

**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 sixty-first session. The templates with information filled in should be sent to the secretariat at air_meetings@un.org by **1 August 2023**.

3. Delegations are invited to submit to the secretariat case studies/examples which could be of interest to other countries. A summary of submitted information will be made at the Working Group’s session. Parties that had not shared such information during the recent years 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: LUXEMBOURG</p>	<p>Pollutant(s): <i>Please indicate the pollutant(s), emissions of which are being controlled</i></p> <p>PM_{2.5}; NO_x; NMVOC; SO₂; NH₃</p>
<p>Protocol(s): <i>Please indicate the name of the protocol(s) to the Convention, obligations under which are being fulfilled</i></p> <p>Gothenburg Protocol, 2012 amended version (ratified by Luxembourg on 9 July 2019)</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>Road transport; residential heating; industrial combustion and processes; industrial and domestic solvent use; agriculture;</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> <i>Please state at which level (municipal, regional, sub-national, national) the policy, strategy or measure is targeted or implemented</i></p> <p>The Luxembourgish National Air Pollution Control Programme (NAPCP) contains national emission reduction targets to be met in 2020 and in 2030 for transboundary air pollutants according to the reduction commitments set by the amended Gothenburg Protocol for 2020 and the additional commitments set by Directive (EU) 2016/2284 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 December 2016 on the reduction of national emissions of certain atmospheric pollutants (NEC-Directive) for 2030. The NEC-Directive is aligned with the 2012 amended version of the Gothenburg Protocol.</p>	<p>Method used for the current analysis: <i>Please identify the method used for collecting information and the analysis made</i></p> <p>The overall process for the collection and use of data is coordinated by the Environment Agency under the Ministry of the Environment, Climate and Sustainable Development, in cooperation with other relevant ministries, agencies, services and local authorities.</p>
<p>What is the main objective of the strategy, policy or measure? When has it been implemented/or will be implemented? <i>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]</i></p>	

Most of the policies and measures directly concern the sectors emitting these pollutants (industry, agriculture, etc.), but also the population in general (for heating methods, for example). In terms of transport, both individual and professional transport are targeted.

The NAPCP is based on the measures adopted in the national integrated energy and climate plan (NECP) and defines additional measures to address the gaps observed.

The NAPCP aims to reach the following emission reductions:

Pollutant	Reduction objective	Reduction objective
	2020	2030
	(compared to 2005)	(compared to 2005)
	[%]	[%]
SO ₂	34.0	50.0
NM VOC	29.0	42.0
NH ₃	1.0	22.0
NO _x	43.0	83.0
PM _{2.5}	15.0	40.0

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]

The development of a national air pollution control programme (NAPCP) is in accordance with article 6 of the NEC-Directive. The NAPCP was notified to the European Commission in 2021, with the inclusion of proportionate measures for all pollutants and all sectors concerned. An updated version concerning ammonia emissions, is currently being finalized, and to be submitted shortly to the European Commission.

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]

For the development of the NAPCP, particular attention was given to policies and measures related to:

- the promotion of the combustion of biomass, as a source of renewable energy;
- industrial production;
- the transport sector;

- the agricultural sector.

In particular the following measures are worth mentioning in more detail:

- Since March 1, 2020, public transportation is free in Luxembourg for all modes of transport, including trams, trains or buses throughout the national territory (with the exception of 1st class train tickets). This measure applies to residents, cross-border workers and tourists.

- In the context of the subsidy programme “Klimabonus”, the residential sector is encouraged to replace old fossil fuel combustion installations by renewable energy heating systems including biomass (pellets) using low emission technologies. The technical requirements are :

- Wood heating must be integrated or feed into a central heating system.
- The installation must be equipped with an automatic feed and ignition system.
- The installation must have controlled combustion and regulation of combustion power.
- The heating system must be equipped with a particle filter (the level of fine particles measured in the combustion gas must not exceed 8 mg/m³)
- The mandatory fitting of a particle filter does not apply if the installation complies with the 8 mg/m³ threshold without such a filter.
- Nitrogen oxide (NO_x) emissions ≤ 200 mg/m³.
- Production efficiency of the boiler ≥ 90%.

The amounts of the subsidies are:

- 750 EUR/kW_{thermal} (capped at 7,500 euros) for a single-family home;
- 750 EUR/kW_{thermal} (capped at 30,000 euros) for an apartment building;
- 750 EUR/kW_{thermal} (capped at 30,000 euros) per single-family home or per unit as part of an apartment building connected to a heating network supplied by such an installation.
- Several bonuses: buffer tank (15% of effective costs); removal, neutralization and recycling of old fossil fuel tank (50% of effective costs), etc.

- For the abatement of ammonia emissions stemming from the agricultural sector, Luxembourg has published its national advisory code of good agricultural practice to control ammonia emissions on 16 March 2023. This document fulfils the obligation under article 6(2) of the NEC-Directive as well as the requirement under Annex IX, part A of the 2012 amended version of the Gothenburg Protocol.

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]

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 NEC Directive (2016/2284), and subsequently the NAPCP, will contribute to the reduction of transboundary emissions of atmospheric pollutants and consequently the background concentrations of these pollutants. This reduction will therefore contribute in the medium and long term to the general improvement of ambient air quality.

Luxembourg's objective remains to progress towards ambient air quality levels that do not lead to a significant negative impact or risk for human health and the environment. The main objectives of Luxembourg in terms of ambient air quality stem from obligations defined at European level. This framework defines limit values, target values and obligations in terms of exposure concentration.

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

The NAPCP (2021 version) and background information are available on the following web site:
<https://environnement.public.lu/fr/loft/air/plans-air/NAPCP.html>

Next to the renewable energies, the “Klimabonus” subsidy programme also targets the sectors of mobility, housing and ecosystem services. More information can be found under:
<https://www.klima-agence.lu/en/klimabonus-subsidies>

Luxembourg's national advisory code of good agricultural practice to control ammonia emissions can be found on the following website:
https://environnement.public.lu/fr/publications/conserv_nature/2023/ammoniakemissionen.html

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