

**Template for the submission of
examples of good practices with regard to air pollution
related policies, strategies and measures**

Background

1. The Executive Body, at its thirty-sixth session, adopted decision 2016/3 on Improving the effectiveness of reporting on strategies, policies and other measures to implement obligations under the Convention and its Protocols. This decision stipulates that *“the period for reporting the information referred to in article 5, paragraph 1 (a), of the 1994 Protocol on Further Reductions of Sulphur Emissions, article 7, paragraph 1 (a), of the Protocol on Heavy Metals, article 9, paragraph 1 (a), of the Protocol on Persistent Organic Pollutants and article 7, paragraph 1 (a), of the Protocol to Abate Acidification, Eutrophication and Ground-level Ozone (Gothenburg Protocol) is **at least once every four years**”*. As per this decision, the Executive Body also *“invites States and organizations referred to in article 14, paragraph 1, of the Convention that are not Parties to these four Protocols to provide information on strategies, policies and measures to abate air pollution at the sessions of the Working Group on Strategies and Review.”*

2. The enclosed template has been developed to facilitate the submission by Parties of examples of and good practices with regard to different regulatory, voluntary, economic and other measures relating to air pollution in advance of WGSR’s fifty-ninth session. The templates with information filled in should be sent to the secretariat at air_meetings@un.org by **9 April 2021**.

3. Delegations are invited to submit to the secretariat case studies/examples which could be of interest to other countries and to make a presentation at the Working Group’s session. Parties that had not yet shared such information at the previous sessions of the Working Group on Strategies and Review are particularly invited to do so. An overview of the previous reporting at WGSR sessions since 2013 is available on the Convention website:
<https://unece.org/strategies-and-policies-abatement-air-pollution>

4. Examples could comprise, among others, economic measures such as financial incentives or disincentives (such as taxes, subsidies, set prices or caps/ceilings, payments, rebates), voluntary measures (such as voluntary agreements, programmes or contracts), regulatory or legislative measures or other measures (such as educational or informational measures). They can include policies, strategies and measures emanating from different sectors with positive effects on air pollution abatement (such as acts/laws on sustainable transport, sustainable agriculture/farming, energy, green building, biodiversity conservation and enhancement). A more detailed description of the implementation of your chosen policy, strategy or measure and related challenges and problems as well as solutions would be more useful than the presentation of many different examples. Furthermore, your examples could also be useful to other Parties even if they have not been successful by indicating why this was the case. You are thus also invited to submit experiences that cover such items as:

- a) A measure that was less effective than you anticipated and why;
- b) A measure that was actually more effective than you predicted;
- c) A measure that had particular implementation challenges – what were they and how did you address them;

- d) A measure that was either less expensive or more expensive than you had estimated. What caused the increased or decreased costs?
- e) Goals that were set and were met by innovative strategies.

Template to facilitate the submission of examples/good practices of strategies, policies and measures employed to implement obligations under any of the protocols to the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution

<p>Country: FRANCE</p>	<p><i>Please indicate the pollutant(s), emissions of which are being controlled</i></p> <p>Pollutant(s): NOX, SO2, CH4, NH3, COV and all other regulated air pollutants</p>
<p>Protocol(s): Göteborg <i>Please indicate the name of the protocol(s) to the Convention, obligations under which are being fulfilled</i></p>	<p>Sector: <i>Please indicate the sector (e.g. agriculture, industry, urban planning, environment, etc.), or sectors (if several) for which the strategy, policy or measure has been mainly designed</i></p> <p>Agriculture, Breeding, manure, Industry, Transportation, residential heating, building</p>
<p>Type of strategy, policy or measure and the level of implementation: <i>Please identify the type of strategy, policy or measure – economic e.g. incentive or disincentive (taxes, funds, subsidies, prices or caps/ceilings, payments, rebates, etc); voluntary (agreements, programmes, contracts), regulatory (legislation), or other measures (educational, informational, other)</i></p> <p>A National Air Pollution Control Programm (NAPCP) was adopted in 2017 to comply with the NEC directive. This integrated strategy named PREPA for National plan for reduction of air pollution since 2017 till 2021 is currently under update for the 2022 to 2026 period : economic e.g. incentive and disincentive (taxes, funds, subsidies, prices or caps/ceilings, payments, rebates, ...); both voluntary (agreements, programmes, contracts), and regulatory (legislation), with other measures : educational, informational, ad communication</p> <p><i>Please state at which level (municipal, regional, sub-national, national) the policy, strategy or measure is targeted or implemented</i></p> <p>The PREPA is a national tool</p>	<p>Method used for the current analysis: <i>Please identify the method used for collecting information and the analysis made</i></p> <p>National regulatory data basis GEREP implementing European environmental Directives</p> <p>National energy consumption data</p> <p>French air pollutant inventory and report (NIR) submitted to the Transboundary Air Convention and to the European Commission</p> <p>Monitoring data collected by the French air pollutant network</p> <p>Evaluation and projection work currently on progress</p>
<p>What is the main objective of the strategy, policy or measure? When has it been implemented/or will be implemented?</p>	

Please describe briefly what the measure attempts to achieve or what has been the result of its implementation. Please also describe since when it is being employed or for when its implementation is foreseen. Please explain whether implementation is/was immediate or gradual. [150 words max]

The “PREPA, French national plan for reduction of air pollutants” is a national integrated plan which has been implemented from 2017 to 2021 in the framework of the European regulation issued from the Göteborg Protocole. The PREPA is currently evaluated to be updated and enhanced where necessary by the end of the year 2021, in order to meet the objectives of pollutant reduction by 2030. The new PREPA connection to climate change objectives and to the French national low carbon strategy and to the other sustainable policies will be strengthened compared to the first one, which ran from 2017 to 2021, when existing measures are not sufficient.

Background and driving forces:

Please explain briefly why this strategy, policy or measure was implemented; mention the driving forces for its introduction e.g. policy development, legislation (EU, national), action plans, voluntary, incentive, or other [150 words max]

PREPA was adopted to comply with the NEC directive. PREPA will be updated at least every four years as required by the NEC directive.

Description of the strategy, policy or measure:

Please explain briefly how the strategy, policy or measure works and why it has been chosen compared to other policies/measures. Please also explain how its implementation is being monitored. [200 words max]

The PREPA is monitored by the French Ministry for an ecological transition, managing ministries, sectors representatives, local geographical levels, NGOs and citizens under an incentive widely discussed process. A meeting of the FR National Council for the Air is organised once a year to follow up the PREPA.

Costs, Funding and Revenue allocation:

Please state how much the implementation of the measure costs including its monitoring and how it is funded (national budget, industry, taxes, etc.) If the measure is creating revenue, please also explain how this revenue is being allocated and collected. [200 words max]

The measures listed within PREPA have their own funding. The total costs is difficult to evaluate, because it is hard to strictly differentiate what specifically belongs to air pollutant action, because of interaction with other policies such as climate for instance.

Effect and impacts on air pollution abatement:

Please explain briefly the effect of the policy, strategy or measure and how it has impacted the abatement of air pollution. If impacts are known, please quantify, if possible. Please highlight also other effects of the implementation of the measure e.g. with regard to compliance, the acceptance of the measure or its transposition (e.g. from a voluntary to a regulatory or another type of measure). [150 words max]

The PREPA, required by article L. 222-9 of the French code de l'environnement was firstly implemented in 2017 for the period from 2017 to 2021 and will be further continued from 2022 to 2026. An evaluation of the emission reductions achieved thanks to the PREPA policy measures between 2017 and 2021, is being realised during year 2021. The current PREPA update for the coming years will allow to define the tools necessary to enhance and speed up the actions.

The impact of the updated PREPA in terms of concentration will be made possible, after having evaluated the impact in terms of emissions. The PREPA 2022-2026 will be notified to the

European Commission, as well as the evaluation of its impact on emissions, concentrations and air quality.

Many measures are directly linked to individual behaviour. Individual factor is quite influenced by incentive such as financial bonuses, for instance to buy less polluting car or to improve one's flat thermal insulation. In the meantime, Government implement measures to accelerate renewal of cars, such a low emission zones by regulatory mean, and to improve performance of biomass heating. The limit line between mandatory and regulatory action is not strictly drawn. Pushing and pulling complete each other.

References/Further information: *Please provide most relevant sources for information such as references for web links, books, other resources.*

<https://www.ecologie.gouv.fr/politiques-publiques-reduire-pollution-lair>

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Additional comments: *Please include any additional information you may wish to provide here.*