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Atslēgvārds	"atmosfēras piesārņotājs"

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CO emission performance standards and reporting obligations for new heavy-duty vehicles

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 13-03-2024

Autors ERBACH Gregor

Politikas joma Transports | Vide

Atslēgvārds atmosfēra | atmosfēras piesārņotājs | dabiska vide | ekoloģiskās pēdas nospiedums | emisijas kvotas | gaisa kvalitāte | ogleklis | oglekļa dioksīda uztveršana un uzglabāšana | oglekļa neitralitāte | RAŽOŠANA, TEHNOLOĢIJA UN PĒTNIECĪBA | RŪPNIECĪBA | tehnoloģija un tehniskā reglamentācija | VIDE | vides pasliktināšanās | vides politika | ķīmiskā rūpniecība

Kopsavilkums Road transport is a major contributor to climate change. CO2 emissions from heavy-duty vehicles (HDVs) have grown steadily, and account for over a quarter of road transport CO2 emissions. On 14 February 2023, the European Commission tabled a legislative proposal to revise Regulation (EU) 2019/1242 setting CO2 emission standards for new HDVs in the EU. The proposed revision would expand the scope of the regulation to include urban buses, coaches, trailers and additional types of lorries. The average CO2 emissions of trucks and coaches, compared with 2019 levels, would have to fall by 45 % from 2030, by 65 % from 2035, and by 90 % from 2040 onwards. The proposal sets a target date when all newly registered urban buses would have to be zero-emission vehicles. In the European Parliament, the proposal was referred to the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety. The Parliament adopted its position during the November II 2023 session. In January 2024, the co-legislators reached a provisional agreement on the proposal. The Parliament and Council need now to formally adopt the text. Fourth edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multivide [CO2 emission performance standards and reporting obligations for new heavy-duty vehicles](#)

Hearings of European Commissioners-designate: Wopke Hoekstra - Climate

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 28-09-2023

Autors JENSEN LISELOTTE

Politikas joma Vide

Atslēgvārds atmosfēras piesārņotājs | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas struktūra | ES stratēģija | klimata maiņa | oglekļa neitralitāte | piesārņojums | VIDE | vides pasliktināšanās | vides politika

Kopsavilkums This Briefing concerns a portfolio change in the European Commission in mid-mandate and takes the same format and approach as those Briefings published in September 2019 to give Members of the European Parliament an overview of major issues of interest in the context of the Hearings of the Commissioners-designate.

Briefing [EN](#)

Revision of EU air quality legislation: Setting a zero pollution objective for air

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 08-09-2023

Autors HALLEUX Vivienne

Politikas joma Vide

Atslēgvārds atmosfēras piesārņotājs | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības tiesību akti | ES vides politika | gaisa kvalitāte | ietekme uz vidi | piesārņojuma kontrole | piesārņojuma novēršana | priekšlikums (ES) | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | veselība | veselības apdraudējums | VIDE | vides kvalitāte | vides monitorings | vides pasliktināšanās | vides politika | vides standarts

Kopsavilkums Air pollution is the single largest environmental health risk in the EU and causes significant damage to ecosystems. As part of the European Green Deal's zero pollution ambition, on 26 October 2022 the Commission tabled a proposal for a revision of the Ambient Air Quality Directives. The proposed directive would set air quality standards for 2030 that are more closely aligned with the World Health Organization's recommendations, as updated in 2021. It would also include a mechanism for the standards' regular review based on the latest scientific information. To achieve them on time, the Member States would have to establish air quality plans ahead of 2030. Provisions on air quality monitoring and assessment would be updated, including through new requirements for monitoring pollutants of emerging concern, such as ultrafine particles. Stakeholders have had mixed reactions to the proposal. NGOs call for full alignment with the WHO guidelines by 2030 at the latest, and for penalties in case the 2030 deadline is missed. Industry representatives insist on the need to meet current standards first, before aiming for higher ones. In Parliament, the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI), responsible for the file, adopted its report on 27 June 2023. The report, which raises the level of ambition of the proposal, awaits a vote in plenary during September. If adopted, it will form Parliament's position for future negotiations with the Council, which has yet to agree on a general approach. Second edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multivide [Revision of EU air quality legislation: Setting a zero pollution objective for air](#)

Towards cleaner air for Europe

Publikācijas veids Pārskats

Datums 06-09-2023

Autors HALLEUX Vivienne

Politikas joma Vide

Atslēgvārds atmosfēras piesārņotājs | direktīva (ES) | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības tiesību akti | ekoloģiskās pēdas nospiedums | gaisa kvalitāte | transportlīdzekļu piesārņojums | VIDE | vides aizsardzība | vides pasliktināšanās | vides politika

Kopsavilkums During its September session, Parliament will vote on the report adopted by its Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI) on a proposal to revise EU air quality legislation. The report as voted would form Parliament's position for negotiations with the Council, which has still to agree on its general approach.

Pārskats [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

Revision of the industrial emissions directive

Publikācijas veids Pārskats

Datums 05-07-2023

Autors HALLEUX Vivienne

Politikas joma Rūpniecība | Vide

Atslēgvārds atmosfēras piesārņotājs | direktīva (ES) | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības tiesību akti | emisiju tirdzniecība | RAŽOŠANA, TEHNOLOĢIJA UN PĒTNIECĪBA | rūpnieciskais piesārņojums | tehnoloģija un tehniskā reglamentācija | tīra tehnoloģija | VIDE | vides aizsardzība | vides pasliktināšanās | vides politika

Kopsavilkums In July, Parliament will vote on the report adopted by its Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI) on a Commission proposal updating EU rules to prevent and control pollution from industry. The report, as voted, would form Parliament's position for trilogue negotiations with the Council.

Pārskats [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

EU Taxonomy: Environmental Delegated Act and amending Climate Delegated Act

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 05-07-2023

Autors CHAILLET GAELLE CHARLOTTE | JACQUART VALENTINE | NIEDERDORFER BEATE

Politikas joma Finanšu un banku jautājumi | Tiesību aktu transponēšana un īstenošana | Vide

Atslēgvārds atmosfēras piesārņotājs | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības tiesību akti | klimata maiņa | regula (ES) | siltumnīcefekts | VIDE | vides aizsardzība | vides pasliktināšanās | vides politika | zaļā ekonomika

Kopsavilkums This briefing has been prepared to support the parliamentary scrutiny of two delegated acts (DA) supplementing Regulation (EU) 2020/852 ('Taxonomy Regulation') as regards the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment: i) the Delegated Regulation establishing the technical screening criteria for determining the conditions under which an economic activity qualifies as contributing substantially to the sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources, to the transition to a circular economy, to pollution prevention and control, or to the protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems ('Environmental Delegated Act') and amending Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2178 ('Disclosure Delegated Act') as regards specific public disclosures for those economic activities; and ii) the amending Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 ('Climate Delegated Act') as regards the establishment of the technical screening criteria for determining the conditions under which an economic activity qualifies as contributing substantially to climate change mitigation or climate change adaptation. In accordance with the empowerments set out in Articles 10(3), 11(3), 12(2), 13(2), 14(2) and 15(2) of the Taxonomy Regulation, the Commission shall adopt DAs to establish technical screening criteria (TSC) determining the conditions under which an economic activity qualifies as contributing substantially to one or more of the objectives listed under Article 9, and for determining whether that economic activity causes no significant harm to any of the other objectives. In addition, the Commission is empowered to adopt a DA on disclosure obligations under Article 8(4).

Briefing [EN](#)

Research for TRAN Committee - Perspectives for the rolling stock supply in the EU

Publikācijas veids Pārskats

Datums 01-07-2023

Ārējais autors Hugh GARDNER, Marco BRAMBILLA, David MATHEUS

Politikas joma Transports

Atslēgvārds atmosfēras piesārņotājs | dzelzceļa rūpniecība | dzelzceļu tīkls | gāzu emisijas samazināšana | mašīnbūve | pastāvīgas pārvietošanās iespējas | RŪPNIECĪBA | sauszemes transports | sliežu ceļu transportlīdzeklis | transporta politika | TRANSPORTS | VIDE | vides pasliktināšanās | vides politika

Kopsavilkums This At a glance note summarises the study providing an assessment of the foreseeable demand and supply of rolling stock up to the year 2030 and highlighting the obstacles to the provision of rolling stock, which may potentially hinder the attainment of EU goals in rail transport. The study provides the basis to consider whether or not there is a necessity to incentivise rolling stock supply within the EU (including imports and/or domestic production) and provides policy recommendations relevant to EU decision-making. The EU market is mature and expected to grow.

Pārskats [EN](#)

[Research for REGI Committee - The impact of the gas supply crisis on the Just Transition Plans](#)

Publikācijas veids Pārskats

Datums 20-06-2023

Ārējais autors Kinga HAT, Marvin BÖHNKE, Erich DALLHAMMER, Roland GAUGITSCH, Chien-Hui HSIUNG, Isabella MESSINGER, Michele ALESSANDRINI, Elena IACOBUCCI, François LEVARLET, Tullio BUCCELLATO

Politikas joma Reģionālā attīstība

Atslēgvārds atmosfēras piesārņotājs | būvniecība un pilsētplānošana | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas struktūra | energoapgāde | ENERĢĒTIKA | enerģētikas krīze | ES stratēģija | gāzes padeve | oglekļneitralitāte | politika enerģētikas jomā | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | VIDE | vides pasliktināšanās | vides politika

Kopsavilkums This At a glance note summarises the study Tproviding information on the current and potential impact of the gas supply crisis on the Just Transition Plans (JTPs). The evidence is based on the analysis of EU gas and energy supply dependencies, trade linkages with Russia, the general EU's policy framework, Just Transition Mechanism (JTM), REPowerEU plan and the investigation of six case studies. It concludes with specified policy recommendations reflecting the implementation of the JTM, the JTPs in the light of risks of the energy crisis.

Pārskats [EN](#)

[Updating CO2 emission standards for heavy-duty vehicles](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 31-05-2023

Autors KRAMER Esther

Politikas joma Ex ante ietekmes novērtēšana

Atslēgvārds atmosfēra | atmosfēras piesārņotājs | dabiska vide | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības tiesību akti | ekoloģiskās pēdas nospiedums | emisijas kvotas | emisiju tirdzniecība | gaisa kvalitāte | ogleklis | oglekļa dioksīda uztveršana un uzglabāšana | oglekļneitralitāte | RAŽOŠANA, TEHNOLOĢIJA UN PĒTNIECĪBA | regula (ES) | RŪPNIECĪBA | tehnoloģija un tehniskā reglamentācija | VIDE | vides pasliktināšanās | vides politika | ķīmiskā rūpniecība

Kopsavilkums The IA is underpinned by solid internal and external expertise and based on integrated modelling coherent with the interlinked European Green Deal and the REPowerEU initiatives. It is transparent on methods, builds on specifically updated assumptions and addresses potential uncertainties with two sensitivity analyses. Despite slight weaknesses in the definition of the problems and objectives, the intervention logic of the initiative is clear. The IA's annexes contain a lot of relevant information and form part of the analysis, notably as regards the policy options' details and their assessment. The IA's accessibility and transparency would have benefitted from a more coherent presentation of the options' features, their interlinkages and the effect on the selection of the preferred options, particularly for non-expert readers. For the level of emission targets, the IA leaves the choice of a 'preferred' option to the policymakers, while indicating that the highest targets would lead to the fastest deployment of ZEV and to a strengthening of EU innovation and competitiveness. It considers the impact on SMEs in a proportionate manner, also based on their targeted consultation.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Reducing methane emissions in the energy sector](#)

Publikācijas veids Pārskats

Datums 03-05-2023

Autors MORGADO SIMOES HENRIQUE ANDRE

Politikas joma Enerģētika | Vide

Atslēgvārds atmosfēras piesārņotājs | ENERĢĒTIKA | gaisa kvalitāte | gāzu emisijas samazināšana | naftas rūpniecība | ogļūdeņradis | piesārņojuma kontroles pasākumi | VIDE | vides aizsardzība | vides pasliktināšanās | vides politika | vides politika

Kopsavilkums The European Commission has proposed a regulation on methane emissions reduction in the energy sector. The proposal aims to address emissions from the oil, gas and coal sectors through measuring, reporting and verification requirements, and through setting stricter rules on leak detection and repair, as well as limiting venting and flaring. The European Parliament's Committees on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI) and on Industry, Research and Energy (ITRE) adopted a joint report that puts forward significant amendments to the original proposal. The report is scheduled for a plenary vote in May, which would set Parliament's position for trilogue negotiations with the Council.

Pārskats [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

EU rules for renewable hydrogen: Delegated regulations on a methodology for renewable fuels of non-biological origin

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 05-04-2023

Autors ERBACH Gregor

Politikas joma Enerģētika

Atslēgvārds atjaunīgā enerģija | atmosfēras piesārņotājs | degizraktenis | ekoloģiski tīra enerģija | elektroniska un elektrotehnika | elektrotehnika | ENERĢĒTIKA | klimata maiņa | oglekļneitralitāte | politika enerģētikas jomā | rūpnieciskie atkritumi | RŪPNIECĪBA | VIDE | vides pasliktināšanās | vides politika | ķīmiskā rūpniecība | ūdeņradis | ūdeņraža ražošana

Kopsavilkums Renewable hydrogen has the potential to play a significant role in the energy system as a versatile energy carrier and feedstock that can help decarbonise a variety of applications in areas such as heavy industry, chemicals manufacturing, transportation, and electricity generation and storage. Hydrogen can be produced through the electrolysis of water with renewable electricity, using different setups that vary in terms of cost, impact on the electricity system and carbon emissions. Today, renewable hydrogen makes up a small fraction of total hydrogen production. Most hydrogen is produced from fossil fuels and, although cheaper, it causes carbon emissions. Demand for renewable hydrogen is expected to grow quickly as the need for climate-friendly solutions increases. While the falling cost of renewable electricity certainly plays a role in boosting this demand, sustaining it still requires support measures aimed at growing the market and bringing down the cost of electrolyzers. To avoid a situation where renewable electricity used for hydrogen production is diverted away from other uses, it is important to ensure additionality, i.e. additional renewable electricity capacity for renewable hydrogen production. On 10 February 2023, in line with the requirements of the Renewable Energy Directive, the Commission adopted two delegated regulations: one defining rules on renewable hydrogen production and clarifying the additionality criteria for renewable electricity, and another setting out a methodology to calculate lifecycle GHG emissions. The European Parliament and the Council of the EU have four months to approve or reject the rules, but they cannot amend them. On 28 March 2023, the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy (ITRE) decided not to raise an objection to the delegated regulation on additionality. Having in place definitive criteria for renewable hydrogen is key to making investment decisions and to launching EU and Member State initiatives that can support the growth of the European hydrogen industry.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multivide [EU rules for renewable hydrogen](#)

Revision of the Ozone Regulation

Publikācijas veids Pārskats

Datums 27-03-2023

Autors YOUNGOVA Dessislava

Politikas joma Vide

Atslēgvārds atmosfēras piesārņotājs | dabiska vide | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības tiesību akti | Eiropas struktūra | ES stratēģija | gaisa kvalitāte | nejonizējošais starojums | oglekļneitralitāte | ozons | regula (ES) | RŪPNIECĪBA | speciālās ķīmikālijas | stratosfēras piesārņojums | stratosfēras piesārņotājs | VIDE | vides pasliktināšanās | vides politika | ķīmiskā rūpniecība

Kopsavilkums The Ozone Regulation, in force since January 2010, is the main legal instrument governing ozone-depleting substances (ODS). In April 2022, the European Commission proposed a new regulation on ODS aimed at increasing the efficiency of the existing measures and rules, and ensuring more comprehensive monitoring, while also making administrative simplifications and saving costs. The European Parliament is expected to vote on the proposal during the March II 2023 plenary session, and thereby set its position for trilogue talks.

Pārskats [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

Research for TRAN committee: Environmental challenges through the life cycle of battery electric vehicles

Publikācijas veids Pētījums

Datums 27-03-2023

Ārējais autors Ricardo: Nikolas HILL, Marco RAUGEI, Aleix PONS, Nikos VASILEIADIS, Hugo ONG, Lorenzo CASULLO

Politikas joma Transports

Atslēgvārds atmosfēras piesārņotājs | autotransports | dzinējs | ekoloģiskās pēdas nospiedums | elektriskais transportlīdzeklis | elektroakumulators | elektroniska un elektrotehnika | gaisa kvalitāte | mašīnbūve | oglekļneitralitāte | RŪPNIECĪBA | sauszemes transports | transporta organizācija | TRANSPORTS | VIDE | vides aizsardzība | vides pasliktināšanās | vides politika | vides politika

Kopsavilkums This study provides an up-to-date expert assessment and comparison between the life cycle's carbon footprint of BEV and ICEV passenger cars. It presents evidence from the literature and from LCA modelling and concludes with policy recommendations. The analysis includes sensitivities, regional variations for six Member States, and also the effects of technical and legislative development on the potential outlook up to 2050.

Pētījums [EN](#)

Kopsavilkums [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#)

Pielikums 1 [EN](#)

[Revision of the Effort-sharing Regulation](#)

Publikācijas veids Pārskats

Datums 08-03-2023

Autors YOUNGOVA Dessislava

Politikas joma Vide

Atslēgvārds atmosfēras piesārņotājs | autotransports | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības tiesību akti | ES emisiju kvotu tirdzniecības sistēma | oglekļneitralitāte | RAŽOŠANA, TEHNOLOĢIJA UN PĒTNIECĪBA | regula (ES) | rūpnieciskais piesārņojums | sauszemes transports | siltumnīcefekta gāze | tehnoloģija un tehniskā reglamentācija | TRANSPORTS | tīra tehnoloģija | VIDE | vides pasliktināšanās | vides politika

Kopsavilkums The EU's effort-sharing legislation covers greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in sectors that were not included in the EU emissions trading system (ETS). To reduce emissions in these sectors for the 2021-2030 period, the Effort-sharing Regulation (ESR) establishes binding national targets and sets up annual emissions allocations (AEAs) for each Member State. In July 2021, the European Commission submitted a proposal to amend the regulation. A provisional agreement was reached on 8 November 2022 in interinstitutional negotiations. Parliament is due to vote at first reading on the agreed text during the March I plenary session.

Pārskats [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

[G7 climate club](#)

Publikācijas veids Pārskats

Datums 06-03-2023

Autors ERBACH Gregor

Politikas joma Vide | Ārlietas

Atslēgvārds atmosfēras piesārņotājs | dabaszinātnes un eksaktās zinātnes | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas struktūra | ekoloģiskās pēdas nospiedums | ES stratēģija | gaisa kvalitāte | klimata maiņa | klimatoloģija | oglekļneitralitāte | piesārņojuma novēršana | piesārņojuma samazināšanas ierīce | POLITIKA | politika un sabiedrības drošība | politiskais stāvoklis | RAŽOŠANA, TEHNOLOĢIJA UN PĒTNIECĪBA | tehnoloģija un tehniskā reglamentācija | tīra tehnoloģija | VIDE | vides pasliktināšanās | vides politika | ZINĀTNE

Kopsavilkums Open, cooperative and inclusive – these are the adjectives used by the Group of Seven (G7) leaders to describe the climate club, a global initiative launched in December 2022 to accelerate the implementation of the Paris Agreement. Its objective is to encourage nations with bold climate goals to join forces as a way to speed up the transition towards net-zero emissions by 2050 and contribute to reaching the targets of the Paris Agreement on climate change. A climate club may help to address coordination and implementation challenges arising from other instruments and initiatives, such as the EU's new carbon border adjustment mechanism and Green Deal industrial plan, and the US Inflation Reduction Act.

Pārskats [EN](#)

[What if increased energy storage could help fix climate change?](#)

Publikācijas veids Pārskats

Datums 23-02-2023

Autors ANTUNES LUISA

Politikas joma Enerģētika

Atslēgvārds atmosfēras piesārņotājs | VIDE | vides pasliktināšanās

Kopsavilkums The European Union is committed to achieving climate neutrality by 2050, which requires a drastic increase in the share of energy from renewable sources in the electricity mix. However, the availability of some renewable energy sources is variable and intermittent, creating concerns about system reliability. Devising new energy storage capacities could solve this issue and contribute to the EU's climate neutrality goal.

Pārskats [EN](#)

Multivide [What if increased energy storage could help fix climate change?](#)

[Research for REGI Committee - Cohesion Policy in EU Coal Regions](#)

Publikācijas veids Pārskats

Datums 14-02-2023

Ārējais autors Javier FERNANDEZ (Study Director), Pouyan MALEKI-DIZAJI (Research Coordinator & Lead Author), Veronika MULLER (Key Researcher), Paul BAKER, Samuel GREGORRY-MANNING, Antonio BETANCOR, Carmen HOYA, Gabriele GALASSI, Maria REYES, Alexandre MOHAMEDALY

Politikas joma Enerģētika | Reģionālā attīstība | Rūpniecība

Atslēgvārds akmeņogļu rūpniecība | atmosfēras piesārņotājs | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas struktūra | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas analīze | ekonomiska un sociāla kohēzija | ekonomiskās sekas | ENERĢĒTIKA | ES programma | gaisa kvalitāte | oglekļneitralitāte | ogļu un ieguves rūpniecība | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | sociālā ietekme | sociālā sistēma | VIDE | vides aizsardzība | vides pasliktināšanās | vides politika

Kopsavilkums Decarbonisation brings both significant challenges and opportunities for coal regions. This At a glance note summarises the study analysing the implementation and impact of Cohesion Policy, including Just Transition Funds, in EU coal regions. Looking retrospectively at the 2014-2020 programming period and forward to the 2021-27 period, the study concludes that Cohesion Policy has made, and is likely to continue to make a real contribution to achieving smarter, greener and more socially connected development of EU coal regions.

Pārskats [EN](#)

[ReFuelEU Aviation initiative: Summary of Parliament's and Council's positions](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 14-02-2023

Autors SOONE Jaan

Politikas joma Transports

Atslēgvārds atmosfēras piesārņotājs | aviācijas degviela | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas analīze | ENERĢĒTIKA | ES statistika | gaisa kuģis | gaisa un kosmiskais transports | naftas rūpniecība | transportlīdzekļu piesārņojums | TRANSPORTS | VIDE | vides aizsardzība | vides pasliktināšanās | vides politika

Kopsavilkums On 14 July 2021, the European Commission presented the 'fit for 55' package, which includes a number of proposals to help cut emissions from transport. One of these proposals – the ReFuelEU Aviation initiative – sets out provisions aimed at increasing the production and use of sustainable aviation fuels. The European Parliament and the Council have adopted their initial positions. Interinstitutional negotiations on the final wording of the rules started in September 2022. The Council and Parliament positions both seek to amend the Commission proposal, inter alia with regard to eligible fuels. They also seek to ramp up obligations linked to the use of sustainable aviation fuels and the use of revenue generated by financial penalties. This briefing offers a short comparison of the positions of the two co-legislators on a number of different aspects of the initiative: the fuel mandate for increasing the share of sustainable aviation fuels (SAF); the definition of SAF; the level playing field and fuel tankering; which airports and aircraft operators the initiative should apply to; and how to use the revenue from fines.

Briefing [EN](#)

[CO2 emission standards for new cars and vans](#)

Publikācijas veids Pārskats

Datums 08-02-2023

Autors ERBACH Gregor

Politikas joma Transports | Vide

Atslēgvārds atmosfēras piesārņotājs | automobilis | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības tiesību akti | gāzu emisijas samazināšana | produkta ieviešana | regula (ES) | sauszemes transports | TIRDZNIECĪBA | tirgzinības | transportlīdzekļu piesārņojums | TRANSPORTS | VIDE | vides pasliktināšanās | vides politika | viegldarba transportlīdzeklis

Kopsavilkums The 'fit for 55' package contains several legislative proposals aimed at reducing CO2 emissions in the transport sector. Emissions in this sector have barely fallen since 2005, because of increased transport demand. One of the proposals addresses road transport emissions by setting stricter CO2 emission standards for new cars and vans. On 27 October 2022, the Parliament and Council reached a trilogue agreement on the proposal. The vote on the agreed text is expected during the Parliament's February II 2023 plenary session.

Pārskats [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

[Climate change \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 03-02-2023

Autors CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politikas joma Vide

Atslēgvārds Amerika | Amerikas Savienotās Valstis | atmosfēras piesārņotājs | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas stāvoklis | ekonomiskā ģeogrāfija | inflācija | klimata maiņa | Parīzes nolīgums par klimata pārmaiņām | pielāgošanās klimata pārmaiņām | piesārņojuma novēršana | politiskā ģeogrāfija | RĀZOŠANA, TEHNOLOĢIJA UN PĒTNIECĪBA | tehnoloģija un tehniskā reglamentācija | transportlīdzekļu piesārņojums | tīra tehnoloģija | VIDE | vides pasliktināšanās | vides politika | ĢEOGRĀFIJA

Kopsavilkums Last year's UN Climate Change Conference, COP27, made some headway in efforts to fight climate change, but its overall progress was limited. The gathering agreed to create a loss-and-damage fund, to support poorer countries disproportionately affected by climate change while only being responsible for a small share of global greenhouse gas emissions. Governments at COP27 also called for reform of the International Monetary Fund and the multilateral development banks, to align global public finance with the goals of the Paris Agreement on climate. However, the meeting produced barely any new initiatives on climate mitigation, which are needed to take to keep alive the Paris 1.5°C temperature-reduction goal. The European Union is debating a response to the US Inflation Reduction Act, which provides for US\$369 billion investment in energy security and combatting climate change, but may threaten to lure away from Europe some clean-tech corporate investment. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from international think tanks on climate issues. More papers on the topic can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are Thinking'.

Briefing [EN](#)

Revision of the EU Ambient Air Quality Directives

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 19-10-2022

Autors KARAMFILOVA Ekaterina

Politikas joma Sabiedrības veselība | Vide

Atslēgvārds atmosfēras piesārņotājs | direktīva (ES) | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības tiesību akti | Eiropas struktūra | EK direktīva | ES politika | ES vides politika | gaisa kvalitāte | gāzu emisijas samazināšana | piesārņojuma kontroles pasākumi | VIDE | vides monitorings | vides pasliktināšanās | vides politika | vides standarts

Kopsavilkums Air pollution is a serious issue with tangible negative effects on health, the environment, economies and societies. The EU has developed a policy on air quality to help Member States reduce air polluting emissions. Although emissions have been falling for the past two decades, exceedances for certain harmful pollutants are still widespread and persistent. A 2019 Commission fitness check of the EU Ambient Air Quality Directives (AAQDs), which are central to EU air quality policy, shows that the two directives 'have not ensured that sufficient action is taken throughout the EU to meet air quality standards and keep exceedances as short as possible, resulting in a mixed picture'. The identified deficiencies require a revision of the AAQDs, which also need to be adapted to the priorities of the European Green Deal and in particular to its zero pollution pillar. The European Parliament, which scrutinised implementation of the AAQDs in 2021, will be a co-legislator in this revision. This briefing presents findings on the implementation of the directives and thus aims to inform parliamentary decision-making.

Briefing [EN](#)

FuelEU Maritime – Sustainable maritime fuels

Publikācijas veids Pārskats

Datums 12-10-2022

Autors SOONE Jaan

Politikas joma Transports

Atslēgvārds atmosfēras piesārņotājs | degviela | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas struktūra | ENERĢĒTIKA | ES stratēģija | jūras kuģniecība | jūras un iekšzemes ūdensceļu transports | klimata maiņa | oglekļneitralitāte | politika enerģētikas jomā | rīcības tiesības | rūpnieciskais piesārņojums | tiesvedība | TIESĪBAS | TRANSPORTS | VIDE | vides pasliktināšanās | vides politika

Kopsavilkums In July 2021, the European Commission presented its 'fit for 55' package of legislative proposals aimed at ensuring that the EU-27 will achieve the targets set in the European Green Deal, the Climate Law and the Paris Agreement. The package includes the FuelEU Maritime proposal, which aims to stimulate demand for clean fuels and help to cut carbon emissions within the maritime sector. Following a vote by the Committee on Transport and Tourism, the Parliament is expected to vote on its position on the proposal during its October II session.

Pārskats [EN](#)

Research for TRAN Committee: Pricing instruments on transport emissions

Publikācijas veids Pētījums

Datums 11-05-2022

Ārējais autors Arno SCHROTEN, Julius KIRÁLY, Peter SCHOLTEN

Politikas joma Tiesību aktu transponēšana un īstenošana | Tiesību un politikas praktiskās piemērošanas novērtēšana | Transports

Atslēgvārds atmosfēras piesārņotājs | autotransports | cenas | emisijas kvotas | FINANSES | nodoklis | nodokļi | oglekļneitralitāte | oksīds | RŪPNIECĪBA | sauszemes transports | transporta organizācija | transportlīdzeklis | TRANSPORTS | VIDE | vides pasliktināšanās | vides politika | ķīmiskā rūpniecība

Kopsavilkums This briefing provides an overview of pricing instruments on road transport CO2 emissions. It presents the current use of these instruments in the EU, the main EU legal framework in this field including the expected developments, and the impacts these instruments may have on the road transport sector and society in general.

Pētījums [EN](#)

Kopsavilkums [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#)

Sustainable aviation fuels

Publikācijas veids Pārskats

Datums 24-03-2022

Autors CLAROS GIMENO Eulalia | SOONE Jaan

Politikas joma Transports

Atslēgvārds atmosfēras piesārņotājs | aviācijas degviela | biodegviela | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas politika | ENERĢĒTIKA | ES vides politika | gaisa transports | gaisa un kosmiskais transports | ilgtspējīga attīstība | klimata maiņa | naftas rūpniecība | pielāgošanās klimata pārmaiņām | politika enerģētikas jomā | RAŽOŠANA, TEHNOLOĢIJA UN PĒTNIECĪBA | tehnoloģija un tehniskā reglamentācija | TRANSPORTS | tīra tehnoloģija | VIDE | vides pasliktināšanās | vides politika

Kopsavilkums As part of the fit for 55 package to make the EU's policies fit for the EU's climate targets, on 14 July 2021, the European Commission presented a proposal to increase the production and use of sustainable fuels in aviation, also known as the ReFuelEU Aviation initiative. In the draft regulation, the Commission proposes placing obligations on fuel suppliers to distribute sustainable aviation fuels (SAFs) and growing the share of SAFs (including synthetic aviation fuels, also known as renewable fuels of non-biological origin (RFNBOs)) over time. This infographic offers a brief overview of the targets set by the Commission, types of fuels considered in the proposal, and their sustainability, market readiness, feedstock availability, production pathways and production cost projections. More information on the proposal is available in the related EPRS EU legislation in progress briefing, PE 698.900.

Pārskats [EN](#)

Pollution and the spread of Covid-19

Publikācijas veids Pētījums

Datums 09-12-2021

Ārējais autors DG, EPRS

Politikas joma Iepriekšēja plānošana | Koronavīruss | Sabiedrības veselība | Vide

Atslēgvārds atmosfēras piesārņotājs | epidemioloģija | epidēmija | gaisa kvalitāte | gaļas pārstrādes rūpniecība | koronavīrusa slimība | medicīnas pētniecība | piesārņotais rajons | pārtikas izraisīta slimība | pārtikas ražošana | PĀRTIKAS RAŽOŠANA | slimību profilakse | slimību uzraudzība | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | veselība | veselības aizsardzība | VIDE | vides pasliktināšanās

Kopsavilkums Epidemiological studies of Covid-19 have, in most cases, provided inconclusive results to date regarding the role of air pollution in the transmission of the SARS-CoV-2 virus and the geographical spread of the disease, both regionally and globally. The present review analysed just under 6 000 articles published up to 31 May 2021, looking at the role of pollution and air quality factors in the transmission of SARS-CoV-2 and in the geographical differences in Covid-19 propagation. A body of evidence shows that chronic and short-term exposure to different fractions of aerosols and types of air pollution exacerbates symptoms, affects co-morbidities and increases mortality rates for respiratory diseases similar to Covid 19, as well as for Covid-19. Although other pathways can contribute, the airborne route is likely to be the dominant mode. There is consistent and increasing evidence that SARS-CoV-2 spreads by airborne transmission, and it is possible that different variants have different environmental sensitivities. Safer indoor environments are required, not only to protect unvaccinated people and those for whom vaccines fail, but also to deter vaccine-resistant variants or novel airborne threats that may appear at any time. The public health community, governments and health agencies should act accordingly, referring to this mode as the principal mode of transmission in their recommendations and statements, enhancing associated research and improving monitoring networks.

Pētījums [EN](#)

Pielikums [EN](#)

EU policy on air quality: Implementation of selected EU legislation

Publikācijas veids Pētījums

Datums 18-01-2021

Autors KARAMFILOVA Ekaterina

Politikas joma Tiesību un politikas praktiskās piemērošanas novērtēšana | Vide

Atslēgvārds atmosfēras piesārņotājs | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības tiesību akti | Eiropas struktūra | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas analīze | ES politika | ES tiesību aktu īstenošana valstīs | gaisa kvalitāte | gāzu emisijas samazināšana | ietekmes izpēte | piesārņojuma kontrole | rūpnieciskais piesārņojums | VIDE | vides monitoring | vides pasliktināšanās | vides politika

Kopsavilkums Air pollution is a cross-border problem with direct negative effects on health and the environment. It also has indirect but tangible adverse effects on economies and societies. With the aim of securing good air quality status for its citizens and the environment, the EU has established a policy framework that employs legal regulation as the main policy instrument. This European implementation assessment (EIA) presents findings on the implementation of three major pieces of EU legislation on air quality, namely the two Ambient Air Quality Directives and the Industrial Emissions Directive, and makes recommendations for policy action. In addition, the research paper annexed to this EIA maps and assesses the local policies designed and implemented by 10 EU agglomerations with the aim of tackling air pollution from relevant sources, and, in particular, from road transport. It also makes recommendations for policy action, some of which are relevant to any other EU zone/agglomeration affected by air pollution exceedances, irrespective of specific local conditions. Furthermore, the research paper studies the effects of the first wave of pandemic lock-down measures implemented in the same 10 EU agglomerations and their effects on concentrations of certain air pollutants (particularly harmful for health), and, on this basis, outlines lessons that could be applied in future policy-making on air quality at all levels of governance.

Pētījums [EN](#)

Air pollution and COVID-19

Publikācijas veids Pētījums

Datums 12-01-2021

Ārējais autors Bert BRUNEKREEF et al.

Politikas joma Koronavīruss | Sabiedrības veselība

Atslēgvārds atmosfēras piesārņotājs | būvniecība un pilsētplānošana | EKONOMIKA | epidemioloģija | epidēmija | gaisa kvalitāte | koronavīrusa slimība | lauku reģions | pilsētas teritorija | reģioni un reģionālā politika | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | sociālā nevienlīdzība | sociālā sistēma | veselība | veselības apdraudējums | VIDE | vides pasliktināšanās

Kopsavilkums This study is about the effects of air pollution on health, notably COVID-19. The COVID-19 pandemic continues to wreak havoc in many areas of the world. The infection spreads through person-to-person contact. Transmission and prognosis, once infected, are potentially influenced by many factors, including air pollution. Studies have suggested that air pollution increases the incidence and the severity of the disease. However, the current data are too limited to be certain. Especially the quantitative contribution of air pollution to the disease is still very uncertain.

Pētījums [EN](#)

Impacts of climate change and air pollution on the health of the EU population

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 12-11-2020

Ārējais autors Hélène ROSSINOT

Politikas joma Sabiedrības veselība | Vide

Atslēgvārds atmosfēras piesārņotājs | demogrāfija un iedzīvotāji | gaisa kvalitāte | gāzu emisijas samazināšana | klimata maiņa | lipīga slimība | piesārņojuma kontroles pasākumi | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | vecs cilvēks | veselība | veselības apdraudējums | VIDE | vides pasliktināšanās | vides politika

Kopsavilkums As 13% of deaths in the EU 28 Member States (EU-28) were attributable to the environment in 2012,¹ it is clear that the effects of climate change are having tangible consequences for the European population. Its pace and intensity could thus lead to increasing health risks across the EU. Globally, temperatures have already risen by 1°C above pre-industrial levels and a temperature increase of more than 2°C would lead to even greater health risks, especially for vulnerable populations such as the elderly and children. There is therefore an urgent need for integrated strategies for adaptation and mitigation. Adaptation is aimed at reducing the climate change's negative effects as well as at taking advantage of any opportunities that it creates, whereas mitigation strategies' objective is to tackle the cause of climate change while minimising its possible impacts and potentially offering health (co)benefits.

Briefing [EN](#)

'Shift to Rail' – Research for the EU rail sector

Publikācijas veids Pārskats

Datums 09-09-2019

Autors SCORDAMAGLIA Damiano

Politikas joma Pētniecības politika | Transports

Atslēgvārds atmosfēras piesārņotājs | dzelzceļa transports | Eiropas kopuzņēmums | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civil dienests | pētniecība un attīstība | pētniecība un intelektuālais īpašums | RAŽOŠANA, TEHNOLOĢIJA UN PĒTNIECĪBA | sauszemes transports | tehnoloģija un tehniskā reglamentācija | TRANSPORTS | tīra tehnoloģija | VIDE | vides pasliktināšanās

Kopsavilkums Rail is one of the main pillars of the EU transport decarbonisation strategy, and research is instrumental to achieving more competitive and resource-efficient railways. To this end, an EU public-private partnership, the 'Shift to Rail' Joint Undertaking, was established in 2014 under the Horizon 2020 programme to boost and coordinate research and innovation in rail products, processes and services. The first projects were launched in 2015 and the first results presented in 2018.

Pārskats [EN](#)

Study in focus: Sampling points for air quality

Publikācijas veids Pārskats

Datums 02-04-2019

Autors OHLIGER Tina

Politikas joma Tiesību aktu transponēšana un īstenošana | Vide

Atslēgvārds atmosfēras piesārņotājs | gaisa kvalitāte | piesārņojuma kontroles pasākumi | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | veselība | veselības aizsardzība | VIDE | vides monitorings | vides pasliktināšanās | vides politika

Kopsavilkums Air quality monitoring at fixed sites is a major instrument provided for in the Ambient Air Quality Directive to check compliance with limit or target values, which have been set for the protection of human health. This study analyses the criteria for the location of monitoring sites in five Member States to identify ambiguous provisions that might lead to different assessments of air pollution exposure.

Pārskats [EN](#)

Sampling points for air quality - Representativeness and comparability of measurement in accordance with Directive 2008/50/EC on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe

Publikācijas veids Pētījums

Datums 18-03-2019

Ārējais autors Christian NAGL, Wolfgang SPANGL, Iris BUXBAUM

Politikas joma Tiesību aktu transponēšana un īstenošana | Vide

Atslēgvārds atmosfēras piesārņotājs | Austrija | Eiropa | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības tiesību akti | EK direktīva | ekonomiskā ģeogrāfija | Francija | gaisa kvalitāte | Itālija | piesārņojuma kontrole | Polija | politiskā ģeogrāfija | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | valsts izraudztais īstenošanas pasākums | veselība | veselības apdraudējums | VIDE | vides monitorings | vides pasliktināšanās | vides politika | Vācija | ĢEOGRĀFIJA

Kopsavilkums Air quality monitoring at fixed sites is a major instrument provided for in the Ambient Air Quality Directive to check compliance with limit or target values, which have been set for the protection of human health. This study analyses the criteria for the location of monitoring sites in five Member States to identify ambiguous provisions that might lead to different assessments of air pollution exposure. This document was provided by Policy Department A at the request of the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety of the European Parliament.

Pētījums [DE](#), [EN](#)

[China's climate policies with an emphasis on carbon trading markets](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 10-10-2018

Ārējais autors Lina Li and Sean Healy

Politikas joma Vide

Atslēgvārds ANO konvencija | atmosfēras piesārņotājs | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas analīze | ekonomiskā ģeogrāfija | emisiju tirdzniecība | gaisa kvalitāte | gāzu emisijas samazināšana | starptautiskā politika | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | statistika | VIDE | vides pasliktināšanās | vides politika | Āzija un Okeānija | ĢEOGRĀFIJA | Ķīna

Kopsavilkums China has emerged as an important actor on the global stage with regards to the United Nations (UN) climate negotiations. China played a vital role in the successful entry-into-force of the Paris Agreement (PA) and has continued to show commitment to its implementation. The country has adopted a range of climate policies in order to fulfil its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) commitments by accelerating efforts to both improve levels of energy efficiency and to encourage a shift away from coal energy to low-carbon alternatives. In the UN climate negotiations China continues to advocate that developed countries need to enhance their mitigation efforts and provision of financial support for developing countries. While the carbon and energy intensity targets for 2020, outlined in the 13th Five Year Plan (FYP), appear to be within reach, the recent increase in coal consumption in China has led to concerns regarding the achievement of the 2030 targets. Transforming such a vast economy and its energy system is in any case a long-term task that requires continuous political commitment and a wide range of well functioning policies across different levels and sectors. If the national Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) is implemented successfully (learning from the experiences of the regional ETS pilots), a strong CO₂ price signal (along with market reforms to the power sector) should ensure that CO₂ emissions in China peak by 2030.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Air Quality and urban traffic in the EU: best practices and possible solutions](#)

Publikācijas veids Pētījums

Datums 05-10-2018

Ārējais autors Mr. Christian NAGL, Ms. Iris BUXBAUM, Mr. Siegmund BÖHMER, Mr. Nikolaus IBESICH, Mr. Hugo RIVERA MENDOZA, Umweltbundesamt (Austria)

Politikas joma Līgumraksti Eiropas Parlamentam | Tiesību un politikas praktiskās piemērošanas novērtēšana | Transports | Vide

Atslēgvārds atmosfēras piesārņotājs | datu vākšana | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civildienests | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas analīze | ekonomiskā ģeogrāfija | EP komiteja | ES dalībvalsts | gaisa kvalitāte | informācijas tehnoloģija un datu apstrāde | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | līgumraksts | parlaments | piesārņojuma kontroles pasākumi | pilsētas transports | POLITIKA | pārvadājumu politika | statistika | transporta organizācija | transporta politika | TRANSPORTS | VIDE | vides pasliktināšanās | vides politika | ĢEOGRĀFIJA

Kopsavilkums This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the PETI Committee, aims at gaining deeper insights into air quality problems of cities and regions, which are often caused by traffic. Five cities and regions are analysed in more detail. General best practice examples and policy options are provided for transport, but also for domestic heating, construction work and integrated approaches.

Pētījums [EN](#)

[The Global Action Climate Summit \(GCAS\), San Francisco, 12-14 September 2018](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 16-08-2018

Ārējais autors Sean Healy

Politikas joma Budžets | Sociālā politika | Vide

Atslēgvārds Amerika | Amerikas Savienotās Valstis | ANO konvencija | atmosfēras piesārņotājs | bioloģiskā daudzveidība | dabiska vide | degisraktenis | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas politika | ekonomiskā ģeogrāfija | elektroenerģijas un kodolenerģijas ražošana | ENERĢĒTIKA | gaisa kvalitāte | ilgtspējīga attīstība | klimata maiņa | klimata pārmaiņu politika | kodolenerģētika | politika enerģētikas jomā | politiskā ģeogrāfija | sadarbība vides aizsardzības jomā | sadarbības politika | starptautiskā politika | starptautiskās attiecības | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | VIDE | vides aizsardzība | vides pasliktināšanās | vides politika | vides politika | ĢEOGRĀFIJA

Kopsavilkums The briefing is for the ENVI Committee delegation to the 2018 Global Climate Action Summit, which will take place in San Francisco from the 12th until the 14th of September. The Summit will enable a range of different stakeholders (i.e. state and local governments, business and citizens) to publicize the climate actions currently being implemented 'on the ground' to help inspire further efforts to support and build upon the commitments pledged in the Paris Agreement.

Briefing [EN](#)

Policy Departments' Monthly Highlights - April 2018

Publikācijas veids Pārskats

Datums 16-04-2018

Politikas joma Attīstība un humānā palīdzība | Budžeta kontrole | Lūgumraksti Eiropas Parlamentam | Transports | Vide

Atslēgvārds Apvienoto Nāciju Organizācija | atkritumu apsaimniekošana | atmosfēras piesārņotājs | Bulgārija | cīņa pret noziedzību | divpusējas attiecības | Eiropa | ekonomiskā ģeogrāfija | gaisa kvalitāte | jūras transports | jūras un iekšzemes ūdensceļu transports | korupcija | krimināltiesības | piesārņojums no kuģiem | politiskā ģeogrāfija | Rumānija | Senegāla | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | sociālās lietas | Starptautiskā Jūrniecības organizācija | starptautiskā politika | starptautiskā tirdzniecība | starptautiskā tirdzniecība | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | STARPTAUTISKĀS ORGANIZĀCIJAS | tiesu reforma | TIESĪBAS | tiesību sistēmas struktūra | TIRDZNIECĪBA | TRANSPORTS | VIDE | vides pasliktināšanās | vides politika | Āfrika | ĢEOGRĀFIJA

Kopsavilkums The Monthly Highlights publication provides an overview, at a glance, of the on-going work of the policy departments, including a selection of the latest and forthcoming publications, and a list of future events.

Pārskats [EN](#)

National strategies for renewables: energy efficiency, building renovation and self-consumption

Publikācijas veids Pētījums

Datums 16-04-2018

Ārējais autors Luc VAN NUFFEL, Trinomics
Mihael MIHOV, Trinomics

Politikas joma Enerģētika | Rūpniecība

Atslēgvārds atmosfēras piesārņotājs | būvizolācija | būvniecība un valsts pasūtījums | energoefektivitāte | ENERĢĒTIKA | gaisa kvalitāte | gāzu emisijas samazināšana | jaunievedums | politika enerģētikas jomā | pētniecība un attīstība | pētniecība un intelektuālais īpašums | RAŽOŠANA, TEHNOLOĢIJA UN PĒTNIECĪBA | RŪPNIECĪBA | siltumnīcefekta gāze | VIDE | vides pasliktināšanās | vides politika

Kopsavilkums This report summarises the presentations and discussions of the workshop on "National Strategies for Renewables: Energy Efficiency, Building Renovation and Self-Consumption", which was held on 22nd February 2018. National strategies for the development of renewable energy were discussed in relation to energy efficiency targets and other policies, including building renovation and self-generation of electricity. The current situation and its likely evolution were presented and evaluated, with possible policy initiatives identified to effectively address the challenges. The workshop concluded that ambitious targets for renewable energy and energy efficiency are feasible and pointed to important synergies between both policies, in particular in the building and transport sectors.

Pētījums [EN](#)

IMO's challenges on the route to decarbonising international shipping Key Issues at Stake at the 72nd Session of the IMO Marine Environment Protection Committee (MEPC 72)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 15-03-2018

Ārējais autors Jakob Graichen, Martin Cames, Vanessa Cook

Politikas joma Iepriekšēja plānošana | Vide

Atslēgvārds Apvienoto Nāciju Organizācija | atmosfēras piesārņotājs | datu vākšana | gaisa kvalitāte | gāzu emisijas samazināšana | informācijas tehnoloģija un datu apstrāde | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | jūras piesārņošana | jūras transports | jūras un iekšzemes ūdensceļu transports | sadarbības politika | Starptautiskā Jūrniecības organizācija | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | STARPTAUTISKĀS ORGANIZĀCIJAS | TRANSPORTS | trešā valsts | VIDE | vides pasliktināšanās | vides politika

Kopsavilkums Despite efficiency improvements, CO2 emissions from international shipping are projected to be two to five times higher in 2050 than in 1990. At the Paris climate conference, countries agreed to limit climate change to well below 2°C. Without considerable contributions of the shipping sector to global mitigation efforts this goal will be much harder to achieve. The main issue at stake at MEPC 72 is the comprehensive IMO Strategy on the reduction of GHG emissions from ships. MEPC 72 will be preceded by a weeklong meeting of the GHG Working Group that will discuss issues relating to this Strategy with the view to adopt the Initial Strategy at MEPC 72.

Briefing [EN](#)

Gaisa un trokšņa piesārņojums

Publikācijas veids FACT_SHEET

Datums 01-11-2017

Autors OHLIGER Tina

Politikas joma Sabiedrības veselība | Vide

Atslēgvārds atmosfēras piesārņotājs | dabiska vide | gaisa kvalitāte | gāzu emisijas samazināšana | ozons | piesārņojuma kontroles pasākumi | rūpnieciskais piesārņojums | transportlīdzekļu piesārņojums | trokšņa radītais piesārņojums | VIDE | vides pasliktināšanās | vides politika | vides standarts

Kopsavilkums Gaisa piesārņojums kaitē gan mūsu veselībai, gan apkārtējai videi. To galvenokārt rada rūpniecība, transports, enerģijas ražošana un lauksaimniecība. ES gaisa kvalitātes stratēģijas mērķis ir līdz 2020. gadam nodrošināt pilnīgu atbilstību spēkā esošajiem tiesību aktiem gaisa kvalitātes jomā, un tajā ir izvirzīti līdz 2030. gadam sasniedzami ilgtermiņa mērķi. Vides trokšņa direktīva palīdz noteikt trokšņa līmeņus ES un veikt nepieciešamos pasākumus trokšņa samazināšanai līdz pieļaujamam līmenim. Atsevišķi tiesību akti reglamentē trokšņu emisiju no konkrētiem avotiem.

FACT_SHEET [BG](#), [CS](#), [DA](#), [DE](#), [EL](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FI](#), [FR](#), [HU](#), [IT](#), [LT](#), [LV](#), [NL](#), [PT](#), [RO](#), [SV](#), [ET](#), [HR](#), [MT](#), [PL](#), [SK](#), [SL](#)

[Cleaner air for Europe: EU efforts to fight air pollution](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 23-06-2017

Autors HEFLICH ALEKSANDRA

Politikas joma Eiropas pievienotā vērtība | Sabiedrības veselība | Vide

Atslēgvārds atmosfēra | atmosfēras piesārņotājs | dabiska vide | elpošanas orgānu slimība | ES emisijas kvotas | ietekme uz vidi | paskābināšanās | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | veselība | veselības aizsardzība | VIDE | vides pasliktināšanās | vides politika | vides tiesības

Kopsavilkums Air pollution knows no borders. Wind can carry pollutants over thousands of kilometres. Poor air quality impacts negatively on human health, ecosystems, crop yields and buildings. It is one of the main environmental causes of premature death, having claimed 5.5 million lives globally and over 430 000 in the EU in 2013. The European Commission estimates the cost of air pollution linked to the degradation of health in European society to amount to €330 billion to €940 billion per year. Developed since 1970 in the wake of acid rain fall that had been destroying European forests and polluting freshwaters, EU air quality policy, in combination with technological change, has contributed to reducing air pollution substantially.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Reducing air pollution - National emission ceilings for air pollutants](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 20-01-2017

Autors BOURGUIGNON Didier

Politikas joma Tiesību aktu pieņemšana EP un Padomē | Vide

Atslēgvārds atmosfēras piesārņotājs | eitrofikācija | ekonomiskā ģeogrāfija | ES dalībvalsts | gaisa kvalitāte | gāzu emisijas samazināšana | ietekme uz vidi | piesārņojuma kontrole | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | starptautisks nolīgums | starptautiskā politika | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | veselība | veselības aizsardzība | veselības aizsardzības izmaksas | VIDE | vides pasliktināšanās | vides politika | ĢEOGRĀFIJA

Kopsavilkums Despite significant progress in recent decades, air pollution levels in the European Union still have adverse impacts on the environment and on health. The European Commission estimates that health-related costs of air pollution in the EU range from 390 to 940 billion euros per year. The proposed directive, which would replace the current National Emission Ceilings Directive, sets binding national reduction objectives for six air pollutants (SO₂, NO_x, NMVOCs, NH₃, PM_{2.5} and CH₄) to be met by 2020 and 2030. It will also implement the Gothenburg Protocol as amended in 2012. The European Commission estimates that implementation costs would range from 2.2 to 3.3 billion euros per year. After completion of the legislative procedure at first reading in the European Parliament and the Council, the presidents of the co-legislators signed the final act on 14 December 2016. Member States are required to transpose the new directive into national law by 1 July 2018. This briefing updates an earlier edition, of 6 October 2016: PE 589.821.

Briefing [EN](#)

[National emission ceilings for air pollutants](#)

Publikācijas veids Pārskats

Datums 15-11-2016

Autors BOURGUIGNON Didier

Politikas joma Vide

Atslēgvārds atmosfēras piesārņotājs | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības tiesību akti | ES emisijas kvotas | ES emisiju kvotu tirdzniecības sistēma | gaisa kvalitāte | priekšlikums (ES) | VIDE | vides pasliktināšanās | vides politika

Kopsavilkums Despite improvements in recent decades, air pollution in Europe remains a concern. To address this, in 2013 the European Commission proposed to update and expand the National Emission Ceilings Directive. First-reading negotiations with the Council of the European Union delivered a compromise, which now awaits a vote in the European Parliament's first November plenary.

Pārskats [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

Multivide [National emission ceilings for air pollutants](#)

[The International Civil Aviation Organization](#)

Publikācijas veids Pārskats

Datums 24-10-2016

Autors Niestadt Maria

Politikas joma Transports

Atslēgvārds Apvienoto Nāciju Organizācija | atmosfēras piesārņotājs | civilā aviācija | drons | gaisa kvalitāte | gaisa satiksme | gaisa un kosmiskais transports | gāzu emisijas samazināšana | lidosta | pārvadājumu politika | sadarbības nolīgums | Starptautiskā Civilās aviācijas organizācija | starptautiskā politika | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | STARPTAUTISKĀS ORGANIZĀCIJAS | transporta politika | TRANSPORTS | VIDE | vides pasliktināšanās | vides politika

Kopsavilkums The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) is a specialised agency of the United Nations, established in 1944 to manage the administration and governance of the Convention on International Civil Aviation (the Chicago Convention). This is an update of an earlier edition of this 'at a glance' note, from May 2016.

Pārskats [EN](#)

[ICAO Agreement on CO2 emissions from aviation](#)

Publikācijas veids Pārskats

Datums 14-10-2016

Autors DEBYSER Ariane

Politikas joma Transports | Vide

Atslēgvārds Apvienoto Nāciju Organizācija | atmosfēras piesārņotājs | civilā aviācija | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas struktūra | gaisa kvalitāte | gaisa un kosmiskais transports | gāzu emisijas samazināšana | klimata maiņa | nolīgums (ES) | pasažieru pārvadājumi | Starptautiskā Civilās aviācijas organizācija | STARPTAUTISKĀS ORGANIZĀCIJAS | transporta organizācija | TRANSPORTS | VIDE | vides pasliktināšanās | vides politika

Kopsavilkums At its 39th triennial Assembly, the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) reached an agreement to tackle international aviation emissions. The first agreement of this type applying to a specific sector of the economy, its key component is the establishment of a global market-based measure to offset CO2 emissions from international aviation.

Pārskats [EN](#)

[Study in Focus - Implementation: Ambient Air Quality](#)

Publikācijas veids Pārskats

Datums 15-06-2016

Autors OHLIGER Tina

Politikas joma Vide

Atslēgvārds Apvienotā Karaliste | atmosfēras piesārņotājs | Bulgārija | būvniecība un pilsētplānošana | dīzeļdzinējs | Eiropa | Eiropas Komisija | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civildienests | Eiropas Savienības tiesību akti | ekonomiskā ģeogrāfija | ES vides politika | gaisa kvalitāte | Itālija | mašīnbūve | pastāvīgas pārvietošanās iespējas | pienākumu neizpildes procedūra (ES) | pilsētas teritorija | Polija | politiskā ģeogrāfija | RŪPNIECĪBA | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | transporta politika | transportlīdzekļu piesārņojums | TRANSPORTS | veselība | veselības apdraudējums | VIDE | vides kvalitāte | vides pasliktināšanās | vides politika | ĢEOGRĀFIJA

Kopsavilkums Exposure to elevated air pollution levels has substantial negative impacts on human health and the environment. The main pollutants are particulate matter (PM10, PM2.5), nitrogen dioxide (NO2) and ozone (O3). The Ambient Air Quality Directive therefore sets limit and target values for the concentration of air pollutants. Thresholds for particulate matter and nitrogen dioxide are exceeded in several Member States.

Pārskats [EN](#)

[Motor vehicles: New approval and market surveillance rules - Initial Appraisal of a European Commission](#)

[Impact Assessment](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 15-04-2016

Autors COLLOVA Claudio

Politikas joma Ex ante ietekmes novērtēšana | Iekšējais tirgus un muitas savienība | Transports

Atslēgvārds apstiprināšana | atmosfēras piesārņotājs | automobilis | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības tiesību akti | Eiropas struktūra | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas analīze | ekonomiskā ģeogrāfija | ES dalībvalsts | ES tiesību aktu izstrāde | ietekmes izpēte | mašīnbūve | mehānisko transportlīdzekļu rūpniecība | RAŽOŠANA, TEHNOLOĢIJA UN PĒTNIECĪBA | RŪPNIECĪBA | sauszemes transports | tehnoloģija un tehniskā reglamentācija | TIRDZNIECĪBA | tirdzniecības politika | tirgus uzraudzība | transportlīdzekļu piesārņojums | TRANSPORTS | VIDE | vides pasliktināšanās | vides politika | vides standarts | vienotais tirgus | ĢEOGRĀFIJA

Kopsavilkums This briefing seeks to provide an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's Impact Assessment (IA) accompanying its proposal on the approval and market surveillance of motor vehicles and their trailers, adopted on 27 January 2016 and referred to Parliament's Committee on the Internal Market and Consumer Protection (IMCO). This IA is the result of a process of analysis and consultation that started in 2010. It accompanies a proposal which the Commission presented rapidly after the Volkswagen case and in response to the calls made by Parliament in its resolution of October 2015. Some useful information can be found in the IA; however, even bearing in mind that impact assessments should not unduly delay the legislative process, an initial appraisal of its quality would suggest that this IA is not presented in a way that facilitates consideration by the co-legislators. The decision to publish the IA in two parts does not help overall comprehension, despite an honest attempt to show the links between the two. The problem definition devotes limited attention to the social and environmental consequences. The framing of the options makes it difficult to distinguish between essential and non-essential elements. Moreover, by the Commission's own admission, the monetisation of benefits is not sufficiently robust and gives an impression of certainty to estimates which are in fact surrounded by a high degree of uncertainty. All of these elements compromise to some extent the quality of the IA. Finally, the internal quality assurance procedures do not appear to be fully in line with BR principles, in that this IA is accompanied only by the original 2014 opinion of the IA Board, which corresponds to the measures planned at that time, without any update covering the additional material provided later in part 2 of the IA.

Briefing [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

Implementation of the Ambient Air Quality Directive

Publikācijas veids Pētījums

Datums 15-03-2016

Ārējais autors Christian Nagl, Jürgen Schneider and Pia Thielen

Politikas joma Tiesību aktu transponēšana un īstenošana | Vide

Atslēgvārds Apvienotā Karaliste | atmosfēras piesārņotājs | Bulgārija | būvniecība un pilsētplānošana | Eiropa | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības tiesību akti | EK direktīva | ekonomiskā ģeogrāfija | ES tiesību aktu īstenošana valstīs | gaisa kvalitāte | Itālija | pilsētas grūtības | Polija | politiskā ģeogrāfija | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | veselība | veselības apdraudējums | VIDE | vides pasliktināšanās | vides politika | vides standarts | ĢEOGRĀFIJA

Kopsavilkums The Ambient Air Quality Directive sets thresholds for certain pollutants in ambient air to protect human health and the environment. Thresholds for particulate matter and nitrogen dioxide are exceeded in several Member States. This study analyses air pollution hotspots in Europe and infringement procedures launched by the European Commission against Member States in non-compliance. In addition, four hotspots are studied in more detail with respect to pollutant levels and approaches to air quality improvement. This study is provided by Policy Department A at the request of the European Parliament's Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety Committee.

Pētījums [EN](#)

Motor vehicles: New approval and market surveillance rules

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 23-02-2016

Autors BOURGUIGNON Didier

Politikas joma Rūpniecība | Tiesību aktu pieņemšana EP un Padomē | Transports | Vide

Atslēgvārds apstiprināšana | atmosfēras piesārņotājs | automobilis | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības tiesību akti | ES tiesību aktu izstrāde | mašīnbūve | mehānisko transportlīdzekļu rūpniecība | RAŽOŠANA, TEHNOLOĢIJA UN PĒTNIECĪBA | RŪPNIECĪBA | sauszemes transports | tehnoloģija un tehniskā reglamentācija | TIRDZniecība | tirdzniecības politika | tirgus uzraudzība | transportlīdzekļu piesārņojums | TRANSPORTS | VIDE | vides pasliktināšanās | vides politika | vides standarts

Kopsavilkums The automotive industry is a major player in the European economy, accounting for 6.4% of gross domestic product and 2.3 million jobs in the European Union (EU). However, it has been facing difficulties as a result of the economic crisis. In September 2015, the Volkswagen (VW) case highlighted weaknesses in the implementation of type-approval rules for motor vehicles in the European Union, in particular as regards standards on emissions of air pollutants and carbon dioxide. In 2016, as part of preparations from previous years but also in response to the VW case, the European Commission proposed strengthening the type-approval system for motor vehicles. Its goal is to ensure effective enforcement of rules (including through market surveillance), to strengthen the quality and independence of technical tests and to introduce EU oversight on the type-approval process. Please click here for the full publication in PDF format A more recent edition of this document is available. Find it by searching by the document title at this address: <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/thinktank/en/home.html>.

Briefing [EN](#)

Reducing air pollution - National emission ceilings for air pollutants

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 23-11-2015

Autors BOURGUIGNON Didier

Politikas joma Tiesību aktu pieņemšana EP un Padomē | Vide

Atslēgvārds atmosfēras piesārņotājs | direktīva (ES) | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības tiesību akti | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas analīze | ES tiesību aktu izstrāde | gaisa kvalitāte | gāzu emisijas samazināšana | ietekme uz vidi | ietekmes izpēte | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | veselība | veselības apdraudējums | VIDE | vides pasliktināšanās | vides politika | vides standarts

Kopsavilkums Despite significant progress in recent decades, air pollution levels in the European Union still have adverse impacts on the environment and on health. The European Commission estimates that health-related costs of air pollution in the EU range from 390 to 940 billion euros per year. The proposed directive, which would replace the current National Emission Ceilings Directive, sets binding national reduction objectives for six air pollutants (SO₂, NO_x, NMVOCs, NH₃, PM_{2.5} and CH₄) to be met by 2020 and 2030. It will also implement the Gothenburg Protocol as amended in 2012. The European Commission estimates that implementation costs would range from 2.2 to 3.3 billion euros per year. Stakeholders have been divided over the level of ambition of the proposed ceilings. Both EU advisory committees have issued opinions and some national parliaments have made comments on the proposal. The Council held a policy debate in June 2015. Parliament adopted its first reading position on 28 October 2015. Interinstitutional negotiations are expected to start once Council has agreed its general approach. This briefing updates an earlier edition, of 4 September 2015: PE 565.910. A more recent edition of this document is available. Find it by searching by the document title at this address: <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/thinktank/en/home.html>

Briefing [EN](#)

Research for TRAN committee - Greenhouse Gas and Air Pollutant Emissions from EU Transport

Publikācijas veids Padziļināta analīze

Datums 05-11-2015

Autors THOMAS Marc

Politikas joma Tiesību un politikas praktiskās piemērošanas novērtēšana | Transports

Atslēgvārds atmosfēras piesārņotājs | dūmgāzes | energoefektivitāte | enerģijas patēriņš | ENERĢĒTIKA | gaisa kvalitāte | gāzu emisijas samazināšana | kopējā transporta politika | pastāvīgas pārvietošanās iespējas | politika enerģētikas jomā | pārvadājumu statistika | siltumnīcefekta gāze | transporta politika | TRANSPORTS | VIDE | vides pasliktināšanās | vides politika | vides standarts

Kopsavilkums Transport is the only EU sector where greenhouse gas emissions have risen since 1990. Conversely, transportation has significantly reduced its emissions of atmospheric pollutants in the past two decades - but it is still a major cause of air pollution, especially in urban areas. Besides, it is unclear whether the decline in transport demand/emissions observed since the 2008 economic downturn is only cyclical or is (at least partly) attributable to structural reasons.

Padziļināta analīze [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

National emission ceilings for air pollutants

Publikācijas veids Pārskats

Datums 21-10-2015

Autors BOURGUIGNON Didier

Politikas joma Vide

Atslēgvārds atmosfēras piesārņotājs | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības tiesību akti | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas analīze | ekonomiskās sekas | ES tiesību aktu izstrāde | gaisa kvalitāte | ietekmes izpēte | piesārņojuma kontroles pasākumi | VIDE | vides pasliktināšanās | vides politika | vides standarts

Kopsavilkums Despite improvements in recent decades, air pollution in Europe remains a concern. To address this, in 2013 the European Commission put forward a proposal to update and expand the National Emission Ceilings Directive. A first-reading vote on the report adopted by the ENVI Committee is scheduled for the October III plenary.

Pārskats [EN](#)

Vehicle emission tests: beyond the VW case

Publikācijas veids Pārskats

Datums 01-10-2015

Autors BOURGUIGNON Didier

Politikas joma Transports | Vide

Atslēgvārds apstiprināšana | atmosfēras piesārņotājs | automobilis | biznesa ētika | dīzeļdzinējs | gaisa kvalitāte | ietekme uz vidi | krimināltiesības | krāpšana | mašīnbūve | mehānisko transportlīdzekļu rūpniecība | patēriņš | patērētāju tiesību aizsardzība | RAZOŠANA, TEHNOLOĢIJA UN PĒTNIECĪBA | RŪPNIECĪBA | sauszemes transports | tehnoloģija un tehniskā reglamentācija | TIESĪBAS | TIRDZNIECĪBA | transportlīdzekļu piesārņojums | TRANSPORTS | UZŅĒMĒJDARBĪBA UN KONKURENCE | uzņēmējdarbības organizācija | VIDE | vides pasliktināšanās | vides politika | vides standarts

Kopsavilkums It appears Volkswagen has cheated emission tests on its diesel cars in the US, allowing nitrogen oxide (NOx) emissions well above legal limits, with dire consequences on health and the environment. This has highlighted differences between emissions checks in the US and the EU as well as discrepancies between emissions in tests carried out under laboratory conditions and in on road performance, for both pollutants and CO2. However, new testing methods expected to better reflect real-world emissions could be implemented soon.

Pārskats [EN](#)

Air pollution from medium combustion plants

Publikācijas veids Pārskats

Datums 28-09-2015

Autors BOURGUIGNON Didier

Politikas joma Vide

Atslēgvārds atmosfēras piesārņotājs | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības tiesību akti | elektroenerģijas un kodolenerģijas ražošana | ENERĢĒTIKA | gaisa kvalitāte | piesārņojuma kontroles pasākumi | priekšlikums (ES) | rūpnieciskais piesārņojums | spēkstacija | VIDE | vides pasliktināšanās | vides politika | vides standarts

Kopsavilkums Despite improvements in recent decades, air pollution in Europe remains a concern. To address this, in 2013 the European Commission put forward a proposal to limit emissions of air pollutants from medium combustion plants, which are currently not regulated at EU level. First reading negotiations with the Council have delivered a compromise now awaiting a vote in plenary.

Pārskats [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

Multivide [Air pollution from medium combustion plants](#)

Reducing air pollution - National emission ceilings for air pollutants

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 04-09-2015

Autors BOURGUIGNON Didier

Politikas joma Tiesību aktu pieņemšana EP un Padomē | Vide

Atslēgvārds atmosfēras piesārņotājs | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības tiesību akti | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas analīze | ekonomiskās sekas | ES tiesību aktu izstrāde | gaisa kvalitāte | gāzu emisijas samazināšana | ietekmes izpēte | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | veselība | veselības apdraudējums | VIDE | vides pasliktināšanās | vides politika | vides standarts

Kopsavilkums Despite significant progress in recent decades, air pollution levels in the European Union still have adverse impacts on the environment and on health. The European Commission estimates that health-related costs of air pollution in the EU range from 390 to 940 billion euros per year. The proposed directive, which would replace the current National Emission Ceilings Directive, sets binding national reduction objectives for six air pollutants (SO₂, NO_x, NMVOCs, NH₃, PM_{2.5} and CH₄) to be met by 2020 and 2030. It will also implement the Gothenburg Protocol as amended in 2012. The European Commission estimates that implementation costs would range from 2.2 to 3.3 billion euros per year. Stakeholders have been divided over the level of ambition of the proposed ceilings. Both EU advisory committees have issued opinions and some national parliaments have made comments on the proposal. The Council held a policy debate in June 2015. The ENVI Committee adopted its report on 15 July 2015. A vote in plenary is expected to take place in October. This briefing updates an earlier edition, of 12 May 2015.
A more recent edition of this document is available. Find it by searching by the document title at this address:
<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/thinktank/en/home.html>

Briefing [EN](#)

Reducing air pollution - National emission ceilings for air pollutants

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 12-05-2015

Autors BOURGUIGNON Didier

Politikas joma Tiesību aktu pieņemšana EP un Padomē | Vide

Atslēgvārds atmosfēras piesārņotājs | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības tiesību akti | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas analīze | ekonomiskās sekas | gaisa kvalitāte | ietekme uz vidi | priekšlikums (ES) | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | veselība | veselības aizsardzības izmaksas | VIDE | vides pasliktināšanās | vides politika | vides standarts

Kopsavilkums Despite significant progress in recent decades, air pollution levels in the European Union still have adverse impacts on the environment and on health. The European Commission estimates that health-related costs of air pollution in the EU range from 390 to 940 billion euros per year. The proposed directive, which would replace the current National Emission Ceilings Directive, sets binding national reduction objectives for six air pollutants (SO₂, NO_x, NMVOCs, NH₃, PM_{2.5} and CH₄) to be met by 2020 and 2030. It will also implement the Gothenburg Protocol as amended in 2012. The European Commission estimates that implementation costs would range from 2.2 to 3.3 billion euros per year. Stakeholders have been divided over the level of ambition of the proposed ceilings. Both EU advisory committees have issued opinions and some national parliaments have made comments on the proposal. The Council held an orientation debate in June 2014. The ENVI Committee is expected to vote on the report in July 2015. This briefing updates an earlier edition, of 23 March 2015.
A more recent edition of this document is available. Find it by searching by the document title at this address:
<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/thinktank/en/home.html>

Briefing [EN](#)

Reduction of pollutant emissions from road vehicles: Initial Appraisal of a European Commission Impact Assessment

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 13-04-2015

Autors MANIAKI-GRIVA Alexia

Politikas joma Ex ante ietekmes novērtēšana | Vide

Atslēgvārds apstiprināšana | atmosfēras piesārņotājs | dūmgāzes | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības tiesību akti | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas analīze | ES tiesību aktu izstrāde | gaisa kvalitāte | ietekme uz vidi | ietekmes izpēte | RAŽOŠANA, TEHNOLOĢIJA UN PĒTNIECĪBA | tehnoloģija un tehniskā reglamentācija | transportlīdzekļu piesārņojums | VIDE | vides pasliktināšanās | vides politika | vides standarts

Kopsavilkums This note seeks to provide an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's Impact Assessment (IA) accompanying the proposal for a Regulation as regards the reduction of pollutant emissions from road vehicles.

This note, prepared by the Ex-Ante Impact Assessment Unit for the Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI) of the European Parliament, analyses whether the principal criteria laid down in the Commission's own Impact Assessment Guidelines, as well as additional factors identified by the Parliament in its Impact Assessment Handbook, appear to be met by the IA.

Briefing [EN](#)

Reducing air pollution - National emission ceilings for air pollutants

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 23-03-2015

Autors BOURGUIGNON Didier

Politikas joma Tiesību aktu pieņemšana EP un Padomē | Vide

Atslēgvārds atmosfēras piesārņotājs | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības tiesību akti | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas analīze | ES tiesību aktu izstrāde | gaisa kvalitāte | gāzu emisijas samazināšana | ietekme uz vidi | ietekmes izpēte | izdevumi veselības aizsardzībai | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | starptautisks nolīgums | starptautiskā politika | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | veselība | VIDE | vides pasliktināšanās | vides politika | vides standarts

Kopsavilkums Despite significant progress in recent decades, air pollution levels in the European Union still have adverse impacts on the environment and on health. The European Commission estimates that health-related costs of air pollution in the EU range from 390 to 940 billion euros per year. The proposed directive, which would replace the current National Emission Ceilings Directive, sets binding national reduction objectives for six air pollutants (SO₂, NO_x, NMVOCs, NH₃, PM_{2.5} and CH₄) to be met by 2020 and 2030. It will also implement the Gothenburg Protocol as amended in 2012. The European Commission estimates that implementation costs would range from 2.2 to 3.3 billion euros per year. Stakeholders have been divided over the level of ambition of the proposed ceilings. Both EU advisory committees have issued opinions and some national parliaments have made comments on the proposal. The Council held an orientation debate in June 2014. The ENVI Committee is expected to consider the draft report in April 2015. A more recent edition of this document is available. Find it by searching by the document title at this address: <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/thinktank/en/home.html>

Briefing [EN](#)

EU Air Quality Policy and WHO Guideline Values for Health

Publikācijas veids Pētījums

Datums 09-10-2014

Ārējais autors Jürgen Schneider, Christian Nagl and Brigitte Read

Politikas joma Iepriekšēja plānošana | Sabiedrības veselība | Tiesību aktu pieņemšana EP un Padomē | Tiesību aktu transponēšana un īstenošana | Tiesību un politikas praktiskās piemērošanas novērtēšana | Vide

Atslēgvārds Apvienoto Nāciju Organizācija | atmosfēras piesārņotājs | Eiropa | ekonomiskā ģeogrāfija | gaisa kvalitāte | ietekme uz vidi | Luksemburga | Pasaules Veselības organizācija | piesārņojuma kontroles pasākumi | politiskā ģeogrāfija | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | STARPTAUTISKĀS ORGANIZĀCIJAS | veselība | veselības apdraudējums | VIDE | vides monitorings | vides pasliktināšanās | vides politika | vides standarts | Vācija | ĢEOGRĀFIJA

Kopsavilkums The policy package "A Clean Air Programme for Europe" includes a proposal for a revision of the Directive on National Emission Ceilings. The objective of the proposal is to further reduce the impact of air pollution on human health, taking into account the latest advice issued by the World Health Organisation. The accompanying impact assessment examined various emission reduction scenarios regarding their impacts and cost effectiveness. These underlying building blocks are qualitatively analysed in this study. This study was provided by Policy Department A for the Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI).

Pētījums [EN](#)

Review of the Air Quality Policy Framework: Initial Appraisal of the Commission's Impact Assessment

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 15-04-2014

Autors DAVIES Alison

Politikas joma ES tiesības: tiesību sistēma un akti | Ex ante ietekmes novērtēšana | Vide

Atslēgvārds atmosfēras piesārņotājs | dīzeļdzinējs | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības tiesību akti | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas analīze | elektroenerģijas un kodolenerģijas ražošana | ENERĢĒTIKA | ES tiesību aktu izstrāde | ietekmes izpēte | izmaksu un ieguvumu analīze | mazie un vidējie uzņēmumi | mašīnbūve | piesārņojuma kontroles pasākumi | rūpnieciskais piesārņojums | RŪPNIECĪBA | spēkstacija | transportlīdzekļu piesārņojums | uzskaitē | UZŅĒMĒJDARBĪBA UN KONKŪRENCE | uzņēmējdarbības klasifikācija | VIDE | vides pasliktināšanās | vides politika | vides tiesības

Kopsavilkums This note seeks to provide an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's Impact Assessment (IA) accompanying a Communication on a Clean Air Programme for Europe, a proposal for a Directive regulating air emissions from Medium Combustion Plants, a proposal for a Directive on the reduction of national emissions of certain atmospheric pollutants, and a proposal for a Decision on the Amendment to the 1999 Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Trans boundary Air Pollution (COM (2013) 918; COM (2013) 919; COM (2013) 920; COM (2013) 917), submitted in January 2014. It analyses whether the principal criteria laid down in the Commission's own Impact Assessment Guidelines, as well as additional factors identified by the Parliament in its Impact Assessment Handbook, appear to be met by the IA. It does not attempt to deal with the substance of the proposal. It is drafted for informational and background purposes to assist the relevant parliamentary committee and Members more widely in their work.

Briefing [EN](#)

Slānekļa gāzes un slānekļa naftas ieguves ietekme uz vidi un cilvēku veselību

Publikācijas veids Pētījums

Datums 15-06-2011

Ārējais autors Stefan LECHTENBÖHMER (Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment and Energy), Matthias ALTMANN (Ludwig-Bölkow-Systemtechnik GmbH), Sofia CAPITO (Ludwig-Bölkow-Systemtechnik GmbH), Zsolt MATRA (Ludwig-Bölkow-Systemtechnik GmbH), Werner WEINDRORF (Ludwig-Bölkow-Systemtechnik GmbH) and Werner ZITTEL (Ludwig-Bölkow-Systemtechnik GmbH)

Politikas joma Enerģētika | Sabiedrības veselība | Vide

Atslēgvārds atmosfēras piesārņotājs | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas politika | energoapgāde | ENERĢĒTIKA | ietekme uz vidi | iežguve | ilgtspējīga attīstība | naftas ieguve | naftas rūpniecība | ogļu un ieguves rūpniecība | politika enerģētikas jomā | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | veselība | veselības aizsardzība | VIDE | vides pasliktināšanās | vides politika | ūdens piesārņojums

Kopsavilkums Šajā pētījumā ir aplūkots hidroprādziena iespējamā ietekme uz vidi un cilvēku veselību. Kvantitatīvie dati un kvalitatīvā ietekme ir iegūta no ASV pieredzes, jo slānekļa gāzes ieguve Eiropā ir tikai sākuma stadijā, bet ASV ir jau 40 gadu ilga pieredze, kuras laikā ir veikti vairāk nekā 50 000 urbūmi. Pētījumā ir novērtētas arī siltumnīcefekta gāzu emisijas, pamatojoties uz kritisku līdz šim izdotās literatūras pārskatu un mūsu pašu aprēķiniem. Ir aplūkoti arī Eiropas tiesību akti par hidroprādziena tehnoloģiju, kā arī sniegti ieteikumi turpmākajam darbam. Potenciālie gāzes resursi un turpmākā slānekļa gāzes pieejamība ir aplūkoti, ņemot vērā pašreizējo tradicionālās gāzes apgādi un tās iespējamo turpmāko attīstību.

Pētījums [BG](#), [CS](#), [DA](#), [DE](#), [EL](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FI](#), [FR](#), [HU](#), [IT](#), [LT](#), [LV](#), [NL](#), [PT](#), [RO](#), [SV](#), [ET](#), [PL](#), [SK](#), [SL](#)

Kopsavilkums [DE](#), [FR](#)

"EU Environment and Health Action Plan: Mid-term review 2004-2010" Brussels, 6 March 2008

Publikācijas veids Pētījums

Datums 17-03-2008

Ārējais autors Janne Sylvest (Ramboll Management, DK)
Sotiris Vardoulakis (London School of Hygiene, UK)
Bettina Menne (WHO Regional Office for Europe, Italy)
Angelo Moretto (University of Milan and ICPS, IT)
Ludwine Casteleyn (Chair of the "Implementation group on human biomonitoring" Action Plan)

Politikas joma Sabiedrības veselība | Vide

Atslēgvārds atmosfēras piesārņotājs | klimata maiņa | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | veselība | veselības apdraudējums | VIDE | vides pasliktināšanās

Pētījums [EN](#)

The Thematic Strategy on Air Pollution

Publikācijas veids Padziļināta analīze

Datums 01-03-2006

Ārējais autors Messrs. Ian Skinner and Andrew Farmer, IEEP, Mr Onno Kuik, IVM

Politikas joma Sabiedrības veselība | Vide

Atslēgvārds atmosfēras piesārņotājs | demogrāfija un iedzīvotāji | energoefektivitāte | ENERĢĒTIKA | gaisa kvalitāte | gāzu emisijas samazināšana | mirstība | politika enerģētikas jomā | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | toksiska viela | veselība | veselības apdraudējums | VIDE | vides pasliktināšanās | vides politika

Padziļināta analīze [EN](#)

The Environmental Situation in the Czech Republic

Publikācijas veids Padziļināta analīze

Datums 01-03-2003

Politikas joma ES demokrātija, institucionālās un parlamentārās tiesības | Vide

Atslēgvārds atkritumu apsaimniekošana | atmosfēras piesārņotājs | Eiropa | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas struktūra | ekonomiskā ģeogrāfija | ENERĢĒTIKA | enerģētikas politika | LAUKSAIMNIECĪBA, MEŽSAIMNIECĪBA UN ZVEJNIECĪBA | mežsaimniecība | mežsaimniecības politika | piesārņojums no lauksaimniecības avotiem | pirmspievienošanās stratēģija | politika enerģētikas jomā | politiskā ģeogrāfija | VIDE | vides pasliktināšanās | vides politika | vides politika | Čehija | ĢEOGRĀFIJA | ūdens resursu apsaimniekošana

Kopsavilkums The environment chapter is one of the most difficult and financially costly aspects of the adoption of the acquis communautaire in connection with the Czech Republic's accession to the European Union. The purpose of this briefing is to describe the environmental requirements to be met by the Czech Republic. The opportunities and risks involved in adopting European environmental standards are illustrated. What successes have been achieved in recent years, and in which areas is action still needed? In this context, the briefing considers individual environmental aspects and the general situation regarding environmental policy within the Czech Republic.

Padziļināta analīze [CS](#), [DE](#), [EN](#)