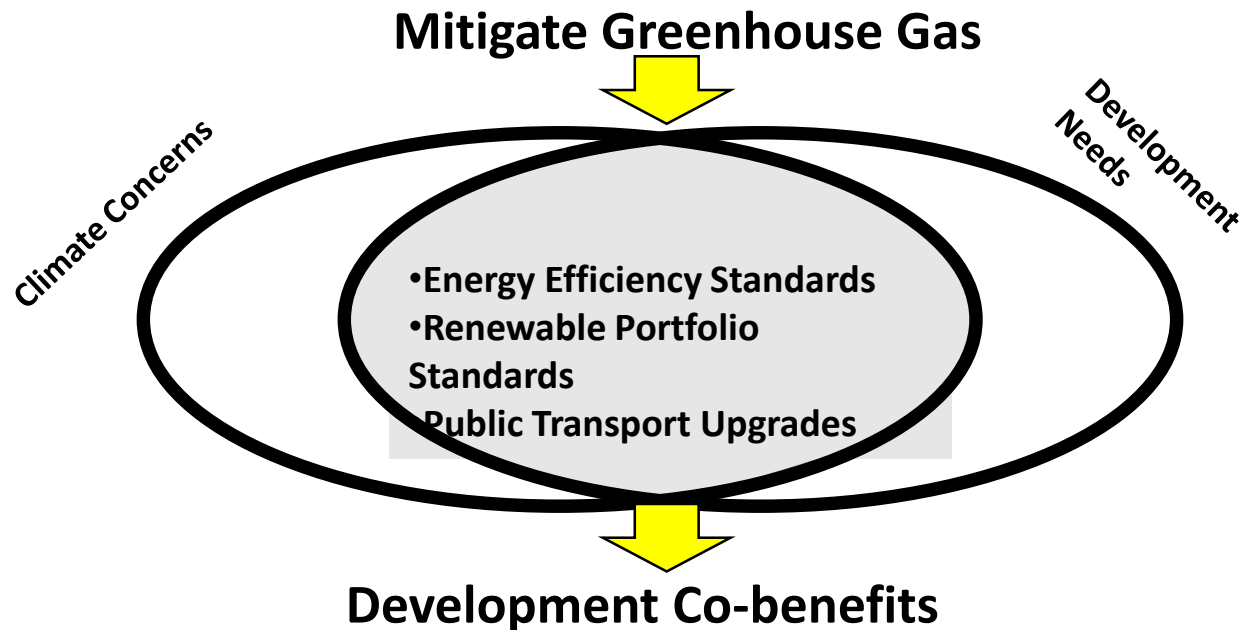
In 2015, 4 billion people were exposed to high levels of air pollution

Highest numbers in South and East Asia

Conceptual Framework



Many of these measures deliver **co-benefits**



Economic	Environmental	Social
<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Cleaner Technologies•Faster Commutes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Improved Air Quality•Reduced Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Greater Energy Access•Enhanced Mobility