

FAIRMODE pilot 2017-2019

Warsaw, 12 February 2019 (9:00-12:00)

Air Quality Plans
Croatian regulatory system
practice & weaknesses

Air Quality Plans: Croatian regulatory system - practice & weaknesses

Croatian regulatory system defines the process of who is doing what and when
Content of AQP is well defined

PUBLIC CONSULTATION PERIOD



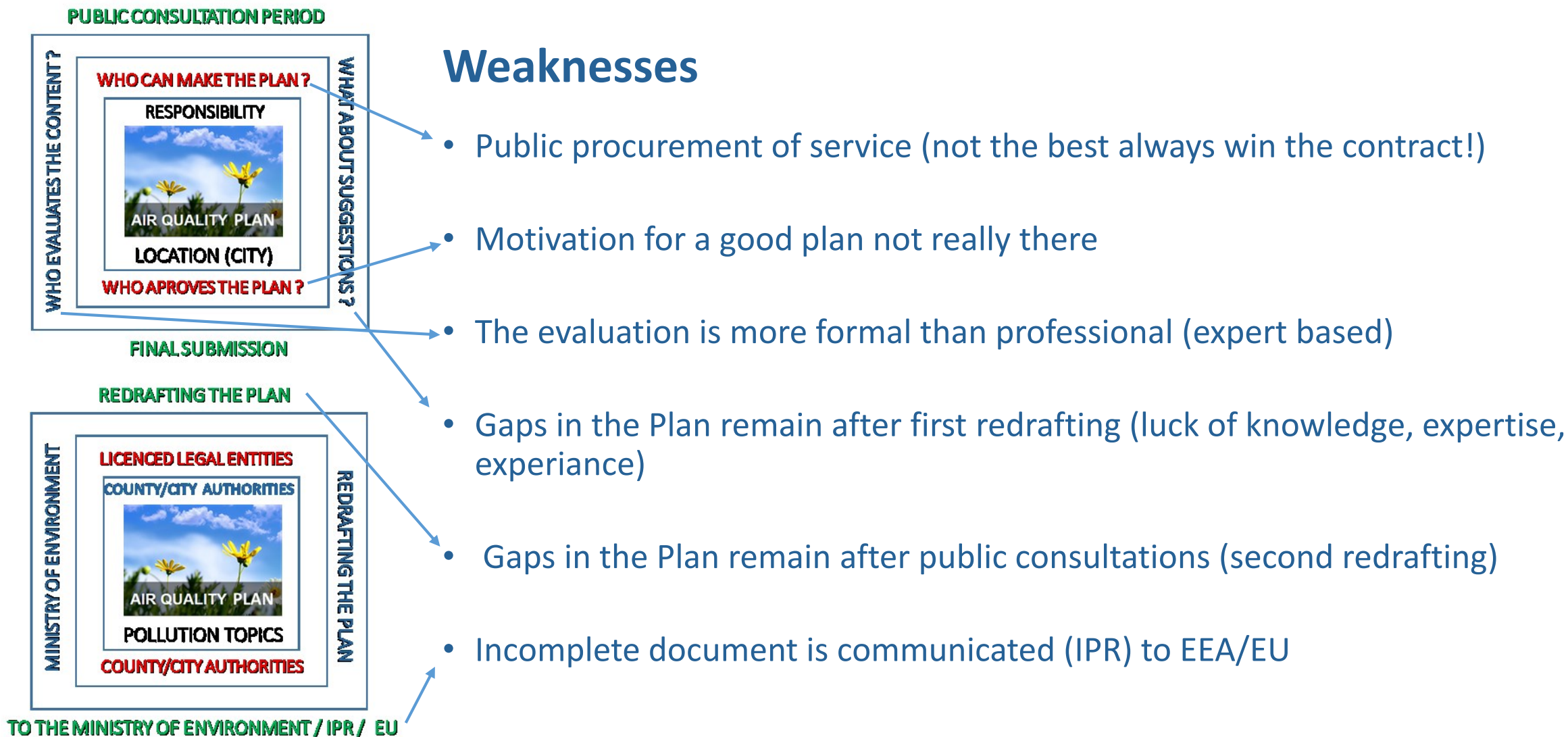
FINAL SUBMISSION

REDRAFTING THE PLAN



TO THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT / IPR / EU

Air Quality Plans: Croatian regulatory system - practice & weaknesses



Air Quality Plans & jurisdictions

- If in any given zone or agglomeration exceedancies of air pollution levels are reported, an action plan (Air Quality Plan) for improvement of the air quality has to be **adopted by local self-governance authority (City)** in order to ensure, as soon as possible, the achievement of limit or target values.

WHO MAKES THE AIR QUALITY PLAN ?

- The **Air Quality Plan can be made only by a legal entity** (institute/ company, that, based on their expertise/experience, obtained licence/permit to work in this field and make such plans. Such permitting system is regulated by Environment Protection Law and permit/licence is issued by the Ministry of Environment following an administrative procedure.
- Therefore, to prepare and AQP, each local authority has to ensure a limited public procurement call to assure the making of an Air Quality Plan document

Air Quality Plans & jurisdictions

WHO APPROVES THE AIR QUALITY PLAN ?

- Once drafted, the **Air Quality Plan is submitted to the** Ministry of Environment for the opinion, comments and suggestions. Based on this opinion **local authorities submit the document to public consultation** (publish it on the web), taking or rejecting received comments, finalise the AQP and resubmit the document to the Ministry of Environment for **information exchange (IPR)**.
- The only centralised activity in this process is the **information exchange** (following IPR) for which the **Ministry of Environment has the full responsibility**.

Air Quality Plans & jurisdictions

WHO CARRIES THE FINAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE CONTENT AND INFORMATION PROVIDED IN THE AIR QUALITY PLAN ?

- The final responsibility, including legal consequences of the possible infringement case, lies on the authority under whose jurisdiction is the making of the Air Quality Plan.
- The State assumes general responsibility for the situation as such, but consequences, fines, further actions have to be taken by the local (city) authorities.

1. Identification of problems in zones/agglomerations

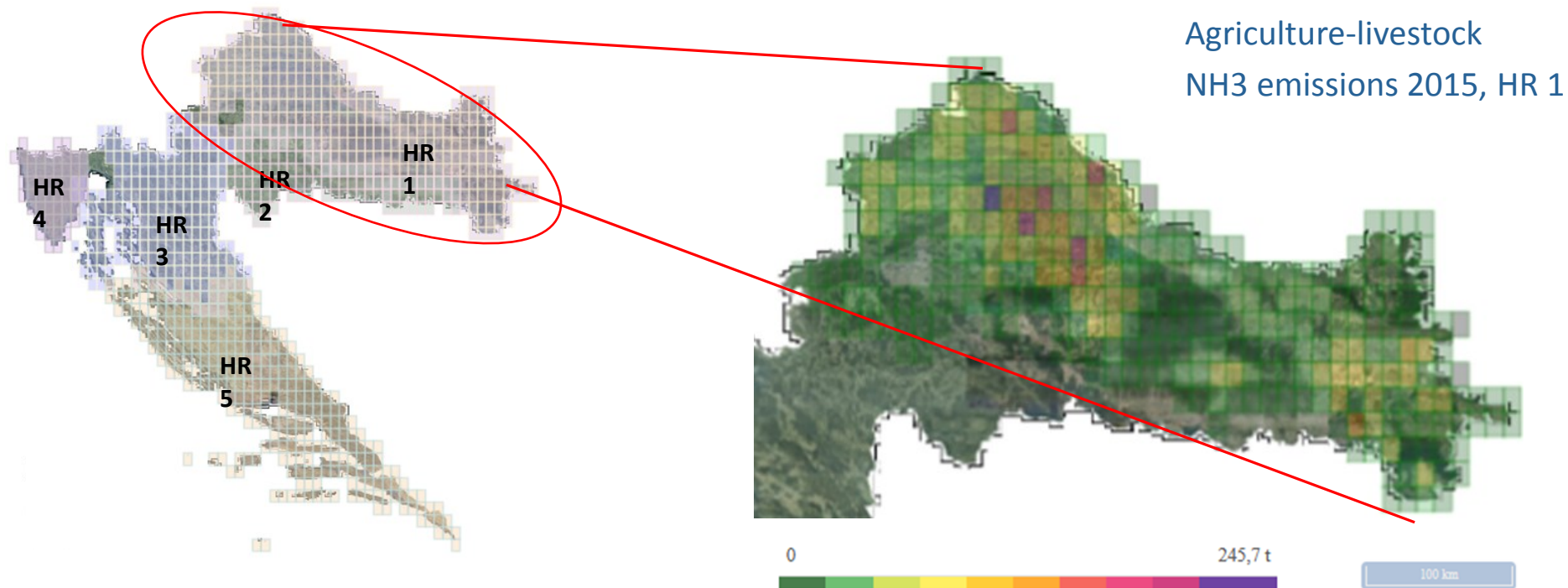


Annual AQ Assessment
5-yr AQ Assessment

Pollutant	Averaging period	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
SO ₂	1 hr					
	24 hr					
NO ₂	Annual			HR ZG	HR ZG	HR ZG
	1 hr					
CO	Max 8-hr daily value					
PM ₁₀	Annual			HR 01	HR 01	HR 01
	24 hr	HR ZG; HR OS; HR 01	HR ZG; HR OS; HR 01	HR ZG; HR OS; HR 01	HR ZG; HR OS; HR 01	HR ZG; HR OS; HR 01
PM _{2,5}	Annual	HR 01	HR 01	HR 01	HR ZG; HR 01	HR ZG; HR 01
B(a)P u PM ₁₀	Annual		HR ZG; HR 01	HR ZG; HR 01	HR ZG; HR 01	HR ZG; HR 01
benzen	Annual			HR 01		
O ₃	Max 8-hr daily value	HR RI	HR 03, HR 05	HR ZG; HR RI; HR 01; HR 03; HR 04; HR 05	HR ZG; HR RI; HR 01; HR 03; HR 04; HR 05	HR ZG; HR RI; HR 01; HR 03; HR 04; HR 05

2. Identification of the main sources of air pollution

- a) Emission inventory (annual total, gridded total per sector GNFR/SNAP, IIR)
- b) Emission cadastre/registry (individual sources)



Spatial Emissions Distribution Portal



HAOP
HRVATSKA AGENCIJA ZA
OKOLIŠ I PRIRODU

Portal prostorne raspodjele emisija

Hrvatska agencija za okoliš i prirodu

Portal prostorne raspodjele emisija napravljen je u sklopu projekta Izrada registra emisija onečišćujućih tvari s prostornom raspodjelom emisija u EMEP mreži visoke rezolucije. Projekt Izrada registra emisija onečišćujućih tvari s prostornom raspodjelom emisija u EMEP mreži visoke rezolucije proveden je sredstvima Fonda za zaštitu okoliša i energetske učinkovitost.

[O projektu](#) [Poveznice](#)



Podaci o emisijama

Emisije onečišćujućih tvari u Republici Hrvatskoj po zonama i aglomeracijama

[Opširnije](#)



Raspodjela emisija

Prostorna raspodjela emisija onečišćujućih tvari po zonama i aglomeracijama

[Opširnije](#)



Konačni podaci GNFR

GNFR format za izvještavanje i modeliranje emisija onečišćujućih tvari

[Opširnije](#)



Konačni podaci SNAP

SNAP format za potrebe modeliranja emisija onečišćujućih tvari

[Opširnije](#)

Review of the action plans delivered reveals:

- No specific software is used; no source apportionment
- Sporadically PMF analysis is made (for research studies only)
- Descriptive analysis of the situation
- No validation of data and measures
- No follow up



How do you project in the future the current concentrations? Do you perform 'business as usual' scenarios for the future? Using which tools?

How do you select additional measures to be applied? How do you evaluate impacts and costs of additional measures?

- AQ measures selection for the specific pollution and Zone – from available databases; scenarios WM and WaM
- Target year setup – year by which the concentration have to be below LV
- Designation of main stakeholder/s for each measure; cost assessment, method of financing



Continuation:

- AQ measures selection for the specific pollution and Zone – from available databases; scenarios WM and WaM
- Target year setup – year by which the concentration have to be below LV
- Designation of main stakeholder/s for each measure; cost assessment, method of financing



- **How do you select additional measures to be applied? How do you evaluate impacts and costs of additional measures?**
- Adoption of measures/AQP
- Monitoring of implementation – assessment of efficiency of implemented measures during the AQP implementation period; monitoring of emission sources situation/change in specific Zone during the AQP implementation period; AQP amendments/additional measurement if required
- Reporting on AQP implementation progress (national and EU level)

Do you evaluate uncertainties of your results? How?

NOT APPLICABLE

Do you coordinate the air quality plan with other policies? i.e. National air pollution control programmes (NEC directive)? Covenant Of Mayors? Mobility plans?

Besides the Air Quality Plans, the representative body of the County and the City of Zagreb adopts a five year **Programme of air protection, ozone layer, mitigation of climate change and adaptation to climate change**, which is an integral part of the environmental protection program for the county, ie the City of Zagreb and the larger city area.

A report on the program implementation has to be compiled each 4 years.

In addition - for air quality and emission plans and programmes the Strategic Environment Impact Assessment procedure is not obligatory, since these documents are related to the air quality.

Air Quality Plans: Croatian regulatory system - practice & weaknesses

- NAPCP has been drafted and it is expected to be available for public consultations, consultations with relevant stakeholders, NGOs and other interested groups.
- Currently, for the NAPCP Projections for air quality improvement are not prepared.

In order to make these projections with scenario WAM, a quantitative analysis of initial values for WAM should be prepared with following results:

- A projected number of compliant and non-compliant zones for years 2020., 2025. i 2030.,
- A projected maximum exceedences of limit values and average exposure for the years 2020., 2025. i 2030. godine.
- If kvantitative data are not available, kvalitative projections of air quality improvement (WAM) should be made, including the level of compliance.
- **In the current draft of NAPCP projections of air quality improvement (WAM) are not available at any level (national or local) due to the lack of expertise and tools.**

FAIRMODE tools

- Are you aware / are you using the source apportionment (SA) and planning FAIRMODE tools/resources?
 - DeltaSA tool
 - SPECIEUROPE database
 - Dynamic indicators in the delta tool
 - SHERPA
- If yes, explain how
- If no, explain why