

TFEIP Projections Expert Panel

Agenda

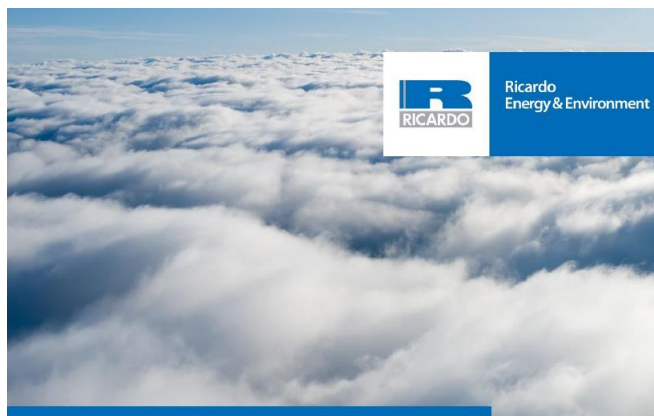
12:00: Implementation of the initial national air pollution control programmes under the new NECD (Melanie)

12:20: The French National reduction plan (Nadine)

12:40: Findings from the Netherland's 2015 inventory and projections (Benno)

TFEIP Projections Expert Panel

Implementation of the initial National Air Pollution Control Programmes under the new NECD



Guidance on the elaboration and implementation of the initial National Air Pollution Control Programmes under the new National Emissions Ceilings Directive (2016/2284/EU)

Service Request 10 under Framework Contract "Air quality and emissions: preparation for country dialogues and guidance for improved planning" ENV.C.3./FRA/2013/0013

Report for the European Commission - DG Environment

Contents

- 1. Policy objective of new NECD**
- 2. Timetable for reporting**
- 3. NAPCP report content and draft guidance**

Background

- **Policy Objective of new NECD**
 - To support Member States with further reduction of AQ pollutant emissions (NO_x, SO₂, NMVOC, NH₃ and PM_{2.5})
- **Article 6 of Directive**
 - By the 1st April 2019, Member States must produce an initial national air pollution control programme (NAPCP), which must be updated regularly, at least every 4 years (referred to as NAPCP updates)
- **NAPCP guidance - Draft**
 - The outputs from the project is guidance to support Member States

Timetable for reporting under the new NECD

<p>15 February 2017: Annual submission of national emission inventories (first submission due on this date and every year thereafter) (Art. 10.4). Report to the Commission the intention to use flexibilities in emission inventories for that reporting year (Art. 5.5)</p>	<p>1 July 2018: Transposition of the NECD to national legislation (Art.20) Report to the Commission the location of the monitoring sites and the indicators used for air pollution impacts (first submission due on this date and every four years thereafter) (Art. 10.4)</p>	<p>1 April 2019: Initial NAPCP due for submission to the Commission (first submission due on this date and every four years thereafter) (Art. 10.1)</p>
<p>2017</p>	<p>2018</p>	<p>2019</p>
<p>15 March 2017: Annual submission of the IIR (first submission due on this date and every year thereafter). Use of flexibilities must be reflected in the IIR. National biennial projections (first submission due on this date and every 2 years thereafter) (Art. 10.2)</p>		<p>1 July 2019: Report to the Commission monitoring data for air pollution impacts (first submission due on this date and every four years thereafter) (Art. 10.4)</p>
<p>1 May 2017: National spatially disaggregated emission inventories and large point source inventories (first submission due on this date and every four years thereafter) (Art. 10.2)</p>		

NAPCP content

- **Minimum requirements**

- The NAPCP should be a maximum of 50 pages (excluding appendices)
- Should provide the evidence used to develop the NAPCP

Sections:

- Contact points
- Status of NAPCP
- Executive summary
- The national air quality and pollution policy framework

Coherence of NAPCP with other relevant policy areas

1. Identify the related national or sub-national policies, plans, programmes and strategies which can affect the NECD (e.g. air quality, climate change, energy, agriculture and transport policies, plans and strategies). Assess what impacts they could have (both positive and negative) on the Member State's ability to meet emission reduction commitments under the NECD.

For example, fuel taxation policies may encourage greater uptake of diesel passenger cars which may result in increases in emissions of NO_x and $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ regulated under the NECD. Similarly, some energy policies may encourage greater uptake of biomass for decentralised provision of heat and/or power in the domestic sector, which may bring emission sources closer to populated areas, impacting on local air quality and thus increasing human exposure to pollution compared to centralised generation.

2. Where negative implications on the NECD are identified, consider whether or not the relevant policy objective can be met without negative consequences for the NECD.

Alternative means to attain the relevant policy objective should be identified, as well as the scope for changing the plan in question (e.g. any upcoming formal reviews) and factors which may affect the acceptability of changes (social, economic and legal).

If the above analysis shows that it is not (yet) possible to address the negative impact at source, assess whether PaMs in the NAPCP can mitigate the negative impacts.

3. When considering additional PaMs for inclusion in the NAPCP, identify how those could in turn affect other national or sub-national policies, plans and programmes.

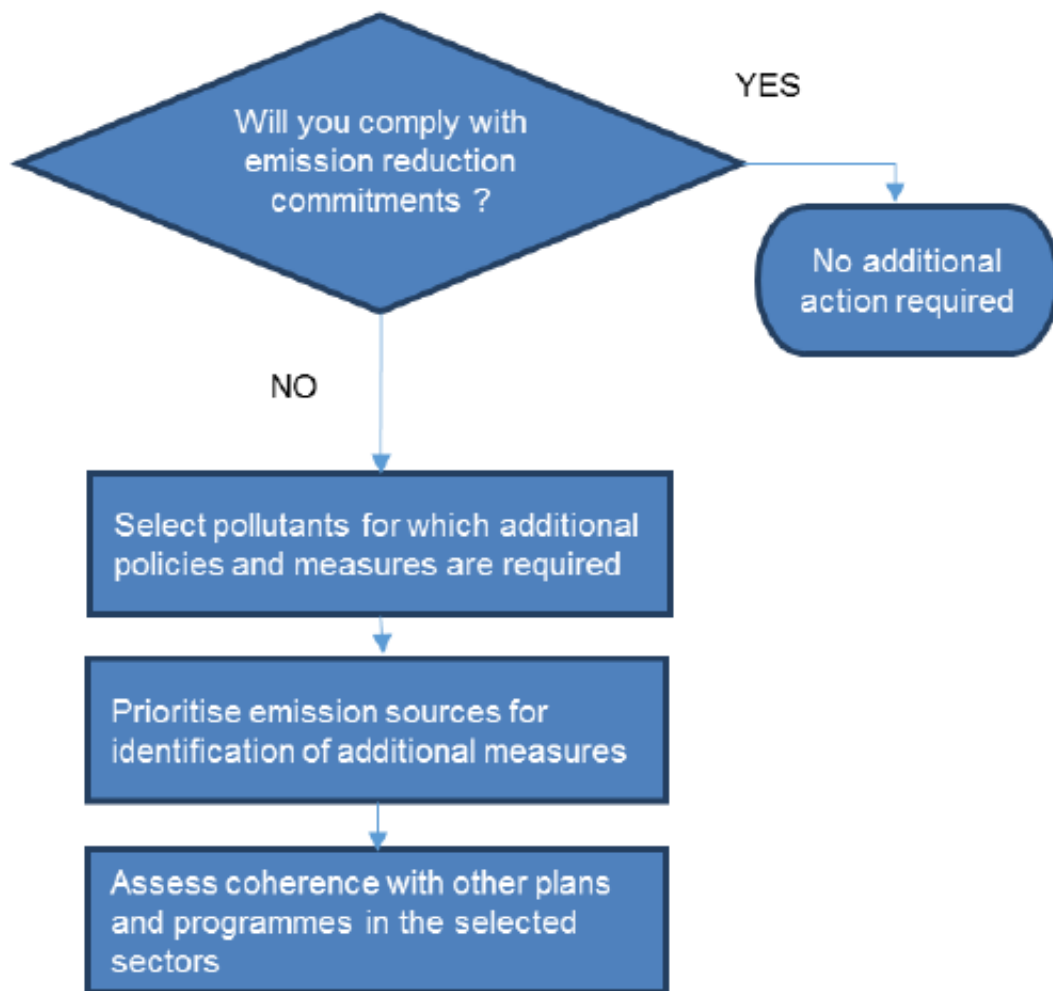
NAPCP content

- Responsibilities of national, regional and local authorities
- Progress made by current PAMs in reducing emissions and impact on AQ.
- Projected emissions, if no further PAMs.

Sections:

- Consideration of policy options and selection of additional PAMs to comply with emission reduction commitments for 2020 and 2030 and the intermediate year 2025.

Framework for selecting additional PAMs



NAPCP content

- Prioritisation of black carbon
- PAMs selected for adoption and dates for implementation
- Projected impact of PAMs on emission reduction
- Reason why linear trajectory in 2025 cannot be met without disproportionate costs (if applicable)

NAPCP

Guidance on national air pollution control programmes

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/air/pollutants/national_control_programme.htm