

Manual of European Environmental Policy

The following pages are a section from the Manual of European Environmental Policy written by the Institute for European Environmental Policy.

The Manual was published by Earthscan/Routledge from 2010 to 2012. It was designed as an on on-line interactive reference work and annual printed versions were also produced.

This section is the text of the Manual as published in 2012. It is therefore important to note the following:

- The contents have not been updated since 2012 and no guarantee is given of the accuracy of the contents given potential subsequent developments.
- The sections include links to external websites (e.g. to legal texts). These links continue to work as long as those links are not broken by those websites.
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Farmer, A.M. (2012) (Editor). Manual of European Environmental Policy. 1043pp. Routledge, London.



Related legislation: Air quality

The EU air legislation set out in this Chapter of the Manual of EU Environmental Policy is not the only EU law with specific objectives relating to air or that contribute to those air objectives.

EU air legislation sets a number of limit values (and other objectives) to be met for a range of pollutants. The National Emission Ceilings Directive <u>2001/81/EC</u> also sets national emission ceilings for four major air pollutants. Therefore, other EU laws which seek to control the emissions of these pollutants (or their precursor pollutants) are important with respect to the air legislation. This related legislation includes a number related to emissions from industrial activities:

- The Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control Directive <u>2008/1/EC</u>.
- The Industrial Emissions Directive (2010/75/EU).
- Large Combustion Plant Directive 2001/80/EC.
- Waste Incineration Directive 2000/76/EC.
- Solvent Emissions Directive 1999/13/EC.

It is also important to note that legislation promoting alternative energy sources may contribute to meeting air quality objectives. Therefore, the following legislation is related to the EU air legislation:

• Directive 2009/28/EC on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources and amending and subsequently repealing Directives 2001/77/EC and 2003/30/EC.

Finally, achieving improvements in the quality of products can help reduce emissions arising from their subsequent disposal. Such improvements can be driven through the reduction in the hazardousness of their composition (see legislation in the Chapter on Chemicals and Hazardous Substances Policy), as well as measures to reduce overall consumption of resources (see legislation in the Chapter on Resource Use and Product Policy).

Each section of each chapter of The *Manual* also contains a related legislation section specific to that section.