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Executive Body for the Convention on Long-range
Transboundary Air Pollution

Working Group on Effects

Thirty-first session

Geneva, 20 and 21 September 2012

Report of the Working Group on Effects on its thirty-first session

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I. Introduction

1. The thirty-first session of the Working Group on Effects under the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution was held on 20 and 21 September 2012 in Geneva, Switzerland.

A. Attendance

2. The session was attended by representatives of the following Parties to the Convention: Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, European Union (EU), Finland, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Kyrgyzstan, Lithuania, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America. Representatives of the all of the Convention's International Cooperative Programmes (ICPs) and their Programme Centres, the Joint Task Force on the Health Aspects of Air Pollution (Task Force on Health), the Joint Expert Group on Dynamic Modelling and the Centre for Integrated Assessment Modelling (CIAM) also participated.

3. In addition, representatives of Japan, the World Health Organization's European Centre for Environment and Health (WHO/ECEH) Bonn Office, the Coordination Centre for Effects (CCE) and the Chair of the Steering Body to the Cooperative Programme for Monitoring and Evaluation of the Long-range Transmission of Air Pollutants in Europe (EMEP) participated in the session.

B. Organizational matters

4. Mr. P. Grennfelt (Sweden) chaired the meeting.

5. The Working Group adopted its agenda (ECE/EB.AIR/WG.1/2012/1).

6. The Working Group adopted the report of its thirtieth session (EB.AIR/WG.1/2011/2), as amended.

II. Matters arising from recent meetings of the Executive Body and its subsidiary bodies

7. The Chair of the Steering Body to EMEP provided information on the Steering Body's thirty-sixth session (Geneva, 17–19 September 2012). She focused on the thematic part of the session — which had been held in form of a workshop — that had been prepared by the Task Force on Emission Inventories and Projections and the Centre for Emission Inventories and Projections (CEIP), and had been devoted to emission inventories. The Steering Body had considered various resource and funding needs of the Task Force in view of new tasks facing the Task Force and CEIP related to the change of the EMEP grid and the application of the adjustment procedure for the Protocol to Abate Acidification, Eutrophication and Ground-level Ozone (Gothenburg Protocol), and had invited Parties to expand their support to the work of Task Force and CEIP. Other key items discussed had included the spatial resolution of the EMEP domain and its implications for emissions and effects work, adjustments under the Gothenburg Protocol to emission reduction commitments or to inventories for the purposes of comparing total national emissions with them and progress in activities in 2012 and future work.

8. The Chair of the Working Group and the Chair of the Steering Body presented information about a joint EMEP-Working Group on Effects technical workshop held during the thirty-sixth session of the Steering Body. The purpose of the workshop had been to allow for an in-depth presentation and discussion of activities relevant to both bodies. Six presentations had been made, covering issues of common interest, including: developing an integrated approach for reactive nitrogen; assessing the impacts of hemispheric transport of air pollution; a proposal for a new EMEP grid; the guidance document on health and environmental improvements, as a contribution to the Gothenburg Protocol revision; and the impacts of air pollution on biodiversity and ecosystem services.

9. The Chair of the Executive Body for the Convention informed the Working Group about the ongoing review of the Convention, with a focus on policy development through integrated assessment modelling.

10. The presentations were followed by a discussion with a focus on common issues relevant to both the Working Group on Effects and EMEP, bearing in mind the relevance of effects-based research for the implementation of the Long-term Strategy for the Convention (Executive Body decision 2010/18 (see ECE/EB.AIR/106/Add.1)).

11. Following a discussion on the topics presented, the Working Group recommended that both bodies should continue to organize joint workshops and produce joint reports on issues of common interest, including country reports. The joint reports should be aimed at policymakers inside and outside of the Convention.

12. The secretariat presented the main outcomes of the twenty-ninth and thirtieth sessions of the Executive Body for the Convention, held in 2011 and 2012 that were of relevance for the Working Group, including the revision of the Gothenburg Protocol and the further work on the revision of the Protocol on Heavy Metals. The secretariat also reported on the relevant conclusions of the Working Group on Strategies and Review from its fiftieth session (Geneva, 10–14 September 2012).

13. The Working Group took note of the decisions made by the Executive Body, as well as the deliberations of the subsidiary bodies under the Convention, and:

(a) Noted that the use of effects-based indicators in support of the revision of the Gothenburg Protocol had been reviewed by the Working Group at its thirty-first session;

(b) Further noted that those indicators had been used to evaluate emission reduction scenarios that had primarily been based on techno-economic considerations. As such, effects-based indicators had provided improved knowledge on the trade-off between those considerations and effects to human health and the environment;

(c) Noted also that available indicators had not sufficiently been explored for inclusion in the development of effects-based emission reduction alternatives;

(d) Recommended that further guidance be sought from the Executive Body on the information required so that effects-based indicators could be of greater use in the future development of effects-based scenarios and related policy support, in accordance with the Long-term Strategy for the Convention.

14. The Chair of the Working Group presented a brief summary of the work of the Bureau of the Working Group between the Working Group's thirtieth and thirty-first sessions, highlighting the continuous cooperation with EMEP and the need for more integration.

III. Recent results and updating of scientific and technical knowledge

A. Recent effects-oriented activities

15. The representatives from the lead country or coordination centre of each programme presented their recent and planned activities, information on events, including task force meetings, achievements and recent publications. The Working Group:

(a) Took note of the recent activities and publications of the ICPs and their task forces, the Task Force on Health and the Joint Expert Group on Dynamic Modelling;

(b) Expressed the need to further improve and harmonize the structure and content of the technical reports presented (ECE/EB.AIR/WG.1/2012/5–12), and noted with satisfaction the continuing work of all the Programme Centres;

(c) Took note of the work reported on during the twenty-eighth meeting of the Task Force of the ICP on Assessment and Monitoring of Air Pollution Effects on Forests (ICP Forests) (Białowieża National Park, Poland, 30 May–1 June 2012) and, in particular:

(i) Noted the results of work on species diversity of epiphytic lichens, on tree response to critical limit exceedances and on large-scale critical loads exceedances;

(ii) Welcomed broader participation of countries of Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia in the activities of ICP Forests;

(iii) Decided that ICP Forests would provide their critical load and background data to National Focal Centres of the ICP on Modelling and Mapping of Critical Loads and Levels and Air Pollution Effects, Risks and Trends (ICP Modelling and Mapping) for assessment and potential inclusion in the European critical load database;

(d) Took note of the work reported on during the twenty-seventh meeting of the ICP on Assessment and Monitoring of Acidification of Rivers and Lakes (ICP Waters) Task Force (Sochi, Russian Federation, 19–21 October 2011), and in particular the results of the work on economic evaluation of damage to freshwater ecosystems and their services and new findings on long-term trends in surface water chemistry and biology and on air pollution and climate change effects on aquatic biodiversity;

(e) Took note of the work reported on during the twenty-eighth meeting of the ICP on Effects of Air Pollution on Materials, including Historic and Cultural Monuments (ICP Materials) Task Force (Athens, April 18–20 2012), and noted its latest results presented in recent reports on the effects of black carbon on soiling of materials, trends in pollution, corrosion and soiling (an updated report) and the pilot study on inventory and condition of stock of materials at risk at United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) cultural heritage sites (an updated report);

(f) Took note of the work reported on during the twenty-fifth meeting of the ICP on Effects of Air Pollution on Natural Vegetation and Crops (ICP Vegetation) Task Force (Brescia, Italy, 31 January–2 February 2012) and:

(i) Noted the work on ozone impacts on food security and ozone impacts on carbon sequestration;

(ii) Welcomed the recent brochures on impacts of air pollution on human health, ecosystems and cultural heritage;

(iii) Also welcomed the results of the 2010/11 moss survey of heavy metals and persistent organic pollutants;

(g) Took note of the work reported on during the twentieth meeting of the ICP on Integrated Monitoring of Air Pollution Effects on Ecosystems (ICP Integrated Monitoring) Task Force (Kaunas, Lithuania, 22–25 May 2012), and noted the recent results of the work on sulphur and nitrogen input-output budgets, biological subprogrammes, the relationship between changes in abundance of understory species and nitrogen critical load exceedances and on field monitoring and dynamic soil-vegetation modelling using the (minimal) extension of the Simple Mass Balance steady-state model into a dynamic soil (acidification) VSD+ model;¹

(h) Took note of the work reported on during the twenty-eighth meeting of the ICP Modelling and Mapping Task Force and the twenty-second CCE workshop, which were held back to back (Warsaw, 16–19 April 2012), and:

(i) Noted the work on the impacts of climate on ecological conditions, and the conclusion that, in view of the changing conditions, a return to favourable conditions (Natura 2000)² would be challenging;

(ii) Also noted the continued efforts to develop widely accepted biodiversity indicators;

(iii) Welcomed an outline of a joint report presented by ICP Modelling and Mapping in collaboration with all the other ICPs, the Task Force on Health and the Joint Expert Group on Dynamic Modelling on historical trends of air pollution impacts on health, materials and ecosystems;

(i) Took note of the work reported on during the fifteenth meeting of the Task Force on Health (Bonn, Germany, 22–25 May 2012) and:

(i) Noted the progress in recent research on the health impacts of particulate matter and ozone;

(ii) Also noted the information about the Task Force's work for the revision of EU air quality legislation (project on evidence of health aspects of air pollution to review EU policies (REVIHAAP)³ and the health risks of air pollution in Europe (HRAPIE)⁴ project);

(iii) Welcomed the policy report on the assessment of the health impacts of particulate matter and the health benefits of particulate matter reduction in countries of Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia (informal document No. 1);

(iv) Decided to forward the above-mentioned policy report, as an official document, to the Executive Body for consideration and approval at its thirty-first session (Geneva, 11–13 December 2012);

(j) Took note of the eleventh meeting of the Joint Expert Group on Dynamic Modelling (Sitges, Spain, 26–28 October 2011) and the outcome of the work presented at

¹ See http://wge-cce.org/Methods_Data/The_VSD_suite_of_models.

² See <http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/>.

³ See <http://www.euro.who.int/en/what-we-do/health-topics/environment-and-health/air-quality/activities/evidence-on-health-aspects-of-air-pollution-to-review-eu-policies-the-revihaap-project>.

⁴ See <http://www.euro.who.int/en/what-we-do/health-topics/environment-and-health/air-quality/activities/health-aspects-of-air-pollution-and-review-of-eu-policies-the-revihaap-and-hrapie-projects>.

the session, namely, on interactions between air pollution and climate change, guidelines for reporting ecosystem effects and progress in assessment work, as well as the outcome of the call for data 2010–2011 conducted by the ICP Modelling and Mapping, and requested the Joint Expert Group to continue to report on progress made to the Working Group at its next session.

B. Common aspects of the International Cooperative Programmes, the Task Force on Health and the Joint Expert Group on Dynamic Modelling and updating of scientific and technical knowledge

16. A representative of CCE presented a summary of the Working Group information provided to policy negotiators to support the revision of the Gothenburg Protocol over the past few years. In particular, he compared the gap closure approach applied in support of the Gothenburg Protocol in 1999 to its revision in 2012. The current gap closure focused on the technical potential to reduce emissions, rather than the gap between deposition and critical loads. The Working Group report on the impacts of air pollution on ecosystems, human health and materials under different Gothenburg Protocol scenarios (informal document No. 2) brought new elements to the revision process as compared with those shown in the reporting by the Task Force on Integrated Assessment Modelling and CIAM. The new elements were an ozone flux approach to better assess the impacts of ozone and the impacts of air pollution on materials (especially at the urban scale). In particular, the Working Group's contributions to annex I of the amended Gothenburg Protocol, as well as to the draft guidance document on health and environmental improvements, were highlighted. A number of non-technical documents and brochures (e.g., on nitrogen effects and ozone impacts) had also been developed.

17. The Working Group welcomed with appreciation the broad and significant contribution by ICPs, the Task Force on Health and the Joint Expert Group on Dynamic Modelling to the revision of the Gothenburg Protocol. It further welcomed the proposal put forward by the Working Group on Strategies and Review to update the Guidance document on health and environmental improvements (informal document No. 1) and to use in the analysis 2005 as the base year, as well as the 2020 emission reduction commitments coordinated by CCE in collaboration with the ICPs, the Task Force on Health, CIAM and the Meteorological Synthesizing Centre-West. The updated guidance document should be forwarded to the Working Group on Strategies and Review and the Executive Body for their consideration in 2013.

18. The Chair of the Working Group noted the closer and more effective cooperation between the ICPs, as well as with the Steering Body and its centres and with other subsidiary bodies of the Convention, and noted the need to consider the future role and activities of the Working Group, in particular after revisions to the three most recent protocols.

19. The Working Group reiterated that effects-oriented activities would remain important for evaluating the sufficiency and effectiveness of emission reductions, in particular for those set out in the Gothenburg Protocol and its amended version. Integration of air pollution effects with climate change, land use and other drivers would also be essential.

20. The Working Group appreciated the efforts and contributions from all programmes to the policy-relevant processes of the Convention, in particular the efforts on impact analyses for the revision of the Gothenburg Protocol and the identification of policy-relevant indicators for air pollution effects on biodiversity.

C. Information on national work on the effects of air pollution

21. A representative of Ireland presented information on transboundary air quality activities, focusing on current monitoring sites and providing detailed information about their instrumentation. He also informed the Working Group about research on acidification of lakes, critical loads for nutrient nitrogen and key ongoing research projects, including plans to join the 2015 planned moss survey.

22. A representative of Denmark reported on national developments with respect to calculated critical loads for selected Habitat Nature types with “no net loss of biodiversity” as the endpoint — a study based on Danish monitoring data.

23. The Working Group welcomed the information presented by Ireland and Denmark on their national work and invited other Parties to provide information on their national effects work at the next session of the Working Group. An exchange of information on national work should become a regular agenda item at future sessions of the Working Group.

D. Information on forthcoming workshops and technical meetings

24. The secretariat provided a brief update on forthcoming workshops and technical meetings relevant for the Convention later in 2012 and in 2013. The Chair encouraged Parties and organizers to provide to the secretariat information on any changes to the current list of meetings, which was continuously updated on the Convention website.

25. The Working Group welcomed the preparations for various workshops and meetings relevant to the effects-oriented activities. It requested their organizers to collaborate closely with the respective bodies and the secretariat in the preparations, and to invite Parties to actively participate in them.

IV. Further development of effects-oriented activities

A. Proposed call for data by the Coordination Centre for Effects and the International Cooperative Programme on Modelling and Mapping of Critical Loads and Levels and Air Pollution Effects, Risks and Trends

26. Representatives of CCE and the ICP Modelling and Mapping presented a proposal for a 2012–2014 call for data that would link air pollution to biodiversity. Modelling air pollution impacts on vegetation and biodiversity required a broad agreement on biodiversity indicators. CCE and ICP Modelling and Mapping proposed a generic indicator to be chosen by a Party in view of its environmental requirements. The indicator should provide a metric for “no net loss of biodiversity” in regional (Task Force on Integrated Assessment Modelling) assessments of emission reduction scenarios. The proposed call for data would focus on that simple generic biodiversity indicator. National Focal Centres would be encouraged to help develop simple “regional” dose-response functions based on European Nature Information System (EUNIS) habitat classification⁵ and dynamic soil-vegetation modelling. The proposal for the call had been adopted at the twenty-eighth ICP Modelling and Mapping Task Force session in April 2012. The call would be issued in autumn 2012

⁵ See

http://eunis.eea.europa.eu/upload/EUNIS%20habitat%20classification%20users%20guide_v2.pdf.

for response in the spring of 2014 to help National Focal Centres in their planning and to ensure a broad response.

27. Following the recommendation of CCE and ICP Modelling and Mapping, the Working Group welcomed the proposal for a call to National Focal Centres to help develop a regional simple EUNIS class⁶-specific “biodiversity function”. In view of the expected complexity of the call, the deadline for submission of the required information to CCE was set for spring 2014. The details of the call were summarized (see annex) and were described in more detail in the instructions for the call posted online.⁷

B. Proposed policy report on the impacts of air pollution on biodiversity and ecosystem services

28. A representative of ICP Vegetation presented an outline of a planned policy report on the impacts of air pollution on biodiversity and ecosystem services. The aim of the report was to review and extend the knowledge on endpoints and indicators for use in future integrated assessments in support of effects-based policies.

29. The Working Group welcomed the proposal for the joint report to be elaborated by ICP Vegetation in collaboration with all the other ICPs and the Joint Expert Group, and the input from Parties on biodiversity and ecosystem services, to serve urgent policy needs within and outside of the Convention. The joint report should be submitted to the Working Group for consideration at its thirty-second session (Geneva, 12–13 September 2013).

C. Further evidence of the adverse effects of mercury

30. The Working Group took note of further evidence of the adverse effects of mercury, in particular on the fish population, its long-term persistence in soils in the Northern Hemisphere and the exceedance of critical loads of mercury in many regions in Europe. It recommended that the ongoing revision of the Protocol on Heavy Metals to the Convention take stock of the available information on the risks posed by heavy metals in general, and mercury in particular.

D. Country reports

31. The Working Group agreed that there was a need to provide more country-specific information on effects-related work, preferably in the form of country reports. It requested the Extended Bureau of the Working Group to elaborate further, in collaboration with the Extended Bureau of the Steering Body, a template for the content and layout of effects-related information to be included in possible joint EMEP-Working Group country reports. The Extended Bureau of the Working Group was requested to report the results of the work to the Working Group at its thirty-second session.

⁶ http://www.leidenuniv.nl/cml/bieb_internet/publications/cml_notities/cml%20notitie%2042%20comparison_EUNIS-classes.pdf.

⁷ At www.wge-cce.org.

V. Status of the review of the Convention: possible modifications to 2012–2013 workplan for implementation of the Convention

32. The Chair of the Working Group reported on the status of the review of the Convention, concentrating on matters related to the Working Group. The ad hoc group of experts that was carrying out the review had stressed the need for more integration among the various scientific activities under the Convention. One possible development could be a merger of the Steering Body and the Working Group into a single body. In that connection, the new biannual workplan for 2014–2015 for the implementation of the Convention should be oriented towards deliverables and be organized in accordance with the various areas of activities (like science, policy, compliance, communication), rather than reflect activities carried out by the respective bodies, centres and technical groups. It had also been proposed to carry out a review of the work and functioning of the ICPs.

33. The Working Group supported the proposed review of the work and functioning of the ICPs, and hoped that the results would be beneficial for the discussion on the restructuring of the Convention. The Working Group recommended that such a review should precede any decision on a restructuring of the science-related elements of the Convention.

34. The Working Group did not propose any changes to the 2012–2013 workplan for the implementation of the Convention for 2013.

VI. Financing of effects-oriented activities

35. In line with revised decision 2002/1 of the Executive Body, the secretariat introduced the key elements of the note on the financing of effects-oriented activities prepared by the secretariat (ECE/EB.AIR/WG.1/2014/4). The secretariat presented updated information on cash contributions to the trust fund in 2011 and 2012, and highlighted the decreasing trend.

36. The secretariat also presented information on the implementation (including payments) of contracts (Memoranda of Understanding) for 2012, and the preparation of contracts for 2013.

37. The Working Group:

(a) Approved the key elements of the note on the financing of the effects-oriented activities, and decided to submit the information to the Executive Body;

(b) Approved the 2013 international coordination costs of \$2,152,700 for different elements of effects-oriented activities, and the provisional estimate of \$2,152,700 for 2014 and 2015 costs, for submission to the Executive Body;

(c) Invited the secretariat to provide the information on the status of contributions to the trust fund for the effects-oriented activities as of 30 November 2012, and to make it available to the Executive Body at its thirty-first session;

(d) Recommended that the status of contributions be used as a basis for the budget to co-fund the effects-oriented activities in 2013;

(e) Requested the Executive Body to encourage Parties to make the contributions to the trust fund before 30 November each year;

(f) Approved the use of the 2012–2013 workplan items as the basis for co-funding from the trust fund in 2013;

(g) Noted with appreciation the essential support provided to the Working Group on Effects and its effects-oriented activities by lead countries, countries and organizations hosting coordinating centres and organizing meetings and by countries funding activities of their National Focal Centres and by the active participation of their national experts in the work under the Convention;

(h) Noted with appreciation the amount of voluntary cash contributions available in 2011 and 2012, but reiterated its invitation to all Parties that had not yet done so to provide to the trust fund for the financing of the effects-oriented activities, without undue delay, the contributions decided by the Executive Body in its revised decision 2002/1.

VII. Election of officers

38. The Working Group noted with appreciation the support from Ms. Isaura Rabago (Spain), who had stepped down from her post as Vice-Chair. The Working Group elected Ms. Sabine Augustin (Switzerland) as a new Vice-Chair.⁸

VIII. Other business

39. The secretariat updated the Working Group on transboundary air pollution activities supported by the Subregional Office for East and North-East Asia of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and its North-East Asian Subregional Programme for Environmental Cooperation (NEASPEC). A one-year project being carried out by the Russian Federation within the NEASPEC framework aimed to study existing subregional and international mechanisms on transboundary air pollution and to identify gaps in knowledge, priority needs and to propose a set of options for a strengthened multilateral approach.

40. During a recent expert meeting (Saint Petersburg, Russian Federation, July 2012), the Russian Federation had announced that a project proposal was forthcoming that, among others, would look into the policy aspects of transboundary air pollution. It was expected that the developments in North-East Asia might lead to the establishment of a policy-type umbrella framework that would cover the existing monitoring and modelling programmes like the Joint Research Project on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollutants and the Acid Deposition Monitoring Network in East Asia.⁹ The six countries in North-East Asia (China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Japan, Mongolia, the Republic of Korea and the Russian Federation), accounted for one fourth of the world's population, gross domestic product and trade. Adverse effects of transboundary air pollution, in particular fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}), black carbon and ground-level ozone, caused damage to crops and affected millions of people, leading to premature deaths, breathing problems, asthma and other chronic respiratory diseases.

⁸ Following the rules of procedure adopted by the Executive Body for the Convention at its twenty-eighth session (decision 2010/19), which apply also to the EMEP Steering Body (para. 2), Chairs and Vice-Chairs are elected for a two-year term of office and are eligible for re-election, but may not serve more than two consecutive terms unless the Executive Body decides otherwise. Exceptionally, the first term of office for the first Vice-Chairs elected under the rules is three years (election in 2011).

⁹ See <http://www.eanet.asia/>.

41. The Working Group took note of the information provided by the secretariat regarding cooperation with the ESCAP and welcomed developments conducive to furthering cooperation with North-East Asia in addressing transboundary air pollution.

42. The secretariat informed the Working Group about the forthcoming meetings under the Convention for the rest of 2012 and for 2013, which were kept updated on the Convention website, and invited all Parties and programmes to communicate to it any amendments or new information.

43. The Chair said that the Working Group's thirty-second session was tentatively scheduled to be held on 12 and 13 September 2013 in Geneva, starting on Thursday, 12 September at 10 a.m., pending the decision of the thirty-first session of the Executive Body. The meeting of the Extended Bureau was tentatively scheduled to be held on 21 and 22 February 2013.

IX. Adoption of the decisions of the Working Group

44. The Working Group on Effects adopted the decisions taken during the session.

Annex

Call for data by the Coordination Centre for Effects and the International Cooperative Programme on Modelling and Mapping of Critical Loads and Levels and Air Pollution Effects, Risks and Trends

1. The 2012–2014 call for data aims to establish a relationship (function) between nitrogen deposition and “no net loss of biodiversity” for each EUNIS class in a country. Results should assist in a simple support of broad scale integrated assessments of changes of biodiversity caused by nitrogen emission scenarios (under climate change). The method for deriving the function is hypothesized to follow from selecting (at least) three deposition points within one EUNIS class. One deposition point is the lowest (for instance background) deposition, while another reflects the highest deposition in 2000 within one EUNIS class. The third may be an in between deposition value.

2. The “no net loss” index for each deposition point is the result of a simulation of any soil-vegetation model towards 2100. The index is set to a maximum of 1 for the simulation result in 2100 using the lowest (background) deposition. The minimum value of the index results from a similar simulation towards 2100 using the highest deposition in a EUNIS class. National Focal Centre tests are needed to verify whether the biodiversity function can be used as response surface of EUNIS-specific relations between nitrogen deposition and “no net loss of biodiversity”. A list of relevant EUNIS class may be provided by the CCE. It is recommended that the sites are chosen in protected areas, that they cover a wide range of sensitivity and that they are located in the widest possible range of deposition.
