



European  
Commission

# Implications of the FAIRMODE recommendations on legislation and Member States

FAIRMODE SG

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Joint Research Centre

the European Commission's  
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# What are the implications? FAIRMODE recommendations

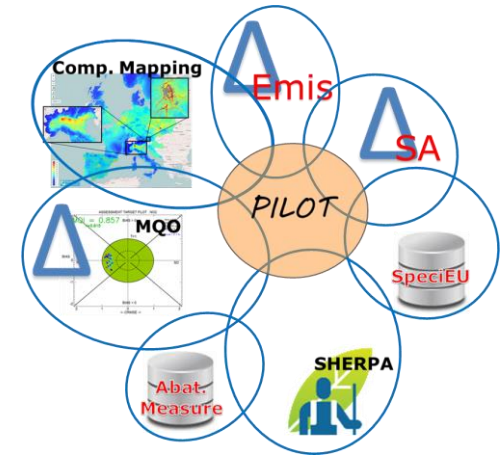


The recommendations reflect a consensus within the FAIRMODE network and have implications for

- **LEGISLATION** The recommendations from FAIRMODE have implications for the revision and extension of the Implementing provisions under the IPR and the e-Reporting mechanism and require in particular streamlining nomenclatures with those used under the National Emission Ceilings (NEC) Directive.
- **MEMBER STATES** The recommendations are advisory and will affect the work of Member States if they are requested (by the IPR or similar) to follow them.
- **FAIRMODE** network itself on the structure and organisation of the work, guiding future technical discussions (next session)

FAIRMODE is an advisory network,

- it is not responsible for implementing advice and
- has no authority to determine whether a recommendation should be mandatory or voluntary.



**However,**

- ✓ **Member States may consider whether it is fit to follow FAIRMODEs advice**
- ✓ **The Commission may consider linking to the FAIRMODE network in order to effectively carry out the proposed revisions of the IPR and the e-Reporting mechanism guidance documents.**

FAIRMODE has 4 recommendations that may be considered to be adopted in legislation.

## What legislation?

- The Implementing Provisions for Reporting (IPR) and its guidance documents

Again, remember, FAIRMODE is an advisory network,

- it is not responsible for implementing advice and
- has no authority to determine whether a recommendation should be mandatory or voluntary.



FAIRMODE has 4 recommendations that may be considered to be adopted in the IPR and guidance documents.



- ❖ 1 - The use of the FAIRMODE Model Quality Indicator (MQI) and Model Quality Objective (MQO) as measures of quality for models used under AAQD. It is also expected that this recommendation will be embraced by CEN, so that the MQO in the AAQ Directive is substantiated with the MQO practices recommended by FAIRMODE.
- ❖ 2 - The request to include reporting urban emission under the e-Reporting chain, provided the elaboration of adequate guidance and to be linked to the EMEP/EEA emission inventory guidebook.

FAIRMODE has 4 recommendations that may be considered to be adopted in the IPR and guidance documents.



- ❖ 3 - The harmonisation of the the nomenclature for reporting emission by sector across the AAQ Directives and the NEC Directive, so that the request to report urban emissions follows the GRID-NFR nomenclature from NEC Directive.
- ❖ 4 - The use of benchmarking tools for assessment, emission and source allocation purposes. In particular, the IPR for source apportionment will need to be revised to accommodate a new harmonised nomenclature for emission sources, and for a more flexible reporting of source contributions

- **What is the main argument to endorse the FAIRMODE recommendations in legislation?**
- **What are the main obstacles/reasons for implementation even if on voluntary basis?**



These are the 2 questions for discussion in the second part of the current session

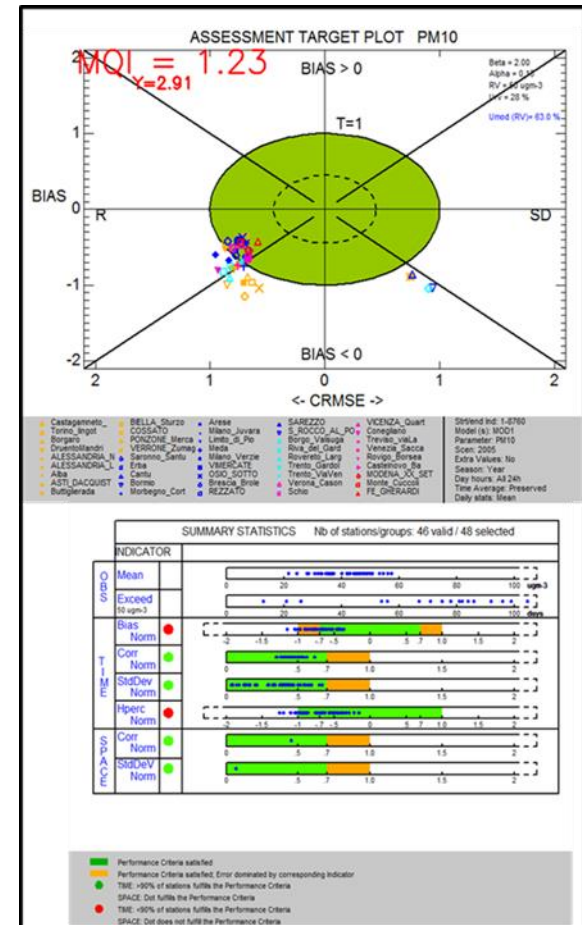


To facilitate the discussion, use the following table

	Use MQO & MQI	Report urban emissions	Harmonised GNFR reporting system	Use of benchmarking tools
main arguments to endorse recommendations				
main obstacles for implementation of the FAIRMODE recommendations				



- The recommendations from FAIRMODE may affect the work in Members States, in particular because the definition of best practices and fit-for-purpose methodologies under FAIRMODE provides a **measure of quality**.
- Member States are expected to comply with as far as possible. the consensus of what is considered **best practices**.
- FAIRMODE recommendations are **not mandatory** until they are captured by legislation or introduced as part of the IPR.



## **FAIRMODE recommendations propose 6 follow-up actions for Member States.**

### **Members States are advised**

- ❖ to participate in the FAIRMODE network and help prioritize the activities of the network.
- ❖ to adjust their methodologies on MQO to comply with the recommendation on the use of the FAIRMODE Model Quality Indicator (MQI) as model quality objective (MQO) and make sure they report consistently to this recommendation under e-Reporting.
- ❖ to select and apply modelling applications that are fit-for-purpose, securing that the spatial scale(s) of the modelling system can reproduce all “relevant” observations of concentration levels within the scope of the application.

## **FAIRMODE recommendations propose 6 follow-up actions for Member States.**

### **Members States are advised**

- ❖ to coordinate efforts at national level on urban scale emission compilation
- ❖ to adjust the nomenclature for reporting emissions across the AAQD and the NECD. This implies to adopt GRID-NFR sector definitions for emission and source allocation reporting and to include information on the compilation of urban emission data in the e-Reporting chain.
- ❖ to promote and support their national expert groups in the use of the FAIRMODE benchmarking tools for assessment, emission and source apportionment purposes.

- **To what degree do Member states currently follow this advice?**
- **What are the main obstacles/reasons for not following this advice?**



These are the 2 questions for discussion in the first part of the current session

To facilitate the discussion, use the following table

	MQO & MQI	Fit for purpose models	Coordinated urban emission compilation	Harmonised GNFR system	Benchmarking tools	Participation in FAIRMODE
<b>To what degree advice is followed?</b>	✓	✓	~	X	✓	✓
<b>Main obstacles for Member States</b>						

- **Groups of 6**
- **20 min on the implications for MS**
- **20 min Tour-de-Table summary (2min)**



Enjoy the discussion!