



Closing up – Finnish reflections



TR08IBEN02

IMPROVING EMISSIONS CONTROL



Laying basis

- Objective: Understanding of international and EU legislation related to the NEC Directive and of the roles and responsibilities of the competent authorities in the transposition of the NEC Directive
- Survey or analysis of
 - International obligations
 - Plans and programmes
 - Institutional capacities
 - Activity data providers
 - Institutions and legal aspects
- Production of Draft By-Law



Draft By-Law

"By-Law on Control of national air emissions"

OR

"By-Law for the Transposition of the National Emission Ceilings Directive"

Three Chapters:

1: Introductory Provisions (e.g. Art 3. definitions)

2: Operative provisions (e.g. Art 4. National emission ceilings)

3: Final provisions (e.g. Art 11. Entry into force)

The preparation process of the draft By-Law options was constructive!

TR – IMPROVING EMISSION CONTROL

DRAFT NEC By-Law / August 2012

By-Law No. xyz

Date of the Official Gazette:

Number of the Official Gazette:

Proposed Name of By-Law (with two alternatives):

- "By-Law on Control of national air emissions" (this is a broader name) or
- "By-Law for the Transposition of the National Emission Ceilings Directive" (this is strictly limited to NEC Directive), or a compromise between these alternatives

Chapter 1: Introductory Provisions

Article 1: *Objective and Scope*

- (1) The aim of this By-Law is to limit emissions of acidifying and eutrophying pollutants and ozone precursors in order to improve the protection of the environment and human health against risks of adverse effects from acidification, soil eutrophication and ground-level ozone. It is directed to move towards the long-term objectives of not exceeding critical levels and loads and of effective protection of all people against recognised health risks from air pollution by establishing national emission ceilings.

This By-Law covers emissions from all anthropogenic sources in Turkey referred to in Article 4. Emissions from international maritime traffic and aircraft emissions beyond the landing and take-off cycle are not included.

Article 2: *Basis*

This By-Law has been decided by the Council of Ministers on *Date xyz*, based on the power granted by the Environmental Law No 2872 and 5491.
(Reference needs to be checked and revised by MoEU)

Article 3: *Definitions*

- (a) "Air pollutants" means substances, which causes changes in the natural composition of air through particles, gases or particulate material
- (b) "AOT 40" means the sum of the difference between hourly concentrations of ground-level ozone greater than $80 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (=40ppb) and $80 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ during daylight hours accumulated from May to July each year
- (c) "AOT 60" means the sum of the difference between hourly concentrations of ground-level ozone greater than $120 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (=60ppb) and $120 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ accumulated throughout the year
- (d) "Emission" means release of a substance from a point or diffuse source into the atmosphere
- (e) "Critical load" means a quantitative estimate of an exposure to one or more pollutants below which significant adverse effects on specified sensitive elements of the environment do not occur, according to present knowledge
- (f) "Critical level" means the concentration of pollutants in the atmosphere above which direct adverse effects on receptors, such as human beings, plants, ecosystems or materials, may occur, according to present knowledge



Implementation Capacity

- Institutional Assessment Report
- Capacity training including study tours
- Coordination Board, very important role in the implementation process
- Draft legislation was produced
 - The aim of this legislation is to **define the roles and responsibilities** of the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization and other Institutions involved in the transposition and implementation of the National Emission Ceilings Directive (NECD) and on the **exchange of data and information** related to NECD
- Research and follow up procedures also have their important roles



Reflections

- Work under components 1 and 4 proceeded successfully with good contribution from the Turkish side
- There was openness and real effort by all the parties involved to produce firm outputs for transposition
- Benchmarks achieved lay down a robust basis for new legislation, roles of the different institutions, inventory system and capacity
- Lesson learned: Cooperation and networking between the ministries and other sectoral actors is essential for the implementation of the NECD



Finnish approach in preparing new regulations and innovations

- In Finland we take as a point of departure that industries or other institutions, ministries, NGOs or parties affected by the regulation are consulted already in the preparatory phase of legislation
- Transparency in all stages is nurtured and seen as a value by itself
- We think that it pays off to look into controversial issues at an early stage and try to solve them out right away
- Innovations are enhanced by Government funded programmes that require several companies, research institutes and universities to take a joint effort and cooperate within the same programme



We thank

- All the parties for good cooperation and communication in the project
- Turkey and the Turkish personnel for welcoming our STEs and reserving time for trainings and discussions
- Austria for coordinating and bearing the main responsibility of the project management successfully
- The project office for managing diligently and promptly the practical issues
- The EU for providing the funding
- We see that the work started in this project is significant not only for Turkey but also internationally and for clean air in Europe at large
- It is important to secure that the process keeps on developing further on a long term basis



We warmly welcome you !

to the study tour in Finland 17th – 21st June 2013
and want to keep on mutual information exchange and
cooperation in the future!