Part Three: 2010 Workplan for the Implementation of the Convention

1. STRATEGIES AND POLICIES

1.1 STRATEGIES AND REVIEW

Description/objectives: To assess ongoing scientific and technical activities for the review of existing protocols or the preparation of new ones; to negotiate revisions of protocols, including their annexes; to promote the exchange of technology; and to prepare proposals for strategic developments under the Convention. The Working Group on Strategies and Review will assist the Executive Body in all policy-related issues.

Main activities and time schedule: Taking into account relevant activities under the Cooperative Programme for Monitoring and Evaluation of the Long-range Transmission of Air Pollutants in Europe (EMEP) and the Working Group on Effects, as well as the initiatives of the European Community and other Parties, and on the basis of information received from its expert groups and task forces, the Working Group on Strategies and Review will, in particular:

(a) Continue negotiations, in accordance with article 3, paragraph 12, on the revision of the Gothenburg Protocol\(^2\), based on recommendations by the Executive Body and on the

\(^1\) The numbering and formatting in this workplan are consistent with that of past Executive Body workplans.

\(^2\) The 1999 Gothenburg Protocol to Abate Acidification, Eutrophication and Ground-level Ozone
conclusions of the Protocol review; and assess progress made in reducing acidification, eutrophication and ground-level ozone and the pollutants responsible for these effects, and in work carried out under items 1.3 (economic assessment) and 1.8 (reactive nitrogen) below. It will also review work carried out under item 2.3 (integrated assessment modelling) of the EMEP workplan;

(b) Assess work on the review of, and possible amendments to, the Protocol on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), taking into account progress under item 1.4 (review and assessment of POPs) and recommendations by the Executive Body;

(c) Assess work following the review of the Protocol on Heavy Metals, taking into account progress under item 1.5 (review and assessment of heavy metals), based on recommendations by the Executive Body (see annex I);

(d) Review progress made in the exchange of information and technology, including work carried out under item 1.6 (techno-economic issues) and also review information received on product-related measures to reduce emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOCs), POPs and heavy metals as well as progress in other work carried out under item 1.7 (exchange of information and technology);

(e) Implement the revised Action Plan to involve the countries of Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia (EECCA) in the work of the Convention (ECE/EB.AIR/WG.5/2007/17);

(f) Develop, if necessary, a specific Action Plan to involve countries of South-Eastern Europe (SEE) in the work of the Convention;

(g) Encourage further ratifications and explore ways to support and facilitate countries’ efforts towards the implementation and ratification of the protocols;

(h) Hold its forty-sixth session tentatively from 12 to 14 April and its forty-seventh session from 30 August to 3 September 2010.

1.2 COMPLIANCE REVIEW

Description/objectives: Review of compliance by the Parties with their obligations under the Protocols to the Convention.

Main activities and time schedule: Any submission or referral made under paragraph 3 (b) of the Implementation Committee's functions will be dealt with as a priority, and the Committee may have to adjust its workplan and time schedule accordingly. In this regard, the Committee will continue to review the progress made by the Parties in response to decisions taken by the Executive Body based upon the Committee’s recommendations, as well as the need for possible additional measures for dealing with non-compliance on a case-by-case basis. The Committee will also evaluate the reporting by the Parties on their emissions data and their strategies and policies, including the reporting on technology-related obligations. It will consider the methodology and timing for carrying out in-depth reviews of implementation of protocols in the future. The Committee will continue its dialogue with appropriate bodies and experts. Furthermore:

(a) The twenty-fifth session of the Implementation Committee will tentatively be held from 27 to 29 April 2010 in Sofia;
(b) The twenty-sixth session of the Implementation Committee will tentatively be held from 21 to 23 September 2010 in Geneva;
(c) The thirteenth report by the Implementation Committee will be submitted to the Executive Body at its twenty-eighth session.

1.3 REVIEWS OF STRATEGIES AND POLICIES FOR AIR POLLUTION ABATEMENT

Description/objectives: To create an overview of air pollution abatement in the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe region, giving a comprehensive description of national and international strategies and policies, including legislation in force, emission levels and future priorities; and to provide, together with emission data, a basis for the Implementation Committee to review compliance by Parties with their obligations under the protocols to the Convention. Reviews for purposes of compliance are carried out every two years; a general policy review is carried out every four years.

Main activities and time schedule: A draft review of strategies and policies for air pollution abatement will be made available to the Executive Body in 2010. The draft review will be based on replies to the 2010 questionnaire, to be approved by the Executive Body at its twenty-seventh session and made available by the secretariat through the Convention’s website; if approved by the Executive Body, the draft review will be published on the website of the Convention.

1.4 ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT OF BENEFITS FROM AIR POLLUTION ABATEMENT AND ECONOMIC INSTRUMENTS

Description/objectives: To develop further the work on benefits and economic instruments and to enable economic considerations to be taken into account in the discussion/review of the protocols to the Convention.

Main activities and time schedule: The Network of Experts on Benefits and Economic Instruments, led by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland with Norway as Rapporteur, will provide the framework and expertise for a series of workshops. The Network will meet only on the occasion of planned workshops and will include not only economists but also representatives from other specialist groups. The Network will carry out work on assessing experiences of Parties in using economic instruments for reducing air pollution and will update the Guidance Document on Economic Instruments to Reduce Nitrogen Oxides, Sulphur, VOCs and Ammonia (EB.AIR/1999/2, chapter VI) in the revision process for the Gothenburg Protocol. It will contribute to cost-benefit analysis carried out for scenarios developed for the revision of the Gothenburg Protocol.

1.5 REVIEW AND ASSESSMENT OF PERSISTENT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS

Description/objectives: To work on the technical reviews of substances forwarded to it by the Executive Body and deemed acceptable by the Parties to the Protocol on POPs to continue to explore management strategies and options for those substances accepted as POPs by the Parties to the Protocol. The Task Force on POPs, led by Canada and the Netherlands, will carry out the technical work for these reviews and strategies.
Main activities/time schedule: The Task Force on POPs will:

(a) Continue the track A review of trifluralin and pentachlorophenol taking into account the supplementary information provided by Canada;
(b) Continue work on track B reviews of dicofol, endosulfan, hexabromocyclododecane (HBCD), pentachlorophenol and/or trifluralin substances if directed by the Executive Body, including, inter alia, gathering new information through a questionnaire;
(c) Hold its eighth meeting in 2010 (date and venue to be decided).

1.6 REVIEW AND ASSESSMENT OF HEAVY METALS

Description/objectives: To continue the technical work related to the sufficiency and effectiveness review of the Protocol on Heavy Metals; and to carry out work, if necessary, on the technical review of proposals for additional heavy metals, product control measures or products/product groups. The Task Force on Heavy Metals, led by Germany, will carry out the technical work.

Main activities and time schedule: The Task Force on Heavy Metals will:

(a) Carry out further work on the track B review of the dossiers of the mercury-containing products, taking into account the supplementary information provided by North America and EECCA in early 2010, as well as information related to the preparatory work for the global agreement on mercury with a view to reporting to the Working Group on Strategies and Review at its forty-seventh meeting in September 2010;
(b) Hold its next meeting tentatively in early June 2010 in Stockholm.

1.7 TECHNO-ECONOMIC ISSUES

Description/objectives: To explore further best available techniques (BAT) for emission abatement, including their efficiencies and costs; to continue to develop a techno-economic database (ECODAT) and methodologies for evaluating uncertainties; and to draw up draft revisions of techno-economic items in annexes to protocols.

Main activities and time schedule: The Expert Group on Techno-economic Issues, with France and Italy as lead countries, will:

(a) Provide further technical explanations on the rationale behind the work done to prepare the revised annexes IV, V, VI, VIII and IX to the Gothenburg Protocol, including the new annex on particulate matter;
(b) Initiate the work on small- and medium-sized combustion installations (<50 MWth), with a view to including these in the draft technical annex on dust to the Gothenburg Protocol;
(c) Report on progress to the sessions of the Working Group on Strategies and Review;
(d) Cooperate with the European Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control Bureau for the revision of BAT reference documents for the steel, glass and possibly cement industries, mainly on cost issues;
(e) Hold its seventeenth meeting in Rome, on 6–7 May 2010.

1.8 EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Description/objectives: To create favourable conditions for implementing technology-related obligations of the Convention and its protocols; to facilitate the implementation of existing protocols and the accession of non-Parties, particularly countries with economies in transition; and to examine the needs for updating technical annexes and guidance documents to the protocols.

Main activities and time schedule: The Working Group on Strategies and Review will:

(a) Implement the revised Action Plan to involve EECCA countries in the work of the Convention;
(b) Develop a possible new Action Plan to involve SEE countries in the work of the Convention;
(c) Identify actions and measures that could be proposed for the Environment for Europe Ministerial Conference to be held in Astana in 2011.

1.9 REACTIVE NITROGEN

Description/objectives: To develop an integrated approach towards controlling nitrogen pollution in the framework of the Convention and to improve coordination between the work of various Convention bodies on nitrogen compounds. The Task Force on Reactive Nitrogen, led by the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, will carry out the tasks as outlined in decision 2007/1 of the Executive Body.

Main activities and time schedule: The Task Force on Reactive Nitrogen will:

(a) Continue improving coordination of activities across and outside the Convention and will collaborate with subsidiary bodies under the Convention to complement the work of the subsidiary bodies of the Convention, in particular by working with:

(i) With the International Cooperative Programme (ICP) Modelling and Mapping, in particular on critical loads and dynamic modelling of nitrogen effects, including the development of indicators through the use of nitrogen budget approaches;
(ii) With the Task Force on Emission Inventories and Projections, to prepare a joint workshop on agricultural emission projections and to continue ensuring consistency between development of emission estimates and the estimation of efficiencies of agricultural emissions abatement;
(iii) With the Task Force on Integrated Assessment Modelling, participating in relevant meetings, in particular providing advice to avoid pollutant-swapping, considering aspirational targets and effects of human behaviour, including dietary choices.

(b) Continue the work of the former Expert Group on Ammonia Abatement; to develop technical and scientific information on an integrated approach to mitigation of
agricultural nitrogen emissions with particular reference to the revision of the Gothenburg Protocol, and in particular to update the Framework Code on Good Agricultural Practice for Reducing Ammonia and the Guidance Document on Control Techniques for Preventing and Abating Emissions of Ammonia; to inform the Working Group on Strategies and Review’s deliberations on revisions to annex IX to the Gothenburg Protocol; and to take account of reference documentation on the application of best available techniques (BREFs);

(c) Continue providing technical information on making and using nitrogen budgets and estimating nitrogen emissions at various spatial scales and for various system boundaries;

(d) Continue developing and providing technical and scientific information to support the revision of the Gothenburg Protocol in relation to the whole nitrogen cycle;

(e) Request the national focal points to report their experiences, including any difficulties that they have in developing and implementing an integrated approach;

(f) Further consider the results from the European Nitrogen Assessment;

(g) Provide technical information on the effects of human diets on nitrogen use and emissions;

(h) Evaluate the current nitrogen flux cycle and how changes in air pollution policies or requirements under potential revisions to the Gothenburg Protocol would impact or cause changes in the nitrogen and carbon cycles;

(i) Hold the Task Force’s fourth meeting, planned for 11–13 May 2010 in Prague, and submit its report.

2. STEERING BODY TO THE COOPERATIVE PROGRAMME FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF THE LONG-RANGE TRANSMISSION OF AIR POLLUTANTS IN EUROPE (EMEP)

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 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/](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) Prepare 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 (SOx), nitrogen oxides (NOx), volatile organic compounds (VOCs), ammonia (NH3) 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 to provide consistent information in a timely and 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), scheduled for 10-12 May 2010 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) Draw up a Eurodelta follow-up modelling exercise that fits the integrated measurement modelling needs and takes into account 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 Modelling (FAIRMODE) and the Air Quality Model Evaluation International Initiative (AQMEII));
(g) Organize a workshop back to back with its eleventh meeting in 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 (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 does not appear to match 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. 14C, 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, authorization 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 modelling results and monitoring data for lead and cadmium (including back trajectory analysis, uncertainty of anthropogenic emissions, wind resuspension, measurement data quality);
(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).

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;
(c) Provided that sufficient funding can be found, continue the development of the GAINS modelling framework for the purpose of estimating co-benefits of air pollution abatement strategies to reduce ozone and particulate matter for radiative forcing and black carbon deposition in the Arctic.

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 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) Contribute to the further development of the GAINS-model, assess new findings on the interrelationships between air and climate policy, and collaborate with the ad-hoc expert group on black carbon and with authors contributing to reports of the IPCC and UNEP, and report progress to the twenty-eighth session of the Executive Body;
(e) Hold its thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth meetings, tentatively scheduled to be held in February and May 2010), and submit their reports;
(f) 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 Union, 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 on 1–2 March 2010 in Chapel Hill, in the United States, 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 autumn 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 organizations 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.
3. EFFECTS OF MAJOR AIR POLLUTANTS ON HUMAN HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT

3.1 REVIEW OF EFFECTS OF MAJOR AIR POLLUTANTS

Description/objectives: Annual review of activities and results of the ICPs and the Task Force on the Health Aspects of Air Pollution (Task Force on Health). Appropriate reports to the sessions of the Executive Body on the reviews and revisions of Convention’s protocols.

Main activities and time schedule:

(a) Submission of relevant information and reports by the ICPs and the Task Force on Health to the secretariat, in particular the contributions to the revision of the 1999 Gothenburg Protocol to Abate Acidification, Eutrophication and Ground-level Ozone (April/May 2010);
(b) Submission of results to the secretariat for the 2010 joint report of the ICPs, the Task Force on Health and the Joint Expert Group on Dynamic Modelling to the Working Group on Effects (May 2010);
(c) Submission of appropriate reports to the sessions of the Working Group on Effects and the Executive Body;
(d) Submission of reports on the activities common to all ICPs, the Task Force on Health and the Joint Expert Group on Dynamic Modelling, namely on:

(i) The development of targets for 2020 and 2050 and application in ex-post integrated assessment using harmonized data on concentrations and depositions, in collaboration with the Task Force on Integrated Assessment Modelling;
(ii) The updating of robustness of air pollution effects in integrated assessment modelling;
(iii) The links between air pollution effects and biological diversity;
(iv) Quantified trends in selected key monitored and modelled parameters, based on the Guidelines on Reporting of Monitoring and Modelling of Air Pollution Effects.

3.2 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE PROGRAMME ON EFFECTS OF AIR POLLUTION ON MATERIALS, INCLUDING HISTORIC AND CULTURAL MONUMENTS

Description/objectives: Quantification of the multi-pollutant effects on the corrosion of selected materials under different environmental conditions, inter alia, as a basis for economic evaluation of air pollution damage. The Programme Task Force led by Sweden and co-chaired by Italy, in cooperation with the Programme’s main research centre, the Corrosion and Metals Research Institute, Stockholm, is responsible for the detailed planning and coordination of the Programme.

Main activities and time schedule:

(a) Report on corrosion from the 2008–2009 exposure programme for trend analysis;
(b) Report on validity of dose–response functions for different climatic conditions;
(c) Report on economic evaluation of corrosion of materials including cultural
heritage;
(d) Report on combined stock at risk and mapping for Italy at the national level;
(e) The twenty-sixth meeting of the Programme Task Force, tentatively scheduled to be held from 14 to 16 April 2010 in London, and the submission of its report.

### 3.3 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE PROGRAMME ON ASSESSMENT AND MONITORING OF THE EFFECTS OF AIR POLLUTION ON RIVERS AND LAKES

**Description/objectives:** Identification of the state of surface water ecosystems and their long-term changes with respect to the regional variation and impact of selected air pollutants, and including effects on biota. The Programme Task Force led by Norway, which also provides the Programme’s centre, the Norwegian Institute for Water Research, Oslo, is responsible for the detailed planning and coordination of the Programme.

**Main activities and time schedule:**

- (a) Final report on nutrient effects of nitrogen deposition to acid sensitive surface waters;
- (b) Report on recovery from acidification: trends in surface water chemistry and biology up to 2008;
- (c) Completion of the revised and updated ICP Waters Programme Manual;
- (d) The twenty-sixth meeting of the Programme Task Force, tentatively scheduled to be held in autumn 2010, and the submission of its report.

### 3.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE PROGRAMME ON ASSESSMENT AND MONITORING OF AIR POLLUTION EFFECTS ON FORESTS

**Description/objectives:** Collection and assessment of comprehensive and comparable data on changes in forests under actual environmental conditions (in particular, air pollution, including acidifying and eutrophying deposition as well as other stresses) and the determination of cause-effect relationships. A Programme Task Force led by Germany, in cooperation with the Programme’s main coordinating centre (the Federal Research Centre for Forestry and Forest Products, Hamburg, Germany), is responsible for the detailed planning and coordination of the Programme. Extensive large-scale monitoring (level I), intensive monitoring of forest ecosystems on the permanent sample plots (level II) and integrated evaluation of results will be carried out.

**Main activities and time schedule:**

- (a) Report on comparing trends in sulphur and nitrogen deposition with deposition modelled by the Cooperative Programme for Monitoring and Evaluation of the Long-range Transmission of Air Pollutants in Europe (EMEP);
- (b) Report on links between trends in sulphur and nitrogen deposition, soil acidification and eutrophication and vegetation effects, including assessment of critical load exceedance with observed effects;
Report on the development of acidification and eutrophication of forest soils under different deposition scenarios;

(d) The twenty-sixth meeting of the Programme Task Force, to be held from 29 May to 2 June 2010 in Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany, and the submission of its report.

3.5 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE PROGRAMME ON EFFECTS OF AIR POLLUTION ON NATURAL VEGETATION AND CROPS

Description/objectives: Evaluate the effects of air pollutants and other stresses on (semi-)natural vegetation and crops. For ozone: identify dose-response functions; assess economic losses on crops; validate critical levels for (semi-)natural vegetation and crops and further develop the flux-based approach; and evaluate (semi-)natural vegetation and crops as indicators of potential damage to natural ecosystems. Evaluate and map heavy metal deposition on vegetation. Evaluate the impacts of nutrient nitrogen on (semi-)natural vegetation. A Programme Task Force led by the United Kingdom, with the cooperation of the Programme’s coordination centre (the Centre for Ecology and Hydrology, Bangor, United Kingdom), is responsible for the detailed planning and coordination of the Programme.

Main activities and time schedule:

(a) Report on ozone biomonitoring experiment with beans in 2009;
(b) Report on ozone impacts in Mediterranean areas;
(c) Review of ozone flux modelling methods and their application to different climatic regions;
(d) Report on the workshop on flux-based assessment of ozone effects for air pollution policy;
(e) Progress report on European heavy metals and nitrogen in mosses survey 2010;
(f) Report on the relationship between heavy metal concentration in mosses and deposition modelled by EMEP;
(g) The twenty-third meeting of the Programme Task Force, to be held from 1 to 3 February 2010 in Tervuren, Belgium, and the submission of its report.

3.6 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE PROGRAMME ON INTEGRATED MONITORING OF AIR POLLUTION EFFECTS ON ECOSYSTEMS

Description/objectives: Determination and prediction of the state of ecosystems and their long-term changes with respect to the regional variation and impact of selected air pollutants, with special attention to effects on biota. The Programme Task Force led by Sweden is responsible for planning, coordinating and evaluating the Programme. The Programme’s centre, the Finnish Environment Institute, Helsinki, is entrusted with collecting, storing, processing and analysing data from countries taking part in the Programme.

Main activities and time schedule:

(a) Final report on the calculation of site-specific critical loads for acidification and eutrophication;
(b) Progress report on biodiversity issues;
Eighteenth meeting of the Programme Task Force, scheduled to be held from 5 to 7 May 2010 in Uppsala, Sweden, and the submission of its report.

3.7 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE PROGRAMME ON MODELLING AND MAPPING OF CRITICAL LEVELS AND LOADS AND AIR POLLUTION EFFECTS, RISKS AND TRENDS

Description/objectives: Determine critical loads and levels and their exceedance for selected pollutants. Develop and apply other methods for effects-based approaches such as dynamic modelling. Model and map the present status of and trends in impacts of air pollution. A Programme Task Force led by France is responsible for the detailed planning and coordination of activities. The Task Force uses available and accepted data drawing on the work of other task forces, the ICPs and EMEP. The Coordination Centre for Effects (CCE, at the Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency, Bilthoven, Netherlands) provides scientific and technical support to the Task Force and to other effects-related activities. It develops methods and models for calculating critical loads and levels and for other effects-based approaches, and produces maps of critical loads and levels and their exceedance and other risk parameters related to potential damage and recovery.

Main activities and time schedule:

(a) Progress report on indicators linking air pollution and multiple effects, in particular related to reactive nitrogen, and their application within the GAINS (Greenhouse Gas and Air Pollution Interactions and Synergies) model and in ex-post integrated assessment (in collaboration with ICPs and the Task Force on Reactive Nitrogen);
(b) Report on the call for input data for the dynamic modelling of vegetation change;
(c) Report on the revision of methods and data to derive empirical critical loads, including a workshop in collaboration with CCE, Germany and Switzerland, and its report;
(d) Workshop on the review and revision of empirical critical loads and dose–response relationships, to be held from 23 to 25 June 2010 in Noordwijkerhout, Netherlands, and the submission of its report;
(e) The twenty-sixth meeting of the Programme Task Force and twentieth workshop of the Coordination Centre for Effects, to be held from 19 to 23 April 2010 in Paris, and the submission of the two respective reports.

3.8 EFFECTS OF AIR POLLUTANTS ON HUMAN HEALTH

Description/objectives: Preparation of state-of-the-art reports on the direct and indirect effects of long-range transboundary air pollution on human health:

(a) The World Health Organization (WHO) is invited to present relevant progress and technical reports to the Working Group on Effects, so that knowledge acquired by WHO can be applied in the further implementation of the Convention. Additional information/reports should be provided, when appropriate, by other international organizations, interested Governments and/or other subsidiary bodies under the Convention;
(b) To support the Working Group on Effects and the Executive Body in preparing and substantiating new and/or updating existing protocols, the joint Task Force of
WHO/European Centre for Environment and Health (ECEH) and the Executive Body, led by the WHO/ECEH Bonn Office, evaluates and assesses the health effects of long-range transboundary air pollution and reports on the subject.

Main activities and time schedule:

(a) Progress report on health impacts of particulate matter and ozone;
(b) Review report of the evidence on impacts of various air pollution management options on health;
(c) Reporting on monitoring and modelling of health effects of air pollution;
(d) Assessment of hazards from the proposed five new substances as requested by the Parties to the 1998 Protocol on Persistent Organic Pollutants, namely endosulfan, trifloralin, pentachlorophenol, dicofol and hexabromocyclododecane;
(e) The thirteenth meeting of the Task Force on the Health Aspects of Air Pollution, tentatively scheduled to be held on 26 and 27 April 2010 in Bonn, Germany, and the submission of its report.

3.9 DYNAMIC MODELLING

Description/objectives: Recovery of ecosystems is an important consideration for the development of air pollution strategies, and work on various ecosystems at different scales is carried out by several ICPs. The Joint Expert Group on Dynamic Modelling, led by the United Kingdom and Sweden, brings together experts from these programmes to share knowledge and produce joint reports on all aspects of dynamic modelling.

Main activities and time schedule:

(a) Examine progress in dynamic modelling of acidification and nutrient nitrogen, including the interactions between climate change and air pollution, biological response and terrestrial carbon sequestration;
(b) Report of the tenth meeting of the Joint Expert Group to the twenty-ninth session of the Working Group on Effects in September 2010;
(c) The eleventh meeting of the Joint Expert Group, tentatively scheduled to be held in autumn 2010, and the submission of its report.
Annex I

Mandate for the Working Group on Strategies and Review on heavy metals decided by the Executive Body on 18 December 2009 (item 1.1.(c))

1. The Executive Body took note of the submitted proposals to amend the Protocol on Heavy Metals by: (a) the European Commission, on behalf of the European Union, together with Member States of the European Union which are Parties to the Protocol; (b) Sweden, as President of the European Council, on behalf of the Member States of the European Union which are Parties to the Protocol; and (c) Switzerland.

2. The Executive Body mandates the Working Group on Strategies and Review to start negotiations with the view of finalizing the discussions and presenting proposed amendments to the Protocol on Heavy Metals at the twenty-ninth session of the Executive Body in 2011. The Working Group shall consider potential revisions to the Protocol on Heavy Metals that fall within the following scope:
   (a) As a first priority for any revision possibilities for increasing ratifications of the Protocol taking into consideration possible options put forward by the Task Force on Heavy Metals;
   (b) Potential revisions to the text of the Protocol and annexes I to V, taking into consideration possible options put forward by the Task Force on Heavy Metals as well as the relevant adopted amendments to the Protocol on POPs and the proposed amendments to the Gothenburg Protocol, provided that such revisions would not make it more difficult to achieve increased ratifications;
   (c) Possibilities to make the Protocol more adaptable to future developments, in particular the possibility to produce a guidance document on best available techniques extracted from annex III and updated as appropriate.

3. The negotiations shall commence on the basis of the proposed changes to annexes I and IV of the Protocol as presented in the proposal by the European Union. Parties are encouraged to provide to the secretariat proposed text for amendments consistent with the scope of the mandate in paragraph 2, and the secretariat is requested to collect the proposals and annex them to a meeting document for the forty-sixth session of the Working Group in April 2010.

4. The Working Group will consider at its forty-seventh session the work of the Task Force on Heavy Metals on Track A and B reviews on mercury containing products and to recommend further action as required by the Executive Body in 2008.

5. The Working Group will report on its progress to the twenty-eighth session of the Executive Body in 2010.
## CALENDAR OF MEETINGS FOR 2010

**Major bodies under the Convention**

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<thead>
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<th>Date and venue</th>
<th>Body and session/meeting</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25-26 February 2010</td>
<td>Meeting of the Extended Bureau of the Working Group on Effects</td>
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<tr>
<td>Geneva</td>
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<tr>
<td>1-3 March 2010</td>
<td>Meeting of the EMEP Steering Body Bureau</td>
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<tr>
<td>12–14 April 2010</td>
<td>Working Group on Strategies and Review (forty-sixth session)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Geneva</td>
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<tr>
<td>14 April 2010</td>
<td>Meeting of the Executive Body Bureau</td>
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<td>Geneva</td>
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<tr>
<td>27–29 April 2010</td>
<td>Implementation Committee (twenty-fifth meeting)</td>
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<td>Sofia (tentative)</td>
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<tr>
<td>30 August–2 September 2010</td>
<td>Working Group on Strategies and Review (forty-seventh session)</td>
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<td>Geneva</td>
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<tr>
<td>13–15 September 2010</td>
<td>EMEP Steering Body (thirty-fourth session)</td>
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<td>Geneva</td>
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<tr>
<td>21–23 September 2010</td>
<td>Implementation Committee (twenty-sixth meeting)</td>
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<td>Geneva</td>
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<tr>
<td>22–24 September 2010</td>
<td>Working Group on Effects (twenty-sixth meeting)</td>
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<td>Geneva</td>
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<tr>
<td>13–17 December 2010</td>
<td>Executive Body for the Convention (twenty-eighth session)</td>
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**Task forces, expert groups and workshops**

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<th>Date and venue</th>
<th>Body and session/meeting</th>
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<tr>
<td>1–3 February 2010</td>
<td>Programme Task Force, International Cooperative Programme (ICP)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tervuren, Belgium</td>
<td>on Effects of Air Pollution on Natural Vegetation and Crops (twenty-third meeting)</td>
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<tr>
<td>22–24 February 2010</td>
<td>Task Force on Integrated Assessment Modelling (thirty-seventh meeting)</td>
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<td>Geneva</td>
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<tr>
<td>March 2010</td>
<td>Second consultation meeting under the project for assisting the SEE countries to implement the Protocol on POPs, the Protocol on Heavy Metals and the Gothenburg Protocol (Balkans project)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tirana or Podgorica</td>
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<tr>
<td>14–16 April 2010</td>
<td>Programme Task Force, ICP on Effects of Air Pollution on Materials, Including Historic and Cultural Monuments (twenty-sixth meeting)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Watford, United Kingdom</td>
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<tr>
<td>19–21 April 2010</td>
<td>Coordination Centre for Effects (CCE) workshop (twentieth meeting)</td>
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<td>Paris</td>
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<tr>
<td>26–27 April 2010 (tentative) Bonn, Germany</td>
<td>Joint Task Force on the Health Aspects of Air Pollution (thirteenth meeting)</td>
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<td>5–7 May 2010 Uppsala, Sweden</td>
<td>Programme Task Force, ICP on Integrated Monitoring of Air Pollution Effects on Ecosystems (eighteenth meeting)</td>
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<td>6–7 May 2010 Rome</td>
<td>Expert Group on Techno-economic Issues (seventeenth meeting)</td>
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<tr>
<td>10 – 11 May 2010 Larnaca, Cyprus</td>
<td>Task Force on Emission Inventories and Projections (twenty-third meeting)</td>
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<td>11–13 May 2010 Prague</td>
<td>Task Force on Reactive Nitrogen (fourth meeting)</td>
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<tr>
<td>12 May 2010 Larnaca, Cyprus</td>
<td>Programme Task Force, ICP on Modelling and Mapping of Critical Joint workshop of the Task Force on Emission Inventories and Projections and the Task Force on Measurements and Modelling</td>
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<tr>
<td>13 – 14 May 2010 Larnaca, Cyprus</td>
<td>Task Force on Measurements and Modelling (eleventh meeting)</td>
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<tr>
<td>17–19 May 2010 Dublin</td>
<td>Task Force on Integrated Assessment Modelling (thirty-eighth meeting)</td>
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<td>18-20 May 2010 Canada</td>
<td>Task Force on POPs (eighth meeting)</td>
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<td>1-2 June 2010 Stockholm</td>
<td>Task Force on Heavy Metals (seventh meeting)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Late May/early June</td>
<td>Task Force on Hemispheric Transport of Air Pollution</td>
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<tr>
<td>29 May–2 June 2010 Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany</td>
<td>Programme Task Force, ICP on Assessment and Monitoring of Air Pollution Effects on Forests (twenty-sixth meeting)</td>
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<tr>
<td>23–25 June 2010 Noordwijkerhout, Netherlands</td>
<td>Workshop on the review and revision of empirical critical loads and dose-response relationships (ICP Modelling and Mapping)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Autumn 2010</td>
<td>Workshop of the Task Force on Hemispheric Transport of Air Pollution (on the 2010 Assessment report)</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 2010 (tentative)</td>
<td>Programme Task Force, ICP on Assessment and Monitoring of Acidification of Rivers and Lakes (twenty-sixth meeting)</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 2010 (tentative)</td>
<td>Joint Expert Group on Dynamic Modelling (eleventh meeting)</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 2010 (tentative)</td>
<td>Workshop on robustness in integrated assessment modelling (Task Force on Integrated Assessment Modelling in collaboration with the Centre for Integrated Assessment Modelling and the Working Group on Effects)</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 2010 (tentative)</td>
<td>Expert Group on Techno-economic Issues (eighteenth meeting)</td>
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