



**2020/2091(INI)**

1.3.2021

# **COMPROMISE AMENDMENTS**

## **1 - 19**

**Draft report**

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(PE663.232v01-00)

on the implementation of the Ambient Air Quality Directives: Directive 2004/107/EC and Directive 2008/50/EC  
(2020/2091(INI))



Compromise Amendment 1  
EPP, S&D, RE, Greens/EFA, The Left

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments: 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, TRAN 15 (part 1)

**Amendment 1**

**Motion for a resolution**

**Subtitle (new)**

*Motion for a resolution*

*Amendment*

***A partially effective tool that needs to be improved***

Or. en

**Amendment 1**

**Motion for a resolution**

**Paragraph 1**

*Motion for a resolution*

*Amendment*

1. Recognises that while the EU Ambient Air Quality (AAQ) Directives have been effective in setting common EU air quality standards and facilitating the exchange of information on air quality, they have ***failed to effectively reduce*** air pollution and to curb its adverse effects; draws attention to the fact that a high number of Member States do not comply with current air quality standards and have not taken enough action to improve air quality and keep exceedances to a minimum;

1. Recognises that ***the three pillars of the EU clean air policy have been successful in driving a downward trend in emissions and concentrations of most air pollutants in Europe; highlights that while*** the EU Ambient Air Quality (AAQ) Directives have been effective in setting common EU air quality standards and facilitating the exchange of information on air quality, they have ***been only partially effective in reducing*** air pollution and ***curbing*** its adverse effects ***on health, quality of life and the environment***; draws attention to the fact that a high number of Member States ***still*** do not ***fully*** comply with current air quality standards and have not taken enough action to improve air quality and keep exceedances to a minimum, ***even after the start of infringement proceedings by the Commission and the issuance of court orders demanding compliance with the AAQ Directives***;

**Amendment 1**

**Motion for a resolution  
Paragraph 1 a (new)**

*Motion for a resolution*

*Amendment*

***1a. Emphasizes that within most part of European territory there has been an increase in a number of pathologies linked to air pollution, such as asthma, neurotoxic diseases and diseases caused by endocrine disruptors, which justifies not only the full application of European legislations but also fast and effective infringement proceedings by the Commission in the event of non-compliance by the Member States;***

Or. en

**Amendment 1**

**Motion for a resolution  
Paragraph 1 b (new)**

*Motion for a resolution*

*Amendment*

***1b. Recognises the fact that air pollution has no boundaries and that there is a significant exchange of air pollutants between Member States and also between EU and non-EU countries as noted in the Second Clean Air Outlook; points out that Member States are not able to take any actions regarding emission sources outside their territory; encourages the Commission to take into account the complex nature of air pollution (e.g. the secondary particulate matters formation, global and EU transfer of air pollution) when designing new air quality policy to***

*ensure an integrated and holistic approach;*

Or. en

## **Compromise Amendment 2** **S&D, RE, Greens/EFA, The Left**

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments: 64, 65, 66, 67, 69, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 77, 88, 182, 185, 202, TRAN 4, TRAN 15 (part 2)

### **Amendment 2**

#### **Motion for a resolution** **Paragraph 2**

##### *Motion for a resolution*

2. Notes that AAQ Directives are based on air quality standards that are now 15 to 20 years old, and that some of them are much weaker than current World Health Organization (WHO) guidelines and the levels suggested by the latest scientific evidence on human health impacts; welcomes the commitment made in the European Green Deal to revise air quality standards and *align them more closely with WHO* standards;

##### *Amendment*

2. Notes that AAQ Directives are based on air quality standards that are now 15 to 20 years old, and that some of them are much weaker than current World Health Organization (WHO) guidelines and *estimated reference levels based on excess lifetime cancer risk, and* the levels suggested by the latest scientific evidence on human health *and environment* impacts; welcomes the commitment made in the European Green Deal to revise air quality standards and *calls on the Commission to align PM<sub>10</sub>, PM<sub>2.5</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub> and O<sub>3</sub> values with WHO guidelines and benzene (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>) and benzo(a)pyrene (BaP) values with WHO reference levels by means of legislative changes to the AAQ Directives following the conclusion of a comprehensive impact assessment on health, environmental, societal and economic aspects; insists on the fact that the WHO guidelines are currently being revised and that their publication is now imminent; points out to the need to update EU air quality standards as soon as the new WHO guidelines become available and to include an obligation for a periodic review of the standards against the latest scientific and technical evidence in order to align them with regularly updated*

*WHO guidelines; calls on the Commission to also take into account the latest critical loads for protection of ecosystems set by the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution;*

Or. en

## **Amendment 2**

### **Motion for a resolution Paragraph 2 a (new)**

*Motion for a resolution*

*Amendment*

*2a. Stresses that, according to data collected by the European Environment Agency, and despite the reduction in PM<sub>10</sub> emissions, the majority of the urban population in European countries monitored between 2000 and 2015 is exposed to concentrations above the annual guideline value recommended in the WHO guidelines; Asks the Commission to propose legislation where legal gaps exist, while also looking into co-benefits for other pollution dimensions, for example noise; asks the Commission to look into indoor air pollution consequences and possible legislative remedies for all relevant sources of indoor air pollution;*

Or. en

## **Compromise Amendment 2 A EPP, ECR**

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments: X

### **Amendment 2 A**

#### **Motion for a resolution Paragraph 2**

*Motion for a resolution*

*Amendment*

2. Notes that AAQ Directives are based on air quality standards that are now

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15 to 20 years old, and that some of them are much weaker than current World Health Organization (WHO) guidelines and the levels suggested by the latest scientific evidence on human health impacts; welcomes the commitment made in the European Green Deal to revise air quality standards *and align them more closely with WHO standards*;

15 to 20 years old, and that some of them are much weaker than current World Health Organization (WHO) guidelines and the levels suggested by the latest scientific evidence on human health impacts; welcomes the commitment made in the European Green Deal to revise air quality standards; *calls on member states and the Commission to better enforce already existing standards and implement existing legislation and to carefully assess new WHO standards in form of a comprehensive impact assessment on health, environmental, societal and economic aspects before considering a closer alignment of EU air quality standards with WHO standards; calls for the introduction of a periodic review of the EU and WHO standards against the latest scientific and technical evidence*;

Or. en

### **Compromise Amendment 3**

**EPP, S&D, RE, Greens/EFA, The Left**

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments: 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88

#### **Amendment 3**

#### **Motion for a resolution**

#### **Paragraph 3**

##### *Motion for a resolution*

3. Recommends that revised air quality standards should also cover other non-regulated pollutants with *relevant* health impacts in the EU; highlights the EU's ambition to lead the transition to a healthy planet, and recalls that in order to become a global leader it should lead by example by adopting, inter alia, ambitious quality

##### *Amendment*

3. Recommends that revised air quality standards *and monitoring requirements* should, *where appropriate, on the basis of an assessment of the latest scientific evidence*, also cover other non-regulated pollutants with *demonstrated negative health and environment* impacts in the EU, *such as ultrafine particles, black carbon, mercury and ammonia*; highlights the EU's ambition to lead the transition to a healthy planet, and recalls that in order to become a global leader it should lead by example by adopting, *and*

*enforcing*, inter alia, ambitious quality standards for all air pollutants;

Or. en

### Amendment 3

#### Motion for a resolution Paragraph 3 a (new)

*Motion for a resolution*

*Amendment*

**3a.** *Notes that the great majority of infringement procedures launched by the EU Commission thus far pertains to exceedances of limit values, which shows that limit values have been the most enforceable elements of the AAQ Directive; calls on the Commission to propose the replacement of the current target values (O<sub>3</sub>, As, Cd, Ni and BaP) with limit values; points to the fact that yearly standards allow spikes in pollutant concentrations to go unnoticed, particularly in the case of PM<sub>2.5</sub>;*

Or. en

### Amendment 3

#### Motion for a resolution Paragraph 3 b (new)

*Motion for a resolution*

*Amendment*

**3b.** *Calls on the Commission to establish a watch list addressing substances or compounds of concern to the public or the scientific community on health grounds ('the watch list'), such as microplastics, in order to enable follow-up on new knowledge about the relevance for human health of this emerging compound and the most appropriate monitoring approaches and methodologies;*



### **Compromise Amendment 3 A**

**S&D, Greens/EFA, The Left**

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments:82

#### **Amendment 3 A**

##### **Motion for a resolution**

##### **Paragraph 3 b (new)**

*Motion for a resolution*

*Amendment*

**3b. Calls on the Commission to propose complementing yearly  $PM_{2.5}$  standards with daily and hourly limit values;**

Or. en

### **Compromise Amendment 4**

**EPP, S&D, RE, ID, Greens/EFA, ECR, The Left**

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments: 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 101, TRAN 27

#### **Amendment 4**

##### **Motion for a resolution**

##### **Subtitle a (new)**

*Motion for a resolution*

*Amendment*

***Measuring air pollution***

Or. en

#### **Amendment 4**

##### **Motion for a resolution**

##### **Paragraph 4**

*Motion for a resolution*

4. Stresses the need to guarantee that air quality is being measured by the Member States in appropriate locations and at emissions sources, in order to avoid underestimation of air pollution; calls on the Member States to improve their monitoring networks, and on the Commission to enforce the obligations of the Directive in this regard, including by providing support to Member States in setting up monitoring stations, the training and hiring of experts, and ensuring greater accuracy in inspection, control and monitoring;

*Amendment*

4. Stresses the need to guarantee that air quality is being measured by the Member States in appropriate locations and at emissions sources, in order to avoid underestimation *or overestimation* of air pollution *and have representative results*; calls on the Member States to improve their monitoring networks, *to reinforce the knowledge of the levels of pollutants existing in its territory and to evaluate the level of the air quality monitoring network with a view to identifying chronic and episodic situations of atmospheric pollution and to act towards it resolution*; calls on the Commission to enforce the obligations of the Directive in this regard *and to make sure that the sampling points are comparable and representative for a specific area*, including by providing *immediate* support to Member States in setting *up a mix of fixed monitoring sites and modelling optionally accompanied by passive sampling points to guarantee representative results and to avoid systemic shortcomings*, the training and hiring of experts, ensuring greater accuracy in inspection, control and monitoring *and the establishment of a platform for the exchange of good practices*; *stresses the need to train experts on an ongoing basis, including the retraining of persons who have worked in other fields and who want to become active in this area, as well as young unemployed people*; *stresses that, the fact that Member States can choose the monitoring sites from which they communicate data to the EEA, can also lead to potential underestimation of air pollutant concentrations*;

Or. en

**Compromise Amendment 5**  
**EPP, S&D, RE, Greens/EFA, The Left**

## Amendment 5

### Motion for a resolution

#### Paragraph 5

##### *Motion for a resolution*

5. Acknowledges the fact that Member States have established an air quality monitoring network based on common criteria defined by the AAQ Directives, with more than 4 000 monitoring stations and 16 000 sampling points; points out that site location provisions involve multiple criteria and offer a degree of flexibility which can make verification more difficult, and which often **generate data that does** not provide information on where the highest concentrations of air pollutants occur; urges the Commission to review and establish new mandatory rules for locating monitoring stations and sampling points;

##### *Amendment*

5. Acknowledges the fact that Member States have established an air quality monitoring network based on common criteria defined by the AAQ Directives, with more than 4 000 monitoring stations and 16 000 sampling points; points out that site location provisions involve multiple criteria and offer a degree of flexibility which can make verification more difficult, and which often **generates situations in which monitoring networks in cities do** not provide information on **locations** where the highest concentrations of air pollutants occur, **creating the risk that exceedances of limit values go unnoticed**; urges the Commission **to provide immediate guidance to Member States, through an implementing act in accordance with Article 28 of Directive 2008/50/EC, on how to set up their monitoring networks; calls on the Commission, in the framework of the proposals for revised AAQ Directives, to review and establish new mandatory rules for locating monitoring stations and sampling points, such as the possibility for the Commission to require additional monitoring points to be located where necessary to ensure better measurement of air pollution or setting a minimum number of measurement stations per type of emissions source (transport, industry, agriculture or residential)**;

Or. en

## Amendment 5

### Motion for a resolution Paragraph 5 a (new)

*Motion for a resolution*

*Amendment*

**5a.** *Suggests to introduce a combination of fixed monitoring sites and modelling optionally accompanied by passive sampling, because the high variability of air pollutants is difficult to grasp with fixed monitoring sites; stresses that air quality modelling can complement sampling points therefore the AAQD should incorporate air quality modelling (with suitable spatial resolution) more clearly into the air quality assessment process; underlines the importance of the real-time data on air quality; points out that the Commission should always consider the most recent technical measuring systems, norms and standards;*

Or. en

## Compromise Amendment 6

**EPP, S&D, RE, ID, Greens/EFA, The Left**

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments: 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 119, 120, 122

## Amendment 6

### Motion for a resolution Paragraph 6

*Motion for a resolution*

*Amendment*

6. Stresses that the AAQ Directives do not focus on reducing emissions in places where people suffer most from air pollution, or where concentrations are highest, and that concrete action in this area is needed; notes that lower socio-economic groups are more exposed to air pollution because they are more likely to live close to sources of heavy pollution,

6. Stresses that ***even though*** the AAQ Directives ***include some provisions*** on reducing emissions in places where people suffer most from air pollution, or where concentrations are highest, ***further guidance on the macro scaling of the sampling points*** is needed ***from the Commission in order to strengthen the implementation of these specific***

both outdoor, such as traffic and industrial areas, and indoor, such as the combustion of low-quality solid fuels for domestic heating; underlines in this regard the need to better reflect human exposure to air pollution in EU law, and urges the Commission to include new indicators in air quality indices, such as population density around monitoring stations and sampling points;

*provisions*; notes that lower socio-economic groups are more exposed to air pollution because they are more likely to live close to sources of heavy pollution, both outdoor, such as traffic and industrial areas, and indoor, such as the combustion of low-quality solid fuels for domestic heating; underlines in this regard the need to *adequately* better reflect human exposure to air pollution in EU law, and urges the Commission to include new indicators in air quality indices, such as population density around monitoring stations and sampling points, *to set up criteria for "general population exposure" and provisions for the representativeness of monitoring sites, as well as to share existing best practices in this regard, such as the establishment of Priority Areas for Quality Air Improvement; stresses, however, that these new criteria, should be additional to, and not substitute, limit values, which have proven to be the most enforceable standards so far, and that the same air quality standards must apply across Europe*;

Or. en

## Amendment 6

### Motion for a resolution Paragraph 6 a (new)

*Motion for a resolution*

*Amendment*

**6a. Calls for the Commission to consider regulating indoor air quality independently or as a part of sustainable buildings legislation, covering indoor air quality in confined spaces at least in public and commercial real estate;**

Or. en

## **Compromise Amendment 7** **S&D, RE, Greens/EFA, The Left**

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments: 124, 125, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135

### **Amendment 7**

#### **Motion for a resolution** **Subtitle b (new)**

*Motion for a resolution*

*Amendment*

#### ***Lessons learnt from the COVID-19 Crisis***

Or. en

### **Amendment 7**

#### **Motion for a resolution** **Paragraph 8**

*Motion for a resolution*

*Amendment*

8. Notes that confinement measures to control the spread of pandemic led to a drastic decrease in emissions and air pollution, thus clearly showing the impact of human activities on the environment; notes with regret that continuous exposure to air pollution may worsen the impact of respiratory viruses such as COVID-19; underlines that fighting air pollution must be at the core of the EU recovery plan, and that mandatory and effectively enforced air quality requirements are key to guaranteeing citizens' health and improving their resilience against future health threats;

8. Notes that confinement measures to control the spread of *the* pandemic led to a drastic ***temporary reduction in traffic and industrial activity and as a consequence resulted in unprecedented*** decrease in emissions and air pollution ***at continental scale, with pollutant concentrations well below the legal limits and WHO recommendations***, thus clearly showing the impact of human activities on the environment; ***suggests to analyse all measures to understand the impact of these***; notes with regret that continuous, ***long-term*** exposure to air pollution may worsen the impact of respiratory ***diseases*** such as COVID-19; ***is concerned with the risk that pollution may bounce back to previous levels or, worse, to even higher levels, and cautions against the postponement or cancellation of local measures aimed to reduce air pollution; highlights the fact that substantially reducing air pollution over the long-term would have substantial benefits for***

*human health, as well as for agriculture and natural ecosystems; therefore underlines that fighting air pollution must be at the core of the EU recovery plan, and that mandatory **EU air quality requirements** and **their effective enforcement of** are key to guaranteeing citizens' health and improving their resilience against future health threats; **urges Member States to step up the ambition of their clean air policies, including through the targeted use of funding from the EU National Recovery and Resilience Facility;***

Or. en

## **Amendment 7**

### **Motion for a resolution Paragraph 8 a (new)**

*Motion for a resolution*

*Amendment*

*8a. Notes that the COVID-19 crisis has showed that the reduction of motorized traffic and changes in mobility patterns are an effective tool to reduce air pollution in cities; believes, therefore, that good practices such as proximity shopping, voluntary teleworking, electronic administration or staggering working hours should be promoted;*

Or. en

## **Compromise Amendment 8** **EPP, S&D, RE, Greens/EFA, The Left**

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments: 121, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 143, 144, 145, 159, 176, 224, TRAN 22

## Amendment 8

### Motion for a resolution Subtitle c (new)

*Motion for a resolution*

*Amendment*

***Promoting successful local policies on air quality***

Or. en

## Amendment 8

### Motion for a resolution Paragraph 8 b (new)

*Motion for a resolution*

*Amendment*

***8b. Points to the fact that clear decreasing trends in air pollution can be observed mainly when policies are implemented in combination, and therefore a coherent approach across the EU in the design and implementation of local policies is fundamental to their success; underlines that achieving policy coherence also requires cooperation between different authorities, and calls on the Commission and Member States to collaborate closely with national, regional and local authorities in this regard; calls on Member States to develop coherent and long-term strategies for cleaner air; calls on the Commission to establish new legal provisions in the Ambient Air Quality Directives to prevent that local policies and measures that have proven to be effective in improving air quality can be reverted without profound explications or an assessment;***

Or. en



## Amendment 8

### Motion for a resolution Paragraph 8 c (new)

*Motion for a resolution*

*Amendment*

**8c. Recalls that road transport is the main source of NOx in Europe; calls on the Commission to develop stringent EU car emissions standards for air pollutants (future Euro 7 standards for light-duty vehicles and Euro VII standards for heavy-duty vehicles), in a technology-neutral manner which doesn't discriminate between fuels; underlines that the new testing procedures for vehicles should be reviewed to broaden the scope of regulated pollutants measured, to increase their accuracy and effectiveness and to eliminate loopholes, thereby ensuring emission standards are indeed met under real driving conditions;**

Or. en

## Amendment 8

### Motion for a resolution Paragraph 8 d (new)

*Motion for a resolution*

*Amendment*

**8d. Underlines that it is crucial to incentivise the market for zero and low emission vehicles and to issue Member States with guiding recommendations to encourage them to implement a wide range of incentives for zero- and low-emission vehicles while ensuring that such incentives are geared towards vehicles with the lowest and real-world emissions; stresses that the availability and accessibility of charging infrastructure, including in private and public buildings in accordance with the Energy Performance of Buildings**

*Directive (EPBD), and the competitiveness of zero and low emission vehicles are essential for increasing consumer acceptance;*

Or. en

## Amendment 8

### Motion for a resolution Paragraph 8 e (new)

*Motion for a resolution*

*Amendment*

***8e. Highlights the need for cities to be healthier and having strong reductions in the levels of air pollution, calls on local authorities to devise sustainable urban plans with measures such as the creation of green areas, pedestrian and car-free areas in urban centres, and encouraging walking and cycling, the use of accessible public transport, of shared, sustainable mobility solutions, while ensuring co-existence with motorised transport; highlights that broad, well-maintained and unobstructed pavements and cycle lanes, with a focus on central commuting streets and integrated into existing road networks while being securely separated from car lanes, can incentivise active travel, such as cycling and walking; urges national, regional and local authorities to adopt ambitious policies and measures accordingly; believes that “15 minute cities”, within which homes, workplaces, public services and shops are accessible within 15 minutes by foot or public transport, should form the basis of the urban long-term planning; urges the Commission to establish an annual award for the cities or regions that have taken the best measures with visible effects and concrete results in reducing air pollution to encourage local and national authorities to be more active and efficient and to promote these measures at***

## **Compromise Amendment 9**

**EPP, S&D, RE, Greens/EFA, The Left**

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments: 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154 (part 1), 155, 157, TRAN 3, TRAN 12

### **Amendment 1**

#### **Motion for a resolution**

##### **Subtitle d (new)**

*Motion for a resolution*

*Amendment*

*EU policies' impact on air quality*

### **Amendment 9**

#### **Motion for a resolution**

##### **Paragraph 9**

*Motion for a resolution*

*Amendment*

9. Welcomes the announcement of the Commission's Zero Pollution Action Plan; emphasises that air pollution is a burden that requires a holistic approach; alerts that any new measures will be worthless if air quality is not properly prioritised and mainstreamed in all EU policies, including EU emission source legislation, such as on climate, energy, transport, industry, agriculture and waste, while ensuring better synergies between all policy areas; calls on the Commission and the Member States to cooperate more closely in all areas and at all levels in order to help local authorities achieve cleaner air;

9. Welcomes the announcement of the Commission's Zero Pollution Action Plan; ***recalls the close link between nature conservation and air quality and*** emphasises that air pollution is a burden that requires a holistic approach ***as it negatively impacts on soil and water life by means of eutrophication and acidification***; alerts that any new measures will be worthless if air quality is not properly prioritised and mainstreamed in all EU policies ***in line with the latest scientific evidence***, including EU emission source legislation, such as on climate, energy, transport, industry, agriculture and waste ***management***, while ensuring ***that there are no contradictions and*** better synergies between all policy areas; calls on

the Commission and the Member States to cooperate more closely in all areas and at all levels *and consider all technical solutions to reduce emissions in a technology neutral way* in order to help local authorities *embark on an ambitious, yet challenging pathway towards zero emissions and* achieve cleaner air;

Or. en

## **Amendment 9**

### **Motion for a resolution Paragraph 9 a (new)**

*Motion for a resolution*

*Amendment*

**9a.** *Points to the growing link between air pollution and climate change, as shown by growing ozone concentrations triggered by temperatures rise and more recurrent heat waves; considers that a holistic approach to combating air pollution is compatible with a case-by-case analysis of the specific characteristics of each pollutant, for example for ozone, a colourless and odorous gas, which is not a primary pollutant and the prevention of which requires measures to reduce precursors (NOx and VOCs) on a long-term basis;*

Or. en

## **Compromise Amendment 10**

**S&D, RE, Greens/EFA**

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments: 76 (part 2), 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 172, 173, 175

## **Amendment 10**

### **Motion for a resolution Paragraph 10**

*Motion for a resolution*

10. Urges the Commission and the Member States to strengthen all emissions legislation; underlines that reducing emissions at source is the only effective way to guarantee clean air; alerts that most Member States will not comply with their 2020 and 2030 emissions reduction commitments established under the NEC directive; stresses the need for stringent measures to reduce **transport** emissions, particularly road and maritime transport, aviation, industrial installations, agriculture and energy production;

*Amendment*

10. Urges the Commission and the Member States to **assess the effectiveness of and** strengthen all emissions legislation **while ensuring its effective implementation**; underlines that reducing emissions at source is the only effective way to guarantee clean air; alerts that most Member States will not comply with their 2020 and 2030 emissions reduction commitments established under the NEC directive; stresses the need for stringent measures to reduce emissions **in all sectors**, particularly road and maritime transport, aviation, industrial installations, **buildings**, agriculture and energy production **and the need to incorporate the EU air quality and emission standards into the trade policy to prevent transfer of emissions outside EU which would further exacerbate the effect of transboundary air pollution on the EU air quality**; recommends that appropriate financial support from existing EU funds is dedicated to clean air objectives in order to support Member States in their actions;

Or. en

**Amendment 10**

**Motion for a resolution  
Paragraph 10 a (new)**

*Motion for a resolution*

**10a. Calls on the Commission to rapidly start infringements proceedings to enforce the emission reduction commitments under the NEC Directive; highlights that EU measures to reduce emissions across sectors must draw a clear pathway towards zero emission and zero pollution from these sectors; calls for a coherent**

*Amendment*

*policy approach to GHG and pollutant emission regulation;*

Or. en

## **Amendment 10**

### **Motion for a resolution Paragraph 10 b (new)**

*Motion for a resolution*

*Amendment*

*10b. Regrets the flexibility mechanism introduced under Article 5 of the NEC Directive<sup>1a</sup> and highlights that in 2018, 11 Member States requested adjustments to their national emission ceilings<sup>1b</sup>; calls on the Commission to limit the use of emission inventory adjustment to the strict minimum and to consider whether Member States have taken action to compensate for possible unforeseen emissions from certain sectors before applying for an adjustment of emission inventories;*

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<sup>1a</sup>Brussels, 8.1.2021, COM(2021) 3 final.

<sup>1b</sup>European Parliament resolution of 13 March 2019 on a Europe that protects: Clean air for all.

Or. en

## **Compromise Amendment 11**

**EPP, S&D, RE, Greens/EFA, The Left**

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments: 154 (part 2), 156, 157, 158, 178

## **Amendment 11**

### **Motion for a resolution Paragraph 10 c (new)**

*Motion for a resolution*

*Amendment*

**10c.** *Highlights that methane emissions are not regulated under EU air pollution legislation and not specifically regulated under EU climate policy; welcomes the recently published “EU strategy to reduce methane emissions”, encourages the Commission to effectively address the need to minimise methane emissions, especially from agriculture and waste;*

Or. en

## **Amendment 11**

**Motion for a resolution  
Paragraph 10 d (new)**

*Motion for a resolution*

*Amendment*

**10d.** *Notes with concern that while emissions of most air pollutants remain on a downward trend across the European Union, emissions of ammonia (NH<sub>3</sub>), especially from the agricultural sector, continue to rise, posing a challenge for EU Member States in meeting EU air pollution limits; highlights that in urban areas ammonia emissions account for around 50% of the health impacts of air pollution, as ammonia is a key precursor to particulate matter; calls on the Member States to use their national CAP Strategic Plans as an opportunity to fight air pollution from the agricultural sector; asks the Commission and Member States to also look into options to mitigate these emissions within the Industrial Emissions Directive;*

Or. en

## **Compromise Amendment 12**

**EPP, S&D, RE, Greens/EFA, The Left**

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments: 38, 162 (part 1), 171, 175, 187, 188

## **Amendment 12**

**Motion for a resolution**  
**Paragraph 10 e (new)**

*Motion for a resolution*

*Amendment*

***10e. Points out that the European Green Deal aims to reduce the environmental impacts of the EU and that in view of industry's important contribution to overall pressures on the environment, it must make an appropriate contribution to meeting this overall goal; expresses concern over the practice of constructing new industrial installations with a capacity just below the Industrial Emissions Directive thresholds to purposefully leave them outside the scope of the Directive; welcomes in this regard the announced revision of the Industrial Emissions Directive (IED) to better address pollution from large industrial installations, to promote industrial activities with the least negative environmental impact and to make them fully consistent with EU environment, climate, energy and circular economy policies; calls on the Commission to introduce upon Member States an obligation to make publicly available information as regards the compliance and permits;***

Or. en

## **Amendment 12**

**Motion for a resolution**  
**Paragraph 10 f (new)**



*Motion for a resolution*

*Amendment*

**10f. Encourages local authorities to implement, including as part of their Air Quality Plans, information campaigns and incentive schemes for building renovations and the replacement of old, inefficient and polluting residential heating and cooling systems - responsible for large proportion of air pollution by substances that are dangerous to health; considers that district heating based on sustainable solutions can be a good alternative to dispersed and highly inefficient individual heating sources;**

Or. en

**Compromise Amendment 12 A**

**S&D, RE, Greens/EFA, The Left**

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments: 162 (part 2)

**Amendment 12 A**

**Motion for a resolution**

**Paragraph 10 g (new)**

*Motion for a resolution*

*Amendment*

**10g. Considers in this regard that it would be advantageous to include in the Industrial Emissions Directive (IED) other sectors, limit the Directive derogations to a minimum, revise existing BATs, adopt a consistent outcome-oriented approach of promoting the industrial activity with the least negative environmental impact and integrate provisions stimulating progress within the permitting phase or BREF determination;**

Or. en

## **Compromise Amendment 13**

**EPP, S&D, RE, ID, Greens/EFA, The Left**

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments: 169, 174, 179, 186, TRAN 25

### **Amendment 13**

**Motion for a resolution**

**Paragraph 10 h (new)**

*Motion for a resolution*

*Amendment*

***10h. Emphasises that air pollution from maritime transport is responsible for over 50 000 deaths annually in the EU and must therefore be further reduced<sup>1a</sup>; stresses the need for the EU to adopt appropriate and effective measures to regulate maritime transport; draws attention to the fact that port cities facing additional pollution from shipping, cranes, cruises and various transportation vehicles must address these aspects if they are to improve their air quality; remarks with concern that ships' detrimental impact on air quality continues to increase as the sector grows; calls on the Commission to urgently fulfil its commitment to regulate access for the most polluting ships to ports and oblige docked ships to use the available recharging and refuelling infrastructure, such as shore-side electricity, to decrease air polluting emissions, thereby protecting coastal areas and their populations; calls on the Commission and Member States to implement a 'zero emission at berth standard' in all European ports;***

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***<sup>1a</sup>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 13**

### **Motion for a resolution Paragraph 10 i (new)**

*Motion for a resolution*

*Amendment*

**10i.** *Stresses that emission control areas (ECAs) are essential tools to limit air pollution from shipping and contributes to tackling climate change, reducing the adverse effects on human health and marine biodiversity, calls therefore for the extension of ECAs to all EU seas; calls on the Member States to strictly control ECA zones in their territorial waters;*

Or. en

## **Compromise Amendment 14**

**EPP, S&D, RE, Greens/EFA, The Left**

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments: 183, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, TRAN 21

## **Amendment 14**

### **Motion for a resolution Subtitle e (new)**

*Motion for a resolution*

*Amendment*

***Air Quality Plans***

Or. en

## **Amendment 14**

### **Motion for a resolution Paragraph 11**

*Motion for a resolution*

*Amendment*

11. Notes that Air Quality Plans (AQPs), a key requirement of the AAQ

11. Notes that Air Quality Plans (AQPs), a key requirement of the AAQ

Directives in cases when Member States do not comply with air quality standards, are often ineffective in terms of delivering their expected results; calls on the Commission to establish a set of minimum requirements and share best practices for both the drafting and implementation of AQPs;

Directives in cases when Member States do not comply with air quality standards, are often ineffective in terms of delivering their expected results; calls on the Commission to establish *as soon as possible by a means of an implementing act in accordance with Article 28 of Directive 2008/50/EC* a set of minimum requirements and share best practices for both the drafting and implementation of AQPs *to make sure AQPs set time-bound action which is commensurate with the pollution problem they need to address and to guarantee that there is enough funding to carry out the planned action and that reliable reduction calculations to measure implementation are included; considers that the current lengthy production of the AQPs puts at risk their efficacy and believes that AQPs should be better targeted and focus on short and mid-term measures that are result oriented and tackle emissions from identified main pollution sources; points out that more harmonised and comparable measures taken across all Member States would increase their effectiveness and general acceptance; highlights the important role of municipal and local authorities in the drafting and implementation of the AQPs given the localised nature of the drivers and consequences of air pollution;*

Or. en

## **Compromise Amendment 15**

**EPP, S&D, RE, ID, Greens/EFA, ECR, The Left**

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments: 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201

### **Amendment 15**

#### **Motion for a resolution**

#### **Paragraph 12**

*Motion for a resolution*

12. Regrets the fact that the AAQ Directive neither requires Member States to report on the implementation of AQPs to the Commission nor to update them when new measures are adopted or when the progress is insufficient; calls on the Commission to establish a yearly reporting obligation for the implementation of AQPs;

*Amendment*

12. ***Notes that Members States produce public annual reports for all pollutants covered by the AAQ Directive and report yearly to the Commission in accordance with Art 27 of the Directive; however*** regrets the fact that the AAQ Directive neither requires Member States to report on the implementation of AQPs to the Commission nor to update them when new measures are adopted or when the progress is insufficient; ***moreover, points out that the Commission does not analyse, nor gives any feedback on the AQPs submitted and the measures contained therein; notes that proper and critical feedback to the reported AQPs could help Member States to design better AQPs with more effective measures and it could prevent noncompliance with air quality standards;*** calls on the Commission to establish a ***more transparent and responsive system for exchanging information and*** yearly reporting obligation for the implementation of AQPs, ***as well as an evaluation procedure for the submitted AQPs to ensure that Member States' measures are quick and effective in improving air quality;***

Or. en

**Compromise Amendment 16**

**EPP, S&D, RE, Greens/EFA**

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments: 78, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, TRAN 19

**Amendment 16**

**Motion for a resolution**

**Subtitle f (new)**

*Motion for a resolution*

*Amendment*

***Enforcement of the Ambient Air Quality***

## Amendment 16

### Motion for a resolution

#### Paragraph 13

##### *Motion for a resolution*

13. Alerts that as of **October 2019**, **32** infringement procedures against **20** Member States remained pending; considers that persistent exceedances of air quality standards by Member States indicate their lack of commitment to adopting more effective measures, and the ineffectiveness of the current enforcement procedure; urges the Commission to review the current enforcement procedure for the AAQ Directives;

##### *Amendment*

13. Alerts that as of **February 2021**, **31** infringement procedures against **18** Member States ***in relation to the implementation of the AAQ Directives*** remained pending; ***recognises that some of these infringement procedures are ongoing since 2009 and despite ongoing infringement procedures, pollution concentration exceedances in Member States continue***; considers that persistent ***and systemic*** exceedances of air quality standards by Member States indicate their lack of commitment to adopting more effective measures ***to protect their citizens' health and the environment***, and the ineffectiveness of the current enforcement procedure; urges the Commission to review the current enforcement procedure for the AAQ Directives;

## Amendment 16

### Motion for a resolution

#### Paragraph 13 a (new)

##### *Motion for a resolution*

##### *Amendment*

***13a. Is concerned by the lack of enforcement of the NEC Directive; alerts that since 2010 no infringement procedures were opened with regard to emissions above the ceilings set by the***

*NEC Directive, even though 3 Member States never reported NH3 emissions below their respective ceiling;*

Or. en

## **Amendment 16**

### **Motion for a resolution Paragraph 13 b (new)**

*Motion for a resolution*

*Amendment*

*13b. Calls on the Commission to take legal action as soon as it becomes aware that EU air quality laws are not being implemented and to swiftly follow up with Court referrals and sanctions when violations are established; calls on the Commission to regularly produce clear and comprehensive overviews of the open infringement procedures and to publish without delays its communication exchanges with the non-compliant Member States; calls on the Commission to make available the necessary resources to ensure swift follow-up of Member States' non-compliances;*

Or. en

## **Compromise Amendment 17**

**EPP, S&D, RE, Greens/EFA, The Left**

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments: 103, 109, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223

## **Amendment 17**

### **Motion for a resolution Subtitle g (new)**

*Motion for a resolution*

*Amendment*

*Improving public information, awareness and involvement*

**Amendment 17****Motion for a resolution  
Paragraph 14***Motion for a resolution*

14. Considers that public information and awareness have a critical role in addressing air pollution; draws attention to the fact that Member States, regions and cities define air quality indices differently, and urges the Commission and Member States to establish a standardised air quality classification system applicable across the EU;

*Amendment*

14. Considers that public information and awareness have a critical role in addressing air pollution ***and enabling citizens to be directly involved in actions to improve air quality***; draws attention to the fact that Member States, regions and cities define air quality indices differently, and ***that information and alert thresholds are currently missing for some pollutants***; urges the Commission and Member States to establish a standardised air quality classification system applicable across the EU; ***calls on the Commission, Member States and relevant regional and local authorities to launch programs to facilitate investment that improve air quality***;

**Amendment 17****Motion for a resolution  
Paragraph 15***Motion for a resolution*

15. Stresses that information on the possible health effects of air pollution provided by Member States is scarce, unclear and not easily accessible for the public; calls on the Commission ***and*** Member States to launch public information campaigns on topics such as different types of air pollutants and their impact on human health or ***current local***

*Amendment*

15. Stresses that information on the possible health effects of air pollution provided by Member States is scarce, unclear and not easily accessible for the public; ***notes however that there are positive trends in the practical implementation of Member States' obligations under the AAQ Directives in terms of informing the public about the***



levels of air pollution, and to publish rankings of the best and *least* progress made by air quality zones;

*state of air quality; calls for further harmonisation of air quality information available to the public at all geographical scales across Member States and regions while ensuring easy access to real-time, accurate information on air quality; calls on the Commission, Member States and relevant regional and local authorities to launch updated public information and awareness campaigns on topics such as different types of air pollutants and their impact on human health or existing levels of air pollution in the territory, including information targeted at vulnerable groups, and to publish rankings of the best and worst progress made by air quality zones; believes that awareness campaigns of the devastating effects of air pollution next to relevant pollution sources and/or the installation of air quality displays could also improve public awareness and information and prompt a change in behaviours and patterns that can contribute to air quality;*

Or. en

## Amendment 17

### Motion for a resolution Paragraph 15 a (new)

*Motion for a resolution*

*Amendment*

**15a.** *Calls on the Commission and Member States to implement and promote tools to encourage public participation in the implementation of the AAQ Directives, such as development by Member States of an online tool or/and app that informs citizens about air quality and its impact on human health, gives them a possibility to appeal for air monitoring stations or sampling points, reports on air quality violations or provides feedback to the Commission on issues related to Member States actions on*

*air quality;*

Or. en

## **Compromise Amendment 18**

**S&D, RE, Greens/EFA, The Left**

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments: 226, 227, 228, 229, 230

### **Amendment 18**

#### **Motion for a resolution**

##### **Paragraph 16**

###### *Motion for a resolution*

16. Urges the Commission to update the AAQ Directives to include explicit provisions that guarantee the right of citizens to justice in line with the Aarhus Convention;

###### *Amendment*

16. Urges the Commission to update the AAQ Directives to include explicit provisions that guarantee the right of citizens to justice in line with the Aarhus Convention ***and calls on the Council to facilitate its implementation which is of particular relevance where the Council is acting in its legislative capacity;***

Or. en

## **Compromise Amendment 19**

**EPP, S&D, RE, Greens/EFA, The Left**

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments: 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24,- 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, -31, 35, 37, 39,- 40, 42, 43, 44,- 45, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55-, 56, 160, TRAN A, TRAN 2, TRAN 17

### **Amendment 19**

#### **Motion for a resolution**

##### **Recital A**

###### *Motion for a resolution*

A. whereas clean air is essential to human health ***and*** the environment, and has been identified as a global health priority in the SDGs;

###### *Amendment*

A. whereas clean air is essential to human health ***and quality of life, as well as for*** the environment, and has been identified as a global health priority in the SDGs;

## Amendment 19

### Motion for a resolution

#### Recital A a (new)

*Motion for a resolution*

*Amendment*

***Aa. whereas air pollution is transboundary in nature and there is a significant exchange of air pollutants between Member States and also between EU and non-EU countries as noted in the Second Clean Air Outlook; whereas in many cases the harmful effects of poor air quality become a local problem for Member States, who are not able to take any actions regarding emission sources outside their territory;***

Or. en

## Amendment 19

### Motion for a resolution

#### Recital B

*Motion for a resolution*

*Amendment*

B. whereas air pollution is the single largest environmental health risk in Europe, affecting all regions, socioeconomic and age groups unevenly, causing nearly 400 000 premature deaths per year, and is linked to respiratory and cardiovascular diseases, strokes and cancer;

***B. whereas air pollution is the single largest environmental health risk in Europe, affecting all regions, socioeconomic and age groups unevenly, causing, according to the most recent EEA estimates of the health impacts attributable to exposure to air pollution approximately 400 000 premature deaths per year; whereas in 2018 particulate matter 2.5 (PM<sub>2.5</sub>) concentrations were responsible for about 379 000 premature deaths originating from long-term exposure in the EU-28; whereas the estimated impacts in the EU of exposure to NO<sub>2</sub> and O<sub>3</sub> concentrations in 2018***

*were around 54 000 and 19 400 premature deaths per year respectively<sup>1a</sup>;*

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*<sup>1a</sup> ‘Air quality in Europe - 2020’, Report No. 09/20, European Environment Agency, 2020.*

Or. en

## **Amendment 19**

### **Motion for a resolution Recital B a (new)**

*Motion for a resolution*

*Amendment*

***Ba. whereas air pollution is linked to respiratory and cardiovascular diseases, strokes and cancer, with recent studies associating air pollution also with adverse impacts on fertility, pregnancy and newborns, as well as with dementia<sup>1a</sup>, child brain structural alterations, Alzheimer’s disease, systematic inflammations and cognitive impairment<sup>2a</sup>, and diabetes mortality<sup>3a</sup>; whereas, overall, premature deaths from air pollution have dropped by more than 50 percent since 1990<sup>4a</sup>;***

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*<sup>1a</sup>Chen, H. et al. Living near major roads and the incidence of dementia, Parkinson’s disease, and multiple sclerosis: a population based cohort study 389, 718–726 (2017).*

*<sup>2a</sup>Guxens, M. et al. Air Pollution Exposure During Fetal Life, Brain Morphology, and Cognitive Function in School-Age Children. *Biological Psychiatry* 1–9 (2018).*

*<sup>3a</sup>Lim, C. C. et al. Association between long-term exposure to ambient air pollution and diabetes mortality in the US. *Environmental research* 165, 330–336 (2018)*

## Amendment 19

### Motion for a resolution Recital C a (new)

*Motion for a resolution*

*Amendment*

**Ca.** *whereas urban population is the most exposed to air pollution, and globally only one person in ten lives in a city that complies with the World Health Organization (WHO) Air Quality Guidelines<sup>1a</sup>; whereas nowadays urban and peri-urban areas account for 75% of the EU's population<sup>1b</sup>;*

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<sup>1a</sup> *'Ambient air pollution: A global assessment of exposure and burden of disease', World Health Organization, 2016.*

<sup>1b</sup> *'Urban Europe. Statistics on cities, towns and suburbs', Eurostat, 2016.*

## Amendment 19

### Motion for a resolution Recital D a (new)

*Motion for a resolution*

*Amendment*

**Da.** *whereas 98 % of the EU's urban population is exposed to ozone levels that exceed WHO guidelines; whereas 77 % of the EU-28 population is exposed to PM<sub>2.5</sub> levels above WHO guidelines<sup>1a</sup>;*

Or. en

## **Amendment 19**

### **Motion for a resolution Recital E a (new)**

*Motion for a resolution*

*Amendment*

***Ea. whereas “the Lancet Planetary Health” journal published a study on 19 January 2021 on the assessment of the impact of air pollution on mortality in almost thousand cities in Europe, whereas it was found that the top 10 cities with the lowest mortality burden due to NO<sub>2</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub> pollution are made up mostly of northern European cities; whereas air quality challenges vary widely from place to place and the main source of problems may be, for example, heating system in some countries or transport in other countries; whereas there is a general improvement trend in air quality despite economic growth as compared to 1990;***

Or. en

## **Amendment 19**

### **Motion for a resolution Recital G a (new)**

*Motion for a resolution*

*Amendment*

***Ga. whereas in the period between 1990 to 2018 the EU recorded reductions in emissions of all air pollutants; whereas the biggest fall was reported for sulphur oxides (SO<sub>x</sub>) which decreased by 90%, followed by non-methane volatile organic***

*compounds(NMVOC) and nitrous oxides (NOx), which declined roughly by 60 % and 55 % respectively; whereas emissions of fine particulate matter (PM<sub>2.5</sub>) decreased by almost half since the year 1990. and ammonia (NH<sub>3</sub>) emissions by roughly one quarter<sup>1a</sup>; whereas ammonia emissions plateaued as of 2010;*

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<sup>1a</sup> [www.ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Air\\_pollution\\_statistics\\_-\\_emission\\_inventories&oldid=403107](http://www.ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Air_pollution_statistics_-_emission_inventories&oldid=403107)

Or. en

## **Amendment 19**

### **Motion for a resolution Recital H a (new)**

*Motion for a resolution*

*Amendment*

*Ha. whereas according to the latest available data of 2018, 10 Member States needed to reduce their ammonia emissions by up to 10% in less than 2 years and for PM<sub>2.5</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub>, 6 and 5 Member States, respectively, needed to reduce their emissions by up to 30% or more to comply with the 2020 ceilings enshrined in the NEC Directive<sup>1a</sup>;*

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<sup>1a</sup> *Second Clean Air Outlook, European Commission, 2021.*

Or. en

## **Amendment 19**

### **Motion for a resolution Recital J a (new)**

***Ja. whereas air pollution has significant human and economic costs, such as reducing life expectancy, increasing medical costs, reducing labour productivity, degradation of ecosystems, biodiversity loss and climate change; whereas the cost of air pollution to society, health and economic activities in Europe amounts to between €330 and 940 billion per year as a whole, but the cost of all measures that result in air quality improvements amounts to €70 to 80 billion per year<sup>1a</sup>; whereas the cost of inaction, with the harmful impacts of air pollution on citizens health, the economy and society, exceeds by far the cost of action, involving various policy measures; whereas, according to EU Commission estimations, the full implementation of existing EU clean air legislation could lead to net benefits of up to 42 billion EUR a year by 2030, notably from avoided mortality and morbidity<sup>1b</sup>;***

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***<sup>1a</sup> ‘EU policy on air quality: implementation of selected legislation’, European Parliamentary Research Service, 2021, page 26.***

***<sup>1b</sup> Support to the development of the Second Clean Air Outlook, Specific Contract 6 under Framework Contract ENV.C.3/FRA/2017/0012, Final Report.***

Or. en

## **Amendment 19**

**Motion for a resolution  
Recital K a (new)**



*Motion for a resolution*

*Amendment*

***Ka. whereas according to the Second Clean Air Outlook report of the Commission<sup>1a</sup> the likely reduction of the number of premature deaths due to air pollution amounts to around 55% in 2030 compared to 2005, if Member States implemented all measures set up under the existing EU legislation regulating sources of air pollution;***

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***<sup>1a</sup> Brussels, 8.1.2021- COM(2021) 3 final.***

Or. en

## **Amendment 19**

**Motion for a resolution  
Recital L a (new)**

*Motion for a resolution*

*Amendment*

***La. whereas there is evidence that exposure to air pollution could affect health outcomes of COVID-19, principally through damage to the respiratory and immune system and the expression of proteins that enable the virus to enter cells<sup>1a</sup>;***

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***<sup>1a</sup> ‘Air pollution and COVID-19. Including elements of air pollution in rural areas, indoor air pollution, vulnerability and resilience aspects of our society against respiratory disease, social inequality stemming from air pollution’, Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies, European Parliament, January 2021.***

Or. en

## Amendment 19

### Motion for a resolution

#### Recital M a (new)

*Motion for a resolution*

*Amendment*

***Ma. whereas air pollution leads to environmental degradation and has significant adverse effects on the natural ecosystems and biodiversity - including eutrophication, acidification and damage to vegetation from ground-level ozone, the quality of water and soil and the ecosystem services they support -, as well as on the climate and can damage the built environment and cultural heritage; whereas the air pollutants that currently cause most damage to ecosystems are O<sub>3</sub>, ammonia and nitrogen oxides(NO<sub>x</sub>); whereas air pollution is currently responsible for about two-thirds of ecosystem area in the EU being exposed to eutrophication;***

Or. en

## Amendment 19

### Motion for a resolution

#### Recital N a (new)

*Motion for a resolution*

*Amendment*

***Na. whereas the deposition of nitrogen compounds, emitted to the air as nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>) and ammonia (NH<sub>3</sub>), can cause eutrophication, an oversupply of nutrients; whereas similarly to sulphur compounds, nitrogen compounds also have acidifying effects; whereas both eutrophication and acidification can affect terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems and may lead to changes in species diversity and invasions by new species; whereas acidification may also lead to increased mobilisation of toxic metals in***

*water or soils, which increases the risk of uptake in the food chain;*

Or. en

## **Amendment 19**

### **Motion for a resolution Recital O a (new)**

*Motion for a resolution*

*Amendment*

*Oa. whereas high levels of O<sub>3</sub> damage plant cells, impairing plants' reproduction and growth, thereby reducing agricultural crop yields, forest growth and biodiversity; whereas changing climatic conditions and the increase in emissions of carbon dioxide(CO<sub>2</sub>) and other pollutants, such as reactive nitrogen, modify the responses of vegetation to O<sub>3</sub>; whereas these modifiers influence the amount of O<sub>3</sub> taken up by leaves, thus altering the magnitude of effects on plant growth, crop yields and ecosystem services<sup>1a</sup>;*

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*<sup>1a</sup> 'Air Quality Guidelines for Europe' Second Edition, WHO, Regional Office for Europe Copenhagen.*

Or. en

## **Amendment 19**

### **Motion for a resolution Recital P a (new)**

*Motion for a resolution*

*Amendment*

*Pa. whereas toxic metal pollutants, such as lead (Pb), mercury (Hg) and cadmium (Cd), can cause harmful effects in plants and animals, in addition to*

*humans and although their atmospheric concentrations may be low, they still contribute to the deposition and build-up of toxic metals in soils, sediments and organisms; whereas toxic metals, and persistent organic compounds (POPs), in addition to their environmental toxicity, tend to bioaccumulate in animals and plants and to biomagnify, implying that concentrations in the tissues of organisms increase at successively higher levels in the food chain;*

Or. en

## **Amendment 19**

### **Motion for a resolution Recital R a (new)**

*Motion for a resolution*

*Amendment*

***Ra. whereas there was a significant reduction of all air pollutants in road transport despite an increase in passenger and freight transport as compared to 1990; whereas road transport is still the primary contributor to NOx emissions (39% of total EU NOx emissions) and second largest contributor of black carbon (26%) and lead (16%) emissions in the EU and the major source responsible for air pollution in urban areas because of the emissions from vehicles (exhaust traffic related emissions), and also brake and tyre wear (non-exhaust traffic related emissions); whereas, in particular, diesel vehicles are responsible for around 75% of the total air pollution costs related to road transport in the Union<sup>1a</sup>;***

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<sup>1a</sup> 2020 Air Quality Report published by the European Environment Agency (EEA).

Or. en

## **Amendment 19**

### **Motion for a resolution**

#### **Recital S a (new)**

*Motion for a resolution*

*Amendment*

***Sa. whereas agriculture is the third biggest source of primary PM<sub>10</sub> emissions in the EU, as stressed by the European Environment Agency; whereas ammonia (NH<sub>3</sub>) emissions from agriculture contribute to episodes of high PM concentrations experienced across Europe each spring, as well as to both short- and long-term negative health impacts<sup>1a</sup>; whereas methane emissions from agriculture are an important precursor to ground-level ozone, which has adverse effects on human health;***

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<sup>1a</sup> <https://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/indicators/emissions-of-primary-particles-and-5/assessment-3>.

Or. en

## **Amendment 19**

### **Motion for a resolution**

#### **Recital S b (new)**

*Motion for a resolution*

*Amendment*

***Sb. whereas the energy production and distribution sector is responsible for more than half of sulphur oxide (SOx) emissions<sup>1a</sup> and one fifth of nitrogen oxide (NOx) emissions<sup>1b</sup> in the 33 member countries of the European Environment Agency;***

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<sup>1a</sup> 'Sector share of sulphur oxides

*emissions', EEA,*

[https://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/daviz/sector-share-of-sulphur-oxides-emissions#tab-chart\\_1](https://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/daviz/sector-share-of-sulphur-oxides-emissions#tab-chart_1)

<sup>1b</sup> *'Sector share of nitrogen oxides emissions', EEA,*  
[https://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/daviz/sector-share-of-nitrogen-oxides-emissions#tab-chart\\_1](https://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/daviz/sector-share-of-nitrogen-oxides-emissions#tab-chart_1)

Or. en

## **Amendment 19**

### **Motion for a resolution Recital T a (new)**

*Motion for a resolution*

*Amendment*

***Ta.*** *whereas coal and lignite plants significantly contribute to mercury emissions in the EU and 62% of mercury emissions from EU industry come from coal-fired power plants<sup>1a</sup>; whereas mercury is a dangerous neurotoxin which is damaging to the nervous system at even relatively low levels of exposure;*

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<sup>1a</sup> *'Mercury in Europe's environment. A priority for European and global action', EEA, 2018.*

Or. en

## **Amendment 19**

### **Motion for a resolution Recital U a (new)**

*Motion for a resolution*

*Amendment*

***Ua.*** *whereas in 2005, in the seas surrounding Europe (the Baltic Sea, the*

*North Sea, the North-Eastern part of the Atlantic, the Mediterranean and the Black Sea), sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) emissions from international shipping were estimated at 1.7 million tonnes a year, nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>x</sub>) emissions at 2.8 million tonnes, and particulate matter (PM<sub>2.5</sub>) at 195,000 tonnes<sup>1a</sup>; whereas a scientific study commissioned by the Commission concluded that without further action, maritime NO<sub>x</sub> emissions will likely match land-based NO<sub>x</sub> emissions within a decade<sup>1b</sup>;*

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<sup>1a</sup> *‘Specific evaluation of emissions from shipping including assessment for the establishment of possible new emission control areas in European Seas’, Flemish Institute for Technological Research NV (Vito), 2013.*

<sup>1b</sup> *‘The potential for cost-effective air emission reductions from international shipping through designation of further Emission Control Areas in EU waters with focus on the Mediterranean Sea’, IIASA, 2018.*

Or. en

## **Amendment 19**

### **Motion for a resolution Recital V a (new)**

*Motion for a resolution*

*Amendment*

*Va. whereas, while the EU outdoor air quality policy framework is well structured, EU legislation covering indoor air quality is fragmented; whereas a more holistic EU policy approach to air pollution may be needed, guaranteeing that ambient air quality, health and safety at work, chemical and buildings legislation are fully coherent and mutually reinforcing in particular to*

*ensure the safety of workers and citizens from hazardous substances in consumer products;*

Or. en

## **Amendment 19**

### **Motion for a resolution Recital V b (new)**

*Motion for a resolution*

*Amendment*

*Vb. whereas out of ongoing infringements proceedings against 18 Member States, 13 infringement procedures were launched because of PM<sub>10</sub> emissions above the European limit values, 11 because of NO<sub>2</sub> emissions and 1 because of SO<sub>2</sub> emissions, while 6 additional infringement procedures are open because of failures to implement monitoring requirements; whereas the PM<sub>10</sub> and SO<sub>2</sub> limit values were to be met as of 2005;*

Or. en

## **Amendment 19**

### **Motion for a resolution Recital V c (new)**

*Motion for a resolution*

*Amendment*

*Vb. whereas for 2019, 17 Member States reported exceedances of EU air quality standards for NO<sub>2</sub>, 14 Member States reported exceedances for PM<sub>10</sub>, 4 reported exceedances for PM<sub>2.5</sub> and 1 for SO<sub>2</sub>;*

Or. en



## Amendment 19

### Motion for a resolution Recital W a (new)

*Motion for a resolution*

*Amendment*

***Wa. whereas the majority of the EU population finds public action to promote good air quality to be insufficient, and over 70% of the EU population expects the EU to propose additional measures<sup>1a</sup>; whereas improving air quality is also linked with changes in the mentality of society, which cannot be easily achieved through legal changes, but rather through awareness campaigns on the benefits of clean air policies;***

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***<sup>1a</sup> Commission Staff Working Document  
Fitness Check of the Ambient Air Quality  
Directives (SWD(2019) 427 final) of 28  
November 2019.***

Or. en