



Guidelines for reporting Policies and Measures in the EEA *PAM-tool*, under Directive (EU) 2016/2284 on the reduction of national emissions of certain atmospheric pollutants (*NEC Directive*)

The screenshot shows the EEA PAM-tool interface. At the top, there is a header with the EEA logo and the text 'EIONET European Environment Information and Observation Network'. Below this, a title reads 'Questionnaire for reporting on Policies and Measures under the Directive (EU) 2016/2284 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the reduction of national emission of certain atmospheric pollutants (NEC Directive)'. A green 'Overview' button is visible. Below the button, there are two tabs: 'Single' (selected) and 'Package'. The 'Single' tab shows a count of '1' and an 'Add Single' button. The 'Package' tab shows an 'Add Package' button. The main form area is titled 'PaM identification - Table 2.6.1' and contains a text input field for 'PaM name (M)' with the placeholder text 'Enter Title'. A red error message below the field states 'This field cannot be empty'. At the bottom of the form, there is a 'Validation' section with a toggle switch set to 'On'. To the right of the validation section, there are four buttons: 'Reporting guidelines', 'Save Webform', 'Print Preview', and 'Close Webform'.

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Abbreviations

AAQD	Ambient Air Quality Directive (2008/50/EC)
AP	Air pollutant
BC	Black Carbon
CDR	Central Data Repository
EC	European Commission
EEA	European Environment Agency
EIONET	European Environment Information and Observation Network
EMEP	European Monitoring and Evaluation Programme
ETC/ATNI	European Topic Centre on Air Pollution, Transport, Noise and Industry
EU	European Union
EU ETS	European Union Emissions Trading System
GHG	Greenhouse gas
IED	Industrial Emissions Directive (2010/75/EU)
MMR	Monitoring Mechanism Regulation (2013/525/EU)
MS	Member State
NAPCP	National Air Pollution Control Programme
NECD	National Emission Ceilings Directive (2016/2284/EU)
NH ₃	Ammonia
NIP	Not included in projections
NMVO	Non-methane volatile organic compounds
NO _x	Nitrogen oxides
O ₃	Ozone
PaM	Policies and measures
PM	Particulate matter
SO ₂	Sulphur dioxide
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WAM	With additional measures
WM	With measures



1 Introduction

Under Articles 6 and 10 of Directive 2016/2284, Member States are required to submit their National Air Pollution Control Programmes (NAPCPs) to the European Commission (EC). Annex III of the same Directive provides information on the content of these NAPCPs and refers to policies and measures (PaMs).

The Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2018/1522 lays down a common format for the NAPCPs and specifies that Member States shall use the EEA PaM-tool for reporting on section 2.6 of the format - policy options considered in order to comply with the emission reduction commitments for 2020, and 2030, intermediate emission levels for 2025.

To facilitate reporting of the NAPCP and to fulfil the obligation to report a specific part of them under a specific tool, the EEA provides:

- A Central Data Repository (CDR), which is part of the ReportNet architecture. The CDR is like a bookshelf, with data reports on the environment submitted under various reporting requirements or processes – including the NECD.
- A specific online PaM tool, consistent with the tabular formats set out in the Annex to Implementing Decision (EU) 2018/1522. It is a questionnaire to be filled in by the Member State (MS) in order to produce a final xml file.

The information submitted under the PaM web-tool undergoes quality checks performed by the EEA and its European Topic Centre for Air, Transport, Noise and Industry (ETC/ATNI) before it is aggregated in a database. The database will be made available by the EEA on its web site.

These guidelines cover all aspects related to the reporting of policies and measures in the PaM tool, as per the Implementing Decision (EU) 2018/1522. The purpose of the guidelines is to support Member States in reporting this information by explaining:

- how to access the web tool;
- how to fill in or edit the mandatory and recommended information in the tool;
- how to submit a completed questionnaire via the tool;
- background information and examples for the information required.

Ultimately, the goal is to facilitate and improve the quality of the reporting of information by Member States and the dissemination and analysis of this information through the EEA web site, by making it more timely, transparent, complete, consistent, comparable and accurate.

Some additional and background information is annexed to this document:

- Annex 1 – Reporting requirement on policies and measures under the NECD
- Annex 2 - Where to find Member State submissions
- Annex 3 – Glossary
- Annex 4 – Related Union policies
- Annex 5 – XML schema for reporting



2 Accessing the web tool on PaMs

Two methods can be used to access the web tool on PaMs:

1. The first method is available to anyone with internet access and does not require an Eionet account. It allows the user to create a new questionnaire or continue working on a previous file, fill in or edit information and save the questionnaire as a file. It does not allow the submission of a questionnaire under the NECD.
2. The second method requires an Eionet account as well as 'reporter'¹ permission for the NECD. In addition to the possibilities offered with the first method, it allows the reporter to officially submit the questionnaire under the NECD.

2.1 Accessing the tool without an Eionet account

This method allows several people to work successively² on the questionnaire through <https://webforms.eionet.europa.eu/> by sharing files, without the need to have any specific permission, access, or even an Eionet account.

Web Questionnaires

This tool helps gather data for reporting obligations, using web questionnaires predefined by the EEA. Data entries are gathered in a session file (in XML format). You can:

- start a new session, or
- upload a file from a previous session to edit it, or
- merge multiple XML files by either uploading XML files separately or multiple files packed into a zip archive.

Do not forget to save your file on your computer, and to do that often! The data will disappear if the session expires or if you close your browser.

or

Only an internet connection is needed to create/access the tool.

It is important to organize the submission process within a MS.

The tool doesn't have an 'online editing functionality' which means that national experts can work simultaneously on their own files (which would need to later be merged, using the '*Merge selected files*' function at the bottom of the tool, see chapter 6.1.2 for details), but not together on a shared file.

Please follow these steps:

1. Go to <https://webforms.eionet.europa.eu/>;
2. Click on '*Create new session file*';
3. Select questionnaire '*National Emissions Ceiling Directive (NECD)*';
4. Click on '*Save file in session*';
5. Click on '*Edit with National Emissions Ceiling Directive (NECD) web form*';
6. Fill in the information in the tool (see Chapter 4)

1 NECD reporter permission is needed to submit information under the PAM-webtool and in the associated CDR folder that will be created on behalf of a MS. Nominations should be sent to Federico.Antognazza@eea.europa.eu and ENV-NECD@ec.europa.eu.

2 One expert works after another, i.e. person 1 uploads, edits, downloads and sends it to the next person, then person 2 uploads, edits, downloads.... and the NECD 'reporter' uploads the final PaM questionnaire to CDR.



If you have an in-progress file, you can upload this by clicking 'Upload session file' and continue where you left off.

2.2 Accessing the tool with an Eionet account and NECD reporter permission

This method can be used by nominated NECD reporters¹. It follows the same steps as for a formal submission through the CDR (see Chapter 6). It is however possible to save the questionnaire and work on it again at a later stage. Inserted answers can be saved at any time by clicking on the 'Save Webform' button in the bottom of the page.

When a new folder is created in the CDR and the task is activated, NECD reporters can 'Add and edit a mmr-necs questionnaire'. Clicking the link takes you to the PaMs web tool.

- 1) Your first step is to [upload](#) one or more files into this envelope. You can always interrupt your work and continue your contribution at a later time without losing data.
- 2) Once you are satisfied with the contribution, you choose *Release envelope* (a left-side button will appear when you will have uploaded at least one document) and your delivery will be released to the public.

By default, in future reporting cycles, the new questionnaire created in the CDR will be pre-filled with the information previously submitted and quality checked by the ETC/ATNI.

Chapter 6 describes the delivery process in detail. Step 1 (chapter 6.3.1) to Step 6 (chapter 6.3.6) presents how to access the questionnaire with an Eionet account and NECD reporter rights.

3 Filling in the web tool on PaMs

The web tool contains tables consistent with those from the Annex of the Commission Implementing Decision 2018/1522.

Questionnaire for reporting on Policies and Measures under the Directive (EU) 2016/2284 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the reduction of national emission of certain atmospheric pollutants (NEC Directive)

In the following section you will find guidance on how to fill the tables in the web tool.

General Guidance:



Transparency

1. For each PaM, please do not use abbreviations which might not be clear for a non-expert or that could be ambiguous (e.g. references to the Energy Union should not be shortened to 'EU' as this might be interpreted as the 'European Union'), as each entry should be treated independently.
2. Ensure the PaMs' titles and descriptions are clear and distinctive, and names and descriptions are unique. When two PaMs are related, please make the distinction between them as clear as possible in the description. The PaM name should be understandable also for other Member States and the interested public. In case the national PaM name is different to the PaM name reported, the national name can be entered in the field *PaM name in original language*.
3. If quantitative values are provided (e.g. for impacts, indicators, costs) ensure that the appropriate unit and suitable references are provided.
4. Member States are encouraged to provide the information in English. However, it is recognized that national public discussions on policies and measures take place in national languages.
5. Please use clear phrases, and avoid the listing of single words, as this may hamper the comprehensibility of the information provided.

Completeness

6. Make sure you include all PaMs that have been considered, or selected for adoption at national level, including those that are so in response to EU policies. Make sure to include as many considered PaM as possible.
7. Whenever in the web form the orange field, "*This field cannot be empty*" shows, it means this is a mandatory reporting item and must be filled in (in some very specific cases, if the information is not available – e.g. quantified emissions reduction for a "soft" measure accompanying other PaMs then the field could be filled with "0").
8. Member States are encouraged to submit both the mandatory and the recommended information.

Accuracy

9. Make sure the description of the PaM matches with the implementation period, the assigned sectors, pollutants, policy instruments and scenario.
10. Make sure that the years of data provided for *estimation of costs and benefits* are consistent with the stated implementation status and period.
11. Check that the estimates for *Quantified expected emission reductions* of PaMs are plausible. Compare savings to total historic or projected emission levels and expected target reductions could be an indication of the accuracy.



4 Single PaMs

4.1 PaM Identification

PaM name

PaM name in original language

PaM name (M)	<input type="text" value="Enter Title"/>
	⚠ This field cannot be empty
PaM name in original language	<input type="text"/>

Purpose	The name of the policy or measure is key to allow the reader to get a clear idea of what the policy or measure is about.
Guidance	<p>The name of a policy shall allow a clear understanding of what it is about, so it is also comprehensible for outsiders. It must be unique and should not be too long.</p> <p>If a reported PaM corresponds to a legal act (law, decree, regulation, etc.), it is good practice to report its exact name, preferably in English, while the name in national language is entered in the field <i>PaM name in original language</i>.</p> <p>National measures should not have the same name as EU Directives, since Directives are supposed to be transposed in national law.</p> <p>If you are using an internal code, please do not use it solely, as it will enter the EEA PaM database and has no informative value for the reader. If it is important to keep the national code it could be entered in brackets at the end of the PaM name. The name shall not exclusively consist of the reference to legal national/international documents but provide information on what the legislation is about. The use of abbreviations will also hinder the understanding, especially abbreviations in the national languages.</p>
Good examples	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 'Improvement in enforcement of performance standards for domestic boiler' ▪ 'Incentivise new hybrid buses' ▪ 'Eco-driving campaign' ▪ 'Energy efficiency measures in industrial processes' ▪ 'Abatement equipment in waste treatment facilities' ▪ 'Financial support for increased uptake of solar water heating'
Not recommended	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 'Economic and tax tools' This is too general, it does not indicate to which emission source the tools are referring, or to which products/services it relates, or what is the objective. ▪ 'Strategy for growth' As a single title it is too general, as it is normally associated to economic growth, whereby the linkage to air pollution reduction is not clear. ▪ 'IED' Using abbreviations is not recommended, as these are not necessarily understood by others. ▪ '3rd party financing' It is not clear what is financed by the 3rd party, so linkage to the action should be made. (e.g. 3rd party financing for public bus retrofitting or for awareness raising). ▪ 'Regulating measures' It is not clear to what these regulating measures refer to. ▪ 'WAM scenario Transport Sector'



	This does not correspond to any specific policy.
Mandatory	Yes

Short description of PaM


Short description of PaM (M)	
⚠ This field cannot be empty	

Purpose	<p>The short description should make it possible to have a good understanding of what the PaM is. The following questions could be answered in the short description:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Which problem is the policy or measure addressing? ▪ What are the actions taken? ▪ How and when is it implemented?
Guidance	<p>The description shall provide a condensed explanation of how the PaM will deliver the policy objective, understandable also for non-experts. This implies that the policy objective, the actions taken, and the target group/sector are evident from the description. For example, how emission savings will be achieved and from which emission sources. This should be done as specifically as possible. The length should be roughly 30-100 words.</p>
Good examples	<p>Examples of good description (not necessary a good measure):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ‘Setting of environmental standards within the public transport plan and as specifications in the bus procurement: all buses have to be equipped with particle filters, targets for the proportion of buses with the exhaust standard Euro V/EEV (53 % in 2010)’ ▪ ‘Boilers with an energy production above 25GWh are obliged to pay an annual charge per kg of emitted NOx. The revenue from this charge is repaid to the participating plants dependent on their emission performance. Boilers with high emissions relative to their energy output are net payers to the system, and sources with low emissions relative to energy output are net recipients (source: Naturvårdsverket 2006).’ ▪ ‘The measure involves placing new road signs in pollution hotspots to remind drivers to switch off their engines, and collaborations with other transport operators, London borough councils and key driver bodies, such as the Confederation of Passenger Transport, the Freight Transport Association, and the Road Haulage Association, to get their help in spreading the No Idling message.’ ▪ ‘In 2010 the market share in the provision of heating and warm water via district heating at the entire heating market in Vienna was around 36%. The City of Vienna’s Climate Protection Programme aims at increasing the share of district heating up to 50% until 2020. This will be done by a continuous extension of the district heating network, especially in urban development areas.’
Not recommended	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ‘Implementation of the best available techniques, promotion of environmentally friendly and effective practices and technologies in industrial activities and support for the development of environment-friendly and technically cost-effective methods for air pollutant emission reductions.’ <p>Comment: The actions are described in a very general way, so it is not clear by which means this will be achieved, or to which industrial sector this applies, or by whom it is triggered and monitored (government, industries?). It is recommended to provide some more specific information.</p>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ‘Policy includes: tightening of emission standards, enforcing anti-idling policy, promotion of uptake of electric vehicles, promote development of low emission car clubs’ <p>Comment: This description includes many different elements, which is possible for the description of a package of measures, but not suitable for a single measure description. If the listed actions are part of a coherent approach – like a transport strategy – it is recommended to be reported as a package.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ‘Optimisation of landing and take-off cycle practices’ <p>Comment: It would be good to provide information on how the practices are optimised, what effect this has on air pollution, where and how this will be enforced.</p>
Mandatory	Yes

Is the PaM part of a package?

	<p>Is the PaM part of a package? Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/></p>
Purpose	<p>If Yes is selected, this PaM will be available to be included in a package of PaMs (see chapter 5 of this guidance for further details for reporting PaMs packages).</p> <p></p>
Guidance	<p>If No is selected, the PaM won't be available to be included in a package of PaMs.</p> <p>All PaMs must be entered individually first but information on impacts or costs may be only available for a package (group) of PaMs which can be entered separately. See chapter 5 of this guidance for further details for reporting PaMs packages.</p>
Mandatory	No

Does the PaM relate to other policies?

	<p>Is PaM existing or related to existing PaM? <input type="checkbox"/> Air Quality <input type="checkbox"/> MMR</p>
Purpose	<p>Linking PaMs across different reporting legislation facilitates wider analysis on environmental policies.</p>
Guidance	<p>If a PaM has already been reported under the Monitoring Mechanism Regulation (2013/525/EU) or Ambient Air Quality Directive (2008/50/EC), or if a PaM is related to a PaM already reported there, then it is recommended to tick the appropriate box. Multiple selection is allowed.</p>
Mandatory	No



4.2 PaM Characterisation (Table 2.6.1)

Affected NECD Pollutant

Affected NECD pollutant (M)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sulphur dioxide (SO ₂) <input type="checkbox"/> Nitrogen oxides (NO _x) <input type="checkbox"/> Non-methane volatile organic compound (NMVOC) <input type="checkbox"/> Ammonia (NH ₃) <input type="checkbox"/> Fine particulate matter (PM _{2.5}) <input type="checkbox"/> Black Carbon (BC) <input type="checkbox"/> Other pollutants
Purpose	The purpose is to understand on which main NECD pollutant(s) the PaM will have an impact. The air pollutant(s) on which the PaM will have the most important effect should be selected (effect that will most likely be reflected in the air pollutants emissions inventory). More than one pollutant can be selected.
Guidance	The most relevant air pollutants shall be selected. Other air pollutants with minor (side) impacts can be ignored.
Good examples	PaM: 'Reducing sulphur content of coal in power plants': SO ₂ is selected. PaM: 'Subsidies for thermally efficient domestic boilers': NO _x and PM _{2.5} are selected. PaM: 'Electrostatic precipitator upgrades in power plants': PM _{2.5} is selected. PaM: 'Fuel switching to LNG': NO _x and SO _x are selected.
Mandatory	Yes

Sector/objective affected

Sector/objective affected	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Energy supply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Increase in renewable energy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Switch to less carbon-intensive fuels <input type="checkbox"/> Enhanced non-renewable low carbon generation (nuclear) <input type="checkbox"/> Reduction of losses <input type="checkbox"/> Efficiency improvement in the energy and transformation sector <input type="checkbox"/> Carbon capture and storage <input type="checkbox"/> Control of fugitive emissions from energy production <input type="checkbox"/> Other energy supply (specify) <input type="checkbox"/> Energy consumption <input type="checkbox"/> Efficiency improvements of buildings <input type="checkbox"/> Efficiency improvement of appliances
Purpose	The sector(s) to selected should be the one(s) in which the impact on air pollutant emissions is expected to be the largest (e.g. which have been directly affected, not including sectors that are only indirectly affected) and therefore probably visible in the corresponding emission source of the air pollutant inventory. A guiding question is: 'In which sector is this measure supposed to solve a problem?'
Guidance	Upon selection of the appropriate sector(s) from the predefined list, the form will automatically select all related objectives ³ . The reporter can de-select non-relevant objectives. Additional objectives could be added and specified under 'other'.

³ This function may not be possible in old versions of internet browsers. If the objectives aren't automatically shown and selected, the user can click on the white arrow next to the sector name to display the related objectives available.



The full list of sectors and related objectives is presented below (the reporter should de-select all options that do not apply to the PaM):

Energy supply (comprising extraction, transmission, distribution and storage of fuels as well as energy and electricity production):

- Increase in renewable energy;
- Switch to less carbon-intensive fuels;
- Enhanced non-renewable low carbon generation (nuclear);
- Reduction of losses;
- Efficiency improvement in the energy and transformation sector;
- Installation of abatement technologies;
- Other energy supply

Energy consumption (comprising consumption of fuels and electricity by end users such as households, services, industry and agriculture):

- Efficiency improvements of buildings;
- Efficiency improvement of appliances;
- Efficiency improvement in services/tertiary sector;
- Efficiency improvement in industrial end-use sectors;
- Demand management/reduction;
- Other energy consumption.

Transport:

- Deployment of pollution abatement technologies on vehicles, vessels and aircraft;
- Efficiency improvements of vehicles, vessels and aircraft;
- Modal shift to public transport or non-motorized transport;
- Alternative fuels for vehicles, vessels and aircraft (including electric);
- Demand management/reduction;
- Improved behaviour;
- Improved transport infrastructure;
- Other transport.

Industrial processes (comprising industrial activities that chemically or physically transform materials leading to greenhouse gas emissions, use of greenhouse gases in products and non-energy uses of fossil fuel carbon):

- Installation of abatement technologies;
- Improved control of fugitive emissions from industrial processes;
- Other industrial processes.

Waste management/waste:

- Demand management/reduction;
- Enhanced recycling;
- Improved treatment technologies;
- Improved landfill management;
- Waste incineration with energy use;
- Improved wastewater management systems;
- Reduced landfilling;
- Other waste.

Agriculture:

- Low-emission application of fertilizer/manure use on cropland and grassland;
- Other activities improving cropland management;
- Improved livestock management and rearing installations;
- Improved animal waste management systems;
- Other agriculture.

Cross-cutting:

- Framework policy;
- Multi-sectoral policy;
- Other cross-cutting.



Mandatory	<p>Please use the option ‘other’ only to add objectives and not actions, activities or instrument types (e.g. a tax to reduce energy consumption). For ‘Other’, a brief description of the objective(s) shall be provided.</p>
	Yes

Type of policy instrument

Type of policy instrument (M)

- Economic
- Fiscal
- Voluntary/negotiated agreements
- Regulatory
- Information
- Education
- Research
- Planning
- Source-based pollution control
- Other

⚠ This field cannot be empty

Purpose	<p>It facilitates understanding of how the measure is implemented.</p>
Guidance	<p>Member States must select from the following policy implementation types (more than one can be selected). The types are designed to be consistent with the reporting obligations under Regulation (EU) 525/2013 on a mechanism for monitoring and reporting greenhouse gas emissions and Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 749/2014.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Economic: a PaM that provides an economic incentive to reduce air pollutant emissions. This includes measures such subsidies, investment programmes, loans/grants, charges and fees for non-beneficial actions (e.g. waste fees or congestion charges). ▪ Fiscal: a PaM that provides a financial incentive via taxes. This includes both increases and decreases in taxes. There can be some overlap with “economic instrument” and it is up to the reporters to judge on what is the best fit. ▪ Voluntary/negotiated agreements: a binding or voluntary standard/regulation as in regulatory and information measures but agreed between regulators and the sector targeted. ▪ Regulatory: measures that set binding standards and regulations or permitting system. This includes for instance building regulations, eco-design standards, establishment of permit and inspection procedures. ▪ Information: measures such as labelling, awareness rising, voluntary standards. The objective is to disseminate information to the general public or specific target groups. ▪ Education: measures such as training programmes, capacity building. ▪ Research: research programmes and demonstration projects. ▪ Planning: measures such as waste management plan, transport plan, urban planning. ▪ Source-based pollution control: measures to control pollution directly at the source, such as on exhausts of vehicles or stacks of industrial plant. ▪ Other: measures that do not fit in any of the above.



Mandatory	There can be some ambiguity between categories (e.g. “regulatory” and “source-based pollution control”; “fiscal” and “economic”: It is up to the reporters to judge on what they see as the best fit.
	Yes

Implementation Period

Implementation Period (M)

Start	Finish	Comment on Implementation Period
<input style="width: 80%;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 80%;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>

⚠ This field cannot be err
⚠ This field cannot be empty

Purpose	This is the time period during which the policy is/will be implemented. This may be different from the time period during which the policy impacts air pollutant emissions.
Guidance	<p>The start of the implementation period is the year the policy is implemented at national level. It could be possible that the policy consists of several instruments with a different starting date (e.g. if a national policy needs to be implemented in different regions). In this case the start year of the overarching policy should be considered. The finish year is the date until when the policy is currently planned to run, and not the year until when the impacts of the policy are projected to persist (which may be longer than the implementation period). If the policy does not expire or end in a specific year, you can enter “9999” in the finish year.</p> <p>In case the implementing actions have different time periods or an existing measure has been changed (e.g. change in tax value), there are two possibilities: (1) Either the overarching dates are used and any update(s) are explained in the short description, or (2) a new policy is added (e.g. increase in fuel tax), and the “old” one is considered as expired, and relevant information for the new one is entered. The choice on this depends on the policy and the importance which is attributed to this change.</p>
Mandatory	Yes (start and finish year)

Entities responsible for implementing the policy

Entities responsible for implementing the policy

Entity 1

Type	Entity Name
<input style="width: 95%;" type="text" value="Select Type"/> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; margin-top: 2px; padding: 2px;"> <p>National government</p> <p>Regional entities</p> </div>	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 5px; color: red; font-weight: bold;">⚠ This field cannot be empty</div>

Purpose	For each policy or measure, one or more entities are responsible for the implementation, e.g. for setting the regulations needed, providing the funding, implementation, planning, monitoring, evaluation.
Guidance	<p>Member States must choose the relevant entity responsible for the implementation and enter the specific name of the entity (e.g. Ministry for Agriculture) in the field. More than one type of entity (and more than one entity) can be selected:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National government; ▪ Regional entities;



Mandatory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local government; Companies/ businesses/industrial associations; Research institutions; Others not listed. <p>Please report only entities that are responsible for the actual implementation of the PaM, and not entities who are benefitting or just concerned by the PaM (e.g. companies profiting from a subsidy should not be included).</p>
	Yes

Details of the methodology used for analysis

Details of the methodology used for analysis (M)	[Empty input field]
⚠ This field cannot be empty	

Purpose	To allow comparability of the methods used by Member States for the assessment of the impacts of the PaMs.
Guidance	This can include summary information, and preferably URL links to, details of specific methods or models used for analysis of the PaM. Details may include information regarding overlaps or interactions with other PaMs and assumptions made in the assessment.
Mandatory	Yes

Quantified emission reductions

Quantified emission reductions (M): (if the PaM is part of a package and no estimations of reduction is available please report 0)	<p>Quantified emission reductions for SO₂</p> <p>2020 <input type="text" value="0"/> 2025 <input type="text" value="2-5"/> 2030 <input type="text" value="#"/> <input type="text" value="kt/year"/></p> <p>Quantified emission reductions for NO_x</p> <p>2020 <input type="text" value="1"/> 2025 <input type="text" value="6.3"/> 2030 <input type="text" value="11-15"/> <input type="text" value="kt/year"/></p>
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Purpose	Estimation of the impact (air pollutant emissions reductions) of a policy or measure in specified future years. It is an evaluation of the projected effects of a policy or measure.
Guidance	<p>A quantitative estimate of the expected impact of the policy or measure on emission reductions should be reported for the years specified (2020, 2025, 2030) in terms of emission reduction reached in each of the specified years in relation to the level of emissions at the start of the measure and for each pollutant that the PaM affects, expressed either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - in “kt in the given year” (in kilotonnes - same as Gigagram (Gg)) or - as a “range in kt in the given year”: in case the impact is uncertain and the MS prefers to report it as a range of emissions reduction in the year specified (e.g. “2-4 kt”, instead of “3kt” if the “kt in the given year” is chosen). The qualitative description of the uncertainty (next field) would be then especially useful.



Mandatory	<p>In case the impact is expressed as a range, numbers should be entered with a “-“ between numbers with no space (e.g. 2-4). In both cases (“kt in a given year” or “range”), only numbers are accepted.</p> <p>For the PaMs which are part of a package, quantified emission reductions may not be available at the level of each single PaM. In this case, reporters should enter “#” for each year where data is unavailable. The quantified emission reductions should then be entered for the package.</p> <p>If a PaM is a “soft measure” that does not bring any emissions reduction by itself but is needed to accompany other PaMs, or if a PaM does not bring emissions reduction right at the beginning when it is implemented, then “0” should be entered as emission reduction for the relevant years.</p>
	Yes

Qualitative description of uncertainties

Is a qualitative description of uncertainties available? Yes No

▲ This field cannot be empty

Purpose	To facilitate understanding of the uncertainty of the quantified emission reductions estimates.
Guidance	Emission reduction estimates in the future are inherently uncertain. Information on uncertainty of the <i>ex ante</i> assessment should be provided in this box. This can include links to further documentation elsewhere.
Mandatory	Yes (where available)

The PaM results from the implementation of a Union Policy

The PaM results from the implementation of a Union Policy Yes No

- Air Policy
 - Directive 2016/2284 on the reduction of national emissions of certain pollutants
 - Ambient Air Quality Directives 2008/50/EC and 2004/107/EC
- Climate change mitigation
 - Effort Sharing Decision 406/2009/EC and Effort Sharing Regulation (EU) 2018/842
 - EU ETS directive 2003/87/EC as amended by Directive 2008/101/EC and Directive 2011/278/EU, 2011/638/EU, 176/2014/EU, and Decision (EU) 2015/1814
 - Energy Union governance regulation as agreed in co-decision in June 2018

Purpose	Some PaMs reported in the tool will be the result of implementation of EU legislation. This field is important to identify the links between policies.
Guidance	<p>Member States should select an EU legislation from the predefined list which opens when clicking on the sector. Member States should select the European Union Policy (or policies) implemented through the PaM. More than one Union policy can be selected.</p> <p>If the appropriate Union policy is not in the list, please use ‘Other Sectors -> Other’, then additional white fields will appear where additional Union policies can be entered.</p>



Guidance on when to select a Union policy:	<p>1) A national PaM that is the translation of Union policy into national legislation (e.g. eco-design).</p> <p>2) A national PaM that is implemented in direct response to a Union policy (e.g. implementation of the IED).</p> <p>3) A national PaM that was implemented to achieve an EU target (e.g. an energy efficiency subsidy to achieve the Energy Efficiency target).</p> <p>This would mean that chronologically, the national PaM should follow after the Union policy, although in certain cases national PaMs could have been implemented in response to a planned Union policy and therefore precede the Union policy.</p> <p>A Union policy should NOT be selected in case a national PaM contributes to the achievement of an EU target but was not implemented specifically for this or existed already before the EU policy being in force.</p> <p>If no Union policy is related to the PaM, you should tick the “No” box.</p> <p>The Union policies possible for selection are listed by sector in Annex 4.</p>
No	No

Projections scenario in which the PaM is included

Projections scenario in which the PaM is included

- With Measures
- With additional measures
- Not included in a projection scenario

Purpose	<p>Each PaM should be allocated to the scenario where the impacts of the PaM are considered.</p>
Guidance	<p>Member States should select one scenario among the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ With measures: this scenario might be relevant for some measures within a package. It applies to currently implemented and adopted policies and measures. The start of the implementation period should be in the past. ▪ With additional measures: relevant for planned policies and measures. In that case the implementation period must be in the future. ▪ Not included: For some measures it might not be possible to allocate them to a specific scenario, e.g. projections have already been finalised, and a specific policy has not been considered in the projections due to time constraints. If possible, the use of this option should be avoided. <p>For the majority of PaMs entered into the PaM tool, it is expected that the scenario will be ‘With Additional Measures’ (WAM) as the PaMs should correspond to the WAM projections scenario. However, a ‘With Measures’ PaM might be entered to give context/completeness to a package of PaMs.</p> <p>This field is not mandatory but if no selection is made then it will be assumed the PaM is in the WAM scenario.</p>
Mandatory	No



4.3 Impact on air quality and environment (Table 2.6.2)

Is information about air quality and environmental impacts available?

<p>Is information about impacts on air quality available? Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Where available, impacts on air quality (reference can also be made to recommended air quality objectives by the WHO) and environment</p>	
Purpose	<p>Table 2.6.2 allows Member States to provide information where available regarding the impacts of the additional PaMs on air quality and the environment. To support the consideration and selection of PaMs which would be most beneficial for air quality, it is important to consider and link projections of the NECD pollutants with projected concentration trends of key pollutants under the AAQD.</p>
Guidance	<p>Projected concentrations can be derived from the projected emissions through use of atmospheric dispersion modelling, although this requires some detailed considerations and typically involves also modelling emission sources not regulated by the NECD (e.g. international shipping or emissions from third countries). Modelling capability to assess impacts of national level policies and measures on air quality may not always exist in a Member State or may exist only for selected pollutants (e.g. PM_{2.5}, ozone).</p> <p>Indicators for projected impacts of PaMs on the environment should where possible be aligned to those used for fulfilling Article 9 of the NECD (information available at http://ec.europa.eu/environment/air/reduction/ecosysmonitoring.htm).</p> <p>Member States may provide a qualitative description of these impacts or quantify the impacts in terms of share (%) of Member State territory exposed to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) acidification in exceedance of the critical level threshold; b) eutrophication in exceedance of the critical level threshold; c) ozone in exceedance of the critical level threshold.
Mandatory	Yes (where available) for single PaM or Package, optional for a PaM part of a Package

4.4 Estimation of costs and benefits (Table 2.6.3)

Estimation of costs

<p>Estimation of Costs (if the PaM is part of a package and no estimations of reduction is available please report 0)</p>	
<p>SO2</p> <p>Cost Abated EUR/t <input type="text"/> AbsoluteC in EUR <input type="text"/> AbsoluteB in EUR <input type="text"/> CostBenef <input type="text"/> PriceYear <input type="text"/></p> <p>QualitativeDescription <input type="text"/></p>	
<p>NOx</p>	
Purpose	<p>Information on costs and benefits due to the implementation of the policy.</p>
Guidance	<p>Six parts should be filled, if the information is available. This should be filled separately for each air pollutant.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Price Year</i>: the year(s) for which costs have been calculated. The price reference year, the reference year for the estimation of the cost, should be entered to set a benchmark.



Mandatory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Costs of abated pollutant</i>, in € per tonne. Costs should be entered as positive values. Costs could include administrative costs, implementation costs, investment costs, etc⁴. ▪ <i>Absolute Costs</i>: absolute costs per year in €. ▪ <i>Absolute Benefits</i> per year in €. Benefits should be entered as positive values. Benefits include reduced energy consumption, monetary benefits from better public health, etc⁴. ▪ <i>Cost Benefit Ratio</i>: It represents the ratio of the costs of the PaM in monetary terms, relative to its costs, in monetary terms. It should be calculated as “Absolute costs in euros / absolute benefits in euros”: it provides a summary of the real cost (or benefit if the ratio is below 1) of the PaM. <p><i>Qualitative Description</i>: should provide a brief description of the type of methodology used to calculate the costs, as well as details of the costs included and excluded in the estimate. For example, it may include cost for ministry to run the programme, however not the costs incurred by users or it may include both costs, in which case it should be specified.</p>
	No

4.5 Additional details concerning the measures targeting the agricultural sectors (Table 2.6.4)

Specific reporting is required for the PaMs targeting the agricultural sector in order to assess whether they include some of the measures listed in Annex III Part 2 of the NEC Directive. This is to determine whether the PaM implements some of the mandatory measures and which of the non-mandatory measures have been included, and, if relevant, what modifications have been made to any of those measures.

Agricultural related?

If the answer is yes, then follow-up questions appear.

Measures to control ammonia emissions?

If the answer is yes, then follow-up questions appear.

Good agricultural practice to control ammonia emissions

Does the PAM include the establishment of a national advisory code of good agricultural practices to control ammonia, to Framework Code for Good Agricultural Practice for Reducing Ammonia Emissions of 2014, covering at least the following

Yes No

- Nitrogen management, taking into account the whole nitrogen cycle
- Livestock feeding strategies
- Low-emission manure spreading techniques
- Low-emission manure storage systems
- Low-emission animal housing systems
- Possibilities for limiting ammonia emissions from the use of mineral fertilisers

Indicate section/page number in programme:

Has the PaM been applied exactly? Yes No

describe the modifications that have been made

⁴ It can cover a number of aspects and MS can select on what they report, this needs however to be specified in the description.



Purpose	To inform whether the PaM includes the establishment of a national advisory code of good agricultural practices to control ammonia, taking into account the UNECE Framework Code for Good Agricultural Practice for Reducing Ammonia Emissions of 2014, covering at least the following items displayed.
Guidance	<p>Annex III Part 2 of the NEC Directive states that Member States shall establish a national advisory code of good agricultural practice to control ammonia emissions, taking into account the UNECE Framework Code for Good Agricultural Practice for Reducing Ammonia Emissions of 2014. Annex III Part 2 of the NEC Directive specifies that the good practice covers at least the following items:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) nitrogen management, taking into account the whole nitrogen cycle; (b) livestock feeding strategies; (c) low-emission manure spreading techniques; (d) low-emission manure storage systems; (e) low-emission animal housing systems; (f) possibilities for limiting ammonia emissions from the use of mineral fertilisers. <p>As many items as the PaM covers should be ticked.</p> <p>The section or page number of the NAPCP which contains reference to the national advisory code of good agricultural practices to control ammonia should be entered (words and numbers accepted).</p> <p>If the PaM has been modified the details of changes should be entered.</p>
Mandatory	Yes, if applicable

National nitrogen budget

Does the PAM include the establishment of a national nitrogen budget to monitor the changes including ammonia, nitrous oxide, ammonium, nitrates and nitrites, based on the principles of Nitrogen Budgets?

Yes No

Purpose	To inform whether the PaM includes the establishment of a national nitrogen budget to monitor the changes in overall losses of reactive nitrogen from agriculture, including ammonia, nitrous oxide, ammonium, nitrates and nitrites, based on the principles set out in the UNECE Guidance Document on Nitrogen Budgets (Decision 2012/10/EC, ECE/EB.AIR/113/Add 1).
Guidance	<p>Annex III Part 2 of the NEC Directive states that Member States may establish a nitrogen budget for the purpose of monitoring changes in losses of reactive nitrogen from agriculture.</p> <p>If the PaM establishes a national nitrogen budget, select 'Yes'.</p>
Mandatory	No



Approaches for prohibiting use of ammonium carbonate fertilisers and reducing ammonia emissions from inorganic fertilisers

Does the PAM prohibit the use of ammonium carbonate fertilisers?

Yes No

Does the PAM reduce ammonia emissions from inorganic fertilisers?

Yes No

- replacing urea-based fertilisers by ammonium nitrate-based fertilisers
- where urea-based fertilisers continue to be applied, using methods that have been shown to reduce ammonia emissions by method, as specified in the Ammonia Guidance Document
- promoting the replacement of inorganic fertilisers by organic fertilisers and, where inorganic fertilisers continue to be applied
- Other

Indicate section/page number in programme:

Has the PaM been applied exactly? Yes No

Purpose	To inform whether the PaM prohibits the use of ammonium carbonate fertilisers and/or reduces ammonia emissions from inorganic fertilisers.
Guidance	<p>Annex III Part 2 of the NEC Directive states that Member States shall prohibit the use of ammonium carbonate fertilisers and may reduce ammonia emissions from inorganic fertilisers by using the following approaches:</p> <p>(a) replacing urea-based fertilisers by ammonium nitrate-based fertilisers;</p> <p>(b) where urea-based fertilisers continue to be applied, using methods that have been shown to reduce ammonia emissions by at least 30 % compared with the use of the reference method, as specified in the Ammonia Guidance Document;</p> <p>(c) promoting the replacement of inorganic fertilisers by organic fertilisers and, where inorganic fertilisers continue to be applied, spreading them in line with the foreseeable requirements of the receiving crop or grassland with respect to nitrogen and phosphorus, also taking into account the existing nutrient content in the soil and nutrients from other fertilisers.</p> <p>As many approaches as the PaM covers should be ticked.</p> <p>The section or page number of the NAPCP which contains reference to the approaches to reduce ammonia emissions from inorganic fertilisers should be entered (words and numbers accepted).</p> <p>If the PaM has been modified the details of changes should be entered.</p>
Mandatory	Yes, if applicable (prohibiting use of ammonium carbonate fertilisers)



Ammonia emissions from livestock manure

Does the PAM reduce ammonia emissions from livestock manure?

Yes No

- reducing emissions from slurry and solid manure application to arable land and grassland, by using method reference method described in the Ammonia Guidance Document and on the following conditions
- reducing emissions from manure storage outside of animal houses, by using the following approaches
- reducing emissions from animal housing, by using systems which have been shown to reduce ammonia described in the Ammonia Guidance Document
- reducing emissions from manure, by using low protein feeding strategies which have been shown to reduce method described in the Ammonia Guidance Document
- Other

Indicate section/page number in programme

Section 3

Has the PaM been applied exactly?

Yes No

Purpose

To inform whether the PaM reduces ammonia emissions from livestock manure.

Guidance

Annex III Part 2 of the NEC Directive states that Member States **may** reduce ammonia emissions from livestock manure by using the following approaches:

- a) reducing emissions from slurry and solid manure application to arable land and grassland, by using methods that reduce emissions by at least 30 % compared with the reference method described in the Ammonia Guidance Document and on the following conditions:
 - (i) only spreading manures and slurries in line with the foreseeable nutrient requirement of the receiving crop or grassland with respect to nitrogen and phosphorous, also taking into account the existing nutrient content in the soil and the nutrients from other fertilisers;
 - (ii) not spreading manures and slurries when the receiving land is water saturated, flooded, frozen or snow covered;
 - (iii) applying slurries spread to grassland using a trailing hose, trailing shoe or through shallow or deep injection;
 - (iv) incorporating manures and slurries spread to arable land within the soil within four hours of spreading;
- b) reducing emissions from manure storage outside of animal houses, by using the following approaches:
 - (i) for slurry stores constructed after 1 January 2022, using low emission storage systems or techniques which have been shown to reduce ammonia emissions by at least 60 % compared with the reference method described in the Ammonia Guidance Document, and for existing slurry stores at least 40 %;
 - (ii) covering stores for solid manure;
 - (iii) ensuring farms have sufficient manure storage capacity to spread manure only during periods that are suitable for crop growth;
- c) reducing emissions from animal housing, by using systems which have been shown to reduce ammonia emissions by at least 20 % compared with the reference method described in the Ammonia Guidance Document;



Mandatory	<p>d) reducing emissions from manure, by using low protein feeding strategies which have been shown to reduce ammonia emissions by at least 10 % compared with the reference method described in the Ammonia Guidance Document.</p> <p>As many approaches as the PaM covers should be ticked.</p> <p>The section or page number of the NAPCP which contains reference to the approaches to reduce ammonia emissions from livestock manure should be entered (words and numbers accepted).</p> <p>If the PaM has been modified the details of changes should be entered.</p>
	No

Measures to control PM_{2.5} and black carbon?

Monitoring of ban of open field burning of agricultural harvest residue and waste and forest residue

Does the PAM ban open field burning of agricultural harvest residue and waste and forest residue?

Yes No

Is the ban monitored and enforced?

Yes No

Are any exemptions to this ban limited to preventive programmes to avoid uncontrolled wildfires, to control pest or to protect biodiversity?

Yes No

Purpose	Details for emission reduction measures to control fine PM and black carbon pertaining to Annex III Part 2 B of the NEC Directive.
Guidance	<p>Without prejudice to Annex II on cross-compliance of Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Member States may ban open field burning of agricultural harvest residue and waste and forest residue.</p> <p>Member States shall monitor and enforce the implementation of any ban implemented.</p> <p>Any exemptions to such a ban shall be limited to preventive programmes to avoid uncontrolled wildfires, to control pest or to protect biodiversity.</p>
Mandatory	No

National advisory code for harvest residue

Does the PAM include the establishment of a national advisory code of good agricultural practices for the proper management of harvest residue?

Yes No

- Improvement of soil structure through incorporation of harvest residue
- Improved techniques for incorporation of harvest residue
- Reducing emissions from manure, by using low protein feeding strategies which have been shown to reduce ammonia emissions by at least 10 % compared with the reference method described in the Ammonia Guidance Document
- Improvement of the nutrient status and soil structure through incorporation of manure as required for optimal plant growth, thereby avoiding burning of manure (farmyard manure, deep-straw bedding)
- Other

Purpose	To inform on whether the PaM includes the establishment of a national advisory code of good agricultural practices for the proper management of harvest residue.
Guidance	Member States may establish a national advisory code of good agricultural practices for the proper management of harvest residue, on the basis of the following approaches:



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) improvement of soil structure through incorporation of harvest residue; (b) improved techniques for incorporation of harvest residue; (c) alternative use of harvest residue; (d) improvement of the nutrient status and soil structure through incorporation of manure as required for optimal plant growth, thereby avoiding burning of manure (farmyard manure, deep-straw bedding). <p>As many approaches as the PaM covers should be ticked.</p>
Mandatory	No

Measures to prevent impacts on small farms

Does the PAM ensure that impacts on small and micro farms are fully taken into account?

Yes No

Are small and micro farms exempted from the PAM?

Yes No

Purpose	Improvements in air quality should be achieved through proportionate measures. When taking measures to be included in national air pollution control programmes which are applicable to the agricultural sector, Member States should ensure that their impacts on small farms are fully taken into account.
Guidance	Considering the measures outlined in Sections A and B of Annex III Part 2 of the NEC Directive (measures to control ammonia emissions and emission reduction measures to control emissions of fine particulate matter and black carbon), Member States shall ensure that impacts on small and micro farms are fully taken into account. Member States may , for instance, exempt small and micro farms from those measures where possible and appropriate in view of the applicable reduction commitments.
Mandatory	Yes

4.6 Selected for adoption (Table 2.7)

Is the PaM selected for adoption?

Is PaM selected for adoption? Yes No

Purpose	Based on the results of the analysis of effectiveness of measures in reaching emission reduction commitments, costs and feasibility of implementation, prioritisation and response to the consultation process, Member States should select the most promising PaMs for inclusion in the NAPCP and provide the information identified in further questions.
Guidance	Member States must select whether the PaM has been chosen for adoption or not, on a defined timeline, for inclusion in the initial NAPCP. If a PaM has been considered in the preparation of the NAPCP but finally not selected for adoption (in a given timeframe) and therefore not included in the NAPCP, then Member States should select 'no'.



Mandatory	Yes
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The following fields will only appear and are only required for the PaMs marked as ‘selected for adoption’ in the previous field. Some of the fields are mandatory for reporting under the NECD, but it is optional to use the PaMs tool for questions in Table 2.7.

If Member States report Table 2.7 through the PaMs tool, the information does not need to be included in the NAPCPs as well.

If Member States choose not to use the PaMs tool, the mandatory questions in Table 2.7 shall be included in the NAPCP.

Currently planned year of adoption

Selected for adoptions - Table 2.7

Currently planned year of adoption

⚠ This field cannot be empty

Purpose	Planned year of when the PaM will be adopted.
Guidance	The currently planned year of adoption should be entered. Note, this might not be the same as the planned start year of implementation.
Mandatory	Yes

Relevant comments arising from consultation(s) in relation to the individual PaM or package of PaMs

Relevant comments arising from consultation(s) in relation to the individual PaM or package of PaMs

Purpose	Feedback received from the consultation relevant for the selection or design of PaMs may be set out in the NAPCP.
Guidance	Relevant comments arising from the consultation in relation to the individual PaM or package of PaMs should be entered. This can be links to further documentation available elsewhere.
Mandatory	No



Indicators used to monitor and evaluate progress over time (ex-post or ex-ante)

Indicators used to monitor and evaluate progress over time (ex-post or ex-ante)

Indicator 1

Description Unit

+

Year #1: Year #2: Year #3: Year #4:

Value #1: Value #2: Value #3: Value #4:

Purpose	For each policy or measures any indicator that has been used to project, monitor and evaluate progress of policies and measures shall be provided. The indicator values shall also be provided.
Guidance	One or more indicators can be entered: in the ‘description’ field the name of the indicator should be given, in the ‘unit’ field the corresponding unit (e.g. tonnes per number of cars, %, energy consumption, etc.). In the boxes below, indicator values for 4 specified years can be entered, whereby it is important that the value corresponds to the unit entered above. The indicators can refer to the past (<i>ex post</i>) or to projected development (<i>ex ante</i>). The year for which the value applies shall be specified as well.
Examples	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of people trained; Number of organic farms; Share of electric vehicles in fleet; Average fuel consumption per car; Emission per dairy cow.
Mandatory	No

Reference to assessments and underpinning technical reports

Reference to assessments and underpinning technical reports

Reference 1

Reference URL

+

Purpose	This is to provide access to any underlying reports, studies, webpages which provide further information on the policy in general, but also information on how the underlying data has been gained.
Guidance	Here the title of any underlying reports, webpages, etc. should be added, together with the URL of the webpage. Multiple references can be added by clicking the + button.
Mandatory	No



Currently planned timetable for review

Currently planned timetable for review (in case different from general update of the national air pollution control programme every four years) (M)

Start

Finish

▲ This field cannot be empty

Purpose	To inform on the timeline of review in case different from the general update of the national air pollution control programme every four years.
Guidance	Here the start year of the review process and the end year should be added. They can be the same year. If no finish year is entered, it will be assumed that the review follows the general update of the national air pollution control programme every four years.
Mandatory	Yes (start year)

Coherence of the selected PaMs with air quality objectives at national level and, where appropriate, in neighbouring Member States

This box and the following one correspond to section 2.7.2 of the NAPCP format.

Purpose	Once the additional PaMs for inclusion in the initial NAPCP have been selected for adoption, Member State authorities should conduct an overarching coherence assessment to ensure the NAPCP is coherent with other relevant policies and programmes, in line with Article 6(2)(d) and Annex III Part 1 point 1(f) of the NECD. To this end, Member States are required to carry out an assessment of how selected PaMs ensure coherence with plans and programmes set up in other relevant policy areas.
Guidance	Article 6(2)(b) of the NECD requires that Member States take account of the need to reduce air pollutant emissions for the purposes of reaching compliance with air quality objectives. These are defined in Article 3(4) as the limit values, target values and exposure concentration obligations for air quality set out in the relevant EU Directives. ⁵ Coherence assessments should normally cover at least PM ₁₀ , PM _{2.5} , NO ₂ and O ₃ , as well as any other air quality objective for which the Member State is in non-compliance. When choosing PaMs under the NAPCP, care should be taken to consider their impact on air quality. For example, reducing NO _x from remote power stations may do little for urban concentrations of NO ₂ , despite exposure being greater in urban areas.
Mandatory	Yes

⁵ 2008/50/EC and 2004/107/EC



Coherence of the selected PaMs with other relevant plans and programmes established by virtue of the requirements set out in national or Union legislation (e.g. national energy and climate plans)

Coherence of the selected PaMs with other relevant plans and programmes established by virtue of the requirements set out in national or Union legislation (e.g. national energy and climate plans)
(M)

Purpose

Once the additional PaMs for inclusion in the initial NAPCP have been selected for adoption, Member State authorities should conduct an overarching coherence assessment to ensure the NAPCP is coherent with other relevant policies and programmes, in line with Article 6(2)(d) and Annex III Part 1 point 1(f) of the NECD. Article 6(2)(b) mentions the particular need for coherence with air quality objectives. To this end, Member States are required to carry out an assessment of how selected PaMs ensure coherence with plans and programmes set up in other relevant policy areas.

The initial NAPCP should also ensure coherence with the draft Integrated National Energy and Climate Plans due to be submitted by Member States to the Commission under Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 on the Governance of the Energy Union.

Member States are encouraged to develop 'With Additional Measures' (WAM) emission projections that would first take account of all PaMs planned for implementation under the draft and final Integrated National Energy and Climate Plans, before proceeding to identification of additional measures in the context of the NECD.

To ensure coherence of the NAPCP with plans and programmes developed in other relevant policy areas Member States should:

1. Identify the related national or sub-national policies, plans, programmes and strategies which can affect the NECD (e.g. air quality, climate change, energy, agriculture and transport policies, plans and strategies), and assess what impacts they could have (both positive and negative) on the Member State's ability to meet emission reduction commitments under the NECD.

Guidance

For example, fuel taxation policies may encourage greater uptake of diesel passenger cars which may result in increases in emissions of NO_x and PM_{2.5} regulated under the NECD. Similarly, some energy policies may encourage greater uptake of biomass for decentralised provision of heat and/or power in the domestic sector, which may bring emission sources closer to populated areas, impacting on local air quality and thus increasing human exposure to pollution compared to more centralised heat generation.

2. Where negative implications on the NECD are identified, consider whether or not the relevant policy objective can be met without negative consequences for the NECD objectives.

Alternative means to attain the relevant policy objective should be identified, as well as the scope for changing the plan in question (e.g. any upcoming formal reviews) and factors that may affect the acceptability of changes (social, economic and legal).



Mandatory	<p>If the above analysis shows that it is not (yet) possible to address the negative impact at source, assess whether PaMs in the NAPCP can mitigate the negative impacts.</p>
	<p>3. When considering additional PaMs for inclusion in the NAPCP, identify how those could in turn affect other national or sub-national policies, plans and programmes.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>For example, additional measures included in the NAPCP may positively contribute to GHG reduction objectives, such as subsidies to support purchase of low-emission vehicles in urban areas. Improved manure storage and spreading in agricultural sector may also contribute positively to the objectives of, for example, the Nitrates Directive.</p> <p>Additional measures in the NAPCP which may impact negatively on other plans or programmes should be avoided if possible (e.g. where the adoption of certain combustion practices to reduce SO₂ can lead to increased volumes of alkaline waste going to landfill, such as in the case of fluidised bed combustion).</p> </div>
	Yes

5 Package of PaMs

Member States can report single PaMs or a package (group) of PaMs. **PaMs in a package must be entered separately as single PaMs first.** These can then be grouped together by creating a package of PaMs and choosing the relevant PaMs in the field '*Which policies or measures does it cover?*'.

The fields:

- *Name of PaM*
- *PaM name in original language*
- *Short description of PaM*

should be filled in general as described in chapter 4.1 for single PaMs, but with some further guidance below.



PaMs Identification

PaM identification

PaM name	<input type="text" value="Enter Title"/>
	⚠ This field cannot be empty
PaM name in original language	<input type="text"/>
Short description of PaM	<input type="text"/>
	⚠ This field cannot be empty

Purpose	Selecting a package of policies and/or measures is particularly relevant when no information on impacts and/or costs are available for individual policies or measures, while it is available for the group of individual policies or measures taken together.
Guidance	<p>The NECD allows the reporting of single PaMs or packages of PaMs. Deciding on whether a PaM should be reported as a single PaM or a package of PaMs can be based on the following elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A single policy or measure corresponds to a unique policy intervention, pursuing a well identified and specific objective. ▪ A package of policies and measures corresponds to a coherent set of individual measures having a common objective, usually within the same sector. The package itself may represent an overarching policy, such as a plan or strategy, for example at sectoral level. The individual measures included in the package can be of different types (e.g. a combination of financial incentives, awareness campaign and additional legal requirements). <p>A package of PaMs should always consist of PaMs that have also been reported as single PaMs, even when the available level of detail differs.</p> <p>Reporting on a package of measures is particularly relevant in case quantitative information (such as emission reductions or costs) is only available at the level of the package of measures, while the impacts of the individual measures included in the package are not available (due for example to strong interactions between these measures). However, all available estimates of impacts or costs should be reported: quantitative information can also be provided for single measures which are part of a package.</p> <p>If a policy includes various implementing actions, which have different implementation or adoption dates, it is recommended to report this policy as a package of measures.</p>
Good examples	<p>The decision to report several individual PaMs as a package should primarily depend on whether these PaMs are coherent from a policy perspective or not.</p> <p>Examples of packages of PaMs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ‘National strategy to increase energy efficiency in buildings’. This package of PaMs consists in the 3 main individual measures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information campaign on boilers replacement and energy savings for households; - Financial rebate for boiler replacements and insulation work on existing homes; - New obligation on regular checks of boilers and stoves.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ‘Plan on modal shift in transport’. This package of PaMs consists in the following measures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deployment programme of “park & ride” facilities; - Parking regulations; - Car sharing initiative; - Financial support for e-bikes; - Free public transport for commuters; - Awareness raising campaign.
Not recommended	<p>Grouping all measures at sector level or all measures falling under one scenario is not relevant and too general (unless the measures concerned form part of a coherent policy action). A package must be constituted of specific, clearly identified, mitigation actions. It should also be named in a meaningful and understandable way. Not recommended examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Package: All measures; ▪ Package: With existing measures scenario for agriculture sector; ▪ Package: Transport policy with additional measures. <p>None of these groups represents a well identified and coherent set of actions.</p>
Mandatory	Yes

Which policies or measures does it cover?

Which policies or measures does it cover?

|

- 1 Incentivise new hybrid buses
- 3 Information campaign on energy savings for households
- 4 Abatement equipment in waste treatment facilities
- 5 Financial rebate for insulation work on existing homes
- 6 New obligation on regular checks of boilers and stoves

Quantified emission reductions (M)

Which policies or measures does it cover?

- × #3 - Information campaign on energy savings for households
- × #5 - Financial rebate for insulation work on existing homes
- 1 Incentivise new hybrid buses
- 4 Abatement equipment in waste treatment facilities
- 6 New obligation on regular checks of boilers and stoves

Quantified emission reductions (M)

Purpose

This identifies which individual PaMs are covered by the package.

Single PaMs which make up a package of PaMs must be entered into the webform individually first. All single PaMs entered will be shown in the drop-down list, but only single PaMs which have selected ‘Yes’ to ‘*Is the PaM part of a package?*’ will be available for selection. Single PaMs which have been selected ‘No’ to ‘*Is the PaM part of a package?*’ will be greyed out and not possible to select, as for PaMs 1 and 4 in the example picture.

Single PaMs can only be selected once per package, so upon selection they will disappear from the list for the package:

Guidance

If a single PaM is selected by mistake, then the PaM can be deselected using the cross on the left hand-side of the PaM name.

Other packages of PaMs cannot be selected.

Mandatory

Yes



Package of PaMs fields

Upon selection of the single PaMs that the package covers, data fields for three tables will appear. For each pollutant that is covered by the single PaMs, fields for **quantified emission reductions** and **estimation of costs and benefits** will be available, as per the single PaMs. Information on the **impacts on air quality and the environment** is also available. The reporting of quantified emission reductions is mandatory. If all the single PaMs included into a package have been reported as “*selected for adoption*” then the reporting of Section 2.7 is requested.

6 Submitting the web questionnaire on PaMs in the CDR

6.1 Saving, merging, exporting and printing the reported information

6.1.1 Download

The web tool does NOT save your changes automatically. Inserted answers can be saved at any time by clicking on the ‘*Save Webform*’ button in the bottom of the page. The data is saved in XML file (pam-nec_1.xml) in the tool. The tool warns you if there are missing mandatory fields or some fields are entered incorrectly. All data is still saved in the envelope, even if they don't pass the validation process.

You don't have to fill in all the questions at one time. You can go back and modify the online questionnaire for completions or amendments later at any time in CDR:

- either by clicking on the ‘*Modify the mmr-necs questionnaire*’ link on the draft delivery envelope page
- or by clicking on the corresponding XML file name in the ‘*Files in this envelope*’ section and then clicking on the ‘*Edit the file with Webform*’ link on document details page.

After selecting “*close webform*” on the right bottom side of the tool, the webform can be downloaded as an xml file. The file can then be reopened, shared and further edited.

6.1.2 Merging multiple PaM questionnaires

The merge-functionality has been developed by the EEA. It allows the merging of multiple PaM questionnaires, i.e. different policies filled-in by different experts. **This functionality exists however there are some limitations. The numbering of the entered PaMs is not preserved, so all references to single PaMs from a packaged PaM will be lost or point to the wrong single PaMs after merging. When using this functionality, the NECD reporter shall double check the PaM numbering especially for group of PaMs. Please follow these steps:**

1. Click on ‘*Upload session file*’;
2. Find relevant xml files in your computer and upload them;
3. Select all files you wish to merge;
4. Click ‘*Merge selected files*’;
5. Save the merged file;



6. Edit the merged file and double check the PaM numbering.

EIONET
 Web Questionnaires

Services
Reportnet
Tools
Topics (ETCs)

You are here: Eionet > Web Questionnaires

Web Questionnaires

This tool helps gather data for reporting obligations, using web questionnaires predefined by the EEA. Data entries are gathered in a session file. You can:

- start a new session, or
- upload a file from a previous session to edit it, or
- merge multiple XML files by either uploading XML files separately or multiple files packed into a zip archive.

Do not forget to save your file on your computer, and to do that often! The data will disappear if the session expires or if you close your browser.

or

My session files

	File	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	pam-nec_3.xml ↓	Edit with 'National Emission Ceiling Directive (NECD)' web form
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	pam-nec_2.xml ↓	Edit with 'National Emission Ceiling Directive (NECD)' web form
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	pam-nec_1.xml ↓	Edit with 'National Emission Ceiling Directive (NECD)' web form

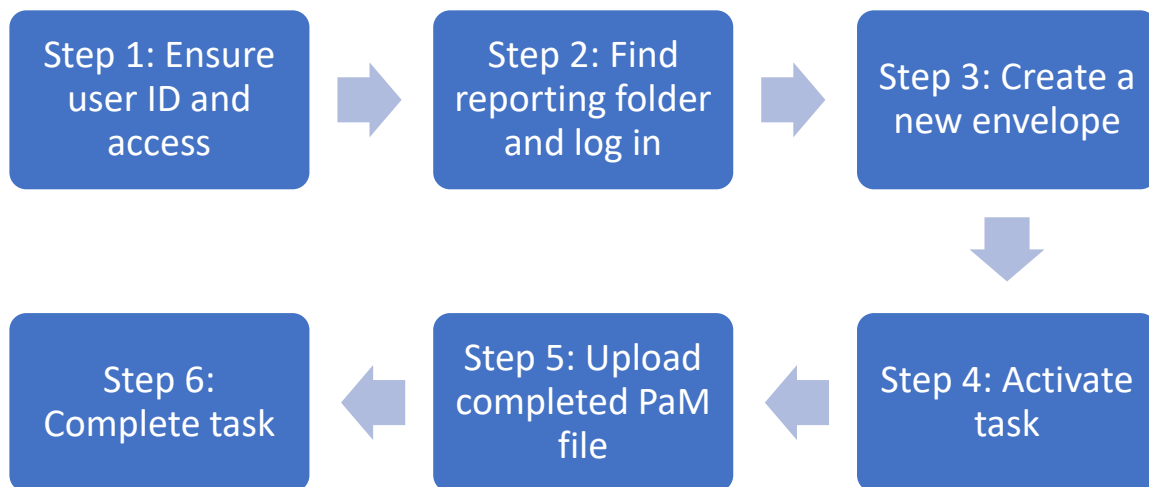
6.2 Who can submit

The persons responsible for the official submission of information according to Article 2 of Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2018/1522 and section 2.6 of its annex must have been officially nominated by Member State and communicated to the European Commission. The nomination of an official substitute would be welcome. The Commission then informs the EEA about the names of the official reporters. The EEA creates an Eionet account for reporters, if necessary, and grants them 'reporter' permission. This allows them to submit data and reports on their country's NECD folder in the [Reportnet Central Data Repository \(CDR\)](#) which is the EEA's main repository for delivered data or reports. In case a reporter changes in a country, the country should officially notify the Commission of this change.

6.3 The delivery process

The following steps should be followed in PaM delivery process:

Figure 6-1 Steps for delivering information on PaMs



6.3.1 Step 1: User accounts and access permissions

In order to report, an Eionet account with user name and password is required as well as permission to upload the national delivery. Eionet account is not needed to access and fill in PaM tool.

6.3.2 Step 2: Find reporting folder and login to the Central Data Repository

Go to <http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu>

Select your country folder e.g. [Denmark](#)

Select: [European Union \(EU\) obligations](#)

Select: [National Emission Ceilings Directive \(NECD 2016/2284/EU\)](#)

Select: [H. Policies and measures](#)

You can access the CDR at <http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu>. Navigate to the respective country/obligation folder and log in by using your Eionet user name and password. You can change the order and log-in first before finding the country/obligation folder.

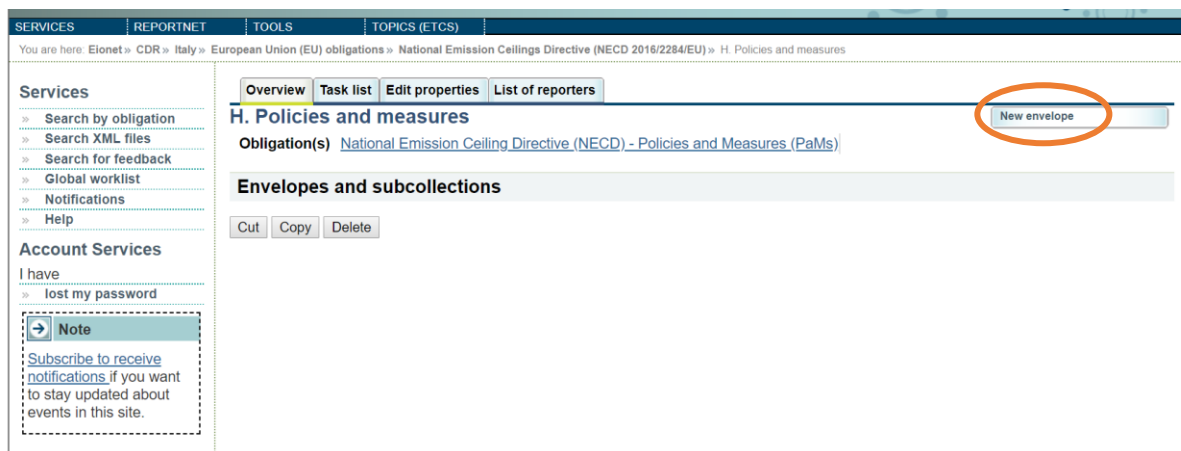
It is also possible to use this link:

http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/Member States/eu/nec_revised/pams (where Member States is the country code e.g. for Denmark: http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/dk/eu/nec_revised/pams/). Check also Annex 2 - Where to find Member States submissions where the links to all MS submissions are provided.

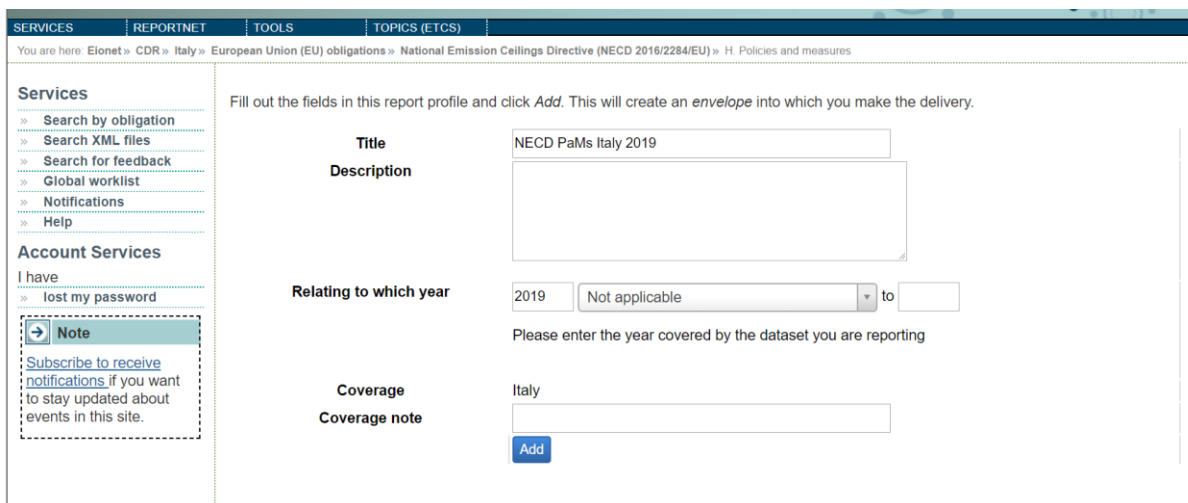


6.3.3 Step 3: Create a new envelope

Now create a new envelope, which will contain your data delivery, by clicking on the button ‘New envelope’ at the upper right corner of the screen.



Provide meaningful metadata about your delivery on the ‘Add Envelope’ page. At least ‘Title’ and ‘Relating to which year’ fields have to be filled in. The envelope title should briefly summarise the delivery by providing the information about the reporting country, obligation and year. Then it will be easier for the reporter and other stakeholders to find the delivery. ‘Relating to which year’ indicates the period the report will cover.





After clicking 'Add' button the envelope is created and listed in the PaMs reporting folder.

The screenshot shows the EIONET Central Data Repository interface. The breadcrumb trail is: You are here: Eionet» CDR» Italy» European Union (EU) obligations» National Emission Ceilings Directive (NECD 2016/2284/EU)» H. Policies and measures. The main content area is titled 'H. Policies and measures' and shows a 'New envelope' button. Below it, the 'Obligation(s)' are listed as 'National Emission Ceiling Directive (NECD) - Policies and Measures (PaMs)'. Under 'Envelopes and subcollections', there is a list item for 'NECD PaMs Italy 2019' with a date of '04 Feb 2019' and buttons for 'Cut', 'Copy', and 'Delete'. A sidebar on the left contains 'Services' (Search by obligation, Search XML files, Search for feedback, Global worklist, Notifications, Help) and 'Account Services' (I have, lost my password). A 'Note' box at the bottom left encourages users to subscribe to receive notifications.

6.3.4 Step 4: Activate task

The way to start the work in the envelope is to enter the envelope by clicking on the envelope name and activate the Draft task by clicking on the 'Activate task: Draft' link or by pressing the "Activate task" button. Activating means that you have reserved the envelope for yourself to work on. Other users will not be able to modify it until the envelope is deactivated or released. Your new envelope is now in Draft status and files can be added.

This screenshot shows the detailed view of the 'NECD PaMs Italy 2019' envelope. The breadcrumb trail is: You are here: Eionet» CDR» Italy» European Union (EU) obligations» National Emission Ceilings Directive (NECD 2016/2284/EU)» H. Policies and measures» NECD PaMs Italy 2019. The main content area has tabs for 'Overview', 'Edit properties', and 'History'. The title is 'NECD PaMs Italy 2019'. The 'Description' is 'Example'. The 'Obligations' are 'National Emission Ceiling Directive (NECD) - Policies and Measures (PaMs)'. The 'Period' is '2019 - Not applicable'. The 'Coverage' is 'Italy'. The 'Status' is 'Task(s) waiting to be assigned: **Activate task: Draft** (Draft delivery)'. A 'Note' box contains the text: 'If you want to stay updated about events in this envelope [Subscribe to receive notifications](#) for this country and the current dataflow(s)'. Below the note, there are sections for 'Files in this envelope', 'Remember to release the envelope when you have uploaded all files', and 'Feedback for this envelope'. A sidebar on the left is identical to the previous screenshot. The 'Activate task' button is circled in orange.

6.3.5 Step 5: Upload the completed PaM file or edit the file with webform

Step 5a) For the first reporting cycle, you will need to either click 'Add file' in the envelope to upload the xml file from the web tool, or click 'Add and edit a mmr-necs questionnaire' to start work on the webform from within the CDR. You can continue to make changes to the uploaded xml file by clicking 'Edit the file with Webform'. If you save and close the webform it will take you back to the CDR with the updated file.



EIONET Central Data Repository

You are here: [Eionet](#) » [CDR](#) » [Italy](#) » [European Union \(EU\) obligations](#) » [National Emission Ceilings Directive \(NECD 2016/2284/EU\)](#) » [H. Policies and measures](#) » [NECD PaMs Italy 2019](#)

Services

- » [Search by obligation](#)
- » [Search XML files](#)
- » [Search for feedback](#)
- » [Global worklist](#)
- » [Notifications](#)
- » [Help](#)

Account Services

I have

- » [lost my password](#)

Note

Subscribe to receive notifications if you want to stay updated about events in this site.

- Overview**
- Draft delivery**
- Edit properties
- History

Draft delivery

This dataflow can be delivered with webforms. Either follow the steps below and fill in the webform(s) or upload regular files using the right side buttons.

Add and edit a [mmr-necs](#) questionnaire

- 1) Your first step is to [upload](#) one or more files into this envelope. You can always interrupt your work and continue your contribution at a later time without losing data.
- 2) Once you are satisfied with the contribution, you choose [Release envelope](#) (a left-side button will appear when you will have uploaded at least one document) and your delivery will be released to the public.

Files in this envelope

No files uploaded

Feedback for this envelope

No feedback posted in this envelope

- Add file
- Add hyperlink
- Upload zipfile
- Deactivate task

EIONET Central Data Repository

You are here: [Eionet](#) » [CDR](#) » [Italy](#) » [European Union \(EU\) obligations](#) » [National Emission Ceilings Directive \(NECD 2016/2284/EU\)](#) » [H. Policies and measures](#) » [NECD PaMs Italy 2019](#)

Services

- » [Search by obligation](#)
- » [Search XML files](#)
- » [Search for feedback](#)
- » [Global worklist](#)
- » [Notifications](#)
- » [Help](#)

Account Services

I have

- » [lost my password](#)

Note

Subscribe to receive notifications if you want to stay updated about events in this site.

- Overview**
- Draft delivery**
- Edit properties
- History

Draft delivery

This dataflow can be delivered with webforms. Either follow the steps below and fill in the webform(s) or upload regular files using the right side buttons.

Modify the [mmr-necs](#) questionnaire

- 1) Your first step is to [upload](#) one or more files into this envelope. You can always interrupt your work and continue your contribution at a later time without losing data.
- 2) Once you are satisfied with the contribution, you choose [Release envelope](#) and your delivery will be released to the public.

Files in this envelope

[pam-nec_3.xml](#) | [NECD PaMs Italy 2019 test](#) | 18 Feb 2019 | 7.05 KB

Rename Cut Copy Delete

Feedback for this envelope

No feedback posted in this envelope

- Add file
- Add hyperlink
- Upload zipfile
- Run Automatic QA
- Release envelope
- Deactivate task

EIONET Central Data Repository

You are here: [Eionet](#) » [CDR](#) » [Italy](#) » [European Union \(EU\) obligations](#) » [National Emission Ceilings Directive \(NECD 2016/2284/EU\)](#) » [H. Policies and measures](#) » [NECD PaMs Italy 2019](#) » [NECD PaMs Italy 2019 test](#)

Services

- » [Search by obligation](#)
- » [Search XML files](#)
- » [Search for feedback](#)
- » [Global worklist](#)
- » [Notifications](#)
- » [Help](#)

Account Services

I have

- » [lost my password](#)

Note

Subscribe to receive notifications if you want to stay updated about events in this site.

File: pam-nec_3.xml

[Back to envelope](#)

View file as

- [Original](#)
- [XML to JSON](#)

Change file

- [Edit the file with Webform](#)

Edit file properties

Title

Schema location

File size 7.05 KB (7223 Bytes)

Last uploaded 18 Feb 2019 13:37

Restricted from public view

[Change](#)

Quality assessment

No quality assessment scripts available for this document.



Step 5b) In future reporting cycles, you will be able to replace prefilled PaMs form from the previous reporting cycle with an updated PaM form.

6.3.6 Step 6: Complete task

If you do not want to submit your envelope immediately, you may '*Deactivate the task*'. This makes the questionnaire available for viewing/editing by you or by another NECD reporter of your country. The questionnaire remains a draft. Once the questionnaire is ready for submission, you should (re)activate a task to proceed with the submission. When you finish the drafting of your work, you need to click on the right-side button '*Release envelope*'.

Once the envelope is released, your submission is considered as delivered.

6.3.7 After the PaM information is submitted

Now the report is submitted and received by the EU and the envelope is available to the public. After a few minutes, confirmation of receipt message and automatic feedback is stored automatically in the envelope's feedback area. The result of the automatic quality assessment contains technical information about the validity of reported data and is useful for data receivers.

It is not possible for the reported to 'revoke' /'back to drafting' of the released/submitted envelope.

If the envelope was released by mistake you can contact the EEA (necd.review@eionet.europa.eu) and ask to put your envelope back to draft, please provide a reason.

Additional feedback might be provided by the Commission, the EEA or the ETC/ATNI. Based on the feedback received, you will be invited either to modify your submission (cf. above) or to make this submission final. To do so, you will have the possibility to click on '*Activate task: Redeliver or finish*'. By clicking on '*Finish*', you make your submission final, with no further possibility to change it. Note however that you can always create a new envelope with a new questionnaire.

6.4 Locking and unlocking submissions

6.4.1 Default settings

The EEA strongly encourages Member States to make their submissions fully available to the public.

When a new questionnaire is created and subsequently submitted, it is by default unrestricted from public view. The restrictions can be managed for each individual file, i.e. there can be in the same submission one file available for public view and one file which is not.

6.4.2 How to lock or unlock files in an existing submission

The removing/adding a file's access restrictions can be done by a MS NECD reporter. The simple procedure is as follows:

1. Select the submission for which you want to unlock/lock one or several files;
2. Login to the envelope;
3. Click on the relevant file name;
4. Tick or untick the box '*Restricted from public view*';



5. Click on 'Change' button.

Access restrictions can always be modified by reporters, also for files in released and completed envelopes.

6.5 Getting help

CDR help and the reporting manual are available at: <http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/help>. For technical assistance with access to CDR and the submission process: helpdesk@eionet.europa.eu. For other issues related to NECD reporting contact: necd.review@eionet.europa.eu.



Annexes

Annex 1 – Reporting requirement on policies and measures under the NECD

Articles 6 and 10 of Directive 2016/2284 and Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2018/1522 specifies the information that needs to be provided by Member States with regards to reporting of policies and measures.

Member States shall use the tools of the EEA in the reporting process for additional PaMs considered in order to comply with the emission reduction commitments for 2020 and 2030, and the intermediate emission levels for 2025 (Table 2.6 in the Annex to Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2018/1522).

Annex of Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2018/1522

2.6. Policy options considered in order to comply with the emission reduction commitments for 2020, and 2030, intermediate emission levels for 2025

The information required under this section shall be reported using the ‘Policies and Measures Tool’ (‘PaM tool’) provided for that purpose by the EEA.

Annex 2 - Where to find Member States submissions

The provided below links direct MS to where they should upload their new NECD PaM form.

In order to access other submissions go to CDR (<http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/>), search by obligation (button is on the right side), and select [Policies and Measures](#) under Revised National Emission Ceiling Directive (Revised NECD). Then specific reporting years (“covering year”) or countries can be chosen.

Country Name	Hyperlink to national folder
Austria	http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/at/eu/nec_revised/pams/
Belgium	http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/be/eu/nec_revised/pams/
Bulgaria	http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/bg/eu/nec_revised/pams/
Croatia	http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/hr/eu/nec_revised/pams/
Cyprus	http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/cy/eu/nec_revised/pams/
Czech Republic	http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/cz/eu/nec_revised/pams/
Denmark	http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/dk/eu/nec_revised/pams/
Estonia	http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/ee/eu/nec_revised/pams/
Finland	http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/fi/eu/nec_revised/pams/
France	http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/fr/eu/nec_revised/pams/
Germany	http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/de/eu/nec_revised/pams/
Greece	http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/gr/eu/nec_revised/pams/
Hungary	http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/hu/eu/nec_revised/pams/
Ireland	http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/ie/eu/nec_revised/pams/
Italy	http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/it/eu/nec_revised/pams/
Latvia	http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/lv/eu/nec_revised/pams/



Lithuania	http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/lt/eu/nec_revised/pams/
Luxembourg	http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/lu/eu/nec_revised/pams/
Malta	http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/mt/eu/nec_revised/pams/
Netherlands	http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/nl/eu/nec_revised/pams/
Norway	http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/no/eu/nec_revised/pams/
Poland	http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/po/eu/nec_revised/pams/
Portugal	http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/pt/eu/nec_revised/pams/
Romania	http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/ro/eu/nec_revised/pams/
Slovakia	http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/sk/eu/nec_revised/pams/
Slovenia	http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/sl/eu/nec_revised/pams/
Spain	http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/es/eu/nec_revised/pams/
Sweden	http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/se/eu/nec_revised/pams/
United Kingdom	http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/gb/eu/nec_revised/pams/



Annex 3 – Glossary

Term	Definition	Source
Ozone precursors	Nitrogen oxides, non-methane volatile organic compounds, methane, and carbon monoxide.	NECD, article 3
National emission reduction commitment	The Member States' obligation in the reduction of emissions of a substance; it specifies the emission reduction that as a minimum has to be delivered in the target calendar year, as a percentage of the total of emissions released during the base year (2005).	NECD, article 3
Union source-based air pollution control legislation	Union legislation which aims at reducing the emissions of air pollutants covered by this Directive by undertaking mitigation measures at the source.	NECD, article 3
Cost-benefit analysis	A technique for deciding whether to make a change. As its name suggests, it compares the values of all costs from the action under consideration and the benefits associated with it.	OECD glossary of statistical terms
Package of policies and measures	Package of individual policies and measures. Packaging allows reporting on a more aggregated level, as maybe some information (e.g. projected effects, costs) is only available at this level.	
Indicator	A quantitative or qualitative factor or variable that contributes to better understanding progress in implementing policies and measures and air pollution emission trends	
Measure	A measure is commonly understood as concrete actions undertaken to implement a certain policy. A measure is more concrete than a policy. Examples are: Insulation of buildings, Installation of a new Waste treatment plant, Awareness raising for the use of public transport, etc.	
Policy	A policy is commonly understood as the overarching framework to achieve certain objectives, which sets the overarching frame for actions. A policy may include several measures. Examples are: Green Fund, Reduction of Energy Consumption in Households, Mobility Plan, etc.	
	<p>The term 'policy' is typically used to refer to objectives and actions in relation to a political issue. These can be, for example but not exclusively, financial programmes, public interventions, strategic plans and legislative measures. Today, many environment and climate policies combine different types of public interventions, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • traditional regulatory approaches, sometimes labelled 'command-and-control measures' (e.g. emission standards, bans of toxic substances); • market-based instruments (e.g. environmental taxes) (EEA, 2016a); • awareness raising (e.g. labels or communication campaigns). <p>These interventions are expected to lead to changes, for example changes in the behaviour of a target group. Understanding the mechanism through which a change is expected or assumed to be brought about, understanding the choice of the target group and considering the resources set aside for the implementation of a policy are all important for the better understanding of the functioning of a policy, and its ultimate successes and/or failures.</p>	EEA report No18/2016 'Environment and climate policy evaluation'
Policy objective	In the European context, environment and climate policy objectives are often expressed in terms of the expected effect of	EEA report No18/2016



Term	Definition	Source
Ozone precursors	Nitrogen oxides, non-methane volatile organic compounds, methane, and carbon monoxide.	NECD, article 3
National emission reduction commitment	The Member States' obligation in the reduction of emissions of a substance; it specifies the emission reduction that as a minimum has to be delivered in the target calendar year, as a percentage of the total of emissions released during the base year (2005).	NECD, article 3
Union source-based air pollution control legislation	Union legislation which aims at reducing the emissions of air pollutants covered by this Directive by undertaking mitigation measures at the source.	NECD, article 3
	<p>a policy on the situation it is designed to influence. Objectives reflect the desired change from a baseline and are linked to the problem to be solved.</p> <p>Different levels of precision and specification of objectives are used for different purposes. Their distinction is also useful for analytical purposes. The different types of objectives are described below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General objectives are the overall goals of a policy, expressed in terms of a 'policy outcome' or the ultimate 'policy impact'. Such general objectives can be expressed in strategic programmes and are often reiterated in preambles of legislation. • Specific objectives are the targets that must be reached for general objectives to be achieved. The specific objectives of a policy are typically formulated as a result of an intervention among those directly affected by the intervention. • Operational objectives refer to those deliverables that a policy is expected to produce. Their achievement is usually under the direct control of those managing the intervention, and can be directly verified. 	'Environment and climate policy evaluation'
Projection Scenarios	There are two projection scenarios: WM and WAM (see below)	
With measures (WM)	In line with the UNECE reporting guidelines for reporting under the CLRTAP (2015) and Chapter 8 of the EMEP/EEA Guidebook 2016, the WM scenario represents the events or conditions most likely to occur with "currently implemented and adopted PaMs". It does not include PaMs (or a package of PaMs) that are being assessed for future implementation.	EC Guidance on NAPCPs (2.5.1)
With additional measures (WAM)	WAM scenarios encompass planned policies and measures (Para 26; UNFCCC, 2016). Planned policies and measures: options under discussion and having a realistic chance of being adopted and implemented in future (Para 11, UNFCCC, 2016). As with the 'with existing measures' scenario, it is good practice for the starting point of the 'with additional measures' scenario to be most recent inventory year.	EMEP/EEA Guidebook 2016 Part A Chapter 8
Quality assurance (QA)	A planned system of review procedures to ensure that data quality objectives are met and that the best possible estimates and information are reported to support the effectiveness of the quality control programme and to assist Member States.	EMEP/EEA Guidebook Part A Chapter 6
Quality control (QC)	A system of routine technical activities to measure and control the quality of the information and estimates compiled with the purpose of ensuring data integrity, correctness and completeness,	EMEP/EEA Guidebook Part A Chapter 6



Term	Definition	Source
Ozone precursors	Nitrogen oxides, non-methane volatile organic compounds, methane, and carbon monoxide.	NECD, article 3
National emission reduction commitment	The Member States' obligation in the reduction of emissions of a substance; it specifies the emission reduction that as a minimum has to be delivered in the target calendar year, as a percentage of the total of emissions released during the base year (2005).	NECD, article 3
Union source-based air pollution control legislation	Union legislation which aims at reducing the emissions of air pollutants covered by this Directive by undertaking mitigation measures at the source.	NECD, article 3
	identifying and addressing errors and omissions, documenting and archiving data and other material used, and recording all QA activities.	

Annex 4 – Related Union Policies

The Union policies possible to select in the reporting tool are organised by sector.

Air Policy:

- Directive 2016/2284 on the reduction of national emissions of certain pollutants
- Ambient Air Quality Directives 2008/50/EC and 2004/107/EC

Climate change mitigation:

- Effort Sharing Decision 406/2009/EC and Effort Sharing Regulation (EU) 2018/842
- EU ETS directive 2003/87/EC as amended by Directive 2008/101/EC and Directive 2009/29/EC and implementing legislation, in particular 2010/2/EU, 2011/278/EU, 2011/638/EU, 176/2014/EU, and Decision (EU) 2015/1814
- Energy Union governance regulation as agreed in co-decision in June 2018

Energy supply:

- Eco-design framework Directive 2009/125/EC, 2008/28/EC and its implementing Regulations, combined with Labelling Directive 2003/66/EC and 2010/30/EC
- Energy Efficiency Directive 2012/27/EU and revised Energy Efficiency Directive as agreed in co-decision in June 2018
- Energy Performance of Buildings Directive 2018/844
- Energy Taxation Directive 2003/96/EC

Transport:

- Fuel Quality Directive 2009/30/EC
- Directive 1994/63/EC on Stage I Petrol vapour recovery directive



- Directive 2009/126/EC on Stage II Petrol vapour recovery directive
- Directive (EU) 2016/802 on reduction in the sulphur content of certain liquid fuels (“the Sulphur Directive”)
- Directive on the Promotion of Clean and Energy Efficient Road Transport Vehicles 2009/33/EC
- Eurovignette Directive on road infrastructure charging 2011/76/EU
- Regulation (EU) 2018/858 on the approval and market surveillance of motor vehicles and their trailers, amending Regulations (EC) No 715/2007 and (EC) No 595/2009 and repealing Directive 2007/46/EC
- Regulation EURO 5 and 6 2007/715/EC and related implementing regulation
- Regulation 168/2013 on the approval and market surveillance of two- or three-wheel vehicles and quadricycles, and related implementing regulation
- Regulation Euro VI for heavy duty vehicles 2009/595/EC and related implementing regulation
- Regulation on CO2 from cars and vans (2009/443/EC, (EU) No 510/2011, (EU) No 397/2013, (EU) No 333/2014, (EU) No 253/2014, 2013/128/EU, (EU) No 396/2013, (EU) No 114/2013)
- Regulation (EU) 2016/1628 on requirements relating to gaseous and particulate pollutant emission limits and type-approval for internal combustion engines for non-road mobile machinery, amending Regulations (EU) No 1024/2012 and (EU) No 167/2013, and amending and repealing Directive 97/68/EC.
- Regulation (EU) No 167/2013 on the approval and market surveillance of agricultural and forestry vehicles and all related implemented and delegated acts
- Directive 2013/53/EU on recreational craft and personal watercraft

Industrial processes:

- Industrial Emissions Directive 2010/75/EU and all related BAT
- Medium Combustion Plant Directive 2015/2193
- Directive 2004/42/EC on the limitation of emissions of volatile organic compounds due to the use of organic solvents in decorative paints and varnishes and vehicle refinishing products and amending Directive 1999/13/EC (Paints Directive)

Agriculture:

- CAP Reform 2014-2020 Regulation 1305/2013; Regulation 1306/2013; Regulation 1307/2013 and Regulation 1308/2013
- Nitrate Directive 1991/676/EEC
- National Emission Ceiling Directive 2016/2284

Waste management/waste:

- Landfill Directive 1999/31/EC and revised version as agreed in co-decision in May 2018
- Waste Directive 2006/12/EC
- Waste Management Framework Directive 2008/98/EC and revised version as agreed in co-decision in May 2018
- Directive 91/271/EEC on Urban Waste Water Treatment and Directive 98/15/EEC amending Directive 91/271/EEC
- other

Other (Union policy not listed above or additional Union policy)



Annex 5 – XML Schema

The xml schema is available from <http://dd.eionet.europa.eu/schemaset/necd-pams/view>