Basic information

2013/0443(COD) COD - Ordinary legislative procedure (ex-codecision procedure) Directive	Procedure completed
Reduction of national emissions of certain atmospheric pollutants Repealing Directive 2001/81/EC 1999/0067(COD) Amending Directive 2003/35/EC 2000/0331(COD) **Subject** 3.70.02 Atmospheric pollution, motor vehicle pollution 3.70.03 Climate policy, climate change, ozone layer 3.70.18 International and regional environment protection measures and agreements	

Key players

European Parliament

Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
ENVI Environment, Public Health and Food Safety	GIRLING Julie (ECR)	16/07/2014
	Shadow rapporteur GIESEKE Jens (PPE) DANCE Seb (S&D) BEARDER Catherine (ALDE) KONEČNÁ Kateřina (GUE/NGL) EICKHOUT Bas (Verts/ALE) PEDICINI Piernicola (EFDD)	

Former committee responsible	Former rapporteur	Appointed
ENVI Environment, Public Health and Food Safety		

Committee for opinion	Rapporteur for opinion	Appointed
ITRE Industry, Research and Energy	GIEREK Adam (S&D)	09/09/2014
TRAN Transport and Tourism	The committee decided not to give an opinion.	
REGI Regional Development		

	The committee decided not to give an opinion.	
AGRI Agriculture and Rural Development	HUITEMA Jan (ALDE)	15/09/2014

Former committee for opinion	Former rapporteur for opinion	Appointed
ITRE Industry, Research and Energy		
TRAN Transport and Tourism		
REGI Regional Development		
AGRI Agriculture and Rural Development		

Council of the European Union

Council configuration	Meetings	Date
Employment, Social Policy, Health and Consumer Affairs	3507	2016-12-08
Environment	3320	2014-06-12
Environment	3476	2016-06-20

European Commission

Commission DG	Commissioner
Environment	VELLA Karmenu

European Economic and Social Committee

European Committee of the Regions

Key events

Date	Event	Reference	Summary
18/12/2013	Legislative proposal published	COM(2013)0920	Summary
13/01/2014	Committee referral announced in Parliament, 1st reading		
12/06/2014	Debate in Council		
20/10/2014	Resumption of business from the previous parliamentary term		
15/07/2015	Vote in committee, 1st reading		
28/08/2015	Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading	A8-0249/2015	Summary
28/10/2015	Decision by Parliament, 1st reading	T8-0381/2015	Summary

28/10/2015	Results of vote in Parliament		
28/10/2015	Debate in Parliament		
28/10/2015	Matter referred back to the committee responsible		
17/02/2016	Committee decision to open interinstitutional negotiations with report adopted in committee		
20/06/2016	Debate in Council		
12/07/2016	Approval in committee of the text agreed at 1st reading interinstitutional negotiations	GEDA/T/(2017)007722 PE616.593	
23/11/2016	Decision by Parliament, 1st reading	T8-0438/2016	Summary
23/11/2016	Results of vote in Parliament		
23/11/2016	Debate in Parliament		
08/12/2016	Act adopted by Council after Parliament's 1st reading		
12/12/2016	End of procedure in Parliament		
14/12/2016	Final act signed		
17/12/2016	Final act published in Official Journal		

Technical information

Procedure reference	2013/0443(COD)
Procedure type	COD - Ordinary legislative procedure (ex-codecision procedure)
Procedure subtype	Legislation
Legislative instrument	Directive
Amendments and repeals	Repealing Directive 2001/81/EC 1999/0067(COD) Amending Directive 2003/35/EC 2000/0331(COD)
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 61 Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union TFEU 192-p1
Mandatory consultation of other institutions	European Economic and Social Committee European Committee of the Regions
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	ENVI/8/00322

Documentation gateway

European Parliament

Document type	Committee	Reference	Date	Summary
Committee draft report		PE551.932	23/03/2015	
Committee opinion	ITRE	PE541.321	07/05/2015	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE554.952	07/05/2015	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE554.967	07/05/2015	

Amendments tabled in committee		PE557.063	08/05/2015	
Committee opinion	AGRI	PE551.862	02/06/2015	
Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading		A8-0249/2015	28/08/2015	Summary
Text adopted by Parliament, partial vote at 1st reading /single reading		T8-0381/2015	28/10/2015	Summary
Text agreed during interinstitutional negotiations		PE616.593	05/07/2016	
Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading		T8-0438/2016	23/11/2016	Summary

Council of the EU

Document type	Reference	Date	Summary
Coreper letter confirming interinstitutional agreement	GEDA/T/(2017)007722	05/07/2016	
Draft final act	00034/2016/LEX	14/12/2016	

European Commission

Document type	Reference	Date	Summary
Legislative proposal	COM(2013)0920	18/12/2013	Summary
Commission working document (SWD)	SWD(2013)0531	18/12/2013	
Commission working document (SWD)	SWD(2013)0532	18/12/2013	
Document attached to the procedure	SWD(2013)0537	18/12/2013	
Commission response to text adopted in plenary	SP(2017)8	17/01/2017	
Follow-up document	COM(2020)0266	26/06/2020	
Follow-up document	COM(2021)0451	04/08/2021	
Follow-up document	COM(2024)0348	30/07/2024	
Follow-up document	COM(2026)0126	19/03/2026	

National parliaments

Document type	Parliament /Chamber	Reference	Date	Summary
Contribution	PL_SENATE	COM(2013)0920	20/02/2014	
Contribution	PT_PARLIAMENT	COM(2013)0920	20/02/2014	
Contribution	PL_SEJM	COM(2013)0920	24/02/2014	

Contribution	ES_PARLIAMENT	COM(2013)0920	27/02/2014	
Contribution	IT_SENATE	COM(2013)0920	27/02/2014	
Contribution	RO_CHAMBER	COM(2013)0920	16/05/2014	
Contribution	CZ_SENATE	COM(2013)0920	02/08/2014	

Additional information		
Source	**Document**	**Date**
European Commission	EUR-Lex	

Final act	
Directive 2016/2284 OJ L 344 17.12.2016, p. 0001	Summary

Delegated acts	
Reference	**Subject**
2023/2949(DEA)	Examination of delegated act

Reduction of national emissions of certain atmospheric pollutants

2013/0443(COD) - 14/12/2016 - Final act

PURPOSE: to establish stricter national limits for the emission of some of the most dangerous air pollutants in order to protect health and the environment.

LEGISLATIVE ACT: Directive (EU) 2016/2284 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the reduction of national emissions of certain atmospheric pollutants, amending Directive 2003/35/EC and repealing Directive 2001/81/EC.

CONTENT: this Directive establishes **stricter national limits** for the emission of some of the most dangerous air pollutants. The new rules cover five pollutants: sulphur dioxide (SO2), nitrogen oxides (NOx), non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOC), ammonia (NH3) and fine particulate matter (PM2,5).

National air pollution control programmes: the Directive requires national air pollution control programmes to be established and that emissions of those pollutants and the other pollutants, as well as their impacts, be monitored and reported. Member States shall update their national air pollution control programmes at least every four years and consider measures applicable to **all relevant sectors**, including agriculture, energy, industry, road transport, inland shipping, domestic heating and use of non-road mobile machinery and solvents.

National emission ceilings: the national emission reduction commitments for any year **from 2020 to 2029** in this Directive are identical to those set in the revised Gothenburg Protocol to Abate Acidification, Eutrophication and Ground-level Ozone. Further restrictions have been decided upon for **2030 onwards**.

National emission reduction commitments: Member States shall take the necessary measures aimed at limiting their 2025 anthropogenic emissions of sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, non-methane volatile organic compounds, ammonia and fine particulate matter. The indicative levels of those emissions shall be determined by a **linear reduction trajectory** established between their emission levels defined by the emission reduction commitments for 2020 and the emission levels defined by the emission reduction commitments for 2030.

Where the emissions for 2025 cannot be limited in accordance with the determined reduction trajectory, Member States shall explain the reasons for that **deviation** as well as the measures that would bring the Member States back on their trajectory.

Flexibilities: the Directive incorporates flexibilities to assist Member States in case of sudden and exceptional events related to energy generation or supply provided that specific conditions are met.

If in a given year a Member State, due to an exceptionally cold winter or an exceptionally dry summer, cannot comply with its emission reduction commitments, it may comply with those commitments by averaging its national annual emissions for the year in question, the year preceding that year and the year following it.

European Clean Air Forum: the Commission shall set up a European Clean Air Forum to exchange experience and good practices, including on emission reductions from domestic heating and road transport, that can inform and enhance the national air pollution control programmes and their implementation.

Review: the Commission shall review this Directive no later than 31 December 2025. If appropriate, it shall present legislative proposals for emission reduction commitments for the period after 2030.

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 13.12.2016.

APPLICATION: 1.7.2018.

DELEGATED ACTS: the Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts to amend the Annexes to take account of international and technical developments. The power to adopt delegated acts shall be conferred on the Commission for a period of five years from 13 December 2016. The European Parliament or the Council shall have the right to object to a delegated act within a period of two months (extendable for two months) from the date of notification.

Reduction of national emissions of certain atmospheric pollutants

2013/0443(COD) - 23/11/2016 - Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading

The European Parliament adopted by 499 votes to 177, with 28 abstentions, a legislative resolution on the proposal for a directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on the reduction of national emissions of certain atmospheric pollutants and amending Directive 2003/35/EC.

Parliament's position, adopted at first reading following the ordinary legislative procedure, amended the Commission proposal as follows:

Objectives: in order to move towards achieving levels of air quality that do not give rise to significant negative impacts on and risks to human health and the environment, this amended Directive:

- establishes the emission reduction commitments for the Member States' anthropogenic atmospheric emissions of sulphur dioxide (SO 2), nitrogen oxides (NOx), non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOC), ammonia (NH 3) and fine particulate matter (PM 2,5);
- requires that **national air pollution control programmes** be drawn up, adopted and implemented and that emissions of those pollutants and the other pollutants as well as their impacts, be monitored and reported.

Moreover, Parliament noted that the Directive should also contribute to achieving:

- the **air quality objectives** set out in Union legislation and progress towards the Union's long-term objective of achieving levels of air quality in line with the air quality guidelines published by the World Health Organisation;
- the **Union's biodiversity and ecosystem objectives** in line with the 7th Environment Action Programme;
- enhanced synergies between the Union's air quality policy and other relevant Union policies, in particular **climate and energy policies**.

National emission reduction commitments: Member States shall:

- limit their annual anthropogenic emissions in accordance with the national emission reduction commitments **applicable from 2020 to 2029 and from 2030** onwards, as laid down in Annex II of the Directive;
- take the necessary measures aimed at limiting their 2025 anthropogenic emissions of sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, non-methane volatile organic compounds, ammonia and fine particulate matter.

Member States may follow a **non-linear reduction trajectory** if this is economically or technically more efficient, and provided that as from 2025 it converges progressively on the linear reduction trajectory and that it does not affect any emission reduction commitment for 2030.

Flexibilities: in order to address some of the uncertainties inherent in setting national emission reduction commitments, the amended Directive **incorporates the revised Gothenburg Protocol** on the abate acidification, eutrophication and ground-level ozone. In particular, the revised Gothenburg Protocol establishes a mechanism to **adjust national emission inventories** and to average national annual emissions for a maximum of three years where certain conditions are met.

In addition, flexibilities are laid down in the amended Directive to **assist Member States in case of sudden and exceptional events** related to energy generation or supply provided that specific conditions are met. The use of those flexibilities should be monitored by the Commission.

National air pollution control programmes: in order to reduce emissions from anthropogenic sources, national air pollution control programmes should consider measures applicable to all relevant sectors, including agriculture, energy, industry, road transport, inland shipping, domestic heating and use of non-road mobile machinery and solvents. However, Member States should be entitled to decide on the measures to adopt in order to comply with

the emission reduction commitments set out in this Directive. In drawing up national air pollution control programmes, Member States should take into account best practices in addressing, inter alia, the **most harmful pollutants** within the scope of this Directive with respect to sensitive human population groups.

Member States shall **update their national air pollution control programmes at least every four years**. The Commission may establish guidance on the elaboration and implementation of national air pollution control programmes.

Financial support: the Commission shall endeavour to facilitate access to existing Union funds, in accordance with the legal provisions governing those funds, in order to support the measures to be taken with a view to complying with the objectives of this Directive. Those Union funds include present and future available funding under, inter alia: (a) the Framework Programme for Research and Innovation; (b) the European Structural and Investment Funds, including relevant funding under the common agricultural policy; (c) instruments for the funding of environment and climate action such as the LIFE programme.

The Commission shall evaluate the possibility of creating a **one-stop shop**, where any interested party can easily check the availability of Union funds.

Clean Air Forum: the Commission shall set up a European Clean Air Forum, bringing together all stakeholders including competent authorities of the Member States at all relevant levels, to **exchange experience and good practices**, including on emission reductions from domestic heating and road transport, that can inform and enhance the national air pollution control programmes and their implementation.

Reports by the Commission: the Commission shall, by 39 months after the date of entry into force of this Directive and every four years thereafter, report to the European Parliament and the Council on the progress made in the implementation of this Directive. On the basis of these reports, the Commission shall **review this Directive no later than 31 December 2025**. If appropriate, the Commission shall present legislative proposals for emission reduction commitments for the period after 2030.

Lastly, the amended Directive recalled that it is important to **identify and respond to non-effective Union source-based air pollution control legislation** at an early stage is essential to achieving wider air quality objectives, as demonstrated by the discrepancy between real world emissions and test emissions of nitrogen oxides from EURO 6 diesel cars.

Reduction of national emissions of certain atmospheric pollutants

2013/0443(COD) - 18/12/2013 - Legislative proposal

PURPOSE: to reduce national emissions of certain atmospheric pollutants with a view to addressing the highly significant remaining health risks and environmental impacts posed by air pollution in the Union.

PROPOSED ACT: Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council.

ROLE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT: the European Parliament decides in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure and on an equal footing with the Council.

BACKGROUND: significant progress has been achieved in the past 20 years in the Union in the field of anthropogenic air emissions and air quality by a dedicated Union policy, including the 2005 Communication from the Commission "Thematic Strategy on Air Pollution".

Directive 2001/81/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council has been instrumental in this progress by setting caps on Member States' total annual emissions for 2010 onwards of sulphur dioxide (SO2), nitrogen oxides (NOx), ammonia (NH3) and volatile organic compounds other than methane (NMVOC). As a result, SO2 emissions were reduced by 82%, NOx emissions by 47%, NMVOC emissions by 56% and NH3 emissions by 28% between 1990 and 2010.

However, as indicated in the "Clean Air Programme for Europe" ("revised TSAP"), significant adverse impacts and risks remain on the environment and human health.

There is a need to **review and update these requirements** to address the highly significant remaining health risks and environmental impacts posed by air pollution in the Union, and to align Union law with new international commitments following a revision of the Gothenburg Protocol in 2012. The revised TSAP sets out new strategic objectives for the period up to 2030 with a view to moving further towards the Union's long-term objective.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT: the impact assessment modelled the optimal delivery of the desired reduction, and this optimisation yielded national emission reduction commitments for the six most relevant pollutants. These reduction commitments will reduce total external costs of air pollution by EUR 40 billion (on the most conservative valuation) compared to the EUR 212 billion in the baseline, including direct economic benefits amounting to more than EUR 2.8 billion.

The baseline shall deliver in 2030 a reduction of health burden by 40% as compared to 2005. This proposal delivers **an extra 12%,** which makes a 52% reduction in total regarding health burden as compared to 2005. For eutrophication, it delivers an **extra 50%** on top of the baseline.

CONTENT: the proposal repeals and replaces the current Union regime on the annual capping of national emissions of air pollutants, as defined in Directive 2001/81/EC.

By doing so:

it ensures that the national emission ceilings (NECs) set in Directive 2001/81/EC for 2010 onwards for SO2, NOx, NMVOC and NH3 shall apply until 2020;

establishes new national emission reduction commitments ("reduction commitments") applicable from 2020 and 2030 for SO2, NOx, NMVOC, NH3, fine particulate matter (PM2,5) and methane (CH4) as well as intermediate emission levels for the year 2025 applicable to the same pollutants.

National reduction commitments: the proposal provides that the Member States must limit their annual emissions of SO2, NOx, NMVOC, NH3, PM2,5 and CH4, to meet their reduction commitments applicable from 2020 and 2030.

Furthermore, Member States must limit in 2025 their annual emissions of those pollutants to the levels defined on the basis of a linear reduction trajectory, unless this would require measures entailing disproportionate costs. The proposal also indicates what emission sources should not be accounted for.

Flexibilities: the proposal entitles Member States to use certain flexibilities, provided that the Commission does not object: to account for a share of NOx, SO2, and PM2,5 emission reductions achieved by international maritime traffic under certain conditions; to implement jointly their reduction commitments for CH4; and to propose adjusted emission inventories when non-compliance with a reduction commitment (save for CH4) results from improved inventory methodology.

In addition, the proposal:

- requires the Member States to adopt, implement and regularly update their **national air pollution control programmes** (NAPCPs) describing how their reduction commitments shall be met;
- requires Member States to **monitor air pollutant emissions** and, in so doing, prepare and update national emission inventories and projections to be accompanied by an informative inventory report (IIR);
- states that Member States shall monitor, where practicable, the adverse impacts of air pollution upon water and terrestrial **ecosystems**;
- requires Member States to **communicate to the Commission, at the dates specified, their NAPCP and any updates and all monitoring information**; the Commission, assisted by the European Environment Agency and Member States, shall regularly verify the accuracy and completeness of reported national emission inventory data;
- seeks to **promote cooperation** between the Commission and Member States with third countries and relevant international organisations to further and better address air pollutant emissions at a global level;
- lays down the provisions on **penalties** applicable to breaches of the national provisions enacted pursuant to the proposal, on the entry into force and the transposition of the proposal into Member States' legislation;
- provides that the Commission shall **report** every five years on the implementation of this Directive.

DELEGATED ACTS: the proposal contains provisions empowering the Commission to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union.

Reduction of national emissions of certain atmospheric pollutants

2013/0443(COD) - 28/08/2015 - Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading

The Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety adopted the report by Julie GIRLING (ECR, UK) on the proposal for a directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on the reduction of national emissions of certain atmospheric pollutants and amending Directive 2003/35 /EC.

The committee recommended that the Parliament's position adopted at first reading following the ordinary legislative procedure should amend the Commission proposal as follows:

Subject matter: the Directive aims at **limiting atmospheric emissions** of acidifying and eutrophying pollutants, ozone precursors, primary particulate matter and precursors of secondary particulate matter and other air pollutants, thereby contributing to:

- the Union's long-term objective of achieving levels of **air quality** that do not give rise to significant negative impacts on and risks to human health and the environment, in line with the air quality guidelines published by the World Health Organisation;
- the achievement of Union **biodiversity and ecosystem objectives** by reducing the levels and deposition of acidifying and eutrophying pollutants, and other pollutants, including ground-level ozone, below critical loads and levels;
- the achievement of the air quality objectives set out in **legislative acts of the Union**;
- the mitigation of climate change impacts by reducing emissions of short-lived climate pollutants and by improving synergies with **Union climate and energy policy**.

This Directive shall in particular, be aligned with evolving Union and international climate change action, including, but not limited to, **the 2030 policy framework for climate and energy** and a comprehensive, binding global climate change agreement.

National emission reduction commitments: Members strengthened the Commission proposals and called for more ambitious national ceilings to be met by 2030.

Member States shall:

- **limit their annual anthropogenic emissions** of sulphur dioxide (SO2), nitrogen oxides (NOx), non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOC), ammonia (NH3), particulate matter (PM2,5) and **mercury** (Hg) in accordance with the national emission reduction commitments applicable from **2020, 2025 and 2030**, as laid down in Annex II; Members called for these commitments to be **binding for 2025**;
- as a minimum, limit their annual anthropogenic emissions of **methane** (CH4) in accordance with the national emission reduction commitments applicable **from 2030**, as laid down in Annex II;

- provide, in their **reports** submitted to the Commission, updates on their **progress** towards achieving their national emission reduction commitments.

Flexibilities for international maritime transport: Members deleted the Commission proposal concerning the flexibilities allowing Member States to offset NOx, SO2 and PM2,5 emission reductions achieved by international maritime traffic against NOx, SO2 and PM2,5 emissions released by other sources in the same year, under certain conditions. They also opposed the Commission proposal to bring forward the reporting date for reporting preliminary emissions for the previous year from 31 December to 30 September.

National air pollution control programmes: these programmes shall:

- consider the **cost-effectiveness** of emission reduction measures;
- prioritise specific policy measures which aim at reducing risks to the health of **vulnerable groups** of people and to ensure compliance with the exposure;
- quantify the additional emission reductions needed in order to meet by 2030 ambient air quality levels equal to or below the levels as recommended by the World Health Organisation;
- support the shift of **investments towards clean and efficient technologies** and sustainable production with the help of fiscal incentives.

The Commission shall ensure that all EU source-based air pollution policies are fit for purpose and contribute towards reaching the Union air quality objectives. To this end, the Commission and the Member States shall immediately agree on the new Euro 6 Real Driving Emissions (RDE) regulation proposal currently under consideration.

Member States shall establish a system of **routine and non-routine environmental inspections and market surveillance**.

Public consultation: Member States shall ensure that members of the public concerned are consulted at an early stage in the drawing up and review of draft national air pollution control programmes and in any updates of those programmes prior to their finalisation.

Clean Air Fund: the Commission shall facilitate access to financial support to help ensure that appropriate measures can be taken to comply with the objectives of this Directive. This shall include available funding under, inter alia: (a) agricultural funding; (b) future work programmes of the Horizon 2020; (c) European Structural and Investment Funds; (d) funding instruments for the environment and climate action such as LIFE.

The Commission shall set up a **European Clean Air Forum** to facilitate the coordinated implementation of the Clean Air Programme.

Report: the Commission shall, every 30 months starting from the entry into force, present a report on the implementation of this Directive. In doing so, the Commission shall assess **no later than 2025**, the progress in the reduction of air pollutants' emissions with a view to safeguarding progress towards achieving the World Health Organisation's recommended air quality levels.

Reduction of national emissions of certain atmospheric pollutants

2013/0443(COD) - 28/10/2015 - Text adopted by Parliament, partial vote at 1st reading/single reading

The European Parliament adopted **amendments** to the proposal for a directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on the reduction of national emissions of certain atmospheric pollutants and amending Directive 2003/35/EC.

The matter had been referred back to the competent committee for re-consideration. **The vote on the legislative resolution has been put back to a later session.**

The main amendments adopted in plenary are the following:

Subject matter: Parliament specified that the Directive aims at **limiting atmospheric emissions** of acidifying and eutrophying pollutants, ozone precursors, primary particulate matter and precursors of secondary particulate matter and other air pollutants, thereby contributing to:

- the Union's long-term objective of achieving levels of **air quality** that do not give rise to significant negative impacts on and risks to human health and the environment, in line with the air quality guidelines published by the World Health Organisation (WHO);
- the achievement of Union **biodiversity and ecosystem objectives** by reducing the levels and deposition of acidifying and eutrophying pollutants, and other pollutants, including ground-level ozone, below critical loads and levels;
- the achievement of the air quality objectives set out in **legislative acts of the Union**;
- the mitigation of climate change impacts by reducing emissions of short-lived climate pollutants and by improving synergies with Union climate and energy policy.

The Directive shall in particular, be aligned with evolving **Union and international climate change action,** including, but not limited to, the 2030 policy framework for climate and energy and a comprehensive, binding global climate change agreement.

National emission reduction commitments: Parliament strengthened the Commission proposals and called for more ambitious national ceilings to be met by 2030.

Accordingly, Member States should:

- **limit their annual anthropogenic emissions** of sulphur dioxide (SO2), nitrogen oxides (NOx), non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOC), ammonia (NH3), particulate matter (PM2,5) and **mercury** (Hg) in accordance with the national emission reduction commitments applicable from **2020, 2025 and 2030**, as laid down in Annex II;
-

as a minimum, limit their annual anthropogenic emissions of **methane** (CH4), except emissions of enteric methane produced by ruminant livestock in accordance with the national emission reduction commitments applicable from 2030, as laid down in Annex II;
- provide, in their **reports** submitted to the Commission, updates on their **progress** towards achieving their national emission reduction commitments.

The Commission should carry out an **impact assessment on Mercury** (Hg) before a national emission reduction commitment is determined and, if necessary, submit a new legislative proposal.

Flexibilities for international maritime transport: Members **deleted the Commission proposal** concerning the flexibilities allowing Member States to offset NOx, SO2 and PM2,5 emission reductions achieved by international maritime traffic against NOx, SO2 and PM2,5 emissions released by other sources in the same year, under certain conditions.

Instead, Parliament asked the Commission to **consider, on the basis of the regular reports, measures for reducing emissions from international shipping** particularly in Member States' territorial waters and exclusive economic zones, and, if appropriate, submit a legislative proposal.

National air pollution control programmes: in order to reduce emissions from the main contributors, national air pollution control programmes should include measures applicable to all relevant sectors, including agriculture, industry, road transport, non-road mobile machinery, inland and domestic shipping, domestic heating and solvents.

These programmes shall also:

- consider the cost-effectiveness of emission reduction measures;
- prioritise specific policy measures which aim at reducing risks to the health of **vulnerable groups** of people and to ensure compliance with the exposure;
- quantify the additional emission reductions needed in order to meet by 2030 ambient air quality levels equal to or below the levels as recommended by the World Health Organisation;
- support the shift of **investments towards clean and efficient technologies** and sustainable production with the help of fiscal incentives.

The Commission shall ensure that all EU source-based air pollution policies are fit for purpose and contribute towards reaching the Union air quality objectives. To this end, the Commission and the Member States shall immediately agree on the new Euro 6 Real Driving Emissions (RDE) regulation proposal currently under consideration.

Member States shall establish a system of routine and non-routine **environmental inspections** and market surveillance.

Public consultation: Member States shall ensure that members of the public concerned are consulted at an **early stage** in the drawing up and review of draft national air pollution control programmes and in any updates of those programmes prior to their finalisation.

The public concerned must have access to **administrative or judicial procedures** to challenge acts and omissions by competent authorities or private persons which do not comply with the Directive.

Clean Air Fund: the Commission shall **facilitate access to financial support** to help ensure that appropriate measures can be taken to comply with the objectives of this Directive. This shall include available funding under, inter alia: (a) agricultural funding; (b) future work programmes of the Horizon 2020; (c) European Structural and Investment Funds; (d) funding instruments for the environment and climate action such as LIFE.

The Commission shall set up a **European Clean Air Forum** to facilitate the coordinated implementation of the Clean Air Programme.

Report: the Commission shall, every **30 months** starting from the entry into force, present a report on the implementation of this Directive. In doing so, the Commission shall assess **no later than 2025,** the progress in the reduction of air pollutants' emissions with a view to safeguarding progress towards achieving the World Health Organisation's recommended air quality levels. In particular, it shall, if appropriate, and taking into account scientific and technological progress, propose changes to the national emissions reduction commitments in Annex II.