



EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

2014 - 2019

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*Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development*

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**2013/0443(COD)**

9.3.2015

## **DRAFT OPINION**

of the Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development

for the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety

on the proposal for a directive of the European Parliament and of the Council  
on the reduction of national emissions of certain atmospheric pollutants and  
amending Directive 2003/35/EC  
(COM(2013)0920 – C7-0004/2014 – 2013/0443(COD))

Rapporteur: Jan Huitema

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## SHORT JUSTIFICATION

### **Background - the Commission proposal**

This proposal for a Directive on the reduction of national emissions of certain atmospheric pollutants has the goal to “review and update the requirements set out in Directive 2001/81/EC to address the highly significant remaining health risks and environmental impacts posed by air pollution in the Union, and to align Union law with new international commitments following a revision of the Gothenburg Protocol in 2012”. It repeals and replaces that older Directive.

The required impact reductions are set out in the Communication “A Clean Air Programme for Europe”<sup>1</sup>. The Commission states that the new reduction commitments for 2030 set out in the proposed Directive are designed to implement the reduction of air quality impacts by 2030 established in that Communication.

The proposal establishes new national emission reduction commitments applicable from 2020 and 2030 for SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>, NMVOC, NH<sub>3</sub>, fine particulate matter (PM<sub>2,5</sub>) and methane (CH<sub>4</sub>) as well as intermediate emission levels for the year 2025. Furthermore, Member States must limit in 2025 their annual emissions of those pollutants to the levels defined on the basis of a linear reduction trajectory, unless this would require measures entailing disproportionate costs.

Member States are required to adopt their national air pollution control programmes (NAPCPs) describing how their reduction commitments shall be met; they also have to monitor, where practicable, the adverse impacts of air pollution upon water and terrestrial ecosystems.

### **Position of the rapporteur**

The rapporteur has two major concerns:

1) The inclusion of methane reduction commitments in the NEC Directive is problematic for the agricultural sector. Methane is a greenhouse gas (GHG), which is already covered by the Effort Sharing Decision (Decision 406/2009/EC) in the framework of the EU Climate and Energy package. Methane reduction commitments in the NEC would lead to overregulation and limit the flexibility offered to the Member States in the Effort Sharing Decision. Moreover, trade-offs with animal welfare should also be taken into account. For these reasons, the rapporteur has included an amendment to delete methane from the NEC Directive.

2) The inclusion of excessive ammonia reduction commitments in the NEC Directive also poses problems for the agricultural sector. It has to be reminded that, since 1990, ammonia emissions in the EU have been reduced by almost 30 %<sup>2</sup>. When determining emission ceilings for ammonia, previous efforts made by Member States to reduce ammonia emissions should,

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<sup>1</sup> Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council "A Clean Air Programme for Europe ", COM(2013) 918

<sup>2</sup> See Eurostat leaflet about Agriculture, forestry and fishery statistics from 2013, p. 115-121.

thus, be acknowledged in order to take account of emission reductions and investments already made and not to discourage early movers from taking further action. However, the emission reduction commitments for ammonia laid down in this Directive for 2030 are too excessive.

Therefore, the rapporteur has included an amendment to delete the 2030 reduction commitments for ammonia from Annex II. He suggests that the Commission could, instead, come forward with a proposal containing revised reduction commitments for ammonia, taking account of achievable targets for different Member States, as well as a level playing field.

#### Other issues

- It should be recognised that the farming community contributes to public goods that go beyond the production of food and which have no direct market value, such as environmental and climate issues.
- It is crucial to underline the existing synergies within the European legislative framework for environmental protection. Reductions of ammonia which have been achieved by different EU policy measures such as the Nitrates Directive and the implementation of national policies to reduce the deposition of ammonia in Natura 2000 areas concerning the Birds and habitat Directive, should be taken into account.
- Ammonia should, furthermore, be exempted from the intermediate targets laid down for 2025. Those intermediate targets prohibit the flexibility of the measures which Member States are taking, besides that there is a difference in predictability regarding the achievement of targets between Member States and sectors.
- The rapporteur agrees that the impacts on small and micro farms should be taken into account, but he also considers that this should not jeopardise a level playing field.

## **AMENDMENTS**

The Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development calls on the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety, as the committee responsible, to take into account the following amendments:

### **Amendment 1**

#### **Proposal for a directive Recital 2**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(2) The seventh Environment Action Programme<sup>18</sup> confirms the Union's long-term objective for air policy, to achieve levels of air quality that do not give rise to

*Amendment*

(2) The seventh Environment Action Programme<sup>18</sup> confirms the Union's long-term objective for air policy, to achieve levels of air quality that do not give rise to

significant negative impacts on and risks to human health and the environment, and calls, to that end, for full compliance with the current air quality legislation of the Union, post-2020 strategic targets and actions, enhanced efforts in areas where the population and ecosystems are exposed to high levels of air pollutants, and reinforced synergies between air quality legislation and Union's policy objectives set for climate change and biodiversity in particular.

significant negative impacts on and risks to human health and the environment, and calls, to that end, for full compliance with the current air quality legislation of the Union, post-2020 strategic targets and actions, enhanced efforts in areas where the population and ecosystems are exposed to high levels of air pollutants, and reinforced synergies between air quality legislation and Union's policy objectives set for climate change and biodiversity in particular. *The new Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) for the 2014-2020 period offers the possibility for Member States to contribute to air quality with specific measures. Future evaluation will provide a better understanding of the effects of these measures.*

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<sup>18</sup> *Proposal for a Decision of the European Parliament and of the Council on a General Union Environment Action Programme to 2020 "Living well, within the limits of our planet", COM(2012) 710, 29.11.2012.*

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<sup>18</sup> *Decision No 1386/2013/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 November 2013 on a General Union Environment Action Programme to 2020 'Living well, within the limits of our planet' (OJ L 354, 28.12.2013, p. 171).*

Or. en

#### *Justification*

*The contribution of agriculture to air quality through measures based on the new CAP, in particular measures in the context of greening, should be taken into account for the evaluation of the impact of agriculture on air quality.*

#### **Amendment 2**

##### **Proposal for a directive Recital 8 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

*(8a) The farming community contributes to public goods that go beyond the production of food and which have no direct market value, such as*

*environmental and climate issues. To that extent, farmers should be acknowledged and rewarded within the CAP for their efforts that contribute in reducing the emission of pollutants set out in this Directive.*

Or. en

*Justification*

*The contribution of farmers in preserving public goods, such as air quality, should be acknowledged and rewarded, such as in certification schemes.*

**Amendment 3**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Recital 9**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(9) Member States should comply with the emission reduction commitments set out in this Directive for 2020 and 2030. So as to ensure demonstrable progress towards the 2030 commitments, Member States should meet intermediate emission levels in 2025, set on the basis of a linear trajectory between their emission levels for 2020 and those defined by the emission reduction commitments for 2030, unless this would entail disproportionate costs. Where the 2025 emissions cannot be so limited, Member States should explain the reasons in their reports under this Directive.

*Amendment*

(9) Member States should comply with the emission reduction commitments set out in this Directive for 2020 and 2030. So as to ensure demonstrable progress towards the 2030 commitments, Member States should, **where applicable**, meet intermediate emission levels in 2025, set on the basis of a linear trajectory between their emission levels for 2020 and those defined by the emission reduction commitments for 2030, unless this would entail disproportionate costs. Where the 2025 emissions cannot be so limited, Member States should explain the reasons in their reports under this Directive.

Or. en

*Justification*

*This amendment takes into account an amendment to delete ammonia reduction commitments from the provisions on intermediate emission levels. Furthermore, a reduction in ammonia emissions is not expected to be linear with time.*

## Amendment 4

### Proposal for a directive Recital 9a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(9a) Since 1990 NH<sub>3</sub> emissions in the Union have been reduced by almost 30 %<sup>1a</sup>. When determining emission ceilings for NH<sub>3</sub>, previous efforts made by Member States to reduce NH<sub>3</sub> in the agricultural sector should therefore be acknowledged. Trade-offs with animal welfare should also be taken into account.***

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<sup>1a</sup> See Eurostat leaflet about Agriculture, forestry and fishery statistics from 2013, p. 115 - 121.

Or. en

*Justification*

*The farming sector's baseline is not starting from zero. In any future policy on air quality, reductions already achieved by farmers (and at cost to the sector) should be recognized in order not to discourage early or further action.*

## Amendment 5

### Proposal for a directive Recital 9b (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(9b) In order to ensure a Union level playing field, reductions of atmospheric NH<sub>3</sub> which have been achieved by different Union policy measures such as Council Directive 91/676/EEC<sup>1a</sup> and the implementation of national policies to reduce the deposition of NH<sub>3</sub> in Natura 2000 areas, based on Council Directive 92/43/EEC<sup>1b</sup>, should be taken into account in the context of the national***

*control programmes set out in this Directive.*

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*<sup>1a</sup> Council Directive 91/676/EEC of 12 December 1991 concerning the protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources (OJ L 375, 31.12.1991, p. 1).*

*<sup>1b</sup> Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (OJ L 59, 8.3.1996, p. 63).*

Or. en

### *Justification*

*From the perspective of better regulation, it is crucial to underline the existing synergies within the European legislative framework for environmental protection.*

## **Amendment 6**

### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Recital 11**

#### *Text proposed by the Commission*

(11) In order to promote cost-effective achievement of the national emission reduction commitments, and of the intermediate emission levels, Member States should be entitled to account for emission reductions from international maritime traffic if emissions from that sector are lower than the levels of emissions that would result from compliance with Union law standards, including the sulphur limits for fuels set in Directive 1999/32/EC of the Council<sup>21</sup>. ***Member States should also have the possibility to jointly meet their commitments and intermediate emission levels regarding methane (CH<sub>4</sub>) and of making use of Decision n°406/2009/EC of the European Parliament and of the***

#### *Amendment*

(11) In order to promote cost-effective achievement of the national emission reduction commitments, and of the intermediate emission levels, Member States should be entitled to account for emission reductions from international maritime traffic if emissions from that sector are lower than the levels of emissions that would result from compliance with Union law standards, including the sulphur limits for fuels set in Directive 1999/32/EC of the Council<sup>21</sup>. For the purpose of checking compliance with their national emission ceilings, emission reduction commitments and intermediate emission levels, Member States could adjust their national emission inventories in view of improved scientific understanding

**Council for so doing**<sup>22</sup>. For the purpose of checking compliance with their national emission ceilings, emission reduction commitments and intermediate emission levels, Member States could adjust their national emission inventories in view of improved scientific understanding and methodologies regarding emissions. The Commission could object to the use of any of these flexibilities by a Member State, should the conditions set out in this Directive not be met.

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<sup>21</sup> Council Directive 1999/32/EC of 26 April 1999 relating to a reduction in the sulphur content of certain liquid fuels and amending Directive 93/12/EEC (OJ L 121, 11.5.1999, p. 13).

<sup>22</sup> **Decision n°406/2009/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 on the effort of Member States to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions to meet the Community's greenhouse gas emission reduction commitments up to 2020 (OJ L 140, 5.6.2009, p. 136).**

and methodologies regarding emissions. The Commission could object to the use of any of these flexibilities by a Member State, should the conditions set out in this Directive not be met.

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<sup>21</sup> Council Directive 1999/32/EC of 26 April 1999 relating to a reduction in the sulphur content of certain liquid fuels and amending Directive 93/12/EEC (OJ L 121, 11.5.1999, p. 13).

Or. en

#### *Justification*

*The inclusion of methane reduction commitments in the NEC directive limits the flexibility offered in the Effort Sharing Decision (Decision 406/2009/EC) to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and causes overregulation, taking into account that methane is a greenhouse gas of which emissions are already covered by Decision 406/2009/EC in the framework of European climate and energy policy. Furthermore, measures to further reduce the emission of methane would have an effect on animal welfare.*

#### **Amendment 7**

##### **Proposal for a directive Recital 12**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(12) Member States should adopt and implement a national air pollution control programme with a view to meeting their emission reduction requirements and intermediate emission levels, and to contributing effectively to the achievement of the Union air quality objectives. To this effect, Member States should take account of the need to reduce emissions in zones and agglomerations affected by excessive air pollutant concentrations and/or in those that contribute significantly to air pollution in other zones and agglomerations, including in neighbouring countries. National air pollution control programmes should, to that end, contribute to the successful implementation of air quality plans enacted under Article 23 of Directive 2008/50/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>23</sup>.

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<sup>23</sup> Directive 2008/50/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2008 on ambient air quality and cleaner air in Europe (OJ L 152, 11.6.2008, p. 1).

*Amendment*

(12) Member States should adopt and implement a national air pollution control programme with a view to meeting their emission reduction requirements and, **where applicable**, intermediate emission levels, and to contributing effectively to the achievement of the Union air quality objectives. To this effect, Member States should take account of the need to reduce emissions in zones and agglomerations affected by excessive air pollutant concentrations and/or in those that contribute significantly to air pollution in other zones and agglomerations, including in neighbouring countries. National air pollution control programmes should, to that end, contribute to the successful implementation of air quality plans enacted under Article 23 of Directive 2008/50/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>23</sup>.

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<sup>23</sup> Directive 2008/50/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2008 on ambient air quality and cleaner air in Europe (OJ L 152, 11.6.2008, p. 1).

Or. en

*Justification*

*This amendment takes into account an amendment to delete ammonia reduction commitments from the provisions on intermediate emission levels. Furthermore, a reduction in ammonia emissions is not expected to be linear with time.*

**Amendment 8**

**Proposal for a directive  
Recital 13**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(13) In order to reduce atmospheric NH<sub>3</sub> and PM<sub>2,5</sub> emissions from the main contributors, national air pollution control programmes should include measures applicable to the agricultural sector. Member States should be entitled to implement measures other than those set out in this Directive with an equivalent level of environmental performance owing to specific national circumstances.

*Amendment*

(13) In order to reduce atmospheric NH<sub>3</sub> and PM<sub>2,5</sub> emissions from the main contributors, national air pollution control programmes should include measures applicable to the agricultural sector. ***These measures should be based on specific information and data, taking account of scientific progress and previous measures undertaken by Member States, and should be cost-effective.*** Member States should be entitled to implement measures other than those set out in this Directive with an equivalent level of environmental performance owing to specific national circumstances.

Or. en

*Justification*

*Ammonia emissions from the agricultural sector are subject to biological processes. Therefore these emissions are not entirely avoidable. Scientifically based strategies to further minimize these emissions are of utmost importance. There are different approaches to further reduce ammonia emissions from the agricultural sector.*

**Amendment 9**

**Proposal for a directive  
Recital 18**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(18) In order to assess the effectiveness of the national emission reduction commitments laid down in this Directive, Member States should also monitor, where practicable, the effects of such reductions in terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, in accordance with internationally established guidelines and report these effects.

*Amendment*

(18) In order to assess the effectiveness of the national emission reduction commitments laid down in this Directive, Member States should also monitor, where ***applicable and*** practicable, the effects of such reductions in terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, in accordance with internationally established guidelines and report these effects.

Or. en

### *Justification*

*From the background of better regulation, coherence within the European legislative framework for environment protection is needed, where it is applicable as well as practicable.*

#### **Amendment 10**

##### **Proposal for a directive Article 4 – paragraph 1**

###### *Text proposed by the Commission*

1. Member States shall, as a minimum, limit their annual anthropogenic emissions of sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), volatile organic compounds other than methane (NMVOC), ammonia (NH<sub>3</sub>), particulate matter (PM<sub>2,5</sub>) **and methane (CH<sub>4</sub>)** in accordance with the national emission reduction commitments applicable from 2020 and 2030, as laid down in Annex II.

###### *Amendment*

1. Member States shall, as a minimum, limit their annual anthropogenic emissions of sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), volatile organic compounds other than methane (NMVOC), ammonia (NH<sub>3</sub>), **and** particulate matter (PM<sub>2,5</sub>) in accordance with the national emission reduction commitments applicable from 2020 and 2030, as laid down in Annex II.

Or. en

### *Justification*

*The inclusion of methane reduction commitments in the NEC directive limits the flexibility offered in the Effort Sharing Decision (Decision 406/2009/EC) to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and causes overregulation, taking into account that methane is a greenhouse gas of which emissions are already covered by Decision 406/2009/EC in the framework of European climate and energy policy. Furthermore, measures to further reduce the emission of methane would have an effect on animal welfare.*

#### **Amendment 11**

##### **Proposal for a directive Article 4 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 1**

###### *Text proposed by the Commission*

2. Without prejudice to paragraph 1, Member States shall take all the necessary measures not entailing disproportionate costs to limit their 2025 emissions of SO<sub>2</sub>,

###### *Amendment*

2. Without prejudice to paragraph 1, Member States shall take all the necessary measures not entailing disproportionate costs to limit their 2025 emissions of SO<sub>2</sub>,

NO<sub>x</sub>, NMVOC, **NH<sub>3</sub>**, PM<sub>2,5</sub> **and CH<sub>4</sub>**.  
The levels of those emissions shall be determined on the basis of fuels sold, by a linear reduction trajectory established between their emission levels for 2020 and the emission levels defined by the emission reduction commitments for 2030.

NO<sub>x</sub>, NMVOC **and** PM<sub>2,5</sub>. The levels of those emissions shall be determined on the basis of fuels sold, by a linear reduction trajectory established between their emission levels for 2020 and the emission levels defined by the emission reduction commitments for 2030.

Or. en

#### *Justification*

*When determining emission ceilings for NH<sub>3</sub>, previous efforts made by Member States to reduce NH<sub>3</sub> in the agricultural sector should be acknowledged. The inclusion of methane reduction commitments in the NEC directive limits the flexibility offered in the Effort Sharing Decision (Decision 406/2009/EC) to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and causes overregulation, taking into account that methane is a greenhouse gas of which emissions are already covered by that Decision.*

#### **Amendment 12**

#### **Proposal for a directive Article 4 – paragraph 3a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**3a. The Commission shall, by 31 December 2016, present a proposal with revised reduction commitments regarding NH<sub>3</sub>. In doing so, the Commission shall:**

- (a) ensure a Union level playing field;**
- (b) guarantee further convergence of reduction levels within the Union.**

Or. en

#### *Justification*

*When determining emission ceilings for NH<sub>3</sub>, previous efforts made by Member States since 1990 to reduce NH<sub>3</sub> in the agricultural sector should be acknowledged. It is important to ensure a level-playing field and further convergence of reduction levels within the Union.*

## Amendment 13

### Proposal for a directive Article 5 – paragraph 2

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**2. Member States may jointly implement their methane emission reduction commitments and intermediate emission levels referred to in Annex II, provided that they meet the following conditions:** *deleted*

**(a) they comply with all applicable requirements and modalities enacted under Union legislation, including under Decision n°406/2009/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council.**

**(b) they have adopted and implemented effective provisions in order to ensure a proper operation of joint implementation.**

Or. en

#### *Justification*

*The inclusion of methane reduction commitments in the NEC directive limits the flexibility offered in the Effort Sharing Decision (Decision 406/2009/EC) to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and causes overregulation, taking into account that methane is a greenhouse gas of which emissions are already covered by Decision 406/2009/EC in the framework of European climate and energy policy. Furthermore, measures to further reduce the emission of methane would have an effect on animal welfare.*

## Amendment 14

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

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**3. Member States shall report their national emissions and projections for CH<sub>4</sub> in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council.** *deleted*

*Justification*

*With the deletion of the methane reduction commitment in the NEC directive, reporting requirements are no more needed.*

**Amendment 15**

**Proposal for a directive  
Annex I – table A – row 3**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

<b>Total national emissions by source category</b>	<b>CH<sub>4</sub></b>	<b>Annual, from 2005 to reporting year minus 2 (X-2)</b>	<b>15/02****</b>
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**\*\*\*\* Re-submissions due to errors shall be provided within four weeks at the latest and include a clear explanation of the changes made.**

*Amendment*

**deleted**

*Justification*

*The EU Climate and Energy package, Decision 406/2009/EC, also targets methane emissions. As sources of methane emissions are very different from Member State to Member State, specific mitigation measures will be highly dependent on national energy and climate action plans and should not be addressed additionally in the NEC directive.*

**Amendment 16**

**Proposal for a directive  
Annex I – table C – row 4**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

<b>Projected emissions by aggregated source</b>	<b>CH<sub>4</sub></b>	<b>Biennial reporting, covering every year from year X up to</b>	<b>15/03</b>
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*category*

**2030 and, where  
available, 2040 and  
2050**

*Amendment*

*deleted*

Or. en

*Justification*

*The EU Climate and Energy package, Decision 406/2009/EC, also targets methane emissions. As sources of methane emissions are very different from Member State to Member State, specific mitigation measures will be highly dependent on national energy and climate action plans and should not be addressed additionally in the NEC directive.*

**Amendment 17**

**Proposal for a directive  
Annex II – table b – title**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

Emission reduction commitments for ammonia (NH<sub>3</sub>), fine particulate matter (PM<sub>2,5</sub>) **and methane (CH<sub>4</sub>)**. Fuels sold, base year 2005.

Emission reduction commitments for ammonia (NH<sub>3</sub>) **and** fine particulate matter (PM<sub>2,5</sub>). Fuels sold, base year 2005.

Or. en

*Justification*

*The EU Climate and Energy package, Decision 406/2009/EC, also targets methane emissions. As sources of methane emissions are very different from Member State to Member State, specific mitigation measures will be highly dependent on national energy and climate action plans and should not be addressed additionally in the NEC directive.*

**Amendment 18**

**Proposal for a directive  
Annex II – table b – column 4**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**For any year from 2030**

**deleted**

[...]

Or. en

*Justification*

*Since 1990, ammonia emissions in the EU have been reduced by almost 30 %. When determining emission ceilings for NH<sub>3</sub>, previous efforts made by Member States to reduce NH<sub>3</sub> should therefore be acknowledged.*

## **Amendment 19**

### **Proposal for a directive Annex II – table b – column 9**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**For any year from 2030**

**deleted**

[...]

Or. en

*Justification*

*This deletion is consistent with other amendments aimed at deleting methane reduction commitments in the NEC directive.*

## **Amendment 20**

### **Proposal for a directive Annex III – part 1 – introductory part**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

Where relevant, Member States **shall** make use of the UNECE Guidance Document for Preventing and Abating Ammonia Emissions (Ammonia Guidance Document),<sup>1</sup> and best available techniques set out in Directive 2010/75/EU of the

Where relevant, Member States **may** make use of the UNECE Guidance Document for Preventing and Abating Ammonia Emissions (Ammonia Guidance Document),<sup>1</sup> and best available techniques set out in Directive 2010/75/EU of the

European Parliament and of the Council<sup>2</sup>  
when implementing the measures set out in  
Part 1.

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<sup>1</sup> Decision 2012/11,  
ECE/EB/AIR/113/Add. 1

<sup>2</sup> Directive 2010/75/EU of the European  
Parliament and of the Council of 24  
November 2010 on industrial emissions  
(integrated pollution prevention and  
control) (OJ L 334, 17.12.2010, p. 17).

European Parliament and of the Council<sup>2</sup>  
when implementing the measures set out in  
Part 1.

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<sup>1</sup> Decision 2012/11,  
ECE/EB/AIR/113/Add. 1

<sup>2</sup> Directive 2010/75/EU of the European  
Parliament and of the Council of 24  
November 2010 on industrial emissions  
(integrated pollution prevention and  
control) (OJ L 334, 17.12.2010, p. 17).

Or. en

#### *Justification*

*“Shall” does not correspond to the title of Part 1: “Measures which may be included in the national air pollution control programme”. Member States should have the flexibility to decide which measures they will be implementing.*

### **Amendment 21**

#### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Annex III – part 1 – section C – paragraph 1**

##### *Text proposed by the Commission*

1. In taking the measures outlined in sections A and B above, Member States should ensure that impacts on small and micro farms are fully taken into account. Member States may, for instance, exempt them from those measures where possible and appropriate in view of the applicable reduction commitments.

##### *Amendment*

1. In taking the measures outlined in sections A and B above, Member States should ensure that impacts on small and micro farms are fully taken into account. Member States may, for instance, exempt them from those measures where possible and appropriate in view of the applicable reduction commitments, ***whilst ensuring a Union level playing field.***

Or. en

#### *Justification*

*Impacts on small and micro farms should be taken into account. At the same time a level playing field should also be ensured.*

## Amendment 22

### Proposal for a directive

#### Annex IV – introductory part – paragraph 1

##### *Text proposed by the Commission*

For the pollutants referred to in Annex I, ***other than CH<sub>4</sub>***, Member States shall establish emission inventories, adjusted emission inventories, projections and informative inventory reports using the methodologies adopted by Parties to the LRTAP Convention (EMEP Reporting Guidelines) and are requested to use the EMEP/EEA Guidebook referred to therein. In addition, supplementary information, in particular the activity data, needed for the assessment of the inventories and projections shall be prepared in accordance with the same guidelines.

##### *Amendment*

For the pollutants referred to in Annex I Member States shall establish emission inventories, adjusted emission inventories, projections and informative inventory reports using the methodologies adopted by Parties to the LRTAP Convention (EMEP Reporting Guidelines) and are requested to use the EMEP/EEA Guidebook referred to therein. In addition, supplementary information, in particular the activity data, needed for the assessment of the inventories and projections shall be prepared in accordance with the same guidelines.

Or. en

##### *Justification*

*This deletion is consistent with other amendments aimed at deleting methane reduction commitments in the NEC directive.*