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**ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE**

**EXECUTIVE BODY FOR THE CONVENTION ON LONG-RANGE  
TRANSBOUNDARY AIR POLLUTION**

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Item 15 of the provisional agenda

**2010 WORKPLAN FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION**

**DRAFT 2010 WORKPLAN FOR EMEP**

Note by the secretariat<sup>1</sup>

**INTRODUCTION**

1. This draft workplan for the Cooperative Programme for Monitoring and Evaluation of the Long-range Transmission of Air Pollutants in Europe (EMEP) follows the priorities of the Executive Body as reflected in recent workplans of the Convention. It has been prepared in line with the mandate given by the Executive Body for the preparation of its workplans (ECE/EB.AIR/91, para. 96 (e)(iv)). The numbering and formatting are consistent with that of the 2009 workplan for the implementation of the Convention. The activities in the workplan are carried out in close cooperation by Parties, the centres and task forces under the EMEP programme as well as partner organizations, programmes and projects.

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<sup>1</sup> This document has been submitted late for technical reasons.

## 2.1 EMISSIONS

Description/objectives: To further develop emission inventories; to improve the quality, transparency, consistency, completeness and comparability of reported emission and projection data; to support the review of compliance; and to assist Parties with their emission reporting. The Task Force on Emission Inventories and Projections, led by the United Kingdom and co-chaired by Finland and the European Environment Agency (EEA), provides a technical forum for sharing information, harmonizing emission factors, establishing methodologies for the evaluation of emission data and projections, and identifying and resolving reporting problems, with a view to harmonizing as far as possible reporting requirements with other bodies. CEIP, hosted by Umweltbundesamt Vienna, collects and archives the data submitted by Parties, develops and maintains the database and tools, and prepares data sets for modellers and information for the Implementation Committee.

Main activities by Parties within the geographic scope of EMEP: The Parties will:

(a) Submit emission data for 2008 and projections and updates regarding data for earlier years by 15 February 2010 and 1 March 2010 for gridded data and Informative Inventory Reports by the 15 March in accordance with the revised *Guidelines for Reporting Emission Data under the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution* (ECE/EB.AIR/97), approved by the Executive Body at its twenty sixth session;

(b) Support the stage 3 review of emission data carried out in line with the methods and procedures for technical reviews of the emission inventories (ECE/EB.AIR/GE.1./2007/16), through communication and cooperation with the expert review teams as well as through nominating reviewers for the roster of review experts and funding participation of reviewers in the review teams;

(c) Maintain and initiate, where appropriate, national activities to improve the compilation of information on emissions and projections;

(d) Support maintaining and updating of the *EMEP/EEA Air Pollutant Emission Inventory Guidebook*.

Main activities by the EMEP centres: The centres will:

(a) Compile revised emission data, update the inventory database and make the data available (at <http://www.emep-emissions.at/emission-data-webdab/>) by 16 June 2010. Update the database with the late submissions by 1 December 2010 (CEIP);

- (b) Review reported national emission data in line with the stage 1 and stage 2 review procedures with the objective of improving the quality, transparency, consistency, completeness and comparability of reported emission, projection and activity data. Produce country specific “Stage 1 status reports” by 15 March 2010 and “Stage 2 Synthesis and assessment reports” by 31 May 2010. Publish summary information on stage 1 and stage 2 reviews in EEA and CEIP report Inventory review 2010 (CEIP in cooperation with EEA);
- (c) Support implementation of new reporting templates by national inventory experts whenever feasible, particularly in countries in Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia (EECCA) and South-Eastern Europe (SEE);
- (d) Provide technical and “secretariat” support to the stage 3 review process, coordinate the review process and maintain the list of eligible reviewers and set-up review teams. Publish completed review reports on the CEIP webpage. Implement the schedule of countries to be reviewed to be agreed on by the EMEP Steering Body and the Executive Body (CEIP);
- (e) Elaborate a data set of validated and complete emission data through 2008 by 16 April 2010 to be used in the EMEP 2008 assessments. Further increase the transparency in use of non-Party estimates for modelling (CEIP, MSC-W, MSC-E);
- (f) Review sulphur oxides (SO<sub>x</sub>), nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), volatile organic compounds (VOCs), ammonia (NH<sub>3</sub>) and particulate matter (PM) emissions (MSC-W), as well as heavy metals and persistent organic pollutants (POPs) emissions for modelling purposes (MSC-E);
- (g) Support the Convention secretariat and the Implementation Committee by providing an overview of emission data reported by Parties to the Protocols by 30 March 2010 (CEIP);
- (h) Consider further technical improvements of the data system with the aim of providing consistent information in an on-time transparent manner. Continue the adaptation of the CEIP emission database and webpage to facilitate implementation of the revised *Emission Reporting Guidelines* (CEIP, TFEIP);
- (i) New task: Consider a (draft) strategy on emission data gridding 2012 onwards with aim of improving the completeness, transparency and robustness of gridded data. Consider options to provide gridded data on a fine resolution, e.g. 0.1 or 0.05 degrees, longitude, latitude 2012 onwards. (CEIP, CIAM, MSC-W, MSC-E).

Main activities by the Task Force on Emission Inventories and Projections (TFEIP): The Task Force will:

- (a) Encourage increased levels of national support for the activities of the Task Force;
- (b) In cooperation with EEA, and taking into account the feedback from the EMEP Steering Body at its thirty-third session in 2008, draft a maintenance and improvement plan (MIP) for the *EMEP/EEA Air Pollutant Emissions Inventory Guidebook*, to be approved by the Steering Body at its thirty-fourth session. Undertake tasks in the MIP as support allows;
- (c) Support the stage 2 and 3 review processes, and in particular target the identification and encourage nominations of additional individuals for the roster of experts for stage 3;
- (d) Promote reporting of informative inventory reports (IIRs) by Parties: liaise with Parties that have never submitted an IIR, compile a short report on the reasons given, and indicate actions and potential future support from TFEIP that would facilitate more complete reporting of IIRs;
- (e) Continue to liaise with, review and document the priority improvement areas for countries in EECCA, with a view to encouraging targeted support;
- (f) Continue to provide a forum for sharing new research findings on metal and POP emissions, to facilitate improvements to national emission estimates;
- (g) Encourage targeted contribution from industry representatives by identifying and inviting their attendance at specific expert panel meetings and encouraging an exchange of information relevant to the Guidebook's maintenance and improvement;
- (h) Hold its twenty-third meeting, jointly with the European Environment Information and Observation Network (EIONET) network of the European Environment Agency (EEA), in spring 2010 (preliminarily scheduled for late April in Cyprus).

## **2.2 ATMOSPHERIC MEASUREMENTS AND MODELLING**

Description/objectives: To support the implementation of protocols to the Convention; provide the measurement and modelling tools necessary for further abatement policies; to compile and evaluate information on transboundary air pollution; and to implement the EMEP monitoring strategy. The Task Force on Measurements and Modelling, led by France and co-chaired by

WMO, reviews and assesses the scientific and operational activities of EMEP related to monitoring and modelling, evaluates their contribution to the effective implementation and further development of the protocols, and reviews national activities related to measurement, modelling and data validation.

Main activities by the Task Force on Measurements and Modelling: The Task Force will:

- (a) Build up the appropriate framework and support for the implementation of the updated EMEP monitoring strategy. This involves the following actions:
  - (i) Including the issue as a topic for a workshop in 2010 (clarification of some points, assistance and exchange of experiences (CCC/TFMM));
  - (ii) Enhancing the dialogue with the satellite and remote sensing community, including through setting up a joint working group including Task Force members and experts from this community.
- (b) Contribute to the analysis and promotion of the EMEP field measurement campaigns and their results in collaboration with CCC;
- (c) Identify gaps and topics that should be covered by the future EMEP field campaigns; and establish a strategy towards this end;
- (d) Design one or two key studies that would bring together the know-how for policy support from emission, measurement and modelling communities for submission to the EMEP Steering Body at its thirty-fourth session (2010);
- (e) Conceive a “Eurodelta follow-up” modelling exercise that fits the integrated measurement modelling needs and takes account of the lessons learned from the previous model intercomparison projects and for new available observation data;
- (f) Contribute to the ongoing European Union (EU) modelling initiatives (e.g. European Consortium for Modelling of Air Pollution and Climate Strategies (EC4MACS), the EEA Forum for Air Pollution Modeling (FAIRMODE) and the Air Quality Model Evaluation International Initiative (AQMEII));
- (g) Organize a workshop back to back with its eleventh meeting (May 2010), jointly with the Task Force on Emission Inventories and Projections and the Task Force on Integrated

Assessment Modelling, focusing on emissions, measurement and modelling interaction in view of integrated assessment modelling;

(h) Hold its eleventh meeting in May 2010 in Cyprus and report on its outcomes to the EMEP Steering Body at its thirty-fourth session in 2010.

Main annual activities in monitoring: The centres and task forces will:

- (a) Publish 2008 data, including a quality assessment (CCC);
- (b) Submit monitoring data for 2009 to the CCC by 31 July 2010 (Parties); review, store and make available 2009 monitoring data for the modelling centres and Parties (CCC, MSC-W, MSC-E);
- (c) Coordinate and carry out the intensive advanced measurements on the topics to be defined by TFMM (Parties, CCC);
- (d) Adoption of reference method for elementary carbon (EC)/organic carbon (OC). Define reference or guidance method for mineral dust and for passive sampling of POPs (harmonized with the Stockholm Convention on POPs). Incorporate these into the EMEP manual (CCC, TFMM);
- (e) Provide training/guidance to Parties to establish monitoring activities in compliance with the EMEP monitoring strategy, with a special focus on countries in EECCA (CCC);
- (f) Arrange laboratory intercomparisons for main components, heavy metals, EC/OC and POPs, and carry out field intercomparisons at selected sites (CCC, Parties);
- (g) Address integration of quality assessment/quality control (QA/QC) activities of regional monitoring programmes on the global scale, including standards for metadata provision, intercomparisons, etc. (CCC, TFHTAP);
- (h) Contribute to preparation, review and assessments of observations data presented in the series of EMEP reports (CCC);
- (i) Maintain close interaction with relevant organizations and bodies in relation to integration of observations. This includes monitoring efforts under other bodies under the Convention (e.g. the International Cooperative Programmes (ICPs)), national monitoring

obligations to European Commission Directives, as well as activities undertaken by EEA, WMO, the OSPAR Commission, the Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission (HELCOM), UNEP, AMAP, NinE (Nitrogen in Europe), Global Monitoring for the Environment and Security (GMES)/Global Earth Observation System of Systems (GEOSS) and others.

Main activities in monitoring (new developments): The Parties, centres and task forces will:

- (a) Start implementing the new monitoring strategy for 2010–2019 (Parties, CCC);
- (b) Improve the Web interface of the database to include more statistical opportunities for aggregated data, further develop the plotting routines, and develop improved export routines for data downloading for modellers (CCC);
- (c) Use integrated data sets from satellite and ground-based remote sensing, with particular focus on East Europe, in collaboration with ongoing research efforts (CCC, MSC-W);
- (d) Explore the use of passive POP measurements to validate the EMEP model and other transport models to evaluate source contribution (CCC, MSC-E);
- (e) Contribute to the development of standard methods and QA/QC procedures in relation to the new parameters included in the monitoring requirements of the 2010–2019 strategy (CCC);
- (f) Participate in a global assessment of atmospheric deposition of acidifying and eutrophying pollutants in cooperation with WMO/GAW and TFHTAP (CCC);
- (g) Derive source receptor relationships for the carbonaceous aerosol, based on advanced chemical analysis from the intensive measurement periods. Compare these findings with EMEP model source-receptor calculations (CCC, MSC-W).

Main activities on acidification, eutrophication, photo-oxidants and particulate matter: The centres and task forces will:

- (a) Further develop the unified EMEP code to ensure that it reflects the state of the art (MSC-W);
- (b) Release an updated version of the open source code online, including documentation of model changes and the effect on the results (MSC-W);

- (c) Prepare and process meteorological data for 2008 (MSC-W);
- (d) Process and prepare emission data (model input) for 2008 (MSC-W, CEIP);
- (e) Calculate photochemical compounds, sulphur, nitrogen, PM air concentrations and deposition fields and source-receptor matrices for the extended EMEP area for 2008 (MSC-W);
- (f) Calculate indicators for health (SOMO35) and ecosystem damage (exceedances of critical loads) and ozone fluxes to forest and crops (MSC-W, CCE);
- (g) Evaluate modelling results against EMEP measurements for 2008 (MSC-W, CCC);
- (h) Prepare individual country reports (MSC-W);
- (i) Disseminate results (e.g. via status reports, technical reports, the website, publication in peer reviewed journals) (MSC-W);
- (j) Contribute to the work of the subsidiary bodies and Task Forces (the Working Group on Effects, the Working Group on Strategies and Review, TFMM, TFHTAP) by reporting on the results and on the research activities and developments (MSC-W);
- (k) Cooperate with international bodies: AMAP, HELCOM, the OSPAR Commission and national experts.

Main activities by the Meteorological Synthesizing Centre West (MSC-W) (Research and development activities): MSC-W will:

- (a) Investigate the effect of climate change on dispersion of sulphur, nitrogen, PM and photochemical compounds. Apply future climate projections as meteorological inputs (1990–2050) and analyse changes in concentrations/depositions. Use the results to give first estimates of the effect on human health and ecosystem damage and on source-receptor matrices;
- (b) Further develop the flexibility of the unified EMEP model with respect to projection and resolution, including a system for interpolation of input data to different scales and projections, for: (i) easier adaptation of the EMEP open source code to national applications; (ii) better consistency between results from the model applied in different scales (from local/regional to global); (iii) allowing the running of the EMEP model with future climate

projections;

(c) Investigate the transport of particles from Europe to the Arctic area. Investigate reasons for poor model performance indicated by the preliminary comparisons of model results and measurements in the Arctic. Revisit and improve the wet scavenging scheme (according to the TFHTAP assessment, different parameterizations of wet scavenging processes can give rise to large spread in the amount of pollution transported into the Arctic);

(d) Use the data from the EMEP intensive measurement periods to evaluate and improve nitrogen and secondary inorganic aerosols in the EMEP model (MSC-W, CCC) by: (i) implementing and testing an ammonia emission module, driven by meteorology, in the EMEP model (because the modelled diurnal variation of ammonia appears not to correspond well with the observed diurnal variation, possibly due to an inadequate treatment of the ammonia emission profile); (ii) further evaluating and developing the new reaction scheme for formation of nitrate on dust and sea salt; (iii) using measurements with full chemical speciation to evaluate PM mass balance in the EMEP model;

(e) Continue the development of the secondary organic aerosols (SOA) module in the EMEP model using EMEP intensive measurements and other data (MSC-W, CCC). Compare the results from the EMEP EC/OC model (with various SOA modules) with new data arising from the EMEP intensive measurement periods and the EU-project, EUCAARI, including accelerator mass spectrometry (AMS) measurements and tracer compounds (e.g.  $^{14}\text{C}$ , levoglucosan). (The new data will greatly expand the database against which the EC/OC model can be tested, providing much-needed evaluation of emissions and SOA chemistry.);

(f) Improve the understanding of the links between regional and hemispheric scale. Participate in the TFHTAP model intercomparison and cooperate with TFHTAP on the evaluation of intercontinental transport of ozone and PM, including contribution to the TFHTAP 2010 assessment report;

(g) Develop global scale modelling (MSC-W, MSC-E).

Main annual activities by the Meteorological Synthesizing Centre-East (MSC-E) on heavy metals and persistent organic pollutants: MSC-E will:

(a) Prepare meteorological data for operational modelling based on the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF) analysis and meteorological driver update/development (global Weather Research and Forecasting Model (WRF));

- (b) Prepare anthropogenic HM and POPs emissions data as input for operational modelling (in cooperation with CEIP);
- (c) Prepare measurement data on POPs in air and precipitation from national and international programmes including data of passive sampling campaign for the purpose of MSCE-POP model validation (in cooperation with CCC);
- (d) Calculate lead, cadmium and mercury air concentration and deposition fields and country-to-country deposition matrix for 2008 and evaluation of modelling results against monitoring data;
- (e) Estimate lead, cadmium and mercury deposition to regional seas (the Baltic, Black, Caspian, Mediterranean and North Seas);
- (f) Calculate polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofurans (PCDD/Fs), hexachlorobenzene (HCB) and  $\gamma$ -HCH (hexachlorocyclohexane) air concentrations and ecosystem-dependent depositions over the extended EMEP domain in 2008 with a resolution of 50 x 50 km;
- (g) Compute a country-to-country deposition matrix for PAHs, PCBs and PCDD/Fs;
- (h) Estimate PAHs, PCBs, HCB, PCDD/Fs, and  $\gamma$ -HCH deposition on the regional seas;
- (i) Calculate PCBs, PCDD/Fs, HCB, and  $\gamma$ -HCH dispersion at the hemispheric/global scale for the refinement of pollution of the EMEP domain;
- (j) Evaluate modelling results against monitoring data;
- (k) Prepare individual country status reports in English and Russian;
- (l) Contribution to the work of the subsidiary bodies and task forces:
  - (i) Working Group on Effects: Carry out joint analysis with ICP Vegetation of heavy metal pollution levels in Europe using modelling results and measurements in mosses, assessment of ecosystem-dependent deposition of heavy metals in Europe for the effects community;

- (ii) Working Group on Strategies and Review: support the work of the Task Force on POPs in the evaluation of new POPs candidates;
- (iii) TFHTAP: contribute to the Assessment Report 2010, leading the global mercury and POP models intercomparison study, and evaluate of the intercontinental transport of Hg and POPs on the global scale;
- (iv) TFMM, TFHTAP: report on the results of research activities and developments regarding heavy metals and POP modelling.
- (m) Cooperate with international bodies: AMAP, UNEP, the Stockholm Convention on POPs, EU (in particular as regards the EU regulation on registration, evaluation, authorisation and restriction of chemical substances (REACH)), HELCOM, the OSPAR Commission and national experts;
- (n) Disseminate results (e.g. via status reports, technical notes, the website, publication in peer-reviewed journals).

Main research and development activities by the Meteorological Synthesizing Centre-East (MSC-E): MSC-E will:

- (a) Update the operational regional heavy metal model based on new developments of the mercury scheme (e.g. implementation of halogen chemistry, improvement of natural emission and media exchange);
- (b) Analyse discrepancies between modeling results and monitoring data for lead and cadmium (including back trajectory analysis, uncertainty of anthropogenic emissions, wind resuspension, measurement data quality, etc.);
- (c) Study the sensitivity of heavy metal pollution levels in Europe to the major meteorological parameters associated with climate change;
- (d) Investigate effects of climate change on POPs dispersion in the environment on the basis of analysis of inter- and intra-annual variability of POPs atmospheric transport, deposition, and concentrations during two recent decades;
- (e) Study the sensitivity of POPs model to the application of size-segregated data on aerosol and information on its chemical composition for the refinement of modelling of POPs atmospheric transport and removal from the atmosphere;

- (f) Analyse the agreement between measured and modelled POPs pollution levels on the basis of inverse trajectory approach;
- (g) Investigate effects of climate change on POP dispersion in the environment on the basis of analysis of inter- and intra-annual variability of POP atmospheric transport, deposition, and concentrations during two recent decades;
- (h) Develop global scale modelling involving:
  - (i) Further development and testing of the common EMEP global modelling framework and its architecture (in cooperation with MSC-W);
  - (ii) Review, collection and evaluation of global datasets on soil properties (soil texture, OC content, etc.).

### **2.3. INTEGRATED ASSESSMENT MODELLING**

Description/objectives: To analyse scenarios on cost-effective reduction of acidification, eutrophication, tropospheric ozone and PM pollution. Modelling will cover: (a) abatement options for reducing sulphur, nitrogen oxides, ammonia, VOCs and primary PM, including structural measures in energy, transport and agriculture as well as their costs; (b) projections of emissions; (c) assessments of the atmospheric transport of substances; and (d) analysis and quantification of environmental and health effects and benefits of emission reductions. TFIAM, led by the Netherlands, will guide the work of CIAM at the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA), and will encourage and support national modelling activities by its National Focal Points.

Main activities by Parties: The Parties will:

- (a) Participate in the review of the results of the GAINS model;
- (b) Share experiences in integrated assessment modelling via the new Network for National Integrated Assessment Modelling.

Main activities by the Centre on Integrated Assessment Modelling (CIAM): CIAM will:

- (a) Support of the revision of the 1999 Gothenburg Protocol to Abate Acidification, Eutrophication and Ground-level Ozone (Gothenburg Protocol) via analyses of policy strategies

as requested by the Working Group on Strategies and Review, and report on its results to the sessions of the Working Group in 2010;

(b) Carry out sensitivity analyses and report on the robustness of modelling results to the Task Force.

Main activities by the Task Force for Integrated Assessment Modelling: The Task Force will:

(a) Contribute to the revision of the Gothenburg Protocol, in particular by preparing alternative scenarios based on the baseline projections (TFIAM, CIAM, the Parties, Network for National Integrated Assessment Modelling);

(b) Collaborate with the the Working Group on Effects, the Task Force on Reactive Nitrogen, TFHTAP and the Expert Group on Techno-economic Issues;

(c) Hold a workshop on the robustness of modelling results together with the Working Group on Effects, tentatively scheduled to be held in October 2010, and submit its report;

(d) Hold its thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth meetings, tentatively scheduled to be held in February and May 2010), and submit their reports;

(e) Submit appropriate reports to the EMEP Steering Body, the Working Group on Strategies and Review, and the Working Group on Effects.

## **2.4 HEMISPHERIC TRANSPORT OF AIR POLLUTION**

Description/objectives: To develop a fuller scientific understanding of the hemispheric transport of air pollution and estimate the hemispheric transport of specific air pollutants, TFHTAP, led by the United States and the European Community, coordinates activities, including collaboration with other international bodies, programmes and networks, both within and outside the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) region, with related interests.

Main activities by Parties: Parties will:

(a) Contribute with expertise on monitoring, emission estimates and modelling relevant to the policy relevant science questions identified by TFHTAP and the 2010 TFHTAP assessment report;

(b) Actively support the participation of modelling groups in the model inter-comparison for the EMEP geographical region;

(c) Conduct projects that contribute to the objectives of TFHTAP such as the development of databases for global emissions (EDGAR HTAP), relevant ground-based observations (EBAS-HTAP), aircraft measurements (the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Unified Airborne Database), satellite observations (GIOVANNI-HTAP) and modelling experiments (Juelich HTAP Data Server) and the development of interfaces and connections between these databases.

Main activities by the centres: The centres will:

(a) Participate in the TFHTAP model intercomparison for ozone, PM compounds, POPs and heavy metals with the two EMEP global models (MSC-W, MSC-East);

(b) Contribute to the TFHTAP 2010 assessment report on intercontinental transport of air pollution (MSC-E, MSC-W, CIAM, CCC);

(c) New development – integrated EMEP global system: evaluate the effect of using different geophysical and emission data in the existing global models used at the two Meteorological Synthesizing Centres (MSC-E, MSC-W);

(d) New development – integrated EMEP global system: evaluate means for the flexible introduction of different meteorological drivers to be used in the common EMEP global model (MSC-E, MSC-W);

(e) New development – integrated EMEP global system: identify the changes in existing model routines that are necessary to facilitate common modules for global modelling in EMEP (MSC-W, MSC-E);

(f) New developments for global emission data: evaluate the new EDGAR HTAP global emission data in comparison with other available expert estimates (CEIP, MSC-W, MSC-E).

Main activities by the Task Force on Hemispheric Transport of Air Pollution: The Task Force will:

(a) Pursue efforts for an increased understanding of the role of hemispheric transport of air pollution and in particular to:

- (i) Continue to plan, conduct and analyse multi-model experiments to evaluate intercontinental transport;
  - (ii) Provide inputs to the development of an improved emissions inventory for assessing intercontinental transport (EDGAR-HTAP) by incorporating emission estimates developed at the national and regional levels;
  - (iii) Provide inputs to the development of reference databases of observational information from surface networks, aircraft campaigns and satellites;
  - (iv) Support the development of an electronic information network, to facilitate the integration and interoperability of relevant data on emissions, observations and modelling information for the assessment of intercontinental transport.
- (b) Organize a workshop tentatively in early March 2010 in Brussels for the final drafting of the Hemispheric Transport of Air Pollution (HTAP) 2010 assessment report;
  - (c) Organize its annual meeting in late May/early June 2010, focused on the draft HTAP 2010 assessment report;
  - (d) Organize a workshop in the fall 2010;
  - (e) Deliver the HTAP 2010 assessment report addressing PM and ozone, mercury, and POPs;
  - (f) Continue the cooperation with the EMEP centres and individual Convention task forces, including TFMM and TFEIP;
  - (g) Continue outreach efforts directed at experts in countries outside the UNECE region and international organisations dealing with global air pollution.

## **2.5. COOPERATION WITH COUNTRIES IN EASTERN EUROPE, CAUCASUS AND CENTRAL ASIA AND SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE**

Description/objectives: To enhance cooperation with EECCA and SEE countries; to involve them in the activities of the Steering Body to EMEP and provide them assistance, as needed; and to implement the EMEP programme, in particular with a view to obtaining emission data from these countries as well as establishing monitoring and modelling activities.

Main activities by Parties: Parties will:

- (a) Explore opportunities for providing bilateral assistance to EECCA and SEE countries in the field of emission inventories, monitoring and modelling;
- (b) To the extent possible, contribute to financial support of the representatives from EECCA and SEE to the meetings and workshops organized under the Convention;
- (c) Seek to take part in the activities of the EMEP Steering Body, including through active participation in meetings of the Steering Body and its task forces, and use every opportunity to voice needs and to seek donor assistance, inter alia, through formulating project proposals for capacity-building (EECCA and SEE Parties).

Main activities by the centres and task forces: They will:

- (a) In collaboration with the Bureau of the EMEP Steering Body and the secretariat, carry out a gap analysis in EECCA and SEE through a questionnaire survey assessing the specific needs for assistance and the resources already available;
- (b) On the basis of the outcome of the questionnaire survey, prepare, in cooperation with EECCA and SEE countries, an action plan for EMEP, with a time frame and cost estimates for the future steps to be taken;
- (c) Explore opportunities for organizing subregional workshops to explain methodologies and to build capacity with respect to emission inventories, monitoring and modelling.

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