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

Thirty-eighth session

Geneva, 10–14 December 2018

Item 5 (c) of the provisional agenda

Review of implementation of the 2018–2019 workplan: compliance

Twenty-first report of the Implementation Committee*

Submitted by the Implementation Committee

Summary

In accordance with the structure and functions of the Implementation Committee under the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution, the Committee is required to report at least once a year on its activities to the Executive Body for the Convention (ECE/EB.AIR/113/Add.1, decision 2012/25, annex, para. 9).

The twenty-first report of the Implementation Committee contains information on the Committee's activities in 2018 with regard to compliance of individual Parties with their emission reduction and reporting obligations, summarizing the work carried out at the Committee's fortieth and forty-first sessions (Madrid, 16–18 May 2018 and Geneva, 11–14 September 2018, respectively).

* The present document is being issued without formal editing.

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I. Introduction

1. At its thirty-fifth session (Geneva, 2–4 May 2016), the Executive Body for the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution elected or re-elected the following members to the Convention's Implementation Committee: Wendy Altobello (Belgium); Emmanuel Fiani (France); Petra Hagström (Sweden); Jennifer Landside (United States of America); Nataša Kacic-Bartulovic (Croatia); Nebojsa Redzic (Serbia); and Manfred Ritter (Austria) (Chair). At its thirty-sixth session (Geneva, 15–16 December 2016), the Executive Body elected Martin Fernandez Diez-Picazo (Spain) and re-elected Alice Gaustad (Norway). At its thirty-seventh session (Geneva, 11–14 December 2017), the Executive Body took note of the replacement by Croatia of its Implementation Committee member by Igor Vuković until the end of the term. France replaced its Committee member by Jean-Pierre Chang in advance of the forty-first session of the Implementation Committee (Geneva, 11–14 September 2018).
2. The fortieth (Madrid, 16–18 May 2018) and forty-first sessions of the Implementation Committee were serviced by the Convention secretariat.

II. Compliance with emission reduction obligations

A. Follow-up to Executive Body decisions

1. **Protocol on Heavy Metals**
- (a) **Follow-up to Executive Body decision 2014/5 concerning compliance by Liechtenstein with the Protocol on Heavy Metals (ref. 24/13 (Hg))**

Background

3. In its decision 2014/5, the Executive Body requested the Implementation Committee to review the progress of Liechtenstein in achieving compliance with article 3, paragraph 1, of the Protocol on Heavy Metals. The Committee considered the case at its thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth sessions (Budapest, 27–29 May 2015 and Geneva, 26–28 January 2016, respectively), noting that emissions of mercury (Hg) in 2013 were still above the 1990 target level. Upon request, Liechtenstein submitted information to the secretariat indicating that further investigations regarding the emission modelling were planned to be finalized during 2016 and that inventory recalculations would be implemented for the 2017 reporting cycle. Liechtenstein listed measures it was taking against illegal waste incineration. In the light of the information provided, the Committee agreed to continue reviewing the case in 2017. At its thirty-ninth session (Geneva, 5–7 September 2017), the Committee noted the 10 per cent exceedance of the base year emission level for mercury in 2015. It agreed to continue to review the case in 2018 and requested the Party to provide any additional information with respect to:

- (a) Specific measures it intended to take to fulfil its emission reduction obligations;
- (b) Their projected effects; and
- (c) A timetable specifying the year Liechtenstein expected to be in compliance with the emission reduction obligations under the Protocol on Heavy Metals. The Committee also invited Liechtenstein to participate in its fortieth session. The Party provided its response on 16 March 2018, reiterating that the main source of mercury

emissions was illegal waste incineration, and that respective measures had been taken by authorities. Liechtenstein did not envisage any additional measures and was not able to participate in the Committee's session.

Deliberations

4. At its fortieth and forty-first sessions, the Committee continued its consideration of the case. At its fortieth session, the Committee noted that, although Liechtenstein had replied to the inquiry, it had not provided information about any new planned measures. Given the enduring nature of the matter, the Committee asked the secretariat to request that Liechtenstein commit to participate in its forty-first session and be prepared to address the following questions:

(a) The reasons for Liechtenstein to believe that illegal waste incineration was the primary and/or only source of mercury emissions and how this was estimated in the inventory;

(b) Specific measures Liechtenstein had taken with respect to mercury emissions, as the measures indicated in its communications were rather general; and

(c) Specific measures Liechtenstein had taken with respect to illegal waste incineration, as the measures indicated in its communications only appeared to relate to wood/biomass burning.

5. At its forty-first session, the Committee noted the response provided by the Party in its letter of 16 August 2018, stating, contrary to its previous communication, that the main source of Hg emissions was from commercial, institutional and residential sectors, primarily from wood combustion. It further noted that wood fired heating systems and firewood stocks were checked periodically and public awareness campaigns were carried out regularly. Representatives of the Party could not participate in the session.

6. The Committee further noted the emission data submitted by Liechtenstein on 31 August 2018. Emissions of mercury in 2016 amounted to 0.00028 tons, which exceeded the base year level of 0.00027 tons by 4 per cent. The Committee further noted that Liechtenstein had not provided any information on new planned measures to address this exceedance; that this was a long-standing matter dating back to 2013; and that there were several other cases on the Committee's agenda regarding non-compliance by Liechtenstein. It recommended that the Executive Body take a decision¹ on the long-standing non-compliance of Liechtenstein with its emission reduction obligations.

2. Protocol on Persistent Organic Pollutants

(a) Follow-up to Executive Body decision 2014/7 concerning compliance by Latvia with the Protocol on Persistent Organic Pollutants (ref. 3/10 (HCB))

Background

7. In its decision 2014/7, the Executive Body recalled its decisions 2011/6 and 2012/17 and urged Latvia to fulfil its obligation to reduce its national annual emissions of hexachlorbenzene (HCB) so that they did not exceed emissions in 1990. It requested the Committee to review the progress of Latvia in achieving compliance with article 3, paragraph 5 (a), of the Protocol on Persistent Organic Pollutants (Protocol on POPs). A representative of Latvia participated in the Committee's thirty-sixth session to provide information on its long-standing non-compliance. The representative informed the

¹ See the draft decision as contained in document ECE/EB.AIR/2018/4

Committee that an initial review of the inventory data for HCB had indicated a need to improve the quality of inventory data. In that regard, Latvia foresaw a submission of the recalculated inventory data for the 2016 reporting round, at the earliest. Additional measures would only be considered once the improved inventory was available. The Committee encouraged the Party to follow up on its plans to improve the inventory and to implement, where necessary, subsequent measures to meet its obligations under the Protocol on POPs.

8. At its thirty-ninth session, the Committee noted with appreciation the previous engagement of the Party, but at the same time was mindful of the significant increase in HCB emissions. It agreed to continue to review the case at its fortieth session and requested the secretariat to send a letter to the Minister of Environmental Protection and Regional Development of Latvia, asking him to provide information by 20 March 2018 on:

- (a) The list of specific measures Latvia intended to take to fulfil its emission reduction obligations; and
- (b) A timetable specifying the year by which the country expected to be in compliance.

Deliberations

9. At its fortieth meeting, the Committee noted the 42 per cent exceedance of emissions of HCB in 2016 in Latvia. It further noted that the Party had not provided its response to the secretariat. The Implementation Committee agreed to continue to review the case at its forty-first session and requested the secretariat to send a letter to the Minister of Environmental Protection and Regional Development of Latvia, reminding of the previous request for information as a follow-up to Executive Body decisions of 2011, 2012 and 2014 and to invite Latvia to participate in the forty-first session of the Committee.

10. At its forty-first session, a representative of Latvia informed the Implementation Committee that Latvia considered its base year emission underestimated and was in need of a recalculation to account for HCB emissions from fossil fuels. It however also informed the Committee that there were currently no emission factors available to recalculate nor funding for measures specifically addressing HCB emissions in Latvia.

11. The Implementation Committee thanked the representative from Latvia for its participation but noted with concern that there had been no progress in achieving compliance with article 3, paragraph 5(a) of the Protocol on POPs. It recommended that the Executive Body take a decision² on the long-standing non-compliance of Latvia with its emission reduction obligations, requesting the Party to inform the Implementation Committee about the progress in reducing emissions of HCB and efforts of Latvia to comply with its obligations under the Protocol on POPs.

(b) Follow-up to Executive Body decision 2013/8 concerning compliance by Denmark with the Protocol on POPs (ref. 1/06 (PAH))

Background

12. In its decision 2013/8, recalling decision 2006/8 and subsequent decisions, the Executive Body requested the Implementation Committee to review the progress and timetable of Denmark for achieving compliance with its obligations regarding polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon (PAH) emissions under the Protocol on POPs. The Committee continued to review the case at its thirty-fifth, thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh (Geneva, 13–

² *ibid.*

15 September 2016) sessions noting the exceedance by Denmark of PAH emissions, while recognizing that the emission trend showed some improvement. Denmark responded to the Committee's request for information, providing details of the measures undertaken in order to reduce emissions from wood-burning stoves and boilers. It also mentioned the initiation of a new project to measure emissions directly from the wood-burning stoves used in households and a survey to estimate total wood consumption in the country. Denmark indicated that it might reach compliance with its submission in 2017 or 2018.

13. The Committee noted the information provided by Denmark and its efforts to comply with its obligation to reduce emissions of PAH. It continued its consideration at its thirty-ninth session. The Committee noted that the emissions of PAH in 2015 still exceeded the base year level by 33 per cent and decided to continue to review compliance by Denmark in 2018.

Deliberations

14. At its fortieth session, the Committee continued its consideration of the case. According to the latest submission, the emissions of PAH in 2016, amounting to 7.3 tons, still exceeded the base year level of 5.3 tons by 38 per cent. The Implementation Committee noted that the situation of non-compliance had not improved, in particular noting the deviation of the emission trend from projections presented by Denmark earlier. It asked the secretariat to send a letter to the Party with a request to provide an updated timeline specifying the reporting year by which Denmark expected to be in compliance. In its response received by the secretariat on 5 July 2018, Denmark informed about its measures to reduce emissions from wood burning. It further noted the variation of activity data, which explained the deviation from projections made earlier. Denmark expected to be back in compliance with the Protocol on POPs not later than in 2020.

15. The Committee continued to consider the case at its forty-first session. Denmark participated in the session informing the Committee about implemented measures to reduce PAH emissions. The Committee noted that the effectiveness of the implemented measures may be reflected in the next reporting rounds. The Committee appreciated the efforts of Denmark to comply with its obligation to reduce PAH emissions and decided to continue to review the case in 2019.

3. Protocol to Abate Acidification, Eutrophication and Ground-level Ozone

Follow-up to Executive Body decision 2017/2 concerning compliance by Norway with the Protocol Abate Acidification, Eutrophication and Ground-level Ozone (ref. 26/13 (NH₃))

Background

16. At its thirty-seventh session, the Executive Body noted with concern that in spite of efforts made, Norway failed to fulfil its obligation to maintain its annual emissions of ammonia in accordance with the ceiling specified in annex II to the Protocol to Abate Acidification, Eutrophication and Ground-level Ozone (Gothenburg Protocol), as required by article 3, paragraph 1, of the Protocol. The Executive Body requested Norway to provide the Implementation Committee, through the secretariat, by 31 July 2018, with:

(a) Quantitative assessment of the effects of current and planned policy measures; and

(b) A timetable specifying the year by which Norway expected to be in compliance. It further requested the Implementation Committee to review the progress and timetable of Norway, and to report to the Executive Body thereon at its thirty-eighth session.

Deliberations

17. At its forty-first session, the Committee continued its consideration of the case. According to the latest submission, the emissions of ammonia in 2016, amounting to 28.3 kilotons, still exceeded the base year level of 23 kilotons by 23 per cent. The Implementation Committee noted the response by Norway of 24 July 2018 with an enclosed report containing an overview of recalculations made and the information on additional policy measures to reduce ammonia emissions. It also noted that a reliable timetable identifying the year when compliance could be reached was not available yet.

18. The Committee further noted the information presented by representatives of Norway by means of audioconference. The Committee decided to continue to review the case at its forty-third session and requested the secretariat to invite Norway to provide to the Committee, by 31 July 2019, further information on the quantitative assessment of additional abatement measures and a timeline indicating when Norway expects to be in compliance.

B. Follow-up on referrals initiated by the secretariat during 2014–2017 that are still under consideration

1. 1985 Protocol on the Reduction of Sulphur Emissions or their Transboundary Fluxes by at least 30 per cent

Referral by the secretariat concerning compliance by the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia with the 1985 Sulphur Protocol (ref. 1/14)

Background

19. The Committee continued to consider the referral by the secretariat concerning compliance of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia with the 1985 Protocol on the Reduction of Sulphur Emissions or their Transboundary Fluxes by at least 30 per cent (1985 Sulphur Protocol) at its thirty-fourth (Geneva, 8–10 September 2014), thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth and thirty-ninth sessions. Representatives of the Party concerned participated in the thirty-ninth session, informing the Committee about the plans to reduce sulphur emissions and the approval of the National Emission Reduction Plan by the Government. They furthermore stated that the implementation of the plan was under way and that it was expected that the Party would be in compliance with its obligations in time for the reporting round in 2020.

20. The Committee noted with appreciation the participation of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia in its session and the information provided. It in particular took note of the Party's efforts to comply with its obligations to reduce sulphur emissions and that the emission trend continued to show some improvement. The Committee decided to continue to review compliance by the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia in 2018 and requested the secretariat to send a letter to the Party, asking it for:

- (a) An updated progress report on the implementation of the above-mentioned measures; and
- (b) An updated timetable, to be provided by 31 July 2018, specifying the year by which it expected to be in compliance with its emissions reduction obligations.

Deliberations

21. The Committee continued to consider the case at its forty-first session. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia had provided the requested information. It confirmed that

implementation of the plans to reduce sulphur are underway and that the emissions have already been reduced. The Party estimated that the emissions would be further reduced and that it may expect to be in compliance with its emission obligations in reporting year 2020, at the earliest. The Party further stated that it will continue to inform the secretariat timely on the status on implementation of the plans to reduce the sulphur emission. The Committee noted the considerable decrease in emissions over the past years, but that the emissions of sulphur oxides in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia in 2016 were 58.7 kilotons, which was still above the emission reduction target of 47 kilotons by 24 per cent. It decided to continue to review compliance by the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia in 2019.

22. Protocol concerning the Control of Emissions of Nitrogen Oxides and their Transboundary Fluxes.

Follow-up to the referral by the secretariat concerning compliance by Albania with the Protocol concerning the Control of Emissions of Nitrogen Oxides and their Transboundary Fluxes (ref. 1/17 (NO_x))

Background

23. The submission of emission data for nitrogen oxides (NO_x) received from Albania in 2017 indicated an exceedance of the base year emission level by approximately 48 per cent: in 1987, the base year for Albania, the emissions of NO_x were 22.36 kilotons, while in 2015 the emissions reached 33.1 kilotons. This information seemed to suggest that Albania was not compliant with its obligations under article 2, paragraph 1, of the Protocol concerning the Control of Emissions of Nitrogen Oxides and their Transboundary Fluxes (Protocol on NO_x). The Committee considered the referral at its thirty-ninth session. It noted the progress Albania had made with respect to reporting its data. It decided that it would continue to review compliance by Albania in 2018 and requested the secretariat to send a letter inviting the Party to provide by 20 March 2018 information on measures it intended to implement in order to comply with its emission reduction obligations under the Protocol on NO_x.

Deliberations

24. At its fortieth session, the Committee noted with regret that Albania had not submitted the emissions data in 2018 in reporting templates according to the Guidelines for Reporting Emissions and Projections Data under the Convention (ECE/EB.AIR/125). The Committee was therefore not able to assess the compliance of Albania. The Committee also noted that the Party had not responded to the secretariat's request for information. The Committee concluded that it would continue to review compliance by Albania in its next session and requested the secretariat to reiterate the request for information on measures the Party intended to implement to comply with its obligations and to send an invitation to Albania to attend the Committee's forty-first session.

25. The Committee continued to consider the case at its forty-first session. The latest submission of emission data for NO_x received from Albania indicated an exceedance of the base year emission level by approximately 82 per cent: in 1987, the base year for Albania, the emissions of NO_x were 22 kilotons, while in 2016 the emissions reached 40.8 kilotons.

26. A representative of Albania participated in the Committee's session and provided information regarding the Party's on-going work on improving its emission inventory and measures it intended to implement to reduce NO_x emissions. The Committee appreciated Albania's participation and noted that the Party is undertaking institutional arrangement to ensure better continuity in their inventory preparations, which was expected to improve the quality of the emission inventories. It also noted that a project had been initiated to improve the estimate of the base year emissions of NO_x which was expected to give a better

reflection of actual emissions in 1987. The revised base year emission data would be included in the Party's reporting in 2019. Further, the Committee took note of several measures that Albania was planning to reduce nitrogen oxides emissions, in particular from the road traffic sector. The Committee decided to continue to review compliance by Albania at its forty-third session.

2. Protocol on Persistent Organic Pollutants

(a) Follow-up to the referral by the secretariat concerning compliance by Croatia with the Protocol on POPs (ref. 2/16 (HCB))

Background

27. Emission data submitted in 2016 indicated an exceedance of emissions of HCB in Croatia in 2014 by 63 per cent, as compared with the emission level in the base year. This information suggested that Croatia was not compliant with its obligation under article 3, paragraph 5 (a), of the Protocol on POPs. The Committee considered the case at its thirty-eighth (Leuven, Belgium, 28 February–2 March 2017) and thirty-ninth sessions. It noted the information provided by Croatia on its efforts to comply with its obligation to reduce HCB emissions, in particular the plans to recalculate the time series, which would presumably bring the Party back to compliance in 2017 and the preliminary calculations provided.

28. The Committee further noted that the increase in emissions between 2014 and 2015 seemed to offset the diminishing trend in HCB emissions between 2005 and 2014. The Committee agreed to continue to review the case in 2018 and requested the secretariat to send a letter to Croatia requesting information, by 20 March 2018, on:

- (a) The list of specific measures Croatia intended to take to fulfil its emission reduction obligations under the Protocol;
- (b) The quantitative and projected effects of measures to reduce its HCB emissions up to and including the year of predicted compliance; and
- (c) A revised timetable specifying the year by which Croatia expected to be in compliance with its obligations under the Protocol on POPs.

Deliberations

29. The Committee continued to consider the case at its fortieth session. It noted the information provided by Croatia, which included a summary of the calculation results for HCB emissions in 2016 in accordance with the official report. The Party explained that the failure to comply is based on an outstanding recalculation of biomass consumption in the small combustion sector. It pointed to inconsistency of methodologies for obtaining data on biomass consumption for national energy balances for the period 1990-2014, which explained the increase in HCB emissions in 2014. Croatia indicated its plan to undertake revision of annual energy balances and to define further activities and measures to reduce HCB emissions.

30. The Committee decided to continue to consider the case in 2019 and requested the secretariat to send a letter to Croatia asking the Party to specify by 28 February 2019:

- (a) The year by which Croatia is planning to finalize the recalculation;
- (b) The year Croatia expects to get in compliance with its obligations under the Protocol.

(b) Follow-up to the referral by the secretariat concerning compliance by Luxembourg with the Protocol on POPs (ref. 7/16 (HCB))

Background

31. The 2016 submissions of HCB emission data received from Luxembourg indicated an exceedance of the base year emission level by 1 per cent. This information seemed to suggest that Luxembourg was in non-compliance with its obligations under article 3, paragraph 5 (a), of the Protocol on POPs. The Committee considered the referral at its thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth sessions. Luxembourg provided information to the Committee explaining that its emission inventory mostly relied on plant-specific data obtained from measurements for estimating HCB emission. As emission factors did not exist for all types of sources, emissions might have been underestimated for 1990–1997. Luxembourg participated by telephone in the thirty-eighth session, providing detailed information on the calculation methods and indicating its plans to improve the inventory. The Committee noted the information provided by the Party and the upward trend. It concluded that it would continue to review the compliance by Luxembourg with its obligations under the Protocol on POPs in 2018. It requested the secretariat to send a letter to the Party, asking it to provide information on:

- (a) The progress in improving the inventory;
- (b) Specific measures the Party intended to take to fulfil its emission reduction obligations; and
- (c) A timetable specifying the year by which Luxembourg expected to be in compliance.

Deliberations

32. The Committee continued to consider the referral at its fortieth and forty-first sessions. According to the latest submitted data, emissions of HCB in Luxembourg in 2016 amounted to 0.58 kilogram, which exceeded the base year level of 0.44 kilogram by 34 per cent. At its fortieth session, the Committee noted the response provided by Luxembourg, where it suggested excluding emissions from secondary iron and steel production and road transportation from compliance checking based on the fact that these were new sources, and in case of road transportation, the estimation was based on non-reliable emission factor.

33. The Committee addressed the issue to the co-chair of the Task Force on Emissions inventory and Projections who provided his insights of the inventory preparation in relation to the issues raised by Luxembourg. In the light of the above, the Committee decided to continue to review the case at its forty-third session. The Committee invited the secretariat to send a letter to Luxembourg, informing them of these considerations and on the possibility to contact the Task Force for further guidance.

(c) Follow-up to the referral by the secretariat concerning compliance by Sweden with the Protocol on POPs (ref. 9/16 (HCB))

Background

34. The 2016 submissions of data for HCB emissions received from Sweden indicated an exceedance of the base year emission level by 81 per cent. This information seemed to suggest that Sweden was not compliant with its obligations under article 3, paragraph 5 (a), of the Protocol on POPs. The Committee considered the case at its thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth sessions. At the request of the Committee, Sweden provided detailed information on its recalculations and stated that revised data would be submitted in 2018, when it expected to be in compliance with its obligations under the Protocol.

35. A representative of Sweden participated in the thirty-ninth session, informing the Committee about the fact that the inventory had shown to be incomplete and of the Party's efforts to include all missing sources, with a focus on industrial sources, for its submission in 2018. The Committee noted with appreciation the information provided and noted that Sweden was expecting to be in compliance in 2018. It concluded that it would continue reviewing compliance by Sweden in 2018.

Deliberations

36. The Committee continued to consider the case at its fortieth session. According to the latest submission, emissions of HCB in Sweden in 2016 were 2.7 kilograms, which was below the base year level of 16.4 kilograms. The Committee concluded that there was no reason to continue the consideration of the case.

(d) Follow-up to the referral by the secretariat concerning compliance by Iceland with the Protocol on POPs (ref. 3/17 (HCB))

Background

37. The 2017 submission of HCB emission data received from Iceland indicated an exceedance of the base year emission level by 246 per cent: in 1990, the base year for Iceland, the emissions of HCB were 0.022 kilograms, while in 2015 the emissions reached 0.075 kilograms. This information seemed to suggest that Iceland was not compliant with its obligations under article 3, paragraph 5 (a), of the Protocol on POPs. The Committee considered the referral at its thirty-ninth session. It noted the progress of Iceland in reporting its data. It decided it would continue to review compliance by Iceland in 2018 and requested the secretariat to send a letter to the Party inviting it to provide by 20 March 2018 information on measures it intended to take to fulfil its emission reduction obligations under the Protocol on POPs.

Deliberations

38. The Committee continued to consider the referral at its fortieth session. It noted that no response was provided by Iceland. It further noted that in accordance with the latest submission, emissions of HCB in Iceland in 2016 of 0.0889 kilograms were below the base year level of 0.0894 kilograms by 1 per cent. The Committee concluded that there was no reason to continue to review the referral.

(e) Follow-up to the referral by the secretariat concerning compliance by Liechtenstein with the Protocol on POPs (ref. 4/17 (dioxin/furan, PAH, HCB))

Background

39. The 2017 submission of emission data for dioxins/furans, PAH and HCB received from Liechtenstein indicated an exceedance of the base year emission level by 43 per cent for dioxins/furans, 14 per cent for PAH and 80 per cent for HCB. In 1990, the base year for Liechtenstein, the emissions of dioxins/furans were 0.073 grams, while in 2015 the emissions reached 0.105 grams; emissions of PAH in 1990 were 0.016 tons, whereas in 2015 they increased to 0.018 tons; and emissions of HCB in 1990 were 0.00050 kilograms, while in 2015 the emissions reached 0.00089 kilograms. This information seemed to suggest that Liechtenstein was not compliant with its obligations under article 3, paragraph 5 (a), of the Protocol on POPs.

40. The Committee considered the referral at its thirty-ninth session. It noted the information provided by Liechtenstein stating that most of the emissions mentioned were linked to the increase of wood firing in the past years as part of the national energy and

greenhouse gases mitigation strategy and the fact that the Party had not yet identified any specific and effective measure to comply with its obligations under the Protocol on POPs. It decided to continue to review its compliance in 2018. It requested the secretariat to send a letter to Liechtenstein inviting it to provide by 20 March 2018 information on measures it intended to take to fulfil its emission reduction obligations.

Deliberations

41. The Committee continued to consider the case at its fortieth and forty-first session. At its fortieth session, the Committee noted that Liechtenstein had not submitted yet its emission data and that the Party had not identified any specific and effective measure to comply with its obligations under the Protocol on POPs. The Committee decided to continue to review compliance by Liechtenstein at its forty-first session and to invite the Party to commit to participate in the session and to be prepared to address the following questions:

- (a) The reasons Liechtenstein believed that illegal waste incineration was the main source of dioxin/furan emissions and how this was estimated in the inventory;
- (b) What specific measures Liechtenstein had taken with respect to illegal waste incineration, and
- (c) What measures Liechtenstein was planning to take to reduce emissions of PAH and HCB from the small combustion sector.

42. At its forty-first session, the Committee continued to consider the case. According to the data submitted on 31 August 2018, emissions of dioxins/furans in Liechtenstein in 2016 (0.101 grams) exceeded the 1990 base year emissions (0.075 grams) by 35 per cent, the emissions of PAH (0.017 tons) exceeded the base year emissions (0.016 tons) by 6 per cent and the emissions of HCB (0.00082 kilograms) exceeded the base year emissions (0.00049 kilograms) by 67 per cent. In its letter of 16 August 2018, Liechtenstein clarified that the main source of emissions was residential wood combustion promoted by the national energy and greenhouse gases mitigation strategy. Visual inspections and information campaigns to promote low emission firing were listed among implemented measures and no additional measures were foreseen by the Party.

43. The Committee noted the provided information. It further noted with regret that the situation of non-compliance was not improving. The Committee further noted that Liechtenstein had not provided any information on new planned measures to address this exceedance; that there were several other cases on the Committee's agenda regarding non-compliance by Liechtenstein. It recommended that the Executive Body take a decision³ on the non-compliance of Liechtenstein with its emission reduction obligations.

(f) Follow-up to the referral by the secretariat concerning compliance by Serbia with the Protocol on POPs (ref. 5/17 (HCB))

Background

44. The 2017 submission of HCB emission data received from Serbia indicated that there was an exceedance of the base year emission level by approximately 0.5 per cent: in 1990, the base year for Serbia, the emissions of HCB were 2.24 kilograms, while in 2015 the emissions reached 2.25 kilograms. This information seemed to suggest that Serbia was not compliant with its obligations under article 3, paragraph 5 (a), of the Protocol on POPs. The Committee considered the referral at its thirty-ninth session. It noted the information

³ *ibid.*

provided by Serbia stating that there had been an underestimation of emissions for the base year and that it would recalculate the entire time series in the next reporting round. This would bring the Party back to compliance with its obligations under the Protocol on POPs. The Committee decided to continue to review the case at its fortieth session.

Deliberations

45. The Committee continued to review the case at its fortieth session. According to the latest submitted data, emissions of HCB in Serbia in 2016 of 2.15 kilograms were below the base year level of 2.85 kilograms by 24 per cent. The Committee concluded that there was no reason to continue to review the referral.

3. Protocol on Heavy Metals

(a) Follow-up to the referral by the secretariat concerning compliance by Monaco with the Protocol on Heavy Metals (ref. 11/16 (Hg) ref. 10/16 (Cd))

Background

46. The 2016 submissions of cadmium (Cd) and mercury emission data received from Monaco indicated an exceedance of the base year emission level by 50 per cent and 13 per cent, respectively. This information seemed to suggest that Monaco was not compliant with its obligations under article 3, paragraph 1, of the Protocol on Heavy Metals. The Committee considered the case at its thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth sessions. It noted that emission data had often been submitted by Monaco after the binding deadline.

47. At its thirty-ninth session, the Committee noted the exceedance of the base year emission levels for both Cd and Hg in 2015. It decided to continue to review compliance by Monaco in 2018 and requested the secretariat to send a letter to the Party asking it to provide by 20 March 2018 additional information on:

- (a) Specific measures Monaco intended to take to fulfil its emission reduction obligations;
- (b) The quantitative and projected effects of further measures; and
- (c) A timetable specifying the year by which Monaco expected to be in compliance.

Deliberations

48. The Committee continued to consider the case at its fortieth and forty-first session. At its fortieth session, the Committee noted with regret that Monaco had not submitted its emission inventory in 2018 by the binding deadline and that no response had been provided to the Committee's request. The Committee decided to request the secretariat to send a letter to the Party reiterating its request to provide additional information and inviting the Party to take part in the Committee's forty-first session.

49. Monaco submitted its emission data on 26 July 2018. According to this submission, emissions of Cd in 2016 were 0.00048 tons, which is below the base year level of 0.00097 tons, and emissions of Hg in 2016 were 0.00173 tons, which is below the base year level of 0.00181 tons. At its forty-first session, the Committee noted that no additional information had been provided by Monaco. It also noted the submitted recalculated data. The Committee concluded that there was no reason to continue consideration of the referral.

(b) **Follow-up to the referral by the secretariat concerning compliance by Liechtenstein with the Protocol on Heavy Metals (ref. 6/17 (Cd))**

Background

50. The 2017 submission of Cd emission data received from Liechtenstein indicated that there was an exceedance of the base year emission level by approximately 194 per cent: in 1990, the base year for Liechtenstein, the emissions of Cd were 1.4 kilograms, while in 2015 the emissions reached 4.0 kilograms. This information seemed to suggest that Liechtenstein was not compliant with its obligations under article 3, paragraph 1, of the Protocol on Heavy Metals. The Committee considered the referral at its thirty-ninth session. It noted the information provided by Liechtenstein that linked it to the increase of wood firing in the past years as part of the national energy and greenhouse gases mitigation strategy and the fact that the Party had not yet identified any specific and effective measure to comply with its obligations under the Protocol on Heavy Metals. It decided to continue to review its compliance in 2018. It requested the secretariat to send a letter to Liechtenstein inviting it to provide by 20 March 2018 information on measures it intended to take to fulfil its emission reduction obligations.

Deliberations

51. The Committee continued to consider the case at its fortieth and forty-first session. At its fortieth session, the Committee noted that, although Liechtenstein had replied to its request, it had not provided information about any new planned measures. In addition, the Committee noted that it appeared that there had been a recalculation of emission data. Under this recalculation, Liechtenstein would have been in non-compliance with its obligations under the Protocol on Heavy Metals with respect to cadmium for many years. The Committee requested the secretariat to ask Liechtenstein to commit to attend its forty-first session and be prepared to address the following questions:

(a) Reasons Liechtenstein recalculated its data and believed the recalculated data showed a long-standing exceedance of its Cd ceilings; and

(b) Specific policies and measures Liechtenstein planned to take to comply with its obligations.

52. At its forty-first session, the Committee noted the emission data submitted by Liechtenstein on 31 August 2018. Emissions of cadmium in Liechtenstein in 2016 reached 0.003 tons, which was above the base year level of 0.001 tons by 209 per cent. It further noted that Liechtenstein was not able to participate in the session and the information provided by the Party in its letter of 16 August 2018. Liechtenstein stated that the main source of emissions was wood combustion and that the recalculation had been performed due to a new emission factor representing emissions from wood combustion more accurately.

53. The Committee noted that Liechtenstein had not provided any information on new planned measures to address this exceedance and that there were several other cases on the Committee's agenda regarding non-compliance by Liechtenstein. It recommended that the Executive Body take a decision⁴ on the non-compliance of Liechtenstein with its emission reduction obligations.

⁴ *ibid.*

(c) **Referral by the secretariat concerning compliance by Lithuania with the Protocol on Heavy Metals (ref. 7/17 (Hg, Cd))**

Background

54. The submission of Hg and Cd emission data received from Lithuania in 2017 indicated an exceedance of the base year emission level by 11 per cent for Hg and by 89 per cent for Cd. In 1990, the base year for Lithuania, the emissions of Hg were 0.62 tons, whereas in 2015 the Hg emissions were 0.69 tons; the emissions of Cd in the base year were 0.42 tons, while in 2015 they reached 0.8 tons. This information seemed to suggest that Lithuania was not compliant with its obligations under article 3, paragraph 1, of the Protocol on Heavy Metals. The Committee considered the referral at its thirty-ninth session. It considered the recalculated data from Lithuania submitted in July 2017 for 1990 and 2015. The Committee agreed that it would continue reviewing the referral in 2018, when the 2018 data submission was available.

Deliberations

55. The Committee continued to consider the case at its fortieth session. According to the emission data submitted in 2018, emissions of mercury in Lithuania in 2016 of 0.1 tons were below the base year level of 0.3 tons by 69 per cent, whereas emissions of cadmium in 2016 of 0.39 tons were below the base year level by 11 per cent. The Committee concluded that there was no reason to continue consideration of the case.

4. Gothenburg Protocol

(a) **Referral by the secretariat concerning compliance by Germany with the Gothenburg Protocol (ref. 2/15 (NH₃))**

Background

56. The submission of ammonia (NH₃) emission data in 2015 by Germany indicated an exceedance of the emission ceiling by 22 per cent, which suggested that Germany was not complying with its obligation under article 3, paragraph 1, of the Gothenburg Protocol. The Committee considered the referral at its thirty-sixth session. It took into account the information provided by Germany explaining the exceedance as a result of inventory recalculations. The Committee decided to continue to review the case and requested the secretariat to send a letter asking the Party to provide an updated progress report and a timetable specifying the year by which Germany expected to comply with its emissions reduction obligations under the Gothenburg Protocol.

57. The Committee continued to consider the referral at its thirty-eighth session. Representatives of Germany participated in the session by telephone. They informed the Committee of the approved adjustment of the inventory in view of the new source category⁵ by the Steering Body for EMEP in September 2016. Germany was also expecting a decrease in reported emissions in view of the updated emission factor for nitrogen mineral fertilizer application. The corresponding recalculation would be applied in the 2018 reporting round. Furthermore, they confirmed the planned introduction of policy measures to reduce the NH₃ emissions, in particular through amendments to the Federal Ordinance on Fertilizer Application and to the Technical Instructions on Air Quality Control. The Committee noted the information provided and decided to continue to review compliance by Germany in 2018. Upon the Committee's request, the secretariat sent a letter to Germany asking for an updated progress report on the implementation of the policy measures and a timetable

⁵ See ECE/EB.AIR/GE.1/2016/2-ECE/EB.AIR/WG.1/2016/2, paras. 18-19.

specifying the year by which Germany expected to comply with its emissions reduction obligations, to be provided by 30 November 2017 so that the Committee could review the information at its fortieth session.

Deliberations

58. The Committee continued to consider the case at its fortieth session. It noted that the approved adjusted emissions of ammonia in Germany in 2016 exceeded the 2010 ceiling by 9 per cent. It further noted information provided by Germany in response to the Committee's request. The Party was expecting the additional measures to reduce emissions of ammonia to take effect within the period 2018–2025.

59. The Committee requested the secretariat to invite the Party to provide by 28 February 2019 a specific timeline for reaching compliance. The Committee decided to continue to review the case in 2019.

(b) Follow-up to the referral by the secretariat concerning compliance by the European Union with the Gothenburg Protocol (ref. 4/16 (NH₃))

Background

60. The referral was based on the exceedance of NH₃ emissions in the European Union⁶ in 2014 of about 1 per cent, which seemed to suggest that the European Union was not complying with its obligation under article 3, paragraph 1, of the Gothenburg Protocol. The Committee considered the case at its thirty-eighth session. A representative of the European Union explained the increase in reported emissions by the change of respective emission factors in the updated 2013 EMEP/EEA Guidebook. The recently approved 2016 edition (2016 EMEP/EEA Guidebook)⁷ had again changed some emission factors, in particular those for the use of mineral fertilizers, which could result in a decrease of reported emissions. Furthermore, the Party indicated that the new legislation coming into force, together with the expected recalculations, would bring ammonia emissions of the European Union below the 2010 ceiling in the nearest future. The Committee noted the information provided by the European Union on its efforts to comply with its obligation to reduce its ammonia emissions. In the light of that information and upcoming developments, the Committee concluded that it would continue to review the case at its forty-first session.

Deliberations

61. The Implementation Committee continued to consider the case at its forty-first session. According to the latest submitted data, emissions of ammonia in the European Union in 2016 were 3121.2 kilotons, which is below the ceiling by 0.2 per cent. The Committee concluded that there was no reason to continue to review the case.

(c) Follow-up to the referral by the secretariat concerning compliance by Sweden with the Gothenburg Protocol (ref. 8/17 (NH₃))

Background

62. The 2017 submission of NH₃ emission data received from Sweden indicated an exceedance of the emission ceiling by approximately 6 per cent. The emissions of NH₃ in

⁶ Referring here only to the 15 European Union member States as of 31 December 2003, i.e.: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

⁷ *EMEP/EEA air pollutant emission inventory guidebook 2016*, EEA Report No. 21/2016 (Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union, 2016).

2015 amounted to 60.3 kilotons, whereas the 2010 emission reduction ceiling for Sweden is 57.0 kilotons. This information seemed to suggest that Sweden was not compliant with its obligations under article 3, paragraph 1, of the Gothenburg Protocol. The Committee considered the referral at its thirty-ninth session. It noted the information provided by Sweden prior to and during the session. The Party informed the Committee that it was aware of the situation following the improvement of the inventory and the introduction of a new calculation methodology. Sweden was analysing the results and measures that could be taken. Sweden indicated its expected compliance in the 2018 reporting round as a result of recalculation of its data. The Committee decided to continue to review the compliance by Sweden in 2018.

Deliberations

63. The Committee continued to consider the referral at its fortieth session. According to the latest submitted data, emissions of ammonia in Sweden in 2016 of 53.1 kilotons were below the 2010 emission ceiling of 57 kilotons by 7 per cent. The Committee concluded that there was no reason to continue consideration of the case.

C. New referrals initiated in 2018

The Gothenburg Protocol

(a) Referral by the secretariat concerning compliance by Croatia with the Gothenburg Protocol (ref. 1/18 (NH₃))

Background

64. The latest submission of NH₃ emission data received from Croatia indicated an exceedance of the emission ceiling by approximately 17 per cent. The emissions of NH₃ in 2016 amounted to 35 kilotons, whereas the 2010 emission reduction ceiling for Croatia is 30 kilotons. This information seems to suggest that Croatia is not compliant with its obligations under article 3, paragraph 1, of the Gothenburg Protocol. The secretariat informed Croatia about its intention to refer the issue to the Implementation Committee. Croatia responded that it was aware of non-compliance that it would continue taking efforts to resolve the issue and to find solutions in order to comply with its obligations under the Gothenburg Protocol as soon as possible. In its subsequent letter, the secretariat informed Croatia about the referral made to the Committee. Croatia acknowledged receipt of the letter informing the Committee that the uncertainties pertinent to the calculation of ammonia emissions would be resolved within the next months and that additional documentation would be available not later than in November 2018.

Deliberations

65. The Committee considered the referral at its forty-first session. It noted the information provided by Croatia. The Committee requested the secretariat to send a letter to Croatia requesting the Party to provide by 28 February 2019 information on:

- (a) Specific measures Croatia intended to take to fulfil its emission reduction obligations;
- (b) The quantitative and projected effects of further measures; and
- (c) A timetable specifying the year by which it expected to be in compliance and inviting the Party to take part in the Committee's forty-second session.

(b) **Referral by the secretariat concerning compliance by Denmark with the Gothenburg Protocol (ref. 2/18 (NH₃))**

Background

66. The latest submissions of ammonia emission data received from Denmark indicated an exceedance of the 2010 emission reduction target by 1 per cent in 2016: the reported emissions amounted to 70 kilotons, whereas the emission ceiling is 69 kilotons. This information seemed to suggest that Denmark is in non-compliance with its obligations under article 3, paragraph 1, of the Gothenburg Protocol. The secretariat informed the Party about its intention to refer the issue to the Implementation Committee. In its subsequent letter, the secretariat informed Denmark about the referral made to the Committee.

Deliberations

67. The Committee considered the referral at its forty-first session. The Committee decided to continue to review the case in 2019 and requested the secretariat to send a letter to the Party inviting it to provide by 28 February 2019 information on:

- (a) Specific measures Denmark intended to take to fulfil its emission reduction obligations;
- (b) The quantitative and projected effects of further measures; and
- (c) A timetable specifying the year by which it expected to be in compliance and inviting the Party to take part in the Committee's forty-second session.

III. Compliance with reporting obligations

A. Follow-up to Executive Body decisions 2013/18, 2013/19 and 2014/8 on reporting

68. In its decisions 2013/18, 2013/19 and 2014/8, the Executive Body urged Parties that were in non-compliance with their obligations with respect to reporting to provide the missing data. On the basis of information provided by the secretariat, the Committee reviewed the responses of Parties to those decisions.

1. Consideration of decision 2014/8

Montenegro

69. In decision 2014/8, paragraph 4 (d), the Executive Body urged Montenegro to provide its missing annual emission data for 2012 under the Protocols on POPs and the Protocol on Heavy Metals. In a letter of 26 April 2016, Montenegro indicated that it was experiencing some technical problems, and outlined next steps to overcome them so that the data could be submitted in the 2017 reporting round. On 29 June 2017, Montenegro informed the secretariat that the problem remained unresolved. On 24 July 2018, Montenegro informed the secretariat that the Agency for Environmental Protection had limited staff and technical capacity to prepare and submit the emission data under the Convention. The secretariat informed the Committee that, as of 31 August 2018, Montenegro had not provided its missing data and had also not submitted annual data for 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016.

70. The Committee took note of information provided by Montenegro, in particular with regard to the lack of capacity. It recalled its previous consideration of the case and further

encouraged Montenegro to continue efforts to develop its annual data. The Committee decided to continue to review the case in 2019.

Sweden

71. In decision 2014/8, paragraph 4 (e), the Executive Body urged Sweden to provide its missing gridded data for HCB for 2005 under the Protocol on POPs. In a message of 12 February 2015, Sweden reiterated that it would include the missing data in its submission in 2017 as it was working to improve its inventory of emissions with a view to submitting more complete and representative gridding of its HCB emissions by 2017. Sweden submitted its missing gridded data on 12 September 2017.

72. The Committee concluded that there was no reason to continue to review the case.

2. Consideration of decision 2013/18

73. In decision 2013/18, paragraph 4 (e), the Executive Body urged Romania to provide its missing annual emission data for the base year under the Protocol on Heavy Metals. In its letter of 24 September 2015, Romania reported that in July 2015 the Romanian Government had approved the allocation of financial resources for the completion of the missing data and that internal procedures to acquire external services needed to conduct the relevant study were currently under way. Romania informed the secretariat on 26 October 2017 that it had submitted its missing data on 28 April 2017.

74. The Committee concluded that there was no reason to continue to review the case.

3. Consideration of decision 2013/19

75. In decision 2013/19, paragraph 4 (c), the Executive Body urged the Republic of Moldova to provide its missing gridded data for 2005 and 2010 under the Protocols on POPs and Heavy Metals. The secretariat informed the Committee that, as of 31 August 2018, the Republic of Moldova had not provided its missing gridded data under either Protocol.

76. The Committee recalled its previous consideration of the case and further encouraged the Republic of Moldova to continue efforts to develop its gridded data. The Committee agreed to continue to review the case in 2019.

B. Referrals concerning reporting of emission data

77. In line with item 3.1 of the 2018–2019 workplan for the implementation of the Convention (ECE/EB.AIR/140/Add.1), the Committee evaluated compliance by Parties with their emission data reporting obligations on the basis of information provided by the secretariat in its referrals. The information provided by the secretariat is presented in informal document No. 2⁸ and covers data reported up to 31 August 2018.

78. In considering the referrals, the Committee noted that, for the first time, Parties to the Convention were referred to the Committee for not exchanging available information on all agreed substances under article 8(a) of the Convention. Pursuant to decision 2013/4, as of 2017, all Parties to the Convention were expected to start exchanging available information for their gridded and large point sources emission data every fourth year.

⁸ Available from the web page for the Executive Body's thirty-eighth session <http://www.unece.org/index.php?id=45532>.

79. The Committee noted that decision 2012/25 provides the structures and functions of the Implementation Committee and specifies in IV(3)(a) that the Committee shall “[re]view periodically compliance by the Parties with the reporting requirements of the protocols to the Convention” (emphasis added). The Committee seeks clarification from the Executive Body as to whether the Committee’s mandate should be expanded to include the review of compliance by Parties to the Convention with the exchange of available information under article 8 of the Convention.

80. Given this uncertainty, the Committee continued to consider referrals up to 2017 regarding large point sources and gridded data under the Convention, pending clarification from the Executive Body, but decided not to proceed with consideration of new referrals regarding the exchange of available information under article 8 of the Convention until it receives clarification from the Executive Body on its mandate.

1. Referrals initiated in 2015–2017

81. At its thirty-sixth, thirty-seventh, thirty-ninth and forty-first sessions, the Committee considered referrals submitted by the secretariat in 2015–2017. The Committee decided to structure its considerations of compliance by Parties with their reporting obligations both under the Convention and its protocols by Party.

Armenia

82. The Committee considered the referral by the secretariat concerning compliance by Armenia with its reporting obligations under the Convention (large point sources (LPS) data) (R47/17). The Party had not provided its missing data. The Committee agreed to continue to review the case in 2019.

Belarus

83. The Committee considered the Referral by the secretariat concerning compliance by Belarus with its reporting obligations under the Convention (LPS data) (R49/17). The Party had not provided its missing data. The Committee agreed to continue to review the case in 2019.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

84. The Committee considered the referral by the secretariat concerning compliance by Bosnia and Herzegovina with its reporting obligations under the Convention (LPS data) (R50/17). The Party had not provided its missing data. The Committee agreed to continue to review the case in 2019.

France

85. The Committee considered the referral by the secretariat concerning compliance by France with its reporting obligations under the Gothenburg Protocol (2025 and 2030 emission projections) (R9/15). The Party had submitted its projections for 2020 and 2030, but not for 2025. The Committee agreed to continue to review the case in 2019.

Iceland

86. The Committee considered the referral by the secretariat concerning compliance by Iceland with its reporting obligations under the Convention and the Protocol on POPs (gridded data) (R32/17). The Party had not provided its missing data. The Committee agreed to continue to review the case in 2019.

Liechtenstein

87. The Committee considered the referrals by the secretariat concerning compliance by Liechtenstein with its obligations to report its gridded data under the Convention and its following protocols: the 1994 Protocol on Sulphur Protocol, the Protocol on Volatile Organic Compounds, the Protocol on POPs and on Heavy Metals (R10/17, R16/17, R22/17, R34/17), as well as its obligations under the Convention to report LPS data (L56/17). The Party had not provided its missing data. The Committee agreed to continue to review the case in 2019.

Montenegro

88. The Committee considered the referrals by the secretariat concerning compliance by Montenegro with its reporting obligations under the Convention and its Protocol on Heavy Metals and the Protocol on POPs (annual and gridded data) (R20/17, R23/17, R30/17 and R35/17) and LPS data (R58/17). The Party had not provided its missing data. On 24 July 2018, Montenegro informed the secretariat that the Agency for Environmental Protection had limited staff and technical capacity to prepare and submit the emission data under the Convention. The Committee noted the information provided by Montenegro and agreed to continue to review the case in 2019.

Republic of Moldova

89. The Committee considered the referrals by the secretariat concerning compliance by the Republic of Moldova with its obligations under the Convention and its Protocol on Heavy Metals and the Protocol on POPs to report gridded data (R25/17, R37/17) and large point sources data (R60/17). The Party had not provided its missing data. The Committee agreed to continue to review the case in 2019.

Serbia

90. The Committee considered the referrals by the secretariat concerning compliance by Serbia with its obligations under the Convention and its Protocol on Heavy Metals and the Protocol on POPs to report gridded data (R27/17, R39/17). The Party had not provided its missing data. On 13 August 2018, Serbia informed the secretariat that the Environmental Protection Agency was facing challenges related to the lack of human and financial resources to prepare gridded data. The Committee agreed to continue to review the case in 2019.

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

91. The Committee considered the referral by the secretariat concerning compliance by the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia with its reporting obligations under the Gothenburg Protocol (R12/15) with missing projections for ammonia only for 2020 as well as projections for 2025 and 2030. The Party had not provided its missing data. On 18 July 2018, the Party informed the secretariat that there was a need for recalculation of submitted projections for 2020. Missing projections were expected to be made within the upcoming project, and the Party obliged itself to inform the secretariat on the progress. The Committee agreed to continue to review the case in 2019.

Turkey

92. The Committee considered the referral by the secretariat concerning compliance by Turkey with its obligations under the Convention to report large point sources data (R64/17). The Party had not provided its missing data. The Committee agreed to continue to review the case in 2019.

Ukraine

93. The Committee considered the referral by the secretariat concerning compliance by Ukraine with its obligations under the Convention to report large point sources data (R65/17). The Party had not provided its missing data. The Committee agreed to continue to review the case in 2019.

94. The Committee decided to close the following cases, as Parties⁹ had submitted respective missing data: R1/17, R2/17, R3/17, R4/17, R5/17, R6/17, R7/17, R8/17, R9/17, R12/17, R13/17, R14/17, R15/17, R18/17, R19/17, R21/17, R26/17, R28/17, R29/17, R31/17, R33/17, R38/17, R40/17, R41/17, R42/17, R44/17, R45/17, R46/17, R51/17, R52/17, R54/17, R55/17, R57/17, R61/17.

2. Referrals initiated in 2018 under the protocols to the Convention

95. Also, at its forty-first session, the Committee considered the referral by the secretariat concerning compliance by Montenegro with its reporting obligations under the Protocol on Heavy Metals (R10/18). The Committee agreed to continue to review the case in 2019.

3. Referrals initiated in 2018 under article 8(a) of the Convention:

(a) Referral by the secretariat concerning compliance by Albania with its reporting obligations under the Convention (annual emissions of PM_{2.5}, Cd, Hg, Pb, and gridded data) (R1/18);

(b) Referral by the secretariat concerning compliance by Armenia with its reporting obligations under the Convention (annual emissions of PAH, HCB, PCB, and gridded data) (R2/18);

(c) Referral by the secretariat concerning compliance by Azerbaijan with its reporting obligations under the Convention (gridded data) (R3/18);

(d) Referral by the secretariat concerning compliance by Belarus with its reporting obligations under the Convention (gridded data) (R4/18);

(e) Referral by the secretariat concerning compliance by Bosnia and Herzegovina with its reporting obligations under the Convention (annual emissions of all pollutants, gridded data) (R5/18);

(f) Referral by the secretariat concerning compliance by Iceland with its reporting obligations under the Convention (gridded data for the rest of pollutants, besides POPs) (R6/18);

(g) Referral by the secretariat concerning compliance by Kazakhstan with its reporting obligations under the Convention (gridded data) (R7/18). On 15 August 2018, the Party informed the Centre on Emission Inventories and Projections that it had an issue with presenting its gridded data and asked for an advice on that matter;

(h) Referral by the secretariat concerning compliance by Kyrgyzstan with its reporting obligations under the Convention (gridded data) (R8/18);

(i) Referral by the secretariat concerning compliance by Liechtenstein with its reporting obligations under the Convention (annual emissions of PCB) (R9/18);

⁹ Belarus, France, Greece, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Malta, Romania, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the Russian Federation.

(j) Referral by the secretariat concerning compliance by Montenegro with its reporting obligations under the Convention (annual emissions of all pollutants) (R10/18);

(k) Referral by the secretariat concerning compliance by the Republic of Moldova with its reporting obligations under the Convention (annual emissions of all pollutants) (R11/18);

(l) Referral by the secretariat concerning compliance by the Russian Federation with its reporting obligations under the Convention (annual emissions of Cd, Pb, Hg, dioxins/furans, PAH, HCB, PCB) (R12/18). On 17 July 2018, the Party responded to the secretariat stating that, not being a Party to the Protocol on Heavy Metals and the Protocol on POPs, it considered decision 2013/4 and Guidelines for Reporting Emissions and Projections Data under the Convention contradictory to each other and suggested to forward this issue for discussion by the Executive Body at its thirty-eighth session;

(m) Referral by the secretariat concerning compliance by Turkey with its reporting obligations under the Convention (annual emissions of PM_{2.5}, Cd, Hg, Pb, and gridded data) (R13/18);

(n) Referral by the secretariat concerning compliance by Ukraine with its reporting obligations under the Convention (annual emissions of dioxins/furans, PAH, HCB and PCB, and gridded data) (R14/18);

(o) Referral by the secretariat concerning compliance by the United States of America with its reporting obligations under the Convention (annual emissions of Pb, Cd, Hg, dioxins/furans and PCB) (R15/18). The Party responded on 20 August 2018 stating that it considered guidelines contained in decision 2013/4 applying to Parties within the geographical scope of EMEP only and that, furthermore, it was not a Party to the Protocol on POPs.

IV. Other business

96. The Committee decided to hold its forty-second and forty-third sessions on 7–9 May 2019 and 10–12 September 2019, respectively.
