

# Today's Agenda

- **Global POPs Monitoring**
  - Torseth, Magulova, Harner, Holoubek, Sweetman, Shibata, Sah
- **POPs Emissions**
  - Van der Gon, Tao, Eckhardt
- *Lunch*
- **POPs Modeling**
  - Shatalov, Hollander, MacLeod, Sweetman, Gusev
- **AMAP POPs Assessment Activities**
- *Conference Dinner*

# Conclusions of the 2<sup>nd</sup> TF Meeting

## Moscow, 2006

- (a) There is well-documented evidence of the intercontinental transport of POPs, such as the accumulation of POPs in the Arctic. There is also observational evidence that decreases in emissions of POPs have decreased deposition.
- (b) For intercontinental transport, key processes include gas-particle partitioning and re-emission of historically deposited POPs.
- (c) Key sources of uncertainties in assessing intercontinental transport of POPs include:
  - lack of emissions information, for both direct and re-emitted POPs
  - observations in air, soil, and water
  - characterization of surface-air exchange processes

Overall uncertainty in intercontinental transport estimates varies substantially depending on the specific chemical of interest.

- (d) Global emissions inventories and various measurement data are already available for PCBs, HCB, and HCHs. In the short term, it was recommended to focus intercontinental modelling activities on these POPs.

# Conclusions of the 2<sup>nd</sup> TF Meeting

## Moscow, 2006

- (e) Source-receptor relationships for intercontinental transport are dependent on physical-chemical properties of individual POPs, as well as the magnitude and location of emission sources.
- (f) Multi-compartment models can provide estimates of source-receptor relationships. Confidence in these estimates varies between individual POPs due to the availability of emissions and observation data. In addition to currently identified POPs, these tools could also be used to assess the transport potential of candidate POPs.
- (g) Further efforts are needed to improve emissions inventories for POPs that are poorly quantified including:
  - improving spatial coverage of air and deposition monitoring globally using active and passive sampling
  - further explore the use of nested models to assess the intercontinental transport
  - develop the definition of source-receptor relationships taking into account the re-emission of historically deposited pollutants
  - take stock of information provided by the Stockholm Convention on POPs, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and national programmes.

# **Three Questions for Today (& Tomorrow)**

- **What do we know now?**
- **What can we accomplish over the next 1.5 years to contribute to *HTAP 2009*?**
  - **What ongoing efforts could contribute?**
- **What longer-term efforts should we begin now?**