

# Findings of the Air Quality Partnership

Rob Maas, London, 13 June 2017

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**better regulation & implementation**

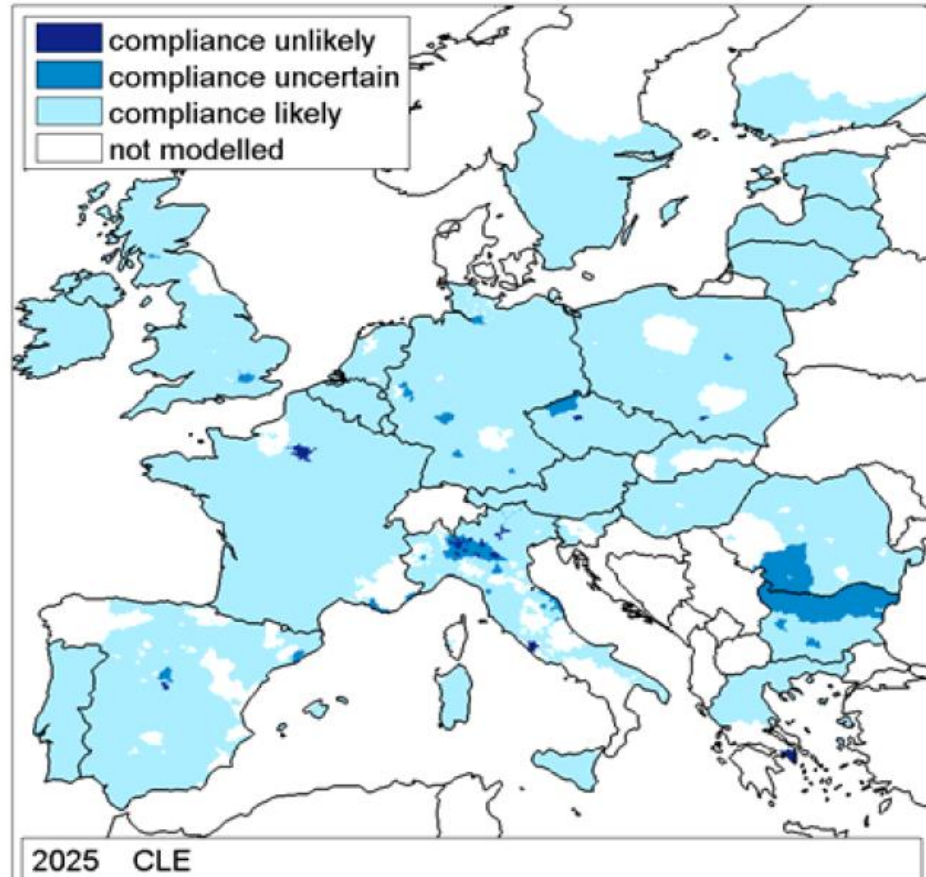
**better knowledge**

**better funding**

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**What is the problem?**

# The NECD will not guarantee AQLVs everywhere



# Multiple scale actions to meet WHO guideline levels

## Europe

1. Ensure diesel standards work in reality
2. Implement climate & energy targets
3. Set emission-standards for 'forgotten' sources e.g. wood burning, tyres, agriculture, ships, ...

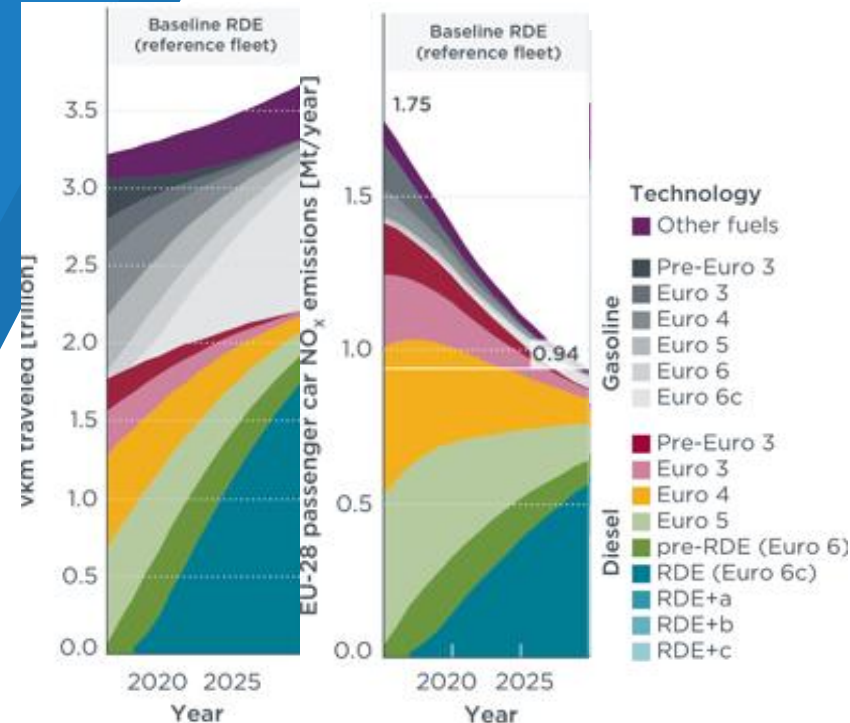
## National

1. Implement climate and energy policies
2. Control on maintenance of diesel vehicles
3. Tax incentives for scrapping (old) diesel vehicles and stimulating electric vehicles

## Cities

1. Low emission zones for (old) diesel cars
2. Stimulate electric vehicles
3. Healthy city design

**Inform and involve the people!**



# Specific challenges – European scale

1. Shipping measures require coordination mechanisms with other harbours
2. Uncertainty of future diesel emission factors & share
3. Lack of harmonisation of emission factors for residential wood burning & road/tyre wear lead to inconsistencies in air pollution strategies
4. Funding of clean air projects from national and European funds (e.g. CAP-funds)
5. Internal market restrictions for taxes/subsidies to promote the use of cleaner energy

# Specific challenges – national scale

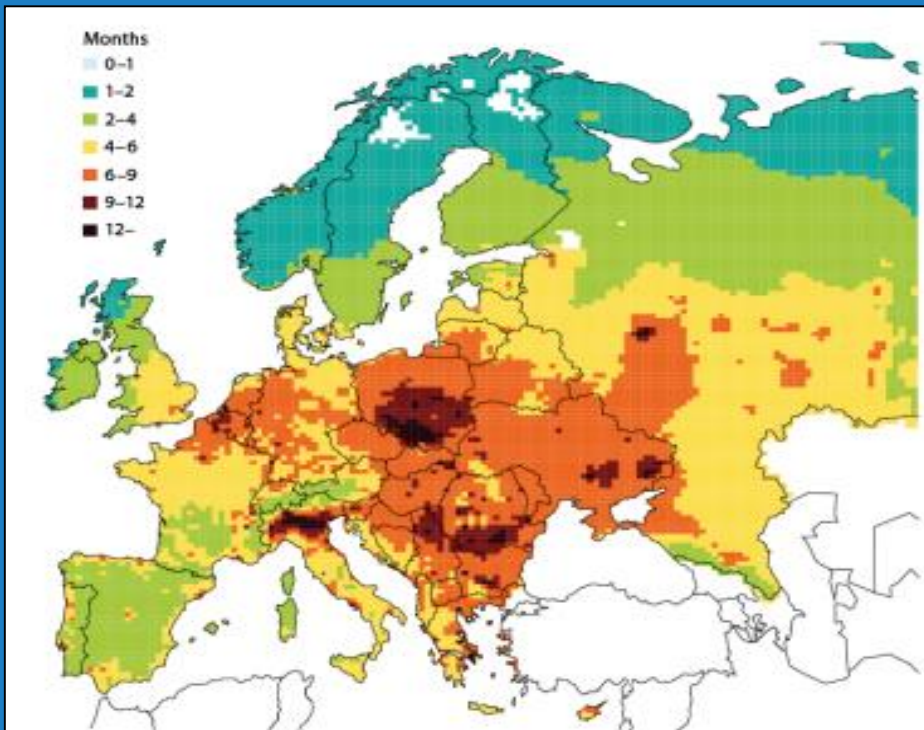
1. Develop coordination platforms with neighbouring countries where needed.
2. National measures to tackle “forgotten” sectors: agriculture, wood burning, ships, aircrafts
3. National tax legislation for scrapping old diesel vehicles & heating systems
4. National support for LEZs, local experiments and financing local air quality projects with local road charges
5. Involve cities in EU-decision processes

# Specific challenges – local scale

1. Better local knowledge, data, models and projections for air quality planning
2. Increase public awareness and support for local measures
3. Develop coordination mechanisms with neighbouring regions to reduce sources outside the city or region (e.g. agriculture, industry)
4. Connect air quality policy with energy & climate actions
5. Link air quality policy to health policy, noise policy and urban quality policy: e.g. greener cities with active mobility

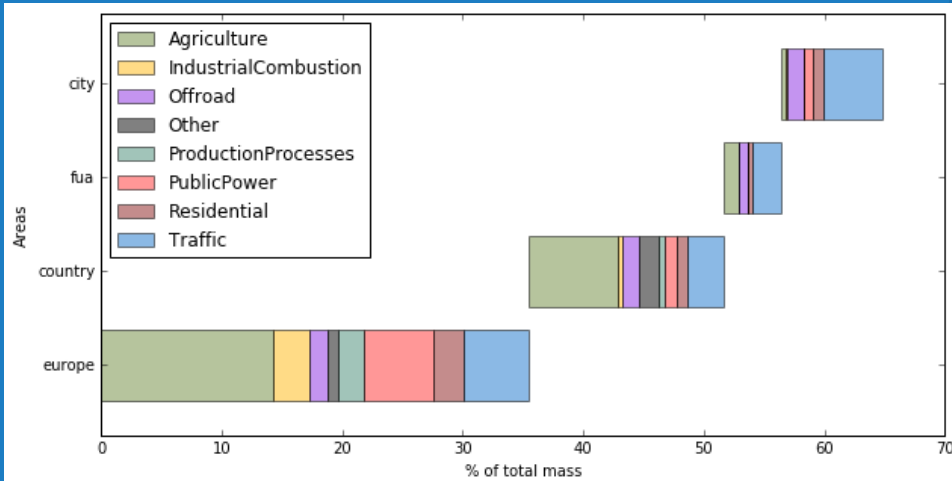


**What to improve?**



## Better regulation & implementation

1. Focus air policy on health benefits
2. Include energy, traffic and agricultural measures in air quality plans
3. Assess health impacts of urban development plans
4. Develop air quality plans in co-operation with 'source regions'
5. Create room for innovative solutions



## Better knowledge

1. Assess contribution of in-external sources to urban exposure
2. Assess costs and health benefits of policy options
3. Link with scientific networks
4. Continue to exchange experiences on innovative measures and policy instruments
5. Raise awareness: include citizens in monitoring and simulation games



## Better funding

1. Organise a 'broker function' to assist cities in finding EU funding & do CBAs, including health benefits
2. Find funding for local capacity building and networking
3. Combine air quality investments with 'other' investment plans
4. Bankability: create a cash flow e.g. use tolls, fines or parking tariffs for clean air investments
5. Use crowd funding and other innovative funding mechanisms; joint procurement will reduce costs

**Thank you !**

**What is missing ?**