



**Economic and Social
Council**

Distr.
GENERAL

EB.AIR/2000/1/Add.1/Corr.1
4 October 2001

ENGLISH
Original: ENGLISH/FRENCH

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

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

Nineteenth session
(Geneva, 11-14 December 2001)
Item 8 of the provisional agenda

DRAFT

**2000 REVIEW OF STRATEGIES AND POLICIES
FOR AIR POLLUTION ABATEMENT**

Draft report prepared by the secretariat

Addendum

Corrigendum

Documents prepared under the auspices or at the request of the Executive Body for the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air pollution for GENERAL circulation should be considered provisional unless APPROVED by the Executive Body.

II. PROGRESS REPORT BY THE PARTIES ON EACH PROTOCOL (continued)

C. The 1991 Protocol concerning the Control of Emissions of Volatile Organic Compounds or their Transboundary Fluxes

1. National strategies, policies and programmes developed that specifically address the control and reduction of VOC emissions or their transboundary fluxes (question 9)

Page 4

Before paragraph 9 insert a new paragraph reading

France. Under the regulations already in force, the goal of reducing VOC emissions by 30% should be reached in 1999 if biogenic sources are excluded from the scope of the Protocol, and in 2000-2001 if they are to be included. The emissions derive primarily from road traffic, manufacturing industries (solvent users), forests (biogenic emissions) and, to a lesser extent, from biomass burning. Several measures have been taken:

(a) National and European measures relating to road vehicles: New emission limits have been set on all new private vehicles, as well as on light commercial vehicles. For vehicles over 3.5 tons, the Clean Lorry Directive of 1 October 1991 strengthens the provisions already in place. A proposed new directive plans to introduce two new emission-reduction stages. Finally, a directive of 17 June 1997 introduces emission limits applicable to new mopeds and motorcycles with effect from 17 June 1999. All these directives will lead to reductions in VOC and NO_x emissions. In addition, incentives for replacing private vehicles or small commercial vehicles more than eight years old have led to a further reduction in emissions;

(b) Measures relating to solvent use: Certain industrial uses have been covered by specific domestic regulations relating to the release of solvents in the atmosphere. Other sources not covered by specific regulations are obliged to comply with the environmental protection provisions applicable to classified sources subject to authorization. An order of 29 May 2000 introduced the requirements of Council Directive 99/13/EC of 11 March 1999 on the limitation of VOC emissions due to the use of solvents. Technical developments have made it possible to reduce the pollutant effect of other solvent uses;

(c) Measures relating to industrial processes: An order of 4 September 1996 on the dumping of oil, which stipulates the use of floating roofs, and a ministerial order of 2 February 1998, applicable to new sources commissioned since 1994 and, on a progressive basis, to other sources already in existence which generate substantial volumes of discharges, have made it possible to reduce VOC emissions in the chemical and petroleum sectors;

(d) Measures relating to the production and distribution of petroleum products: The implementation of directives on oil recovery requirements throughout the fuel distribution chain has made it possible to reduce VOC emissions in this sector. Work is currently under way to prepare a decree in the Conseil d'État.

Paragraph 18, Switzerland

The second sentence should read

Its minimum target is to bring VOC emissions down to 1960 levels (i.e. a 55% reduction compared to 1985 levels).

The last sentence should read

The incentive tax on VOC emissions from solvent use has now been introduced and has been levied since January 2000.

The table should read

	1960	1980	1984 (ref)	1988	1990	1995	1998
Emission level (1 000 tons)	145.0	323.0	324.0	305.0	279.0	200.0	173.0

Paragraph 20, United States

At the end of the paragraph insert

The United States Supreme Court upheld, in October 2000, the PM_{2.5} and Ozone Air Quality Standards (See responses to questions 2 and 8 in EB.AIR/2000/1/Corr.1, paras. 57 and 220).

- 2. National strategies, policies and programmes developed that specifically address the control and reduction of VOC emissions or their transboundary fluxes (question 9 (bis) for Canada and Norway)**

Paragraph 21, Canada

In the fourth sentence delete Phase 3 of the Federal Smog Management Plan,

- 4. Application of appropriate national or international emission standards to control and reduce VOC emissions from new sources (question 10)**

Paragraph 32, Czech Republic

For the existing text substitute

Czech Republic. New stationary sources of VOCs include all sources brought into operation after the date of entry into effect of Act No. 309/1991 Coll. Emission limits are laid down for individual VOCs. The amendment to Decree No. 117/1997 Coll. adds VOCs to the basic group of pollutants and, in annex 3, generally valid emission limits are extended to include emission limits for VOCs. Full transposition of the 1991 VOC Protocol will be achieved

through the new Act on the protection of the air and the protection of the ozone layer and the pertinent decrees for implementation. The new legislation is expected to come into effect on 1 November 2001.

Page 7

Before paragraph 35 insert a new paragraph reading

France. New fixed sources are regulated by order of 2 February 1998, as amended by order of 29 May 2000, incorporating the requirements of Council Directive 99/13/EC of 11 March 1999 on the limitation of VOC emissions due to the use of solvents. The emission limits under this order are more stringent in some cases than those of the Council Directive. Retrofitting of the existing sources is also required by 23 October 2005, in view of the serious problem of atmospheric ozone pollution in France.

Paragraph 43, Slovakia

For the existing text substitute

Slovakia. Appropriate national or international emission standards have to be applied to new stationary sources by 14 March 2002, when obligations become valid for Slovakia. However, new stationary sources have to comply with national standards as of 31 March 1998 (Governmental Order 92/96, art. 2). This Governmental Order has also introduced general binding rules and conditions for the operation of sources of pollution and the release of organic gases and vapours. All available technical measures must be taken. Details of measures are provided.

Paragraph 46, Switzerland

In the first sentence after para. 71) insert (150 mg/m³ with a mass flow of 3 kg/h or more)

5. Progress made in applying measures to control and reduce VOC emissions from the existing stationary sources (question 11)

Paragraph 54, Czech Republic

For the existing text substitute

Czech Republic. Five categories of VOC sources are identified as decisive for the national VOC emission inventory. Specific emission standards are laid down for paint application, degreasing of metals, and application in polygraphic facilities.

Page 9

Before paragraph 57 insert a new paragraph reading

France. As from 1 January 2005, existing stationary sources will have to apply the same emission limit values as new sources, except in certain cases. For existing sources which exceed the total VOC discharge levels of 150 kg/h or 20 kg/h of VOC as defined in annex III to the order of 2 February 1998, a supplementary order to be adopted before 3 May 2001 will set emission limit values to be applied by 3 March 2003.

6. Progress in introducing techniques to reduce VOC emissions from petrol distribution and motor vehicle refuelling operations and to reduce the volatility of petrol (question 12)

Page 12

Before paragraph 78 insert a new paragraph reading

France. Implementing directives on oil recovery requirements throughout the petroleum products distribution chain will make it possible to reduce VOC emissions in this sector. Significant reductions have already been attained and strengthening the provisions should lead to further extensive reductions, primarily at filling stations.

7. Application of appropriate national or international emission standards for new mobile sources based on best available techniques (question 13)

Paragraph 98, Czech Republic

For the existing text substitute

The **Czech Republic** applies emission standards for motor vehicles with HC emission limits that take account of UNECE regulations 49/1982, 83/1990 and 96/1996. Decree No. 103/1995 Coll. lays down regular measurements of the emissions from vehicles. Two mobile source categories are listed (with standards and pollution measures).

Page 14

Before paragraph 101 insert a new paragraph reading

France. The various regulations applicable to vehicles have been submitted to the secretariat.

8. Measures to foster public participation in emission control programmes (question 14)

Page 15

After paragraph 120 insert a new paragraph reading

Finland. The Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Transport and Communications have organized several information campaigns on transport and environment, often together with NGOs. Seventeen towns took part in Europe's "Car-free Cities" day on 22 September 2000.

Before paragraph 121 insert a new paragraph reading

France. The Air and Energy (Sound Use) Act of 30 December 1996 stipulates the implementation of urban transport plans, which are to be reviewed every five years, in all towns of more than 100,000 inhabitants. These pass through a process of consultations and public enquiries. The act also stipulates that priority should be given to the use and development of less polluting vehicles.

9. Application of national or international measures to products that contain solvents and promotion of the use of products that are low in or do not contain VOCs (question 15)

Paragraph 138, Czech Republic

For the existing text substitute

Czech Republic. The use of products that are low in or do not contain VOCs is promoted within the framework of the National Programme of Labelling Environmentally Friendly Products.

Page 17

After paragraph 139 insert a new paragraph reading

Finland. A Nordic environmental labelling system for products has been in use in Finland for more than 10 years. In addition, the first positive labels according to the European

Union labelling system in Finland are now being awarded to paint products. The EC Eco-management and Audit Scheme (EMAS) has been used to encourage VOC reductions in small and medium-size industries.

Before paragraph 140 insert a new paragraph reading

France. By applying incentives, including eco-labelling, and ensuring that the public is well informed, it has been possible to limit the use of solvents. Thus, over the last few years, there has been a significant increase in the sales of water-based paints, and decrease in that of solvent-based paints.

Paragraph 141, Greece

For the existing text substitute

Greece favours the drawing-up of a policy on the general use of solvents.

10. Measures to facilitate the exchange of technology related to the reduction and control of VOC emissions (question 16)

Page 19

After paragraph 158 insert a new paragraph reading

Finland. See Question 7 (EB.AIR/2000/1, para. 177).

Before paragraph 159 insert a new paragraph reading

France. To facilitate the exchange of experimental data and information, a number of workshops, conferences and seminars on VOCs have been held in France. These include the following:

- “Substitution, treatment and recovery of industrial solvents,” organized by the Energy and Environment Technical Association (ATEE) on 20 October 1994;
- “How to treat volatile organic compound emissions originating from industry,” organized by the Environment and Energy Management Agency (ADEME) on 24 and 25 June 1997;
- “Volatile organic compounds: Innovative and effective treatment methods to reduce your emissions before the next compliance dates,” organized by Édition-Formation-Enterprise (EFE) on 23 and 24 September 1997.

- “Volatile organic compounds: Solvents (VOCs and solvents: new regulatory measures; VOC measurement: new methods; VOC-solvent treatment: new methods; feedback from industry users on VOC measurement and treatment methods)”, organized by EUROFORUM on 5 and 6 May 1999;
- “Industrial solvents and VOCs: New data and feedback,” organized by ATEE on 23 September 1999;
- “VOC and solvents (meeting the requirements of the new VOC directive of 11 March 1999; identifying innovative and effective treatment methods to reduce your emissions),” organized by EFE on 20 and 21 March 2000.

With regard to direct contacts and cooperation in the industrial sector, the major industries are integrated in national, European or international federations, within which they exchange information (see also EB.AIR/2001/1/Corr.1, section 6).

11. Measures to ensure that toxic and carcinogenic VOCs, and those that harm the stratospheric ozone layer, are not substituted for other VOCs (question 17)

Paragraph 176, Czech Republic

At the end of the paragraph insert

With regard to ozone-depleting VOCs, the requirements of the EU regulations and the Montreal Protocol are met.

Page 21

After paragraph 177 insert a new paragraph reading

Finland. The general aim of Finnish environmental management and the new integrated environmental protection law is to ensure that products with harmful effects on the environment and human health are not replaced by other products that also have harmful effects.

Before paragraph 178 insert a new paragraph reading

France. The regulations place more stringent emission limits on VOCs with toxic and carcinogenic properties than on other VOCs. At the current time, the regulations contain no specific requirement to reduce VOCs defined as highly reactive in terms of their photochemical ozone creation potential (POCP). Most of the provisions are aimed to reduce overall VOC emissions, irrespective of their POCP.

Paragraph 188, Switzerland

After risk insert (20-150 mg/m³, depending on the mass flow)

D. The 1994 Protocol on Further Reduction of Sulphur Emissions

1. National strategies, policies, programmes and measures that specifically address the control and reduction of sulphur emissions (question 18)

Paragraph 195, Canada

Delete the fourth sentence

Paragraph 197, Czech Republic

For the existing text substitute

Czech Republic. The 1995 Concept of the National Environmental Protection Policy reflects targets, plans and measures for controlling and reducing sulphur emissions. State Environmental Policy (1999) includes national policies and strategies, and selected targets and measures for further reducing SO₂ in view of the obligations under the Protocol. The most significant programme concerned with the control and reduction of sulphur emissions has been the Environmental Programme of the Czech Power Company. For emission control wet FGD processes have been used. National SO₂ emissions from stationary sources decreased from 1,976,000 tonnes in 1990 to 443,000 tonnes in 1998, i.e. by 76.4%.

Page 24

Before paragraph 200 insert a new paragraph reading

France. National SO₂ emissions dropped by 67% between 1980 and 1993. At the time of the Second Protocol, on the further reduction of sulphur emission (1994 Oslo Protocol), France set the following additional reductions: 868 kt in 2000, 770 kt in 2005, 737 kt in 2010. The substantial decrease since 1980 is attributable to the combined effects of the decline in use of fossil energy following the introduction of the nuclear power programme, the conduct of energy-saving measures and the application of environmental regulations. To these we may add measures taken by plant operators to enhance productivity through, in particular, the upgrading of sources and development of new technologies. More recently, progress has been made possible by the decline in sulphur content in certain petroleum products. Climate and economic conditions in 1988 led to a significant - but temporary - build-up in emissions in the energy processing sector and, by extension, increase in total emissions levels. The expected trend is for these levels to decline in the years to come.

Paragraph 201, Greece

For 540,000 tonnes substitute 540 kt

Paragraph 211, Slovakia

For 438,000 tonnes substitute 445,000 tonnes

2. Measures to reduce sulphur emissions from new and existing sources (question 19)

Paragraph 222, Czech Republic

For the existing text substitute

The **Czech Republic**'s main measures are set out in the State Programme for Energy Savings and Utilization of Renewable Energy Sources. Present use of renewable energy is small (2%). The aspect of BAT is incorporated in the Clean Air Act and is entailed in the transposition of EU Directive 96/61/EC.

Page 28

Before paragraph 225 insert a new paragraph reading

France. Several steps have been taken to reduce SO₂ emissions: Measures to encourage sound energy use (a number of these forming part of the national climate change programme); measures to encourage the use of renewable energy; and measures to reduce the sulphur content in various types of fuel. The following table shows the average sulphur content in different types of fuel for the year 1998.

Light fuel oil (percentage of sulphur)	Medium fuel oil (percentage of sulphur)	Heavy fuel oil (percentage of sulphur)	Comments
0.2		High sulphur fuel: 3.05 Low sulphur fuel: 1.82 Very low sulphur fuel: 0.95 Ultra low sulphur fuel: 0.50	Average sulphur level in all heavy fuel oil: 1.88%
Solid fuel Hard coal (percentage of sulphur)	Solid fuel Brown coal (percentage of sulphur)	Comments	
0.82	5.70	Decline in use of brown coal attributable to shrinking and subsequent closure of French mining sector	

Paragraph 227, Greece

At the end of the paragraph insert

In the Athens area, fuel contains maximum 0.7% of sulphur; in the rest of the country maximum 3%.

Paragraph 228, Ireland

The end of the paragraph should read

and the requirement to use the best available technologies.

3. Progress made in applying stringent emission limit values to the major new stationary combustion sources (question 20)

Paragraph 247, Czech Republic

For the existing text substitute

Czech Republic. ELVs have been set for all large (output > 5 MW_{th}) and medium-sized (output 0.2 - 5 MW_{th}) combustion sources. They fully comply with all the requirements of the Protocol for source capacity above 50 MW. A new act will introduce more stringent ELVs for this source category.

Page 31

Before paragraph 250 insert a new paragraph reading

France. Currently, major new combustion sources are regulated by an order of 27 June 1990, incorporating the specifications of Council Directive 88/609/EEC in domestic law. The emission limit values for all combustion sources over 50 MW_{th} are therefore as stringent as those in annex V to the Protocol. The Ministry of Regional Planning and Environment is currently preparing regulations to cover combustion sources with a capacity above 20 MW_{th}, which will incorporate the specifications of the draft amendment to directive 88/609/EEC and, in the immediate term, will therefore set more stringent emission limit values than those in annex V to the Protocol, but only for sources authorized after 2000.

Paragraph 252, Ireland

For the existing text substitute

Ireland has legislation giving effect to EU Directive 88/609/EC.

4. Progress in applying emission limit values such as those specified in annex V to existing stationary combustion sources with a thermal input above 500 MW_{th} (question 21)

Paragraph 270, Czech Republic

For the existing text substitute

Czech Republic. For stationary coal or oil combustion sources with a thermal input above 500 MW_{th} the legally binding ELV is 500 mg/m³ (dry gas, 101.32 kPa, 0°C, 6% O₂).

Page 33

Before paragraph 273 insert a new paragraph reading

France. In France there are some 30 existing combustion sources with a thermal input above 5,000 MW. Given that thermal power production is minimal in France (approximately 5%), these sources are used for peak limiting in response to national electricity demand and therefore only operate for a few hours per year. It would not be economically viable to retrofit rarely used sources with downstream desulphurization systems. That said, three baseload thermal power units have just been fitted with downstream flue gas desulphurization systems. Other sources have been fitted with dry-process desulphurization systems and in others still a fluidized bed combustion and reagent injection process is followed, to minimize SO₂ emissions. Emission limit values for all these sources are defined on a case-by-case basis in the prefectural order granting authorization. There should be no difficulty in keeping below the emission caps set in annex II to the Protocol. 1998 emissions levels were already below the cap set for France in 2000, and initial emissions estimates for 1999 are below the annex II caps set for France in 2005 and 2010.

5. Progress in applying emission limit values or emission limitations to the major existing stationary combustion sources whose thermal input is between 50 and 500 MW_{th} (question 22)

Paragraph 293, Czech Republic

For the existing text substitute

Czech Republic. For major stationary combustion sources with a thermal output between 50 and 300 MW_{th} the emission limit value is 1700 mg/m³ and for those with a thermal output between 300 and 500 MW_{th} the emission limit value is 500 mg/m³.

Page 35

Before paragraph 296 insert a new paragraph reading

France. France has some 220 existing combustion sources whose thermal input is between 50 and 500 MW. In 1998, these sources emitted 130 kt of SO₂. As with combustion sources over 500 MW_{th}, the emission limit values for these sources are set on a case-by-case basis in the prefectural order granting authorization. For small power ranges, reductions in SO₂ emissions are obtained by using fuels with a lower sulphur content. There should be no difficulty keeping below the emissions cap set in annex II to the Protocol. 1998 emissions levels were already below the cap set for France in 2000 and initial estimates for 1999 emissions are below the annex II cap set for France in 2005 and 2010.

6. Progress in applying national standards for the sulphur content of gas oil which are at least as stringent as those specified in annex V to the Protocol (question 23)

Paragraph 316, Czech Republic

For the existing text substitute

Czech Republic. In accordance with Decree No. 97/2000 Coll., the national limit for the sulphur content is 0.2% by weight in gas oil for heating purposes and 0.05% by weight in heating diesel oil.

Page 36

Before paragraph 319 insert a new paragraph reading

France. Since 1 January 2000, the road vehicle diesel fuel marketed in France has a maximum sulphur content of 0.035%. This content is to be reduced to 0.005% from 1 January 2005. These limits are therefore more stringent than those set in annex V to the Protocol. The maximum sulphur content of the gas oil used in other modes of transport is 0.2%, the level specified in annex V to the Protocol, and this level is to be decreased to 0.1% in 1 January 2008. Diesel locomotives on French railways (SNCF) are already using fuel with 0.05% sulphur content.

Paragraph 322, Ireland

For the first sentence substitute

The marketing of gas oil with a sulphur content >0.2% by weight has been prohibited since 1994. There has been a prohibition on the marketing of diesel oil with a sulphur content exceeding 0.05% by weight since 1996.

7. Economic instruments applied to encourage the adoption of cost-effective approaches to the reduction of sulphur emissions (question 24)

Paragraph 338, Czech Republic

For the existing text substitute

Czech Republic. Economic instruments have not been used.

Page 38

Before paragraph 341 insert a new paragraph reading

France. Since 1985, an atmospheric pollution levy is payable by all combustion sources with a thermal input over 20 MW_{th}, domestic waste incineration facilities with a capacity of 3 tons per hour or higher and any other classified facility emitting more than 150 tons per year of a pollutant covered by the levy (SO_x, NO_x, HCl, VOC, N₂O and dusts). Since 2000 (Finance Act of 30 December 1999), the atmospheric pollution levy has been replaced by a general tax on pollutant activities (TGAP). The taxation rate set for SO₂ in 2000 is 250 francs per ton of SO₂ emitted into the atmosphere. Initially, this tax was created to serve the following needs:

- To encourage plant operators to fit the best available technologies (where such fitting is concerned, the redistribution system applies only to those subject to the tax);
- To generate the necessary funding for the modernization of the French air quality monitoring networks;
- To support and strengthen technological development programmes for the prevention and measuring of air pollution.

Paragraph 344, Ireland

For the existing text substitute

Ireland identifies three economic instruments: a smokeless fuel subsidy in areas where there is a ban on the sale of bituminous coal; rebated fuel taxation for public service vehicles; and differentiated taxi licensing fees in favour of cleaner fuelled vehicles.

8. Measures taken to facilitate the exchange of technologies and techniques to reduce sulphur emissions (question 25)

Paragraph 359, Czech Republic

For the existing text substitute

Czech Republic. There are no special measures at the governmental level.

Page 40

Before paragraph 362 insert a new paragraph reading

France. (See question 16) In addition, several workshops, conferences and seminars, either on sulphur in particular or on combustion issues in general, have been organized in France, facilitating the exchange of information and experimental data. They include:

- “Combustion and the environment: how industry can tackle air pollution,” organized by ATEE on 28 and 29 September 1994;
- “Sound use of heavy fuel oils: Combustion quality and pollution control,” organized by ATEE on 6 and 7 November 1996;

- “Prevention and treatment of sulphur oxide emissions: Best technologies for safeguarding the environment,” national symposium organized by ADEME on 4 and 5 December 1997;
- “Towards a sound and clean industry: Controlling combustion and energy demand,” organized by ADEME on 19 October 2000;
- “Atmospheric pollution and boiler rooms in the urban environment: Technical approaches to the problems of coal and heavy fuel oil and their costs,” organized by ADEME on 19 October 2000.

9. Procedures established to create more favourable conditions for the exchange of technology to reduce sulphur emissions (question 26)

Paragraph 382, Czech Republic

Delete the second sentence

Page 41

After paragraph 383 insert a new paragraph reading

Finland. See Question 7 (EB.AIR/2000/1, para. 177).

Page 42

Before paragraph 384 insert a new paragraph reading

France. ADEME, which was set up in 1992, is under the supervision of the ministries of environment, industry and research. This agency is involved in research, dissemination of technology, provision of funding and information back-up for awareness-raising exercises and it follows three main approaches in its work:

- Research and forward planning;
- Expertise and consultancy;
- Awareness-raising and action campaigns to change behaviour patterns.

In the area of stationary sources, ADEME provides assistance to plant operators wishing to acquire effective and innovative systems for preventing or reducing atmospheric pollution (facility upgrading assistance) and support for technological developments relating to the prevention and measurement of emissions. ADEME conducts activities in such fields as emissions reduction, improving combustion processes and promoting sound energy use.

10. Activities undertaken with a view to encouraging research, development, monitoring and cooperation related to this Protocol (question 27)

Page 43

After paragraph 403 insert a new paragraph reading

Finland. Research and know-how connected with critical loads and integrated assessment modelling have been developed in the Finnish Environment Institute. Finnish experts have cooperated with Nordic countries, with EU Life projects and with the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA). Finland has arranged scientific cooperation with experts from the Russian Federation and the Baltic States to facilitate negotiations on supplementary bilateral agreements on acidification. See also Question 8 (EB.AIR/2000/1, para. 202).

Before paragraph 404 insert a new paragraph reading

France. Activities by ADEME relating to sulphur emission reduction technologies have already been covered in question 24. Various research programmes relating to the health effects of pollutants are currently underway such as the joint interagency research programme for better air quality at the local level and land transport research and innovation programme (PRIMEQUAL-PREDIT).

In the framework of the Air and Energy (Sound Use) Act of 30 December 1996, the air quality monitoring system has been very extensively developed over the last few years and now covers the country's entire territory. Measurement data from 700 monitoring stations, which together form the national air quality database (BDQA), is available to professionals by remote access.

Paragraph 415, Switzerland

After institutions. insert A 75% reduction in the SO₂ concentration was registered on average between 1988 and 1997.

E. The 1998 Protocol on Heavy Metals

4. Progress towards applying the limit values specified in annex V to existing stationary sources (question 31)

Paragraph 464, Czech Republic

Delete the last sentence

6. Additional product management measures (question 33)

Paragraph 490, Czech Republic

For the existing text substitute

Czech Republic. Additional product management measures are incorporated in Act No. 157/1998 Coll., on chemical substances and chemical preparations, and in Act No. 125/1997 Coll., on wastes.

9. Activities to encourage research, development, monitoring and cooperation (question 36)

Paragraph 520, Czech Republic

After Development. insert Cd, Pb, Ni, Cu, Fe, Mn and Zn are measured at the two Czech EMEP monitoring stations.

Paragraph 527, Switzerland

After country. insert Measurements of total suspended particulates (TSP) indicate a 75% reduction in lead in TSP and a 50% reduction in cadmium in TSP concentrations between 1988 and 1997.

F. The 1998 Protocol on Persistent Organic Pollutants

Paragraphs 528 and 529

For the existing text substitute

This section summarizes the answers received to questions 37 to 49 of the questionnaire. The protocol on Persistent Organic Pollutants is not yet in force. Consequently, all the questions in the section are optional. The Signatories are: Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States, and European Community.

1. National strategies, policies and programmes to implement the Protocol on POPs to control, reduce or eliminate discharges, emissions and losses of persistent organic pollutants (question 37)

Paragraph 536, Czech Republic

For Law substitute Act

After 2001 insert (new Clean Air Act)

After 2003 insert (Act on IPPC)

4. Measures to endeavour to ensure that the disposal of substances listed in annex I is carried out domestically (question 40)

Paragraph 577, Czech Republic

After exported insert for environmentally sound destruction or disposal

Delete the second sentence

5. Measures taken to ensure that the transboundary movement of substances listed in annex I is conducted in an environmentally sound manner (question 41)

Paragraph 595, Switzerland

After organized insert eight training courses on the management of hazardous waste for countries of central and eastern Europe in

7. Progress made in developing strategies for identifying articles still in use and wastes containing substances listed in annex I, II or III to the Protocol (question 43)

Paragraph 615, Czech Republic

For the existing text substitute

Czech Republic. Identification and safe destruction are provided for in the framework of Act No. 125/1997 Coll., on wastes, and Act No. 157/1998 Coll., on chemical substances and chemical preparations.

**10. Production and sales of substances listed in
annexes I and II to the Protocol (question 46)**

Paragraph 656, Switzerland

At the end of the paragraph insert

Its use is restricted to veterinary products and to seed dressings.

**11. Measures to create favourable conditions to facilitate the
exchange of technologies and techniques (question 47)**

Paragraph 660, Czech Republic

For the existing text substitute

Czech Republic. Exchanges of technologies are not centrally directed. Support for sharing information is provided in the framework of the Environment Ministry's research and development projects and environmental protection programmes.

G. Future ratification

3. Ratification/accession to the 1991 VOC Protocol (question 68)

Page 76

After paragraph 701 insert a new paragraph reading

Canada does not intend to ratify the 1991 VOC Protocol. However, Canada continues to develop and implement national and regional measures to reduce VOCs.

5. Ratification/accession to the 1998 Protocol on Heavy Metals (question 70)

Paragraph 735, Czech Republic

For 2000 substitute 2001

Paragraph 749, Switzerland

For the existing text substitute

Switzerland ratified the 1998 Protocol on Heavy Metals on 14 November 2000.

**6. Ratification/accession to the 1998 Protocol on
Persistent Organic Pollutants (question 71)**

Paragraph 761, Czech Republic

For 2000 substitute 2001

Paragraph 775, Switzerland

For the existing text substitute

Switzerland ratified the Protocol on 14 November 2000.
