United Nations ECE/EB.AIR/GE.1/2017/7–ECE/EB.AIR/WG.1/2017/17

# Economic and Social Council

Distr.: General
3 July 2017

Original: English

## Economic Commission for Europe

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

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

**Working Group on Effects**

**Third joint session**
Geneva, 11-15 September 2017
Item 13 (b) of the provisional agenda
**Progress in emissions inventories and other emissions-related issues: improvement of emission data**

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

## Report of 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 2016-2017 workplan for the implementation of the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (ECE/EB.AIR/133/Add.1, items 1.1.1.21, 1.1.2, 1.3.1, 3.1, 3.2 and 3.4) and the tasks set out in the informal document submitted to the Executive Body for the Convention at its thirty-fourth session, “Basic and multi-year activities in the 2016-2017 period” (items 1.1.7, 1.4.1-4, 1.5.1 and 1.7.1).

The report reflects progress in emissions reporting under the Convention in the 2017 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 2017 and the plans for 2018 onwards. It also looks at the review of adjustment applications submitted by Parties and progress in developing the new gridding system. Annexed to the document is a table summarizing the status of emission reporting as of 6 June 2017 by Party.

GE.17-11066(E)
*1711066*

# Contents

# Introduction

1. The present report reflects progress in emission reporting under the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution in the 2017 reporting round (2015 emission data, including resubmissions for previous years since 1990; activity data and projections; and gridded and large point source data). It summarizes the main conclusions of the annual review[1] and the review of compliance with reporting obligations of emission data carried out under the Cooperative Programme for Monitoring and Evaluation of the Long-range Transmission of Air Pollutants in Europe (EMEP), in line with the 2016-2017 workplan for the implementation of the Convention (ECE/EB.AIR/133/Add.1).

2. At its thirty-second session (Geneva, 9-13 December 2013), the Executive Body for the Convention adopted the Guidelines for Reporting Emissions and Projections Data under the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (Reporting Guidelines) (ECE/EB.AIR/125) through its decisions 2013/3 and 2013/4 (see ECE/EB.AIR/122/Add.1). The Reporting Guidelines were adopted for application in 2015 and subsequent years and contain background information on the reporting requirements, deadlines and procedures for reporting emissions under the Convention and their review.

3. The present report was prepared by the EMEP Centre on Emission Inventories and Projections (CEIP),[2] hosted by the Environment Agency Austria (Umweltbundesamt).

# I. Present state of emission data

4. Out of the 51 Parties to the Convention, 45 submitted data up to 6 June 2017. All countries but Albania reported data in the new formats (i.e., the Nomenclature for Reporting (NFR) 2014 (NFR14)). No data were received from Armenia, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Greece, Montenegro and the Russian Federation. An up-to-date overview of the data submitted by Parties during the 2017 reporting round is available on the CEIP website[3] and in an annex to the present document. In addition, the latest version of officially reported emission data can be accessed in an online database.[4] Most of the Parties that submitted data also provided the secretariat with the notification form.

5. *Timeliness.* Forty Parties reported emission data by the due date of 15 February 2017. Twenty-two Parties resubmitted data (Parties were to provide resubmissions within four weeks after 15 February, but the latest resubmission was provided on 28 April 2017, and for projections on 2 June 2017). Five Parties resubmitted the informative inventory reports, and three submitted an additional chapter to their informative inventory report at the end of April or beginning of May (Chapter 10: Reporting of gridded emissions and large point sources – LPS).

6. *Pollutants.* Forty-five Parties submitted inventories, but not all submissions contained all the pollutants required by the Reporting Guidelines. All 45 Parties reported their 2015 data on the main pollutants and particulate matter. Cadmium, mercury and lead

---

[1] An 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. See http://www.ceip.at.

[3] Submissions 2017, available from http://www.ceip.at/status_reporting/2017_submissions.

[4] CEIP, Official reported emission data, 30 May 2017. Available from http://www.ceip.at/webdab_emepdatabase/reported_emissiondata.

emissions were provided by 43 Parties, additional heavy metals by 35 and priority persistent organic pollutants by 40 Parties. Activity data were reported by only 39 Parties.

7. *Black carbon.* Thirty-seven Parties reported black carbon emissions (on a voluntary basis), of which 30 Parties submitted emission time series (2000-2015).

8. *Gridded data and large point source data*. Gridded data is part of the quinquennial reporting obligation. In 2017, Parties reported gridded data for the first time in the new resolution. Twenty-two Parties submitted gridded data in the new resolution, of which five Parties reported updated time series and three reported (additional) data in 50 x 50 square kilometre ($km^2$) resolution.

9. *Large point source data*. Twenty-six Parties submitted large point source data. These data were checked with respect to their format, internal consistency and completeness.

10. *Documentation*. Only 89 per cent of Parties reporting inventories also submitted informative inventory reports in 2017. The consistency, transparency and comparability of the reports are steadily improving. CEIP evaluates the informative inventory reports annually and the best national teams receive awards during the meetings of the Task Force on Emission Inventories and Projections. However, there are still reports which do not follow the required template. Parties are urged to use the recommended structure for documentation, i.e., the reporting templates in annex II to the Reporting Guidelines.

11. *Projections.* In 2017, emission projections for 2020, 2025 and 2030 were submitted by 21 Parties (22 in 2015), mostly from the western part of the EMEP domain.

12. *Reporting of uncertainties*. Reporting of uncertainties is still limited, and the level of detail varies between the Parties that report uncertainties (in most cases the aggregated uncertainty for the national total is reported). In some cases the quality of reported uncertainty estimates is questionable (e.g., if the reported uncertainty is much lower than the recalculations over the past years).

13. *Access to the information*. CEIP updated its website to reflect revisions in the Reporting Guidelines and to improve the transparency and accessibility of data for Parties, the EMEP Steering Body, the Implementation Committee and the public. Websites with information on adjustment procedures, adjustment applications, review, findings and approved adjustment have been updated as well. In addition, CEIP provides its users with an online interactive data viewer[5] that can help with the analysis and visualization of the officially reported emissions data submitted by countries under the Convention.

14. *Recalculations.* All emission estimates within a time series should be calculated consistently, i.e., the time series should be calculated using the same method and data sources for all years. Of the 45 reporting Parties, 43 provided recalculated data for at least some pollutants. Review of submitted inventories identifies annually significant recalculation (more than +/- 30 per cent) of historical emissions in individual countries.

15. *Emissions per capita and emissions per gross domestic product (GDP*). These indicators are calculated for all Parties that submit total national emissions of main pollutants, particulate matter, heavy metals and persistent organic pollutants by using information on population and GDP available from the World Bank database. Significant differences are observed across Parties and years.

[5] Officially reported emission data, 11 July 2016. Available from http://www.ceip.at/data_viewers/official_tableau/.

# II. Technical review of inventories

16. *Main objective*. The main objective of the technical review of inventories is to assist countries in improving their data for the next reporting round. All inventories submitted by Parties were tested via RepDab[6] and imported into the central CEIP database. As a next step, a technical review of all inventories was carried out. At each stage of the review Parties had the opportunity to clarify issues and to provide additional information. The process is seen by Parties as valuable and the feedback is provided to CEIP by means of email communications and also during meetings of the Task Force on Emission Inventories and Projections.

17. *Stage 1 and 2 reviews*. The findings of the stage 1 review were communicated to the national designated experts through the country-specific status reports by 30 March 2017. The findings from the stage 2 review were included in synthesis and assessment country reports, which were issued by 3 May 2017. An overview of the findings for the stage 1 and 2 reviews is summarized in the joint CEIP-European Environment Agency *Inventory Review 2017*,[7] which will be made available on the CEIP website.

18. *The stage 3 review*. The stage 3 review is an in-depth review of inventories 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 Party[8] at least once in a five-year period. Resources are required from the expert review team,[9] the reviewed Parties and CEIP. CEIP coordinates the whole process.

19. Parties are expected to nominate review experts to the EMEP roster and provide sufficient resources to enable their participation in the process. Ninety reviewers from 23 Parties[10] are listed on the CEIP roster of experts. The nominated experts are suitably qualified to review all emission sectors and general inventory issues (good practice, uncertainties, quality assurance or quality control, etc.).

20. The first cycle of in-depth reviews was completed in the period 2008-2012, with 44 Parties reviewed in total — all those that submitted relevant data. The results are published on the CEIP website. Reviewers identified areas for improvement in all the inventories that were checked. The Parties had the opportunity to provide comments before the reports were published.

21. A long-term plan for Stage 3 reviews for the period 2013-2018 was updated by CEIP based on submitted inventories (see table below), for approval by the EMEP Steering

6 The RepDab tool is also available from the CEIP website at http://www.ceip.at/repdab_howtouse (updated 7 April 2017).

7 Katarina Mareckova and others, *Inventory Review 2017: Review of emission data reported under the LRTAP Convention and NEC Directive — Joint report of CEIP and EEA*, Technical Report CEIP 2/2017 (Vienna, Environment Agency Austria, 2017).

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

9 It is estimated that members of the expert review team dedicate around 10 to 15 days to their tasks, which includes preparation, participation in the weeklong review meeting and follow-up activities, including finalizing the country review reports.

10 Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, the European Union, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Latvia, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Serbia, Spain, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Body at its third joint session with the Working Group on Effects. The plan will be modified if Parties do not submit the requested information[11] within the reporting deadlines.

22. The 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016 stage 3 in-depth reviews took place at the European Environment Agency in Copenhagen in June. For details, see previous CEIP status reports to the EMEP Steering Body and the country reports which are available online. The feedback during the meetings of the Task Force on Emission Inventories and Projections indicates that inventory compilers consider the in-depth reviews useful and recommend continuing them.

**Updated long-term plan for stage 3 reviews during the period 2013-2018**

| *Year* | *Country for review* |
|---|---|
| 2013 | Bulgaria, France, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania and Sweden |
| 2014 | Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Greece, Germany, Hungary and Spain |
| 2015 | Azerbaijan, Belarus, Czechia, Ireland, Netherlands, Republic of Moldova, Slovakia, Slovenia and Ukraine |
| 2016 | Estonia, Georgia, Iceland, Luxembourg, Russian Federation, Serbia, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey and United Kingdom |
| 2017 | Albania, Austria, European Union, Kazakhstan,[b] Kyrgyzstan,[b] Liechtenstein,[b] Malta[b] and Monaco[a] |
| 2018 | Armenia[a], Bosnia and Herzegovina,[a] Finland and Montenegro[a] |

[a] Party did not submit a complete emission inventory in standard format and/or did not submit an informative inventory report within the last three years.
[b] Party did not submit either inventory data or an informative inventory report within the last three years

23. The in-depth review plan for 2017 had to be modified. The changes were agreed during the joint meeting of the Bureaux of the EMEP Steering Body and the Working Group on Effects in late March 2017. Eight Parties were to be reviewed. Armenia and Montenegro had not submitted any data since 2013, and their reviews were postponed until 2018.

24. A total of 19 experts accepted the invitation to join the centralized review for 2017: 2 each from the Austria, the European Union, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom; and 1 each from, Belgium, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Italy, Latvia, Spain and Sweden.

# III. Emission data for modellers

25. *Gap-filled and gridded data sets.* Gap-filled and gridded data sets were calculated for 2015 with the latest submitted data. Where sufficient reported data was not available,

[11] As defined in the document on methods and procedures for inventory review (ECE/EB.AIR/GE.1/2007/16), submission of NFR tables and an informative inventory report is a prerequisite for a Party to be included in the stage 3 in-depth review.

expert estimates such as from the Regional Air Pollution Information and Simulation (RAINS)/Greenhouse Gas and Air Pollution Interactions and Synergies (GAINS) model were used for the gap-filling.

26. *Main pollutants and particulate matter*. CEIP prepared data sets for sulphur oxides ($SO_x$), nitrogen oxides ($NO_x$), carbon monoxide (CO), non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOC), ammonia ($NH_3$) and particulate matter ($PM_{10}$, $PM_{2.5}$ and $PM_{coarse}$) on aggregated sectors gridded NFR (GNFR) sector level in 50 km² x 50 km² resolution, based on the gridding system developed by the Meteorological Synthesizing Centre-West and in 0.1° x 0.1° grid resolution, based on the gridding system developed by CEIP. The CEIP system uses the Emission Database for Global Atmospheric Research (EDGAR) data and is upgraded by point source information available under the European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (E-PRTR)[12] for the distribution in areas where no reported gridded data in the 0.1° x 0.1° resolution is available. Methods used for the gap-filling are documented in a technical report,[13] which will be published on the CEIP website in June 2017.

27. *Heavy metals and persistent organic pollutants (POPs).* CEIP prepared gridded data for three heavy metals (mercury, lead and cadmium) and six persistent organic pollutants (dioxins and furans, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene and hexachlorobenzene). The gap-filling and gridding of heavy metals and persistent organic pollutants was done on GNFR14 sector level (instead of national total level as in 2015). The gap-filling methods are documented in technical reports,[14] which will be published on the CEIP website in June 2017, including a report on emission inventory improvement for heavy metals modelling elaborated in cooperation with the Meteorological Synthesizing Centre East (MSC-E). In 2018, a joint report on emission inventory improvement for POPs modelling is planned.

28. Gap-filled and gridded emission data for 2015 were distributed to the modellers and have been publicly accessible on the CEIP website since 30 May 2017.[15]

29. *Shipping emissions.* Shipping emissions are not reported by Parties. The Centre for Integrated Assessment Modelling (CIAM) has provided shipping emissions from the Evaluating the CLimate and Air Quality ImPacts of Short-livEd Pollutants (ECLISPE) 5 data set. Owing to discrepancies between this data set and the Monitoring Atmospheric Composition and Climate (MACC)-III data set that has been used so far for gap filling, the shipping emission data set from CIAM has not been used this year. The MACC-III data set has been extrapolated and after further data checks it is planned to use the ECLIPSE 5 data set in the future.

## IV. Development of a new gridding system

30. The new gridding system in higher spatial resolution (0.1° x 0.1°), which CEIP started to implement in 2013, is now in place. The next step is the update of proxy data for the spatial distribution of areas with no grid reporting, with updated information from EDGAR global emissions. Gridded $NO_x$, NMVOC, $NH_3$, $SO_x$, CO, $PM_{2.5}$, $PM_{10}$ and

12 See http://prtr.ec.europa.eu/#/facilitylevels.
13 Technical report CEIP 3/2017 (forthcoming).
14 *Joint CEIP/MSC-E Technical Report on Emission Inventory Improvement for Heavy Metals Modeling*, Technical Report CEIP 1/2017 (forthcoming) and Technical Report CEIP 2/2017 (see footnote 7 above).
15 Emissions as used in EMEP models, available from http://www.ceip.at/webdab_emepdatabase/emissions_emepmodels.

$PM_{coarse}$ emissions on GNFR14 sector level for 2015 were provided to the EMEP modellers on 30 May 2017. Gridded data in the 0.1° x 0.1° resolution and on GNFR14 sector level is also available for the years 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014. Twenty countries (see annex) have reported gridded data in the new 0.1° x 0.1° resolution. A big challenge is the missing data for from Turkey and countries in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia.

31. CEIP did a detailed comparison of gridded emissions from the old gridding system in 50 km² x 50 km² resolution with gridded emissions from the new gridding system in 0.1° x 0.1° resolution on national total levels in 2016. In 2017, it was planned to do a comparison of 0.1° x 0.1° grid data with MACC-III emissions. The comparison results are available on the CEIP website.[16]

32. Further comparison of gridded emissions with E-PRTR point sources and also with selected surrogate data, like roads or land use, is planned. This procedure is extremely time-consuming and the scope will be limited by the available budget.

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

# V. Review of submitted adjustment applications

34. Spain submitted new adjustment applications to the ECE secretariat in 2017. Seven parties (Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Finland, France, Luxembourg and Spain) submitted the reporting templates in annex VII to the Reporting Guidelines with adjustments approved in 2014, 2015 and/or in 2016. Approved adjustments reported in annex VII have been imported in the website tool developed by CEIP, where all information can be easily compared. All submitted applications, both new and already approved, have been reviewed by the expert review team. The activity was covered by EMEP mandatory contributions. Detailed information on the review process and findings is provided in a special status report on adjustments.

# VI. Conclusions

35. *Timeliness and completeness.* In 2017, 45 Parties submitted their inventories. The completeness of information on the main pollutants, main heavy metals and particulate matter emissions is reasonable for the European region, but information provided to CEIP covers less than 50 per cent of the extended EMEP area. The persisting problem with data completeness and quality could not be resolved. However, some improvements in emission reporting have been observed in Parties that profited from the capacity-building activities enabled through ECE grants (i.e., Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and the Republic of Moldova). ECE should consider continuation of the capacity-building programme and awareness-raising in countries of Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia, and in the Western Balkan countries.

36. *Failure to report*. Bosnia and Herzegovina, Greece and Montenegro have not reported emission data to CEIP within the past three or more years. Armenia, Belarus and the Russian Federation did not submit data in 2017.

[16] EMEP GRID – Comparisons, 17 August 2016. Available from http://www.ceip.at/new_emep-grid/grid_comparisons.

37. *Gridded data and large point sources*. A total of 22 countries (43 per cent of Parties) submitted 2015 gridded sectoral data in new resolution (0.1° x 0.1° longitude/latitude). In the 2017 reporting round, no gridded data were submitted to CEIP from countries in the eastern part of the EMEP domain.

38. *Recalculations of emissions.* Review of submitted inventories identifies significant recalculations every year. This fact seems to indicate relatively high uncertainty of emission estimates on the sectoral or country level. Furthermore, it is observed that Parties do not use tier 2 methods for all identified key categories. Some Parties indicated that resources are a limiting factor for the development of more robust inventories.

39. *Stage 3 in-depth reviews.* CEIP successfully organized the 2017 stage 3 review, reviewing eight Parties. The individual reports will be published prior to the third joint session of the EMEP Steering Body and the Working Group on Effects in September 2017. The 2017 review required extra effort from the expert review teams and CEIP as the required data were not submitted within the deadlines by a number of countries and the documentation and completeness of the data submitted were not sufficient. On the other hand, 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.

40. *Review of adjustment applications*. The assessment of adjustment applications was organized in line with Executive Body decisions 2012/2, 2012/13 and 2014/1. Details on the process and findings are provided in document ECE/EB.AIR/GE.1/2017/10-ECE/EB.AIR/WG.1/2017/20.

41. A persisting key constraint for both reviews is the limited number of nominations to the roster of review experts. The number of experts has almost doubled compared with 2010, but a pool of 90 experts (from 23 countries) is still not sufficient for a sustainable review process. Each year a subset of these experts cannot accept the invitation owing to technical reasons or lack of resources. EMEP may wish to consider how to financially support[17] the participation in the review process of experts from Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia and West Balkan countries.

42. *The new gridding system*. A new gridding system (higher resolution of 0.1°×0.1° longitude-latitude, geographic coordinate system WGS84 and the use of 13 GNFR sectors) is available, but needs to be adjusted and updated every few years. The production of gridded data in higher resolution requires a huge increase of annual gap-filling and gridding work for CEIP and to do this in the limited space between the submission of data (15 March for inventory data and 1 May for gridded data) and the deadline for the production of gridded data (beginning of May) is a big challenge.

43. *Increasing reliability of emission data*. In order to increase the reliability of emission data for modellers, it is extremely important that also Parties that did not submitted gridded data in the new system in 2017 will do so in 2018. It is also important that Parties update historical gridded emissions for the years (1990 and 1995 (voluntary)) 2000, 2005 and 2010 in line with the recommendation of revised Reporting Guidelines.

44. *Summary for Implementation Committee and the secretariat*. CEIP provides detailed information on an annual basis to the Implementation Committee under the Convention on how the Parties to the Convention's protocols are fulfilling their reporting obligations.

[17] From 2010 to 2012, the European Environment Agency covered travel costs of seven experts (from Czechia, 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.

CEIP assessed the reporting or non-reporting of 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 Convention protocols.

# Annex

## Status of emission reporting as of 6 June 2017

| *Party* | *Submission date* | *Resubmission date* | *Projection submission date* | *Date of additional information* | *Date of IIR* | *NFR template* | *IIR 2015* | *Notification form* | *New application* | *Annex VII* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albania | 13.02.2017 | 21.02.2017 | | | 15.03.2017 | 2009-1 | X | | | |
| Armenia | | | | | | | | | | |
| Austria | 15.02.2017 | | | | 15.03.2017, 28.04.2017 | 2014-2 | X | X | | |
| Azerbaijan | 14.02.2017 | | | | 15.03.2017 | 2014-1 | X | X | | |
| Belarus | | | | | | | | | | |
| Belgium | 15.02.2017 | | 15.03.2017 | 03.03.2017, 15.03.2017 | 15.03.2017, 27.04.2017 | 2014-2 | X | X | | X |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bulgaria | 15.02.2017 | | 15.02.2017 | | 14.03.2017 | 2014-1 | X | X | | |
| Canada | 15.02.2017 | | | 15.02.2017 | 15.02.2017 | 2014-1 | X | X | | |
| Croatia | 14.02.2017 | 15.03.2017 | 14.02.2017, 15.03.2017 | | 15.03.2017 | 2014-1 | X | X | | |
| Cyprus | 15.02.2017 | 20.04.2017 | 16.03.2017 | | 15.03.2017 | 2014-2 | X | X | | |
| Czechia | 15.02.2017 | 15.03.2017, 27.04.2017 | 15.03.2017 | | 15.03.2017, 21.05.2017 | 2014-2 | X | X | | |
| Denmark | 15.02.2017 | | 15.03.2017 | | 15.03.2017 | 2014-1 | X | X | | X |
| Estonia | 14.02.2017 | 15.03.2017 | 14.02.2017 | | 15.03.2017, 01.05.2017 | 2014-2 | X | X | | |
| European Union | 28.04.2017 | | | | | | | X | | |
| Finland | 15.02.2017 | 15.03.2017 | 15.02.2017, 15.03.2017 | 15.02.2017, 15.03.2017 | 15.03.2017, 28.04.2017 | 2014-1 | X | X | | X |
| France | 14.02.2017 | 09.03.2017 | 28.04.2017 | 09.03.2017 | 15.03.2017 | 2014-2 | X | X | | X |
| Georgia | 15.02.2017 | | | | | 2014-1 | | | | |
| Germany | 13.02.2017 | | 16.03.2017 | | 07.02.2017 | 2014-2 | X | X | | X |
| Greece | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hungary | 17.02.2017 | 14.03.2017 | 31.05.2017 | | 04.04.2017 | 2014-1 | X | X | | |

| *Party* | *Submission date* | *Resubmission date* | *Projection submission date* | *Date of additional information* | *Date of IIR* | *NFR template* | *IIR 2015* | *Notification form* | *New application* | *Annex VII* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Iceland | 15.02.2017 | 15.03.2017 | | | 15.03.2017 | 2014-2 | X | X | | |
| Ireland | 15.02.2017 | 15.03.2017 | 09.05.2017 | 15.03.2017 | 15.03.2017, 19.05.2017, 23.05.2017 | 2014-2 | X | X | | |
| Italy | 20.02.2017 | 15.03.2017 | 15.03.2017 | | 15.03.2017 | 2014-1 | X | X | | |
| Kazakhstan | 14.02.2017 | | | | | 2014-2 | | X | | |
| Kyrgyzstan | 14.02.2017 | | | | | 2014-2 | | X | | |
| Latvia | 10.02.2017 | 15.03.2017 | | | 15.03.2017 | 2014-2 | X | X | | |
| Liechtenstein | 05.05.2017 | | | | 06.06.2017 | 2014-2 | X | X | | |
| Lithuania | 15.02.2017 | 17.02.2017, 14.03.2017 | 15.03.2017 | | 15.03.2017 | 2014-2 | X | X | | |
| Luxembourg | 15.02.2017 | 15.03.2017, 31.03.2017 | 15.03.2017 | 15.03.2017 | 15.03.2017, 24.05.2017 | 2014-2 | X | X | X | X |
| Malta | 21.02.2017 | | | | 29.05.2017 | 2014-1 | X | | | |
| Monaco | 02.06.2017 | | 02.06.2017 | | 02.06.2017 | 2014-1 | X | X | | |
| Montenegro | | | | | | | | | | |
| Netherlands | 15.02.2017 | | | | 14.04.2017 | 2014-1 | X | | | |
| Norway | 14.02.2017 | 13.03.2017 | 13.03.2017, 18.05.2017, 02.06.2017 | | 13.03.2017 | 2014-2 | X | X | | |
| Poland | 15.02.2017 | 15.03.2017 | | | 15.03.2017 | 2014-1 | X | X | | |
| Portugal | 15.02.2017 | 15.03.2017 | 15.03.2017 | | 15.03.2017, 28.04.2017 | 2014-1 | X | X | | |
| Republic of Moldova | 10.02.2017 | | | | 09.03.2017 | 2014-2 | X | X | | |
| Romania | 15.02.2017 | 28.04.2017 | 15.03.2017 | | 15.03.2017 | 2014-1 | X | X | | |
| Russian Federation | | | | | | | | | | |
| Serbia | 14.02.2017 | | | | 15.03.2017 | 2014-2 | X | X | | |
| Slovakia | 15.02.2017 | 15.03.2017 | 16.03.2017 | | 15.03.2017 | 2014-2 | X | | | |
| Slovenia | 13.02.2017 | | 01.03.2017 | | 13.03.2017 | 2014-2 | X | X | | |
| Spain | 14.02.2017 | 15.03.2017 | | 14.03.2017, 15.03.2017 | 15.03.2017 | 2014-2 | X | X | X | X |

| *Party* | *Submission date* | *Resubmission date* | *Projection submission date* | *Date of additional information* | *Date of IIR* | *NFR template* | *IIR 2015* | *Notification form* | *New application* | *Annex VII* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sweden | 14.02.2017 | 15.02.2017 | | | 01.03.2017 | 2014-1 | X | X | | |
| Switzerland | 15.02.2017 | | | 15.02.2017 | 14.03.2017 | 2014-2 | X | X | | |
| The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | 15.02.2017 | 02.03.2017 | | | 28.04.2017 | 2014-2 | X | X | | |
| Turkey | 15.02.2017 | | | | 17.05.2017 | 2014-2 | X | X | | |
| Ukraine | 15.02.2017 | | | | | 2014-2 | | | | |
| United Kingdom | 15.02.2017 | | 15.03.2017 | | 15.03.2017 | 2014-2 | X | X | | |
| United States | 15.02.2017 | | | | 15.02.2017 | 2014-2 | X | X | | |

*Abbreviation*: IIR = informative inventory report.