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**Steering Body to the Cooperative Programme for
Monitoring and Evaluation of the Long-range
Transmission of Air Pollutants in Europe**

Thirty-eighth session

Geneva, 15–17 September 2014

Item 6 (c) of the provisional agenda

Progress in activities in 2014 and future work: emissions

Present state of emission data, review process and development of a new gridding system

Report by the Centre on Emission Inventories and Projections

Summary

The present report was prepared by the Centre on Emission Inventories and Projections in line with its mandate under the 2014–2015 workplan for the implementation of the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (ECE/EB.AIR/122/Add.2, items 1.3, 1.4, 1.7, 3.1 and 3.2).

The report reflects progress in emissions reporting under the Convention in the 2014 reporting round. It summarizes the main conclusions of the annual review of emission data carried out under the Cooperative Programme for Monitoring and Evaluation of the Long-range Transboundary Transmission of Air Pollutants in Europe, and presents the outcome of the stage 3 in-depth reviews of national inventories in 2014 and the plans for 2015–2017.

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Introduction

1. The present report reflects progress in emission reporting under the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution in the 2014 reporting round (2012 emission data, including resubmissions for previous years, activity data and projections, as well as gridded and large point source data). It summarizes the main conclusions of the annual review¹ and the review of compliance with reporting obligations for emission data carried out under the Cooperative Programme for Monitoring and Evaluation of the Long-range Transboundary Transmission of Air Pollutants in Europe (EMEP), in line with items 1.4.1 to 1.4.4, 1.4.7, 3.1 and 3.2 of the 2014–2015 workplan for the implementation of the Convention (ECE/EB.AIR/122/Add.2). The report also provides a short summary of the review of applications for adjustments to national emission inventories and emission reduction commitments by Parties to the Convention (item 1.3.1 of the workplan) and information on the status of the development of a new gridding system (item 1.7).

2. At its thirty-second session (Geneva, 9–13 December 2013), the Executive Body for the Convention adopted revised guidelines for reporting emission data for application in 2015 and subsequent years (ECE/EB.AIR/122/Add.1, decisions 2013/3 and 2013/4).

3. These revised guidelines build on the Guidelines for Reporting Emission Data under the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (Reporting Guidelines) (ECE/EB.AIR/97) and the Methods and Procedures for the Technical Review of Air Pollutant Emission Inventories Reported under the Convention and its Protocols (Methods and Procedures for Review) (ECE/EB.AIR/GE.1/2007/16), which contain background information on the reporting requirements, deadlines and procedures for reporting emissions under the Convention and their review.

4. This report was prepared by the EMEP Centre on Emission Inventories and Projections (CEIP)² hosted by the federal Environment Agency Austria (Umweltbundesamt).

I. Present state of emission data (workplan items 1.4.1, 1.4.2, 3.1, 3.2)

5. Forty-four Parties³ submitted data in 2014. An up-to-date overview of the data submitted by Parties during the 2014 reporting round is available on the CEIP website⁴ and in an annex to this document. In addition, the latest version of officially reported emission data can be accessed online.⁵ Most Parties that submitted data also provided the secretariat with the notification form (with the exception of Armenia, Kyrgyzstan, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands and Turkey).

6. All inventories submitted by Parties have been tested via RepDab⁶ and imported into the central CEIP database.

¹ The annual technical review is carried out in cooperation with the European Environment Agency and its European Topic Centre on Air and Climate Change Mitigation.

² CEIP was established by the Air Convention's Executive Body at its twenty-fifth session (ECE/EB.AIR/91, para. 27 (f)) and began operating on 15 January 2008. For more information, see <http://www.ceip.at>.

³ Unless otherwise noted, Parties in this report means Parties to the Convention.

⁴ See http://www.ceip.at/status_reporting/2014_submissions.

⁵ See http://www.ceip.at/webdab_emepdatabase/reported_emissiondata.

⁶ The RepDab tool is also available from the CEIP website at http://www.ceip.at/repdab_howtouse.

7. *Review of inventories:* All data submitted to CEIP have been reviewed. The technical review of inventories is carried out in three stages.⁷ At each stage of the review, Parties have the opportunity to clarify issues and to provide additional information. The main objective of the technical review is to assist countries in improving their data for the next reporting round. The process is seen by Parties as valuable, and feedback to CEIP is provided during the meetings of the Task Force on Emission Inventories and Projections (Task Force).

8. The findings of the 2014 stage 1 review were communicated to the national designated experts through the country-specific status reports by 27 February 2014. Countries were invited to provide comments and/or resubmissions within four weeks from 15 February 2014. The findings from the stage 2 review were included in synthesis and assessment reports, which were issued by 29 April 2014. An overview of the findings for the stage 1 and 2 reviews is summarized in the CEIP and European Environment Agency *Inventory Review 2014*, which will be made available on the CEIP website shortly.

9. *Timeliness/Completeness:* Forty-four of the fifty-one Parties submitted inventories before 23 June 2014. Thirty-two Parties reported emission data by the due date of 15 February 2014. As in 2013, 15 Parties resubmitted data.

10. In order to further improve the atmospheric monitoring and modelling under the Convention, it is important that complete emission inventories are submitted by countries from which data are currently lacking — i.e., Albania, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kazakhstan, Montenegro, the Republic of Moldova and the Russian Federation.⁸ Of these, the Republic of Moldova and the Russian Federation have also ratified some of the Convention's protocols and thus have additional reporting obligations under those instruments.

11. *Completeness/pollutants:* Forty-four Parties submitted inventories, but not all submissions contained all gases required by the Reporting Guidelines. All 44 Parties reported their 2012 data on main pollutants. Cadmium, mercury and lead emissions were provided by 39 Parties, additional heavy metals by 33, particulate matter (PM) by 42 and priority persistent organic pollutants (POPs) by 40 Parties. Activity data were reported by only 34 Parties.

12. *Completeness/time series:* Complete time series of the main pollutants in Nomenclature for Reporting (NFR) format for the years 1990–2012 were reported by 31 of the 44 reporting Parties. Eight Parties to protocols (Austria, Denmark, Finland, France, Italy, Slovenia, Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) submitted in addition 1980–1989 time series. Twenty-seven Parties provided complete time series (1990–2012) of the main heavy metals. Thirty-three Parties reported requested time series of PM (2000–2012). Twenty-eight Parties provided full time series (at least 1990–2012) of POPs. Four Parties submitted only 2012 data. Trend tables with national total emissions can be downloaded from the CEIP website.⁹

13. *Projections:* In 2014, emission projections were submitted by 21 Parties, 14 of which also provided data for 2030.

14. *Documentation:* 77 per cent of Parties reporting inventories also reported informative inventory reports (IIRs) in 2014. The consistency, transparency and

⁷ Background information on the technical review process is described in ECE/EB.AIR/GE.1/2009/8 and at http://www.ceip.at/review_proces_intro/.

⁸ See also the graph showing Parties' timeliness in reporting to the Convention in 2014, available from http://www.ceip.at/fileadmin/inhalte/emep/pdf/2014/Reporting_2014_Timeliness.pdf.

⁹ See http://www.ceip.at/fileadmin/inhalte/emep/xls/2014/Trend_Tables_2014.xls.

comparability of IIRs are steadily improving. CEIP annually evaluates the IIRs¹⁰ and the best national teams receive awards at Task Force meetings. However, there are still reports which do not follow the template and it is time-consuming and sometimes impossible to find the necessary information. Therefore, Parties are urged to use the recommended structure for reporting, i.e., the reporting templates in annex VI to the Reporting Guidelines.¹¹

15. *Emissions per capita and emissions per gross domestic product (GDP)*: These indicators¹² were calculated for all Parties that submitted total national emissions of main pollutants, PM, heavy metals and POPs by using information on population and GDP available from the World Bank database. The results are presented in the form of graphs and tables,¹³ which were made available to all Parties and EMEP centres. This type of information provides reviewers with an indicator of potential problems when checking national inventories during stage 3 reviews.

16. *Access to the information*: CEIP updates its website annually to reflect upcoming revisions of protocols and to improve the transparency and accessibility of data for Parties, the EMEP Steering Body, the Implementation Committee and the public. In 2014, a website was added with information on adjustment procedures and adjustment applications.

17. *Revised guidelines*: CEIP updates its websites and all databases and tools to harmonize the system with revised reporting formats. In addition, there is a need to ensure the transition of historical data, particularly gridded data, to allow assessment of the time trends.

18. *Support to the Implementation Committee and the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) secretariat*: CEIP provides detailed information on an annual basis to the Implementation Committee on how the Parties to the Convention's protocols fulfil their reporting obligations. CEIP assessed the reporting/non-reporting emissions for the base year and the actual year of Parties to the individual protocols and provided the corresponding trend and overview tables to the secretariat for each of the seven substantive protocols.

II. Emission data for modellers (workplan item 1.4.4)

19. *Gridded data and large point source (LPS) data*: Gridded data are part of the quinquennial reporting obligation and were not officially due in 2014. Nevertheless, seven Parties submitted gridded data and six Parties submitted LPS data. These data were checked with respect to their format, internal consistency and completeness.

20. *Gridded data for modellers*: CEIP prepared data sets of the main pollutants (sulphur dioxide (SO₂), nitrogen oxide (NO_x), carbon monoxide (CO), non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOCs), ammonia (NH₃), coarse PM (PM_{coarse}) and fine PM (PM_{2.5})) for modellers based on the gridding system developed by the Meteorological Synthesizing Centre-West (MSC-W).

¹⁰ See http://www.ceip.at/status_reporting/2014_submissions.

¹¹ In particular, according to the Reporting Guidelines, Parties should submit IIRs in one of the official ECE languages (English, French and Russian). The reporting templates are available from the CEIP website at http://www.ceip.at/reporting_instructions. For 2015 and subsequent years revised reporting guidelines and reporting templates have to be used.

¹² Inclusion of these tests was recommended by the Task Force expert panel on review.

¹³ This information is available from http://www.ceip.at/fileadmin/inhalte/emep/xls/2014/Emissions_per_Capita_and_GDP_2014.xls.

21. Furthermore, CEIP prepared gridded¹⁴ data for three heavy metals (mercury, lead and cadmium) and POPs such as dioxin, hexachlorobenzene and benzo(a)pyrene. Gap-filled and gridded 2012 emission data were distributed to the modellers by 10 April 2014 and have been publicly accessible since 22 June 2014 on the CEIP website.¹⁵

III. Technical review of inventories (workplan item 1.4.3)

22. The stage 3 review is an in-depth review of inventories from selected Parties. The purpose is to support Parties in compiling and submitting high-quality inventories and to increase confidence in the data used for air pollution modelling. The aim is to conduct a stage 3 review for every Party¹⁶ at least once in a five-year period. This objective requires an in-depth review of about 10 Parties every year. Resources are required from the expert review team (ERT), the reviewed Parties and CEIP. CEIP coordinates the whole process.

23. As defined in the Methods and Procedures for Review, submission of NFR tables and an IIR is a prerequisite for a Party to be included in the stage 3 in-depth review.

24. Parties nominate review experts to the EMEP roster and must provide sufficient resources to enable their participation in the process. So far, only 20 Parties (Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, European Union (EU), Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Ireland, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Norway, Netherlands, Sweden, Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and United Kingdom) have accepted the invitation from the Convention secretariat to nominate expert reviewers for the ERT. These Parties have nominated – to the roster of reviewers - in total 64 inventory experts, suitably qualified to review all emission sectors and general inventory issues (good practice, uncertainties, quality assurance/quality control, etc.). It is estimated that members of the ERT dedicate around 10–15 days to their task, which includes preparation, participation in the week-long review meeting and follow-up activities, including finalizing the country review reports.

25. The first cycle of in-depth reviews was completed in the period 2008–2012. Forty-four Parties have been reviewed in total (i.e., all Parties that submitted the relevant data). The results are published on the CEIP website. Reviewers identified areas for improvement in all the inventories checked. Countries were given the opportunity to provide comments before the reports were published. The feedback during Task Force meetings indicates that inventory compilers consider the current review system as useful and recommend its continuation.

26. A long-term plan for stage 3 reviews for 2013–2017 was prepared by CEIP in cooperation with Implementation Committee and the Task Force and approved by the EMEP Steering Body, as set out in the table below.

¹⁴ Gridding and gap-filling of heavy metals and POPs was performed only on the national total level.

¹⁵ See http://www.ceip.at/webdab_emepdatabase/emissions_emepmodels.

¹⁶ Participation of the United States of America and Canada in the inventory in-depth review process is to be discussed.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Country</i>
2013	Bulgaria, France, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania and Sweden
2014	Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, the Netherlands, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation and Spain
2015	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Czech Republic, Germany, Kazakhstan, Slovakia, Slovenia and Ukraine
2016	Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Estonia, Kyrgyzstan, Luxembourg, Serbia, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey and United Kingdom
2017	Albania, Austria, EU, Georgia, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Malta, Monaco and Montenegro

27. Changes to the in-depth review plan for 2014 were agreed during the meeting of the EMEP Steering Body Bureau in March 2014. The secretariat informed concerned Parties about the upcoming changes: the inventory reviews of the Netherlands and Ireland were postponed to 2015 and instead reviews for Croatia and Germany were conducted; and the centralized in-depth review of the Republic of Moldova and the Russian Federation was cancelled as these two countries did not submit inventory data in 2014.

28. Eight Parties (Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Hungary and Spain) underwent the usual in-depth review and, in addition, 18 experts from 12 Parties (4 each from Netherlands and the United Kingdom, 2 each from the EU, France and Finland and 1 each from Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Estonia, Germany and Latvia) accepted the invitation to the centralized review 2014.

IV. Review of adjustment applications (workplan item 1.7.1)

29. Six parties (Belgium, Croatia, Denmark, France, Germany and Spain) submitted applications to the ECE secretariat for adjustments to emissions reporting in 2014. CEIP created a website¹⁷ containing all the information submitted by Parties applying for adjustments.

30. CEIP organized the review of adjustment applications by setting up the review teams and preparing data¹⁸ and templates for the reviewers, such as “checklists”, “short conclusions and recommendations” and “country reports”.

31. The review of adjustment applications was performed in parallel with the stage 3 review. Six sectoral experts plus one lead reviewer assessed adjustment applications and completed relevant documentation. The conclusions and recommendations of the review team will be summarized in a specific status report on adjustment to be submitted to the EMEP Steering Body.

32. It has to be noted that no financial resources have been provided to CEIP to cover this work; therefore it was necessary to transfer part of the budget originally planned for the development of the new gridding system to this activity to ensure that the adjustment applications were reviewed.

¹⁷ See http://www.ceip.at/adjustments_gp.

¹⁸ Ibid.

V. Development of a new gridding system (workplan item 1.3.1)

33. *New gridding system:* To improve the quality of environmental assessment, it was agreed that models should use gridded emissions in a higher resolution ($0.1^{\circ} \times 0.1^{\circ}$) in geographical coordinates and a more detailed sector split (gridded and LPS NFR (GNFR) categories). This innovation will increase the volume of processed data by one order of magnitude.

34. CEIP started with the implementation of the new gridding system in 2013 and is continuing the work in 2014. As a first step, CEIP prepared grid definitions for each country/area in different formats and posted these data on the CEIP website to ensure that each Party is able to report gridded data in the new resolution on a voluntary basis.

35. A test version of the new gridding system is available since April 2014 and first test results with gridded SO₂ and NO_x emissions for 2011 were provided to the modellers with a request for comments. Test results for NMVOCs, NH₃, CO, PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀ and PM_{coarse} are also ready for evaluation. It is planned to deliver gridded data in the new resolution and in the new GNFR 2014 to the modellers at MSC-W already in 2015, while recognizing that so far only two Parties (Switzerland and United Kingdom) have reported gridded data in the new format on a voluntary basis. For the success of this procedure it is extremely important that Parties start to report gridded data in the new system according to the revised Reporting Guidelines.

36. CEIP is also developing procedures for data control. As a first step, distributions of emissions in the new and old systems were compared. Further, it is planned to compare distributed emissions with the European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (E-PRTR) point sources and also with selected surrogate data, like road or land use data. This procedure is extremely time-consuming, however, and the scope will be limited by the available budget.

37. The production of gridded data in higher resolution requires a huge increase in annual gap-filling and gridding work for CEIP, and to do this in the limited time between the deadline for the submission of data (15 March) and the deadline for the production of gridded data (beginning of May) is a big challenge.

38. It should be noted that the development of the new system will not end in 2014. Feedback from the Parties with no reported gridded emissions is essential to ensure the quality of gridded emissions for the whole grid domain. Even once the gridding is being done entirely in the new system, there will still be a need for updates and improvements during the coming years.

VI. Conclusions

39. *Timeliness and completeness:* In 2014, 44 Parties submitted their inventories. The completeness of information on the main pollutants, the main heavy metals and PM emissions is reasonable for the European region, but information provided to EMEP/CEIP covers less than 50 per cent of the extended EMEP area. The persisting problem with data completeness and quality could be not resolved. ECE/EMEP should consider options to ensure improved reporting of emission data in the near future in the countries of Eastern Europe, the Caucasus, Central Asia and the Balkans.

40. Countries such as Bosnia and Herzegovina or Kazakhstan have not reported emission data to EMEP within the last five years, and Albania, Azerbaijan, Montenegro, the Republic of Moldova and the Russian Federation did not report data in 2014. Increased support to emission experts in the region will assist designated emission experts in the reporting of more complex data in the EMEP standard formats.

41. *Gridded data and LPS*: Information reported to EMEP/CEIP on gridded and LPS data is rather limited in spite of the fact that such information is in many cases available at country¹⁹ level. The total number of countries that submitted 2010 gridded sectoral data increased to 27 and corresponds to 53 per cent of Parties.

42. Parties are invited to improve completeness of LPS reporting, as complete and consistent information submitted to CEIP will be critical for the quality of emission distribution in a new gridding system.

43. *Stage 3 in-depth reviews*: CEIP successfully organized the 2014 stage 3 review, reviewing eight countries. The country reports will be published before the thirty-third session of the Executive Body in December 2014. Parties clearly recognize the value of the review process in terms of improving the quality of their national inventories, but difficulties are regularly encountered when EMEP requests complete inventory data and relevant explanatory information in a transparent format.

44. *Review of adjustment applications*: The assessment of adjustment applications was organized in line with Executive Body decisions 2012/2 (see ECE/EB.AIR/111/Add.1) and 2012/13 (see ECE/EB.AIR/113/Add.1). As this was the trial review, all the procedures and guidance for reviewers had to be developed by CEIP. The activity was not planned to be covered by EMEP mandatory contributions. Some Parties contributed in-kind by supporting reviewers, but because no additional financial resources were provided these had to be taken from other activities (i.e., development of the new gridding system).

45. A persisting key constraint for both reviews is the limited number of nominations to the roster of review experts. The number of experts increased as compared with 2008, but a pool of 64 experts is still not sufficient for a sustainable review process. Each year a subset of these experts cannot accept the invitation due to technical reasons or lack of resources. The number of experts on the roster will have to be increased for the stage 3 in-depth review to be completed annually in full scope. EMEP may wish to consider how best to financially support²⁰ the participation of experts from Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia and the Balkan countries in the review process.

46. *Development of the new gridding system*: Currently a new gridding system is under development (higher resolution of 0.1°×0.1° latitude-longitude projection in the geographic coordinate World Geodetic System (WGS) latest revision, WGS 84 and the use of 13 GNFR sectors). A test system is already available and first test results were provided to the modellers for testing. The new system should already be used from 2015 on for the gridding of main pollutants and PM. In parallel, updates and improvements to the system will be necessary in the upcoming years. Feedback from the Parties with no reported gridded emission is essential to ensure the quality of gridded emissions for the whole grid domain.

47. EMEP may wish to consider establishing cooperation with North African and Asian countries on the voluntary exchange of emission data with a view to obtaining input data for models in these areas (from 30°N northward within the new domain borders of 30°N-82°N and 30°W-90°E).

¹⁹ E.g., information on facilities reported by countries under the E-PRTR or the EU Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control and Large Combustion Plant Directives.

²⁰ In 2010–2012, the European Environment Agency covered travel costs of seven experts (from the Czech Republic, Estonia, Greece, Kazakhstan, and Latvia) and two trainees (from Serbia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia) to enable their participation in stage 3 reviews.

Annex

Status of emission reporting as of 11 June 2014

<i>Party</i>	<i>Submission date</i>	<i>Resubmission date</i>	<i>NFR template</i>	<i>Other format</i>	<i>IIR 2013</i>	<i>Gridded (3A)</i>	<i>LPS (3B)</i>
Albania	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Armenia	17.02.2014	—	—	x	—	—	—
Austria	13.02.2014	—	2009-1	—	x	—	—
Azerbaijan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belarus	17.04.2014	—	2009-1	—	x	—	—
Belgium	15.02.2014	—	2009-1	—	x	—	—
Bosnia and Herzegovina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bulgaria	14.02.2014	06.03.2014	2009-1	—	x	—	—
Canada	14.02.2014	—	2009-1	—	—	—	—
Croatia	14.02.2014	—	2009-1	—	x	2010	2012
Cyprus	14.02.2014	—	2009-1	—	x	2012	2012
Czech Republic	15.02.2014	26.03.2014	2009-1	—	—	—	—
Denmark	13.02.2014	—	2009-1	—	x	—	—
Estonia	12.02.2014	07.03.2014	2009-1	—	x	—	—
EU	29.04.2014	28.05.2014	2009-1	—	x	—	—
Finland	14.02.2014	28.02.2014	2009-1	—	x	2012	2012
France	14.02.2014	—	2009-1	—	x	—	—
Georgia	06.03.2014	—	2009-1	x	—	—	—
Germany	11.02.2014	—	2009-1	—	x	—	—
Greece	26.02.2014	12.03.2014	2009-1	—	x	—	—
Hungary	18.02.2014	12.05.2014	2009-1	—	x	—	—
Iceland	19.05.2014	28.05.2014	2009-1	—	x	1990, 1995, 2000, 2005, 2010	—
Ireland	14.02.2014	—	2009-1	—	x	—	—
Italy	06.03.2014	—	2008-1	—	x	—	—
Kazakhstan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kyrgyzstan	28.03.2014	—	2009-1	—	—	—	—
Latvia	15.02.2014	15.03.2014	2009-1	—	x	—	—
Liechtenstein	17.02.2014	—	2004-1	—	x	—	—
Lithuania	10.02.2014	—	2009-1	—	x	2005, 2010	2010
Luxembourg	09.05.2014	—	2009-1	—	—	—	—
Malta	14.02.2014	—	2009-1	—	—	—	—
Monaco	24.04.2014	—	2009-1	—	x	—	—
Montenegro	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Netherlands	13.02.2014	—	2009-1	—	x	—	—
Norway	14.02.2014	15.03.2014	2009-1	x	x	—	—

<i>Party</i>	<i>Submission date</i>	<i>Resubmission date</i>	<i>NFR template</i>	<i>Other format</i>	<i>IIR 2013</i>	<i>Gridded (3A)</i>	<i>LPS (3B)</i>
Poland	10.02.2014	10.03.2014	2009-1	—	x	—	—
Portugal	14.02.2014	27.03.2014	2009-1	—	x	—	—
Republic of Moldova	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Romania	14.02.2014	02.06.2014	2009-1	—	x	—	—
Russian Federation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Serbia	13.02.2014	—	2009-1	—	x	—	—
Slovakia	14.02.2014	—	2009-1	—	x	—	—
Slovenia	07.02.2014	—	2009-1	—	x	—	—
Spain	14.02.2014	—	2009-1	x	x	1990–2012	1990–2012
Sweden	13.02.2014	—	2009-1	—	x	—	—
Switzerland	12.02.2014	—	2009-1	—	x	2010, 2012	—
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	14.02.2014	28.02.2014	2009-1	—	—	—	2011, 2012
Turkey	14.02.2014	—	2009-1	—	—	—	—
Ukraine	14.02.2014	—	2009-1	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	14.02.2014	19.03.3014	2009-1	—	x	—	—
United States of America	06.03.2014	—	2009-1	—	x	—	—