



12 September 2019 (10,00-15,30) – Greymark Hotel, Izmir – Etiler, Mürselpaşa Blv. No:8

Sustainable Civil Society Dialogue for Sustainable development

Monitoring workshop

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1. Air legislation



The human toll for poor air quality is worse than for road traffic accidents, it is the first environmental cause of premature death in Europe, with over **390 000 premature deaths** every year.

Air pollution impact in several ways:
in an economic dimension causes several lost working days, **high healthcare costs**, with vulnerable groups such as children, asthmatics and elderly people – the worst affected. It damages the ecosystems through generating nitrogen pollution (eutrophication) and acid rain.





European action and goals to achieve good levels of air quality

- **Clean air policy package (2013)**: set air quality goals for 2020 and 2030.
- **Communication "A Europe that protects: Clean air for all" adopted (2018)**: policies supporting EU Member States to fight air pollution.
- **Clean air forum (2019)**: 28-29 November in Bratislava. Air quality/ energy/ agriculture.




400 000 premature deaths in the EU every year are linked to air pollution.



European air quality legislation

- **Directive 2004/107/EC** of the European Parliament and of the Council relating to arsenic, cadmium, mercury, nickel and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in ambient air (*Fourth Daughter Directive*).
- **Directive 2008/50/EC** on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe.
- **Commission Implementing Decision 2011/850/EU**.
- **Directive 2015/1480/EC** of August 28th 2015 amending several annexes to Directives 2004/107/EC and 2008/50/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down the rules concerning reference methods, data validation and location of sampling points for the assessment of environmental air quality





European water legislation

- **Drinking Water Directive** - Council Directive 98/83/EC of November 3rd 1998 concerns the quality of water intended for human consumption. Its objective is to protect human health from adverse effects of any contamination of water intended for human consumption by ensuring that it is wholesome and clean.





EU Water Framework Directive (2000): establishing a framework for the Community action in the field of water policy. The Directive was published in the Official Journal (OJ L 327) on December 22nd 2000 and entered into force the same day. One of the key activities under the WFD is the improvement of the information exchange between Countries, European institutions, the various stakeholders and the interested public.

In order to promote greater information exchange the Commission set up an internet-based platform called "**CIRCA**" which has recently migrated to a new platform called "**CIRCABC**".





A good practice: the #Protectwater campaign

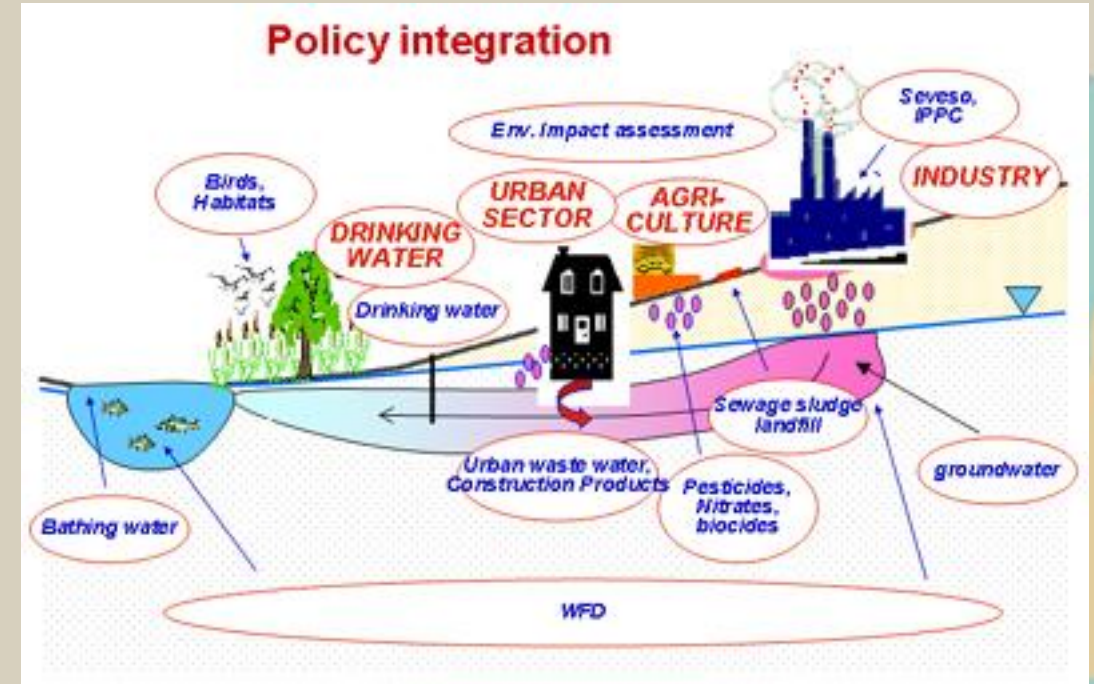


#ProtectWater is an NGO-led campaign calling citizens across Europe to take a stand for Europe's rivers, lakes and wetlands, the strong law which protects them, the EU Water Framework Directive, during the European Commission's ongoing fitness check. The public consultation is now closed and the campaign has been successfully, since the EU Commission at the moment has decided to not modify the Water Framework Directive.





- **Urban Waste-Water Directive** is a EU directive regarding urban waste water collection, treatment and its discharge, as well as the treatment and discharge of "waste water from certain industrial sectors". It was adopted on May 21st 1991. A REFIT Evaluation process for the Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive (UWWTD) was started in October 2017.





Information on the Evaluation process

The evaluation process will assess the effectiveness, **efficiency, coherence, relevance and EU added value** of the Directive since became effective 25 years ago. It may identify areas where simplifications or improvements to the legislation or implementation are needed.

12/10-9/11/2017: A **Roadmap** for the evaluation was published in October 2017, which informs citizens and stakeholders about the Commission's evaluation work. The feedback received on the Roadmap can be found on the link above.

22/05/2018: **Publication of the consultation strategy**. The strategy lays out the joint approach with the Fitness Check on the WFD, its daughters and the Floods Directive to ensure comprehensive and efficient stakeholder interaction.



What's new

- The **EU Water Innovation Conference 2019** will take place on December 12th 2019 in Zaragoza, Spain.
- The Commission has published its **Fifth Implementation Report** assessing the progress on the implementation of the Water Framework Directive and the Floods Directive.
- The 5th European Water Conference took place in Vienna on 20-21 September 2018.





What's new

- An **online public consultation** was launched on **September 17th 2018**, covering both the Water Framework Directive and the Floods Directive.
- **EIP Water**: Call for hosting the fifth European Innovation Partnership (EIP) on Water Conference in 2019. Deadline for applications: September 14th 2018.
- The Commission has launched the **Fitness Check** covering a large part of the EU Water Legislation.
- The Commission has launched the updated “peer-to-peer process support for the improvement of **Water Framework Directive (WFD)** and **Floods Directive (FD)** implementation”.





A good example: #salvalacqua campaign



Water Pact: a document of principles and proposals aimed at saving water, recovering and reusing water, promoted by the **FAI - Fondo Ambiente Italiano** (Italian Environmental Fund), as part of its **#salvalacqua** awareness campaign, and signed by the main players in the water italian system: from the research institutions to managers network, from the reclamation consortia to farmers, from technical expert and planners to local authorities. Kyoto Club is a member of the campaign.





3. Waste legislation

In Europe, we currently use **16 tonnes of material per person** per year, of which 6 tonnes become waste. In 2010, the total waste production in the EU amounted to **2,5 billion tons**. In terms of household waste alone, each person in Europe is currently producing, on average, half of tonne of such waste. Only 40 % of it is reused or recycled and in some countries more than 80% still goes to landfill (source: Environmental Data Centre on Waste, Eurostat).





The EU's approach to waste management: waste hierarchy

The European Union's approach to waste management is based on the "**waste hierarchy**" which sets the following priority order when shaping waste policy and managing waste at the operational level: prevention, (preparing for) reuse, recycling, recovery and, as the least preferred option, disposal (which includes landfilling to reduce the amount of waste generated; and incineration without energy recovery).





In line with this the **7th Environment Action Programme** sets the following priority objectives for waste policy in the EU:

- To reduce the amount of waste generated;
- To maximise recycling and re-use;
- To limit incineration to non-recyclable materials;
- To phase out landfilling to non-recyclable and non-recoverable waste;
- To ensure full implementation of the waste policy targets in all Member States.



Living well, within
the limits of our planet
7th Environment Action Programme



Directive (EU) 2018/851 Amending Directive 2008/98/EC on Waste



This Directive makes amendments in order to, among other things:

- increase targets for preparing for re-use and recycling of waste;
- remove substances intended for animal feed from the scope of Directive 2008/98/EC;
- add a number of new definitions;
- change cease to be waste conditions and requirements;
- set out exemptions for separation of waste collection;
- establish bio-waste separation;
- establish household hazardous waste collection; update record keeping requirements.



Specific targets for packaging

	By 2025	By 2030
All packaging	65%	70%
Plastic	50%	55%
Wood	25%	30%
Ferrous metals	70%	80%
Aluminium	50%	60%
Glass	70%	75%
Paper and cardboard	75%	85%



Circular economy in Italy

Circular Economy in Italy is a study promoted by Kyoto Club's **Recycling and Recovery Group** and commissioned by CONAI's packaging recycling sector, CIAL, COMIECO, COREPLA, RICREA and the water sector illustrated by the CAP Group.

This is a first real balance sheet on the circular economy in Italy that shows how the Italian economy is today in Europe the most performing in terms of material circularity, productivity of resources, recycling capacity.





European Strategy for Plastics

The first-ever European Strategy for Plastics in a Circular Economy adopted on January 2018 will transform the way of plastic products are designed, used, produced and recycled in the EU. A better design of plastic products, higher plastic waste recycling rates, more and better quality recycling will help boosting the market for recycled plastics. It will deliver greater added value for a more competitive, resilient plastic industry.





- On June 5, 2019, Directive 2019/904 (published in the Official Journal of the European Union L 155/1) was formally adopted by the European Parliament and by the Council of the European Union, aimed at reducing the incidence of products disposable plastic products on the environment, in particular on the aquatic environment, and on human health, as well as promoting the transition to a circular economy with innovative business models, products and materials. The Directive (which came into force on July 2nd 2019) specifically concerns disposable plastic products that most pollute the beaches and seas of Europe and fishing gear containing plastic. Together, these products involved about 77% of marine litter.





4. Protection of nature and biodiversity





Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation on natural habitats of wild fauna and flora

WHAT IS THE AIM OF THE DIRECTIVE?

- It seeks to contribute to ensuring biodiversity in the European Union by the conservation of:
 - natural habitats, and
 - wild fauna and flora species.
- It sets up the **'Natura 2000'** network, the largest ecological network in the world. Natura 2000 include special areas of conservation designated by EU countries under this directive. Natura 2000 also includes the special protection areas classified under the **Birds Directive (Directive 2009/147/EC)**.





KEY POINTS

- The Directive's Annexes I and II list the **types of habitats and species of special areas of conservation** whose conservation requires the **designation of special areas of conservation**.
- Annex III lists the **criteria** for selecting sites eligible for identification as sites of Community importance and for designation as **special areas of conservation**.
- The **designation process** is in 3 stages:
 - 1. Using the criteria in the annexes, each EU country draws up a **list** of sites hosting natural habitats and wild fauna and flora.
 - 2. On the basis of the national lists and in agreement with the EU countries, the **European Commission** then adopts a **list of sites of Community importance** for each of the EU's 9 **biogeographical regions**:
 - 3. Within 6 years of the selection of a site of Community importance, the EU country concerned must designate it as a **special area of conservation**.





5.EU climate action





Targets

Key EU targets for 2020

- 20% cut in **greenhouse gas emissions** compared with 1990
- 20% of total energy consumption from **renewable energy**
- 20% increase in **energy efficiency**

Key EU targets for 2030

- At least 40% cut in greenhouse gas emissions compared with 1990
- At least 32% of total energy consumption from renewable energy
- At least 32.5% increase in energy efficiency





Greenhouse Gas Emissions

2020	2030
-20%	≥-40%



Renewable Energy

2020	2030
20%	≥32%



Energy Efficiency

2020	2030
20%	≥32.5%



Climate in EU-funded programmes 2014-2020

2020	2030
20%	25%



Interconnection

2020	2030
10%	15%



CO2 from :

Cars	Vans	Lorries
2030		
-37.5%	-31%	-30%





Financial support

At least 20% of the EU's budget for 2014 to 2020 - as much as **€180 billion** - should be spent on protecting the climate. This is on top of funding from individual EU countries.

The EU finances low-carbon energy demonstration projects from emission trading certificates. This include technologies to trap carbon dioxide from power stations and other industrial installations and store it in the ground, so-called carbon capture and storage (CCS).

(EUR million, commitment appropriations)

Programme	2014-2017				2018-2020 estimates			Total 2014-2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
Total EU Budget	118.054,4	158.606,8	151.498,4	154.507,1	156.623,4	160.553,9	164.880,1	1.064.724,0
Climate Change finance	16.098,3	27.451,8	31.738,1	29.792,9	30.481,2	31.956,0	32.606,7	200.124,8
Share of climate	13,6%	17,3%	20,9%	19,3%	19,5%	19,9%	19,8%	18,8%





6.EU legislation on RES and EE





2020 renewable energy targets

The EU's original **Renewable energy directive** (2009/28/EC) sets a binding target of **20% final energy consumption from renewable sources by 2020**. To achieve this, EU countries have committed to reach their own national renewables targets for 2020 ranging from 10% in Malta to 49% in Sweden. They are also each required to have at least 10% of their transport fuels come from renewable sources by 2020.

All EU countries have adopted **national renewable energy action plans** showing what actions are foreseen to meet their 2020 renewables targets. These plans include sectorial targets for electricity, heating and cooling, and transport; planned policy measures; the different mix of renewables technologies they expect to employ; and the planned use of **cooperation mechanisms**.





2030 renewable energy targets

In December 2018, the new revised **Renewables energy directive (2018/2001)** entered into force – establishing a new binding renewable energy target for the EU 2030 of at least 32%, with a clause for a possible upwards revision by 2023.

The new Directive is part of the **Clean energy for all Europeans package**, aimed at establishing a new stable legislative framework which will facilitate the clean energy transition and help the EU to meet its Paris Agreement commitments on reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

Under the new **Governance regulation**, Member States were required to draft 10-year National Energy & Climate Plans (NECPs) by the end of 2019, outlining how they will meet the new 2030 targets for renewable energy and for energy efficiency. The Commission is currently analysing these drafts plans and is mandated to come forward with recommendations where necessary by the end of June 2019. Member States must then finalise their plans by the end of 2019.



Energy efficiency

In 2012, under the Energy Efficiency Directive 2012/27/EU, the EU set a 20% energy savings target by 2020 (when compared to the projected use of energy in 2020) – this is roughly equivalent to turning off 400 power stations.

In December 2018, the revised **Energy Efficiency Directive** entered into force (amending Directive EU (2018/2002) updating some specific provisions and introducing some new elements. Above all, it establishes a **headline EU energy efficiency target for 2030 of at least 32.5%** (compared to projections) with a clause for a possible upwards revision by 2023.

Under the new Governance rules, Member States were required to draft by the end of 2018 their 10-year integrated National Energy & Climate Plans (NECPs) for 2021-2030, outlining how Member States will meet the 2030 targets for energy efficiency and for renewable energy. The Commission is currently assessing these draft plans and is mandated to come forward with recommendations (by the end of June 2019) if national contributions for energy efficiency are not sufficient to achieve the EU target for 2030. Member States must then finalise their NECPs by the end of 2019.



A good practice: 105 energy efficiency best practices made in Italy

105 energy efficiency best practices Made in Italy is a volume edited by the **Kyoto Club "Energy efficiency" working group**. The book collects and presents over a hundred concrete cases in sectors ranging from industry to public administration, from residential buildings and non-residential to the tertiary sector, also including energy services, consulting, communication and education.





Thanks!

