



2022/0347(COD)

28.3.2023

AMENDMENTS

55 - 249

Draft opinion

Vera Tax

(PE742.298v01-00)

Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe (recast)

Proposal for a directive

(COM(2022)0542 – C9-0364/2022 – 2022/0347(COD))

AM_Com_LegOpinion

Amendment 55
Jutta Paulus

Proposal for a directive
Recital 2 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(2a) In December 2020, the Commission presented its Sustainable and Smart Mobility Strategy, advocating for increasing the modal shares of collective transport, walking and cycling, as well as automated, connected and multimodal mobility, in order to significantly lower pollution and congestion from transport, especially in cities, and improve the health and well-being of citizens.

Or. en

Amendment 56
Jutta Paulus

Proposal for a directive
Recital 2 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(2b) In the 2005 impact assessment prior to the proposal of the current Ambient Air Quality directive, the Commission assessed the direct costs of complying with their proposal for the directive at between €5 and €8 billion, and the monetised health benefits at between €37 to €119 billion per annum in 2020, thereby concluding that benefits of the air quality policy greatly exceeded implementation cost.

Or. en

Amendment 57
Jutta Paulus

Proposal for a directive
Recital 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(3a) The European Parliament had proposed 2022 as the European Year of Greener Cities, in order to create a culture of appreciation of green spaces and clean air as an important aspect, yet often underestimated, of quality of life for European citizens. Expanding green infrastructure in urban communities would improve everyday life particularly for those affected by asthma and other airway diseases as plants can filter pollutants from the air. Encouraging urban development in this regard has to go hand in hand with initiatives to reduce urban road traffic, and promote and invest in public transport, as in average a 60% of public space is occupied by private cars only, although those are 95% of the time idle. Hence most of this ill used space could be greened and serve social purposes.

Or. en

Justification

<https://cordis.europa.eu/article/id/33979-trees-and-their-role-in-filtering-out-pollution>

Amendment 58
Jutta Paulus

Proposal for a directive
Recital 4

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(4) The Zero Pollution Action Plan also sets out a vision for the year 2050, where air pollution is reduced to levels no longer considered harmful to health and natural ecosystems. To this end, a staged approach

(4) The Zero Pollution Action Plan also sets out a vision for the year 2050, where air pollution is reduced to levels no longer considered harmful to health and natural ecosystems. To this end, a staged approach

towards setting current and future EU air quality standards should be pursued, establishing intermediate air quality standards for the year 2030 and beyond, **and developing a perspective for** alignment with the WHO Air Quality Guidelines **by the year 2050 at the latest** based on a regular review mechanism to take into account the latest scientific understanding. Given the links between pollution reduction and decarbonisation, the long-term objective to achieve the zero pollution ambition should be pursued hand in hand with reduction of greenhouse gas emissions as set by Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁴².

⁴² Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 June 2021 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulations (EC) No 401/2009 and (EU) 2018/1999 ('European Climate Law') (OJ L 243, 9.7.2021, p. 1–17).

towards setting current and future EU air quality standards should be pursued, establishing intermediate air quality standards for the year 2030 and beyond, **ensuring the full** alignment of **EU air quality standards** with the WHO Air Quality Guidelines **as soon as possible in the short- to medium-term**, based on a regular review mechanism to take into account the latest scientific understanding. **Since transport emissions are the main source for air pollution in urban and coastal environment and** given the links between pollution reduction and decarbonisation, the long-term objective to achieve the zero pollution ambition should be pursued hand in hand with reduction of greenhouse gas emissions as set by Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁴².

⁴² Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 June 2021 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulations (EC) No 401/2009 and (EU) 2018/1999 ('European Climate Law') (OJ L 243, 9.7.2021, p. 1–17).

Or. en

Amendment 59

Leila Chaibi

Proposal for a directive

Recital 4

Text proposed by the Commission

(4) The Zero Pollution Action Plan also sets out a vision for the year 2050, where air pollution is reduced to levels no longer considered harmful to health and natural ecosystems. To this end, **a staged** approach towards setting current and future EU air quality standards should be pursued,

Amendment

(4) The Zero Pollution Action Plan also sets out a vision for the year 2050, where air pollution is reduced to levels no longer considered harmful to health and natural ecosystems. To this end, **an ambitious** approach towards setting current and future EU air quality standards should be pursued,

establishing *intermediate* air quality standards for the year 2030 and beyond, and developing a perspective for alignment with the WHO Air Quality Guidelines by the year 2050 at the latest based on a regular review mechanism to take into account the latest scientific understanding. Given the links between pollution reduction and decarbonisation, the long-term objective to achieve the zero pollution ambition should be pursued hand in hand with reduction of greenhouse gas emissions as set by Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁴².

establishing air quality standards for the year 2030 and beyond, and developing a perspective for *continuous full* alignment with the *most up-to-date* WHO Air Quality Guidelines, *starting with the one released in September 2021, in order to achieve the zero pollution objective* by the year 2050 at the latest based on a regular review mechanism to take into account the latest scientific understanding. Given the links between pollution reduction and decarbonisation, the long-term objective to achieve the zero pollution ambition should be pursued hand in hand with reduction of greenhouse gas emissions as set by Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁴².

⁴² Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 June 2021 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulations (EC) No 401/2009 and (EU) 2018/1999 ('European Climate Law') (OJ L 243, 9.7.2021, p. 1–17).

⁴² Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 June 2021 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulations (EC) No 401/2009 and (EU) 2018/1999 ('European Climate Law') (OJ L 243, 9.7.2021, p. 1–17).

Or. en

Amendment 60 **Marian-Jean Marinescu**

Proposal for a directive **Recital 4**

Text proposed by the Commission

(4) The Zero Pollution Action Plan also sets out a vision for the year 2050, where air pollution is reduced to levels no longer considered harmful to health and natural ecosystems. To this end, a staged approach towards setting current and future EU air quality standards should be pursued, establishing intermediate air quality standards for the year 2030 and beyond, and developing a perspective for alignment

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(4) The Zero Pollution Action Plan also sets out a vision for the year 2050, where air pollution is reduced to levels no longer considered harmful to health and natural ecosystems. To this end, a staged approach towards setting current and future EU air quality standards should be pursued, establishing intermediate air quality standards for the year 2030 and beyond, and developing a perspective for alignment

with the WHO Air Quality Guidelines by the year 2050 at the latest based on a regular review mechanism to take into account the latest scientific understanding. Given the links between pollution reduction and decarbonisation, the long-term objective to achieve the zero pollution ambition should be pursued hand in hand with reduction of greenhouse gas emissions as set by Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁴².

⁴² Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 June 2021 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulations (EC) No 401/2009 and (EU) 2018/1999 ('European Climate Law') (OJ L 243, 9.7.2021, p. 1–17).

with the WHO Air Quality Guidelines by the year 2050 at the latest based on a regular review mechanism to take into account the latest scientific understanding. Given the links between pollution reduction and decarbonisation, the long-term objective to achieve the zero pollution ambition should be pursued hand in hand with reduction of greenhouse gas emissions as set by Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁴² ***and the overall impact of the implementation of Fit for 55 legislative package.***

⁴² Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 June 2021 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulations (EC) No 401/2009 and (EU) 2018/1999 ('European Climate Law') (OJ L 243, 9.7.2021, p. 1–17).

Or. en

Amendment 61

Bergur Løkke Rasmussen, Vlad Gheorghe, Nicola Danti

Proposal for a directive

Recital 4

Text proposed by the Commission

(4) The Zero Pollution Action Plan also sets out a vision for the year 2050, where air pollution is reduced to levels no longer considered harmful to health and natural ecosystems. To this end, a staged approach towards setting current and future EU air quality standards should be pursued, establishing intermediate air quality standards for the year 2030 and beyond, and ***developing a perspective for*** alignment with the WHO Air Quality Guidelines by the year 2050 at the latest based on a regular review mechanism to take into

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account the latest scientific understanding. Given the links between pollution reduction and decarbonisation, the long-term objective to achieve the zero pollution ambition should be pursued hand in hand with reduction of greenhouse gas emissions as set by Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁴².

⁴² Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 June 2021 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulations (EC) No 401/2009 and (EU) 2018/1999 ('European Climate Law') (OJ L 243, 9.7.2021, p. 1–17).

take into account the latest scientific understanding. Given the links between pollution reduction and decarbonisation, the long-term objective to achieve the zero pollution ambition should be pursued hand in hand with reduction of greenhouse gas emissions as set by Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁴².

⁴² Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 June 2021 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulations (EC) No 401/2009 and (EU) 2018/1999 ('European Climate Law') (OJ L 243, 9.7.2021, p. 1–17).

Or. en

Amendment 62

Markus Ferber

Proposal for a directive

Recital 4

Text proposed by the Commission

(4) The Zero Pollution Action Plan also sets out a vision for the year 2050, where air pollution is reduced to levels no longer considered harmful to health and natural ecosystems. To this end, a staged approach towards setting current and future EU air quality standards should be pursued, establishing intermediate air quality standards for the year **2030** and beyond, and developing a perspective for alignment with the WHO Air Quality Guidelines by the year 2050 at the latest based on a regular review mechanism to take into account the latest scientific understanding. Given the links between pollution reduction and decarbonisation, the long-term objective to achieve the zero pollution ambition should be pursued hand in hand

Amendment

(4) The Zero Pollution Action Plan also sets out a vision for the year 2050, where air pollution is reduced to levels no longer considered harmful to health and natural ecosystems. To this end, a staged approach towards setting current and future EU air quality standards should be pursued, establishing intermediate air quality standards for the year **2035** and beyond, and developing a perspective for alignment with the WHO Air Quality Guidelines by the year 2050 at the latest based on a regular review mechanism to take into account the latest scientific understanding. Given the links between pollution reduction and decarbonisation, the long-term objective to achieve the zero pollution ambition should be pursued hand in hand

with reduction of greenhouse gas emissions as set by Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁴² .

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⁴² Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 June 2021 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulations (EC) No 401/2009 and (EU) 2018/1999 ('European Climate Law') (OJ L 243, 9.7.2021, p. 1–17).

⁴² Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 June 2021 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulations (EC) No 401/2009 and (EU) 2018/1999 ('European Climate Law') (OJ L 243, 9.7.2021, p. 1–17).

Or. en

Amendment 63
Jutta Paulus

Proposal for a directive
Recital 4 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(4a) In September 2021, the World Health Organization (WHO) released new Air Quality Guidelines, based on a comprehensive synthesis of the scientific evidence on health effects of air pollution. This Directive takes into account the latest scientific understanding on the need to fully align the Union air quality standards with the most recent WHO guidelines in order to fulfil the overall objectives of the Zero Pollution Action Plan.

Or. en

Amendment 64
Philippe Olivier

Proposal for a directive
Recital 5

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) In taking the relevant measures at Union and national level to ***achieve the zero pollution objective for*** air pollution, Member States, the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission should be guided by the ‘precautionary principle’ and the ‘polluter pays principle’ established in the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, ***and the ‘do no harm’ principle of the European Green Deal.*** ***They should, inter alia, take into account: the contribution of improved air quality to public health, the quality of the environment, the well-being of citizens, the prosperity of society, employment and the competitiveness of the economy; the energy transition, strengthened energy security and the tackling of energy poverty; food security and affordability; the development of sustainable and smart mobility and transport solutions; the impact of behavioural changes; fairness and solidarity across and within Member States, in light of their economic capability, national circumstances, such as the specificities of islands, and the need for convergence over time; the need to make the transition just and socially fair through appropriate education and training programmes; best available and most recent scientific evidence, in particular the findings reported by the WHO; the need to integrate air pollution related risks into investment and planning decisions; cost-effectiveness and technological neutrality in achieving air pollutant emission reductions; and progression over time in environmental integrity and level of ambition.***

Amendment

(5) In taking the relevant measures at Union and national level to ***reduce*** air pollution, Member States, the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission should be guided by the ‘precautionary principle’ and the ‘polluter pays principle’ established in the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union.

Or. en

Amendment 65
Massimiliano Salini

Proposal for a directive
Recital 5

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) In taking the relevant measures at Union and national level to achieve the zero pollution objective for air pollution, Member States, the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission should be guided by the ‘precautionary principle’ and the ‘polluter pays principle’ established in the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and the ‘do no harm’ principle of the European Green Deal. They should, inter alia, take into account: the contribution of improved air quality to public health, the quality of the environment, the well-being of citizens, the prosperity of society, employment and the competitiveness of the economy; the energy transition, strengthened energy security and the tackling of energy poverty; food security and affordability; the development of sustainable and smart mobility and transport solutions; the impact of behavioural changes; fairness and solidarity across and within Member States, in light of their economic capability, national circumstances, such as the specificities of islands, and the need for convergence over time; the need to make the transition just and socially fair through appropriate education and training programmes; best available and most recent scientific evidence, in particular the findings reported by the WHO; the need to integrate air pollution related risks into investment and planning decisions; cost-effectiveness and technological neutrality in achieving air pollutant emission reductions; and progression over time in environmental integrity and level of ambition.

Amendment

(5) In taking the relevant measures at Union and national level to achieve the zero pollution objective for air pollution, Member States, the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission should be guided by the ‘precautionary principle’ and the ‘polluter pays principle’ established in the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and the ‘do no harm’ principle of the European Green Deal. They should, inter alia, take into account: the contribution of improved air quality to public health, the quality of the environment, the well-being of citizens, the prosperity of society, employment and the competitiveness of the economy; the energy transition, strengthened energy security and the tackling of energy poverty; food security and affordability; the development of sustainable and smart mobility and transport solutions (***in the case of heavy goods road transport vehicles and light vehicles for private use, providing economic support for companies and/or individuals to adapt their vehicles to engines considered less polluting***), the impact of behavioural changes; fairness and solidarity across and within Member States, in light of their economic capability, national circumstances, such as the specificities of islands, and the need for convergence over time; the need to make the transition just and socially fair through appropriate education and training programmes; best available and most recent scientific evidence, in particular the findings reported by the WHO; the need to integrate air pollution related risks into investment and planning decisions; cost-effectiveness and technological neutrality in achieving air pollutant emission reductions; and progression over time in environmental

integrity and level of ambition.

Or. it

Amendment 66
Marian-Jean Marinescu

Proposal for a directive
Recital 5

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) In taking the relevant measures at Union and national level to achieve the zero pollution objective for air pollution, Member States, the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission should be guided by the ‘precautionary principle’ and the ‘polluter pays principle’ established in the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and the ‘do no harm’ principle of the European Green Deal. They should, inter alia, take into account: the contribution of improved air quality to public health, the quality of the environment, the well-being of citizens, the prosperity of society, employment and the competitiveness of the economy; the energy transition, strengthened energy security and the tackling of energy poverty; food security and affordability; the development of sustainable and smart mobility and transport solutions; the impact of behavioural changes; fairness and solidarity across and within Member States, in light of their economic capability, national circumstances, such as the specificities of islands, and the need for convergence over time; the need to make the transition just and socially fair through appropriate education and training programmes; best available and most recent scientific evidence, in particular the findings reported by the WHO; the need to integrate air pollution related risks into investment and planning decisions; cost-effectiveness and technological neutrality

Amendment

(5) In taking the relevant measures at Union and national level to achieve the zero pollution objective for air pollution, Member States, the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission should be guided by the ‘precautionary principle’ and the ‘polluter pays principle’ established in the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and the ‘do no harm’ principle of the European Green Deal. They should, inter alia, take into account: the contribution of improved air quality to public health, the quality of the environment, the well-being of citizens, the prosperity of society, employment and the competitiveness of the economy; the energy transition, strengthened energy security and the tackling of energy poverty; food security and affordability; the development of sustainable and smart mobility and transport solutions **and their infrastructure including alternative fuel infrastructure**; the impact of behavioural changes; fairness and solidarity across and within Member States, in light of their economic capability, national circumstances, such as the specificities of islands **or coal regions**, and the need for convergence over time; the need to make the transition just and socially fair through appropriate education and training programmes; best available and most recent scientific evidence, in particular the findings reported by the WHO; the need to integrate air pollution related risks into

in achieving air pollutant emission reductions; and progression over time in environmental integrity and level of ambition.

investment and planning decisions; cost-effectiveness and technological neutrality in achieving air pollutant emission reductions; and progression over time in environmental integrity and level of ambition.

Or. en

Amendment 67 **Jutta Paulus**

Proposal for a directive **Recital 5**

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) In taking the relevant measures at Union and national level to achieve the zero pollution objective for air pollution, Member States, the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission should be guided by the ‘precautionary principle’ and the ‘polluter pays principle’ established in the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and the ‘do no harm’ principle of the European Green Deal. They should, inter alia, take into account: the contribution of improved air quality to public health, the quality of the environment, the well-being of citizens, the prosperity of society, employment and the competitiveness of the economy; the energy transition, strengthened energy security and the tackling of energy poverty; food security and affordability; the development of sustainable and smart mobility and transport solutions; the impact of behavioural changes; fairness and solidarity across and within Member States, ***in light of their economic capability, national circumstances, such as the specificities of islands, and the need for convergence over time***; the need to make the transition just and socially fair through appropriate education and training programmes; best available and most

Amendment

(5) In taking the relevant measures at Union and national level to achieve the zero pollution objective for air pollution, Member States, the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission should be guided by the ‘precautionary principle’ and the ‘polluter pays principle’ established in the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and the ‘do no harm’ principle of the European Green Deal. They should, inter alia, take into account: the contribution of improved air quality to public health, the quality of the environment, the well-being of citizens, the prosperity of society, employment and the competitiveness of the economy; the energy transition, strengthened energy security and the tackling of energy poverty; food security and affordability; the development of sustainable and smart mobility and ***the modal shift towards such*** transport solutions; the impact of behavioural changes; fairness and solidarity across and within Member States; the need to make the transition just and socially fair through appropriate education and training programmes, ***since poor and vulnerable people are disproportionately affected by pollution***; best available and most recent scientific

recent scientific evidence, in particular the findings reported by the WHO; the need to integrate air pollution related risks into investment and planning decisions; cost-effectiveness and technological neutrality in achieving air pollutant emission reductions; and progression over time in environmental integrity and level of ambition.

evidence, in particular the findings reported by the WHO; the need to integrate air pollution related risks into investment and planning decisions; cost-effectiveness and technological neutrality in achieving air pollutant emission reductions; and progression over time in environmental integrity and level of ambition.

Or. en

Amendment 68
Markus Ferber

Proposal for a directive
Recital 5

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) In taking the relevant measures at Union and national level to achieve the zero pollution objective for air pollution, Member States, the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission should be guided by the ‘precautionary principle’ and the ‘polluter pays principle’ established in the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and ***the ‘do no harm’ principle*** of the European Green Deal. They should, inter alia, take into account: the contribution of improved air quality to public health, the quality of the environment, the well-being of citizens, the prosperity of society, employment and the competitiveness of the economy; the energy transition, strengthened energy security and the tackling of energy poverty; food security and affordability; the development of sustainable and smart mobility and transport solutions; the impact of behavioural changes; fairness and solidarity across and within Member States, in light of their economic capability, national circumstances, such as the specificities of islands, and the need for convergence over time; the need to make

Amendment

(5) In taking the relevant measures at Union and national level to achieve the zero pollution objective for air pollution, Member States, the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission should be guided by the ‘precautionary principle’ and the ‘polluter pays principle’ established in the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and ***by the goals*** of the European Green Deal. They should, inter alia, take into account: the contribution of improved air quality to public health, the quality of the environment, the well-being of citizens, the prosperity of society, employment and the competitiveness of the economy; the energy transition, strengthened energy security and the tackling of energy poverty; food security and affordability; the development of sustainable and smart mobility and transport solutions; the impact of behavioural changes; fairness and solidarity across and within Member States, in light of their economic capability, national circumstances, such as the specificities of islands, and the need for convergence over time; the need to make

the transition just and socially fair through appropriate education and training programmes; best available and most recent scientific evidence, in particular the findings reported by the WHO; the need to integrate air pollution related risks into investment and planning decisions; cost-effectiveness and technological neutrality in achieving air pollutant emission reductions; and progression over time in environmental integrity and level of ambition.

the transition just and socially fair through appropriate education and training programmes; best available and most recent scientific evidence, in particular the findings reported by the WHO; the need to integrate air pollution related risks into investment and planning decisions; cost-effectiveness and technological neutrality in achieving air pollutant emission reductions; and progression over time in environmental integrity and level of ambition.

Or. en

Amendment 69
Marian-Jean Marinescu

Proposal for a directive
Recital 6

Text proposed by the Commission

(6) The ‘Eighth General Union Environment Action Programme to 2030’ adopted by Decision (EU) 2022/591 of the European Parliament and of the Council on 6 April 2022⁴³ establishes the objective to achieve a non-toxic environment protecting the health and well-being of people, animals and ecosystems from environment-related risks and negative impacts, and, for that purpose, stipulates that further improvement of monitoring methods, better information to the public and access to justice are needed. This guides the objectives set in this Directive.

⁴³ Decision (EU) 2022/591 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 April 2022 on a General Union Environment Action Programme to 2030 (OJ L 114,

Amendment

(6) The ‘Eighth General Union Environment Action Programme to 2030’ adopted by Decision (EU) 2022/591 of the European Parliament and of the Council on 6 April 2022^[1] establishes the objective to achieve a non-toxic environment protecting the health and well-being of people, animals and ecosystems from environment-related risks and negative impacts, and, for that purpose, stipulates that further improvement of monitoring methods **and standardisation of sampling stations, creating early warning system, better transborder coordination, better air quality plans and their implementation**, better information to the public and access to justice are needed. This guides the objectives set in this Directive.

⁴³ Decision (EU) 2022/591 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 April 2022 on a General Union Environment Action Programme to 2030 (OJ L 114,

12.4.2022, p. 22–36).

12.4.2022, p. 22–36).

Or. en

Amendment 70
Jutta Paulus

Proposal for a directive
Recital 6 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(6a) Relevant EU transport legislation such as European vehicle emission standards is instrumental to further reduce ambient air pollution from the transport sector and should be aligned with the objectives under the European Green Deal and the Zero Pollution Action Plan. This is important to stop the negative impact of road transport emissions for respiratory diseases and other major health problems and the direct causality between long-term road traffic exposure and respiratory diseases eventually causing death.

Or. en

Amendment 71
Jutta Paulus

Proposal for a directive
Recital 6 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(6b) Aside from being the single largest source for ultrafine particulate matter, aviation causes significant damage to the climate both through CO2 emissions and non CO2 effects, and airports are a major source for noise pollution. Sulphur in jet fuels is source to air pollution in airports and its surrounding areas and may be

responsible for up to twice the climate impact of CO2 emissions only^{1a}.

*^{1a} CE Delft study commissioned by EASA, Socio-Economic Benefits of Reducing Sulphur & Aromatics
<https://dx.doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.740800>
5*

Or. en

Amendment 72

Bergur Løkke Rasmussen, Vlad Gheorghe, Nicola Danti

Proposal for a directive

Recital 7

Text proposed by the Commission

(7) The Commission should regularly review the scientific evidence related to pollutants, their effects on human health and the environment and technological development. Based on the review, the Commission should assess whether applicable air quality standards are still appropriate to achieve the objectives of this Directive. The first review should be carried out by 31/12/2028 to assess whether air quality standards need to be updated based on the latest scientific information.

Amendment

(7) The Commission should regularly review the scientific evidence related to pollutants, their effects on human health and the environment and technological development. Based on the review, the Commission should assess whether applicable air quality standards are still appropriate to achieve the objectives of this Directive. The first review should be carried out by 31/12/2028 to assess whether air quality standards need to be updated based on the latest scientific information. ***The assessment should take into account the latest scientific knowledge on pollutants of emerging concerns and assess the opportunity to include air quality standards on those pollutants in the regulation.***

Or. en

Amendment 73

Marian-Jean Marinescu

Proposal for a directive
Recital 8

Text proposed by the Commission

(8) A common approach to the assessment of ambient air quality should be followed by applying common assessment criteria. When assessing ambient air quality, account should be taken of the size of populations and ecosystems exposed to air pollution. It is therefore appropriate to classify the territory of each Member State into zones reflecting the population density.

Amendment

(8) A common approach to the assessment of ambient air quality should be followed by applying common assessment criteria. When assessing ambient air quality, account should be taken of the size of populations and ecosystems exposed to air pollution. It is therefore appropriate to classify the territory of each Member State into zones reflecting the population density **and spatial diversity**

Or. en

Amendment 74
Jutta Paulus

Proposal for a directive
Recital 11

Text proposed by the Commission

(11) It is important that pollutants of emerging concern, such as ultrafine particles, black carbon and elemental carbon, as well as ammonia and the oxidative potential of particulate matter, be monitored in order to support scientific understanding of their effects on health and the environment, as recommended by the WHO.

Amendment

(11) It is important that pollutants of emerging concern, such as ultrafine particles, black carbon, and elemental carbon, as well as ammonia and the oxidative potential of particulate matter, be monitored in order to support **further** scientific understanding of their effects on health and the environment, as recommended by the WHO.

Or. en

Amendment 75
Marian-Jean Marinescu

Proposal for a directive
Recital 13

Text proposed by the Commission

(13) In order to ensure that the information collected on air pollution is sufficiently representative and comparable across the Union, it is important that standardised measurement techniques and common criteria for the number and location of measuring stations are used for the assessment of ambient air quality. Techniques other than measurements can be used to assess ambient air quality and it is therefore necessary to define criteria for the use and required accuracy of such techniques.

Amendment

(13) In order to ensure that the information collected on air pollution is sufficiently representative and comparable across the Union, it is important that standardised measurement techniques and common criteria for the number and location of measuring stations are used ***based on Commission detailed guidelines*** for the assessment of ambient air quality. Techniques other than measurements can be used to assess ambient air quality and it is therefore necessary to define criteria for the use and required accuracy of such techniques.

Or. en

Amendment 76

Bergur Løkke Rasmussen, Vlad Gheorghe, Nicola Danti

Proposal for a directive

Recital 15

Text proposed by the Commission

(15) In order to protect human health and the environment as a whole, it is particularly important to combat emissions of pollutants at source and to identify and implement the most effective emission reduction measures at local, national and Union level, in particular when it comes to emissions from agriculture, industries, transport and energy generation. Therefore, emissions of harmful air pollutants should be avoided, prevented or reduced and appropriate standards set for ambient air quality taking into account relevant World Health Organization standards, guidelines and programmes.

Amendment

(15) In order to protect human health and the environment as a whole, it is particularly important to combat emissions of pollutants at source and to identify and implement the most effective emission reduction measures at local, national and Union level, in particular when it comes to emissions from agriculture, industries, transport and energy generation. Therefore, emissions of harmful air pollutants should be avoided, prevented or reduced and appropriate standards set for ambient air quality taking into account relevant World Health Organization standards, guidelines and programmes. ***Member States should collect data on measures and technologies to combat emissions of harmful air pollutants and make available information on best***

practices.

Or. en

Amendment 77

Marian-Jean Marinescu

Proposal for a directive

Recital 15

Text proposed by the Commission

(15) In order to protect human health and the environment as a whole, it is particularly important to combat emissions of pollutants at source and to identify and implement the most effective emission reduction measures at local, national and Union level, in particular when it comes to emissions from agriculture, industries, transport and energy generation.

Therefore, emissions of harmful air pollutants should be avoided, prevented or reduced and appropriate standards set for ambient air quality taking into account relevant World Health Organization standards, guidelines and programmes.

Amendment

(15) In order to protect human health and the environment as a whole, it is particularly important to combat emissions of pollutants at source and to identify and implement the most effective **available** emission reduction measures **related to source category** at local, national and Union level, in particular when it comes to emissions from agriculture, industries, transport and energy generation. Therefore, emissions of harmful air pollutants should be avoided, prevented or reduced and appropriate standards set for ambient air quality taking into account relevant World Health Organization standards, guidelines and programmes.

Or. en

Amendment 78

Bergur Løkke Rasmussen, Vlad Gheorghe, Nicola Danti

Proposal for a directive

Recital 15 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(15a) The Commission should assist Member States in carrying out regular transport infrastructure quality checks to identify the areas in need of decongestion and infrastructure optimisation, and take appropriate measures in these areas i.e.

with the use of available EU funding opportunities;

Or. en

Amendment 79

Jutta Paulus

Proposal for a directive

Recital 16

Text proposed by the Commission

(16) Scientific evidence shows that sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and oxides of nitrogen, particulate matter, lead, benzene, carbon monoxide, arsenic, cadmium, nickel, some polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons and ozone are responsible for significant negative impacts ***on human*** health . Impact on human health and the environment ***occurs via concentrations in ambient air*** .

Amendment

(16) Scientific evidence shows that sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and oxides of nitrogen, particulate matter, lead, benzene, carbon monoxide, arsenic, cadmium, nickel, some polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons and ozone are responsible for significant negative impacts ***of adverse health effects in humans which can result in premature death and in particular affect vulnerable groups. Emissions and concentrations of these pollutant substances in ambient air stem from multiple sources, but the most abundant ones come from the transport sector, and have detrimental*** impact on human health and the environment.

Or. en

Amendment 80

Jutta Paulus

Proposal for a directive

Recital 18

Text proposed by the Commission

(18) The average exposure of the population to the pollutants with the highest documented impact on human health, fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) and nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), should be reduced

Amendment

(18) The average exposure of the population to the pollutants with the highest documented impact on human health, fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) and nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), should be reduced

based on WHO recommendations. To this end, an average exposure reduction obligation should be introduced for these pollutants, in addition to limit values.

based on WHO recommendations. ***In 2020, road transport was the principal source of these pollutants, responsible for 37 % of nitrogen oxides emissions and 40 % of PM 2.5 emissions^{1a}.*** To this end, an average exposure reduction obligation should be introduced for these pollutants, in addition to limit values.

^{1a} <https://www.eea.europa.eu/en/topics/in-depth/air-pollution>

Or. en

Amendment 81

Jutta Paulus

Proposal for a directive

Recital 19

Text proposed by the Commission

(19) The Fitness Check of the Ambient Air Quality Directives (Directives 2004/107/EC and 2008/50/EC)⁴⁵ has shown that limit values are more effective in bringing down pollutant concentrations than target values. With the aim of minimising harmful effects on human health, paying particular attention to vulnerable groups and sensitive populations, and the environment limit values should be set for the concentration of sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, particulate matter, lead, benzene, carbon monoxide, arsenic, cadmium, nickel and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in ambient air . Benzo(a)pyrene should be used as a marker for the carcinogenic risk of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in ambient air.

⁴⁵ Fitness check of the Ambient Air Quality

Amendment

(19) The Fitness Check of the Ambient Air Quality Directives (Directives 2004/107/EC and 2008/50/EC)⁴⁵ has shown that limit values are more effective in bringing down pollutant concentrations than target values. With the aim of minimising harmful effects on human health, paying particular attention to vulnerable groups, ***including workers in the transport sector, people living in heavily trafficked neighbourhoods*** and sensitive populations, and the environment limit values should be set for the concentration of sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, particulate matter, ***black carbon***, lead, benzene, carbon monoxide, arsenic, cadmium, nickel and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in ambient air . Benzo(a)pyrene should be used as a marker for the carcinogenic risk of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in ambient air.

⁴⁵ Fitness check of the Ambient Air Quality

Directives of 28 November 2019
(SWD(2019) 427 final).

Directives of 28 November 2019
(SWD(2019) 427 final).

Or. en

Amendment 82

Leila Chaibi

Proposal for a directive

Recital 19

Text proposed by the Commission

(19) The Fitness Check of the Ambient Air Quality Directives (Directives 2004/107/EC and 2008/50/EC)⁴⁵ has shown that limit values are more effective in bringing down pollutant concentrations than target values. With the aim of minimising harmful effects on human health, paying particular attention to vulnerable groups and sensitive populations, and the environment limit values should be set for the concentration of sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, particulate matter, lead, benzene, carbon monoxide, arsenic, cadmium, nickel and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in ambient air . Benzo(a)pyrene should be used as a marker for the carcinogenic risk of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in ambient air.

⁴⁵ Fitness check of the Ambient Air Quality Directives of 28 November 2019 (SWD(2019) 427 final).

Amendment

(19) The Fitness Check of the Ambient Air Quality Directives (Directives 2004/107/EC and 2008/50/EC)⁴⁵ has shown that limit values are more effective in bringing down pollutant concentrations than target values. With the aim of minimising harmful effects on human health, paying particular attention to vulnerable groups, ***particularly transport workers*** and sensitive populations, and the environment limit values should be set for the concentration of sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, particulate matter, lead, benzene, carbon monoxide, arsenic, cadmium, nickel and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in ambient air . Benzo(a)pyrene should be used as a marker for the carcinogenic risk of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in ambient air.

⁴⁵ Fitness check of the Ambient Air Quality Directives of 28 November 2019 (SWD(2019) 427 final).

Or. en

Amendment 83

Marian-Jean Marinescu

Proposal for a directive

Recital 21

Text proposed by the Commission

(21) Ozone is a transboundary pollutant formed in the atmosphere from the emission of primary pollutants addressed by Directive 2016/2284/EU of the European Parliament and of the **Council**⁴⁶. Progress towards the air quality targets and long-term objectives for ozone set in this Directive should be determined by the targets and emission reduction commitments provided for in Directive 2016/2284/EU and, by implementing cost-effective measures and air quality plans .

⁴⁶ Directive (EU) 2016/2284/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 December 2016 on the reduction of national emissions of certain atmospheric pollutants, amending Directive 2003/35/EC and repealing Directive 2001/81/EC (OJ L 344, 17.12.2016, p.1).

Amendment

(21) Ozone is a transboundary pollutant formed in the atmosphere from the emission of primary pollutants addressed by Directive 2016/2284/EU of the European Parliament and of the **Council**⁴⁶. Progress towards the air quality targets and long-term objectives for ozone set in this Directive should be determined by the targets and emission reduction commitments provided for in Directive 2016/2284/EU and by implementing cost-effective measures, **early warning mechanism** and air quality plans.

⁴⁶ Directive (EU) 2016/2284/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 December 2016 on the reduction of national emissions of certain atmospheric pollutants, amending Directive 2003/35/EC and repealing Directive 2001/81/EC (OJ L 344, 17.12.2016, p.1).

Or. en

Amendment 84
Marian-Jean Marinescu

Proposal for a directive
Recital 25

Text proposed by the Commission

(25) Air quality status should be maintained where it is already good, or improved. Where the standards for ambient air quality laid down in this Directive are at risk of not being met, or have not been met, Member States should take immediate action in order to comply with the limit values , average exposure reduction obligations and critical levels, and where possible, to attain the ozone target values and long-term objectives.

Amendment

(25) Air quality status should be maintained where it is already good, or improved. Where the standards for ambient air quality laid down in this Directive are at risk of not being met, or have not been met, **Commission should draft recommendations with short and long term measures based on pollution source and its category and** Member States should take immediate **and continuous** action **related** in order to comply with the

limit values , average exposure reduction obligations and critical levels, and where possible, to attain the ozone target values and long-term objectives.

Or. en

Amendment 85
Philippe Olivier

Proposal for a directive
Recital 25

Text proposed by the Commission

(25) Air quality status should be maintained where it is already good, or improved. Where the standards for ambient air quality laid down in this Directive are at risk of not being met, or have not been met, Member States ***should take immediate action in order to comply with the limit values , average exposure reduction obligations and critical levels***, and where possible, to ***attain*** the ozone target values and long-term objectives.

Amendment

(25) Air quality status should be maintained where it is already good, or improved. Where the standards for ambient air quality laid down in this Directive are at risk of not being met, or have not been met, Member States ***remain free to decide on the measures to be put in place***, and where possible, to ***get closer to*** the ozone target values and long-term objectives.

Or. en

Amendment 86
Vlad Gheorghe, Bergur Løkke Rasmussen

Proposal for a directive
Recital 25 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(25a) Air quality plans should include provisions for the reduction of voluntary idling of vehicles in order to reduce the emissions related to such idling.

Amendment

Or. en

Amendment 87
Jutta Paulus

Proposal for a directive
Recital 28

Text proposed by the Commission

(28) The risk posed by air pollution to vegetation and natural ecosystems is most important in places away from urban areas. The assessment of such risks and the compliance with critical levels for the protection of vegetation should therefore focus on places away from built-up areas. This assessment should take into account and complement requirements under Directive 2016/2284/EU to monitor the impacts of air pollution on terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, and to report such impacts.

Amendment

(28) The risk posed by air pollution to vegetation and natural ecosystems is most important in places away from urban areas ***since urban pollution is drifting to rural areas, in addition to pollution through motorways and airports in rural vicinities.*** The assessment of such risks and the compliance with critical levels for the protection of vegetation should therefore focus on places away from built-up areas. This assessment should take into account and complement requirements under Directive 2016/2284/EU to monitor the impacts of air pollution on terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, and to report such impacts.

Or. en

Amendment 88
Jutta Paulus

Proposal for a directive
Recital 28 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(28a) Air pollutants emitted from the transport sector pose a particular risk to the health of people living in urban areas and near transport hubs. Therefore, Member States and the relevant regional and local authorities should consider implementing Sustainable Urban Mobility Plans and invest in zero-emission technologies and measures enabling a shift towards active, public and sustainable transport systems aimed to reducing air pollution and road

congestion, especially in urban areas where petrol and particularly diesel cars have the greatest detrimental impact on air quality.

Or. en

Amendment 89
Jutta Paulus

Proposal for a directive
Recital 28 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(28b) Air pollution from maritime transport is responsible for over 50 000 deaths annually in the EU^{1a}. It is therefore of utmost urgency to reduce these emissions as, unlike cars and trucks, ships do not have to fulfil emission standards outside emission control areas, and inside emission control areas, emission standards are much weaker than for road transport. Member States should take appropriate and effective measures to reduce air pollution in port and in port cities, in order to ensure an adequate protection of the health of residents and port workers.

^{1a} Brandt, J., Silver, J. D., and Frohn, L. M., 'Assessment of Health-Cost Externalities of Air Pollution at the National Level using the EVA Model System. CEEH Scientific Report No 3', 2011.

Or. en

Amendment 90
Jutta Paulus

Proposal for a directive
Recital 28 c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(28c) The impact of maritime transport, particularly sulphur dioxide emissions, on the environment and on coastal communities, both in terms of ecosystem damage and public health could be alleviated with a comprehensive electrification of short-distance and urban maritime transport, in addition to zero-emission-requirements and infrastructure at berth.

Or. en

Amendment 91
Jutta Paulus

Proposal for a directive
Recital 28 d (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(28d) For the Mediterranean, implementation of a SECA zone was agreed at IMO level recently. While sulphur dioxide pollution is the most detrimental part of exhausts of maritime transport, NOx should not be forgotten. The European Union should therefore work further at IMO level to succeed in declaring the Mediterranean a NECA zone. NECA zones are effective in decreasing air pollution as the experience from North and Baltic Sea shows.

Or. en

Amendment 92
Jutta Paulus

Proposal for a directive
Recital 28 e (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(28e) Vehicle emissions are not limited to CO₂, NO_x and PM tailpipe emissions. PM is produced also from tyre and brake wear, as well as road wear. It is therefore important to adopt an EU-wide daily limit on particulate matter; this daily limit, as well as all the other limit values, should be in line with the World Health Organisation's guidelines on air quality.

Or. en

Amendment 93
Marian-Jean Marinescu

Proposal for a directive
Recital 29

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(29) Contributions from natural sources can be assessed but cannot be controlled. Therefore, where natural contributions to pollutants in ambient air can be determined with sufficient certainty, and where exceedances are due in whole or in part to these natural contributions, these may, under the conditions laid down in this Directive, be subtracted when assessing compliance with air quality limit values and average exposure reduction obligations . Contributions to exceedances of particulate matter limit values attributable to winter-sanding or **winter -salting** of roads may also be subtracted when assessing compliance with air quality limit values provided that reasonable measures have been taken to lower concentrations.

(29) Contributions from natural sources **or sources coming from different Member State or another country** can be assessed but cannot be controlled. Therefore, where natural contributions to pollutants in ambient air can be determined with sufficient certainty, and where exceedances are due in whole or in part to these natural contributions, these may, under the conditions laid down in this Directive, be subtracted when assessing compliance with air quality limit values and average exposure reduction obligations. Contributions to exceedances of particulate matter limit values attributable to winter-sanding or **winter-salting** of roads may also be subtracted when assessing compliance with air quality limit values provided that reasonable measures have been taken to lower concentrations.

Or. en

Amendment 94
Jutta Paulus

Proposal for a directive
Recital 29

Text proposed by the Commission

(29) Contributions from natural sources can be assessed but cannot be controlled. Therefore, where natural contributions to pollutants in ambient air can be determined with sufficient certainty, and where exceedances are due in whole or in part to these natural contributions, these may, under the conditions laid down in this Directive, be subtracted when assessing compliance with air quality limit values and average exposure reduction obligations . Contributions to exceedances of particulate matter limit values attributable to winter-sanding or winter -salting of roads may also be subtracted when assessing compliance with air quality limit values provided that reasonable measures have been taken to lower concentrations.

Amendment

(29) Contributions from natural sources can be assessed but cannot be controlled. Therefore, where natural contributions to pollutants in ambient air can be determined with sufficient certainty, and where exceedances are due in whole or in part to these natural contributions, these may, under the conditions laid down in this Directive, be subtracted when assessing compliance with air quality limit values and average exposure reduction obligations . Contributions to exceedances of particulate matter limit values attributable to winter-sanding or winter -salting of roads may also be subtracted ***in exceptional circumstances*** when assessing compliance with air quality limit values provided that reasonable measures have been taken to lower concentrations.

Or. en

Amendment 95
Jutta Paulus

Proposal for a directive
Recital 30

Text proposed by the Commission

(30) For zones where conditions are particularly difficult, it should be possible to postpone the deadline for compliance with the air quality limit values in cases where, notwithstanding the implementation of appropriate pollution abatement measures, acute compliance problems exist

Amendment

(30) For zones where conditions are particularly difficult, it should be possible to postpone the deadline for compliance with the air quality limit values in cases where, notwithstanding the implementation of ***all*** appropriate pollution abatement measures, acute compliance problems exist

in specific zones and agglomerations. Any postponement for a given zone or agglomeration should be accompanied by a comprehensive plan to be assessed by the Commission to ensure compliance by the revised deadline.

in specific zones and agglomerations. Any postponement for a given zone or agglomeration should be accompanied by a comprehensive plan to be assessed by the Commission to ensure compliance by the revised deadline.

Or. en

Amendment 96
Marian-Jean Marinescu

Proposal for a directive
Recital 30 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(30a) Early warning system shall include modelling tools and stress tests to detect problems before becoming systemic and resulting into exceeding of pollutants concentrations.

Or. en

Amendment 97
Leila Chaibi

Proposal for a directive
Recital 31

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(31) Air quality plans should be developed and updated for zones within which concentrations of pollutants in ambient air exceed the relevant air quality limit values , ozone target values or average exposure reduction obligations . Air pollutants are emitted from many different sources and activities. To ensure coherence between different policies, such air quality plans should where feasible be consistent with plans and programmes prepared pursuant to Directive 2010/75/EU

(31) Air quality plans should be developed and updated for zones within which concentrations of pollutants in ambient air exceed the relevant air quality limit values , ozone target values or average exposure reduction obligations. ***Air quality plans should pay a special attention to port city where air pollution is particularly high due to maritime transport in order to ensure protection of both residents and port workers. Measures such as the deployment of on-***

2001/80/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁴⁸, Directive (EU) 2016/2284, and Directive 2002/49/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁴⁹.

shore power infrastructure for ships at berth should be prioritised. Air pollutants are emitted from many different sources and activities. To ensure coherence between different policies, such air quality plans should where feasible be consistent with plans and programmes prepared pursuant to Directive 2010/75/EU 2001/80/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁴⁸, Directive (EU) 2016/2284, and Directive 2002/49/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁴⁹.

⁴⁸ Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 November 2010 on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control) (OJ L 334, 17.12.2010, p. 17).

⁴⁹ Directive 2002/49/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 June 2002 relating to the assessment and management of environmental noise (OJ L 189, 18.7.2002, p. 12.)

⁴⁸ Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 November 2010 on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control) (OJ L 334, 17.12.2010, p. 17).

⁴⁹ Directive 2002/49/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 June 2002 relating to the assessment and management of environmental noise (OJ L 189, 18.7.2002, p. 12.)

Or. en

Amendment 98

Jutta Paulus

Proposal for a directive

Recital 31

Text proposed by the Commission

(31) Air quality plans should be developed and updated for zones within which concentrations of pollutants in ambient air exceed the relevant air quality limit values, ozone target values or average exposure reduction obligations. Air pollutants are emitted from many different sources and activities. To ensure coherence between different policies, such air quality plans should where feasible be

Amendment

(31) Air quality plans should be developed and updated for zones within which concentrations of pollutants in ambient air exceed the relevant air quality limit values, ozone target values or average exposure reduction obligations, ***paying particular attention to the transport sector as*** air pollutants are emitted from many different sources and activities, ***but the transport sector is one of***

consistent with plans and programmes prepared pursuant to Directive 2010/75/EU 2001/80/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁴⁸, Directive (EU) 2016/2284, and Directive 2002/49/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁴⁹.

the biggest contributors. To ensure coherence between different policies, such air quality plans should where feasible be consistent with plans and programmes prepared pursuant to Directive 2010/75/EU 2001/80/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁴⁸, Directive (EU) 2016/2284, and Directive 2002/49/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁴⁹.

⁴⁸ Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 November 2010 on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control) (OJ L 334, 17.12.2010, p. 17).

⁴⁹ Directive 2002/49/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 June 2002 relating to the assessment and management of environmental noise (OJ L 189, 18.7.2002, p. 12.)

⁴⁸ Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 November 2010 on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control) (OJ L 334, 17.12.2010, p. 17).

⁴⁹ Directive 2002/49/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 June 2002 relating to the assessment and management of environmental noise (OJ L 189, 18.7.2002, p. 12.)

Or. en

Amendment 99 **Marian-Jean Marinescu**

Proposal for a directive **Recital 32**

Text proposed by the Commission

(32) Air quality plans should also be prepared ahead of 2030 where there is a risk that Member States will not attain the limit values or ozone target value by that date in order to ensure that levels of pollutants are reduced accordingly.

Amendment

(32) Air quality plans should also be prepared ahead of 2030 where there is a risk that Member States will not attain the limit values or ozone target value by that date in order to ensure that levels of pollutants are reduced accordingly. ***The Commission should provide recommendation how the Member States should prepare those plans.***

Or. en

Amendment 100
Markus Ferber

Proposal for a directive
Recital 32

Text proposed by the Commission

(32) Air quality plans should also be prepared ahead of **2030** where there is a risk that Member States will not attain the limit values or ozone target value by that date in order to ensure that levels of pollutants are reduced accordingly.

Amendment

(32) Air quality plans should also be prepared ahead of **2035** where there is a risk that Member States will not attain the limit values or ozone target value by that date in order to ensure that levels of pollutants are reduced accordingly.

Or. en

Amendment 101
Jutta Paulus

Proposal for a directive
Recital 33

Text proposed by the Commission

(33) Action plans should be drawn up indicating the measures to be taken in the short term where there is a risk of an exceedance of one or more alert thresholds in order to reduce that risk and to limit its duration. ***When the risk applies to one or more limit values or target values, Member States may, where appropriate, draw up such short-term action plans.***

Amendment

(33) Action plans should be drawn up indicating the measures to be taken in the short term where there is a risk of an exceedance of one or more alert thresholds in order to reduce that risk and to limit its duration.

Or. en

Amendment 102
Bergur Løkke Rasmussen, Vlad Gheorghe, Nicola Danti

Proposal for a directive
Recital 33

Text proposed by the Commission

(33) Action plans should be drawn up indicating the measures to be taken in the short term where there is a risk of an exceedance of one or more alert thresholds in order to reduce that risk and to limit its duration. ***When the risk applies to one or more limit values or target values, Member States may, where appropriate, draw up such*** short-term action plans.

Amendment

(33) Action plans should be drawn up indicating the measures to be taken in the short term where there is a risk of an exceedance of one or more alert thresholds in order to reduce that risk and to limit its duration. Short-term action plans ***should take into account best practice recommendations from the Commission as referred to in Article 20.***

Or. en

Amendment 103
Marian-Jean Marinescu

Proposal for a directive
Recital 34

Text proposed by the Commission

(34) Member States should cooperate with one another if, following significant pollution originating in another Member State, the level of a pollutant exceeds, or is likely to exceed, any limit value, ozone target value, average exposure reduction obligation or alert threshold. The transboundary nature of specific pollutants, such as ozone and particulate matter, may require coordination between neighbouring Member States in drawing up and implementing air quality plans and short-term action plans and in informing the public. Where appropriate, Member States should pursue cooperation with third countries, with particular emphasis on the early involvement of candidate countries. The Commission should be timely informed ***of*** and invited to assist ***in any*** such cooperation.

Amendment

(34) Member States should cooperate with one another if, following significant pollution originating in another Member State, ***based also on transboundary measurements*** the level of a pollutant exceeds, or is likely to exceed, any limit value, ozone target value, average exposure reduction obligation or alert threshold. The transboundary nature of specific pollutants, such as ozone and particulate matter, may require coordination between neighbouring Member States in drawing up and implementing air quality plans and short-term action plans and in informing the public. Where appropriate, Member States should pursue cooperation with third countries, with particular emphasis on the early involvement of candidate countries. The Commission should be timely informed and ***the transboundary coordinator should be*** invited to assist ***and oversee*** such cooperation.

Or. en

Amendment 104

Vlad Gheorghe, Bergur Løkke Rasmussen

Proposal for a directive

Recital 35

Text proposed by the Commission

(35) It is necessary for the Member States and the Commission to collect, exchange and disseminate air quality information in order to understand better the impacts of air pollution and develop appropriate policies. Up-to-date information on concentrations of all regulated pollutants in ambient air as well as air quality plans and short-term action plans should also be readily available to the public.

Amendment

(35) It is necessary for the Member States and the Commission to collect, exchange and disseminate air quality information in order to understand better the impacts of air pollution and develop appropriate policies. Up-to-date information on concentrations of all regulated pollutants in ambient air as well as air quality plans and short-term action plans should also be readily available to the public. ***In order for such information to be consistent and reliable, it is essential that Member States have sufficient air quality monitoring infrastructure deployed across the cities and towns. Where such infrastructure is lacking, it should be put in place at the earliest possibility, including with the use of the EU funding opportunities.***

Or. en

Amendment 105

Vlad Gheorghe, Bergur Løkke Rasmussen

Proposal for a directive

Recital 35

Text proposed by the Commission

(35) It is necessary for the Member States and the Commission to collect, exchange and disseminate air quality information in order to understand better the impacts of air pollution and develop appropriate policies. Up-to-date information on concentrations of all

Amendment

(35) It is necessary for the Member States and the Commission to collect, exchange and disseminate air quality information in order to understand better the impacts of air pollution and develop appropriate policies. Up-to-date information on concentrations of all

regulated pollutants in ambient air as well as air quality plans and short-term action plans should also be readily available to the public.

regulated pollutants in ambient air as well as air quality plans and short-term action plans should also be readily available to the public. ***In order for such information to be consistent and reliable, it is essential that Member States have sufficient air quality monitoring infrastructure deployed across the cities and towns.***

Or. en

Amendment 106
Marian-Jean Marinescu

Proposal for a directive
Recital 35

Text proposed by the Commission

(35) It is necessary for the Member States and the Commission to collect, exchange and disseminate air quality information in order to understand better the impacts of air pollution and develop appropriate policies. Up-to-date information on concentrations of all regulated pollutants in ambient air as well as air quality plans and short-term action plans should also be readily available to the public.

Amendment

(35) It is necessary for the Member States and the Commission to collect, exchange and disseminate air quality information in order to understand better the impacts of air pollution and develop appropriate policies. Up-to-date information on concentrations of all regulated pollutants in ambient air ***and their category*** as well as air quality plans and short-term action plans should also be readily available to the public.

Or. en

Amendment 107
Markus Ferber

Proposal for a directive
Recital 40

Text proposed by the Commission

(40) This Directive respects the fundamental rights and observes the principles recognised in particular by the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the

Amendment

(40) This Directive respects the fundamental rights and observes the principles recognised in particular by the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the

European Union. *Where damage to human health has occurred as a result of a violation of Articles 19, 20, 21 of this Directive, Member States should ensure that the individuals affected by such violations are able to claim and obtain compensation for that damage from the relevant competent authority. The rules on compensation, access to justice and penalties set in this Directive have the objective to avoid, prevent and reduce harmful effects on human health and the environment from air pollution, in line with Article 191(1) TFEU. They thus seeks to integrate into the policies of the Union a high level of environmental protection and the improvement of the quality of the environment in accordance with the principle of sustainable development as laid down in Article 37 of the Charter, and puts into concrete terms the obligation to protect the right to life and to the integrity of the person laid down in Articles 2 and 3 of the Charter. It also contributes to the right to an effective remedy before a tribunal as laid down in Article 47 of the Charter, in relation to the protection of human health.*

European Union.

Or. en

Amendment 108
Leila Chaibi

Proposal for a directive
Recital 40

Text proposed by the Commission

(40) This Directive respects the fundamental rights and observes the principles recognised in particular by the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union. Where damage to human health has occurred as a result of a violation of Articles 19, 20, 21 of this Directive, Member States should ensure

Amendment

(40) This Directive respects the fundamental rights and observes the principles recognised in particular by the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union. Where damage to human health **and well-being** has occurred as a result of a violation of Articles 19, 20, 21 of this Directive, Member States should

that the individuals affected by such violations are able to claim and obtain compensation for that damage from the relevant competent authority. The rules on compensation, access to justice and penalties set in this Directive have the objective to avoid, prevent and reduce harmful effects on human health and the environment from air pollution, in line with Article 191(1) TFEU. They thus seeks to integrate into the policies of the Union a high level of environmental protection and the improvement of the quality of the environment in accordance with the principle of sustainable development as laid down in Article 37 of the Charter, and puts into concrete terms the obligation to protect the right to life and to the integrity of the person laid down in Articles 2 and 3 of the Charter. It also contributes to the right to an effective remedy before a tribunal as laid down in Article 47 of the Charter, in relation to the protection of human health.

fully ensure that the individuals affected by such violations are able to claim and obtain compensation for that damage from the relevant competent authority. The rules on compensation, access to justice and penalties set in this Directive have the objective to avoid, prevent and reduce harmful effects on human health and the environment from air pollution, in line with Article 191(1) TFEU. They thus seeks to integrate into the policies of the Union a high level of environmental protection and the improvement of the quality of the environment in accordance with the principle of sustainable development as laid down in Article 37 of the Charter, and puts into concrete terms the obligation to protect the right to life and to the integrity of the person, ***the right to healthcare*** laid down in Articles 2 and 3 of the Charter. It also contributes to the right to an effective remedy before a tribunal as laid down in Article 47 of the Charter, in relation to the protection of human health. ***Moreover, it recognises the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment recognised by the United Nations.***

Or. en

Amendment 109 **Philippe Olivier**

Proposal for a directive **Recital 41**

Text proposed by the Commission

(41) ***In order to ensure uniform conditions for the implementation of the Member States' requirements on transmitting information and reporting on air quality under this Directive, implementing powers should be conferred on the Commission as regards (i) the establishment of rules relating to information on ambient air quality to be***

Amendment

deleted

made available by Member States to the Commission as well as timescales in which that information is to be communicated and (ii) to the streamlining of the way data are reported and the reciprocal exchange of information and data from networks and individual sampling points measuring ambient air pollution within Member States. Those powers should be exercised in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵³.

⁵³ OJ L 55, 28.2.2011, p. 13–18

⁵³ OJ L 55, 28.2.2011, p. 13–18

Or. en

Amendment 110
Marian-Jean Marinescu

Proposal for a directive
Recital 41 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(41a) In order to ensure comparable conditions for data measurement among member States, Commission shall provide detailed guidelines in the form of delegated act regarding standardised requirements of sampling points and its location for new sampling points and existing sampling points which do not ensure sufficient level of air quality assessment neither through measurement or modelling with required uncertainty levels.

Or. en

Amendment 111
Jutta Paulus

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. This Directive sets out a zero pollution objective for air quality, so that within the Union air quality is progressively improved to levels no longer considered harmful to human health and natural ecosystems, as defined by scientific evidence, thus contributing to a toxic-free environment at the latest by 2050.

Amendment

1. This Directive sets out a zero pollution objective for air quality, so that within the Union air quality is progressively improved to levels no longer considered harmful to human health and natural ecosystems, as defined by **the most up-to date** scientific evidence, thus contributing to a toxic-free environment at the latest by 2050.

Or. en

Amendment 112
Roman Haider

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

(1) This Directive **sets** out a **zero** pollution objective for air quality, so that within the Union air quality is progressively improved to levels no longer considered harmful to human health and natural ecosystems, as defined by scientific evidence, thus contributing to **a toxic-free environment** at the latest by 2050.

Amendment

(1) This Directive **seeks to set** out a **realistic** pollution objective for air quality, so that within the Union air quality is progressively improved to levels no longer considered harmful to human health and natural ecosystems, as defined by scientific evidence, thus contributing to **an environment with low levels of toxins** at the latest by 2050.

Or. de

Amendment 113
Massimiliano Salini, Pietro Fiocchi, Marco Campomenosi, Lara Comi

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. This Directive sets *intermediate* limit values, *target values*, average exposure reduction obligations, *average exposure concentration objectives*, *critical levels*, *information thresholds*, *alert thresholds and long-term objectives* (‘air quality standards’) to be met by the year **2030**, and regularly reviewed thereafter in accordance with Article 3.

Amendment

2. This Directive sets limit values **and** average exposure reduction obligations (‘air quality standards’) to be met by the year **2040**, and regularly reviewed thereafter in accordance with Article 3.

Or. en

Amendment 114
Markus Ferber

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. This Directive sets intermediate limit values, target values, average exposure reduction obligations, average exposure concentration objectives, critical levels, information thresholds, alert thresholds and long-term objectives (‘air quality standards’) to be met by the year **2030**, and regularly reviewed thereafter in accordance with Article 3.

Amendment

2. This Directive sets intermediate limit values, target values, average exposure reduction obligations, average exposure concentration objectives, critical levels, information thresholds, alert thresholds and long-term objectives (‘air quality standards’) to be met by the year **2035**, and regularly reviewed thereafter in accordance with Article 3.

Or. en

Amendment 115
Jutta Paulus

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. This Directive sets *intermediate* limit **values**, **target** values, average

Amendment

2. This Directive sets limit values, average exposure reduction obligations,

exposure reduction obligations, average exposure concentration objectives, critical levels, information thresholds, alert thresholds and long-term objectives ('air quality standards') to be met by the year 2030, and regularly reviewed thereafter in accordance with Article 3.

average exposure concentration objectives, critical levels, information thresholds, alert thresholds and long-term objectives ('air quality standards') to be met ***as soon as possible and*** by the year 2030 ***at the latest***, and regularly reviewed thereafter in accordance with Article 3.

Or. en

Amendment 116

Bergur Løkke Rasmussen, Vlad Gheorghe, Nicola Danti

Proposal for a directive Article 1 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. Furthermore, this Directive contributes to achieving: the Union's pollution-reduction, biodiversity and ecosystem objectives in accordance with the 8th Environment Action Programme, as set out in Decision (EU) 2022/591 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵⁵.

⁵⁵ Decision (EU) 2022/591 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 April 2022 on a General Union Environment Action Programme to 2030 (OJ L 114, 12.4.2022, p. 22).

Amendment

3. Furthermore, this Directive contributes to achieving:

a) the Union's pollution-reduction, biodiversity and ecosystem objectives in accordance with the 8th Environment Action Programme, as set out in Decision (EU) 2022/591 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵⁵.

b) enhanced synergies between the Union's air quality policy and other relevant Union policies, in particular climate and energy policies.

⁵⁵ Decision (EU) 2022/591 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 April 2022 on a General Union Environment Action Programme to 2030 (OJ L 114, 12.4.2022, p. 22).

Or. en

Amendment 117

Massimiliano Salini, Pietro Fiocchi, Marco Campomenosi, Lara Comi

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. Furthermore, this Directive contributes to achieving: the Union’s pollution-reduction, biodiversity and ecosystem objectives in accordance with the 8th Environment Action Programme, as set out in Decision (EU) 2022/591 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵⁵.

⁵⁵ Decision (EU) 2022/591 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 April 2022 on a General Union Environment Action Programme to 2030 (OJ L 114, 12.4.2022, p. 22).

Amendment

3. ***This Directive also sets target values, average exposure concentration objectives, critical levels, information thresholds, alert thresholds and long-term objectives.*** Furthermore, this Directive contributes to achieving: the Union’s pollution-reduction, biodiversity and ecosystem objectives in accordance with the 8th Environment Action Programme, as set out in Decision (EU) 2022/591 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵⁵.

⁵⁵ Decision (EU) 2022/591 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 April 2022 on a General Union Environment Action Programme to 2030 (OJ L 114, 12.4.2022, p. 22).

Or. en

Justification

The Directive will not be approved by EU before 2024 and will not be implemented at national level before 2026. Plans will not be approved at regional level before 2029, so no further improvements are to be expected at 2030. 2035 is more realistic deadline for areas with huge implementation problems.

Amendment 118

Jutta Paulus

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

3a. ***Finally, this Directive protects the individual rights to breathe clean and healthy air stemming from the Charter of***

Fundamental Rights of the European Union, and reduces health inequalities by protecting sensitive population and vulnerable groups from polluted air.

Or. en

Amendment 119
Marian-Jean Marinescu

Proposal for a directive
Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. measures for monitoring ambient air quality long-term trends and impacts of Union *and* national measures on ambient air quality ;

Amendment

3. *standardised* measures for monitoring ambient air quality, *short and* long-term trends and impacts of Union, national *and transboundary* measures on ambient air quality;

Or. en

Amendment 120
Bergur Løkke Rasmussen, Vlad Gheorghe, Nicola Danti

Proposal for a directive
Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 4

Text proposed by the Commission

4. measures ensuring that the information on ambient air quality is made available to the public;

Amendment

4. measures ensuring that the information on ambient air quality *and the sources of air pollutants* is made available to the public, *as well as relevant mitigation measures taken to reduce air pollution*;

Or. en

Amendment 121
Marian-Jean Marinescu

Proposal for a directive
Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 6

Text proposed by the Commission

6. measures promoting increased cooperation between Member States in reducing air pollution.

Amendment

6. measures promoting increased cooperation between *the* Member States in reducing air pollution *monitored and overseen by the European transboundary coordinator*.

Or. en

Amendment 122
Markus Ferber

Proposal for a directive
Article 3 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. By 31 December **2028**, and every 5 years thereafter, and more often if substantial new scientific findings point to the need for it, the Commission shall review the scientific evidence related to air pollutants and their effects on human health and the environment relevant to achieving the objective set in Article 1 and present a report with the main findings to the European Parliament and to the Council.

Amendment

1. By 31 December **2033**, and every 5 years thereafter, and more often if substantial new scientific findings point to the need for it, the Commission shall review the scientific evidence related to air pollutants and their effects on human health and the environment relevant to achieving the objective set in Article 1 and present a report with the main findings to the European Parliament and to the Council.

Or. en

Amendment 123
Jutta Paulus

Proposal for a directive
Article 3 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 3 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

For the purposes of the review, the Commission shall take into account, inter

Amendment

For the purposes of the review, the Commission shall *commission to the*

alia, the following:

WHO 5-year reviews and take into account, inter alia, the following:

Or. en

Amendment 124

Marian-Jean Marinescu

Proposal for a directive

Article 3 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 3 – point d

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(d) progress made in implementing national and Union reduction measures for pollutants and improving air quality.

(d) progress made in implementing national and Union reduction measures for pollutants, ***especially the Fit for 55 legislative package***, and improving air quality.

Or. en

Amendment 125

Jutta Paulus

Proposal for a directive

Article 3 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 3 – point d

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(d) progress made in implementing national and Union reduction measures for pollutants and improving air quality.

(d) progress made in implementing national and Union reduction measures for pollutants and improving air quality,

Or. en

Amendment 126

Marian-Jean Marinescu

Proposal for a directive

Article 3 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 3 – point d a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

**(da) current socio-economic situation
in the Union**

Or. en

Amendment 127
Jutta Paulus

Proposal for a directive
Article 3 – paragraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

4. Where the Commission considers it appropriate, as a result of the review, it shall present a proposal to revise air quality standards or to cover other air pollutants.

4. Where the Commission considers it appropriate, as a result of the review, **and in particular where the latest review of WHO Air Quality Guidelines finds health effects of pollutant concentrations that are below the current limit values**, it shall present a proposal to revise air quality standards or to cover other air pollutants, **in line with the non-regression principle**.

Or. en

Amendment 128
Bergur Løkke Rasmussen, Vlad Gheorghe

Proposal for a directive
Article 4 – paragraph 1 – point 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(3) 'level' means the concentration of a pollutant in ambient air or the deposition thereof on surfaces in a given time;

(3) 'level' means the **measured or modelled** concentration of a pollutant in ambient air or the deposition thereof on surfaces in a given time;

Or. en

Amendment 129
Jutta Paulus

Proposal for a directive
Article 4 – paragraph 1 – point 24 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(24a) ‘traffic location’ means a place whose pollution level is determined predominantly by the emissions from nearby traffic (roads, motorways, highways, airports, ports);

Or. en

Amendment 130
Jutta Paulus

Proposal for a directive
Article 4 – paragraph 1 – point 24 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(24b) ‘industrial location’ means a place whose pollution level is influenced predominantly by emissions from nearby single industrial sources or industrial areas with many sources. An ‘industry source’ is to be interpreted widely in this context and shall include but not be limited to sources of power generation, incinerators, waste treatment plants and ports;

Or. en

Amendment 131
Jutta Paulus

Proposal for a directive
Article 4 – paragraph 1 – point 24 c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(24c) ‘residential location’ means a place whose predominant use is residential, and whose concentration levels are higher than urban background locations as a result of the choice of residential heating sources in the area.

Or. en

Amendment 132

Jutta Paulus

Proposal for a directive

Article 4 – paragraph 1 – point 28

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(28) ‘average exposure indicator’ means an average level determined on the basis of measurements at urban background locations throughout the territorial unit at NUTS 1 level as described in Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003, or, if there is no urban area located in that territorial unit, at rural background locations, and which reflects population exposure, used to check whether the average exposure reduction obligation and the average exposure concentration objective for that territorial unit have been met ;

(28) ‘average exposure indicator’ means an average level determined on the basis of measurements at urban background, **traffic, industrial, and residential** locations throughout the territorial unit at NUTS 1 level as described in Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003, or, if there is no urban area located in that territorial unit, at rural background locations, and which reflects population exposure, used to check whether the average exposure reduction obligation and the average exposure concentration objective for that territorial unit have been met; **the average is weighted taking into account the population which each sampling point is representative of;**

Or. en

Amendment 133

Leila Chaibi

Proposal for a directive

Article 4 – paragraph 1 – point 32

Text proposed by the Commission

(32) ‘information threshold’ means a level beyond which there is a risk to human health from brief exposure for particularly sensitive population **and** vulnerable groups and for which immediate and appropriate information is necessary;

Amendment

(32) ‘information threshold’ means a level beyond which there is a risk to human health from brief exposure for particularly sensitive population, vulnerable groups **and transport workers** and for which immediate and appropriate information is necessary;

Or. en

Amendment 134
Marian-Jean Marinescu

Proposal for a directive
Article 4 – paragraph 1 – point 39 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(39a) ‘early warning system’ is a set of modelling tools and stress tests identifying a risk of pollutant concentration exceedance;

Or. en

Amendment 135
Marian-Jean Marinescu

Proposal for a directive
Article 4 – paragraph 1 – point 39 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(39b) ‘category of the source of pollutants’ means the categories of industrial stationary installations, transport, buildings, agriculture, waste;

Or. en

Amendment 136
Marian-Jean Marinescu

Proposal for a directive
Article 4 – paragraph 1 – point 39 c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(39c) 'European transboundary Coordinator', is a Commission representative who oversees and assists the transboundary cooperation between Member States;

Or. en

Amendment 137
Bergur Løkke Rasmussen, Vlad Gheorghe, Nicola Danti

Proposal for a directive
Article 5 – paragraph 1 – point a a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(aa) provision of hourly updated air quality index and other related and relevant health information;

Or. en

Amendment 138
Marian-Jean Marinescu

Proposal for a directive
Article 5 – paragraph 1 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(b) approval of measurement systems (methods, equipment, networks and laboratories);

(b) approval of measurement systems (**locations**, methods, equipment, networks and laboratories);

Or. en

Amendment 139

Bergur Løkke Rasmussen, Vlad Gheorghe, Nicola Danti

Proposal for a directive

Article 5 – paragraph 1 – point d

Text proposed by the Commission

(d) ensuring the accuracy of modelling applications;

Amendment

(d) ensuring the accuracy of *air quality* modelling applications;

Or. en

Amendment 140

Marian-Jean Marinescu

Proposal for a directive

Article 5 – paragraph 1 – point g

Text proposed by the Commission

(g) cooperation with the other Member States and the Commission;

Amendment

(g) cooperation with the other Member States and the Commission *including the European transboundary Coordinator* ;

Or. en

Amendment 141

Marian-Jean Marinescu

Proposal for a directive

Article 6 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States shall establish zones throughout their territory , including, where appropriate for the purposes of air quality assessment and management, at the level of agglomerations . Air quality assessment and air quality management shall be carried out in all zones .

Amendment

Member States shall establish *sufficiently representative for the purposes of the measurements* zones throughout their territory , including, where appropriate for the purposes of air quality assessment and management, at the level of agglomerations . Air quality assessment and air quality management shall be carried out in all zones.

Amendment 142
Roman Haider

Proposal for a directive
Article 6 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States shall establish zones throughout their territory , including, where appropriate for the purposes of air quality assessment and management, at the level of agglomerations . Air quality **assessment** and **air quality management** shall be carried out in all zones.

Amendment

Member States shall establish zones throughout their territory , including, where appropriate for the purposes of air quality assessment and management, at the level of agglomerations. Air quality **measurement** and **assessment** shall be carried out in all zones.

Or. de

Amendment 143
Jutta Paulus

Proposal for a directive
Article 8 – paragraph 6

Text proposed by the Commission

6. To assess the contribution of benzo(a)pyrene in ambient air, each Member State shall monitor other relevant polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons **at a limited number of sampling points** . These compounds shall include at least: benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(j)fluoranthene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene, and dibenz(a,h)anthracene. Sampling points for these polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons shall be co-located with sampling points for benzo(a)pyrene and shall be selected in such a way that geographical variation and long-term trends can be identified.

Amendment

6. To assess the contribution of benzo(a)pyrene in ambient air, each Member State shall monitor other relevant polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons. These compounds shall include at least: benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(j)fluoranthene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene, and dibenz(a,h)anthracene. Sampling points for these polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons shall be co-located with sampling points for benzo(a)pyrene and shall be selected in such a way that geographical variation and long-term trends can be identified.

Amendment 144
Jutta Paulus

Proposal for a directive
Article 8 – paragraph 7

Text proposed by the Commission

7. In addition to monitoring required under Article 10, Member States shall, ***where applicable***, monitor ultrafine particles levels in accordance with Point D of Annex III and Section 3 of Annex VII.

Amendment

7. In addition to monitoring required under Article 10, Member States shall monitor ***black carbon and*** ultrafine particles levels in accordance with Point D of Annex III and Section 3 of Annex VII. ***When setting up sampling points for ultrafine particles, locations where high concentrations are to be expected, such as airports, shall be prioritised.***

Amendment 145
Marian-Jean Marinescu

Proposal for a directive
Article 9 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Member States may continue to use the existing infrastructure in place, provided that the existing sampling points and monitoring sites correspond to the objectives of this Directive.

Amendment 146
Jutta Paulus

Proposal for a directive
Article 9 – paragraph 3 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) indicative measurements and modelling provide sufficient information for the assessment of air quality with regard to limit values, ozone target values, critical levels, information thresholds and alert thresholds, as well as adequate information for the public, in addition to the one provided by the fixed sampling points;

Amendment

(a) indicative measurements and modelling provide sufficient information for the assessment of air quality with regard to limit values, ozone target values, critical levels, information thresholds and alert thresholds, as well as adequate information for the public, in addition to the one provided by the fixed sampling points;

Or. en

Amendment 147
Marian-Jean Marinescu

Proposal for a directive
Article 9 – paragraph 3 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

(c) the number of indicative measurements is the same as the number of fixed measurements that are being replaced and the indicative measurements have a minimum duration of 2 months per calendar year;

Amendment

(c) the number of indicative measurements is the same as the number of fixed measurements that are being replaced and the indicative measurements have a minimum duration of 2 months per calendar year ***in representative period***;

Or. en

Amendment 148
Jutta Paulus

Proposal for a directive
Article 10 – paragraph 6 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) fixed measurements of particulate matter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), ozone (O₃), black carbon (BC), ammonia (NH₃) and ultrafine particles (UFP).

Amendment

(a) fixed measurements of ***sulphur dioxide (SO₂), carbon monoxide (CO), methane (CH₄)***, particulate matter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), ozone (O₃), black carbon (BC), ammonia (NH₃)

and ultrafine particles (UFP).

Or. en

Amendment 149

Jutta Paulus

Proposal for a directive

Article 10 – paragraph 6 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

(c) fixed *or indicative* measurements of arsenic, cadmium, nickel, total gaseous mercury, benzo(a)pyrene and the other polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons referred to in Article 8(6), and of the total deposition of arsenic, cadmium, mercury, nickel, benzo(a)pyrene and the other polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons referred to in Article 8(6), irrespective of concentration levels.

Amendment

(c) fixed measurements of arsenic, cadmium, nickel, total gaseous mercury, benzo(a)pyrene and the other polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons referred to in Article 8(6), and of the total deposition of arsenic, cadmium, mercury, nickel, benzo(a)pyrene and the other polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons referred to in Article 8(6), irrespective of concentration levels.

Or. en

Amendment 150

Bergur Løkke Rasmussen, Vlad Gheorghe, Nicola Danti

Proposal for a directive

Article 12 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. In zones in which ozone levels are below the ozone target value Member States shall take necessary measures to maintain those levels below the ozone target value and *endeavour* to attain the long-term objectives specified in Section 2 of Annex I , in so far as factors including the transboundary nature of ozone pollution and meteorological conditions so permit, and provided that any necessary measures do not entail a disproportionate

Amendment

2. In zones in which ozone levels are below the ozone target value Member States shall take necessary measures to maintain those levels below the ozone target value and *make sure* to attain the long-term objectives specified in Section 2 of Annex I , in so far as factors including the transboundary nature of ozone pollution and meteorological conditions so permit, and provided that any necessary measures do not entail a disproportionate

cost.

cost.

Or. en

Amendment 151
Marian-Jean Marinescu

Proposal for a directive
Article 12 – paragraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

4. Member States shall endeavour to achieve and preserve the best ambient air quality and a high level of environmental and human health protection , ***in line with the air quality guidelines published by the WHO and*** below the assessment thresholds laid down in Annex II .

Amendment

4. Member States shall endeavour to achieve and preserve the best ambient air quality and a high level of environmental and human health protection below the assessment thresholds laid down in Annex II .

Or. en

Amendment 152
Jutta Paulus

Proposal for a directive
Article 15 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. The alert thresholds for concentrations of sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide , and particulate matter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}) in ambient air shall be those laid down in Section 4, Point A of Annex I.

Amendment

1. The alert thresholds for concentrations of sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, and particulate matter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}), ***carbon monoxide, arsenic, cadmium, nickel and benzo(a)pyrene*** in ambient air shall be those laid down in Section 4, Point A of Annex I.

Or. en

Amendment 153
Jutta Paulus

**Proposal for a directive
Article 15 – paragraph 2**

Text proposed by the Commission

2. The ***alert threshold and*** information threshold for ozone shall be that laid down in Section 4, Point B, of Annex I.

Amendment

2. The information threshold for ***sulphur dioxide, and nitrogen dioxide, and particulate matter (PM10 and PM2.5), carbon monoxide, arsenic, cadmium, nickel, benzo(a)pyrene and*** ozone shall be that laid down in Section 4, Point B, of Annex I.

Or. en

**Amendment 154
Marian-Jean Marinescu**

**Proposal for a directive
Article 16 – title**

Text proposed by the Commission

Contributions from natural sources

Amendment

Contributions from natural ***and transboundary*** sources

Or. en

**Amendment 155
Marian-Jean Marinescu**

**Proposal for a directive
Article 16 – paragraph 1 – point b a (new)**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ba) zones where exceedances of limit values for a given pollutant are attributable to another Member State or another country due to the transboundary nature of a pollution spread;

Or. en

Amendment 156
Marian-Jean Marinescu

Proposal for a directive
Article 16 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. Member States shall provide the Commission with lists of any such zones and NUTS 1 territorial units, as referred to in paragraph 1, together with information on concentrations and sources and the evidence demonstrating that the exceedances are attributable to natural sources.

Amendment

2. Member States shall provide the Commission with lists of any such zones and NUTS 1 territorial units, as referred to in paragraph 1, together with information on concentrations and sources and the evidence demonstrating that the exceedances are attributable to natural *or transboundary* sources.

Or. en

Amendment 157
Marian-Jean Marinescu

Proposal for a directive
Article 16 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. Where the Commission has been informed of an exceedance attributable to natural sources in accordance with paragraph 2, that exceedance shall not be considered as an exceedance for the purposes of this Directive.

Amendment

3. Where the Commission has been informed of an exceedance attributable to natural *or transboundary* sources in accordance with paragraph 2, that exceedance shall not be considered as an exceedance for the purposes of this Directive.

Or. en

Amendment 158
Jutta Paulus

Proposal for a directive
Article 17 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. Member States may , for a given year, identify zones within which limit values for PM₁₀ are exceeded in ambient air due to the re-suspension of particulates following winter-sanding or **winter -salting** of roads.

Amendment

1. Member States may, for a given year, identify zones within which limit values for PM₁₀ are exceeded in ambient air due to the re-suspension of particulates following winter-sanding or **winter-salting** of roads, **pavements and bike paths**.

Or. en

Amendment 159

Massimiliano Salini, Pietro Fiocchi, Marco Campomenosi, Lara Comi

Proposal for a directive

Article 18 – paragraph 1 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

1. Where, in a given zone , conformity with the limit values for **particulate matter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}) or** nitrogen dioxide cannot be achieved by the deadline specified in Table 1 of Section 1 of Annex I, because of site-specific dispersion characteristics, orographic boundary conditions, adverse climatic conditions or transboundary contributions, a Member State may postpone - that deadline **once by a maximum of 5 years** for that particular zone , if the following conditions are met:

Amendment

1. Where, in a given zone , conformity with the limit values for nitrogen dioxide cannot be achieved by the deadline specified in Table 1 of Section 1 of Annex I, because of site-specific dispersion characteristics, orographic boundary conditions, adverse climatic conditions or transboundary contributions, **due to the complex characteristics of its secondary formation in the atmosphere which complicate the task of assessing the feasibility of complying with strict limit values**, a Member State may postpone - that deadline for that particular zone , if the following conditions are met:

Or. en

Justification

As for ozone (for which EC proposed only a long-term objective and not a limit value), the characteristics of secondary formation of particulate matter (PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀) in the atmosphere complicate the task of assessing the feasibility of complying with the proposed limit values that are much stricter than previous directive. According to the impact assessment provided by the EC, even the maximum technical feasible reduction of emissions at 2050 would be not enough to achieve the PM proposed limit values in some European zones characterized by particular site-specific dispersion characteristics, orographic

boundary conditions, and adverse climatic conditions. In these cases, even 5 years could be not enough to comply with the limits.

Amendment 160

Massimiliano Salini, Pietro Fiocchi, Marco Campomenosi, Lara Comi

Proposal for a directive

Article 18 – paragraph 1 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(c) the air quality plan referred to in point (a) outlines how the public and, in particular, sensitive population and vulnerable groups will be informed about the consequences of the postponement for human health and the environment;

deleted

Or. en

Amendment 161

Leila Chaibi

Proposal for a directive

Article 18 – paragraph 1 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(c) the air quality plan referred to in point (a) outlines how the public and, in particular, sensitive population *and* vulnerable groups will be informed about the consequences of the postponement for human health and the environment;

(c) the air quality plan referred to in point (a) outlines how the public and, in particular, sensitive population, vulnerable groups *and transport workers* will be informed about the consequences of the postponement for human health and the environment;

Or. en

Amendment 162

Marian-Jean Marinescu

Proposal for a directive

Article 19 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Where, in given zones the levels of pollutants in ambient air exceed any limit value , laid down in Section 1 of Annex I , , Member States shall establish air quality plans for those zones as soon as possible and no later than **2** years after the calendar year during which that exceedance of any limit value was recorded. Those air quality plans shall set out appropriate measures to achieve the concerned limit value and to keep the exceedance period as short as possible, and in any case no longer than **3** years from the end of the calendar year in which the first exceedance was reported .

Amendment

Where, in given zones the levels of pollutants in ambient air exceed any limit value , laid down in Section 1 of Annex I , , Member States shall establish air quality plans for those zones as soon as possible and no later than **1** years after the calendar year during which that exceedance of any limit value was recorded. Those air quality plans shall set out appropriate measures to achieve the concerned limit value and to keep the exceedance period as short as possible, and in any case no longer than **2** years from the end of the calendar year in which the first exceedance was reported .

Or. en

Amendment 163
Marian-Jean Marinescu

Proposal for a directive
Article 19 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Where exceedances of any limit values persist during the **third** calendar year after the establishment of the air quality plan, Member States shall update the air quality plan and the measures therein, and take additional and more effective measures, in the subsequent calendar year to keep the exceedance period as short as possible.

Amendment

Where exceedances of any limit values persist during the **second** calendar year after the establishment of the air quality plan, **Commission shall draft recommendations and** Member States shall update the air quality plan **in accordance with those recommendations** and the measures therein, and take additional and more effective measures, in the subsequent calendar year to keep the exceedance period as short as possible.

Or. en

Amendment 164
Jutta Paulus

Proposal for a directive
Article 19 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Where exceedances of the ozone target value persist during the *fifth* calendar year after the establishment of the air quality plan in the relevant NUTS 1 territorial unit, Member States shall update air quality plan and the measures therein, and take additional and more effective measures, in the subsequent calendar year to keep the exceedance period as short as possible.

Amendment

Where exceedances of the ozone target value persist during the *third* calendar year after the establishment of the air quality plan in the relevant NUTS 1 territorial unit, Member States shall update air quality plan and the measures therein, and take additional and more effective measures, in the subsequent calendar year to keep the exceedance period as short as possible.

Or. en

Amendment 165
Jutta Paulus

Proposal for a directive
Article 19 – paragraph 3 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Where exceedances of the average exposure reduction obligation persist during the *fifth* calendar year after the establishment of the air quality plan, Member States shall update the air quality plan and the measures therein, and take additional and more effective measures, in the subsequent calendar year to keep the exceedance period as short as possible.

Amendment

Where exceedances of the average exposure reduction obligation persist during the *third* calendar year after the establishment of the air quality plan, Member States shall update the air quality plan and the measures therein, and take additional and more effective measures, in the subsequent calendar year to keep the exceedance period as short as possible.

Or. en

Amendment 166
Markus Ferber

Proposal for a directive
Article 19 – paragraph 4 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Where from [insert year 2 years after entry into force of this Directive], until 31 December **2029** in a zone or NUTS 1 territorial unit, the levels of pollutants are above any limit value to be attained by 1 January **2030** as laid down in Table 1 of Section 1 of Annex I, Member States shall establish an air quality plan for the concerned pollutant as soon as possible and no later than 2 years after the calendar year during which the exceedance of the was recorded to attain the respective limit values or ozone target value by the expiration of the attainment deadline.

Amendment

Where from [insert year 2 years after entry into force of this Directive], until 31 December **2034** in a zone or NUTS 1 territorial unit, the levels of pollutants are above any limit value to be attained by 1 January **2035** as laid down in Table 1 of Section 1 of Annex I, Member States shall establish an air quality plan for the concerned pollutant as soon as possible and no later than 2 years after the calendar year during which the exceedance of the was recorded to attain the respective limit values or ozone target value by the expiration of the attainment deadline.

Or. en

Amendment 167

Leila Chaibi

Proposal for a directive

Article 19 – paragraph 5 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States shall consider including measures referred to in Article 20(2) and specific measures aiming at the protection of sensitive population *and* vulnerable groups , including children in their air quality plans .

Amendment

Member States shall consider including measures referred to in Article 20(2) and specific measures aiming at the protection of sensitive population, vulnerable groups *and transport workers*, including children in their air quality plans .

Or. en

Amendment 168

Bergur Løkke Rasmussen, Vlad Gheorghe, Nicola Danti

Proposal for a directive

Article 19 – paragraph 5 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States shall consider including measures referred to in Article 20(2) and specific measures aiming at the protection of sensitive population and vulnerable groups , including children in their air quality plans .

Amendment

Member States shall consider including measures referred to in Article 20(2) and ***shall include*** specific measures aiming at the protection of sensitive population and vulnerable groups , including children in their air quality plans .

Or. en

Amendment 169

Vlad Gheorghe, Bergur Løkke Rasmussen

Proposal for a directive

Article 19 – paragraph 5 – subparagraph 2 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Member States shall consider adopting measures to address and reduce voluntary engine idling, so as to reduce the impact of idling-related emissions which is particularly damaging in the areas of schools, hospitals and densely populated areas.

Or. en

Amendment 170

Bergur Løkke Rasmussen, Vlad Gheorghe, Nicola Danti

Proposal for a directive

Article 19 – paragraph 6 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

When preparing air quality plans, Member States shall ensure that stakeholders whose activities contribute to the exceedance situation are encouraged to propose measures they are able to take to help end the exceedances and that non-governmental organisations, such as

When preparing air quality plans, Member States shall ensure that stakeholders whose activities contribute to the exceedance situation are encouraged to propose measures they are able to take to help end the exceedances and that non-governmental organisations, such as

environmental organisations, consumer organisations, organisations representing the interests of sensitive population and vulnerable groups, other relevant health-care bodies and the relevant industrial federations are allowed to take part in those consultations.

environmental organisations, consumer organisations, organisations representing the interests of sensitive population and vulnerable groups, other relevant health-care bodies and the relevant industrial federations are allowed to take part in those consultations. ***Member States shall make sure that relevant stakeholders and citizens are duly informed about the specific sources and air pollutants affecting air quality and the relevant air pollution mitigation measures that exist and are available on the market.***

Or. en

Amendment 171
Marian-Jean Marinescu

Proposal for a directive
Article 19 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Article 19a

Early warning system

- 1. The Commission shall establish by means of a delegated act guidelines concerning modelling approach and tools, as well as stress tests methodology functioning as an early warning system (EWS).***
- 2. The system shall identify any systemic problem(s) with the air quality in a Member State which will likely lead in the future to the exceedance of the concentrations of the pollutants.***
- 3. Where the EWS identifies a problem, Member State shall draft a Preventive Air Plan.***
- 4. The Preventive Air Plan shall contain preventive measures based on the problem identified by the EWS.***

*Justification**Art 19a to be placed before Art 19***Amendment 172****Jutta Paulus****Proposal for a directive****Article 20 – paragraph 2***Text proposed by the Commission*

2. When drawing up the short-term action plans referred to in paragraph 1 Member States may, depending on the individual case, provide for effective measures to control and, where necessary, temporarily suspend activities which contribute to the risk of the respective limit values or target values or alert threshold being exceeded. Depending on the share of the main pollution sources to the exceedances to be addressed, those short-term action plans shall consider including measures in relation to transport, construction works, industrial installations and the use of products and domestic heating. Specific actions aiming at the protection of sensitive population and vulnerable groups, including children, shall also be considered in the framework of those plans.

Amendment

2. When drawing up the short-term action plans referred to in paragraph 1 Member States may, depending on the individual case, provide for effective measures to control and, where necessary, temporarily suspend activities which contribute to the risk of the respective limit values or target values or alert threshold being exceeded. Depending on the share of the main pollution sources to the exceedances to be addressed, those short-term action plans shall consider including measures in relation to transport, construction works, industrial installations and the use of products and domestic heating. Specific actions aiming at the protection of sensitive population and vulnerable groups, including children *and transport workers particularly exposed to air pollution* shall also be considered in the framework of those plans.

Or. en

Amendment 173**Bergur Løkke Rasmussen, Vlad Gheorghe, Nicola Danti****Proposal for a directive****Article 20 – paragraph 5 a (new)**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

5a. *Within one year after the entry into force of this directive, the Commission shall publish examples of best practice actions to take within transport, residential and industrial sectors for the drawing-up of short-term action plans.*

Or. en

Amendment 174

Marian-Jean Marinescu

Proposal for a directive

Article 21 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

The Member States concerned shall cooperate to identify the sources of air pollution and the measures to be taken to address those sources, and draw up joint activities, such as the preparation of joint or coordinated air quality plans pursuant to Article 19, in order to remove such exceedances .

The Member States concerned shall cooperate ***with the other Member State and the European transboundary coordinator*** to identify the sources of air pollution and the measures to be taken to address those sources, and draw up joint activities, such as the preparation of joint or coordinated air quality plans pursuant to Article 19, in order to remove such exceedances .

Or. en

Amendment 175

Marian-Jean Marinescu

Proposal for a directive

Article 21 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2. The Commission shall be informed of, and invited to be present ***and to assist in*** any cooperation referred to in paragraph

2. The Commission shall be informed of, and invited to be present, assist ***and oversee*** any cooperation referred to in

1 of this Article . Where appropriate, the Commission shall, taking into account the reports established pursuant to Article 11 of Directive (EU) 2016/2284 , consider whether further action shall be taken at Union level in order to reduce precursor emissions responsible for transboundary pollution.

paragraph 1 of this Article. ***The Commission shall be represented by the European transboundary Coordinator that shall draft working plans for solutions implementation.*** Where appropriate, the Commission shall, taking into account the reports established pursuant to Article 11 of Directive (EU) 2016/2284, consider whether further action shall be taken at Union level in order to reduce precursor emissions responsible for transboundary pollution.

Or. en

Amendment 176
Marian-Jean Marinescu

Proposal for a directive
Article 21 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. Member States shall, if appropriate pursuant to Article 20, prepare and implement joint short-term action plans covering neighbouring zones in other Member States. Member States shall ensure that neighbouring zones in other Member States receive all appropriate information regarding these short-term action plans without undue delay .

Amendment

3. Member States ***and the European transboundary Coordinator*** shall, if appropriate pursuant to Article 20, prepare and implement joint short-term action plans covering neighbouring zones in other Member States. Member States shall ensure that neighbouring zones in other Member States receive all appropriate information regarding these short-term action plans without undue delay .

Or. en

Amendment 177
Bergur Løkke Rasmussen, Vlad Gheorghe, Nicola Danti

Proposal for a directive
Article 22 – paragraph 1 – point d a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(da) air pollution sources and air pollutants affecting air quality

Or. en

Amendment 178

Bergur Løkke Rasmussen, Vlad Gheorghe, Nicola Danti

Proposal for a directive

Article 22 – paragraph 1 – point d b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(db) best practice mitigation measures and technologies available to reduce pollutant emissions

Or. en

Amendment 179

Jutta Paulus

Proposal for a directive

Article 22 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2. Member States shall establish an air quality index covering sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, particulate matter (***PM₁₀*** and ***PM_{2.5}***) and ozone, and make it available through a public source providing an hourly update. The air quality index shall ***consider the recommendations*** by the WHO and build on the air quality indices at European scale provided by the European Environmental Agency.

2. ***By [1 year from the entry into force of this Directive],*** Member States shall ***make available through a public source providing an hourly updates per measuring station*** establish an air quality index covering sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, particulate matter (***PM₁₀*** and ***PM_{2.5}***), ***carbon monoxide, arsenic, cadmium, nickel, benzo(a)pyrene, ammonia, mercury, ultrafine particles, black carbon*** and ozone, and make it available through a public source providing an hourly update ***using a template provided by the Commission. By [6 months from the entry into force of this***

Directive], the Commission shall adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 24 to establish a template for the air quality index. The template for the air quality index shall have a colour coding based on the latest recommended maximum pollutant concentration levels by the WHO, assign colours from yellow to red to concentration levels above the latest WHO maximum concentration levels and build on the air quality indices at European scale provided by the European Environmental Agency. The template for the air quality index shall also include information on the health impacts of air pollution from different concentration levels of each pollutant on the general population and on sensitive population and vulnerable groups, description of likely symptoms linked to exposure, recommend precautions to be taken broken down into precautions to be taken by the general population and vulnerable groups, to avoid exposure to air pollutants and to relieve the symptoms once exposure as happened. Such information shall be based on most up-to-date science. The Commission shall adapt the template as soon as new WHO recommended maximum pollutant concentration levels and new scientific information on health impacts and precautions become available.

Or. en

Amendment 180

Bergur Løkke Rasmussen, Vlad Gheorghe, Nicola Danti

Proposal for a directive

Article 22 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. Member States shall establish an air quality index covering sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, particulate matter (PM₁₀)

Amendment

2. Member States shall establish an air quality index covering sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, particulate matter (PM₁₀)

and PM_{2.5}) and ozone, and make *it* available through a public source providing an hourly update. The air quality index shall *consider the* recommendations by the WHO and build on the air quality indices at European scale provided by the European Environmental Agency.

and PM_{2.5}) and ozone, and make *data* available *in a coherent and easily understandable manner* through a public source providing an hourly update. *In order to ensure harmonized and comparable data across Europe*, the air quality index shall *be aligned with the latest* recommendations by the WHO and build on the air quality indices at European scale provided by the European Environmental Agency.

Or. en

Amendment 181
Marian-Jean Marinescu

Proposal for a directive
Article 25 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in Article 24 shall be conferred on the Commission for an indeterminate period of time from ... [date of entry into force of this Directive].

Amendment

2. The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in Article 24 *and Annex IV(a)(1)(2a)* shall be conferred on the Commission for an indeterminate period of time from ... [date of entry into force of this Directive].

Or. en

Amendment 182
Marian-Jean Marinescu

Proposal for a directive
Article 25 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. The delegation of power referred to in Article 24 may be revoked at any time by the European Parliament or by the Council. A decision to revoke shall put an end to the delegation of the power specified in that decision. It shall take

Amendment

3. The delegation of power referred to in Article 24 *and Annex IV(a)(1)(2a)* may be revoked at any time by the European Parliament or by the Council. A decision to revoke shall put an end to the delegation of the power specified in that decision. It shall

effect the day following the publication of the decision in the Official Journal of the European Union or at a later date specified therein. It shall not affect the validity of any delegated acts already in force.

take effect the day following the publication of the decision in the Official Journal of the European Union or at a later date specified therein. It shall not affect the validity of any delegated acts already in force.

Or. en

Amendment 183
Markus Ferber

Proposal for a directive
Article 27

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Article 27

deleted

Access to justice

1.

Member States shall ensure that, in accordance with their national legal system, members of the public concerned have access to a review procedure before a court of law, or another independent and impartial body established by law, to challenge the substantive or procedural legality of all decisions, acts or omissions concerning air quality plans referred to in Article 19, and short term action plans referred to in Article 20, of the Member State, provided that any of the following conditions is met:

(a) the members of the public understood as one or more natural or legal persons and, in accordance with national law or practice, their associations, organisations or groups, have a sufficient interest;

(b) where the applicable law of the Member State requires this as a precondition, the members of the public maintain the impairment of a right.

Member States shall determine what

constitutes a sufficient interest and impairment of a right consistently with the objective of giving the public concerned wide access to justice.

The interest of any non-governmental organisation which is a member of the public concerned shall be deemed sufficient for the purposes of the first paragraph, point (a). Such organisations shall also be deemed to have rights capable of being impaired for the purposes of the first paragraph, point (b).

2. To have standing to participate in the review procedure shall not be conditional on the role that the member of the public concerned played during a participatory phase of the decision-making procedures related to Article 19 or 20.

3. The review procedure shall be fair, equitable, timely and not prohibitively expensive, and shall provide adequate and effective redress mechanisms, including injunctive relief as appropriate.

4. This Article does not prevent Member States from requiring a preliminary review procedure before an administrative authority and does not affect the requirement of exhaustion of administrative review procedures prior to recourse to judicial review procedures, where such a requirement exists under national law.

5. Member States shall ensure that practical information is made available to the public on access to administrative and judicial review procedures referred to in this Article.

Or. en

Justification

Many of the provisions of Chapter VII already exist in national law. A further extension of cause of action could lead to a flood of charges and consequently delay the carrying out of cases for years.

Amendment 184
Markus Ferber

Proposal for a directive
Article 28

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Article 28

deleted

Compensation for damage to human health

1. Member States shall ensure that natural persons who suffer damage to human health caused by a violation of Articles 19(1) to 19(4), 20(1) and 20(2), 21(1) second sub-paragraph and 21(3) of this Directive by the competent authorities are entitled to compensation in accordance with this article.

2. Member States shall ensure that non-governmental organisations promoting the protection of human health or the environment and meeting any requirements under national law are allowed to represent natural persons referred to in paragraph 1 and bring collective actions for compensation. The requirements set out in Article 10 and Article 12(1) of Directive (EU) 2020/1828 shall mutatis mutandis apply to such collective actions.

3. Member States shall ensure that a claim for compensation for a violation can be pursued only once by a natural person referred to in paragraph 1 and by the non-governmental organisations representing the person referred to in paragraph 2. Member States shall lay down rules to ensure that the individuals affected do not receive compensation more than once for the same cause of action against the same competent authority.

4.

Where a claim for compensation is supported by evidence showing that the violation referred to in paragraph 1 is the most plausible explanation for the occurrence of the damage of that person, the causal link between the violation and the occurrence of the damage shall be presumed.

The respondent public authority shall be able to rebut this presumption. In particular, the respondent shall have the right to challenge the relevance of the evidence relied on by the natural person and the plausibility of the explanation put forward.

5. Member States shall ensure that national rules and procedures relating to claims for compensation, including as concerns the burden of proof, are designed and applied in such a way that they do not render impossible or excessively difficult the exercise of the right to compensation for damage pursuant to paragraph 1.

6. Member States shall ensure that the limitation periods for bringing actions for compensation as referred to in paragraph 1 are not less than 5 years. Such periods shall not begin to run before the violation has ceased and the person claiming the compensation knows, or can reasonably be expected to know, that he or she suffered damage from a violation as referred to in paragraph 1.

Or. en

Amendment 185
Markus Ferber

Proposal for a directive
Article 29

Article 29

deleted

Penalties

1. Without prejudice to the obligations of Member States under Directive 2008/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁶², Member States shall lay down the rules on penalties applicable to violations by natural and legal persons, of the national provisions adopted pursuant to this Directive and shall ensure that those rules are implemented. The penalties provided for shall be effective, proportionate and dissuasive. Member States shall notify the Commission without undue delay of those rules and of any amendment thereof.

2. The penalties referred to in paragraph 1 shall include fines proportionate to the turnover of the legal person or to the income of the natural person having committed the violation. The level of the fines shall be calculated in such a way as to make sure that they effectively deprive the person responsible for the violation of the economic benefits derived from that violation. In the case of a violation committed by a legal person, such fines shall be proportionate to the legal person's annual turnover in the Member State concerned, taking account, inter alia, the specificities of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).

3. Member States shall ensure that the penalties referred to in paragraph 1 give due regard to the following circumstances, as applicable:

(a) the nature, gravity, extent and duration of the violation;

(b) the intentional or negligent character of the violation;

(c) the population, including sensitive population and vulnerable groups, or the environment affected by the violation,

taking into account the objective of achieving a high level of protection of human health and the environment;

(d) the repetitive or singular character of the violation.

⁶² *Directive 2008/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on the protection of the environment through criminal law (OJ L 328, 6.12.2008, p. 28).*

Or. en

Amendment 186
Jutta Paulus

Proposal for a directive
Article 29 – paragraph 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

3a. Revenues from transport related penalties shall be spent for measures to encourage the roll-out of e-charging and other fully additional renewable energy-based alternative fuels, measures that encourage modal shift towards public transport use and discourage car commuting, increased investment in sustainable public transport and active mobility, infrastructure for active and zero emission transport modes and demand-related measures.

Or. en

Amendment 187
Markus Ferber

Proposal for a directive
Annex I – Part 1 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Table 1 – Limit values for the protection of human health to be attained by 1 January **2030**

Table 1 – Limit values for the protection of human health to be attained by 1 January **2035**

Or. en

Amendment 188
Jutta Paulus

Proposal for a directive
Annex I – Section 1– table 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Averaging period	Limit value	
PM _{2.5}		
1 day	25 µg/m ³	not to be exceeded more than 18 times per calendar year
Calendar year	10 µg/m ³	
PM ₁₀		
1 day	45 µg/m ³	not to be exceeded more than 18 times per calendar year
Calendar year	20 µg/m ³	
Nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂)		
1 hour	200 µg/m ³	not to be exceeded more than once per calendar year
1 day	50 µg/m ³	not to be exceeded more than 18 times per calendar year
Calendar year	20 µg/m ³	
Sulphur dioxide (SO ₂)		
1 hour	350 µg/m ³	not to be exceeded more than once per calendar year
1 day	50 µg/m ³	not to be exceeded more than 18 times per calendar year
Calendar year	20 µg/m ³	
Benzene		
Calendar year	3,4 µg/m ³	
Carbon monoxide (CO)		
maximum daily 8 – hour mean (1)	10 mg/m ³	
1 day	4 mg/m ³	not to be exceeded more than 18 times per calendar year
Lead (Pb)		
Calendar year	0,5 µg/m ³	
Arsenic (As)		

Calendar year	6,0 ng/m ³
Cadmium (Cd)	
Calendar year	5,0 ng/m ³
Nickel (Ni)	
Calendar year	20 ng/m ³
Benzo(a)pyrene	
Calendar year	1,0 ng/m ³
(1) The maximum daily 8-hour mean concentration will be selected by examining 8-hour running averages, calculated from hourly data and updated each hour. Each 8-hour average so calculated will be assigned to the day on which it ends i.e. the first calculation period for any 1 day will be the period from 17.00 on the previous day to 1.00 on that day; the last calculation period for any 1 day will be the period from 16.00 to 24.00 on that day.	

Amendment

Averaging period	Limit value	
PM _{2.5}		
1 day	15 µg/m ³	not to be exceeded more than 18 times per calendar year
Calendar year	5 µg/m ³	
PM ₁₀		
1 day	45 µg/m ³	not to be exceeded more than 18 times per calendar year
Calendar year	15 µg/m ³	
Nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂)		
1 hour	200 µg/m ³	not to be exceeded more than once per calendar year
1 day	25 µg/m ³	not to be exceeded more than 18 times per calendar year
Calendar year	10 µg/m ³	
Sulphur dioxide (SO ₂)		
1 hour	200 µg/m ³	not to be exceeded more than once per calendar year
1 day	40 µg/m ³	not to be exceeded more than 18 times per calendar year
Calendar year	20 µg/m ³	
Ozone (O₃)		
maximum daily 8 – hour mean (1)	120 µg/m ³	not to be exceeded more than three times per calendar year
Benzene		
Calendar year	0,17 µg/m ³	
Carbon monoxide (CO)		
maximum daily 8 – hour mean (1)	10 mg/m ³	
1 day	4 mg/m ³	not to be exceeded more than 18 times per calendar year
Lead (Pb)		
Calendar year	0,15 µg/m ³	
Arsenic (As)		
Calendar year	0,66 ng/m ³	

Cadmium (Cd)	
Calendar year	5,0 ng/m ³
Nickel (Ni)	
Calendar year	2,5 ng/m ³
Benzo(a)pyrene	
Calendar year	0,25 ng/m ³
(1) The maximum daily 8-hour mean concentration will be selected by examining 8-hour running averages, calculated from hourly data and updated each hour. Each 8-hour average so calculated will be assigned to the day on which it ends i.e. the first calculation period for any 1 day will be the period from 17.00 on the previous day to 1.00 on that day; the last calculation period for any 1 day will be the period from 16.00 to 24.00 on that day.	

Or. en

Justification

To be in line with the objectives of the Zero Pollution ambition, the EU air quality standards need to be fully aligned with the most up to date WHO Air Quality Guidelines. Given that the suggested limit values for some pollutants have not been updated in the 2021 WHO guidelines, these have been aligned with earlier WHO guidelines or other national limit values. The hourly limit value for SO₂ has been aligned with the values agreed under the Gothenburg Protocol and in line with the US NAAQS.

Amendment 189

Massimiliano Salini, Marco Campomenosi, Lara Comi, Pietro Fiocchi

Proposal for a directive

Annex I – Section 1 – table 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Averaging period	Limit value	
PM _{2.5}		
1 day	25 µg/m ³	not to be exceeded more than 18 times per calendar year
Calendar year	10 µg/m ³	
PM ₁₀		
1 day	45 µg/m ³	not to be exceeded more than 18 times per calendar year
Calendar year	20 µg/m ³	
Nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂)		
1 hour	200 µg/m ³	not to be exceeded more than once per calendar year
1 day	50 µg/m ³	not to be exceeded more than 18 times per calendar year
Calendar year	20 µg/m ³	
Sulphur dioxide (SO ₂)		
1 hour	350 µg/m ³	not to be exceeded more than once per calendar year
1 day	50 µg/m ³	not to be exceeded more than 18 times per calendar year

Calendar year	20 µg/m ³	
Benzene		
Calendar year	3,4 µg/m ³	
Carbon monoxide (CO)		
maximum daily 8 – hour mean (1)	10 mg/m ³	
1 day	4 mg/m ³	not to be exceeded more than 18 times per calendar year
Lead (Pb)		
Calendar year	0,5 µg/m ³	
Arsenic (As)		
Calendar year	6,0 ng/m ³	
Cadmium (Cd)		
Calendar year	5,0 ng/m ³	
Nickel (Ni)		
Calendar year	20 ng/m ³	
Benzo(a)pyrene		
Calendar year	1,0 ng/m ³	
<p>(1) The maximum daily 8-hour mean concentration will be selected by examining 8-hour running averages, calculated from hourly data and updated each hour. Each 8-hour average so calculated will be assigned to the day on which it ends i.e. the first calculation period for any 1 day will be the period from 17.00 on the previous day to 1.00 on that day; the last calculation period for any 1 day will be the period from 16.00 to 24.00 on that day.</p>		

Amendment

Averaging period	Limit value	
PM _{2.5}		
1 day	37,5 µg/m ³	not to be exceeded more than 18 times per calendar year
Calendar year	15 µg/m ³	
PM ₁₀		
1 day	50 µg/m ³	not to be exceeded more than 18 times per calendar year
Calendar year	20 µg/m ³	
Nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂)		
1 hour	200 µg/m ³	not to be exceeded more than once per calendar year
1 day	50 µg/m ³	not to be exceeded more than 18 times per calendar year
Calendar year	20 µg/m ³	
Sulphur dioxide (SO ₂)		
1 hour	350 µg/m ³	not to be exceeded more than once per calendar year
1 day	50 µg/m ³	not to be exceeded more than 18 times per calendar year
Calendar year	20 µg/m ³	
Benzene		

Calendar year	3,4 µg/m ³	
Carbon monoxide (CO)		
maximum daily 8 – hour mean (1)	10 mg/m ³	
1 day	4 mg/m ³	not to be exceeded more than 18 times per calendar year
Lead (Pb)		
Calendar year	0,5 µg/m ³	
Arsenic (As)		
Calendar year	6,0 ng/m ³	
Cadmium (Cd)		
Calendar year	5,0 ng/m ³	
Nickel (Ni)		
Calendar year	20 ng/m ³	
Benzo(a)pyrene		
Calendar year	1,0 ng/m ³	
<p>(1) The maximum daily 8-hour mean concentration will be selected by examining 8-hour running averages, calculated from hourly data and updated each hour. Each 8-hour average so calculated will be assigned to the day on which it ends i.e. the first calculation period for any 1 day will be the period from 17.00 on the previous day to 1.00 on that day; the last calculation period for any 1 day will be the period from 16.00 to 24.00 on that day.</p>		

Or. en

Amendment 190
Jutta Paulus

Proposal for a directive
Annex II – Section 1– table
Text proposed by the Commission

Pollutant	Assessment threshold (annual mean, unless specified)
PM _{2.5}	5 µg/m ³
PM ₁₀	15 µg/m ³
Nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂)	10 µg/m ³
Sulphur dioxide (SO ₂)	40 µg/m ³ (24-hour mean) ⁽¹⁾
Benzene	1,7 µg/m ³
Carbon monoxide (CO)	4 mg/m ³ (24-hour mean) ⁽¹⁾
Lead (Pb)	0,25 µg/m ³
Arsenic (As)	3,0 ng/m ³
Cadmium (Cd)	2,5 ng/m ³
Nickel (Ni)	10 ng/m ³
Benzo(a)pyrene	0,12 ng/m ³
Ozone (O ₃)	100 µg/m ³ (maximum 8-hour mean) ⁽¹⁾
(1) 99 th percentile (i.e. 3 exceedance days per year).	

Amendment

Pollutant	Assessment threshold (annual mean, unless specified)
PM _{2.5}	3,5 µg/m ³
PM ₁₀	10,5 µg/m ³
Nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂)	8 µg/m ³
Sulphur dioxide (SO ₂)	24 µg/m ³ (24-hour mean) ⁽¹⁾
Benzene	0,119 µg/m ³
Carbon monoxide (CO)	4 mg/m ³ (24-hour mean) ⁽¹⁾
Lead (Pb)	0,1 µg/m ³
Arsenic (As)	0,462 ng/m ³
Cadmium (Cd)	2,5 ng/m ³
Nickel (Ni)	1,75 ng/m ³
Benzo(a)pyrene	0,12 ng/m ³
Ozone (O ₃)	80 µg/m ³ (maximum 8-hour mean) ⁽¹⁾
(1) 99 th percentile (i.e. 3 exceedance days per year).	

Or. en

Justification

The assessment thresholds for health protection have been adjusted in light of the full alignment with the WHO guidelines of the limit values listed in Table 1 of Section 1 of Annex I by using the percentage of the upper assessment threshold for each pollutant listed in the current Directive. For ozone the assessment threshold has been derived from EEA Assessment of ground-level ozone in EEA member countries.

Amendment 191

Markus Ferber

Proposal for a directive

Annex I – Part 5 – subpart B – paragraph 1 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

As from **2030**, the AEI shall not exceed a level that is:

Amendment

As from **2035**, the AEI shall not exceed a level that is:

Or. en

Amendment 192

Jutta Paulus

Proposal for a directive

Annex III – Part A – point 1 – paragraph 5

Text proposed by the Commission

For each zone, the minimum number of sampling points for fixed measurements set out in the tables in this point shall include at least 1 background location sampling point and 1 sampling point in the area with the highest concentrations according to Point B, of Annex IV provided this does not increase the number of sampling points. For nitrogen dioxide, particulate matter, benzene and carbon monoxide, this shall include at least 1 sampling point focused on measuring contribution from transport emissions. However, in the cases where there is only 1 sampling point required, this shall be in the area with the highest concentrations to which the population is likely to be directly or indirectly exposed.

Amendment

For each zone, the minimum number of sampling points for fixed measurements set out in the tables in this point shall include at least 1 background location sampling point and 1 sampling point in the area with the highest concentrations according to Point B, of Annex IV provided this does not increase the number of sampling points. For ***sulphur dioxide***, nitrogen dioxide, particulate matter, benzene and carbon monoxide, this shall include at least 1 sampling point focused on measuring contribution from transport emissions. However, in the cases where there is only 1 sampling point required, this shall be in the area with the highest concentrations to which the population is likely to be directly or indirectly exposed

Or. en

Amendment 193

Marian-Jean Marinescu

Proposal for a directive

Annex IV – Part A – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

(c) on the carriageway of roads; and on the central reservations of roads except where there is normally pedestrian access to the central reservation.

Amendment

(c) on the carriageway of roads; and on the central reservations of roads except where there is normally pedestrian access to the central reservation ***or where cycling lanes are present*** .

Or. en

Amendment 194

Marian-Jean Marinescu

Proposal for a directive

Annex IV – Part A – paragraph 1 – point 2 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2a. The Commission shall adopt a delegated act with detailed guidelines regarding standardised requirements of sampling points and its location for new sampling points and existing sampling points which do not ensure sufficient level of air quality assessment neither through indicative measurement or modelling with required uncertainty levels. Those guidelines shall provide additional and specific details for principles in Points A, B, C and D;

Or. en

Amendment 195
Marian-Jean Marinescu

Proposal for a directive
Annex IV – Part B – point 2 – point a – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(a) Sampling points directed at the protection of human health shall be sited in such a way as to provide data on all of the following:

(a) Sampling points directed at the protection of human health shall be sited in such a way as to provide **reliable** data on all of the following:

Or. en

Amendment 196
Jutta Paulus

Proposal for a directive
Annex IV – Part B – point 2 – point a – point i

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(i) concentration levels in the areas within zones with the highest concentrations to which the population is likely to be directly or indirectly exposed

(i) concentration levels in the areas within zones with the highest concentrations to which the population is likely to be directly or indirectly exposed

for a period which is significant in relation to the averaging period of the limit value(s),

for a period which is significant in relation to the averaging period of the limit value(s), ***including in the vicinity of all pollution hotspots such as industries, farms, airports and ports,***

Or. en

Amendment 197

Leila Chaibi

Proposal for a directive

Annex IV – Part B – point 2 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) sampling points shall ***in general*** be sited in such a way as to ***avoid measuring micro-environments in the immediate vicinity of the sampling point, which means that a sampling point must be sited in such a way that the air sampled is representative of air quality for a street segment no less than 100 m in length at locations measuring the contribution of road traffic and at least 250 m × 250 m at locations measuring the contribution from industrial sites or other sources such as ports or airports, where feasible;***

Amendment

(b) sampling points shall be sited in such a way as to ***provide data on the streets with the highest concentration of pollutants, taking especially into account traffic volume and dispersion***

Or. en

Amendment 198

Jutta Paulus

Proposal for a directive

Annex IV – Part B – point 2 – point b a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ba) urban traffic locations shall be located in such a way as to provide data on the streets where the highest concentrations occur, taking into consideration traffic volume (at least

10,000 vehicles per day or representing the largest traffic density in the zone), local dispersion conditions and spatial land use (e.g. in street canyons);

Or. en

Amendment 199
Marian-Jean Marinescu

Proposal for a directive
Annex IV – Part B – point 2 – point c a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ca) urban traffic location shall be located in immediate vicinity of streets with highest concentrations to which the population is likely to be exposed;

Or. en

Amendment 200
Jutta Paulus

Proposal for a directive
Annex IV – Part B – point 2 – point f

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(f) where contributions from industrial sources, ports *or* airports are to be assessed, at least 1 sampling point shall be installed downwind of the source in the nearest residential area. Where the background concentration is not known, an additional sampling point shall be situated within the main wind direction. The sampling points shall be sited such that the application of BAT can be monitored;

(f) where contributions from industrial sources, ***farms***, ports ***and*** airports are to be assessed, at least 1 sampling point shall be installed downwind of the source in the nearest residential area ***and at least 1 sampling point shall be installed so that the air sampled is representative of the quality of the air breathed by the population working in and around industrial sites, farms, ports and airports, without prejudice to Article 4(1)***. Where the background concentration is not known, an additional sampling point shall be situated within the main wind direction. The sampling points shall be sited such that

the application of BAT can be monitored;

Or. en

Amendment 201
Marian-Jean Marinescu

Proposal for a directive
Annex IV – Part B – point 2 – point i a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ia) sufficient number of sampling points shall be located in the transborder zones;

Or. en

Amendment 202
Marian-Jean Marinescu

Proposal for a directive
Annex IV – Part B – point 2 – paragraph 1 – point e

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(e) the annual average of the observed pollutant concentration shall be used as the air quality metric for a specific year.

(e) the annual average of the observed pollutant concentration shall be used as the air quality metric for a specific year; ***in case of significant differences of observed concentrations between summer and winter seasons, annualised averages for those concentrations shall be also used;***

Or. en

Amendment 203
Bergur Løkke Rasmussen, Vlad Gheorghe

Proposal for a directive
Annex IV – Part C – paragraph 1 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) in general, the sampling point inlet shall be between 0,5 m (the breathing zone) and 4 m above the ground. Higher siting (***up to 8m***) may be appropriate if the sampling point is representative of a large area (a background location) or in other specific circumstances and any derogations shall be fully documented;

Amendment

(b) in general, the sampling point inlet shall be between 0,5 m (the breathing zone) and 4 m above the ground. Higher siting may be appropriate if the sampling point is representative of a large area (a background location) or in other specific circumstances and any derogations shall be fully documented;

Or. en

Amendment 204
Jutta Paulus

Proposal for a directive
Annex IV – Part C – paragraph 1 – point e

Text proposed by the Commission

(e) for all pollutants, sampling probes shall be ***at least 25 m*** from the edge of major junctions ***and no more than 10 m from the kerbside***; for the purposes of this point, a ‘kerbside’ means the line that separates motorised traffic from other areas; a ‘major junction’ means a junction which interrupts the traffic flow and causes different emissions (stop&go) from the rest of the road;

Amendment

(e) for all pollutants, sampling probes shall be ***no more than 5m from the kerbside; the location of the sampling point should be less than 25m*** from the edge of major junctions ***or it could imply an over- or underestimation of concentrations and lead to the measurement of a very small micro-environment that is not representative of the levels along that road segment***; for the purposes of this point, a ‘kerbside’ means the line that separates motorised traffic from other areas; a ‘major junction’ means a junction which interrupts the traffic flow and causes different emissions (stop&go) from the rest of the road;

Or. en

Amendment 205
Leila Chaibi

Proposal for a directive
Annex IV – Part C – paragraph 1 – point e

Text proposed by the Commission

(e) for all pollutants, sampling probes shall be at least **25** m from the edge of major junctions and no more than 10 m from the kerbside; for the purposes of this point, a ‘kerbside’ means the line that separates motorised traffic from other areas; a ‘major junction’ means a junction which interrupts the traffic flow and causes different emissions (stop&go) from the rest of the road;

Amendment

(e) for all pollutants, sampling probes shall be at least **5** m from the edge of major junctions and no more than 10 m from the kerbside; for the purposes of this point, a ‘kerbside’ means the line that separates motorised traffic from other areas; a ‘major junction’ means a junction which interrupts the traffic flow and causes different emissions (stop&go) from the rest of the road;

Or. en

Amendment 206
Marian-Jean Marinescu

Proposal for a directive
Annex IV – Part D – point 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. The competent authorities responsible for air quality assessment shall for all zones fully document the site-selection procedures **and** record information to support the network design and choice of location for all monitoring sites. The design of the monitoring network shall be supported at least by either modelling or indicative measurements.

Amendment

1. The competent authorities responsible for air quality assessment shall **provide**, for all zones, **assessment based on data**, fully document the site-selection procedures, record information to support the network design and choice of location for all monitoring sites **and provide justifications**. The design of the monitoring network shall be supported at least by either modelling **with sufficiently low level of uncertainty** or indicative measurements.

Or. en

Amendment 207
Marian-Jean Marinescu

Proposal for a directive
Annex IV – Part D – point 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. The documentation shall include the location of the sampling points through spatial coordinates, detailed maps and shall include information on the spatial representativeness of all sampling points.

Amendment

2. The documentation shall include the location of the sampling points through spatial coordinates, detailed maps, **photos** and shall include information on the spatial representativeness of all sampling points.

Or. en

Amendment 208
Jutta Paulus

Proposal for a directive
Annex IV – Part D – point 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. The documentations shall include any deviation from the micro-scale siting criteria, their underlying reasons and the likely impact on measured levels.

Amendment

3. The documentations shall include **reports explaining the reasons for the network design, in particular: (a) the reasons for selecting sites representative of the highest pollution levels in the zone for each pollutant; (b) the reasons for selecting sites representative of the general population exposure; and (c)** any deviation from the micro-scale siting criteria, their underlying reasons and the likely impact on measured levels.

Or. en

Amendment 209
Marian-Jean Marinescu

Proposal for a directive
Annex IV – Part D – point 9

Text proposed by the Commission

9. At least every 5 years the selection criteria, network design and monitoring

Amendment

9. At least every 5 years the selection criteria, network design and monitoring

site locations, defined by the competent authorities in view of the requirements of this Annex, shall be reviewed to ensure they remain valid and optimal overtime. The review shall be supported at least by either modelling or indicative measurements.

site locations, defined by the competent authorities in view of the requirements of this Annex, shall be reviewed to ensure they remain valid and optimal overtime. The review shall be supported at least by either modelling or indicative measurements ***and inform about measures to be taken with a timeframe in accordance with the guidelines for the network design to remain valid and optimal;*** .

Or. en

Amendment 210
Marian-Jean Marinescu

Proposal for a directive
Annex V – Part B – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

For the other cases, measurements are to be evenly distributed over the calendar year (or over the April-September period for indicative measurements of O₃). In order to comply with these requirements and to ensure that any potential losses of data do not skew results, the minimum data coverage requirements shall be met for specific periods (quarter, month, weekday) of the whole year depending on the pollutant and measurement method/frequency.

Amendment

For the other cases, measurements are to be evenly distributed over the calendar year (or over the April-September period for indicative measurements of O₃). In order to comply with these requirements and to ensure that any potential losses of data do not skew results, the minimum data coverage ***and distribution*** requirements shall be met for specific periods (quarter, month, weekday) of the whole year depending on the pollutant and measurement method/frequency.

Or. en

Amendment 211
Marian-Jean Marinescu

Proposal for a directive
Annex V – Part D – paragraph 1 – point e a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ea) for measurements from the transborder stations estimation of transborder pollution related to another Member States;

Or. en

Amendment 212
Jutta Paulus

Proposal for a directive
Annex VI – Part B – point 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2. The Commission **may** require Member States to prepare and submit a report on the demonstration of equivalence in accordance with point 1.

2. The Commission **shall** require Member States to prepare and submit a report on the demonstration of equivalence in accordance with point 1.

Or. en

Amendment 213
Marian-Jean Marinescu

Proposal for a directive
Annex VIII – Part A – point 4 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(a) list of the main emission sources responsible for pollution;

(a) list of the main emission sources, **including its category**, responsible for pollution;

Or. en

Amendment 214
Jutta Paulus

Proposal for a directive
Annex VIII – Part A – point 4 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

4a. *Where the transport sector is part of the emission sources responsible for pollution referred to under point (a), the relevant information provided under points (a-d) shall be broken down and reported per mode of transport if possible.*

Or. en

Amendment 215
Marian-Jean Marinescu

Proposal for a directive
Annex VIII – Part A – point 5 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(a) expected quantified concentration reduction (in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) at each sampling point in exceedance of limit values, ozone target value or of the average exposure indicator in case of an exceedance of the average exposure reduction obligation, from the measures referred to in point 6;

(a) expected quantified concentration reduction (in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) at each sampling point in exceedance of limit values, ozone target value or of the average exposure indicator in case of an exceedance of the average exposure reduction obligation, from the ***short-term and long-term*** measures referred to in point 6 ***and their related to category*** ;

Or. en

Amendment 216
Jutta Paulus

Proposal for a directive
Annex VIII – Part A – point 5 – point b a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ba) *for air quality plans under Article 19(2), detailed reasons to explain how the plan sets out all appropriate measures, so*

that the exceedance period can be kept as short as possible, including the following:

(i) where the start date for implementation of a measure is later than 6 months from the date of adoption of the air quality plan, an explanation of the reasons why an earlier start date is not possible;

(ii) where the analysis pursuant to point 4a has identified measures that would have greater impacts in improving air quality, but they have not been selected for adoption, an explanation of the reasons why adoption of such measures is impossible and evidence that the selected measures will achieve at least an equivalent reduction in emissions and concentrations.

Or. en

Amendment 217
Marian-Jean Marinescu

Proposal for a directive
Annex VIII – Part A – point 6 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) listing and description of all the measures set out in the air quality plan, including the identification of the competent authority in charge of their implementation;

Amendment

(a) listing and description of all the **short-term** measures **related to relevant categories** set out in the air quality plan **and justification for those measures regarding the source and category of exceedance, their efficiency and availability in time**, including the identification of the competent authority in charge of their implementation;

Or. en

Amendment 218
Marian-Jean Marinescu

Proposal for a directive
Annex VIII – Part A – point 6 – point a a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(aa) listing and description of all the long-term measures related to relevant categories set out in the air quality plan and justification for those measures regarding the source and category of exceedance, their efficiency, availability in time and socio-economic impact, including the identification of the competent authority in charge of their implementation;

Or. en

Amendment 219
Marian-Jean Marinescu

Proposal for a directive
Annex VIII – Part A – point 6 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(b) quantification of emission reduction (in tonnes/year) of each measure under point (a);

(b) quantification of emission reduction (in tonnes/year) of each measure ***and category*** under point (a);

Or. en

Amendment 220
Marian-Jean Marinescu

Proposal for a directive
Annex VIII – Part A – point 6 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(c) timetable for implementation of each measure and responsible actors;

(c) timetable for implementation of each measure and responsible actors, ***the economic and social impact, including the access to energy and mobility;***

Amendment 221
Marian-Jean Marinescu

Proposal for a directive
Annex VIII – Part A – point 6 – point e

Text proposed by the Commission

(e) list of the information (including modelling and assessment results of measures) to reach the air quality standard concerned in accordance with Annex I.

Amendment

(e) list of the information (including modelling and assessment results of **short-term and long-term** measures) to reach the air quality standard concerned in accordance with Annex I.

Or. en

Amendment 222
Marian-Jean Marinescu

Proposal for a directive
Annex VIII – Part A – point 7 – point d

Text proposed by the Commission

(d) listing **and** description of all additional measures, that unfold their full impact on ambient air pollutant concentrations in 3 years or more.

Amendment

(d) listing, description, **justification and socio-economic impact** of all additional measures, that unfold their full impact on ambient air pollutant concentrations in 3 years or more.

Or. en

Amendment 223
Jutta Paulus

Proposal for a directive
Annex VIII – Part A – point 7 – point d a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(da) data on existing and planned zero-

emission zones;

Or. en

Amendment 224
Jutta Paulus

Proposal for a directive
Annex VIII – Part A – point 7 – point d b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(db) where applicable, data relevant for the reductions of emissions and pollutant concentrations contained in Sustainable Urban Mobility Plans, as established in COM/2013/0913;

Or. en

Amendment 225
Jutta Paulus

Proposal for a directive
Annex VIII – Part A – point 8 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(b) estimate of impact on emission reduction and pollutant concentrations of measures from the previous air quality plan.

(b) estimate of impact on emission reduction and pollutant concentrations of measures from the previous air quality plan;

Or. en

Amendment 226
Jutta Paulus

Proposal for a directive
Annex VIII – Part A – point 8 – point b a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ba) estimate of impact of measures to reduce emissions and pollutant concentrations in the transport sector.

Or. en

Amendment 227

Marian-Jean Marinescu

Proposal for a directive

Annex VIII – Part B – point 2 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2. Information on all air pollution abatement measures that have been considered at local, regional or national level for implementation in connection with the attainment of air quality objectives, including:

2. Information on all air pollution abatement measures that have been considered at local, regional or national level for implementation in connection with the attainment of air quality objectives ***for each category in short and long term***, including:

Or. en

Amendment 228

Marian-Jean Marinescu

Proposal for a directive

Annex VIII – Part B – point 2 – point a a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(aa) reduction of emissions from the uptake of zero and low emission vehicles based on economic incentives;

Or. en

Amendment 229

Jutta Paulus

Proposal for a directive
Annex VIII – Part B – point 2 – point b a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ba) reduction of emissions from road, maritime, and air transport through the use of renewable alternative fuels and deployment of alternative fuels infrastructure, as well as the use of economic incentives to accelerate their take-ups;

Or. en

Amendment 230
Marian-Jean Marinescu

Proposal for a directive
Annex VIII – Part B – point 2 – point b a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ba) reduction of emissions from uptake of zero and low emission vehicles of collective and public transport and/or vehicles equipped with modern digital solutions affecting emission reduction ;

Or. en

Amendment 231
Jutta Paulus

Proposal for a directive
Annex VIII – Part B – point 2 – point b b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(bb) reduction of transport emissions through investments in an extensive cycling infrastructure, particularly in urban areas, in order to ensure the safety of all vulnerable road users and increase

its attractiveness as an efficient and healthy commuting mode. Ensuring smooth inter-modality between rail and cycling in order to offer sustainable rural-urban commuting; encourages in this sense also the expansion of the EuroVélo network

Or. en

Amendment 232
Marian-Jean Marinescu

Proposal for a directive
Annex VIII – Part B – point 2 – point b b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(bb) measures related to improved quality, efficiency, affordability and connectivity of collective and public transport;

Or. en

Amendment 233
Marian-Jean Marinescu

Proposal for a directive
Annex VIII – Part B – point 2 – point b c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(bc) measures related to the uptake and implementation of alternative fuel infrastructure;

Or. en

Amendment 234
Marian-Jean Marinescu

Proposal for a directive
Annex VIII – Part B – point 2 – point b d (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(bd) measures related to the implementation of intelligent transport systems and digital solutions related to emissions reduction;

Or. en

Amendment 235
Marian-Jean Marinescu

Proposal for a directive
Annex VIII – Part B – point 2 – point b e (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(be) measures related to smart parking;

Or. en

Amendment 236
Marian-Jean Marinescu

Proposal for a directive
Annex VIII – Part B – point 2 – point b f (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(bf) reduction of emissions related to the creation of multimodal hubs connecting various sustainable transport solutions and parking facilities;

Or. en

Amendment 237
Jutta Paulus

Proposal for a directive
Annex VIII – Part B – point 2 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

(c) procurement by public authorities, in line with the handbook on environmental public procurement, of zero emissions **road vehicles, fuels and combustion equipment to reduce emissions**;

Amendment

(c) procurement by public authorities, in line with the handbook on environmental public procurement, of zero emissions vehicles;

Or. en

Amendment 238
Jutta Paulus

Proposal for a directive
Annex VIII – Part B – point 2 – point d

Text proposed by the Commission

(d) measures to limit transport emissions through traffic planning and management (including congestion pricing, **differentiated** parking fees or other economic incentives; establishing urban vehicles access restrictions schemes, including low emission zones);

Amendment

(d) measures to limit transport emissions through traffic planning and management, including **at least:**

i) congestion pricing, road pricing and mileage-based user fees;

ii) parking fees on all public land or other economic incentives to reduce unnecessary mobility by car and with differentiated fees for polluting and zero-emission vehicles;

iii) establishing urban vehicles access restrictions schemes, including low emission zones in line with the most recent Euro standard, and zero-emission zones;

iv) establishing traffic appeasement through measures such as low-traffic neighbourhoods, super blocks and car free neighbourhoods;

- v) reducing street width for vehicles;*
- vi) establishing car-free streets on weekends;*
- vii) introducing speed limits of 30 km per hour;*
- viii) 'last mile' zero (exhaust) emission delivery arrangements;*
- ix) implementing shared bicycle schemes with a comprehensive network, with a particular emphasis on most vulnerable areas.*
- ix) promoting car sharing and carpooling.*

Or. en

Amendment 239
Jutta Paulus

Proposal for a directive
Annex VIII – Part B – point 2 – point e

Text proposed by the Commission

(e) measures to encourage a shift towards less polluting forms of transport;

Amendment

(e) measures to encourage a ***modal shift from private vehicles*** towards ***active mobility and*** less polluting forms of transport (*e.g. walking, cycling, public transport*), ***including at least:***

- i) extending the public transport network and electrifying buses and rail;***
- ii) simplifying access to public transport through digital and interconnected booking, introducing real-time passenger information for transit users;***
- iii) creating park and ride schemes;***
- iv) reducing the cost of public transport tickets or eliminating it altogether for certain sectors of the population;***
- v) improving the infrastructure to create more space for people to walk and cycle safely;***

vi) planning for compact cities (e.g. 15-minute city);

vii) economic incentives for the purchase of active and shared mobility solutions (e.g. bikes, e-bikes, e-scooters);

viii) per-kilometre incentives for cycling and walking commute to work;

ix) eliminating fiscal incentives for company vehicles;

x) implementing shared bicycle schemes with a comprehensive network, with a particular emphasis on most vulnerable areas;

xi) scrappage schemes for the most polluting vehicles;

Or. en

Amendment 240

Bergur Løkke Rasmussen, Vlad Gheorghe, Nicola Danti

Proposal for a directive

Annex VIII – Part B – point 2 – point e

Text proposed by the Commission

(e) measures to encourage a shift towards less polluting forms of transport;

Amendment

(e) measures to encourage a shift towards less polluting forms of transport **and to support changes in mobility behaviour;**

Or. en

Amendment 241

Marian-Jean Marinescu

Proposal for a directive

Annex VIII – Part B – point 2 – point e

Text proposed by the Commission

(e) measures to encourage a shift

Amendment

(e) measures to encourage a shift towards less polluting forms of transport

towards less polluting forms of transport;

including for rail, inland waterway;

Or. en

Amendment 242

Marian-Jean Marinescu

Proposal for a directive

Annex VIII – Part B – point 2 – point f

Text proposed by the Commission

(f) measures to encourage a shift towards zero emissions vehicles and non-road machinery for both private and commercial applications;

Amendment

(f) measures to encourage a shift towards zero **and low** emissions vehicles and non-road machinery for both private and commercial applications;

Or. en

Amendment 243

Jutta Paulus

Proposal for a directive

Annex VIII – Part B – point 2 – point g

Text proposed by the Commission

(g) measure to ensure that **low** emission fuels are given preference in small-, medium- and large-scale stationary sources and in mobile sources;

Amendment

(g) measure to ensure that **zero** emission fuels are given preference in small-, medium- and large-scale stationary sources and in mobile sources;

Or. en

Amendment 244

Jutta Paulus

Proposal for a directive

Annex VIII – Part B – point 2 – point h a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ha) measures to reduce air pollution in

hotspots, including in ports, establishing specific requirements for moored ships, boats and port traffic, while speeding-up on-shore power and electrification of ships and port working machinery;

Or. en

Amendment 245

Jutta Paulus

Proposal for a directive

Annex VIII – Part B – point 2 – point i

Text proposed by the Commission

(i) measures to protect the health of children *or* other sensitive population groups.

Amendment

(i) measures to protect the health of children, *such as school streets with limited or no access for cars (200 m around schools), and measures to protect the health of* other sensitive population *and vulnerable* groups, *including pregnant women and people living with asthma or other respiratory or cardiovascular conditions.*

Or. en

Amendment 246

Jutta Paulus

Proposal for a directive

Annex VIII – Part B – point 2 – point i a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ia) *measures to reduce air pollution in hotspots, including in ports, notably through the deployment of on-shore power infrastructure for ships at berth;*

Or. en

Amendment 247

Bergur Løkke Rasmussen, Vlad Gheorghe, Nicola Danti

Proposal for a directive

Annex VIII – Part B – point 2 – point i a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ia) measures by health authorities to encourage behavioural changes.

Or. en

Amendment 248

Jutta Paulus

Proposal for a directive

Annex VIII a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Emergency measures to be considered for inclusion in the short-term action plans required under Article 20

1. Measures aimed at addressing the sources which contribute to the risk of the respective limit values or target values or alert threshold being exceeded:

(a) restricting the circulation of private vehicles;

(b) temporary free public transportation;

(c) street cleaning;

Or. en

Amendment 249

Marian-Jean Marinescu

Proposal for a directive

Annex IX – point 2 – point d

Text proposed by the Commission

(d) information on preventive **action** to reduce pollution and/or exposure to it: indication of main source sectors; recommendations for action to reduce emissions;

Amendment

(d) information on **short term measures and** preventive **actions** to reduce pollution and/or exposure to it: indication of main source sectors; recommendations for action to reduce emissions **and limitations for exposure**;

Or. en