The Working Group Meeting
on Preparation of Development of the next MTP
20-21 August 2019, Bangkok, Thailand

Synthesis Report on Proposed Ideas of the Participating Countries for the Next Medium Term Plan for the EANET (2021-2025)

I. Introduction

1. Based on the discussion at the Fifth Session of the Intergovernmental Meeting (IG5) on the Acid Deposition Monitoring Network in East Asia (EANET) in 2003, it was decided to develop Medium Term Plans for the EANET to plan activities and budget at the Sixth Session of the Intergovernmental Meeting (IG6) on the EANET in 2004. In accordance with the decision at the IG6 in 2004, the EANET developed the first 5-year medium term plan "Strategy on the EANET Development (2006-2010)" in 2006 after three years of discussion. The activities during 2006-2010 were reviewed and evaluated twice, and the final report was endorsed at the Thirteenth Session of the Intergovernmental Meeting (IG13) on the EANET in 2011.

2. The second 5-year medium term plan, the Medium Term Plan (MTP) for the EANET (2011-2015) was discussed during 2009-2010 based on the review on the Implementation of the Strategy on the EANET Development (2006-2010). It was adopted at the Twelfth Session of the Intergovernmental Meeting (IG12) on the EANET in 2010. The 22 activities included in the MTP (2011-2015) have been implemented since January 2011 with targets, expected results, and outputs.

3. The MTP for the EANET (2016-2020) is the third medium term plan for the EANET by considering the results of the review of the activities of the Medium Term Plan (2011-2015) and the outcomes of the Feasibility Study on the Expansion of the Scope of the EANET conducted by the Network Center (NC) for the EANET.

4. The Draft MTP for the EANET (2016-2020) was developed based on the discussion at the Fourteenth Session of the Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC14), as well as the Thirteenth Session of the Working Group on Future Development of the EANET (WGFD13), the Sixteenth Session of the Intergovernmental Meeting (IG16) on the EANET in 2014, the Fourteenth Session of the Working Group on Future Development of the EANET (WGFD14) and the Fifteenth Session of the Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC15) in 2015. It was approved at the Seventeenth Session of the Intergovernmental Meeting (IG17) on the EANET in 2015. The MTP (2016-2020) has been implemented since January 2016 and will be continued until December 2020.

5. The Twentieth Session of the Intergovernmental Meeting (IG20) on the EANET in November 2018 suggested the Secretariat to organize two days meeting for a working group to discuss the framework content of the draft MTP (2021-2025). To implement the suggestion of IG20, the Secretariat organized two days Working Group Meeting on Preparation of Development of the Medium Term Plan for the EANET (2021-2025) from 20-21 August 2019 in Bangkok, Thailand. The Working Group Meeting attended by the National Focal Points and their representatives.

6. The Agenda of the Meeting included the session of Presentation of Ideas of Participating Countries for the Next MTP for the EANET (2021-2025) under Agenda Item 5. Proposed ideas of Participating Countries from the presentations were compiled by the Secretariat and circulated to

the Participating Countries. Participating Countries, except the Philippines, submitted a presentation of Ideas of Participating Countries for the Next MTP for the EANET (2021-2025) to the Working Group Meeting on Preparation of Development of the Medium Term Plan for the EANET (2021-2025) that was held from 20-21 August 2019 in Bangkok, Thailand. The information in the presentations includes proposed ideas, benefits for EANET countries, arrangements, challenges, and ways to overcome the challenges.

7. Participating Countries, except the Philippines and Republic of Korea, delivered their presentations under Agenda Item 5. The Secretariat read the presentation on behalf of Republic of Korea, as requested by the Contact Point. After each presentation, the participants of the Working Group Meeting were able to ask questions or seek clarification from each presenter. Subsequently, there was a Small Thematic Group Discussion under Agenda Item 7 where the Participating Countries added additional information. The Secretariat compiled all inputs as the Draft Proposed Ideas of Participating Countries.

8. The Working Group Meeting requested the Secretariat to circulate the Draft Proposed Ideas of Participating Countries on 22 August 2019 to all Participating Countries. Subsequently, it was circulated to the Participating Countries to provide inputs to Draft Proposed Ideas of Participating Countries by 31 August 2019. By 31 August 2019, Japan provided more inputs to Draft Proposed Ideas of Participating Countries. The inputs received from Participating Countries were included in the Final Draft Proposed Ideas of Participating Countries.

9. Based on discussion at the Working Group Meeting and inputs received by the Secretariat by 31 August 2019, the synthesis report summarizing all proposed ideas with a narrative summary was developed by the Secretariat in collaboration with the NC. The Working Group Meeting participants will also receive a copy of the synthesis report.

10. The Working Group Meeting proposed the Next Steps of Development of the MTP (2021-2025), including submission of the Report to the Nineteenth Session of the Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC19) (8-10 October 2019) to make comments from scientific and technical viewpoints and the Twenty-first Session of the Intergovernmental Meeting (IG21) on the EANET (12-13 November 2019, Beijing, China). And, in order to support the development process of the MTP (2021-2025), two Working Group Meetings are proposed to be held in 2020.

11. This Report has two Annexes, as follows:

Annex 1. Synthesis Report on Proposed Ideas of Participating Countries for the Next MTP (2021-2025) for the EANET;
Annex 2. Proposed Ideas of Participating Countries for the Next MTP (2021-2025) for the EANET (final version). It includes **Annex 2.1**. Japan's Submission on Draft Proposed Ideas of Participating Countries (after WG Meeting) and **Annex 2.2.** Myanmar's Submission on Draft Proposed Ideas of Participating Countries (after WG Meeting).

Annex 1. Synthesis Report on Proposed Ideas of Participating Countries for the Next MTP (2021-2025) for the EANET

The Synthesis Report on Proposed Ideas of Participating Countries for the Next MTP (2021-2025) is developed by summarizing inputs provided by the Participating Countries at the Working Group Meeting on Preparation of Development of the Medium Term Plan for the EANET (2021-2025) (available in Annex 2). It also developed by referring to EANET documents, such as the current MTP (2016-2020), the Mid-Term Review Report on the Implementation of the MTP (2016-2020) for the EANET (2016-2020) and EANET meeting reports, such as IG and SAC meetings.

This Report highlights seven important aspects discussed and proposed by the Participating Countries in the Working Group Meeting, among others:

1. The Framework of the MTP (2021-2025);
2. Proposed Objectives of the MTP (2021-2025);
3. Proposed Activities of the MTP (2021-2025);
4. Arrangement of the budget of the Secretariat and the NC for the EANET;
5. Specific issue: Proposal to rename EANET;
6. Points to be considered by the Session of IG21 Meeting;
7. Next Steps of Development of the MTP (2021-2025) for the EANET.

1. The Framework of the MTP (2021-2025)

The Acid Deposition Monitoring Network in East Asia (EANET) was established in January 2001 through a decision (Decision 2/IG2) of the Second Session of the Intergovernmental Meeting (IG2) on the EANET after a consultative and stepwise process, which began in 1998.

The objectives of the EANET are: i) to create a common understanding of the state of acid deposition problems in East Asia; ii) to provide useful inputs for decision-making at local, national and regional levels aimed at preventing or reducing adverse impacts on the environment caused by acid deposition; and iii) to contribute to cooperation on the issues related to acid deposition among the participating countries. Currently, the objectives of EANET was designed to be achieved through seven objectives of the MTP (2016-2020):

Objectives of the EANET	Objectives of the MTP for the EANET (2016-2020)
1. To create a common understanding of the state of acid deposition problems in East Asia	**Objective 1: Monitoring of Acid Deposition-** Conduct monitoring of acid deposition including related chemical substances; review for data quality and completeness; and data management. **Objective 2: Strengthening Current Monitoring-** Strengthening current monitoring activities through research, capacity building and increasing number of monitoring sites to generate additional data.
2. To provide useful inputs for decision-making at the	**Objective 3: Promotion of Activities Other than Monitoring-** promotion of information exchange on clean air

local, national, and regional levels aimed at preventing or reducing adverse impacts on the environment caused by acid deposition	technologies, emission inventories, and research activities. **Objective 4: Providing Policy Relevant Information-**Develop policy-relevant reports and publications based on analysis of the monitoring data collected. **Objective** 5: **Promotion of Public Awareness-** Promote public awareness through knowledge dissemination and outreach based on the monitoring data collected and analyzed and the policy-relevant reports developed.
3. To contribute to cooperation on the issues related to acid deposition among the participating countries.	**Objective 6: Enhancement of Intergovernmental Cooperation-** Provide a forum for cooperation on the issues related to acid deposition among the participating countries and support the future development of the EANET. **Objective 7: Enhancement of cooperation and Collaboration-** Enhancement of cooperative efforts, including south-south collaboration among participating countries and with outside organizations on the EANET objectives.

The implementation of current MTP (2016-2020) started on 1 January 2016 and it will be completed by 31 December 2020. After that, implementation of EANET activities will be guided by its new MTP for the period 2021 to 2025. The Session of IG20 has requested the Secretariat to begin the process development of the next MTP by requesting Secretariat to organize two days meeting of working group to discuss the framework content of the draft MTP (2021-2025).

Following the decision of the IG20, the Secretariat organized the Working Group Meeting on Preparation of Development of the Medium-Term Plan for the EANET (2021-2025). At this meeting, the Participating Countries had the opportunity to propose ideas of activities for the next MTP (**Annex 2**). Besides ideas on strengthening activities as per current MTP (2016-2020), the Participating Countries also proposed other activities beyond activities of the current MTP.

In the Working Group Meeting, the Participating Countries expressed the importance and the necessity of expansion of the scope of EANET to tackle serious air quality problems in the East Asia region in the next MTP. Therefore, the framework of the MTP (2021-2025) was proposed to include that EANET will:

a. contribute to solving the emerging air pollution issue in East Asia region;
b. expand its scope from acid deposition to air pollution;
c. enhance activities related to solutions and measures for air pollution;
d. build strategic collaboration with the relevant international organization and foster collaboration among member countries to tackle air pollution to utilize existing resources effectively and enrich its activities.

In developing the next MTP (2021-2025), the general principles were proposed by the Participating Countries in the Working Group Meeting, among others by:

a. keep and extend the obtained experience of EANET in developing the MTP;

b. concentration on the real needs of countries in monitoring and data handling or using;
c. continue with the scientific assessment of EANET data and related information over EANET region;
d. initiate and develop new environmental issues being sensitive for EANET region in terms of pollutants, environmental effects, transboundary problems, consumption of fuel types, etc.
e. maintain the sustainability of EANET monitoring;
f. pursue a policy on data dissemination and assessment;
g. develop a more complex evaluation of data including a specific simplified model application and environmental investigation of air pollution effects;
h. promote sound financial basis; and
i. promote cooperation among countries and with other regional initiatives on new environmental issues in EANET region.

The Participating Countries acknowledged that EANET has made excellent progress in acid deposition monitoring cooperation. EANET has fostered a regional acid deposition monitoring methodology and scientific exchange platform in recent years and contributed to solving acid deposition problem in East Asia gradually. Considering the success of EANET in tackling acid deposition problem, the Participating Countries viewed EANET could play a role in tackling air quality issue of the region.

2. Proposed Objectives of the MTP (2021-2025)

In the proposed ideas of the Participating Countries, there were suggestions for the EANET to continue or strengthen current EANET activities while at the same time, to also extend the activities to air quality issues. The proposed activities include activities related to acid deposition and air quality (other than acid deposition). Summarizing the proposed ideas of the Participating Countries, and to be in line with the EANET objectives and current objectives of the MTP (2016-2020), the proposed objectives of the MTP (2021-2025) could be as follows:

1. Monitoring of Acid Deposition
   Conduct acid deposition monitoring including related chemical substances; review for data quality and completeness; and data management.

2. Monitoring of Air Quality (other than acid deposition)
   Conduct air quality monitoring and evaluate, assess the impact; including development and submission of emission inventories of air pollution, review for data quality and data management.

3. Strengthening Current Monitoring
   Strengthening current monitoring activities through research, capacity building, and the increasing number of monitoring sites to generate additional data.

4. Promoting Activities other than Monitoring
   Promotion of implementation of clean air measures, information exchange on clean air technologies, emission inventories, and research activities.

5. Providing Policy Relevant Information
   Developing policy relevant reports and publication based on the analysis of the monitoring data collected.

6. Promotion of Public Awareness on acid deposition and air quality
   Promoting public awareness through knowledge dissemination and outreach based on monitoring data collected and analyzed, and the policy relevant reports developed as well as to improve the visibility of EANET.

7. Enhancement of Intergovernmental Cooperation
   Providing a forum for cooperation on the issues related to acid deposition and air quality among the Participating Countries and support future development of EANET.

8. Enhancement of Intergovernmental Cooperation and Collaboration
   Enhancing cooperative efforts, including south-south collaboration among Participating Countries and relevant international organizations.

3. Proposed Activities of the MTP (2021-2025)

The Participating Countries proposed various activities to be included in the next MTP. Below is the summary of proposed activities according to the above proposed objectives of the MTP (2021-2025):

OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITY	ARRANGEMENT AND DETAILED ACTIVITIES	ENTITY	NEW/ CONTINUOUS
1. Monitoring of Acid Deposition	1. Continuation of all EANET monitoring and better instrument maintenance (CAM, LAO, MAL, MON)	1. Improvements in equipment of PCs (CAM)	PC, NC	Continuous
	2. Continuation of activities to improve the current methods used to monitor acid deposition (INA, LAO, MAL, MON, RUS)	1. Improvement in the evaluation monitoring data (INA) 2. Application of environmental satellite monitoring (focus on spatial remote sensing data for the region: - estimation of average levels of air pollutants, their total deposition (simplified modeling); - detection of accumulating impact on biota or human (base of risk assessment) (RUS) 3. Improvement on measurement traceability-quality of calibration standard gas, intercomparison laboratory projects 4. To obtain valid and accountable monitoring data (INA) 5. To make the system data network of Air Quality Monitoring from station to main system. (LAO) 6. To test and use low cost sensor technology (MON)	PC, NC	Continuous
	3. Development/ revision of (technical) guidelines, technical manuals and documents, as necessary (INA)	1. Implementation of Certified Reference Material or standard for calibration curve (INA)	PC, NC	Continuous
	4. Implementation and improvement of quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) activities (INA, LAO, MON)	1. To obtain valid, precise, accurate and accountable monitoring data 2. Continue analyze samples of Inter-Laboratory Comparison Project of Acid Deposition	NC	

	5. Promotion of capacity building for personnel of the participating countries including training courses, workshops, etc. (CAM, LAO, VIE)	1. Improving capacity of laboratory analysis through Inter laboratory comparison (CAM, LAO) 2. Training technicians for sampling and analysis (VIE)	NC	Continuous
	6. Promotion of technical support to participating countries by provision of advice, technical information and equipment to countries (CAM)	1. Technical mission of ACAP to PCs (CAM)		
2. Monitoring of Air quality (other than acid deposition)	1. Air quality data monitoring, scientific research and comprehensive analysis of monitoring data (CHN)	1. On the basis of existing acid deposition indicators, other air quality indicators will be gradually included in the scope of monitoring and sharing. The official air monitoring data provided by PCs can be fully used to strengthen scientific and comprehensive data analysis and exchanges on technical methods such as emission inventories and models will be carried out. (CHN)	PC, NC, Sec	New
	2. Expansion of data collection and evaluation (JPN)	1. Invite member countries to expand data collection including introducing new monitoring sites with a focus on ambient air pollution, such as particulate matters, ozone, and NOx, etc. (JPN) 2. Secretariat and Network Center (NC) build a data platform to share air pollution data, including not only expanded EANET data that described above but also other data that each country monitors, with among member countries, researchers and the public instantaneously. (JPN) 3. Expand data evaluation by changing the focus from acid deposition to air pollution. Assess the status and impacts of air pollution by using monitoring data, satellite data, emission inventories, modelling and other relevant data from various sources. (JPN)		

	3. Development and submission of emission inventories of air pollutants (JPN)	1. Encourage member countries to develop and submit emission inventory data and establish database for the inventories in order to foster to make effective air pollution policies. (JPN)		
	4. Expansion of scope of technical support for the implementation of clean air measures (JPN)	1. Secretariat and NC provide technical support changing the focus from monitoring to implementation of clean air measures, including development of emission inventories, identification of air pollution emission sources, modelling analysis, development of plans and policies, and introduction of technologies. (JPN) 2. Need to share a role and collaborate with APCAP and other relevant organizations. (JPN)	PC, NC, Sec	New
	5. Air pollution analysis by using remote sensing technique (MYA)	1. Potentially can be done in collaboration with potential partners. (MYA)	PC, NC	New
	6. Construction of regional emission inventory: to support and enhance joints efforts among EANET members for reducing air pollutant emissions (ROK)	1. (South East Asia) Construct the inventory in collaboration with the NEACAP* and EANET. (ROK) 2. (North East Asia) The NEACAP is planning to construct regional inventories based on the results of its meetings* in July. Collaborating each other, the NEACAP and EANET can avoid overlapped efforts by sharing data and modelling outcomes as well as ensure consistence of the data. (ROK)		
	7. Monitoring Network Operation: Information and technology sharing among EANET members to install and operate the network and open a webpage exclusive for EANET members (policy makers and scientist) to share real-time air quality monitoring results. (ROK)	1. Regarding the science board under the EANET, it can consider introducing manual quantitative measurement for all PCs in addition to the existing automatic method. (ROK)	PC, NC, Sec	New
	8. Technical Demonstration Project: Share member	1. Government focal points take a leading role in holding technical meetings with local people interested and supporting conclusion of	PC, NC, Sec	New

	countries' outstanding prevention technologies (dust collection, denitrification, desulfurization) to be practically installed in other member countries' iron and steel mills, power plants, etc., on a pilot basis. (ROK)	MOU or other similar types of contracts between companies to promote technical collaboration between them. (ROK) 2. (Example of Korea and China) Under the governments' leadership, private sector of the two countries concluded contracts for 13 technical demonstration projects of KRW 84 bn that demonstrate the actual and significant reduction of emissions (ROK)		
	9. To develop more complex evaluation including a specific simplified model application and environmental investigation of air pollution effects. (RUS)	-	PC, NC	New
	10. Air quality monitoring (THA)	1. Air quality monitoring is the starting point for successful of air quality management program. It provides current state that can be used in communicating an air pollution information to the public through government reports and a public internet website, identifying air pollution problems and setting control programs, setting National Ambient Air Quality Standards, providing technical assistance to other public or private sector organizations. 2. PCs may expand air quality monitoring network by installing air quality (THAILAND)		
	11. Ambient air quality standards (THA)	1. Ambient Air Quality Standards are legal limits placed on levels of air pollutants in the ambient air that cannot be exceeded during a given period of time in a specific geographical area. They characterize the allowable level of a pollutant or a class of pollutants in the atmosphere and thus define the amount of exposure permitted to population and/or to ecological systems. 2. Air quality standards are expressions of public policy and thereby requirements for action. Thus, they are not based solely on air	PC, NC	New

		quality criteria but are also based on a broad range of economic, social, technical, political considerations. Member states shall strengthen ambient air quality standard based on country situation. (THAILAND)		
	12. Emission source control (THA	1. To mitigate air pollution from mobile sources, member states may consider cleaner fuels, cleaner vehicles, energy conservation program, improve Inspection and Maintenance Programme, vehicle Kilometer Travel Reduction and Traffic management, 2. Point sources: EIA required for new major facilities, using clean fuels, such as natural gas and low sulfur fuels, in power and industrial sectors, strengthen emission standards, strengthen Inspection, apply energy conservation program (THAILAND)	PC, NC	New
	13. Improving air quality management (THA)	1. The objectives of air quality management are to protect public health and assess the economic and technical feasibility. Controlling air pollution problems or finding the best general solutions is, at best, difficult; but it is the goal that society must try to achieve. 2. The control of air pollution will require effective control strategies developed from good management, planning, and policy-making. Member states may consider the suggested activities: targeting air pollution reductions, decentralizing air quality management, integrated area approach air quality management strategy (assimilative capacity), update of emission inventories, strengthening enforcement, expanding health effect studies, applying economic instruments, improving inter-agency coordination, building capacity of national, local, and people institutions, expanding local government role. (THAILAND)	PC, NC	New

3. Strengthening Current Monitoring	1. Strengthening current monitoring activities through research, capacity building and increasing number of monitoring sites (CAM, MON, MYA, VIE)	1. Increasing number of EANET monitoring sites in all environmental media to generate more data.(MON, INA, MYA) 2. Research fellowship and training on monitoring 3. Enriching training material including for data evaluation, data simulation modelling, emission inventory, etc. (INA) 4. Promotion of the capacity building for PCs including training courses and workshops (MYA) 5. Estimation of source of pollution of PM2.5 including all main pollutants (MYA) 6. Promotion of ozone and PM2.5 monitoring including research cooperation and installation of new PM2.5 monitoring stations (VIE) 7. Research on acid deposition distribution and mapping (VIE) 8. Capacity building activities especially for ozone and PM2.5 monitoring (VIE) 9. Promotion of research and technical cooperation on emission inventory (VIE) 10. Data sharing: : collaborating with Vietnam Environmental Administration (VIE) 11. Collaboration with Vietnam Environmental Administration and Vietnam Meteorological and Hydrological Administration to install new monitoring sites (VIE) 12. Proposal on integration with the national environmental and meteorological and hydrological monitoring networks (VIE)	PC, NC	Continuous/New
	2. Development of real time air quality (PM2.5) monitoring network (MYA)	1. Possibly with financial assistance from donor agencies. (MYA)	New	Continuous/ New

4. Promoting Activities other than Monitoring	1. Promotion of research activities (MAL, RUS, INA, THA, VIE)	1. Proposed research themes are impact assessment, transboundary haze upon health and population, determination of emission rate tropical forests, estimation of the source of pollution of PM2.5. 2. Catchment studies on atmospheric pollution effects on ecosystems and transformation of their constituents, environmental satellite monitoring, quantitative analysis of transboundary air pollutant transport (MAL) 3. In depth analysis on relation of acid deposition and air pollution (and climate change (THA) 4. To pay attention to Budget studies for catchments, includes assessment of total deposition (e.g. DDF, throughfall) and discharge (leaching from soils, surface water drainage) of pollutants or nutrients; Transformation of geochemical and Biogeochemical cycles (RUS) 5. Conduct joint research related to all aspects of acid deposition. (INA)	NC	Continuous/ New
	2. Establishment of air quality improvement capacity building network (CHN)	1. Based the network covers issue such as atmospheric environmental management policy, air quality assessment methods, air pollutant emission standards, air quality index monitoring and correction, and air quality forecasting and early warning (CHN)	NC, Sec	New
	3. Developing a synergy between air quality and climate change (CHN)	1. The research could be conducted on the synergistic effects of controlling air pollutants and greenhouse gas emission. (CHN)	PCs, NC	New
	4. Implementation of 25 solutions for clean air measures for the Asia Pacific region (MYA)	1. Inclusive implementation of solutions for clean air measures with relevant agencies (MYA)	NC, Sec	New
5. Providing Policy Relevant Information	1. Pursuing a policy on data dissemination and assessment (RUS)	1. Design recommendation on special and trend analysis of network data for regional evaluation (RUS)	NC, Sec	New

	2. Experience sharing and policy dialogue on air pollution control (CHN)	1. PCs are encouraged to share policies, laws and regulations, monitoring programs, action plans, and measures concerning air pollution control. Through forums, seminars, and other modes of activities, the platform for air pollution control experience sharing and policy dialogue will be set up under the framework of Clean Air Cooperation Network in East Asia. (CHN)	PC, NC, Sec	New
6. Promotion of Public Awareness on acid deposition and air quality	1. Public engagement, publicity and education (CHN, MYA))	1. Publicity and promotion will be strengthened to encourage other relevant institution to participate in the activities of Clean Air Cooperation Network in East Asia, and thereby improve the visibility of the network at national, regional and global level. (CHN)	PC, NC, Sec	Continuous
		1. Distribution of communication materials (MYA)	PC, NC, Sec	Continuous
		1. National Awareness Workshop on acid deposition and air pollution (MYA)	PC, NC, Sec	Continuous
	2. Strengthen outreach (JPN)	1. The Secretariat and NC develop a strategy and organize forums/ seminars (in conjunction with relevant international conferences) to strengthen outreach at the national, regional and global level, while the member countries review its progress. (JPN)	Sec, NC	New
	3. Awareness and capacity building on control transboundary air pollution from mobile sources (THA)	1. Harmonizing regional standards (new vehicle and fuel quality) and developing control measure at cross border (THA)		
	4. Promotion of public awareness on acid deposition, other priority chemical species, and PM2.5 including their causes and effects, control and mitigation measures (MYA, VIE)	1. Awareness events, development of relevant publications 2. In high schools and universities (VIE)	Sec, NC	Continuous

	5. Clean air technology exchanges and good practice (CHN)	1. Technology exchange and practice sharing platforms will be put in place to help PCs understand economic and reliable clean air monitoring and management technologies and to encourage PCs to share outstanding model cases of regional ambient air improvement. (CHN)	Sec, NC	New/ Continuous
	6. Moving towards low-Sulphur fuels, including PM, nitrogen oxide, ground level ozone, VOCs, with development of policy, strategy, regulation and technical support. (MYA)	1. Promotion of awareness activities on this issue.	Sec, NC	New
	7. Develop institutional framework for environmental education (VIE)			
7. Enhancement of Intergovernmental Cooperation	1. Arrangements of EANET meetings, including the IG and the SAC meetings	1. Participation of participating countries at EANET meetings.	Sec	Continuous
8. Enhancement of Intergovernmental Cooperation and Collaboration	1. Establishing meaningful collaboration with relevant organizations and initiatives (JPN)	1. To continuously seek collaborative work with other relevant organization. 2. Invite relevant organizations as observers to attend EANET meetings, by allowing them to speak, although only PCs have a right of making the decision.	Sec, NC	Continuous/ new
	2. Cooperation and develop a strategy for addressing transboundary air pollution and develop partnership activities among PCs.	1. Cooperation with relevant agencies at national and international level. At national level, between national ministries of health in conducting public awareness.	Sec, NC	New

Notes: 1. CAM=Cambodia; CHN=China; INA-Indonesia; JPN=Japan; LAO=Lao PDR; MAL=Malaysia; MON-Mongolia; MYA=Myanmar; ROK=Republic of Korea; RUS=Russia; THA=Thailand; VIE=Viet Nam)

2. The proposed Working Group Meetings in 2020 could work on prioritizing the activities by combining some of the proposed activities or other ways.

It is evident that there was a willingness amongst the Participating Countries to expand the scope of activities of EANET to air quality issues and beyond acid deposition. A large number of proposed activities under air quality includes monitoring of air quality, emission inventory, data analysis, and interpretation.

Participating Countries identified implementation of the next MTP for the EANET (2021-2025) may face some difficulties such as;

1) Limitation on the temporal and spatial information including data availability and quality, instrumental devices and monitoring network to find solutions to the problem,
2) Dispersion of air pollution in urban area and transboundary air pollution become limited due to increasing population, vehicles, urbanization, and forest fires, open burning and other types of fires,
3) Inadequate financial commitment and allocation of resources to tackle both acid deposition and air pollution monitoring, particularly in most polluted areas and sensitive areas,
4) Necessary to develop technical staff to undertake activities such as capacity building, analysis and station maintenance, and
5) Lack of the implementation of pollution control laws, strategies, guidelines and compliance as well as emission inventories, public education and public participation.

To overcome the above challenges, the following actions were suggested to be considered;

1) All major emission sectors from major air pollutants need to be well controlled under the guidance of standard emission factor;
2) Optimizing on the structure of energy, industry, and transportation are the way to control air quality cooperation with relevant agencies;
3) Strengthened scientific and technological supports are essential to design and implement of action plan on air pollution control;
4) Promoting policy formulation, providing technical support and training, establishing and supporting partnerships with local governments and private sectors;
5) Improve financial resources of EANET participating countries, encourage participation of stakeholder and international institutions, and civil society organizations to diversify the modality of financial and in-kind contributions; and
6) Routine monitoring should address multiple purposes, e.g. compliance assessment, effectiveness of air quality action plans, routine health monitoring and assessment, and impact assessments by integrating of advanced measurement technique, strategies, data integration and analysis tools.

Some of the solutions are already available in the current activities of EANET such as technical training, development of training/ communication materials, research fellowship, awareness events. The intensity of the activities could be increased in order to overcome those challenges. Participating Countries also suggested EANET enhance collaboration and partnership in implementing activities of EANET in the next MTP. The collaboration with partners was suggested to fill the gap of resources on capacity, programs, and finance.

Participating Countries also see the importance of continue with non-monitoring activities of EANET such as, scientific information to policy makers, scientists and the public, identification of the potential damage area due to acid deposition and other priority chemical species and theirs effects, information exchange on Clean Air Technology (CAT) and impact assessment through seminar and

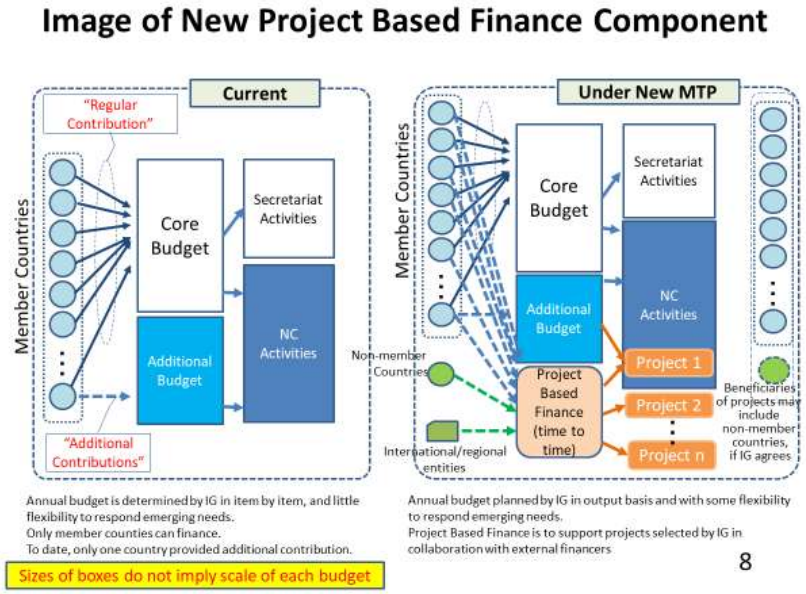
workshop, providing information and policy recommendations to policy makers based on assessment of acid deposition and air quality results to achieve better air quality in East Asia.

4. Arrangement of Budget of the Secretariat and the NC for the EANET

On finance matter, it was emphasized the importance of prioritizing activities to be in line with streamlining EANET budget to be allocated for implementation of new activities in the next MTP (e.g QA/QC activities, technical supports on monitoring, etc.). It was also proposed to introduce a project-based finance component or establish a new project fund with Secretariat and the NC so that member countries, external organization and non-member countries can voluntarily contribute.

The project based finance, for example, could come from project proposals from Participating Countries, relevant partners or Secretariat. Alternatively, it also could come from voluntary contribution of the Participating Countries, and supports from external organizations, or non-member countries (in forms of co-finance, earmarked finance, in kind contribution, project specific finance, or general contribution to the fund). It could also come from fundraising with other organizations or initiatives. It was mentioned that the Secretariat and the NC need to make efforts to raise fund from potential donor, partner or private sectors to enhance sustainability.

Figure: Japan proposal on New Project Based Finance Component of Secretariat and the NC for the Next MTP (2021-2025)



Source: Japan's Idea for Next Medium-term Plan (MTP) of EANET (2021-2025), presented at WG Meeting

The Participating Countries suggested in line with the proposed content of activities, forms and scope of cooperation, the Secretariat and the NC will be strengthened by timely adding support organizations or relevant components based on existing resources.

5. Specific Issue: Proposal to rename EANET

In line with expansion scope of activities, there was a proposal made by Japan and China to rename the EANET to indicate activities under the next MTP as well as for the purpose of attractiveness of EANET to potential partners and donors. In the WG Meeting, China proposed renaming EANET as 'Clean Air Cooperation network in East Asia".

In the WG Meeting, there was concern on renaming EANET due to sensitivity for Instrument for Strengthening the Acid Deposition Monitoring Network in East Asia (the Instrument) knowing that the modification of Instrument could follow by serious consequence for its approval by countries later.

In its submission of proposed ideas, Japan as one of the countries that proposed renaming EANET mentioned that it recognized that some countries have difficulties in revision of the Instrument. It was introduced that if the revision of the Instrument is necessary, Participating Countries can agree on a new name of the EANET and the next MTP with its scope expansion as well as agree on starting the process of the revision of the Instrument first, and then begin the actual work of the revision of the Instrument. In the WG Meeting, Thailand and Mongolia expressed the agreement with the changing of the name. Viet Nam indicated the agreement with the changing name of EANET but not agree with the name proposed by China since there are many existing initiatives with similar name and therefore, consider finding a different one.

6. Points to be Considered by the Session of the IG21

Taking into account of the discussion and outputs of the WG Meeting and the SAC19 on the proposed activities, the Session of the IG21 to consider the following aspects:

a. Review the proposed activities for the next MTP (2021-2025);
b. Review the scope expansion of EANET activities beyond acid deposition to air quality in the next MTP (2021-2025);
c. Review the proposal to rename EANET;
d. Review Arrangement of Budget of the Secretariat and the NC for the EANET.

7. Proposed Next Steps of Development of the MTP (2021-2025) for the EANET

The development of the MTP (2021-2025) for the EANET will be continued in 2020, and it is expected to be approved by the Session of IG22. The Secretariat and the NC would like to propose the following next steps of development of the MTP (2021-2025) for the EANET for consideration of the SAC19 Meeting and IG21.

Milestone	Time	Expected outputs
WG Meeting of the MTP	Aug 2019	1. Proposed Ideas of the Participating Countries for the Next Medium Term Plan for the EANET MTP (2021-2025) 2. Report of the Working Group Meeting.

SAC19	Oct 2019	1. Discuss and make comments from scientific and technical viewpoints on Proposed Ideas of the Participating Countries for the Next Medium Term Plan for the EANET MTP (2021-2025).
IG21	Nov 2019	1. Discuss and decide on Proposed Ideas of the Participating Countries for the Next Medium Term Plan for the EANET MTP (2021-2025) as part of the Report of the Outcomes of the SAC19 Meeting. 2. Discuss and decide on the proposed two Working Group Meeting of MTP (2021-2025).
2nd WG Meeting of the MTP	April 2020	The first draft of the MTP (2021-2025).
SAC20	Sept 2020	Discuss and make comments from the scientific and technical viewpoints on the draft of the MTP (2021-2025).
3rd WG Meeting of the MTP	Sept 2020	Finalization of the draft of the MTP (2021-2025).
IG22	Oct 2020	Discuss and decide on the final draft of the MTP (2021-2025).

Annex 2. Proposed Ideas of Participating Countries for the Next MTP (2021-2025) for the EANET (final version)

1. Current program activities: include discussion on monitoring of acid deposition, research fellowship, training, current awareness activities, etc.

No	Proposed Idea	Arrangements	Challenges	Ways to overcome challenges
1	Monitoring of Acid Deposition- Continue conduct monitoring of acid deposition including related chemical substances. (CAMBODIA) (monitoring)	- Continue of monitoring site, - improve of monitoring methodology and better instrument maintenance (CAMBODIA)	Lack of equipment and human resources to conduct acid deposition and air pollution monitoring. (CAMBODIA)	Cambodia will strongly continue to support activities of EANET. (CAMBODIA)
2.	Strengthening Current Monitoring- Strengthening current monitoring activities through research, capacity building and increasing number of monitoring sites. (CAMBODIA) (monitoring) (research), (cap. build)	- Promote new monitoring PM2.5 and ozone. - Building capacity for monitoring. - Increase monitoring sites - (CAMBODIA)	Lack of resources (human and budgets) for the research fellowship on Acid deposition The applications submitted to EANET Research Fellowship Programme failed to meet the requirements. (CAMBODIA)	• Improve other related activity such as air quality monitoring and control • Improve our capacity of acid deposition monitoring in Cambodia (CAMBODIA)
3	Promotion of Activities other than Monitoring- promotion of information exchange on clean air technologies, emission inventories, and research activities. (CAMBODIA) (inf. exchange) (research)	- Conducting emission inventory - Promote research activities on impact assessment to plan and ecosystem. (CAMBODIA)	Not yet develop emission inventory for the country. (CAMBODIA)	Revise our exist air pollution regulation and set up new regulation base on our situation. (CAMBODIA)
4	Promotion of Public Awareness- Promote public awareness through knowledge dissemination and outreach based on the monitoring data collected and analyzed	- Promote more knowledge and information sharing to public, students and children. (CAMBODIA)	National awareness workshops conducted very limited due to lack of resources. (CAMBODIA)	Increase public awareness on acid deposition and air pollution to public, student at university and school

	and the policy-relevant reports developed to the public society and policy maker. (CAMBODIA) (awareness)			(CAMBODIA)
5	Enhancement of cooperation and Collaboration-Enhancement of Intergovernmental Cooperation- Provide a forum for cooperation on the issues related to acid deposition among the participating countries and support the future development of the EANET. (CAMBODIA) (collaboration)	- Consider on future development of EANET - Arrangement of the session agreed by the IG (CAMBODIA)	-	-
6	Enhancement of cooperative efforts, including south-south collaboration among participating countries and with outside organizations on the EANET objectives. (CAMBODIA) (collaboration)	- Continue promotion of communication, collaboration with other organization initiative and programme. (CAMBODIA)	-	-
7	The implementation of monitoring acid deposition in all environmental media with representative, complete, and valid data. (INDONESIA) (monitoring)	- The secretariat, NC, and member countries should develop the agreement in order to get the target arrangement to overcome the challenge (INDONESIA)	• The increasing of air pollution that is sourced from transportation and industry that have an impact on acid deposition. • Interaction of acid deposition with various factors that affect the ecosystems. • Long term effect of air pollution on the ecosystems (INDONESIA)	• The acid deposition monitoring data series should be answered the current situations of acid deposition occurs and as a consideration to set up the policy papers • Set up the target for decreasing the air pollution in the region and makes the strategy paper proposal to convince the policymakers

				• Further implementation for the strategic papers on tackling the air pollution (INDONESIA)
8	More advanced evaluation of monitoring data. (INDONESIA) (monitoring)	- The NC should consider providing certified reference material (CRM) or standard for calibration curve (INDONESIA)	- To implement the calculation, traceable data - To obtain the representative data and value (INDONESIA)	Good handle of the valid monitoring data. (INDONESIA)
9	Improvement of the QA / QC program (INDONESIA) (monitoring)	NC should make more strictly for QA/QC also make some filter pack method control (INDONESIA)	Using WMO standard for comparison. (INDONESIA)	To improve the capability of QA/QC managers. (INDONESIA)
10	Improving Inter-laboratory comparison. (INDONESIA) (monitoring)	Consideration for filer pack method, should have QA/QC guidelines, handle the comparison making. (INDONESIA)	The data monitoring result out layer. The result doesn't satisfy. (INDONESIA)	The guideline should be followed by the procedures. (INDONESIA)
11	Enriching training material including for data evaluation, data simulation modeling, emission inventory etc. (INDONESIA) (capacity building)	All the training program frequently selected representative participants. (INDONESIA)	Different lab of IE & modeling between countries. (INDONESIA)	Divide training - Basic information - Moderate information - Advanced information (INDONESIA)

12	Conduct joint research related to all aspects of acid deposition as needed (techniques, impact to the environment, economics, social, etc. (INDONESIA) (research)	All country members should have opportunities to joint research activities about research bilateral or groups. (INDONESIA)	The result of research activities should be able to represent of all member countries. (INDONESIA)	Convince the policy makers in order to take into consideration by strategic paper. (INDONESIA)
13	Activity 5: Strengthen Outreach (JAPAN) (outreach)	The Secretariat and NC develop a strategy and organize forums and seminars (in conjunction with relevant international conferences) to strengthen outreach at national, regional and global level, while the member countries review its progress.	-	The Secretariat and NC develop a strategy (JAPAN)
14	Activity 6: Establish Meaningful Collaboration with Relevant Organization. (JAPAN) (collaboration)	• The Secretariat and NC continuously seek collaborative work with other relevant organizations. • Optionally, provide them a status of observers to participate in EANET and its meetings and give them a right to speak at IG meeting, though only member countries have a right of decision. (JAPAN)	-	• Collaboration on linking monitoring results of EANET with implementation of clean air measures based on 25 Clean Air Measures. • Optionally, provide them a status of observers to participate in EANET and its meetings and give them a right to speak at IG meeting, though only member countries have a right of decision. (JAPAN)
15	To install PM2.5 Monitoring in Vientiane Capital 3 Station and 1 Station in Luang Prabang Province. (LAO PDR) (monitoring)	-	-	-

16	Continue Air Quality Monitoring in the whole country; To make the system data network of Air Quality Monitoring from station to main system; Continue Monitoring Wet, Dry and Inland Aquatic Environment; Enhancing and Training to Staff of NRERI and Province about AQM and EANET Activities; Continue Analyze Samples of Inter-laboratory Comparison Project on Acid Deposition: Wet and Dry and Inland Aquatic Environment (LAO PDR) (monitoring)	Capacity building for air quality monitoring including modeling, emission inventory. (LAO PDR)	-	-
17	To make the system data network of Air Quality Monitoring from station to main system (LAO PDR) (monitoring)	-	-	-
18	Continue Monitoring Wet, Dry and Inland Aquatic Environment (LAO PDR). (monitoring)	-	-	-
19	Enhancing and Training to Staff of NRERI and Province about AQM and EANET Activities (LAO PDR). (capacity building)	-	-	-

20	Continue Analyze Samples of Inter-laboratory Comparison Project on Acid Deposition: Wet and Dry and Inland Aquatic Environment. (LAO PDR) (monitoring)	-	-	-
21	Expansion of inland aquatic monitoring and filter pack monitoring (MALAYSIA) (monitoring)	Proposed addition new sites - Change of sampling site within catchment of the Tembling river - Addition of new site at peninsular Malaysia (Kula Tahan, to be specified) (MALAYSIA)	May lack expertise in proper delineation of site (suitability of site). (MALAYSIA)	Invite expert from EANET for site visit prior to confirmation of site. (MALAYSIA)
22	PM2.5 monitoring (MALAYSIA) (monitoring)	Plan to establish 4 new sites for PM2.5 measurement (2 in peninsular Malaysia and 2 in east Malaysia). (MALAYSIA)	Do not force much issue with conversion of present PM10 team to merge PM2.5 instead. Finance seems available by May if govt for now. (MALAYSIA)	
23	Research (MALAYSIA)	Proposed research questions • Impact of transboundary haze upon health and population • Determination of emission rate tropical forests (MALAYSIA)	Research activities • Probable lack of data from health ministry • Difficulties in obtaining emission rate data forest fires incidences in the region. (MALAYSIA)	• Discussion with agencies whom have done it before or assisting visits to the institutes to see how it is done (probably include short term work attachment at the respective institutes. • Related capacity building at agencies such as APCAP, NEACAP, EMAP, via, UNEP (MALAYSIA)
24	Continue an acid deposition monitoring activity (MONGOLIA)	-		• To increase budget

	(monitoring)		• Policy- national plan and budget allocation • Acid deposition monitoring system • Lack of equipment such as wet/dry sampler • Monitored data analysis is not enough because lack of knowledge and human resource • Air quality monitoring system • Aging - • Personal- skilled technician, strengthening staff capacity • Measurement traceability– quality of calibration standard gas, inter comparison projects Technology - Quality assurance and quality control, calibration, maintenance and data validation • Limited budget • Measurement traceability (MONGOLIA)	• To establish new research division in national center /CLEM/ • To participate inter laboratory comparison projects • To enhance international collaborations on measurement traceability/gas metrology/ • Increase public awareness on acid deposition and air pollution to public, student at university and school (MONGOLIA)
25	Improvement of the QA / QC program To consider on existing site locations and plan to relocate them. (MONGOLIA) (monitoring)	-		
26	Increase number of monitoring sites; establish an air quality super site at CLEM establish new sampling sites in eastern and western part of territory. (MONGOLIA) (monitoring)	MNET of Mongolia is considering implementing project on strengthen CLEM capacity building. We are planning to buy some instruments and will expand our air quality monitoring network (MONGOLIA)		
27	Strengthening air quality monitoring network in national level; to test and use low cost sensor technology (MONGOLIA) (monitoring)	CLEM is testing some portable monitors such as Haz Scan HIM6000 (MONGOLIA)		
28	Promotion of current monitoring activities of the EANET, particularly Ozone and PM2.5 including capacity building, better instrument maintenance, and data quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC). (MYANMAR) (monitoring)	• Implementation of Capacity building and public awareness activities through training workshop and fellowship • Enhancement of capacity building for maintenance and data quality assurance and quality control	• Inadequate financial commitment and allocation of resources to tackle both acid deposition and air pollution monitoring • Necessary to develop technical staff to undertake activities such as capacity building, analysis and station maintenance.	• Train to new generation for maintenance and data quality assurance and quality control • Development of database management system. • Utilization of existing training programs (MYANMAR)

		• Development of Standard Operational Procedures (SOPs) (MYANMAR)	(MYANMAR)	
29	Increasing of number of EANET monitoring sites (wet deposition and dry PM 2.5) and installation of ozone monitoring stations. (MYANMAR) (monitoring)	Installation of new station for wet and dry deposition and ozone (MYANMAR)	• Inadequate financial commitment and allocation of resources to tackle both acid deposition and air pollution monitoring • Necessary to develop technical staff to undertake activities such as capacity building, analysis and station maintenance. (MYANMAR)	• To increase the budget • To increase the number of staffs • Enhance the international collaboration on air pollution monitoring activities (MYANMAR)
30	Promotion of public awareness on acid deposition, other priority chemical species, and PM2.5 including their causes and effects, control and mitigation measures. (MYANMAR) (awareness)	• Holding the workshop for awareness • Distribution of pamphlets for awareness • Collaboration with related agencies on acid deposition activities (MYANMAR)	Limitation of budget and human resources. (MYANMAR)	Increase the budget for raising awareness activities. (MYANMAR)
31	To maintain and develop of EANET monitoring sustainably. (RUSSIA) (monitoring)	Develop optimal schemes of monitoring operation at the national level (like SOP for sub-network) (RUSSIA)	• Not unified (country-specific) network operations and data flows One-year data submission without NRT info on obtaining data sets (RUSSIA)	-
32	To pursue a policy on data dissemination and assessment. (RUSSIA) (policy)	Design recommendation on spatial and trend analysis of network data for regional evaluation (RUSSIA)	A diversity of FP/AM/PS data for whole manner evaluation; lack of optimal spatial distribution of network sites throughout the EANET region. (RUSSIA)	-

33	To promote cooperation among the countries and with other regional initiatives on new environmental issues in EANET region (RUSSIA) (collaboration)	-	-	-
34	Broadening public participation (THAILAND) (awareness)	• Public participation is an important key to sustainable air quality management. - Increasing public participation, responsibility and willingness to contribute on an individual level to reduce pollution, not only awareness - Improving the effectiveness of information dissemination to generate public and political support for actions - Strengthening public disclosure programs to encourage better polluter behaviour • Implementing public outreach program. (THAILAND)	-	-
35	Strengthening and promotion of acid deposition monitoring (VIET NAM) (monitoring)	• Training technicians for sampling and analysis • Develop institutional framework for environmental education and publish awareness raising. • Promotion of public awareness in general public and environmental	-	-

		education in high schools and universities. • Conduct research on acid deposition distribution and mapping. (VIET NAM)		

**inputs in black color: summarized from presentations of the Participating Countries.*
***inputs in red color: added by the Participating Countries during Agenda Item 7. Small Group Thematic Discussion.*
****inputs in green color: received from respective Participating Countries after the WG1 Meeting.*

2. New Proposed activities: include emission inventories, air pollution measures, capacity building, etc.

No	Proposed Idea	Arrangements	Challenges	Ways to overcome challenges
1	Component 1: air quality data monitoring, scientific research and comprehensive analysis of monitoring data. (CHINA)	On the basis of existing acid deposition indicators, other air quality indicators will be gradually included in the scope of monitoring and sharing. The official air monitoring data provided by member states can be fully used to strengthen scientific and comprehensive data analysis, and exchanges on technical methods such as emission inventories and models will be carried out. (CHINA)	How to select proper indicators, and the comparable monitoring methods to measure the indicators (CHINA)	• Developing a tool suitable for assessing acid deposition • Applying the tool to map spatial distribution of acid deposition (VIET NAM)
2	Component 2: Experience sharing and policy dialogue on air pollution control. (CHINA)	Member states are encouraged to share policies, laws and regulations, monitoring programs, action plans and measures concerning air pollution control. Through forums, seminars and other activities, the platform for air pollution control experience sharing and	-	Scientific discussion on the indicators and comparison among different methods. (CHINA)

		policy dialogue will be set up under the framework of Clean Air Cooperation Network in East Asia. (CHINA)		
3	Component 3: Establishment of air quality improvement capacity building network. (CHINA)	Based on capacity building activities of acid deposition monitoring, capacity building activities on different themes will be organized to form. (CHINA) an air quality improvement capacity building network, covering atmospheric environmental management policy, air quality assessment methods, air pollutant emission standards, air quality index monitoring and correction, and air quality forecasting and early warning. (CHINA)	Lack of sufficient resources. (CHINA)	Explore financial resources and the multiple ways to strengthen the capacity-building. (CHINA)
4	Component 5: Public engagement, publicity and Education. (CHINA)	Publicity and promotion will be strengthened to encourage other relevant institutions to participate in the activities of Clean Air Cooperation Network in East Asia, and thereby improve the visibility of the network at national, regional and global levels. (CHINA)	-	-
5	Component 6: Clean air technology exchanges and good practices. (CHINA)	Technology exchange and practice sharing platforms will be put in place to help member states understand economic and reliable clean air	-	• Utilize current platform of environment protection technology

		monitoring and management technologies and to encourage member states to share outstanding model cases of regional ambient air improvement. (CHINA)		• Build communication bridge between private enterprises and government (CHINA)
6	Component 7: Synergistic control of air pollutants and climate change. (CHINA)	Research will be conducted on synergistic effects of controlling air pollutants and greenhouse gas emissions. Based on practice sharing of relevant work of member states, appropriate policies and action plans for coordinated control of climate change and air pollution will be attempted to design and establish in relevant industries in order to encourage member states to control air pollution while reduce greenhouse gas emission. (CHINA)	Air pollution measures should not increase greenhouse gas emissions. (THAILAND)	-
7	Activity 1: Expansion of Data Collection and Evaluation (JAPAN)	• Invite member countries to expand data collection including introducing new monitoring sites with a focus on ambient air pollution, such as particulate matters, ozone, and NOx, etc. • Secretariat and Network Center (NC) build a data platform to share air pollution data, including not only expanded EANET data that described above but also other data that each country monitors, with	• Data quality is essential for providing scientific evidence for policy-makers • Data from unauthorized sources will weaken the quality of relevant reports (CHINA)	Assessing the current status of acid deposition and proposing consideration of acid deposition network of countries. (VIE) EANET should continue to provide qualified data with guarantee of appropriate QA/QC. (CHINA)

		among member countries, researchers and the public instantaneously • Expand data evaluation by changing the focus from acid deposition to air pollution. Assess the status and impacts of air pollution by using monitoring data, satellite data, emission inventories, modeling and other relevant data from various sources. (JAPAN)		
8	Activity 2: Development and Submission of Emission Inventories of Air Pollutants. (JPN)	Encourage member countries to develop and submit emission inventory data and establish database for the inventories in order to foster to make effective air pollution policies. (JAPAN) Agree with Japan (THAILAND)	-	To promote developing and submitting emission inventory data with voluntary base as a first step. (JAPAN)
9	Activity 3: Expansion of scope of Technical Support for Implementation of Clean Air Measures (JAPAN)	• Secretariat and NC provide technical support changing the focus from monitoring to implementation of clean air measures, including development of emission inventories, identification of air pollution emission sources, modeling analysis, development of	Limitation of budget (JAPAN)	• To streamline of available budget, establishment of a project-based finance component or new project fund, and fundraising.

		plans and policies, and introduction of technologies • Need to share a role and collaborate with APCAP and other relevant organizations. (JAPAN)		• Need to share a role and collaborate with APCAP and other relevant organizations. (JAPAN)
10	Estimation of source of pollution of PM2.5 including all main pollutants, provide data and exchange of experience and relevant information among members countries to promote scientific and technical research activities related to acid deposition and air pollution. (MYANMAR)	Implementing joint research project by cooperation and collaboration with national and international agencies. (MYANMAR)	• Limitation on the temporal and spatial information including data availability and quality, instrumental devices and monitoring network to find solutions to the problem. • Dispersion of air pollution in urban area and transboundary air pollution become limited due to increasing population, vehicles, urbanization, and forest fires, open burning and other types of fires. • Inadequate financial commitment and allocation of resources to tackle both acid deposition and air pollution monitoring, particularly in most polluted areas and sensitive areas. • Necessary to develop technical staff to undertake activities such as capacity building, analysis and station maintenance.	• All major emission sectors from major air pollutants need to be well controlled under the guidance of standard emission factor. • Optimizing on the structure of energy, industry, and transportation are the way to control air quality cooperation with relevant agencies. • Strengthened scientific and technological supports are essential to design and implement of action plan on air pollution control. • Promoting policy formulation, providing technical support and training, establishing and supporting partnerships with local governments and private sectors. (MYANMAR)

			• Limitation of collaboration and implementation of pollution control laws, strategies, guidelines and compliance as well as emission inventories, public education and public participation (MYANMAR)	
11	Development of Real Time Air Quality (PM2.5) Monitoring Network with supported by donor agencies (Looking for Financial assistance from donor agencies). (MYANMAR)	Some activities will need the financial assistance from donor agencies. (MYANMAR	Limitation of budget and human resources (MYANMAR)	Increase budget and looking for financial assistance from donors (MYANMAR)
12	Analyzing of the Air pollution analysis by using remote sensing technique with support by donor agency. (MYANMAR)	Analysis of the Air pollution by using remote sensing technique. (MYANMAR)	• Limitation of human resources • Limitation of high performance computer for remote sensing data analysis. • Lack of high resolution remote sensing data (MYANMAR)	Train to new generation and looking for financial assistance from donor agencies for new project. (MYANMAR)

13	Strengthening of the cooperation and develop strategy for addressing transboundary air pollution and develop partnership activities among the EANET participating countries and outside countries to mitigate the transboundary air pollution for purposes of protection of human health and ecosystem. (MYANMAR)	Cooperation with related agencies in national and international (such as EANET, ACAP) (MYANMAR)	Need to be more cooperation with different agencies for data sharing (MYANMAR)	• Increasing of monitoring stations at year by year • More cooperate with Ministry of Health for public awareness (MYANMAR)
14	Moving towards low-Sulphur fuels, including fine particulate matter (PM), nitrogen oxide, ground level ozone, volatile organic compounds (VOCs) with development of policy, strategy and regulations and technical support. (MYANMAR)	Encourage to low sulfur fuels, for related agencies and cooperate with them. (MYANMAR)	Weakness of participation of all stakeholder on policy and strategy (MYANMAR)	• Law enforcement • Participating of all stakeholders for policy and strategy (MYANMAR)
15	Necessary to implement 25 solutions of clean air measures for Asia Pacific region including policy and technology measure to meet development goals. (MYANMAR)	Cooperate implementation in solutions of clean air measures with related agencies and EANET member countries (MYANMAR)	Some are challenges for least developing countries (for budget and implementation) (MYANMAR)	Strengthen for awareness to stakeholders and policy-makers (MYANMAR)

16	Importance of monitoring and measuring progress time to time and partnerships to scale up impacts of air pollution. (MYANMAR)	Enhancement of cooperative efforts among participating countries and with outside organizations on the EANET objectives (MYANMAR)	• Communication • Limitation of budget for new monitoring stations (MYANMAR)	• Increasing budget • More cooperation and collaboration (MYANMAR)
17	Construction of Regional Emission Inventory: To support and enhance joints efforts among EANET members for reducing air pollutant emissions . (REP. OF KOREA)	• (South East Asia) Construct the inventory in collaboration with the NEACAP* and EANET • (North East Asia) The NEACAP is planning to construct regional inventories based on the results of its meetings* in July. Collaborating each other, the NEACAP and EANET can avoid overlapped efforts by sharing data and modeling outcomes as well as ensure consistence of the data. (REP. OF KOREA)	-	-
18	Monitoring Network Operation, etc.: Information and technology sharing among EANET members to install and operate the network and open a webpage exclusive for EANET members (policy makers and scientist) to share real-time air quality monitoring results. (REP. OF KOREA)	Regarding the science board under the EANET, it can consider introducing manual quantitative measurement for all the member countries in addition to the existing automatic method. Korea has a wide range of experiences leading international projects related to filter mass measurement. (REP. OF KOREA)	-	-
19	Technical Demonstration Project: Share member countries' outstanding prevention technologies (dust collection,	Government focal points take a leading role in holding technical meetings with local people interested and supporting	-	-

	denitrification, desulfurization) to be practically installed in other member countries' iron and steel mills, power plants, etc., on a pilot basis. (REP. OF KOREA)	conclusion of MOU or other similar types of contracts between companies to promote technical collaboration between them. (REP. OF KOREA)		
20	To develop more complex evaluation of data including a specific simplified model application and environmental investigation of air pollution effects (RUSSIA)	-	-	-
21	The enhancement of scientific research of EANET: - catchment studies on atmospheric pollution effects on ecosystems and transformation of their constituents; - introduction and implementation of Environmental satellite monitoring; - Quantitative analysis of transboundary air pollutant transport. (RUSSIA)	Introduction and overview of trans-boundary or trans-regional transport of AP, in particular, with application to EANET Region (RUSSIA)	-	-
22	Ecological Studies (RUSSIA)	To pay attention to Budget studies for catchments: Includes: - assessment of total deposition (e.g. DDF, throughfall) and discharge (leaching from soils, surface water drainage) of pollutants or nutrients; - Transformation of geochemical and Biogeochemical cycles (RUSSIA)	It may require additional sampling on sites (e.g. soil water, vegetation surveys). (RUSSIA)	Initiating inter-countries or within region studies by some countries and NC on ecological evaluation of AP impact (effects) (RUSSIA)

23	Environmental satellite monitoring (RUSSIA)	To pay attention to spatial remote sensing data for region: Includes: - estimation of average levels of air pollutants, their total deposition (simplified modeling); - detection of accumulating impact on biota or human (base of risk assessment) (RUSSIA)	It may require application of expensive data as well as necessity of data verification by regular monitoring results.	Using an open free-assess database, provision a recommendation on satellite results processing and results characteristics (RUSSIA)
24	Air quality monitoring (THAILAND)	Air quality monitoring is the starting point for successful of air quality management program. It provides current state that can be used in - Communicating an air pollution information to the public through government reports and a public internet website, • Identifying air pollution problems and setting control programs, • Setting National Ambient Air Quality Standards • Providing technical assistance to other public or private sector organizations. • Member states may expand air quality monitoring network by installing air quality (THAILAND)	-	-
25	Ambient air quality standards (THAILAND)	• Ambient Air Quality Standards are legal limits placed on levels of air	-	-

		pollutants in the ambient air that cannot be exceeded during a given period of time in a specific geographical area. They characterize the allowable level of a pollutant or a class of pollutants in the atmosphere and thus define the amount of exposure permitted to population and/or to ecological systems. • Air quality standards are expressions of public policy and thereby requirements for action. Thus, they are not based solely on air quality criteria but are also based on a broad range of economic, social, technical, political considerations. Member states shall strengthen ambient air quality standard based on country situation. (THAILAND)		
26	Emission source control (THAILAND)	• To mitigate air pollution from mobile sources, member states may consider: - Cleaner fuels - Cleaner vehicles - Energy conservation program - Improve Inspection and Maintenance Programme	-	-

		- Vehicle Kilometer Travel Reduction and Traffic management • Point sources - EIA required for new major facilities, - Using clean fuels, such as natural gas and low sulfur fuels, in power and industrial sectors, - Strengthen emission standards, - Strengthen Inspection, • Apply energy conservation program (THAILAND) Agree (Mobile source) (LAO)		
27	Improving air quality management (THAILAND)	• The objectives of air quality management are to protect public health and assess the economic and technical feasibility. Controlling air pollution problems or finding the best general solutions is, at best, difficult; but it is the goal that society must try to achieve. The control of air pollution will require effective control strategies developed from good management, planning, and policy-making. Member states may consider the suggested activities as below: - Targeting air pollution reductions	-	-

		- Decentralizing air quality management - Integrated area approach air quality management strategy (assimilative capacity) - Update of emission inventories - Strengthening enforcement - Expanding health effect studies - Applying economic instruments - Improving inter-agency coordination - Building capacity of national, local, and people institutions - Expanding local government role (THAILAND)		
28	Expansion of acid deposition monitoring (VIET NAM)	• Promotion of ozone and PM2.5 monitoring including research cooperation and installation of new PM2.5 monitoring station • Capacity building activities especially for ozone and PM2.5 monitoring • Promotion of research and technical cooperation on emission inventory • Data sharing: collaborating with Vietnam Environmental Administration (VIET NAM)	Lack of human and finance resources (VIET NAM)	• Need support on finance • Training (VIET NAM)

29	Development of monitoring network (VIET NAM)	• Collaboration with Vietnam Environmental Administration and Vietnam Meteorological and Hydrological Administration to install new monitoring sites • Proposal on integration with the national environmental and meteorological and hydrological monitoring networks (VIET NAM)	Need strong collaboration with relevant agency and propose with the Ministry for support (VIET NAM)	-
30	Expansion of monitoring stations for PM2.5 (LAO PDR)	Need financial support for monitoring AQ parameters (LAO PDR)	-	-

**inputs in black color: summarized from presentations of the Participating Countries.*
***inputs in red color: added by the Participating Countries during Agenda Item 7. Small Group Thematic Discussion.*
****inputs in green color: received from respective Participating Countries after the WG1 Meeting.*

3. Governance, administration, and finance: include the proposal of changing the name of EANET, fundraising, etc.

No	Proposed Idea	Arrangements	Challenges	Ways to overcome challenges
1	Component 4: Sustainable financial support. (CHINA)	In addition to donations from countries, Clean Air Cooperation Network in East Asia will seek more partners and commercial and social funds to support activities under the integrated framework and continuously enhance network sustainability. (CHINA)	-	Extend the scope and make attractive activities. (JAPAN)
2	Component 8: Enhancement of supportive	In order to satisfy to changes in the contents, forms and scope of	-	-

	institutions building. (CHINA)	cooperation, the Secretariat and the Network Center (NC) will be strengthened by timely adding support organizations of relevant components based on existing resources. (CHINA)		
3	Proposed new name for EANET: Clean Air Cooperation Network in East Asia. (CHINA)	Agree with Chinese idea (JAPAN) Clean Air Cooperation Network in East Asia -China suggestion (MONGOLIA) Agree with China And review Instrument (THAILAND) Not agree with proposed of China because there are many other programs named "Clean Air…." (VIET NAM) Agree (LAO PDR)		
	Rename the EANET (JAPAN)	-	-	-
4	Activity 4: Streamline of Available Budget, Establishment of a Project-based Finance Component or a New Project Fund, and Fundraising (JAPAN)	• Streamline of the available budget from ongoing activities to newly added activities. (e.g. QA/QC activities, technical supports on monitoring, etc.) • Introduce a project-based finance component or establish a new	-	To imitate the way of fundraising of CAA* *attractive proposals for industrial sector regarding to air pollution including energy field are submitted to industries and raises finances. A project including technology

		project fund with Secretariat or NC so that member countries, external organization, and non-member countries can voluntarily contribute to. *Example of the process for a project-based finance • Project proposals from member countries, relevant partners or the Secretariat. • Seeking voluntary contributions of member countries, and supports from external organizations, or non-member countries (in forms of co-finance, ear-marked finance, in-kind contribution, project-specific finance, general contribution to the fund) • Raise fund from other relevant organizations. (JAPAN)		transfer is conducted based on MoU exchanged with an industry which can provide contribution to the project. (JAPAN)

**inputs in black color: summarized from presentations of the Participating Countries.*
***inputs in red color: added by the Participating Countries during Agenda Item 7. Small Group Thematic Discussion.*
****inputs in green color: received from respective Participating Countries after the WG1 Meeting.*

Annex 2.1. Japan's Submission on Draft Proposed Ideas of Participating Countries

(received after WG Meeting via email on 30 August 2019)

Japan's submission on Draft Proposed Ideas of Participating Countries

Japan welcomes the opportunity to submit its views on Draft Proposed Ideas of Participating Countries that the Secretariat compiled at the Working Group (WG) Meeting on Preparation of Development of the Medium-Term Plan (MTP) for the EANET (2021-2025), held on August 20th-21st, in Bangkok, Thailand.

At the WG Meeting, Japan recognizes that many member countries express the importance and/or necessity of expansion of the EANET scope to tackle a serious problem that East Asia region faces, which is air pollution, in developing the next MTP. In order to give the EANET such new direction, a framework of the next MTP should be clarified first. And then, the objectives and detailed activities should be discussed based on the framework.

Japan would like to express its views on the framework, objectives, activities, and the budget arrangement of the next MTP as well as the next steps to develop the next MTP as follows.

1. Framework

The framework of the next MTP should describe a broad vision, strategy and direction that the EANET will be seeking in the five years (2021-2025).

As described above, considering ideas expressed by member countries in the WG Meeting, the framework could include following items:

- ✓ The EANET will contribute to solving the emerging issue in East Asia: air pollution,
- ✓ The EANET will expand its scope from acid deposition to air pollution,
- ✓ The EANET will enhance activities related to solutions and measures for air pollution,
- ✓ The EANET will build strategic collaboration with relevant international organization and foster collaboration among member countries to tackle air pollution to utilize existing resources effectively and enrich its activities.

2. Objectives

The objectives of the next MTP should follow the objectives of the EANET itself and the framework of the next MTP. In the light of it, the objectives could cover the following areas:

- ✓ Promoting monitoring, evaluating, assessing impact on air quality and acid deposition,
- ✓ Promoting implementation of clean air measures,
- ✓ Enhancing outreach to improve the visibility of the EANET and raise public awareness,
- ✓ Strengthening collaboration with relevant international organizations and fostering cooperation among member countries.

3. Activities

Activities should be identified from the viewpoint of achieving the objectives. In that sense, the proposed activities shown in the table of Draft Proposed Ideas of Participating Countries should be categorized under the objectives. Also, it is essential to clarify who promotes or is responsible for each activity. The image of a summarized table is below.

Objective	Activity	Activity details including Arrangements	Actor	New/Continuous
Objective 1	Activity 1	…	Secretariat	New
	Activity 2	…	NC	Continuous
	Activity 3		Member countries	Continuous
Objective 2	Activity 4		Secretariat	Continuous
	Activity 5		NC	New

In addition, since the table is just put member countries' ideas without grouping similar activities, it is important to streamline the proposed activities and group similar ones. The followings are examples of similar activities shown in the table, which can be combined as the same activities.

e.g.) Activities that can be combined

- ✓ Activity 1-5, 1-6, 1-14, and 1-33
- ✓ Activity 1-7[1], 1-15, 1-29, 2-28, and 2-30
- ✓ Activity 1-13 and 2-4
- ✓ Activity 2-7 and 2-20

Japan would like to suggest that the Secretariat in collaboration with the NC recreate the table by taking into account the points described above in developing the synthesis report. Although Japan suggests to recreate the table through reclassification of the proposed ideas, some comments that Japan expressed at the WG Meeting are additionally put on the current table in the Annex for the sake of clarity of our ideas.

4. Budget Arrangement

Japan would like to reemphasize the importance of prioritizing activities and streamlining the available budget from ongoing activities with relatively low priorities to newly added activities with high priorities to utilize limited resources effectively. In addition, a project-based finance component or a new project fund with Secretariat or NC can be introduced so that member countries, external organization, and non-member countries can voluntarily contribute to. Also, the Secretariat and the NC need to make efforts raise fund from other relevant organizations.

5. Other issues: Renaming the EANET

If the EANET expands its scope, renaming the EANET is critical in order to indicate its activities under the next MTP and attract potential partners and funds.

Whereas, Japan recognizes some countries have some difficulties in revision of the Instrument for Strengthening the Acid Deposition Monitoring Network in East Asia (the Instrument) corresponding to renaming the EANET. Japan suggests that if the revision of the instrument is necessary, member countries can agree on a new name of the EANET and the next MTP with its scope expansion as well as agree on starting the process of the revision of the instrument first, and then begin the actual work of the revision of the instrument.

[1] In the discussion of the WG Meeting (agenda 5), it was clarified that Activity 1-7 show in the table included monitoring of not only acid deposition by also air pollution (PM2.5, ozone, SO2, NOx, etc.).

6. Next Steps

It is essential to make steady progress on developing the next MTP at the 21st Intergovernmental Meeting (IG21) and additional WG meeting(s) between IG21 and IG22 toward its adoption at IG22 in 2020.

At IG21, it would be better to discuss and decide 1) the framework of the next MTP including the scope expansion and 2) a new name of the EANET. In addition, member countries need to decide whether and how additional WG Meeting(s) should be held between IG21 and IG22.

After IG21, the Secretariat in collaboration with the NC can develop outline of the next MTP. In addition, it would be useful to invite submissions from member countries and develop the synthesis report by the Secretariat.

Annex: Additional inputs on the draft proposed ideas of Japan

Some comments on draft proposed ideas of Japan are shown as below table (highlighted as yellow).

1. Current program activities

No	Proposed Idea	Arrangements	Challenges	Ways to overcome the challenges
13	Activity 5: Strengthen Outreach (JPN) (outreach)	The Secretariat and NC develop a strategy and organize forums and seminars (in conjunction with relevant international conferences) to strengthen outreach at national, regional and global level, while the member countries review its progress.		The Secretariat and NC develop a strategy.
14	Activity 6: Establish Meaningful Collaboration with Relevant Organization. (JPN) (collaboration)	• The Secretariat and NC continuously seek collaborative work with other relevant organizations. • Optionally, provide them a status of observers to participate in EANET and its meetings and give them a right to speak at IG meeting, though only member countries have a right of decision.		Collaboration on linking monitoring results of EANET with implementation of clean air measures based on 25 Clean Air Measures. • Optionally, provide them a status of observers to participate in EANET and its meetings and give them a right to speak at IG meeting, though only member countries have a right of decision.

2. New proposed activities

No	Proposed Idea	Arrangements	Challenges	Ways to overcome the challenges

8	Activity 2: Development and Submission of Emission Inventories of Air Pollutants. (JPN)	Encourage member countries to develop and submit emission inventory data and establish database for the inventories in order to foster to make effective air pollution policies. Agree with Japan (THA)		・ to promote developing and submitting emission inventory data with voluntary base as a first step.
9	Activity 3: Expansion of scope of Technical Support for Implementation of Clean Air Measures (JPN)	• Secretariat and NC provide technical support changing the focus from monitoring to implementation of clean air measures, including development of emission inventories, identification of air pollution emission sources, modeling analysis, development of plans and policies, and introduction of technologies • Need to share a role and collaborate with APCAP and other relevant organizations.	Limitation of budget	・ To streamline of available budget, establishment of a project-based finance component or new project fund, and fundraising. ・ Need to share a role and collaborate with APCAP and other relevant organizations.

3. Governance, administration and finance

No	Proposed Idea	Arrangements	Challenges	Ways to overcome the challenges
4	Activity 4: Streamline of Available Budget, Establishment of a Project-based Finance Component or a New Project Fund, and Fundraising (JPN)	• Streamline of the available budget from ongoing activities to newly added activities. (e.g. QA/QC activities, technical supports on monitoring, etc.) • Introduce a project-based finance component or establish a new project fund with Secretariat or NC so that member countries, external organization, and non-member countries can voluntarily contribute to. *Example of the process for a project-based finance • Project proposals from member countries, relevant partners or the Secretariat. • Seeking voluntary contributions of member countries, and supports from		・ To imitate the way of fundraising of CAA*. *attractive proposals for industrial sector regarding to air pollution including energy field are submitted to industries and raises finances. And a project including technology transfer is conducted based on MoU exchanged with an industry which can provide contribution to the project.

		external organizations, or non-member countries (in forms of co-finance, ear-marked finance, in-kind contribution, project-specific finance, general contribution to the fund) • Raise fund from other relevant organizations.		

Annex 2.2. Myanmar's Submission on Draft Proposed Ideas of Participating Countries
(received after WG Meeting via email on 2 September 2019)

B. Draft Proposed Ideas of Participating Countries (based on inputs from Agenda Item 7 &8)

1. Current program activities: include discussion on monitoring of acid deposition, research fellowship, training, current awareness activities, etc.

No	Proposed Idea	Arrangements	Challenges	Ways to overcome the challenges
28	Promotion of current monitoring activities of the EANET, particularly Ozone and PM2.5 including capacity building, better instrument maintenance, and data quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC). (MYA) (monitoring)	• Implementation of Capacity building and public awareness activities through training workshop and fellowship • Enhancement of capacity building for maintenance and data quality assurance and quality control • Development of Standard Operational Procedures (SOPs) (MYA)	• Inadequate financial commitment and allocation of resources to tackle both acid deposition and air pollution monitoring • Necessary to develop technical staff to undertake activities such as capacity building, analysis and station maintenance (MYA)	• Train to new generation for maintenance and data quality assurance and quality control • Development of database management system. • Utilization of existing training programs (MYA)
29	Increasing of number of EANET monitoring sites(wet and dry deposition, PM 2.5) and installation of ozone monitoring stations. (MYA) (monitoring)	Installation of new station for wet and dry deposition and ozone (MYA)	• Inadequate financial commitment and allocation of resources to tackle both acid deposition and air pollution monitoring, particularly in most polluted areas and sensitive areas.	• Increase the budget • Increase the number of • staff(MYA) • Enhance the international collaboration on air pollution monitoring activities (MYA)

			• Necessary to develop technical staff to undertake activities such as capacity building, analysis and station maintenance (MYA)	
30	Promotion of public awareness on acid deposition, other priority chemical species, and PM2.5 including their causes and effects, control and mitigation measures. (MYA) (awareness)	• Holding the workshop for awareness • Distribution of pamphlets for awareness • Collaboration with related agencies on acid deposition activities (MYA)	Limitation of budget and human resources. (MYA)	Increase the budget for raising awareness activities. (MYA)

2. New Proposed activities: include emission inventories, air pollution measures, capacity building, etc.

No	Proposed Idea	Arrangements	Challenges	Ways to overcome the challenges
10	Estimation of source of pollution of PM2.5 including all main pollutants, provide data and exchange of experience and relevant information among members countries to promote	Implementing joint research project by cooperation and collaboration with national and international agencies.	• Limitation on the temporal and spatial information including data availability and quality, instrumental devices and monitoring network to find solutions to the problem. • Dispersion of air pollution in urban area and transboundary air	• All major emission sectors from major air pollutants need to be well controlled under the guidance of standard emission Including. • Optimizing on the structure of energy, • industry, and transportation are the way to control air quality

	scientific and technical research activities related to acid deposition and air pollution. (MYA)		pollution become limited due to increasing population, vehicles, urbanization, and forest fires, open burning and other types of fires. • Inadequate financial commitment and allocation of resources to tackle both acid deposition and air pollution monitoring, particularly in most polluted areas and sensitive areas. • Necessary to develop technical staff to undertake activities such as capacity building, analysis and station maintenance. • Limitation of collaboration and implementation of pollution control laws, strategies, guidelines and compliance as well as emission inventories, public education and public participation. (MYA)	• cooperation with relevant • agencies. • Strengthened scientific and technological supports are essential to design and implement of action plan on air pollution control. • Promoting policy formulation, providing technical support and training, establishing and supporting partnerships with local governments and private sector.
11	Development of Real Time Air Quality (PM2.5) Monitoring Network with supported by donor agencies (Looking for Financial assistance from	Some activities will need the financial assistance from donor agencies. (MYA)	Limitation of budget and human resources (MYA)	Increase budget and looking for financial assistance from donors (MYA)

	donor agencies). (MYA)			
12	Analyzing of the Air pollution analysis by using remote sensing technique with support by donor agency. (MYA)	Analysis of the Air pollution by using remote sensing technique. (MYA)	• Limitation of human resources • Limitation of high performance computer for remote sensing data analysis. • Lack of high resolution remote sensing data (MYA)	Train to new generation and looking for financial assistance from donor agencies for new project. (MYA)
13	Strengthening of the cooperation and develop strategy for addressing transboundary air pollution and develop partnership activities among the EANET participating countries and outside countries to mitigate the transboundary air pollution for purposes of protection of human health and ecosystem. (MYA)	Cooperation with related agencies in national and international (such as EANET, ACAP) (MYA)	Need to be more cooperation with different agencies for data sharing (MYA)	• Increasing of monitoring stations at year by year • More cooperate with Ministry of Health for public awareness (MYA)
14	Moving towards low-Sulphur fuels, including fine particulate matter (PM), nitrogen oxide, ground level ozone, volatile organic compounds (VOCs) with development of policy, strategy	Encourage to low sulfur fuels, for related agencies and cooperate with them. (MYA)	Weakness of participation of all stakeholder on policy and strategy (MYA)	• Law enforcement • Participating of all stakeholders for policy and strategy (MYA)

	and regulations and technical support. (MYA)			
15	Necessary to implement 25 solutions of clean air measures for Asia Pacific region including policy and technology measure to meet development goals. (MYA)	Cooperate implementation in solutions of clean air measures with related agencies and EANET member countries (MYA)	Some are challenges for least developing countries (for budget and implementation) (MYA)	Strengthen for awareness to stakeholders and policy-makers (MYA)
16	Importance of monitoring and measuring progress time to time and partnerships to scale up impacts of air pollution. (MYANMAR)	Enhancement of cooperative efforts among participating countries and with outside organizations on the EANET objectives (MYANMAR)	• Communication • Limitation of budget for new monitoring stations (MYANMAR)	• Increasing budget • More cooperation and collaboration (MYANMAR)