

Section 1/5: Introductory Questions

A. Please indicate the country where you reside: Italy

B. Please indicate your title and name:

C. Do you now work on air pollution issues, or have you done so in the past?

D. What type of area do you live in?

Urban area: large city

Unless you specify otherwise, your contribution will be published on the Commission's website. Please indicate here if you wish your contribution to be anonymous. (For full information please refer to the Specific Privacy Statement point 3)

You can publish this contribution as it is.

Section 2/5: Ensuring compliance with EU air quality requirements

1. How should the EU modify or supplement its approach to ensure compliance with current air quality legislation? (Please choose one or more responses)

Additional non-legislative options: for example by establishing partnership agreements with MS that focus Member State efforts to address non-compliance with air quality objectives
Strengthening emissions controls: for example more stringent emissions ceilings or source controls that support the attainment of air quality limit values

1a. Which option should be considered as additional non-legislative measures? (Please choose one or more responses)

Governance support, for example through competence building programmes and guidance on increased and more effective use of existing EU funding sources

1c. Which options should be considered to set more stringent obligations on air pollution emissions? (Please choose one response)

Combine, in a matched approach, more stringent national ceilings under the NEC Directive with more stringent source controls at EU level

Section 3/5: Further reducing exposure to damaging air pollution in the medium to long term

Sub-section 3.1: Ensuring coherence between air pollution and climate change policies

2. How should future EU air pollution policy interact with a new climate and energy framework for 2030? (Please choose one response)

It should maximise the synergies between the policies, and set out additional measures to reduce air pollutant emissions and improvements to air quality

3. Should specific complementary action in the EU be pursued to curb emission of short-lived climate pollutants (SLCP) and their precursors, to improve both air quality impacts on health but also to boost climate mitigation in the short term? Yes

3a. Should specific complementary action be pursued to curb black carbon emissions? (Please choose one response) Yes

response)

3b. Should specific action to address ozone precursors that are short-lived climate pollutants, such as methane, be reinforced? (Please choose one response) Yes

Sub-section 3.2: Strategic approach and target year of future air pollution policy

4. How much additional progress should EU air pollution policy pursue in the revised Thematic Strategy? (Please choose one response) The maximum achievable pollution reduction (MTFR)

Sub-section 3.3: Setting Priorities

5. How should EU air pollution policy give priority to addressing either human health or the environment? (Please choose one response) Equal weight to both

Section 4/5: Revising the Ambient Air Quality Directive (AAQD)

Sub-section 4.1a: Aligning with latest scientific and technical knowledge

6. Should the indicative limit value for PM_{2.5} of 20 µg/m³ for 2020 be made mandatory? (Please choose one response) Yes

7. Should the PM_{2.5} or other limit values in the AAQD be made more stringent to bring them closer to WHO guidance values? (Please choose one response) Yes, review the limit values and bring them closer to WHO guidance values

Sub-section 4.1b: Aligning with latest scientific and technical knowledge (black carbon)

8. Should monitoring and regulation be introduced for black carbon/elemental carbon? (Please choose one response) Yes, introduce binding limit value (along with a monitoring requirement)

Sub-section 4.2: Management framework

9. Should zone-specific plans be consolidated into coordinated national plans? (Please choose one response) No

10. Should cooperation among Member States be reinforced to better address transboundary pollution flows that affect Yes

local air quality problems? (Please choose one response)

Section 5/5: Revising the National Emission Ceilings Directive (NECD)

Sub-section 5.1: Aligning with latest scientific and technical knowledge

11. Should national emission ceilings be adopted for black carbon/elemental carbon? (Please choose one response) Yes

Sub-Section 5.2: Management framework

12. Should coordination be required between the national and local levels in respect of emissions reduction measures and local air quality management? (Please choose one response) Yes

Final comments

13. Please feel free to provide any further comments related to the revision of the Thematic Strategy on Air Pollution:
Health impact of air pollution and further public costs deriving therefrom are often underestimated at local political level. Hence integration of zone-specific plans into coordinated national plans risks providing the local government with an excuse for the failure to fulfill to the AQ limits. In Italy and especially Lombardy the failure of the national Government to draft a national plan has been used to justify unsuccessful policies that were solely - or mostly - attributable simply to the failure by the local governments to act properly with local measures. It is also important that the thematic strategy provides for and forces appropriate awareness raising / communication / education policies so that public can indeed take part to the public effort. To this aim communication and spreading of scientific evidence on health impact and on best practices should be supported at a eu level. It is also stressed that short term action plans should be made compulsory in areas where the air quality limits are expected to be overcome and accumulation of pollutants is well predictable through meteorological data and where, like in urban areas, personal exposure can become extremely widespread and burdensome. Finally, in light of the difficulty to achieve implementation of Air Quality policies at a national level European citizens rely on more stringent enforcement at EU level of AQ limits and on the implementation of a policy that should make funding opportunities to MS coherent to the good/bad implementation of AQ policies at a national level.

Meta Informations

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Last update date