

Title Seminar: Environmental Implementation Review (EIR). Tavoli tematici e case studies 2a serie: Direttiva "Aria"

Date: 06/07/2018

Place: Rome, CINSEDO

This was the second thematic EIR seminar (*laboratorio*) in the EIR series. There were 22 persons present in Rome and 62 persons registered through videoconference from 17 regions and 1 autonomous province (Trento). The Ministry of Environment (MATTM) and Regione Emilia-Romagna were present as speakers. The Italian Environmental Research Institute (ISPRA) had been invited, but could not make it.

- Andrea Ciaffi and Cecilia Odone (CINSEDO) opened the proceedings emphasising that the EIR seminars were on a *scia favorevole*, or following a favourable wind. The EIR process was not only about laws, but had the function to go beyond pure legal procedures, and examine root causes to implementation difficulties. It is a governance approach designed to help implementation, and brings together technical and legislative functions in a co-ordinated fashion.
- Claudia Carpino (MATTM) described how the greening of the semester and the EIR (brought together in the EU Expert Group in 2016) helps the Environment Ministry make a structured input into the annual National Reform Programmes (NRPs). She also praised the CINSEDO seminars for highlighting good practice/case studies in the EIR.
- Mariella Bucciarelli (Tecnostuttura delle Regioni per il FSE) presented an analysis of regional laws (*provvedimenti*) in relation to the Semester CSRs and targets contained in the NRP. Since 2016, the NRPs has been linked to the Partnership Agreement for the ESIF funds, and the NRP 2017 and 2018 are linked to the SDGs. In the analysis for the NRP 2018, there are 17 measures of importance for the environment, for example in mobility, transport, energy, agriculture, chemicals, biodiversity, climate change, and 665 regional laws of importance. Specific actions are regional air plans (PAIRS), mobility plans (SUMPS), regional transport plans (PRMT), regional energy and climate plans (PAES, PAESC, PEAR), and *accordi di programma*.
- Jon Parker (Commission-ENV) presented the latest development with the EIR, the planned activities over the next year, including Green Week 2019 on implementation, and the contents of the EIR 2017 report for Italy on air quality. He also referred to the possibility of a Clean Air Dialogue in Italy with a 'regional zoom' for the *Bacino Padano* but without losing a national view. He mentioned also the Integrated Emission Directive (IED). He received one question on why the IED sectors represent 23% of emissions into the air by mass. Finally, Jon Parker concluded addressing the Peer to Peer and the two conferences that had already taken place in Lisbon (NEC Directive) in April, in Slovakia (on biomass) in early July, and the future workshop in Austria (air quality plans) in September (in which Emilia Romagna and the City of Turin will participate).
- Katia Raffaelli (Emilia-Romagna) gave a detailed presentation of the PREPAIR LIFE Integrated Project, which includes all relevant regions in the *Bacino padano* and Slovenia. The thematic pillars with actions are on agriculture, biomass, transport, energy efficiency and air quality. There is synergy with the EAFRD, ERDF and the National OP Metropolitan Cities. Various actions are being undertaken: an emissions data set; a system for environmental accountability by means of the

regional air quality plans; data sharing and an air quality evaluation model; an Integrated Assessment model RIAT derived from another LIFE project OPERA. Already there have been conferences, urban cycling lessons, courses on energy efficiency and biomass burning, green public procurement activities and networking. The Governance Permanent Platform from PREPAIR and the Stakeholders Board could be mentioned in the EIR 2019 (MATTM and COM comment).

- Fabio Romeo (MATTM) provided an incisive account of air policy, and suggested three factors why there are problems 20 years after the 1996 Air Quality Directive entered into force: i) management (e.g. inefficient plans); ii) over-optimistic initial assumptions (e.g. modelling evaluations and on diesel); iii) lack of adequate consideration for interactions with other EU policies (including on climate change and agriculture NH₃). Good governance is a prerequisite for good air policy. He spoke of the two *accordi* for the *Bacino padano* 2013 and 2017 and the antismog protocol 2015 mentioned in the EIR 2017 Report for Italy. Such *accordi* are foreseen in Campania, Lazio, Umbria and Sicily. Minister Costa added Toscana to this list in his speech to the Senate the day before. Biomass is a challenging issue. Like diesel, it needs to be managed and eight actions are foreseen, including *accordi*. Italy has been one of the most enthusiastic respondents to the Refit public consultation on the Air Quality Directive, which closes at the end of July 2018. Italy wishes to be closely involved in the Clean Air Forum in November 2019.