Stakeholder Workshop

"Making zero pollution integration across policies work"

14 March 2023

Agenda

09:30	**Registration and welcome coffee**
10:00	**Introduction & objectives of the workshop (moderator: Joachim D'Eugenio)**
10:45	**Plenary session: Setting the scene (moderator: Lilian Busse)**
12:00	**Plenary session: Introduction of topics for breakout groups (moderator: Joachim D'Eugenio)**
12:30	Lunch
13:30	**Breakout session**
15:15	Coffee break
15:30	**Plenary session: Reporting back from breakout groups (moderator: Lilian Busse)**
16:30	**Plenary session: Conclusions (Lilian Busse and Joachim D'Eugenio)**
17:00	End of Workshop

Join at
Slido.com
#ZeroPollution

Registration and welcome coffee

Introduction & objectives of the workshop

Moderator: Joachim D'Eugenio

Plenary session: Setting the scene

Moderator: Lilian Busse

Towards zero pollution:
EEA Zero Pollution Monitoring Assessment 2022

Zero pollution workshop │14 March 2023
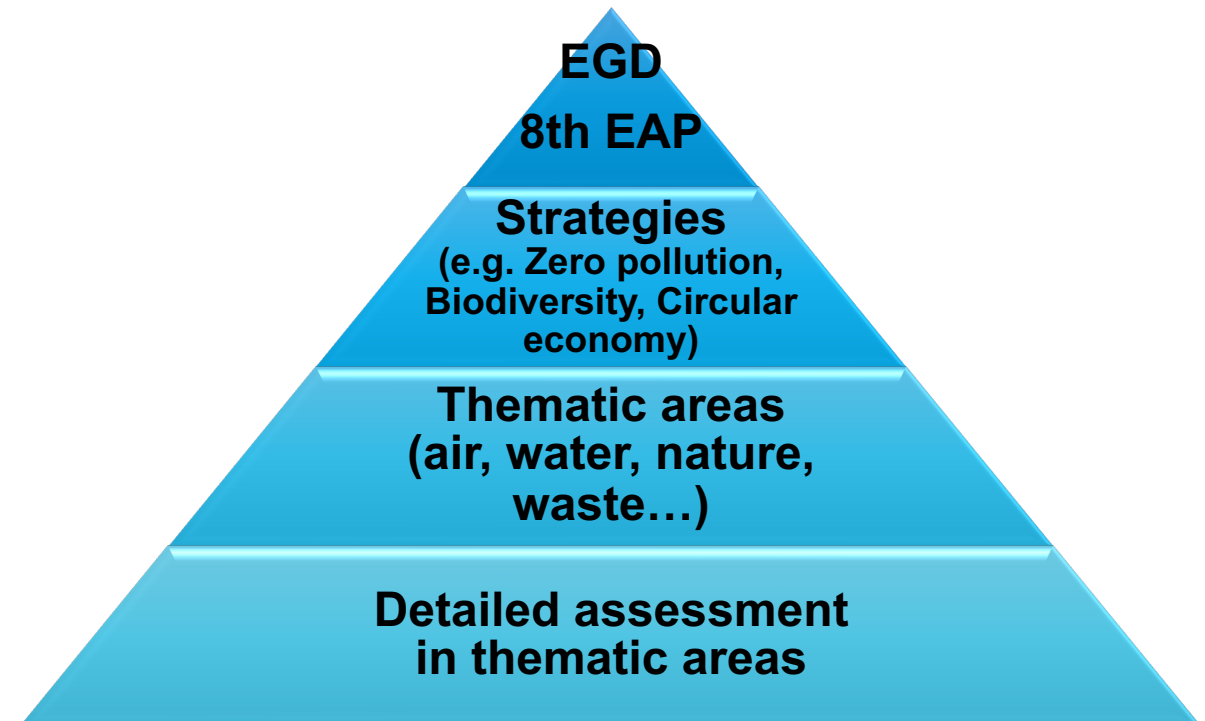
What is Zero Pollution?

Objectives of the Zero Pollution Action Plan - RECAP

"Air, water and soil pollution is reduced to levels no longer considered harmful to health and natural ecosystems and that respect the boundaries our planet can cope with, thus creating a toxic-free environment."

'POLLUTION PREVENTION IN ALL POLICIES'

EGD

8th EAP

Strategies
(e.g. Zero pollution, Biodiversity, Circular economy)

Thematic areas
(air, water, nature, waste…)

Detailed assessment
in thematic areas

Zero Pollution Hierarchy & Key Elements

- Integrated approach to addressing environmental issues
- Knowledge based actions and policies
- Addressing inequalities
- Use of digitalisation and new technology
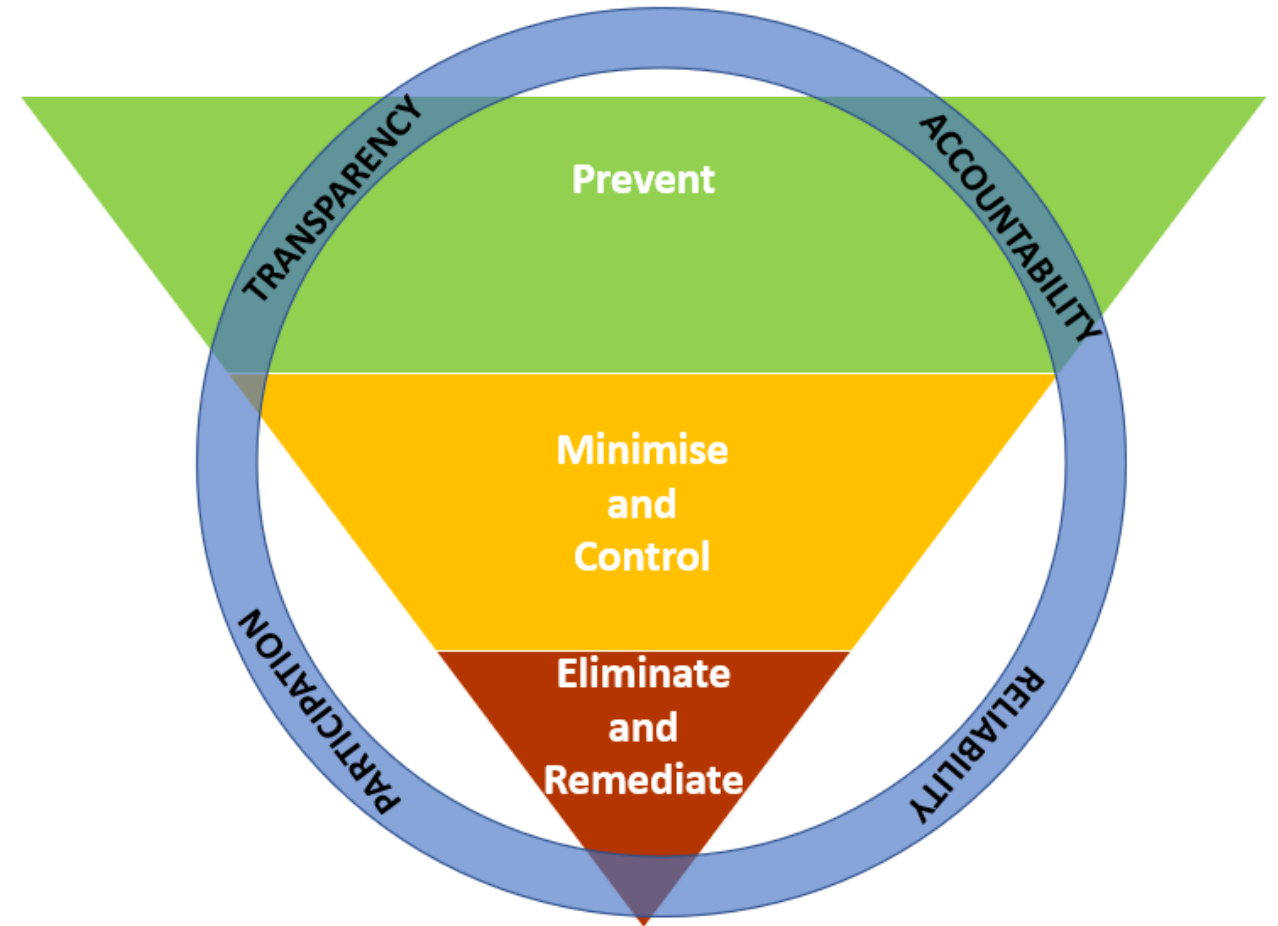
Overview of the EEA Zero Pollution Monitoring Assessment

Web report: https://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/zero-pollution

WEB REPORT

Zero pollution monitoring assessment

The zero pollution action plan is a cornerstone of the EU's ambitions to improve the well-being and health of citizens and future generations under the European Green Deal. It sets out the vision that by 2050, the EU should have reduced pollution to the extent that it no longer harms human health and natural ecosystems. This is translated into key 2030 targets to speed up reducing pollution at source. The European Environment Agency has produced this zero pollution monitoring assessment to assess progress towards these targets and to support the Commission in the delivery of the long-term vision of a non-toxic environment.

Last modified 28 Nov 2022 — 4 min read   PDF
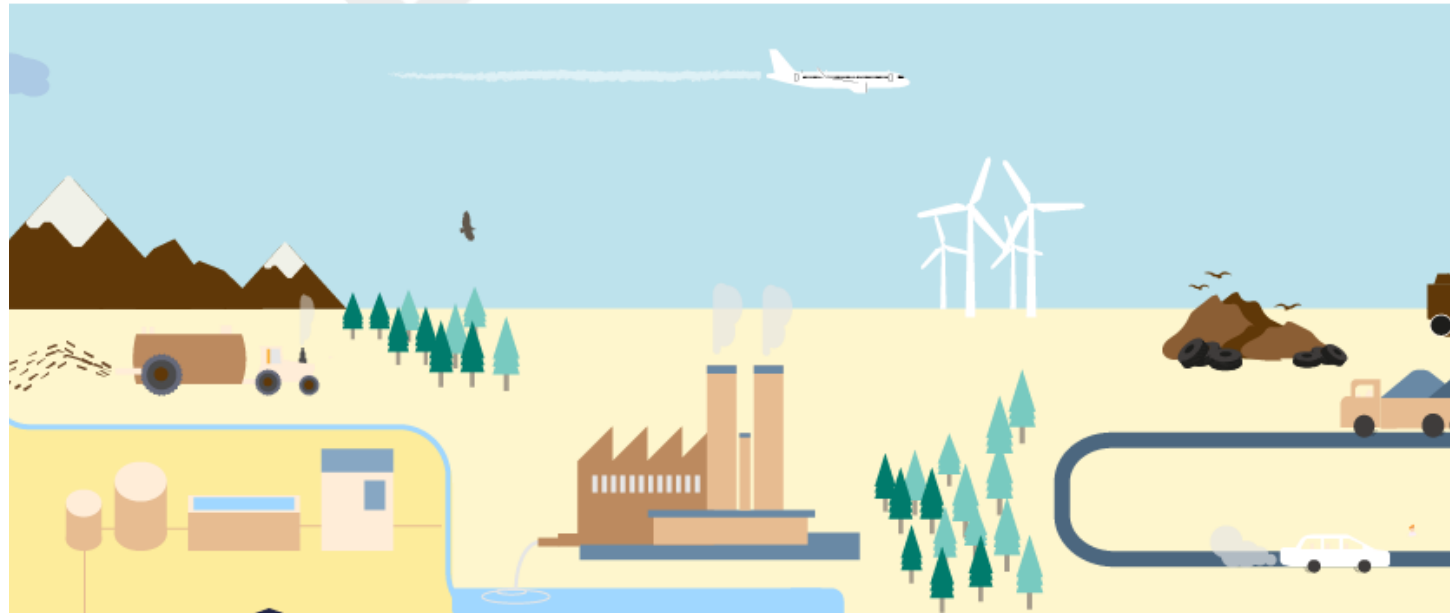
Summary
For policymakers - PDF

Structure of the report

Chapters of the zero pollution monitoring assessment 2022:

- **Production and consumption chapter and associated signals**
- **Ecosystems chapter and associated signals**
- **Health chapter and associated signals**
- **Zero pollution cross-cutting stories**

Sections of the **health** assessment:

Air pollution and health

Noise pollution and health

Water pollution and health

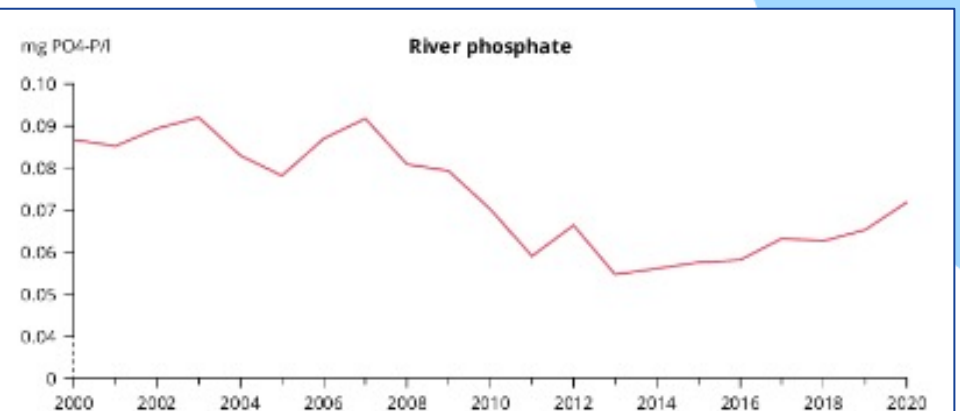Chemicals and health

Soil pollution and health

Health signals

Presenting a more integrated assessment

Cross-cutting stories
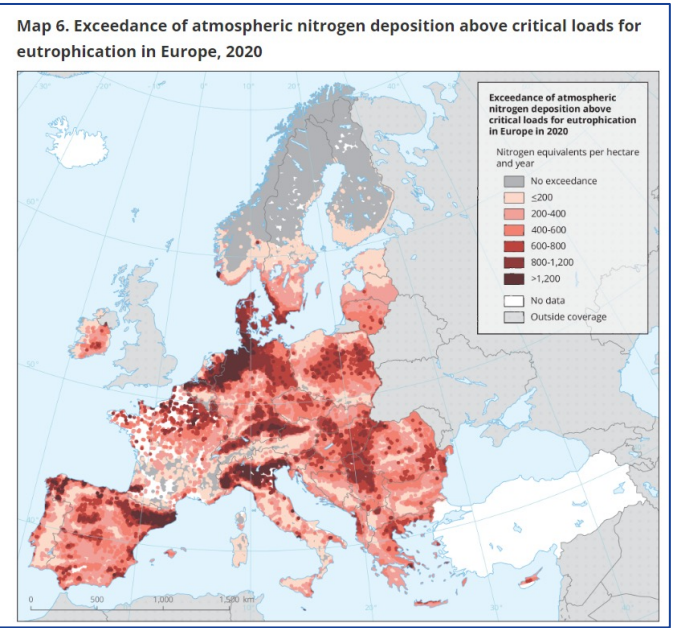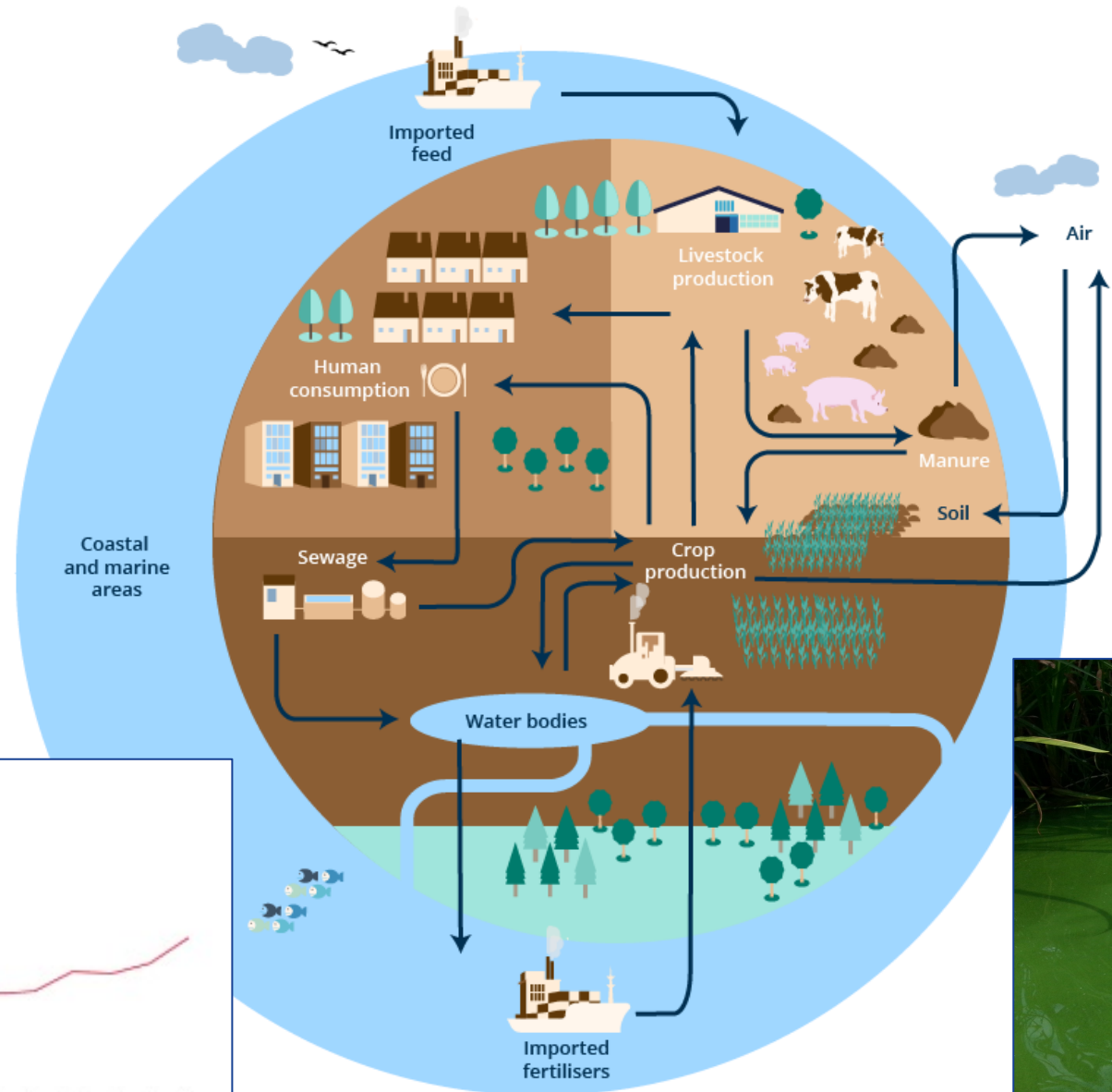
Navigate here on the **5 cross-cutting stories**:

- Cross-cutting story 1: Pathways towards zero pollution from plastics

- Cross-cutting story 2: The role of the National Emissions reduction Commitments Directive in reducing air pollution

- Cross-cutting story 3: PFAS

- Cross-cutting story 4: Nutrients

- Cross-cutting story 5: Co-benefits of addressing climate change and pollution

Cross-cutting stories – linking across relevant themes, e.g. nutrients

Map 6. Exceedance of atmospheric nitrogen deposition above critical loads for eutrophication in Europe, 2020
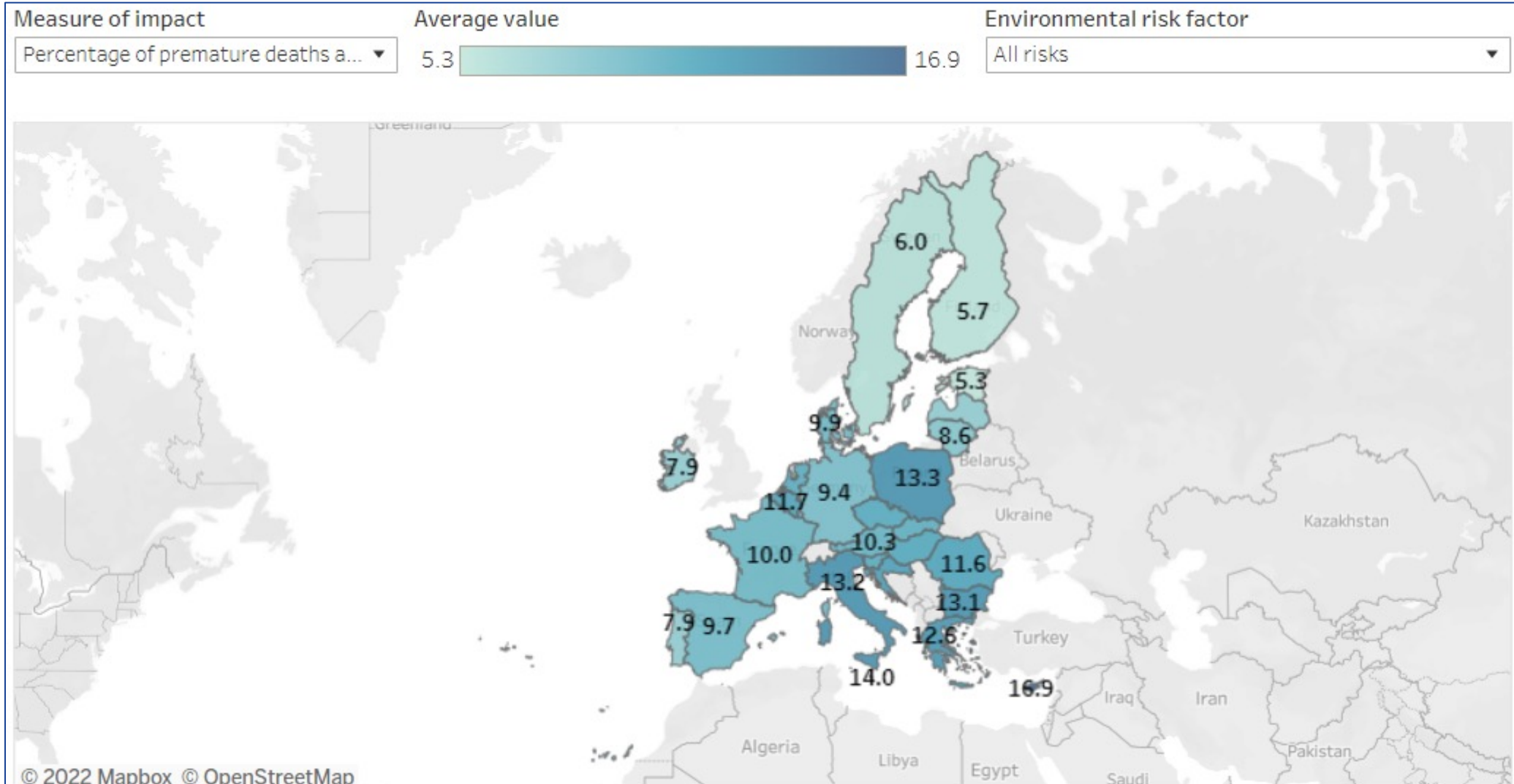
Figure 1. Basic diagram of nutrient flows in agriculture

River phosphate

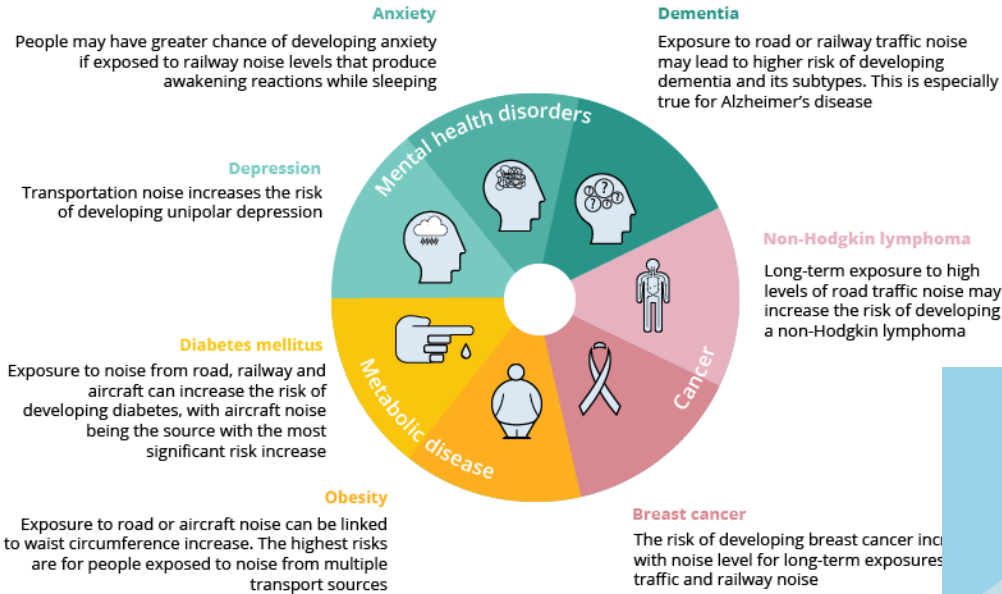# Integrated indicators - Health – Burden of Disease

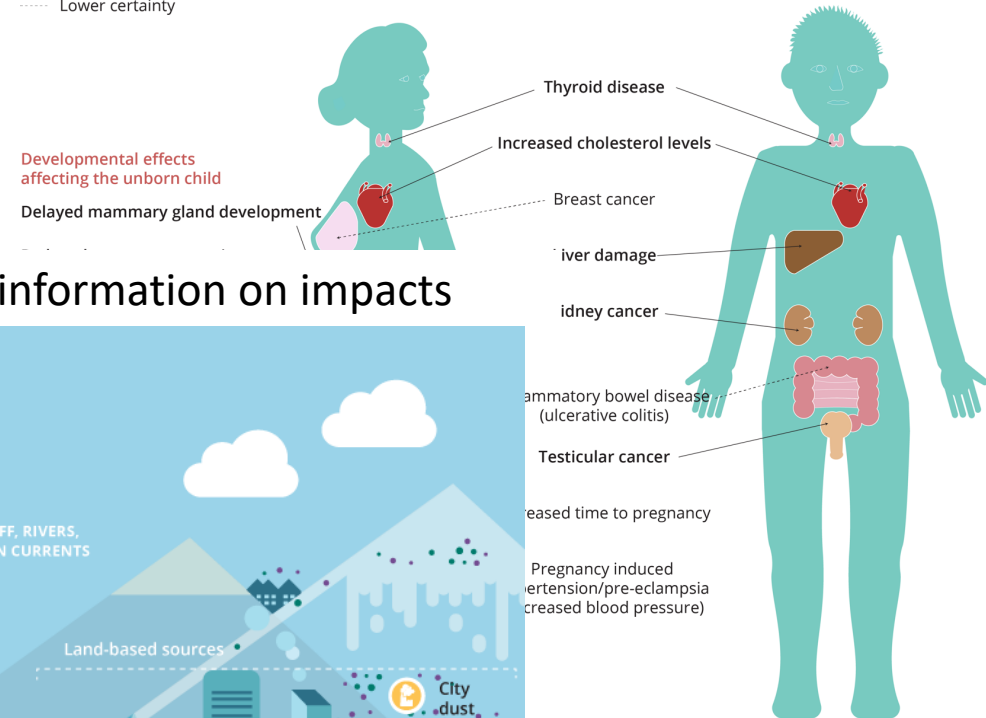Percentage of premature death attributable to environmental risk factors in EU-27 countries

Other issues – Signals – What are we not addressing??
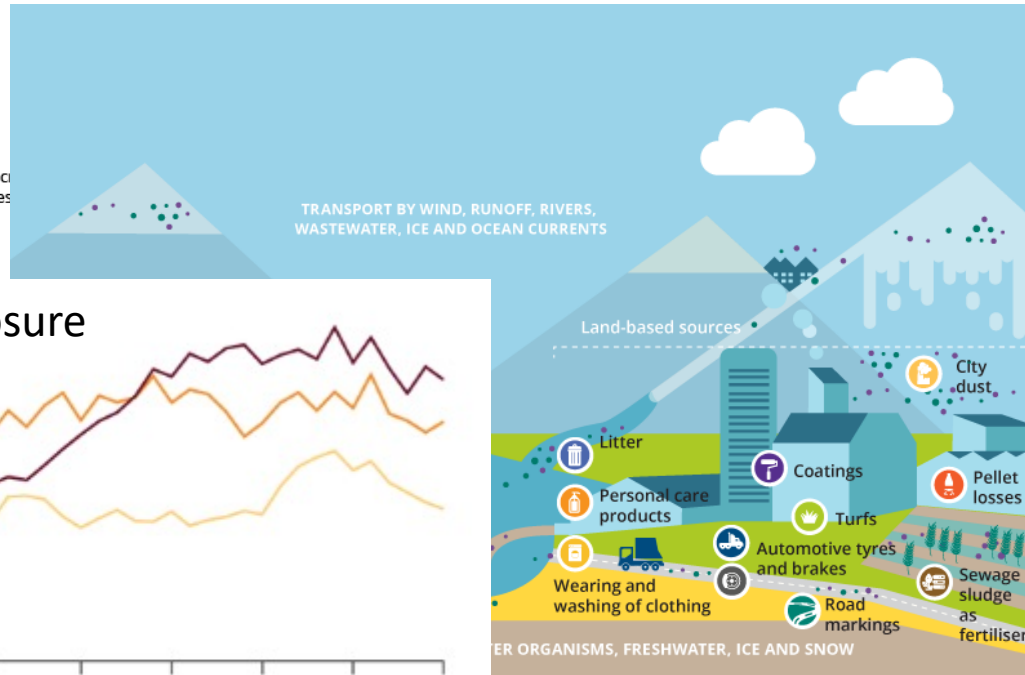
Emerging health risks from noise exposure

Anxiety
People may have greater chance of developing anxiety if exposed to railway noise levels that produce awakening reactions while sleeping

Dementia
Exposure to road or railway traffic noise may lead to higher risk of developing dementia and its subtypes. This is especially true for Alzheimer's disease

Depression
Transportation noise increases the risk of developing unipolar depression

Non-Hodgkin lymphoma
Long-term exposure to high levels of road traffic noise may increase the risk of developing a non-Hodgkin lymphoma

Diabetes mellitus
Exposure to noise from road, railway and aircraft can increase the risk of developing diabetes, with aircraft noise being the source with the most significant risk increase

Obesity
Exposure to road or aircraft noise can be linked to waist circumference increase. The highest risks are for people exposed to noise from multiple transport sources

Breast cancer
The risk of developing breast cancer inc with noise level for long-term exposures traffic and railway noise

Mental health disorders
Metabolic disease
Cancer

Growing evidence on PFAS ubiquity and impacts

— High certainty
····· Lower certainty

Developmental effects affecting the unborn child
Delayed mammary gland development

Thyroid disease
Increased cholesterol levels
Breast cancer
iver damage
idney cancer
ammammary bowel disease (ulcerative colitis)
Testicular cancer
reased time to pregnancy
Pregnancy induced ertension/pre-eclampsia creased blood pressure)

Plastics – need for information on impacts

TRANSPORT BY WIND, RUNOFF, RIVERS, WASTEWATER, ICE AND OCEAN CURRENTS

Land-based sources

City dust
Litter
Coatings
Pellet losses
Personal care products
Turfs
Automotive tyres and brakes
Sewage sludge as fertiliser
Wearing and washing of clothing
Road markings

ER ORGANISMS, FRESHWATER, ICE AND SNOW

Legacy risk from asbestos exposure

Mean latent period = 38 years

1,000
900
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0

1945 1950 1955 1960 1965 1970 1975 1980 1985 1990 1995 2000 2005 2010 2015 2020

— FRG: Federal Republic of Germany   — GDR: German Democratic Republic   — Mean latent period
— Asbestosis   — Lung or laryngeal cancer   — Mesothelioma
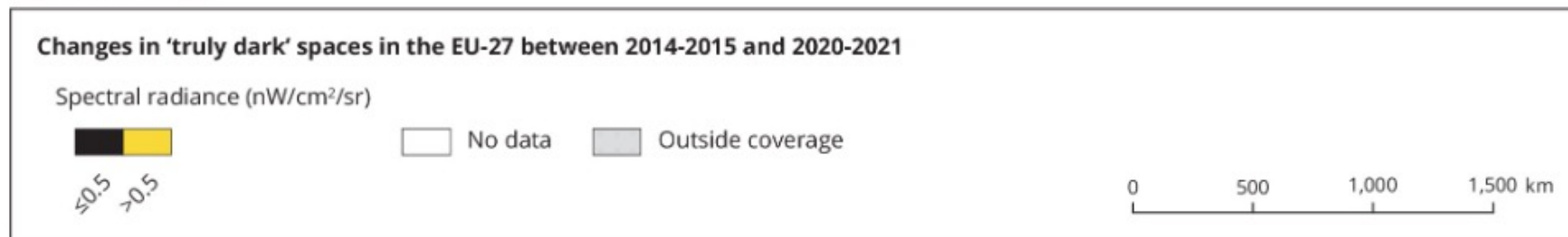
Map 1. Changes in 'truly dark' spaces in the EU-27 between 2014-2015 and 2020-2021

Reference data: ©ESRI

Changes in 'truly dark' spaces in the EU-27 between 2014-2015 and 2020-2021

Spectral radiance (nW/cm²/sr)

≤0.5   >0.5   No data   Outside coverage

0   500   1,000   1,500 km

Overview of Some Key Findings

2030 targets and monitoring

TARGET 1 — Reduce the health impacts (premature deaths) of air pollution by 55%

Current position/trend (2020 data):

-45% reduction

-55%

Distance to target: **on track**
Baseline year: **2005**

Link to air and health section

TARGET 2 — Reduce the share of people chronically disturbed by transport noise by 30%

Current position/trend (2017 data): baseline data available for 2017 only

Trend from 2012 to 2017 is stable

-30%

Distance to target: **not on track**
Baseline year: **2017**

Link to noise and health section

TARGET 3 — Reduce EU ecosystem area where air pollution threatens biodiversity by 25%

Current position/trend (2020 data):

-12% reduction

-25%

Distance to target: **partly on track**
Baseline year: **2005**

Link to air and ecosystems section

TARGET 4 — Reduce nutrient losses by 50%

Current position/trend: **stable trend**

-50%

Distance to target: **not on track**
Baseline year: **2012-2015**

Link to analysis of nutrient losses

TARGET 4 — Reduce the use and risk of chemical pesticides by 50%

Current position/trend: (2020 data)

-14% reduction

-50%

Distance to target: **on track**
Baseline year: **2015-2017**

Link to analysis in production section

4 x on track

TARGET 4 — Reduce the use of more hazardous chemical pesticides by 50%

Current position/trend: (2020 data)

-26% reduction

-50%

Distance to target: **on track**
Baseline year: **2015-2017**

Link to analysis in production section

TARGET 4 — Reduce the sale of antimicrobials for farmed animals and in aquaculture by 50%

Current position/analysis: (2021 data)

-18.3% reduction

-50%

Distance to target: **on track**
Baseline year: **2018**

Link to chemicals and health section

TARGET 5 — Reduce plastic litter at sea by 50% and microplastics released into the environment by 30%

Current position/trend: **reducing trend for plastic litter at sea**

No data for microplastic releases

-30% -50%

Distance to target: **uncertain**
Baseline year: **2016**

Link to analysis on plastic pollution

TARGET 6 — Significantly reduce total waste generation

Current position/trend:

-4% decrease between 2010 and 2020

Distance to target: **not on track**
Baseline year: **not defined**

Link to waste section

TARGET 6 — Reduce residual municipal waste by 50%

Current position/trend: **no significant change in residual municipal waste generation since 2016**

-50%

Distance to target: **not on track**
Baseline year: **not defined**

Link to waste section

2030 targets and monitoring

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Trend from 2012 to 2017 is stable
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Baseline year: **2017**
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Link to analysis in production section

6 x not/partly on track

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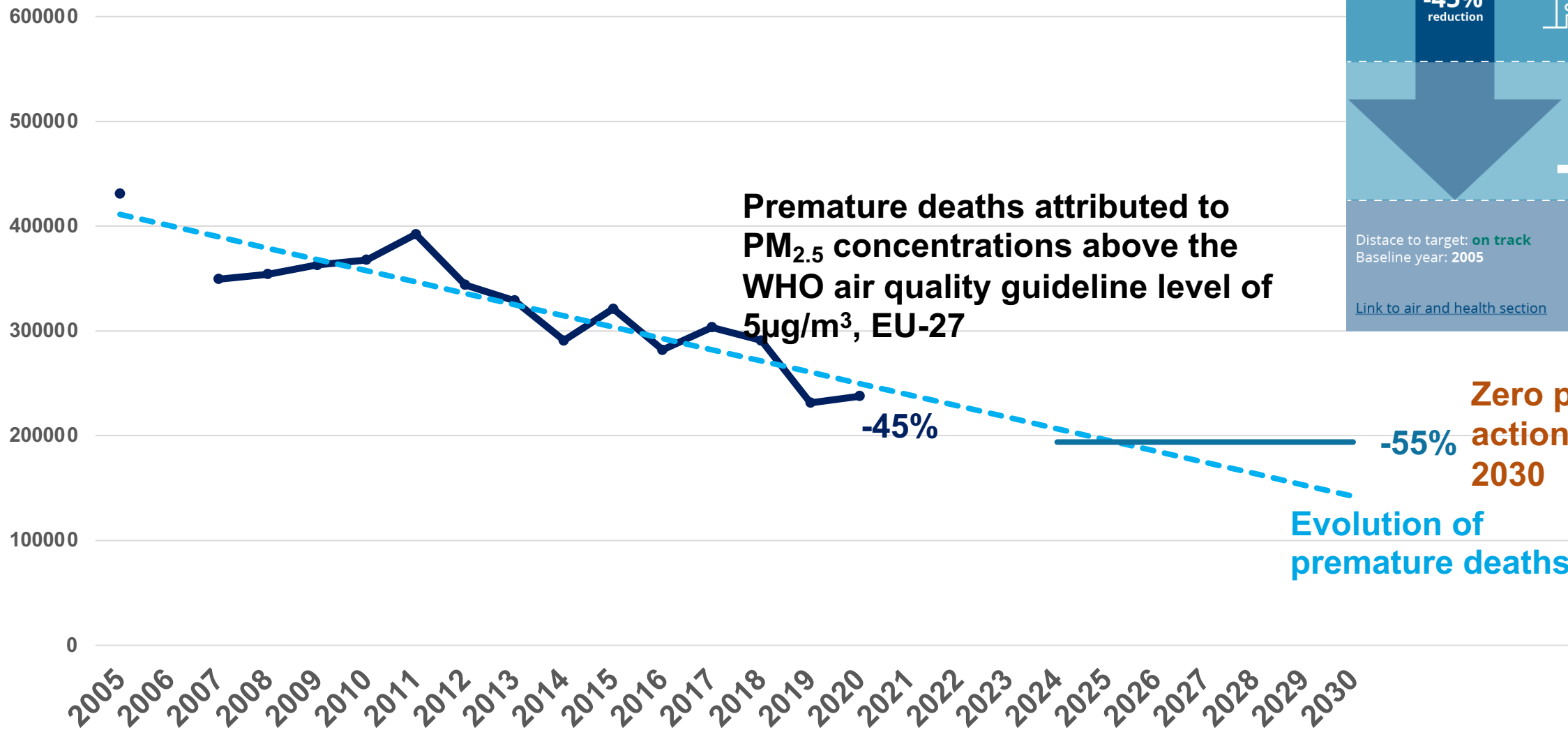Current position/trend: **no significant change in residual municipal waste generation since 2016**
-50%
Distance to target: **not on track**
Baseline year: **not defined**
Link to waste section

Reducing the health impacts of air pollution

Premature deaths attributed to PM$_{2.5}$ concentrations above the WHO air quality guideline level of 5μg/m^3, EU-27

-45%

-55%

TARGET 1 Reduce the health impacts (premature deaths) of air pollution by 55%

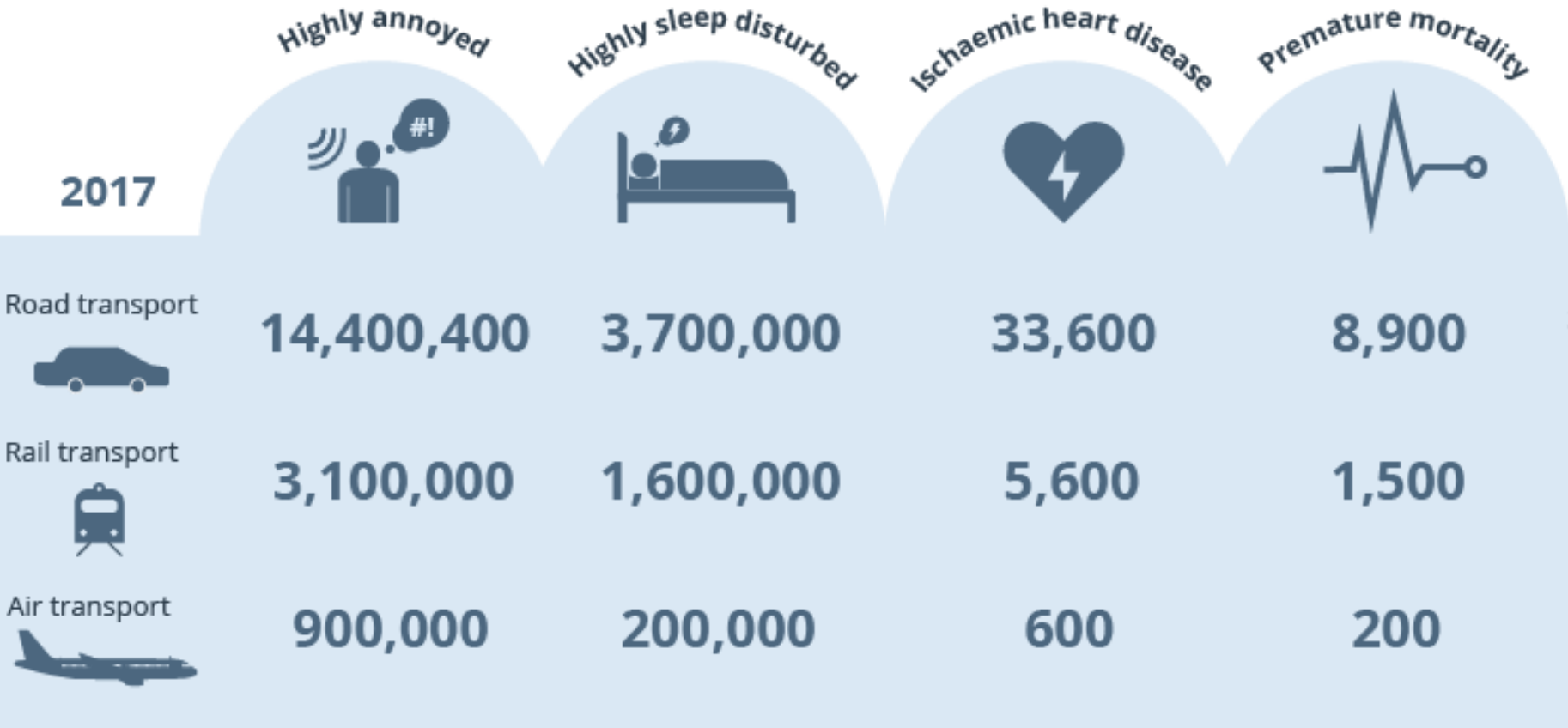Current position/trend (2020 data):

-45% reduction

-55%

Distace to target: **on track**
Baseline year: **2005**

Link to air and health section

Zero pollution action plan target 2030

Evolution of premature deaths

Slow progress on reducing the impacts of transport noise

	Highly annoyed	Highly sleep disturbed	Ischaemic heart disease	Premature mortality
2017				
Road transport	14,400,400	3,700,000	33,600	8,900
Rail transport	3,100,000	1,600,000	5,600	1,500
Air transport	900,000	200,000	600	200

TARGET 2 Reduce the share of people chronically disturbed by transport noise by 30%

Current position/trend (2017 data): baseline data available for 2017 only
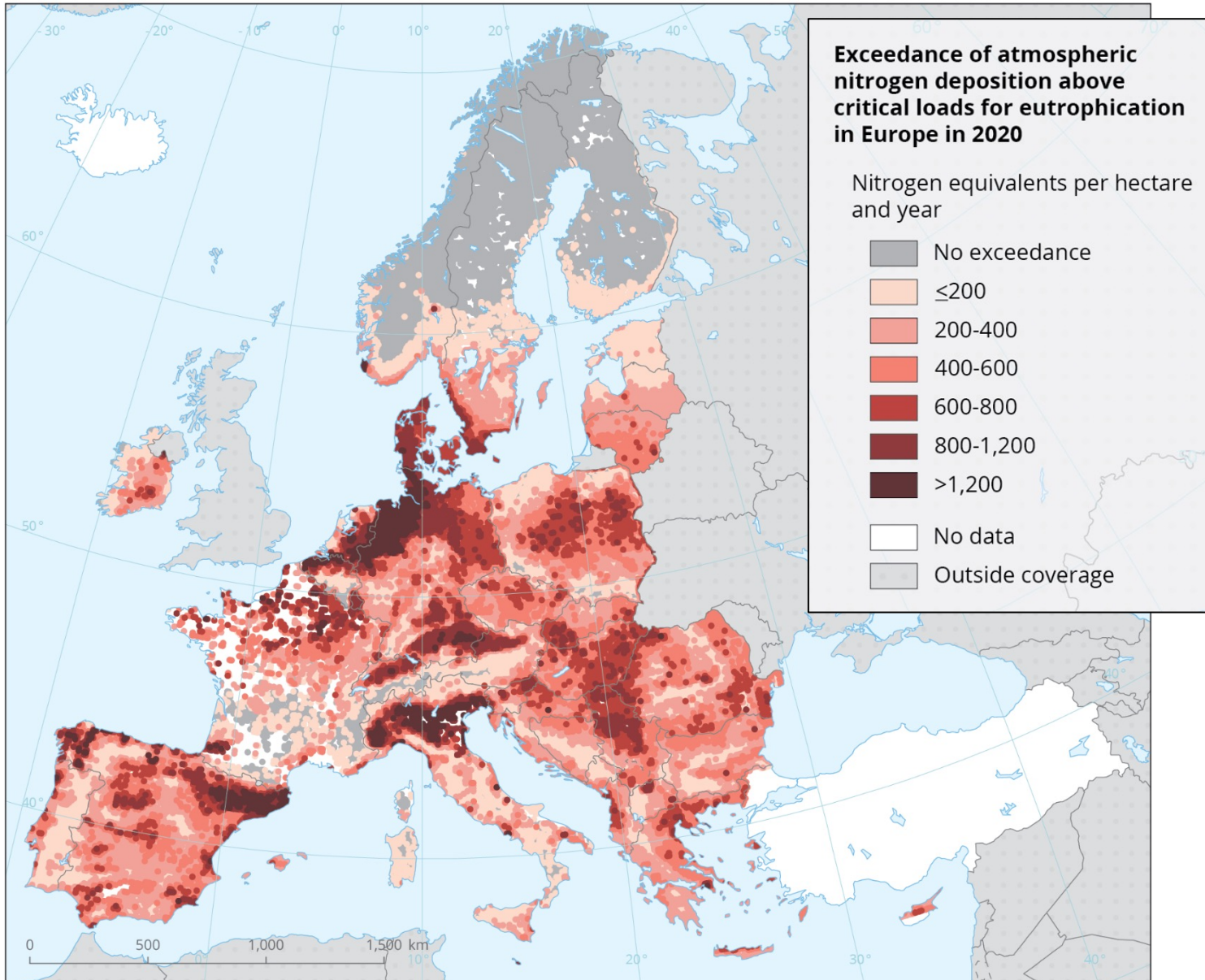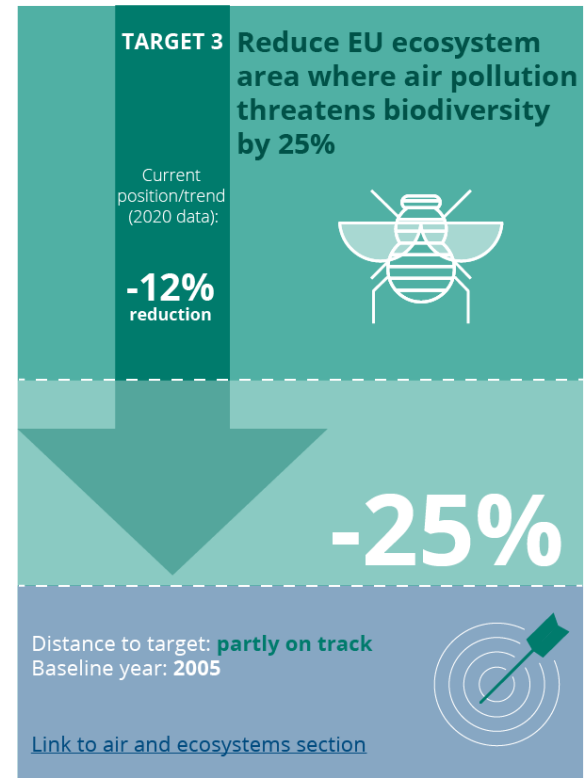
Trend from 2012 to 2017 is stable

-30%

Distance to target: **not on track**
Baseline year: **2017**

Link to noise and health section

# 75% of ecosystems remain at risk from air pollution

Exceedance of atmospheric nitrogen deposition above critical loads for eutrophication in Europe in 2020

Nitrogen equivalents per hectare and year

- No exceedance
- ≤200
- 200-400
- 400-600
- 600-800
- 800-1,200
- >1,200
- No data
- Outside coverage

TARGET 3 Reduce EU ecosystem area where air pollution threatens biodiversity by 25%

Current position/trend (2020 data):

-12% reduction

-25%

Distance to target: **partly on track**
Baseline year: **2005**

Link to air and ecosystems section

EMEP (2022), data on critical loads from the Coordination Centre for Effects (CCE, forthcoming).

Reference data: ©ESRI

Tackling anti-microbial resistance

Milligrams per Population Correction Unit (mg/PCU)
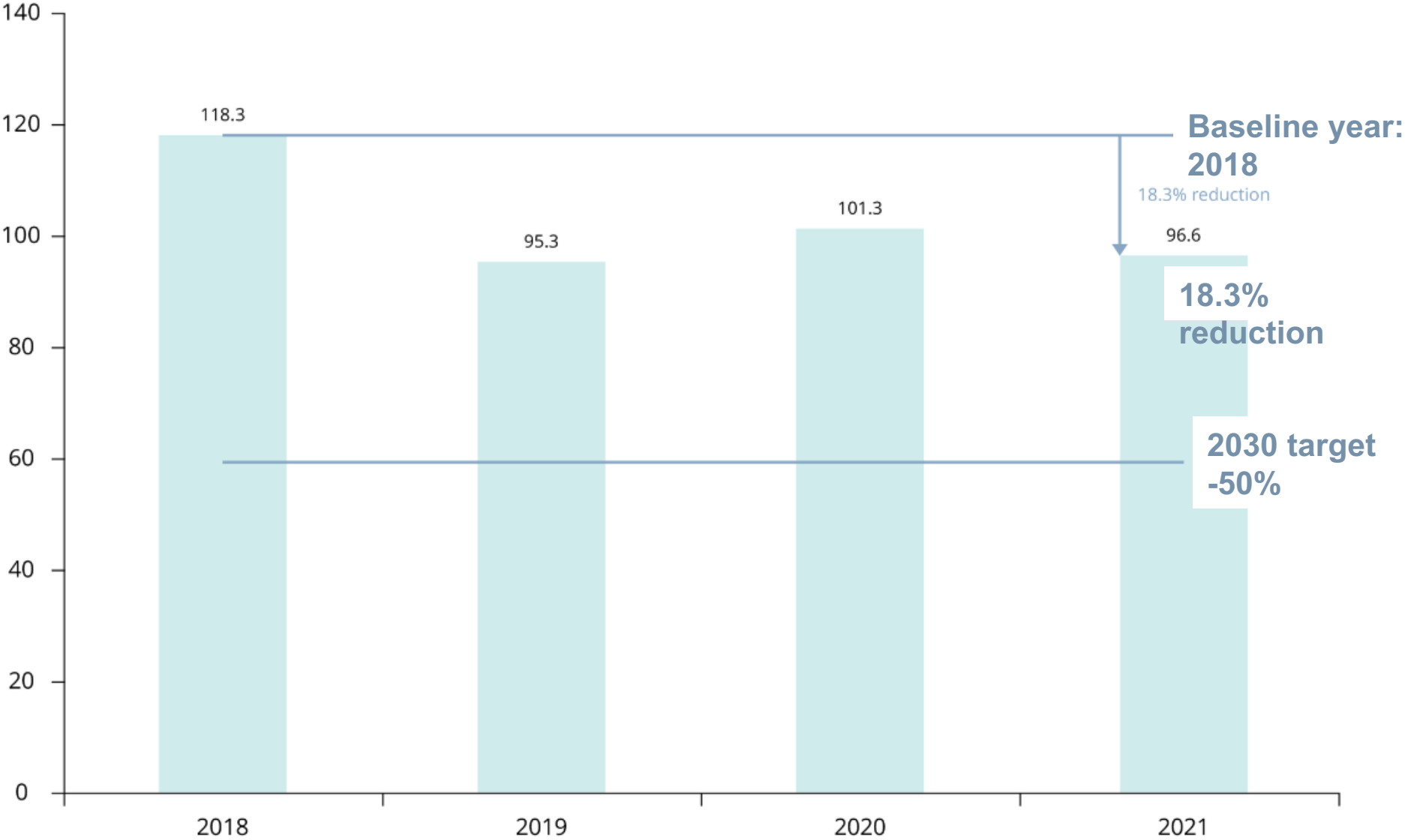
Baseline year:
2018

18.3% reduction

18.3%
reduction

2030 target
-50%

TARGET 4 **Reduce the sale of antimicrobials for farmed animals and in aquaculture by 50%**

Current position/ analysis: (2021 data)

-18.3%
reduction

-50%

Distance to target: **on track**
Baseline year: **2018**

Link to chemicals and health section

No evidence of reduced nutrient loss

Mineral fertiliser consumption by agriculture
(million tonnes, EU, 2010-2020)

Lowest consumption
2010: 10.4

Highest consumption
2017: 11.8

2020: 11.2

Legend: ■ Nitrogen ■ Phosphorus

TARGET 4 — Reduce nutrient losses by 50%

Current position/trend: **stable trend**

-50%

Distance to target: **not on track**
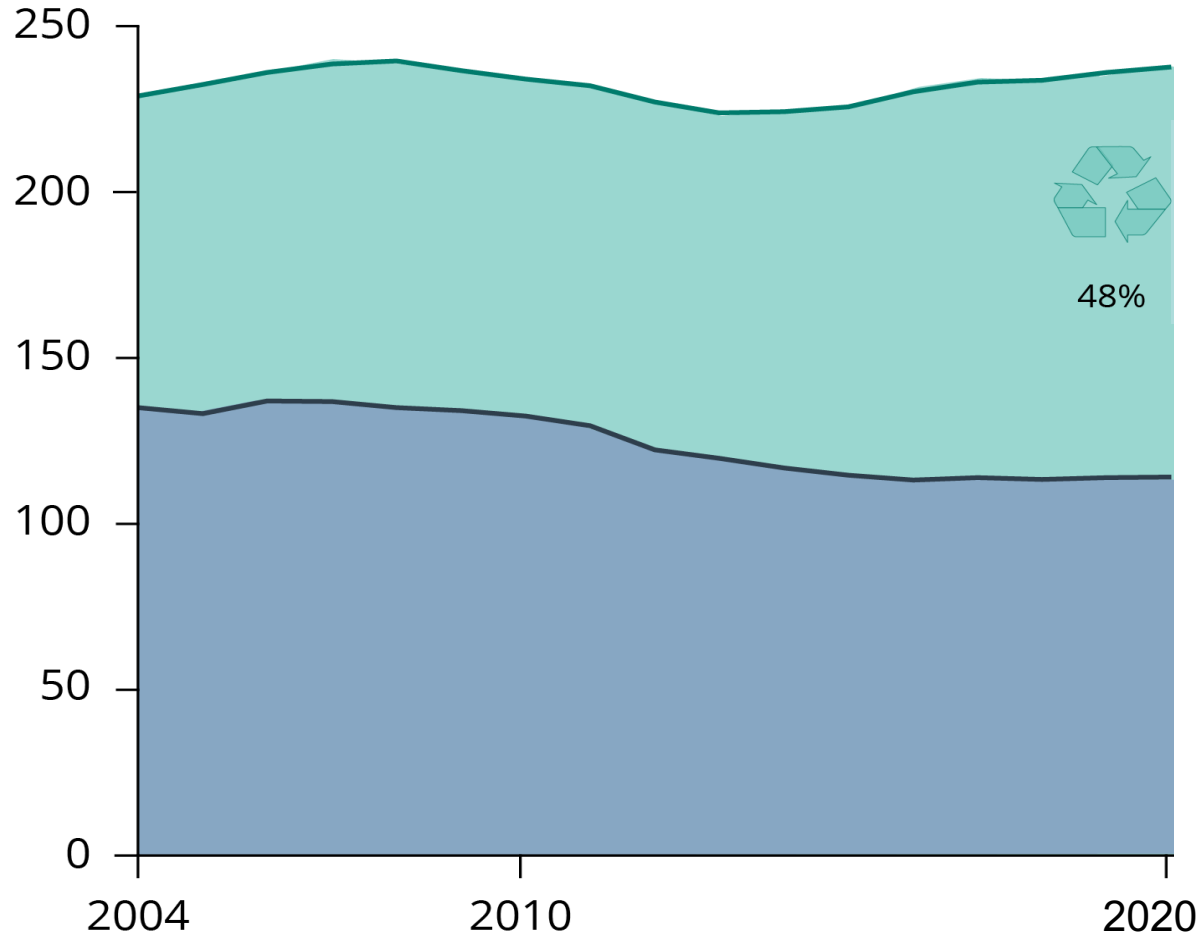Baseline year: **2012-2015**

Link to analysis of nutrient losses
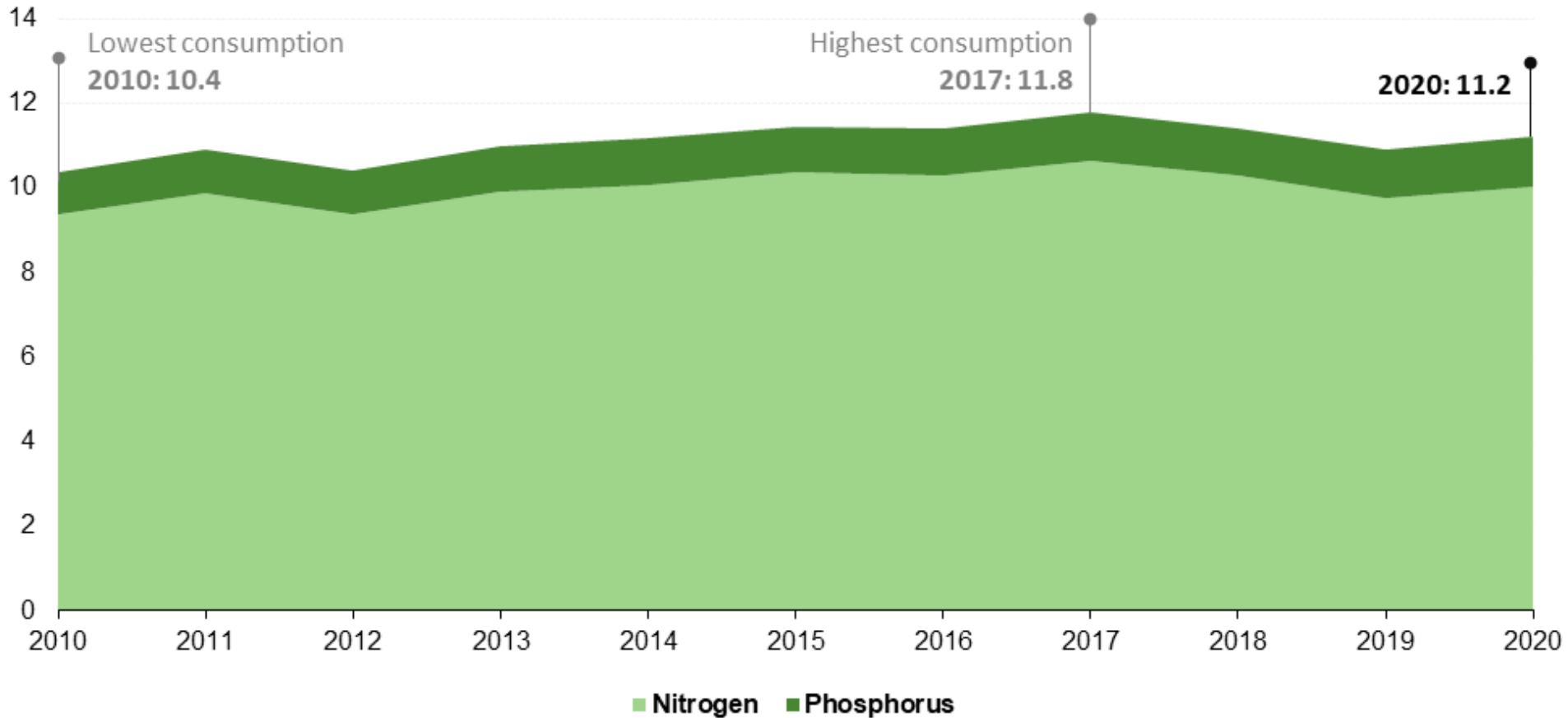
Little progress in reducing waste

Municipal waste (Mt)

48%

TARGET 6

Reduce residual municipal waste by 50%

Current position/trend: **no significant change in residual municipal waste generation since 2016**

-50%

Distance to target: **not on track**
Baseline year: **not defined**

Link to waste section

—— Total municipal waste

—— Residual municipal waste

▉ Recycled
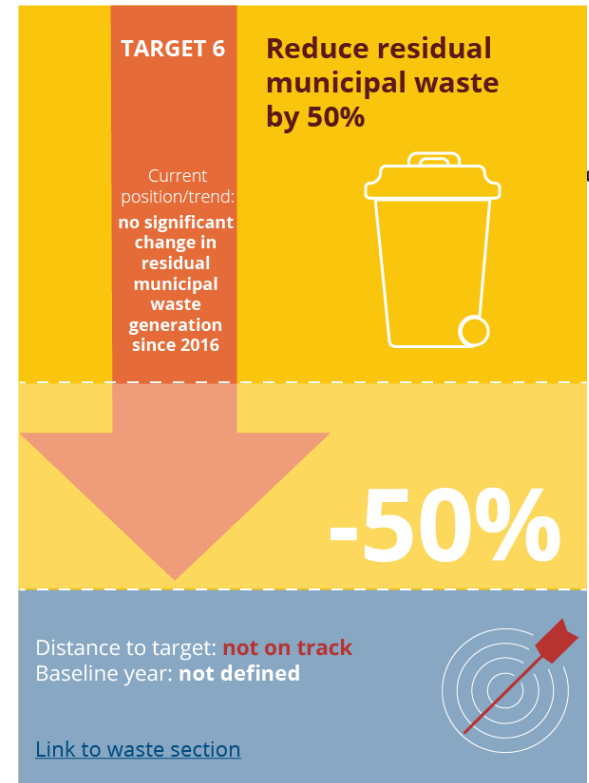
Next Steps

- ZP monitoring assessment #2 - 2024
- Build on baseline assessment
- Develop platform for ongoing updates to ZP monitoring – flexible ZP 'dashboard'
- Exploring new sources of data to assess risk, e.g. developing knowledge from HBM4EU.

Thanks!

|14 March 2023 | www.eea.europa.eu

German Environment Agency

MAKING ZERO POLLUTION INTEGRATION ACROSS POLICIES WORK

The Zero Pollution Action Plan as a chance for a cross-regulatory approach to pollution prevention and reduction

Umwelt Bundesamt

Structure of the presentation

Content

01 The Zero Pollution Ambition and expertise of agencies

02 The Zero Pollution Ambition Cycle

03 Institutional challenge

The Zero Pollution Ambition and expertise of agencies

The Zero Pollution Ambition as a chance

With EGD, reducing pollution on the same level as protection of biodiversity and climate

Zero Pollution Action Plan integrates protection of air, water and soil and therefore also human health
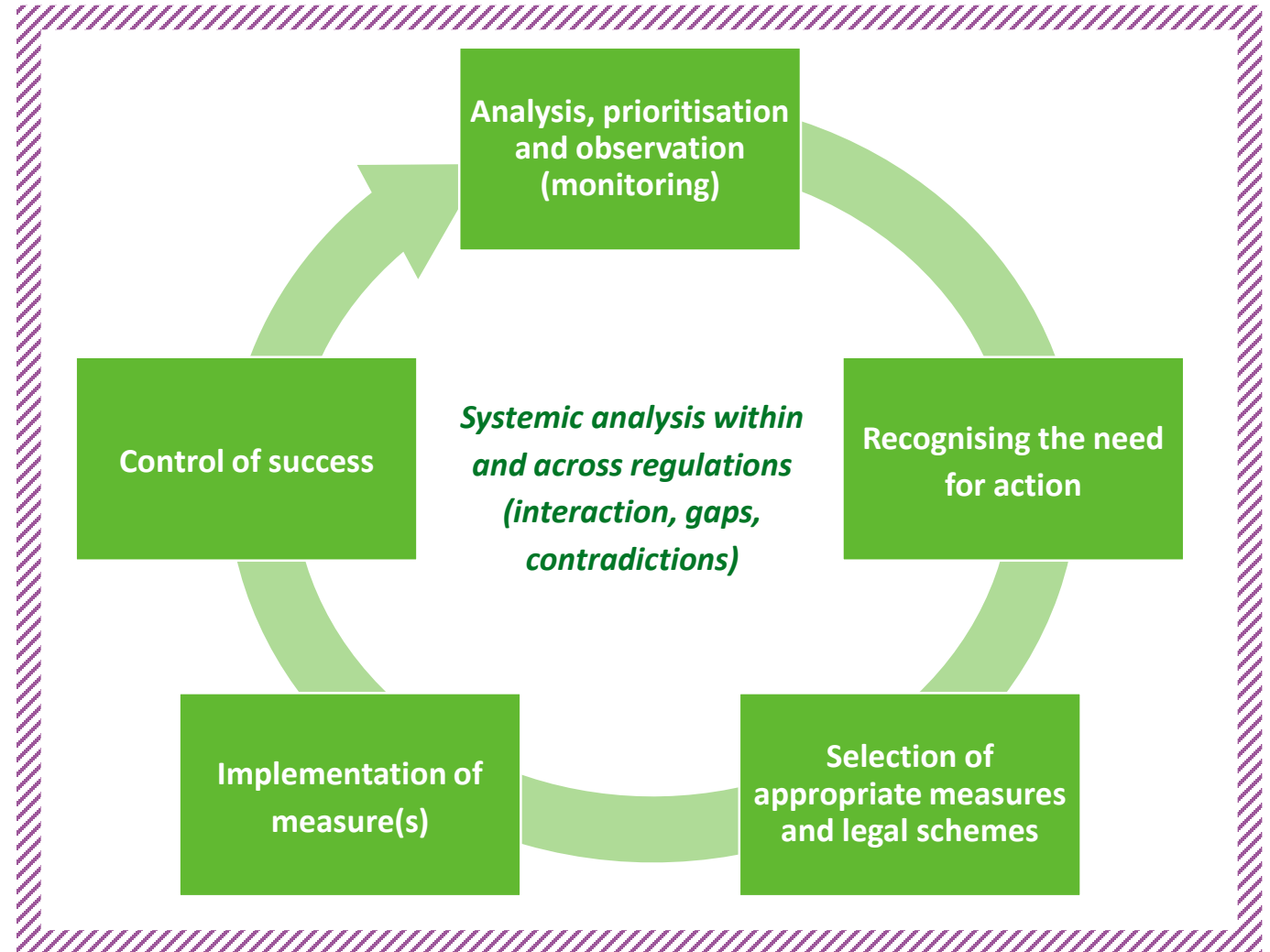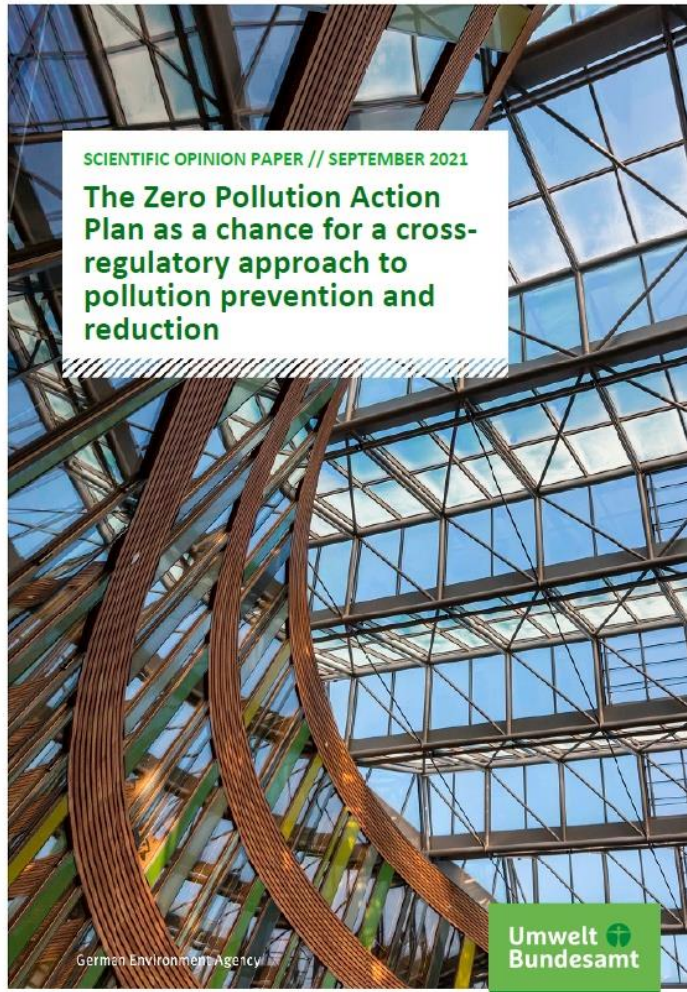
UBA´s expertise

Expertise and responsibilities for protection of air, water and soil

incl. responsibilities for specific legislation on air, water, soil, chemicals, products, industrial sites, noise…

New approaches to governance (e.g. mainstreaming) and regulation needed (e.g. ZPA-Cycle)

The Zero Pollution Ambition Cycle

SCIENTIFIC OPINION PAPER // SEPTEMBER 2021
The Zero Pollution Action Plan as a chance for a cross-regulatory approach to pollution prevention and reduction

German Environment Agency

Umwelt Bundesamt

- Analysis, prioritisation and observation (monitoring)
- Recognising the need for action
- Selection of appropriate measures and legal schemes
- Implementation of measure(s)
- Control of success

Systemic analysis within and across regulations (interaction, gaps, contradictions)
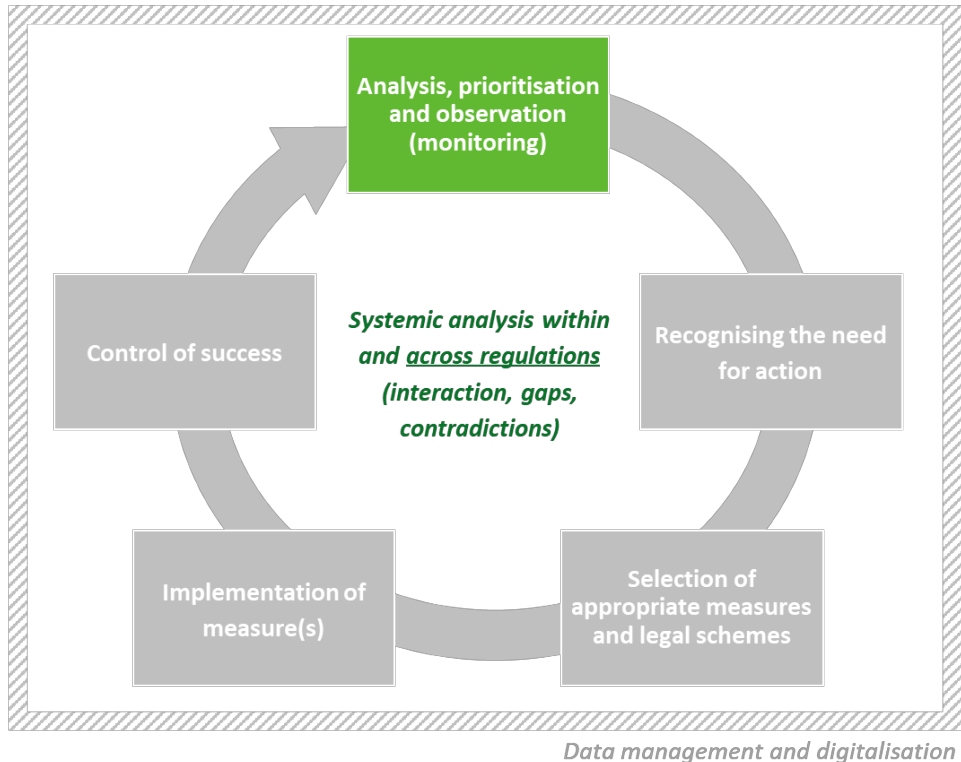
Data management and digitalisation

Umweltbundesamt (2021): The Zero Pollution Action Plan as a chance for a cross-regulatory approach to pollution prevention and reduction.
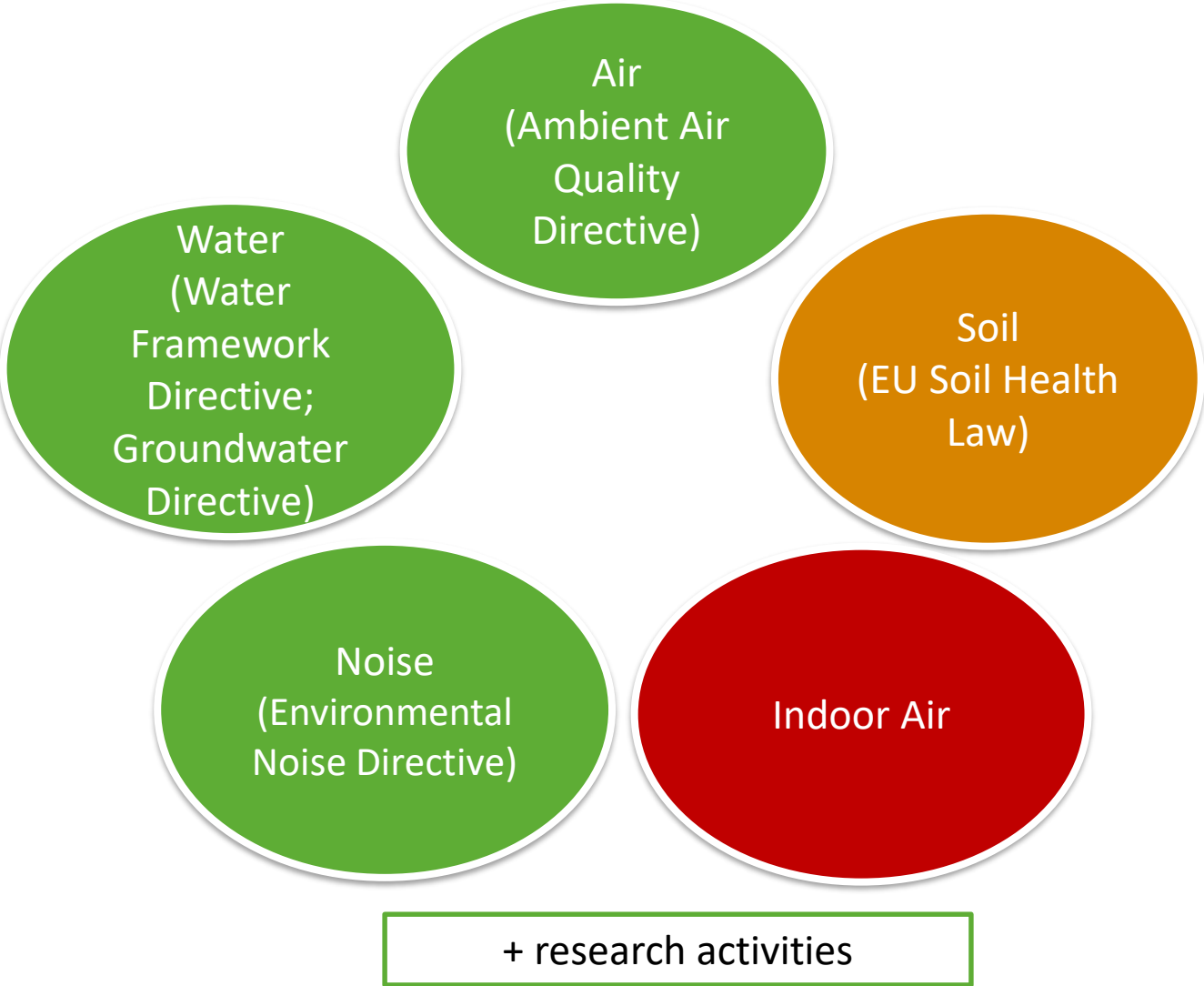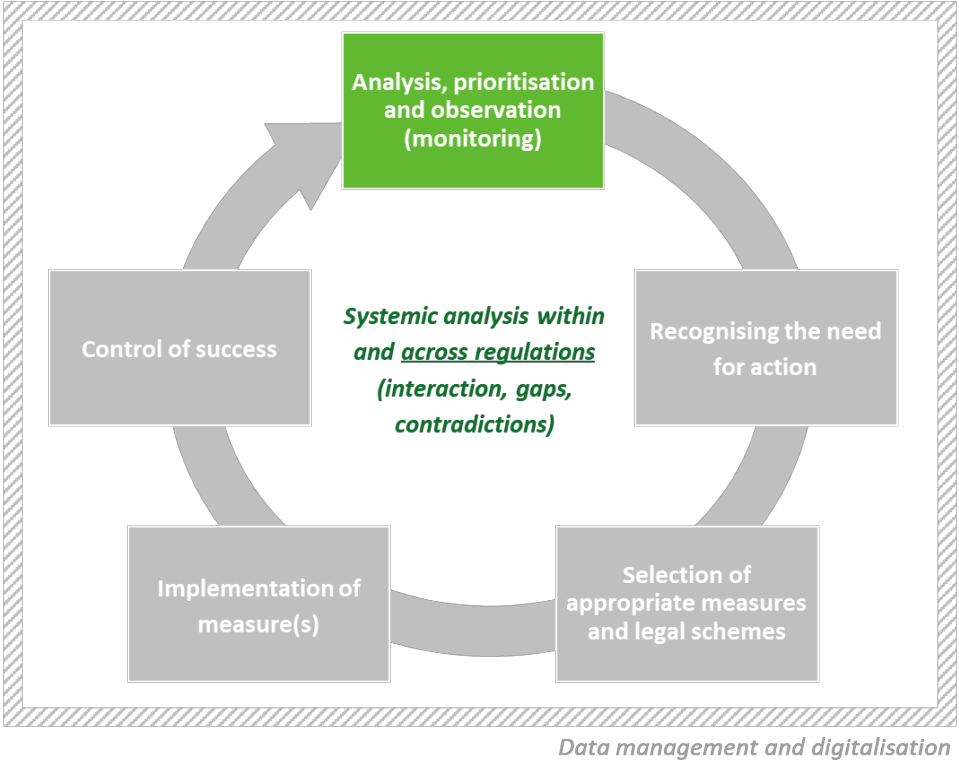*https://www.umweltbundesamt.de/en/publikationen/the-zero-pollution-action-plan-as-a-chance-for-a*

ZPA Cycle – Monitoring

Analysis, prioritisation and observation (monitoring)

Recognising the need for action

Selection of appropriate measures and legal schemes

Implementation of measure(s)

Control of success

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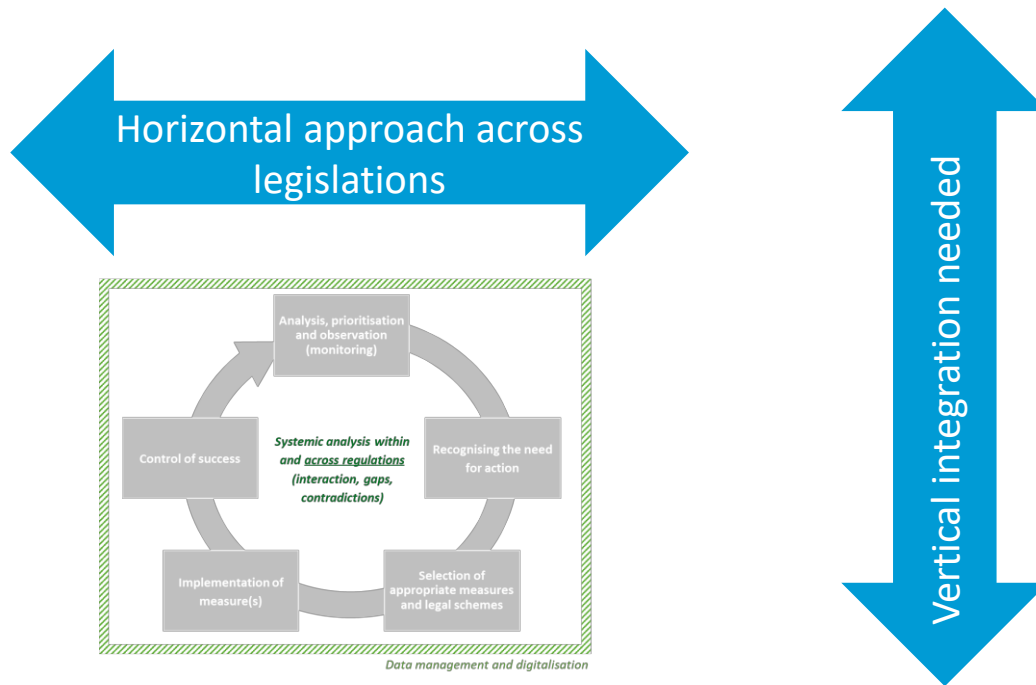
Data management and digitalisation

- Identification of main pressures for health and the environment as early as possible

- Monitoring of the environment: Measurements in environmental media & biota for emerging pollutants, e.g. also by non-target screening

- Monitoring of databases: Knowledge of pollutant properties, and information on uses and sources

ZPA Cycle – Monitoring

Analysis, prioritisation and observation (monitoring)

Systemic analysis within and *across regulations* (interaction, gaps, contradictions)

Recognising the need for action

Control of success

Selection of appropriate measures and legal schemes

Implementation of measure(s)

Data management and digitalisation

Air
(Ambient Air Quality Directive)

Water
(Water Framework Directive; Groundwater Directive)

Soil
(EU Soil Health Law)

Noise
(Environmental Noise Directive)

Indoor Air

+ research activities

The Zero Pollution Ambition Cycle
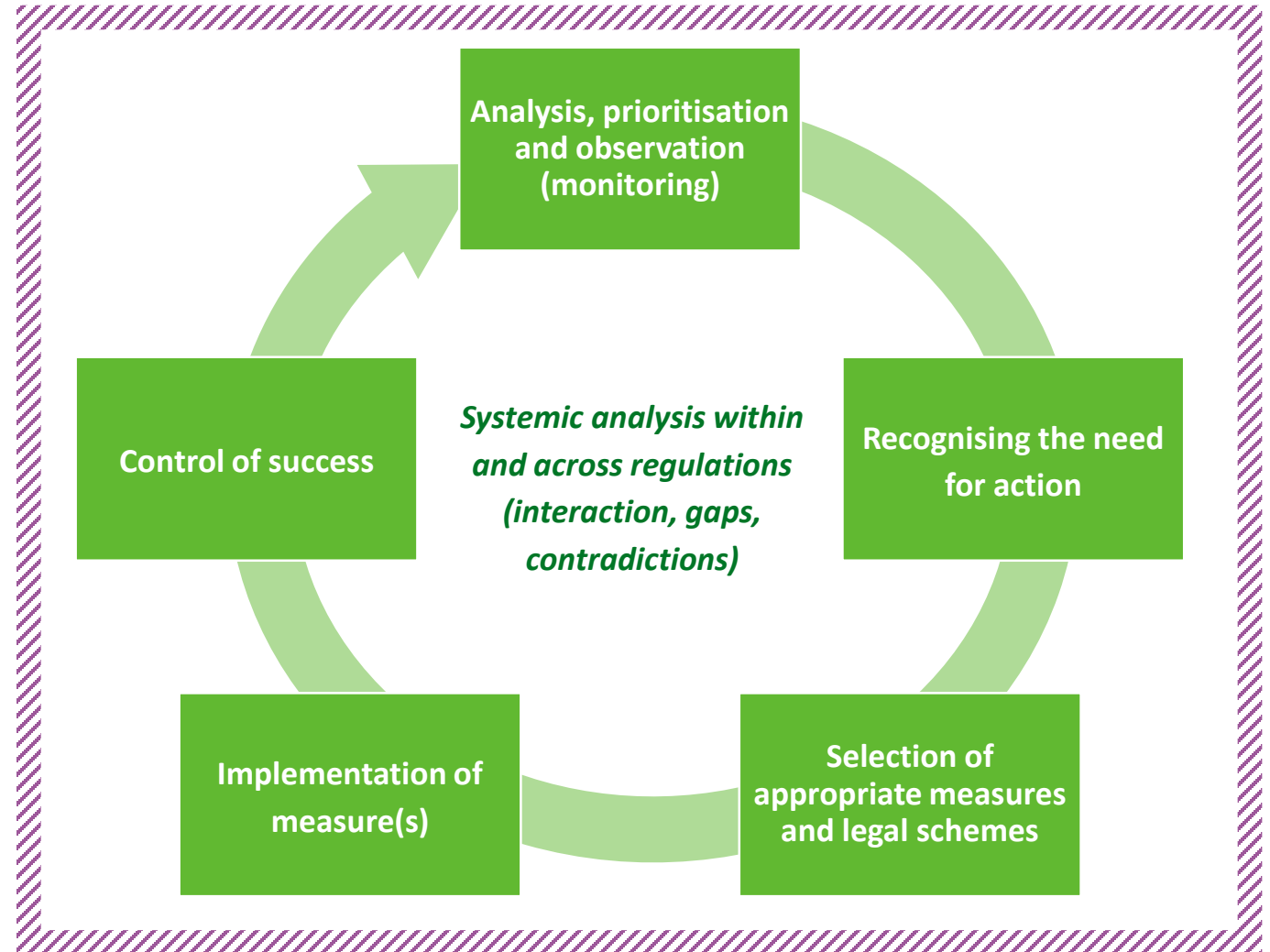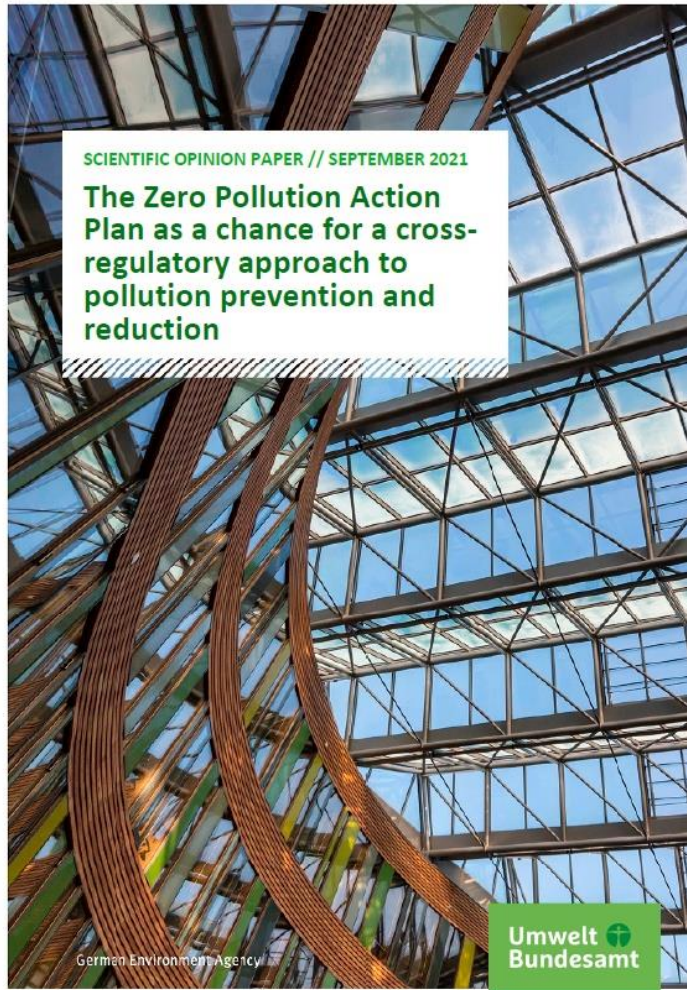
Horizontal approach across legislations

Vertical integration needed

For example noise pollution

- European level
  e.g. source related regulations, funding programmes

- National level
  e.g. legal framework, regulation for new infrastructure

- Local/Regional level
  e.g. sustainable urban mobility plan, noise action plan
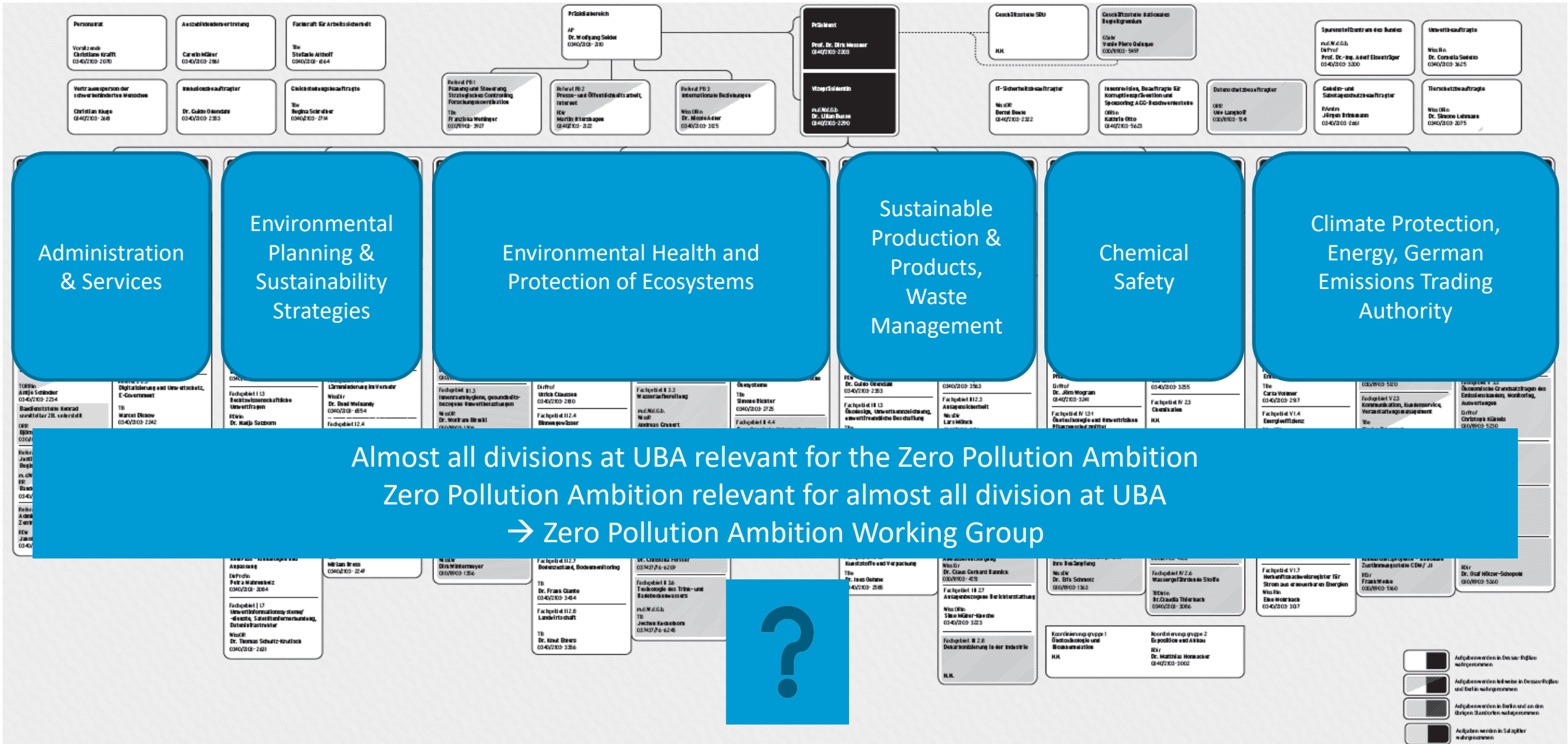
The Zero Pollution Ambition Cycle

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Recognising the need for action

Selection of appropriate measures and legal schemes

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Data management and digitalisation

Umweltbundesamt (2021): The Zero Pollution Action Plan as a chance for a cross-regulatory approach to pollution prevention and reduction.
https://www.umweltbundesamt.de/en/publikationen/the-zero-pollution-action-plan-as-a-chance-for-a

# Institutional Challenges of the Zero Pollution Ambition

Administration & Services

Environmental Planning & Sustainability Strategies

Environmental Health and Protection of Ecosystems

Sustainable Production & Products, Waste Management

Chemical Safety

Climate Protection, Energy, German Emissions Trading Authority

Almost all divisions at UBA relevant for the Zero Pollution Ambition
Zero Pollution Ambition relevant for almost all division at UBA
→ Zero Pollution Ambition Working Group

Key Messages

I — On the way to a Zero Pollution Ambition, measures from different actors at all levels are needed → <u>Mainstreaming the Zero Pollution Ambition</u>

II — Improving existing regulations for the protection of air, water and soil is one important aspect, in addition <u>cross-regulatory approaches</u> are needed

III — <u>Challenges</u> remain for overarching approaches, e.g. internal organisation of institutions

Mainstreaming the Zero Pollution Ambition in relevant policy fields
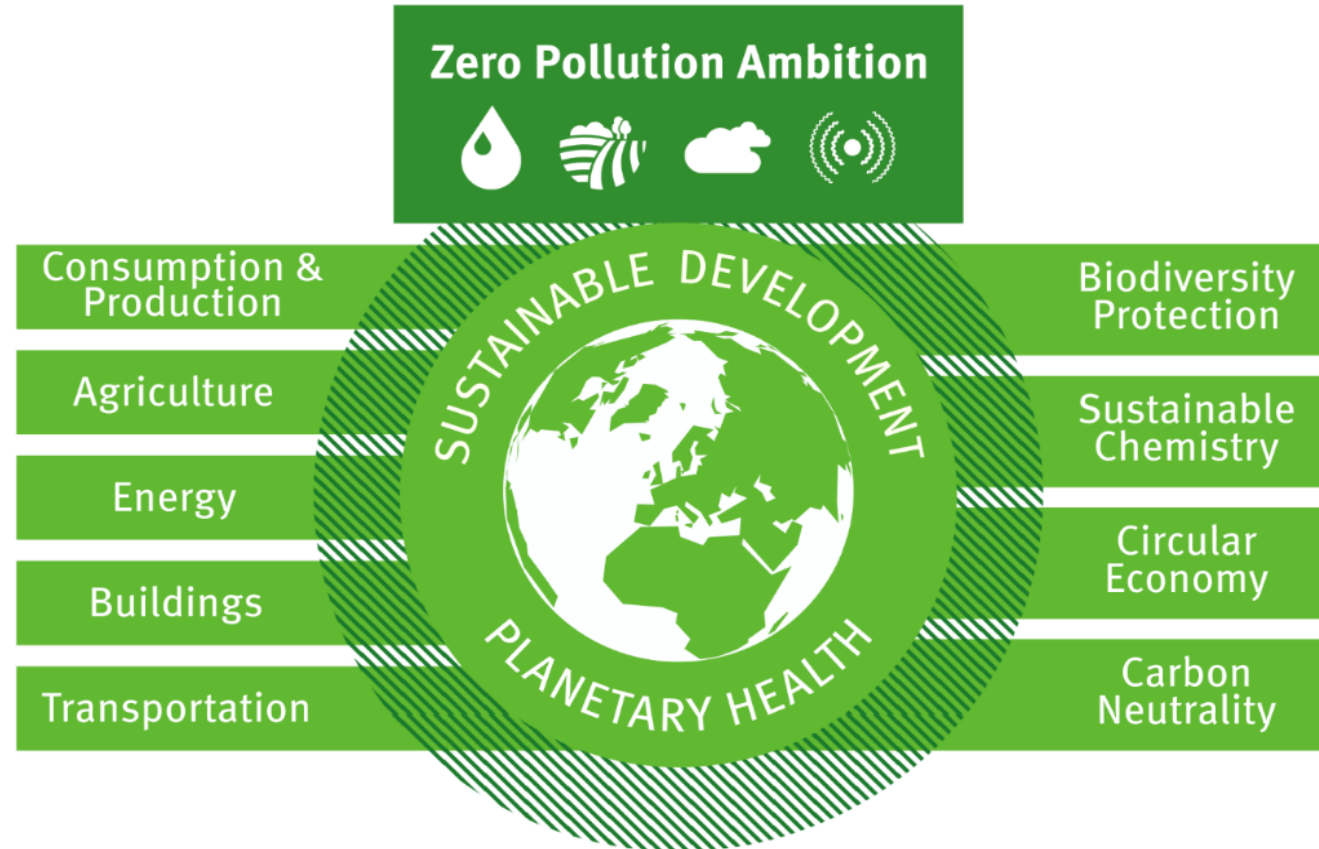
Source: Umweltbundesamt (2021): The Zero Pollution Action Plan as a chance for a cross-regulatory approach to pollution prevention and reduction.
https://www.umweltbundesamt.de/en/publikationen/the-zero-pollution-action-plan-as-a-chance-for-a

Making Zero Pollution integration across Policies work

Integrated environment policies
Towards a more integrated enforcement and implementation on Zero pollution

DG ENVIRONMENT

Key actions in the Zero Pollution Action Plan

⊖ Improve human health:

✓ reduce air and noise pollution

✓ reduce health inequalities

✓ support urban zero pollution action

⊖ Protect natural ecosystems and biodiversity:

✓ Reduce water and soil pollution

✓ Promote zero pollution across regions

⊖ Reduce pollution from production and consumption:

✓ Reduce pollution from industrial installations

✓ Encourage the least polluting options for consumers

✓ reduce pollution from agriculture

⊖ Boost change across society:

✓ Showcase zero pollution solutions for buildings

✓ Create living labs for green digital solutions

⊖ Implement and enforce pollution laws more strictly

⊖ Minimise the EU's external pollution footprint and promote change globally

⊖ Promote digital solutions for zero pollution

⊖ Stimulate knowledge and innovation

Ensuring stricter implementation and enforcement

Flagship 5.
Enforcing zero pollution together

Key actions

1. promote **enhanced collaboration** between national authorities and develop new joint actions across the compliance chain
2. bring together environmental and other enforcement authorities to **exchange best practices** and devise cross-sectorial compliance actions
3. improve the horizontal legal framework by strengthening the **Environmental Crime Directive**
4. evaluate **Environmental Liability Directive**
5. consider developing **standardised provisions on compliance assurance** for new legislative proposals
6. monitor the proportionate and dissuasive **application of penalty clauses in force**
7. encourage the **application of existing inspections** and other compliance **checks** and penalty clauses
8. promote the use of cutting-edge **technologies** to boost national capacities for monitoring and compliance verification.

"Civil society has an important role as a compliance watchdog."

Update on Flagship 5

31 May 2O22

EU Green Week 2022

Who pays the price for pollution?

Compliance promotion through expert team networking

11-12 Oct 2022

3rd ZPSP meeting (Brussels)

26 Oct 2O22

standardized provisions on compliance assurance for new legislative proposals

COM's legislative package

Stronger rules for air, water, wastewater

TAIEX EIR Workshop

Combatting environmental crime and reinforcing cross sectorial actions

14 Nov 2022

bring together environmental and other enforcement authorities to exchange best practices and devise cross-sectorial compliance actions

22 Nov 2022

study to support 2023 ELD Evaluation

COM

Stakeholder Workshop on the evaluation of the Environmental Liability Directive

COM

1st ZP Stakeholder Conference

14 Dec 2022

25 Jan 2023

COM

4th ZP Implementation Group meeting

Work must be done on all governance levels to deliver on the zero pollution targets.

Commission enforcement policy confirmed in October 2022

Results of Commission's implementation and enforcement action

Brussels, 13.10.2022
COM(2022) 518 final

COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, THE COUNCIL, THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE AND THE COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS

Enforcing EU law for a Europe that delivers

https://commission.europa.eu/document/b75864f0-8516-4ff0-9e2a-c3e8a557bbfb_en

- ✓ Implementation and enforcement is a shared responsibility
- ✓ Effective enforcement action
- ✓ Infringements
- ✓ Use of geospatial intelligence

Other Commission actions relevant to Flagship 5 scope

Environmental Implementation Reports 2022

In addition to the country-specific reports, the 2022 package included

- a Communication identifying common challenges across countries and how to combine efforts to deliver better results, including an Annex that summarises suggested actions for improvement for all countries

https://environment.ec.europa.eu/law-and-governance/environmental-implementation-review_en

New environmental infringements interactive map

35
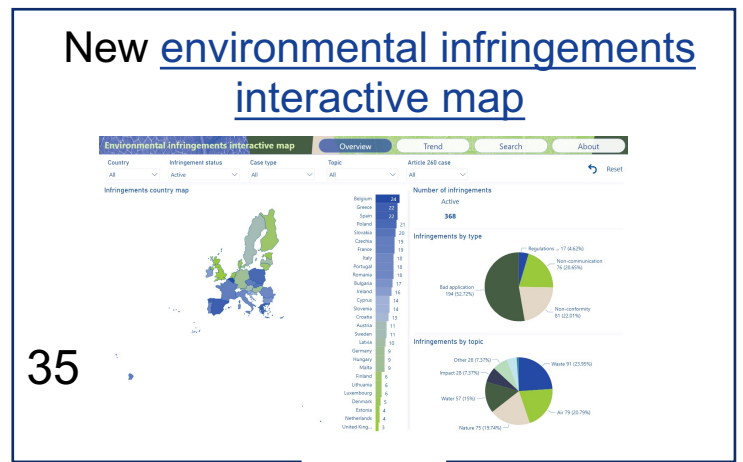
provides information on closed/pending cases and latest decisions, thus contributing to the visibility of Commission enforcement efforts, and raising citizens' awareness of EU action to protect them.

Commission's Communication 2022

It identifies common challenges across countries and how to combine efforts to deliver better results, including an Annex that summarises suggested actions for improvement for all countries

Brussels, 8.9.2022
COM(2022) 438 final

COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, THE COUNCIL, THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE AND THE COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS

Environmental Implementation Review 2022

Turning the tide through environmental compliance

https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=comnat:COM_2022_0438_FIN

Environmental Implementation Review (EIR) 2022

Main causes of the implementation deficit

- Insufficient attention being paid to deadlines and completeness during the adoption of national and regional legislation

- Shortcomings in knowledge and awareness in national and regional administrations

- Shortcomings in administrative capacities (all levels)

- Weak national and regional enforcement policies and practices

- Under-investment and delayed investment in necessary infrastructure

EIR 2022 – air quality and noise

Weaknesses

- 18 Member States are subject to **infringement proceedings** for air pollution. Around half of the Member States are also considered to be at high risk of non-compliance with 2030 onwards emission reduction commitments for nitrogen oxides (NO_X), particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$) and non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOCs).

- Meeting emission reduction commitments for **ammonia (NH_3)** from agriculture where more than 70% of Member States are at high risk of non-compliance with 2020-2029 and 2030 onwards emission reduction commitments.

- Some Member States lack maps and action plans as required by the **Noise Directive** and are subject to infringement proceedings.

Progress

- Three Member States have managed to **curb the emission** of several air pollutants and to decouple the emissions from GDP growth.

- One Member State reported **no exceedances** of EU air quality limit values in 2020, and there has been substantial improvement since 2019 which led to the closing of an EU infringement case.

EIR 2022 – water quality

Weaknesses

- **Slow progress** is established due to: (i) failure to set reference conditions for the characterisation of water bodies and incomplete assessment of pressures, (ii) insufficiencies in the monitoring of water, (iii) assessments of the impact of activities on water bodies are incorrectly performed, and (iv) the exemptions invoked are not sufficiently justified.

- All Member States presented **shortcomings in the 2° RBMP** which led to opening EU pilot investigation cases.

- The great majority of Member States have problems in relation to the implementation of the **Nitrates Directive**. Efforts required to further reduce nitrate pollution from agriculture in groundwater.

- **Urban wastewater** is still not collected and treated as legally required in many Member States. In fact, 19 Member States are subject to infringement proceedings.

Progress

- The **Drinking Water Directive and the Bathing Water Directive** are, with some exceptions, well implemented overall in the EU.

TAIEX EIR P2P: enhance collaboration and exchange of best practices

Promoting high environmental standards through peer-to-peer exchanges

All material: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/eir/p2p/index_en.htm

European Commission

Do you work on EU environmental policy in an EU country's public administration? You can provide expertise or apply to receive support from peers!

Find out more about the EIR Peer to Peer Tool in this leaflet

What types of assistance are on offer?

Four types of short-term activities

Expert mission	Study visit
Public experts from an EU Member State go on a mission to another EU Member State's public administration.	Participants from the beneficiary EU Member State's public administration visit peers in another EU Member State.
Workshop	**Work from home**
EU Member State experts address a wider audience from one or more EU Member States' public administrations.	EU Member State experts carry out a specific task or a set of tasks, such as reviewing a piece of legislation, from home.

TAIEX-EIR can also organise online workshops and expert missions.

- Circular economy
- Waste management, waste water treatment and reuse
- Nature protection and biodiversity
- Bioeconomy
- Green infrastructure and soil protection
- Improvement of air quality
- Water quality and management
- Green and sustainable public procurement, as well as eco-design and eco-labelling
- Sustainable urban development and sustainable finance

Cross-cutting cooperation on enforcement

is needed as recognised in the Zero Pollution Action Plan.

In this TAIEX Strategic workshop

we explored ways for future collaboration between environmental inspection and enforcement authorities with authorities with similar functions in other areas.

Future

Future concrete cooperation activities to help enhance consistency of enforcement efforts cross policy areas are envisaged.

Planning and proposing new European legislation

Commission Work Programmes 2007-2022

Commission Work Programme 2023

European Commission

Ensuring stricter implementation and enforcement

Flagship 5.
Enforcing zero pollution together

Key actions

1. promote **enhanced collaboration** between national authorities and develop new joint actions across the compliance chain
2. bring together environmental and other enforcement authorities to **exchange best practices** and devise cross-sectorial compliance actions
3. improve the horizontal legal framework by strengthening the **Environmental Crime Directive**
4. evaluate **Environmental Liability Directive**
5. consider developing **standardised provisions on compliance assurance** for new legislative proposals
6. monitor the proportionate and dissuasive **application of penalty clauses in force**
7. encourage the **application of existing inspections** and other compliance **checks** and penalty clauses
8. promote the use of cutting-edge **technologies** to boost national capacities for monitoring and compliance verification.

"Civil society has an important role as a compliance watchdog."

Environmental Crime Directive

On 15 December 2021, the Commission adopted a proposal for new Environmental Crime Directive (ECD).

Main novelties

- Legal basis and technique for scope definition

- Definition of offences

- Water offences

- Sanctions provisions

- Recognising the role of the civil society

- Strengthening the enforcement chain

by provisions on training, investigative tools, cooperation among authorities, data collection and national strategies

the proposal has a provision to protect and assist persons who report environmental crimes or assist enforcement (environmental defenders)

The new ECD contributes to the European Green Deal

It defines better the criminal offences

It adds new offences
- eg. on illegal water abstraction

It expands/ refines definitions of offences included in the 2008 ECD
- eg. on breaches of obligations deriving from IED and Seveso Directive
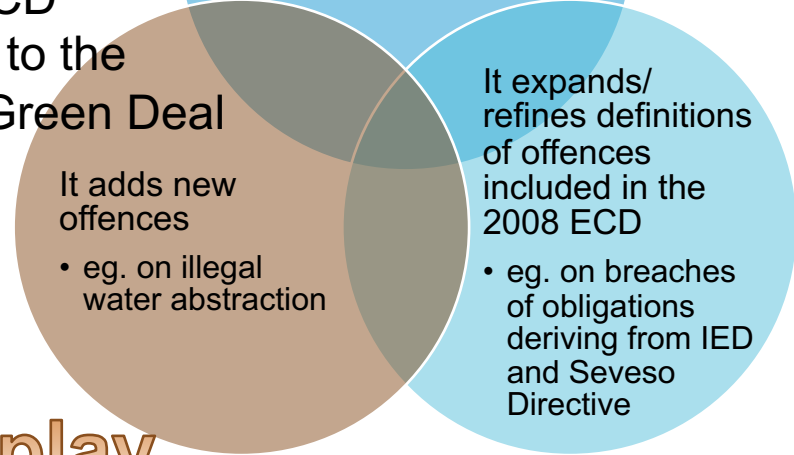
State of play

The Council agreed on a General Approach on the ECD. (09/12/2022)

The Plenary vote on the mandate of the EP on the ECD proposal is expected in April 2023

Trilogues will start immediately afterwards

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Commission proposals in related areas
UWWTD – IED – AQD
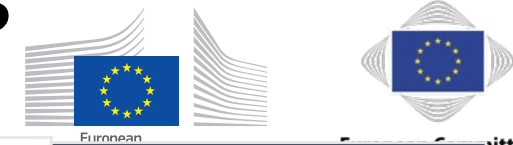
Compensation

NEW

Claim for compensation by public concerned

NGOs can represent affected individuals

Damage **to health**

Breach of rules under directive

Compensation by relevant competent authorities and, where identified, the natural or legal persons responsible for the violation

Burden of proof = on person responsible for violation

Penalties

NEW

- **Minimum penalties to ensure effectiveness, proportionate and dissuasive nature**

- Violations by legal/natural person

- **fines proportionate** to turnover of legal person or income of the natural person having committed the infringement

- **PENALTIES** taking into account
  - nature, gravity, extent and duration of violation
  - Intention or neglect
  - population (sensitive) or environment affected
  - Repetitive character

Access to justice

NEW

For natural or legal members of the public

- **NGO can represent**
- Procedure = fair, equitable, timely and not prohibitively expensive
- redress mechanisms, including injunctive relief as appropriate.

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What's forthcoming?

*Efforts to support Member States to implement legislation will also continue and **enforcement action** will be pursued when necessary to ensure full effect of the environmental acquis already in place*

*Support to Member States to improve environmental governance will continue through the **Environmental Compliance and Governance Forum***

April 2023

COM

Trilogues on the ECD are expected to get started

Q2 2023

COM

2023 ELD evaluation

SWD

Q3 2O23

COM

revision of the Notice on access to justice in environmental matters

COM

Decision on eligibility criteria under the Aarhus Regulation

Q1/Q2 2023

(EUFJE)

[EU Forum of Judges for the Environment]

Barcelona

26-27 Oct 2023

The EUFJE conference is devoted to EU water policy and legislation

COM

Fitness check on how to better implement the PPP

2024

Enforcement is key to reach zero pollution

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Thank you!

Please visit:

- [Zero Pollution webpage](#)

Contact: ENV-ZERO-POLLUTION@ec.europa.eu

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Plenary session: Introduction of topics for breakout groups

Moderator: Joachim D'Eugenio

LUNCH

We will reconvene at 13:30

Breakout sessions

Questions for discussion:

1. Focus on experiences and opportunities stemming from existing policy and instruments: Are existing instruments and the way they are co-acting effective as intended? What has worked and what not? If not, why not?

2. What opportunities or barriers exist for integrated, cross-cutting approaches? What are the key enablers?

Breakout session 1

German Environment Agency

Break out group - topic 1: Integrated assessment

Integrated assessment
across regulations incl. selection of risk management approach

How can more integrated assessments help tackle pollution challenges?

Obstacles and barriers?

Positive examples?

Opportunities?

Criteria and process for selecting a specific risk management approach based on a cross-regulatory analysis?

Promote efforts and identify priorities for further action to foster a more integrated assessment of chemical pollution

EU chemicals strategy for sustainability: One substance, one assessment

Making **zero pollution** integrated across policies work

14 March 2023

TRANSPARENCY

- Extending open data and transparency principles from the EU food sector to other pieces of chemical legislation

Initiation

- Developing coordination mechanism (PACT, expert working group, internal procedures)

- Promoting grouping approaches

- CLP amendment – allowing COM to initiate harmonised classification

Allocation

- Proposal for re-allocation of technical and scientific work on chemicals to the EU Agencies

- Proposal for ECHA's founding regulation

Data

- Use IUCLID and IPCHEM
- Develop a Common Data Platform on Chemicals
- Develop tools to improve uptake of academic data
- Remove obstacles for reuse of data and better streamline flow of data
- Proposal to allow authorities to commission testing and monitoring of substances

Methodologies

- Establishment of a EU repository of health-based limit values

- CLP amendment – ensuring that CLP is central piece for hazard classification

- Review of definition of nanomaterials

Getting there

One substance, one assessment

Organisation of work

TRANSPARENCY

- Extending open data and transparency principles from the EU food sector to other pieces of chemical legislation

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Getting there

One substance, one assessment

- Developing coordination mechanism (extension of ACT/PACT and expert working group)
- CLP Revision
- REACH Revision
- Horizontal legislative proposal for reallocation of technical and scientific work to Agencies
- Proposal for ECHA's founding regulation
- Data, tools and platforms
- Horizontal legislative proposal on data

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Coordination mechanism
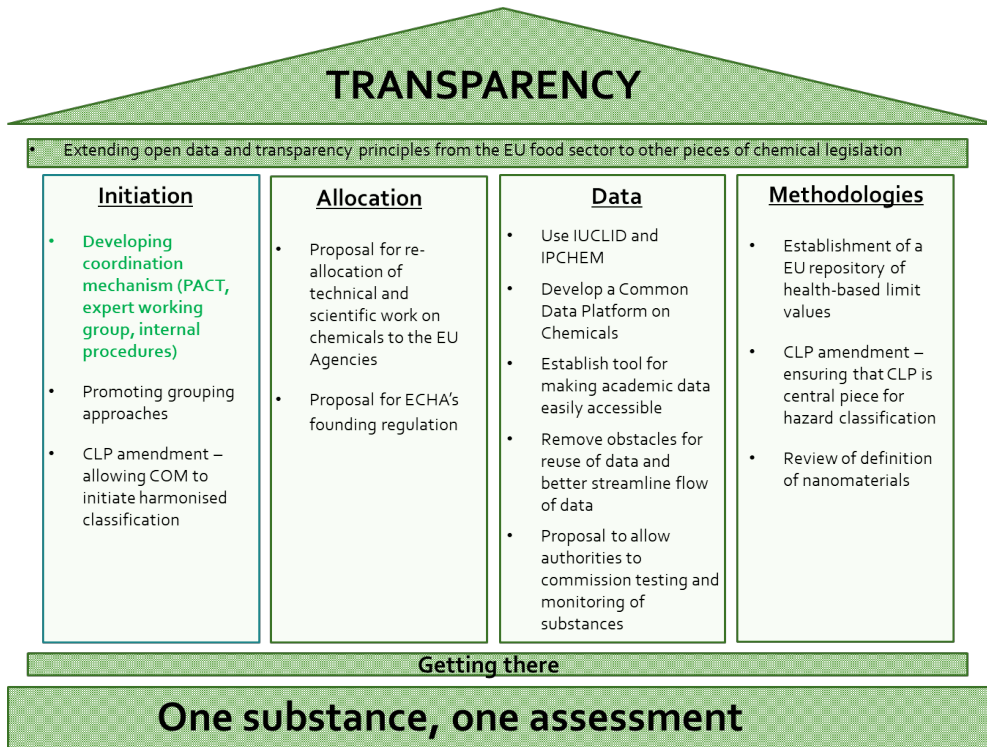
Objective

- establish cooperation between the COM, EU Agencies and MSs in supporting implementation of the 1S1A approach

- ensure that the initiation of the safety assessments are done in a transparent and to the extent possible coordinated and synchronised manner

  o when as assessment is proposed or initiated under one piece of legislation, full account is taken of the foreseen assessment or the need for such assessment or any other relevant assessment-related aspects under other pieces of legislation or initiative, so that coordinated action is ensured as far as possible.

  o to avoid duplication of work, clarity at an early stage on the scope of the assessment is pursued, favouring the assessment by groups of substances with structural or functional similarities

  o these efforts should not lead to regulatory delays, should not restrict right of initiative of MSs, should not increase significantly the administrative burden

Coordination mechanism

TRANSPARENCY

Extending open data and transparency principles from the EU food sector to other pieces of chemical legislation

| Initiation	Allocation	Data	Methodologies
• Developing coordination mechanism (PACT, expert working group, internal procedures) • Promoting grouping approaches • CLP amendment – allowing COM to initiate harmonised classification	• Proposal for re-allocation of technical and scientific work on chemicals to the EU Agencies • Proposal for ECHA's founding regulation	• Use IUCLID and IPCHEM • Develop a Common Data Platform on Chemicals • Establish tool for making academic data easily accessible • Remove obstacles for reuse of data and better streamline flow of data • Proposal to allow authorities to commission testing and monitoring of substances	• Establishment of a EU repository of health-based limit values • CLP amendment – ensuring that CLP is central piece for hazard classification • Review of definition of nanomaterials

Getting there

One substance, one assessment

How

- (Public) Activities Coordination Tool (P)ACT
  - Overview of all planned and ongoing initiatives on safety assessment of chemicals
  - Existing (P)ACT to be progressively expanded to all relevant legislation

- Coordination mechanism within the Commission
  - Inter-service group on 1S1A to oversee its implementation
  - to synchronise to the extent possible actions across legislation as regards safety assessments of chemicals

- Expert Working Group of Member States, Commission Services and Agencies
  - Supporting implementation of 1S1A approach
  - Facilitate coordination and discussion of initiatives on chemicals across legislation

Allocation of responsabilities

TRANSPARENCY

- Extending open data and transparency principles from the EU food sector to other pieces of chemical legislation

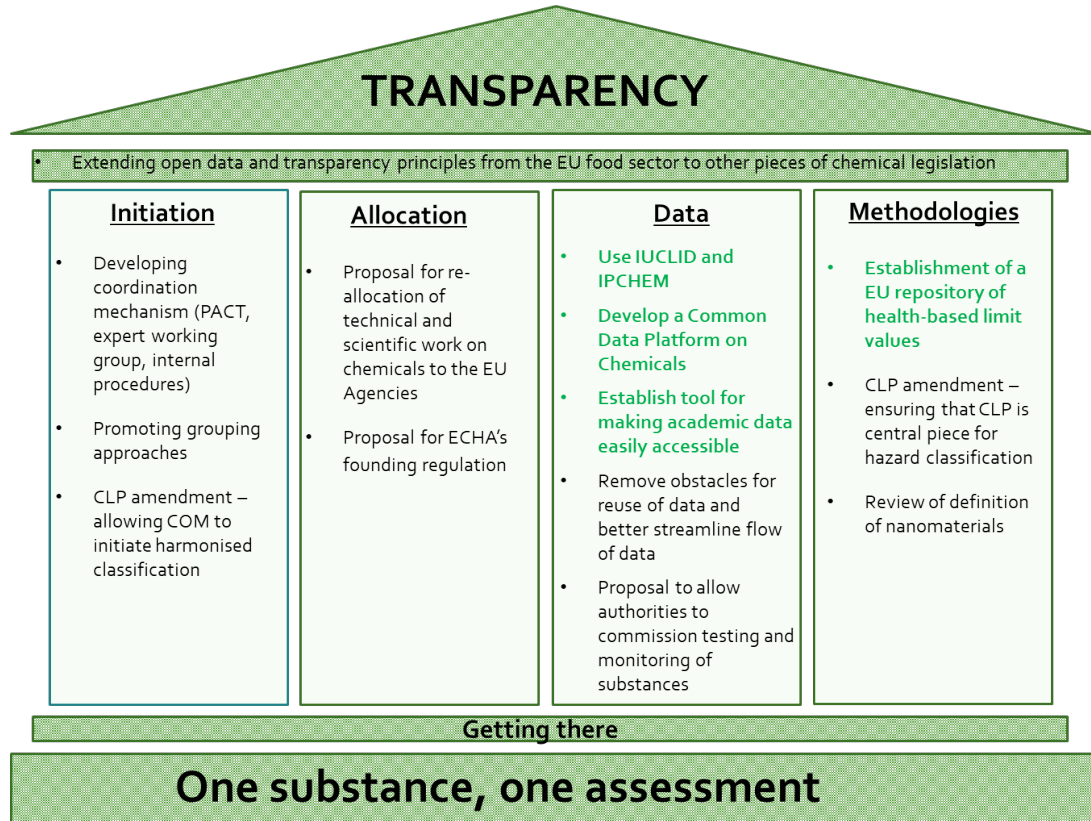| Initiation	Allocation	Data	Methodologies
• Developing coordination mechanism (PACT, expert working group, internal procedures) • Promoting grouping approaches • CLP amendment – allowing COM to initiate harmonised classification	• Proposal for re-allocation of technical and scientific work on chemicals to the EU Agencies • Proposal for ECHA's founding regulation	• Use IUCLID and IPCHEM • Develop a Common Data Platform on Chemicals • Establish tool for making academic data easily accessible • Remove obstacles for reuse of data and better streamline flow of data • Proposal to allow authorities to commission testing and monitoring of substances	• Establishment of a EU repository of health-based limit values • CLP amendment – ensuring that CLP is central piece for hazard classification • Review of definition of nanomaterials

Getting there

One substance, one assessment

- Horizontal legislative proposal for reallocation of EU technical and scientific work on chemicals to the EU Agencies
  - By 2022
  - Omnibus regulation amending provisions on allocation of tasks and responsibilities

- Proposal for ECHA's founding regulation
  - By 2023
  - To strengthen ECHA's governance and ensure sustainability of its financing model

Work on data

TRANSPARENCY

- Extending open data and transparency principles from the EU food sector to other pieces of chemical legislation

Initiation
- Developing coordination mechanism (PACT, expert working group, internal procedures)
- Promoting grouping approaches
- CLP amendment – allowing COM to initiate harmonised classification

Allocation
- Proposal for re-allocation of technical and scientific work on chemicals to the EU Agencies
- Proposal for ECHA's founding regulation

Data
- Use IUCLID and IPCHEM
- Develop a Common Data Platform on Chemicals
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Methodologies
- Establishment of a EU repository of health-based limit values
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Getting there

One substance, one assessment

- Making data available in appropriate formats
  - Progressively
  - IUCLID for hazard and use data; IPCHEM for monitoring data
- Centralised EU repository of human and environmental health-based limit values
  - By 2022
  - To promote reuse of health-based limit values
- Tools for making academic data suitable and easily available for regulatory purposes
  - By 2023
- Common open data platform on chemicals
  - By 2023
  - A single access point to data and information on chemical in the EU

Data, tools and platforms

Horizontal proposal on data

TRANSPARENCY

Extending open data and transparency principles from the EU food sector to other pieces of chemical legislation

Initiation
- Developing coordination mechanism (PACT, expert working group, internal procedures)
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Getting there

One substance, one assessment

- Omnibus regulation amending provisions on data handling and reporting in the individual pieces of legislation:
  - Implement the vison to streamline all data on chemicals through the EU Agencies
  - Ensure re-use of data across Agencies, services, legislation and across legislative silos
  - Extend the open data and transparency principles from the EU food sector to other pieces of chemical legislation
  - Allow authorities to commission testing and monitoring of substances
- By 2023

Thank you for your attention

Für Mensch & Umwelt

Umwelt Bundesamt

Making zero pollution integration across policies work

How to identify the best possible risk management approach addressing a pollution problem?

Analysis of the pollution situation for trifluoro acetate (TFA), the anion of trifluoroacetic acid (CAS 76-05-1)

1. Intrinsic properties

- vPvM - very persistent and very mobile in/across water bodies

2. Production and Consumption

- Industrial chemicals

- Biocidal and plant protection products; fertilizers

- Medicinal products for human and veterinary use,
  e.g. narcotic gas in hospitals and for veterinary surgeons

- Household chemicals

- Refrigeration and air conditioning

Trifluoroacetic acid

3. Exposure pathways

- Effluent from sewage plants (industrial; municipal)

- Emissions from agricultural sites into surface waters and groundwater (leaching)

- Rainfall
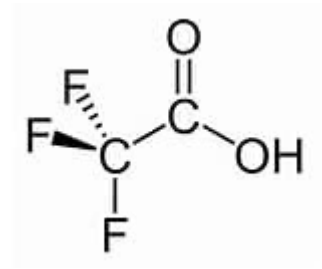
Regulatory coverage of TFA in the EU

- **REACH** (Regulation (EC) 1907/2006)
- **Regulation on plant protection products** (Regulation (EC) 1107/2009)
- **Regulation on biocidal products** (Regulation (EU) 528/2012)
- **Human medicinal products legislation**
  (Guideline EMEA/CHMP/SWP/4447/00 CORR 2)
- **Veterinary medicinal products**
  (Guideline EMA/CVMP/ERA/418282/2005-REV.1- CORR.)
- **Water Framework Directive** (Dir 2000/60/EC)
- **Groundwater Directive** (Dir 2006/118/EC)
- **Drinking water Directive** (Dir 2020/2184/EU)
- **Fluorinated greenhouse gases** (Regulation (EU) 517/2014)

In principle, the availability of regulatory means is a strength –
all these acts constitute instruments and opportunities
to manage the risks from TFA!

But … regulatory weaknesses and blind spots!

- **REACH**
  - an identification of substance of very high concern (SVHC) **could** principally refer to precursor substances which are in the scope of REACH and which are degraded to TFA; but: such precursor substances have not been identified as SVHCs so far
    - ✓ PFAS restriction would comprise a restriction of such precursor substances

- **Fluorinated greenhouse gases**
  - aims to regulate substances with high greenhouse potential which are manufactured, placed on the market and used i.a. as air condition or refrigeration agents. Degradation products are not in scope.

- **Regulation on plant protection products (ppp)**
  - TFA is not covered by current risk assessment; it is a non-relevant metabolite (groundwater). This implies that TFA does not have a harmonised threshold (differences under ppp legislation, Groundwater Directive and Drinking Water Directive).
  - risk assessment does not refer to the M-criterion. Consequently, there are no downstream consequences from a classification as vPvM.

But … regulatory weaknesses and blind spots!

- **Biocidal Products Regulation (BPR)**
  - analytical methods to detect TFA are missing
  - In BPR, a legal basis for directly regulating vPvM substances is lacking. Consequently, there are currently no downstream consequences from a classification as vPvM under BPR. This applies to active substances and their transformation products in the same manner.
- **Human / veterinary medicinal products**
  - The formation of TFA is not part of the environmental risk assessment of human nor veterinary medicinal products.
- **Water Framework Directive**
  - TFA is not toxic enough to fulfil the T-criterion and to be included in the list of priority substances, and consequently not included in monitoring programs and measures / action plans.
  - Currently, the critical criteria mobility and persistence are not part of the assessment under the Water Framework Directive.
- **Groundwater Directive and Drinking Water Directive**
  - Non-relevant metabolites (nrM) in drinking water are currently assessed in Germany using the concept of health-related indicator values (HRIV). This assessment as well as the threshold for nrM is currently not legally binding, but has the status of a recommendation in the legal sense. A possible regulation of this group of substances is part of the current assessment of the EU Commission.

ZPA Opportunities

- **"CHEMICALS-UP APPROACH" :**
  - Under the amended European Drinking Water Directive EU 2020/2184, Member states must now set a guide value for nrM to manage exposure in drinking water abstraction areas. In Germany, the existing HRIV concept will be adopted with minor adjustments.
  - Revision of data requirements for TFA-precursors for REACH substances and PPP
  - 50% reduction of chemical pesticide use according to ZPA and draft for renewal of the sustainable use regulation (SUR)
  - … tbc …

- **"IMPACT/POLLUTION-DOWN APPROACH":**
  - TFA-Monitoring: more centralised communication, organization, definition of recommendations and coordination necessary
  - … tbc…

ZPA Challenges

- **Many regulatory acts and levels affected**
  - Different regulatory levels: EU -> Member States (MS) -> sub-national level
- **Multi-stakeholder process/situation, because of multiple sources for TFA emission**
- **Data and knowledge exchange are complicated**
- **No standard analytical method**
  - State of the art of science and technology changed: the method to detect/analyse TFA was developed only a couple years ago. TFA is often underestimated and overseen if standard analysis methods are applied.
- **Regulatory inertia**
  - Slow and cumbersome implementation of new criteria in regulations referring to PPP, biocidal products and medicinal products
- **Situation in Member States may vary**

TFA analysis: what is it good for?

Let's remember that …

- **we are NOT here to talk about the risk management for TFA**
  - TFA is only the example for illustration …
- **the environmental and regulatory problems related to TFA may show up in this or another way for any other pollutant**

… we are ultimately here to

- **Add to the zero pollution ambition!**
- **Make zero pollution integration across policies work!**

Starting with the current system…

we will discuss the following questions:

1. How can more integrated assessments help tackle pollution challenges?
2. What are the obstacles that prevent progress?
3. Are there positive examples (at European and national level) of integrated approaches to help overcome situations where the current systems **did** provide sufficient answers to a cross-cutting pollution problem?
4. What are opportunities to foster integrated approach based on a cross-regulatory analysis more widely?
5. What are the barriers related to the interaction of existing instrument to sufficiently protect human health and the environment from pollution?
6. Also we will look into the future and discuss what could be criteria for selecting a specific risk management approach to a pollution problem on the basis of a cross-regulatory analysis.

Starting with the current system…

we will discuss the following questions:

1. How can more integrated assessments help tackle pollution challenges?
2. What are the obstacles that prevent progress?
3. Are there positive examples (at European and national level) of integrated approaches to help overcome situations where the current systems **did** provide sufficient answers to a cross-cutting pollution problem?
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6. Also we will look into the future and discuss what could be criteria for selecting a specific risk management approach to a pollution problem on the basis of a cross-regulatory analysis.

Breakout session 2

IMPEL

A view from IMPEL Practitioners on

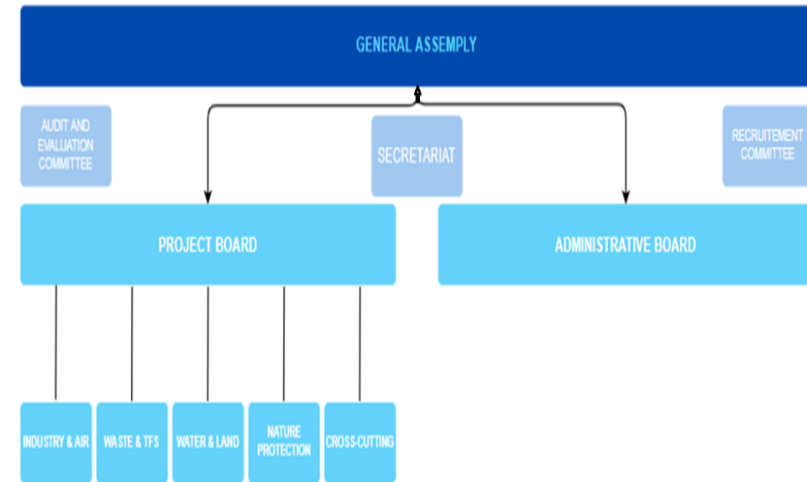*Implementation, compliance and enforcement of zero pollution laws*

"Making zero pollution integration across policies work"
Brussels, 14th March 2023

ABOUT IMPEL

IMPEL's mission is to ensure effective, efficient implementation and enforcement of European environmental law by promoting professional collaboration and sharing of information and best-practice between national, regional or local environmental competent authorities.

❑ *HOW?* - IMPEL carries **out projects & other networking activities** for practitioners in environmental authorities, on the basis of 5 Thematic areas **(5 Expert Teams)**

❑ **Basecamp** is the internal communication & project management platform.

❑ **Boards + General Assembly → network** management

❑ Supported by a **Secretariat** team

❑ Financed by **membership fees** & **grants from EU Commission**

❑ Experts' time (**in kind contribution**)

❑ More than **30 active projects**

❑ Opportunity to access a **pool of practitioner expertise**
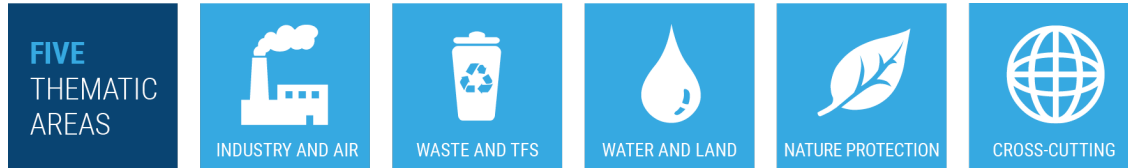
**Enforcement from compliance chain is
a key step
on implementation of legislation**

• Protection of human health, environment, and social and economical development (and public confidence), restoration of damage on affected sites/areas, level playing field (compliant operators cannot be at a disadvantage), also across continents;

• Compliance chain targeted coherent action on:
- ✓ **Prevention applied on early breaches**: intelligence led action, self-monitoring/reporting from operators, geointelligence, big data, risk analysis, …
- ✓ **Stopping (potential) breaches**: prevention and sanctioning of offences, restoration/correction; revision, suspension or revocation of permits; regulation improvements; feedback loop;

Enforcement from compliance chain is a key step on implementation of legislation

▪ Focus **on prevention and polluter pay principle** and insert self-monitoring/self-reporting from Operators and its analysis by authorities as a "compliance chain" step between permitting and inspection;

▪ Development of guidelines to ensure **reliability of self-reporting and self-monitoring** provided by duty holders/operators to authorities, an instrument predicted in most EU environmental legislation to ensure early screening of infringements.

▪ Physical inspections cannot take place any place any time, no authority has enough resources, and investigation cases where the damage already occurred is very complex and costly and many times not effective (to find out responsible, to remediate, to recover costs) **so prevention is our best possibility;**

69

Enforcement from compliance chain is a key step on implementation of legislation

- Enforcement actions mobilizing and coordinating interventions across the different authorities of the compliance chain and countries concerned, also in thematic/sectorial areas such as waste, water and industrial emissions.

- Peer reviews, also at national level, fostering cooperation and exchange of best practices between authorities (also at national level), across the different authorities of the compliance chain and countries concerned, also in thematic/sectorial areas such as waste, water and industrial emissions.

- Training, providing accessible opportunities for capacity building, also through online trainings such as webinars, training the trainers, and translated materials

Enforcement from compliance chain is a key step on implementation of legislation

▪ GEOINTELLIGENCE getting the most out of funding opportunities and investments that might became possible through Copernicus Framework Partnership Agreement, namely:
- practical open-source applications/ services for compliance assurance practitioners,
- free of charge – alerts of potential non-compliances (vigilance), monitoring of environment and collect of evidence of potential non-compliances;
-there is also the need for further capacity building of practitioners/users.
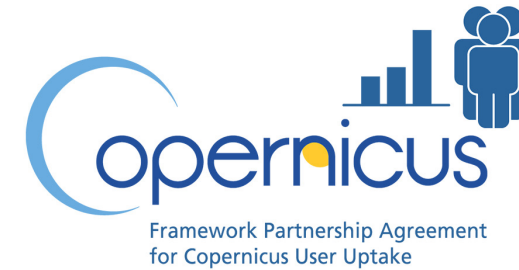
▪Common understanding of gravity factors to define undefined terms such as "substantial damage" to the environment, to ensure better application and enforcement of Environmental Crime Directive but also of the Environmental Liability Directive.

IMPEL Multiannual
Strategic Work Program (2022- 2027)

Understanding the implementation challenges and facilitate actions to close the gaps, under our 5 Expert Teams/ thematic areas;

Build strategic relationships between agencies and authorities at national, regional and local level within countries, across thematic areas and across the compliance chain -

Develop and build capacity in agencies and authorities.

Coordinating and carrying out Inspection & enforcement actions with transboundary relevance.

Improving outcomes and dissemination

Build strategic relationships

Across compliance chain ↔
across national, regional and local level ↔ across thematic areas

4 Networks (IMPEL/EnviCrimeNet/ENPE/EUFJE)

✓MoU – Systematic cooperation and foster cooperation also at national level
✓Events to highlight case studies of good cooperation and best practice between permitters / inspectors, prosecutors, judges and police officers and lessons learnt
✓Participation in project working groups

European Commission and other EU institutions

✓Framework Partnership Agreement with European Commission
✓Participation in ECA Forum and meetings to discuss implementation topics
✓Contribution with practitioners' views and feedback loop

Build strategic relationships

Engaging with IMPEL Member Countries

Waste management and Circular Economy
(previous Landfill Inspections Project series)

Water & Land Conferences

✓ Engagement meetings in IMPEL Member countries, with authorities to promote knowledge and involvement in IMPEL's work and address our Members´needs
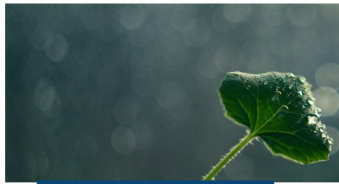
✓ Support events hosted by Member Countries to contribute to foster cooperation with authorities between countries and within countries

Build strategic relationships

IMPEL National Network
compliance chain authorities working together

✓ Best national representation and multi-agency team contributions under IMPEL Projects and coordination of inter(national) projects, hosting events;
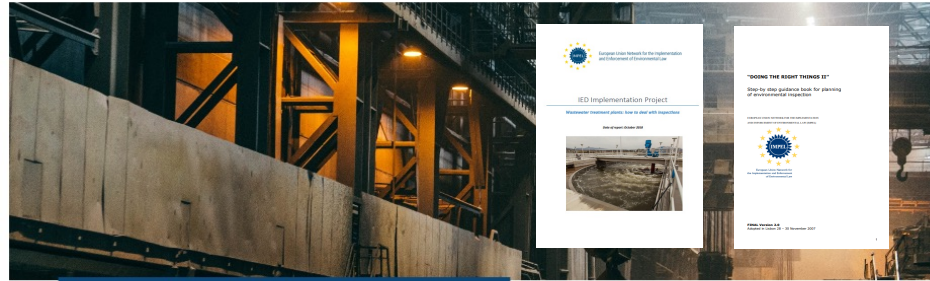
✓ Monitor the work, promoting analysis and formulation of proposals and its implementation (strategic group)

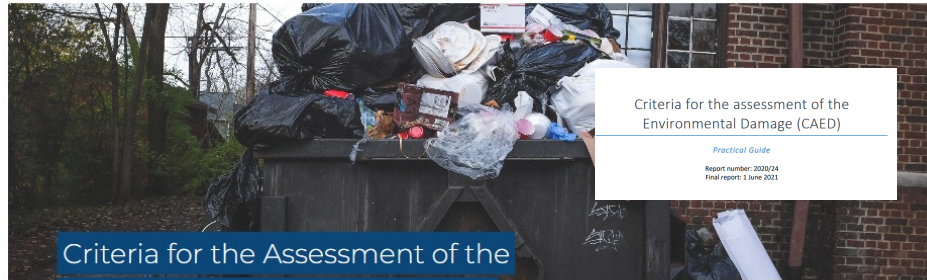✓ Spread the most relevant work (annual conference) and annual public report

75
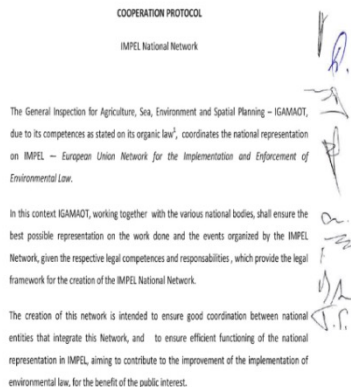
Develop and **build capacity** in agencies and authorities
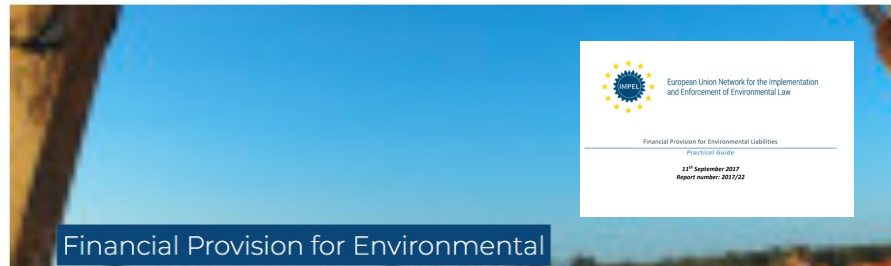## (Tools/Guidances, just some examples)

Supporting IED Implementation

Waste management and Circular Economy
(previous Landfill Inspections Project series)

Criteria for the Assessment of the
Environmental Damage (CAED)

Inspection planning tool of nature
protected sites

Financial Provision for Environmental
Liabilities – Practical Guide

Supporting the Implementation of
the Integrated Risk Assessment
Method (IRAM)

Develop and **build capacity** in agencies and authorities
(Conferences/Seminars/webinars)

Water and Land Remediation conference 2022

Waste & TFS Conferences

SEMINAR
LESSONS LEARNT
from **INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS**

within the framework of IMPEL network

Ministry for an ecological

Big Data mini-conference

IMPEL Mini Conference on Compliance Assurance

Soil Conference

Develop and **build capacity** in agencies and authorities
(IMPEL Review Initiative – IRI and National IRI)

The IRI is a voluntary scheme providing for Expert **external informal peer reviews** of environmental authorities in IMPEL Member countries, but can also be at national level, for instance between regional authorities:

✓Getting advice, broaden and deepen knowledge and understanding opportunities for development in structure, operation or performance

✓Encouraging capacity building and exchange of experience and collaboration on common issues and problems

✓spreading good practice leading to improved quality of the work and contributing to continuous improvement of quality and consistency of application of environmental law across the EU or at national level (" level playing-field")

Other Member States will benefit through the dissemination of the findings of the review through the IMPEL network

Yearly a number of IMPEL member countries volunteer for an IRI programme.

Coordinating and carrying out **Inspection & enforcement actions** with transboundary relevance

Co-ordinated inspections

✓ Performance of EU co-ordinated inspections throughout the waste management chain
✓ Increasing data-set by performing 45,000 inspections

Data & Intelligence

✓ Data collection and analysis
✓ Intelligence reports

SWEAP

"IMPEL members have an active participation in tackling illegal shipments of waste."

Capacity building & Training

✓ Targeted Customs training (150 officers)
✓ Inspector exchanges (30)
✓ Inspection app
✓ On-line training toolkit
✓ Best practice meetings

✓ Geographical mapping tool
✓ GPS tracking
✓ Reporting app

Good practices in the implementation of the EU Action Plan against Wildlife Trafficking Project organised their first joint inspection in Portugal

19 Dec, 2022

Joint inspections using the guide 'Good practices in the implementation of the EU Action Plan against Wildlife Trafficking', also to test and improve the guide, at 2 animal fairs.

IMPEL Supporting IED Implementation Project organised a Joint inspection at a paper pulp plant in Sweden

22 Dec, 2022

Presentation of results by a webinar and report on main findings and best practices (there is often more than one solution to a ''problem''')

80

Improving outcomes and dissemination
(some examples)

✓ Further improve and add more value to IMPEL products/ outputs by making more "user-friendly/fit-for-use" guidance materials and tools, integrating cross cutting aspects, streamlining and updating them and when necessary, **transforming them into training materials and promoting webinars and e-learning** to increase their uptake (hybrid and virtual participation to allow as wide participation by as possible).

✓ Promoting and supporting country and authorities' participation in IMPEL's programme.

IMPEL Capacity Building and Training Programme

Strategic choices

Final Report Working Group 1

Date of report: 02 November 2021

Report number:

Question marks

- ➢ What are the lesson learnt from the IMPEL practitioners when we speak about Implementation, compliance and enforcement of zero pollution laws?

- ➢ When we discuss about compliance and enforcement, how do we link together the policies?

- ➢ Would be useful to have and use a European / National COMPLIANCE Assessment DATABASE?

European Union Network for the Implementation and Enforcement of Environmental Law

Thank you!

Email: info@impel.eu

Website: www.impel.eu

How can IMPEL help? More at
https://player.vimeo.com/video/172708248?h=145e2672c5

Breakout session 3

EU Action Plan: *Towards Zero Pollution for Air, Water and Soil: Zero pollution targets*

Under EU law, Green Deal ambitions and in synergy with other initiatives, by 2030 the EU should reduce:

1. *by more than 55 % the health impacts (attributable, premature deaths) of **air pollution**;*

2. *by 30 % the share of people chronically disturbed by **transport noise**;*

3. *by 25 % the EU ecosystems where air pollution threatens **biodiversity**;*

4. *by 50 % **nutrient losses**, the use and risk of **chemical pesticides**, the use of the more hazardous ones, and the sale of antimicrobials for farmed animals and in aquaculture;*

5. *by 50 % **plastic litter at sea** and by 30 % **microplastics** released into the environment;*

6. *significantly total waste generation and by 50 % **residual municipal waste**.*

Why mainstreaming?

Although we might achieve all targets without mainstreaming, the **zero pollution vision for 2050**:

> *Air, water and soil pollution is reduced to levels no longer considered harmful to health and natural ecosystems and that respect the boundaries our planet can cope with, thus creating a toxic-free environment*

seems unreachable without an **overarching and integrative view** on several aspects of our way of life.

Mainstreaming goes **beyond sectors and regulatory silos** associated to the 2030 zero pollution targets.

"We do not only have to do more, we also have to do things differently."

Hans Bruyninckx, EEA Executive Director

Mainstreaming the Zero Pollution Ambition on all political levels

Whereas **regulation** mainly affect **emission factors of single activities**, **mainstreaming** on all political levels might trigger also **behavioral changes** which are needed to reach zero pollution targets:

regulation

production products substances

(sectoral) emissions legislation

Quality of air, water and soil

Zero Pollution

Environmental quality legislation

mainstreaming

public awareness, incentives

behavioral changes

EU level

nat'l level

local level
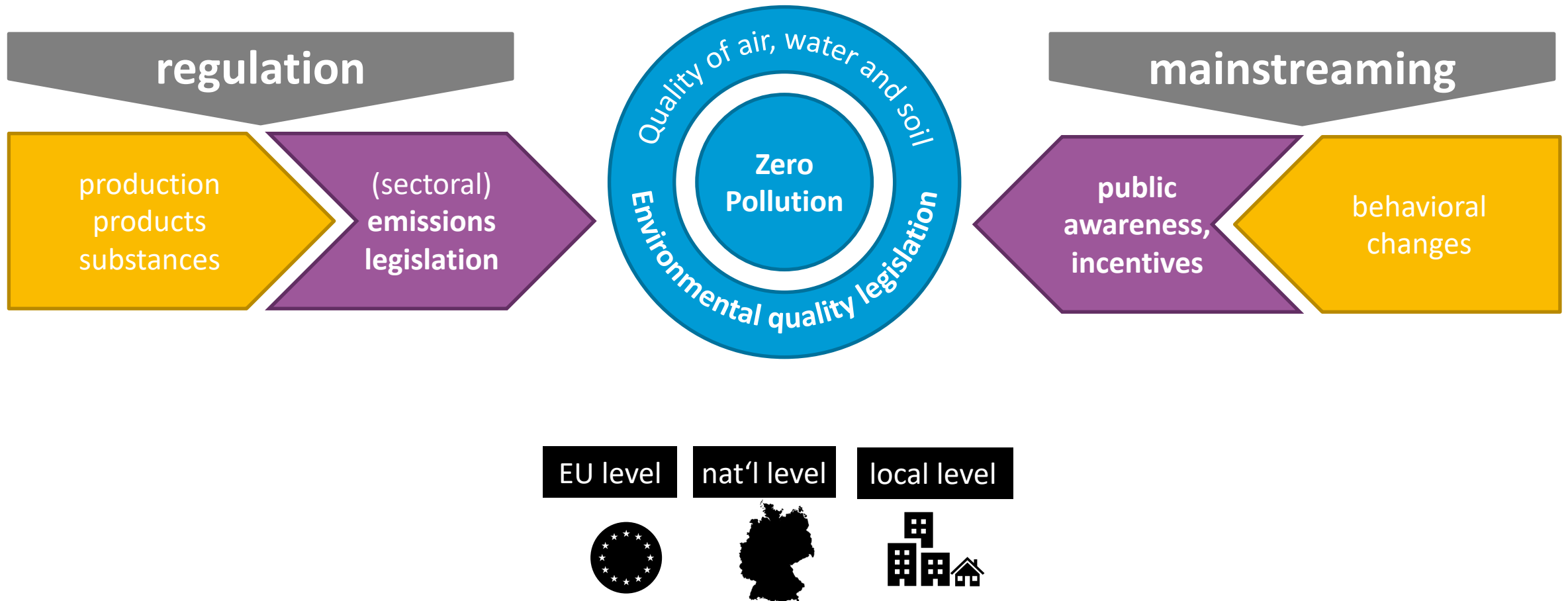
Mainstreaming approaches

Source: Pixabay / VinzentWeinbeer

At least 50 % of Europeans regularly work from home by 2050.

EU meat consumption is reduced by at least 50 % by 2050.

Source: Pixabay / RitaE

Framework for today's discussion (1/2): Voting

The zero pollution targets for 2030	At least 50 % of Europeans regularly work from home by 2050.			EU meat consumption is reduced by at least 50 % by 2050.		
	pos.	neutral	neg.	pos.	neutral	neg.
1. by more than 55 % the **health impacts (attributable, premature deaths)** of air pollution						
2. by 30 % the share of people **chronically disturbed** by transport noise						
3. by 25 % the EU ecosystems where **air pollution threatens biodiversity**		Please draw **points** into the appropriate cell; for each **target** and **approach** you can draw **one neutral** or up to **two positive** or **negative** points, respectively.				
4. by 50 % **nutrient losses**, the **use and risk of chemical pesticides**, the use of the more hazardous ones, and the sale of antimicrobials for farmed animals and in aquaculture						
5. by 50 % **plastic litter at sea** and by 30 % **microplastics released** into the environment						
6. significantly **total waste generation** and by 50 % **residual municipal waste**						

Framework for today's discussion (2/2): implementation

Levels	At least 50 % of Europeans regularly work from home by 2050.	EU meat consumption is reduced by at least 50 % by 2050.
EU		
national		
regional		

Please write **suitable measures to implement** the mainstreaming approaches on your post-its and place them into the appropriate cell, corresponding to the appropriate **level** and **approach**.

Summary of the interactive part

- **Voting**
  Please draw **points** into the appropriate cell on the chart with the zero pollution targets for 2030; for each **target** and **approach** you can draw **one neutral** or up to **two positive** or **negative** points, respectively.

- **Implementation**
  Please write **suitable measures to implement** the mainstreaming approaches on your post-its and place them into the appropriate cell on the chart with different levels, corresponding to the appropriate level and approach.

- Please finish until 14:30

Questions for discussion

- How important is mainstreaming as an appropriate approach for achieving the 2030 zero pollution targets and the 2050 ambition?

- How can administrative actions become the enabler to put mainstreaming approaches into place and which administrative levels can act in which way?

- Which opportunities or barriers exist for mainstreaming approaches?

COFFEE BREAK

We will reconvene at 15:30

Plenary session: Reporting back from breakout groups

Moderator: Lilian Busse

Plenary session: Conclusions

Lilian Busse and Joachim D'Eugenio

Thank you for joining us!

Contact us:

zero.pollution.stakeholders@technopolis-group.com

ENV-ZERO-POLLUTION@ec.europa.eu

https://ec.europa.eu/environment/zero-pollution-stakeholder-platform_en

Making Zero Pollution integration across Policies work

Workshop 14/03/2023

Workshop set up

- Bringing together 40 participants from various national administrations and some stakeholders from the Zero Pollution Stakeholder Platform

- Discussion on cross-cutting and integrated approaches on tackling pollution – identifying opportunities and challenges

- Sharing experiences and identifying priorities for further work

- Inspiration for daily work

2030 targets and monitoring

6 x not/partly on track

TARGET 1 — Reduce the health impacts (premature deaths) of air pollution by 55%
Current position/trend (2020 data): **-45% reduction**
-55%
Distance to target: **on track**
Baseline year: 2005
Link to air and health section

TARGET 2 — Reduce the share of people chronically disturbed by transport noise by 30%
Current position/trend (2017 data); baseline data available for 2017 only; Trend from 2012 to 2017 is stable
-30%
Distance to target: **not on track**
Baseline year: 2017
Link to noise and health section

TARGET 3 — Reduce EU ecosystem area where air pollution threatens biodiversity by 25%
Current position/trend (2020 data): **-12% reduction**
-25%
Distance to target: **partly on track**
Baseline year: 2005
Link to air and ecosystems section

TARGET 4 — Reduce nutrient losses by 50%
Current position/trend: **stable trend**
-50%
Distance to target: **not on track**
Baseline year: 2012-2015
Link to analysis of nutrient losses

TARGET 4 — Reduce the use and risk of chemical pesticides by 50%
Current position/trend: (2020 data) **-14% reduction**
-50%
Distance to target: **on track**
Baseline year: 2015-2017
Link to analysis in production section

TARGET 4 — Reduce the use of more hazardous chemical pesticides by 50%
Current position/trend: (2020 data) **-26% reduction**
-50%
Distance to target: **on track**
Baseline year: 2015-2017
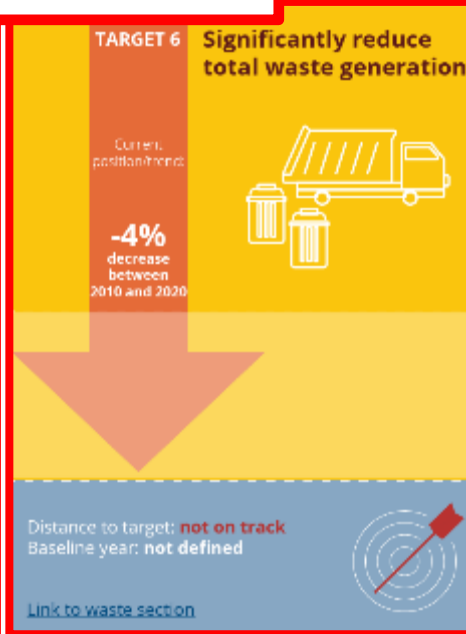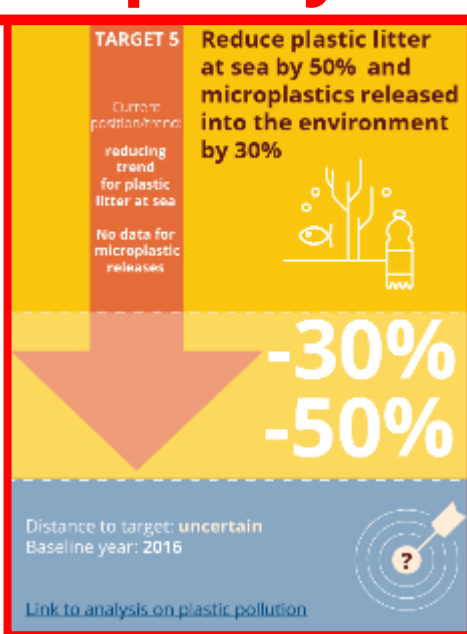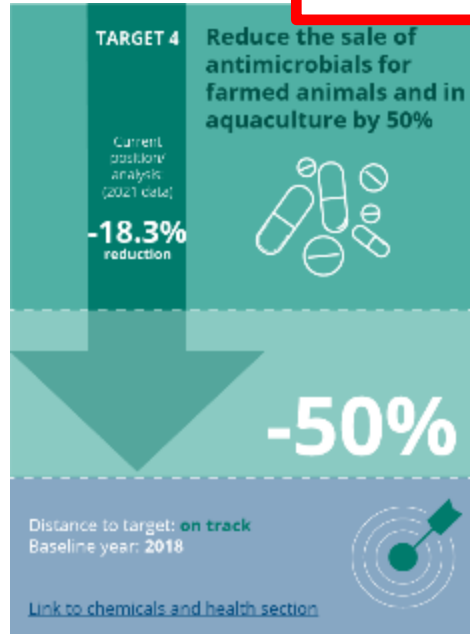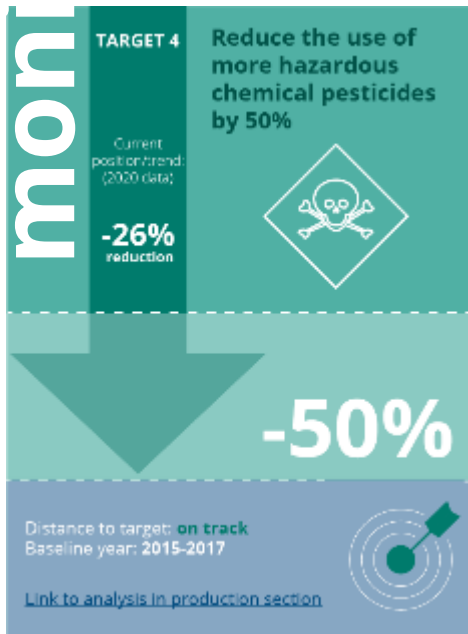Link to analysis in production section

TARGET 4 — Reduce the sale of antimicrobials for farmed animals and in aquaculture by 50%
Current position/ analysis (2021 data) **-18.3% reduction**
-50%
Distance to target: **on track**
Baseline year: 2018
Link to chemicals and health section

TARGET 5 — Reduce plastic litter at sea by 50% and microplastics released into the environment by 30%
Current position/trend: reducing trend for plastic litter at sea; No data for microplastic releases
-30% -50%
Distance to target: **uncertain**
Baseline year: 2016
Link to analysis on plastic pollution

TARGET 6 — Significantly reduce total waste generation
Current position/trend: **-4% decrease between 2010 and 2020**
Distance to target: **not on track**
Baseline year: not defined
Link to waste section

TARGET 6 — Reduce residual municipal waste by 50%
Current position/trend: no significant change in residual municipal waste generation since 2016
-50%
Distance to target: **not on track**
Baseline year: not defined
Link to waste section

Why mainstreaming?

Although we might achieve all 2030 targets without mainstreaming, the **zero pollution vision for 2050**:

> *Air, water and soil pollution is reduced to levels no longer considered harmful to health and natural ecosystems and that respect the boundaries our planet can cope with, thus creating a toxic-free environment*
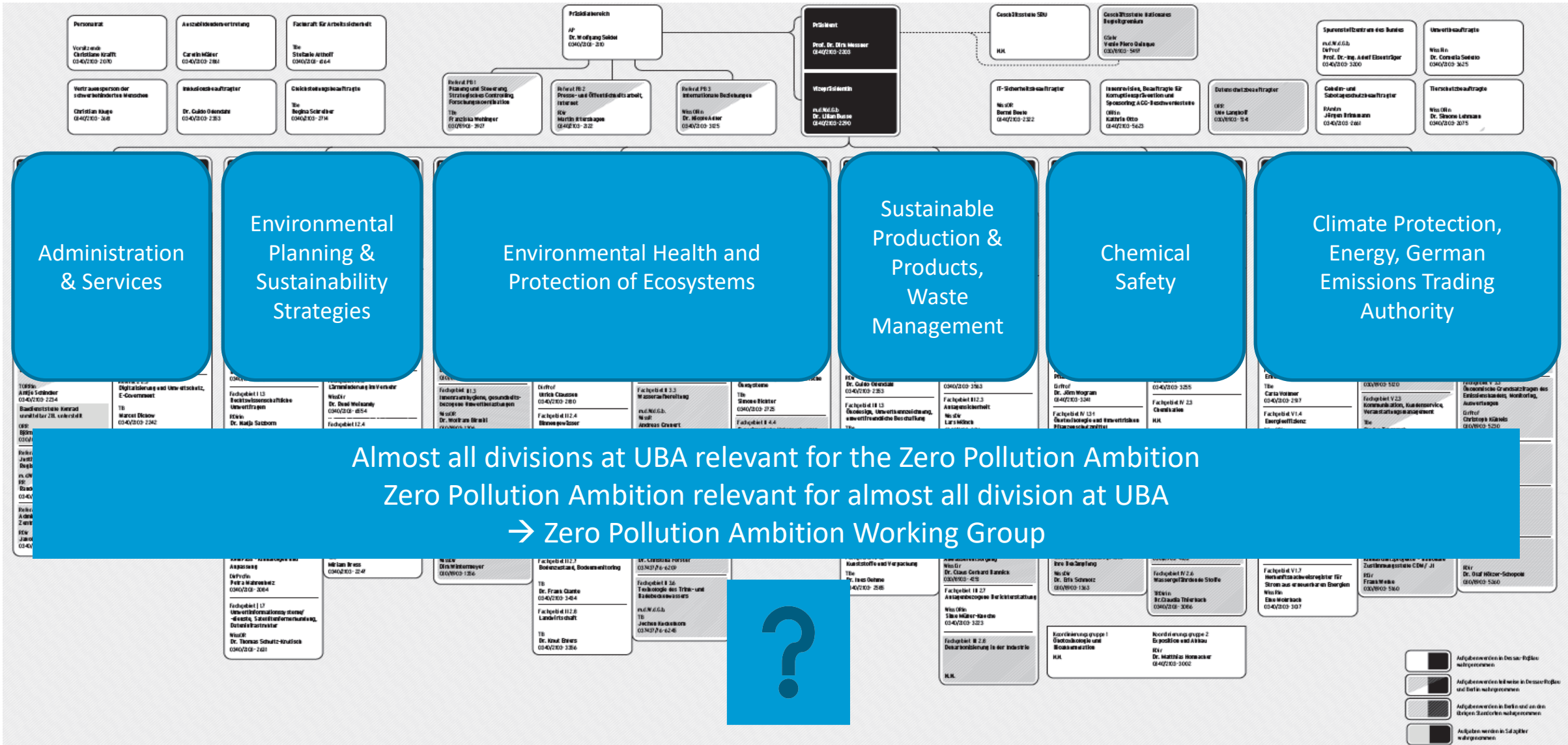
seems unreachable without an **overarching and integrative view** on several aspects of our way of life.

Mainstreaming goes **beyond sectors and regulatory silos** associated to the 2030 zero pollution targets.

"We do not only have to do more, we also have to do things differently."

Hans Bruyninckx, EEA Executive Director

Institutional Challenges of the Zero Pollution Ambition

Administration & Services

Environmental Planning & Sustainability Strategies

Environmental Health and Protection of Ecosystems

Sustainable Production & Products, Waste Management

Chemical Safety

Climate Protection, Energy, German Emissions Trading Authority

Almost all divisions at UBA relevant for the Zero Pollution Ambition
Zero Pollution Ambition relevant for almost all division at UBA
→ Zero Pollution Ambition Working Group

Breakout groups

Topic 1: Integrated assessment including 'one substance, one assessment'

Topic 2: Implementation, compliance and enforcement of zero pollution laws

Topic 3: Mainstreaming the zero pollution ambition

Integrated Assessment Challenges

Trifluoroacetate (TFA) as a case study

- **Many regulatory acts and levels affected**
  - Different regulatory levels: EU -> Member States (MS) -> sub-national level

- **Multi-stakeholder process/situation, because of multiple sources of pollution**

- **Data and knowledge exchange are complicated**

- **No standard analytical method**

- **Regulatory inertia**

- **Situation in Member States may vary**
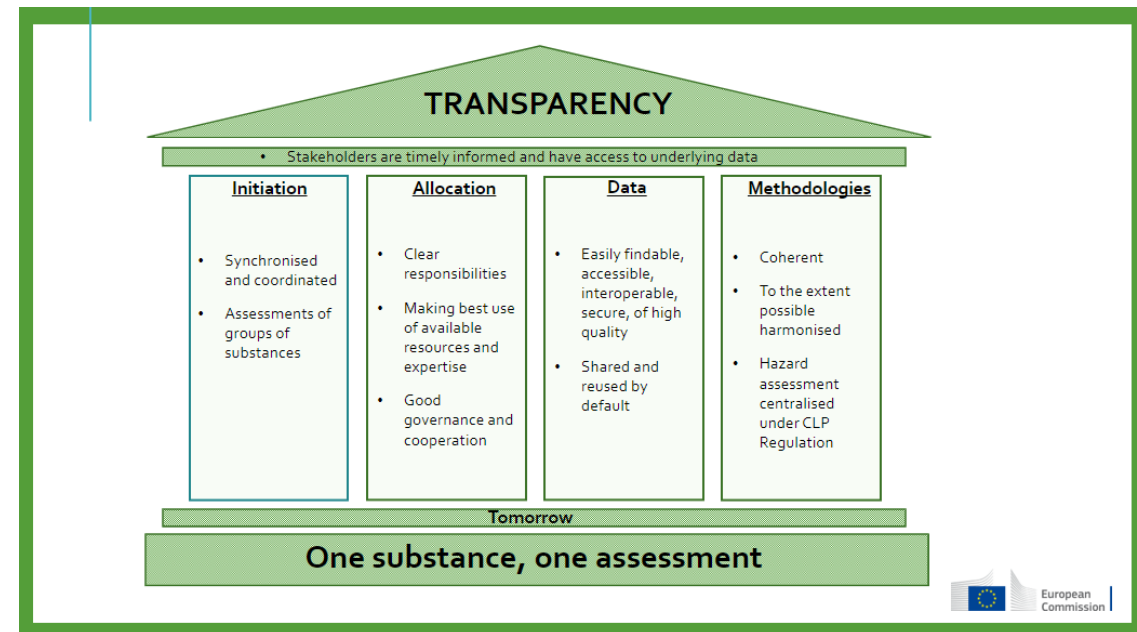
Key conclusions – integrated assessment

- Integrated assessments needed and help breakdown silos

- Data availability and integration: better analysis, streamlining, third party analysis, risks of chemical mixtures, push towards innovation (e.g. safe and sustainable by design)

- Factor in import and export of pollution

- Contribute towards global strategies and objectives linked to triple crises

- How to factor in prevention in the assessment?

- Need to avoid paralysis by analysis. When do we know enough?

Ensuring stricter implementation and enforcement

**Flagship 5.
Enforcing zero pollution together**

Key actions

1. promote **enhanced collaboration** between national authorities and develop new joint actions across the compliance chain
2. bring together environmental and other enforcement authorities to **exchange best practices** and devise cross-sectorial compliance actions
3. improve the horizontal legal framework by strengthening the **Environmental Crime Directive**
4. evaluate **Environmental Liability Directive**
5. consider developing **standardised provisions on compliance assurance** for new legislative proposals
6. monitor the proportionate and dissuasive **application of penalty clauses in force**
7. encourage the **application of existing inspections** and other compliance **checks** and penalty clauses
8. promote the use of cutting-edge **technologies** to boost national capacities for monitoring and compliance verification.

"Civil society has an important role as a compliance watchdog."

Build strategic relationships

Across compliance chain ↔
across national, regional and local level ↔ across thematic areas

4 Networks (IMPEL/EnviCrimeNet/ENPE/EUFJE)

✓MoU – Systematic cooperation and foster cooperation also at national level
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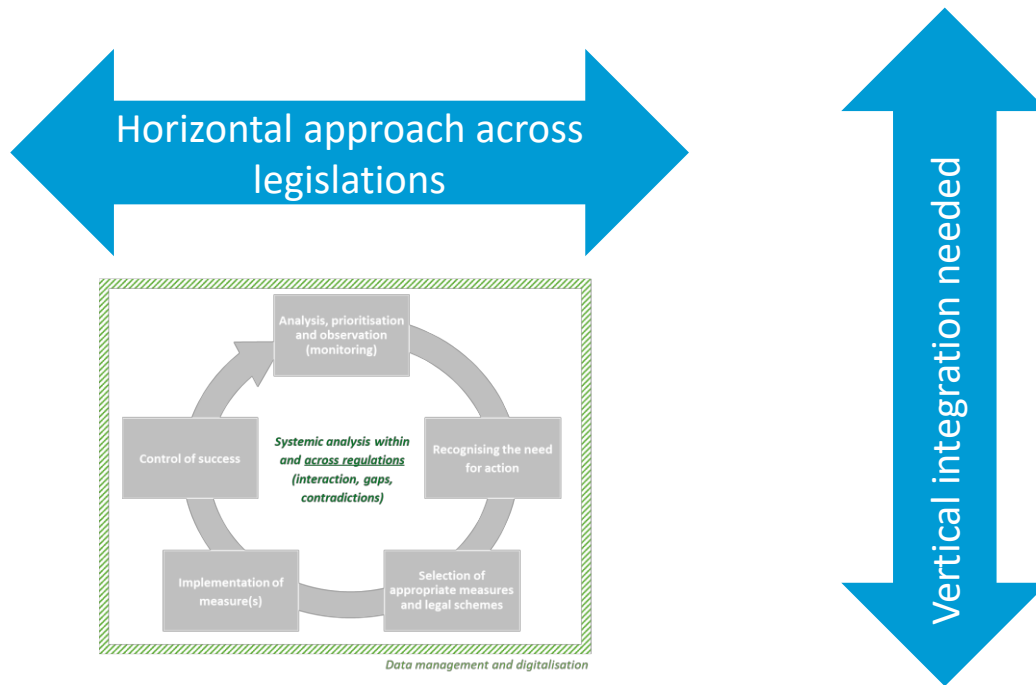✓Contribution with practitioners' views and feedback loop

Key conclusions – implementation

- Data availability and integration: compliance database to enable better collaboration on cross-cutting and cross border issues

- Changing organisational structures vs. changing ways of working withing existing structure

- Develop 'protocols' / agreements between enforcement authorities of different sectors

- Identify training, skills and competences needs of environmental authorities (factoring in new skill sets, e.g. data analysts)

- Cross-cutting legislation helps with more integrated implementation

The Zero Pollution Ambition Cycle

Horizontal approach across legislations

Vertical integration needed

Diagram labels: Analysis, prioritisation and observation (monitoring); Recognising the need for action; Selection of appropriate measures and legal schemes; Implementation of measure(s); Control of success; Systemic analysis within and *across regulations* (interaction, gaps, contradictions); Data management and digitalisation

For example noise pollution

- European level
  e.g. source related regulations, funding programmes

- National level
  e.g. legal framework, regulation for new infrastructure

- Local/Regional level
  e.g. sustainable urban mobility plan, noise action plan

Framework for today's discussion: Voting

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5. by 50 % **plastic litter at sea** and by 30 % **microplastics released** into the environment						
6. significantly **total waste generation** and by 50 % **residual municipal waste**						

Key conclusions – mainstreaming

- Analysis of scenarios across zero pollution targets brought out more positive than negative – but discussion often focusses on negative aspects

- Exchanging ideas across disciplines beneficial – often brought out relationship between environment & social fairness

- Behaviour change vs. system change – political leadership needed – social consequences, nudging

- Holistic approach beyond environment, factor in social, health, gender

- Mainstreaming / thinking outside the box / broadening the view can solve pollution problems

Key conclusions – wrap up

- Triple crisis – no competition – common endeavour

- Participants with diverse background and expertise but overall consensus about the long-term direction

- Everybody share desire to contribute to the green transition, but making real change on the ground is challenging – how to get to effective implementation and enforcement?

- Many tools and instruments (data, AI, compliance database) but we don't yet make best use of them

- Pollution work is mostly about analysing and remediating existing problems – how to focus more on prevention as the solution?

Key conclusions – wrap up

- Institutional challenges within / across institutions: We need to engage with colleagues outside environmental domain rather than spending only time on discussing amongst 'ourselves'

- Doing things differently means working outside of our usual circles / 'silos'

- Real change needs a holistic view and joint up efforts across EU, national and regional level

- Potential for joining forces with health and social agenda

- It will help if zero pollution as part of the solutions for the triple crises stays high up in the agenda

Thank you!

Please visit:

- [Zero Pollution webpage](#)

Contact: [ENV-ZERO-POLLUTION@ec.europa.eu](#)