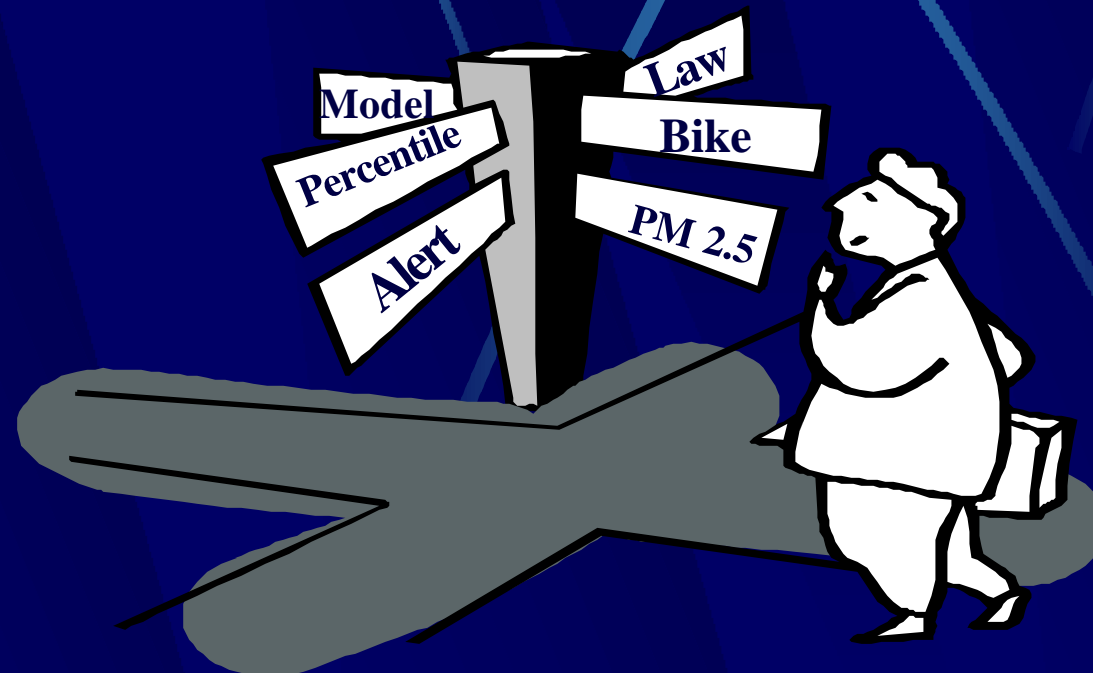




Lisbon Workshop, 27 September 1999

Regulations for Community and City
What does the public need ?



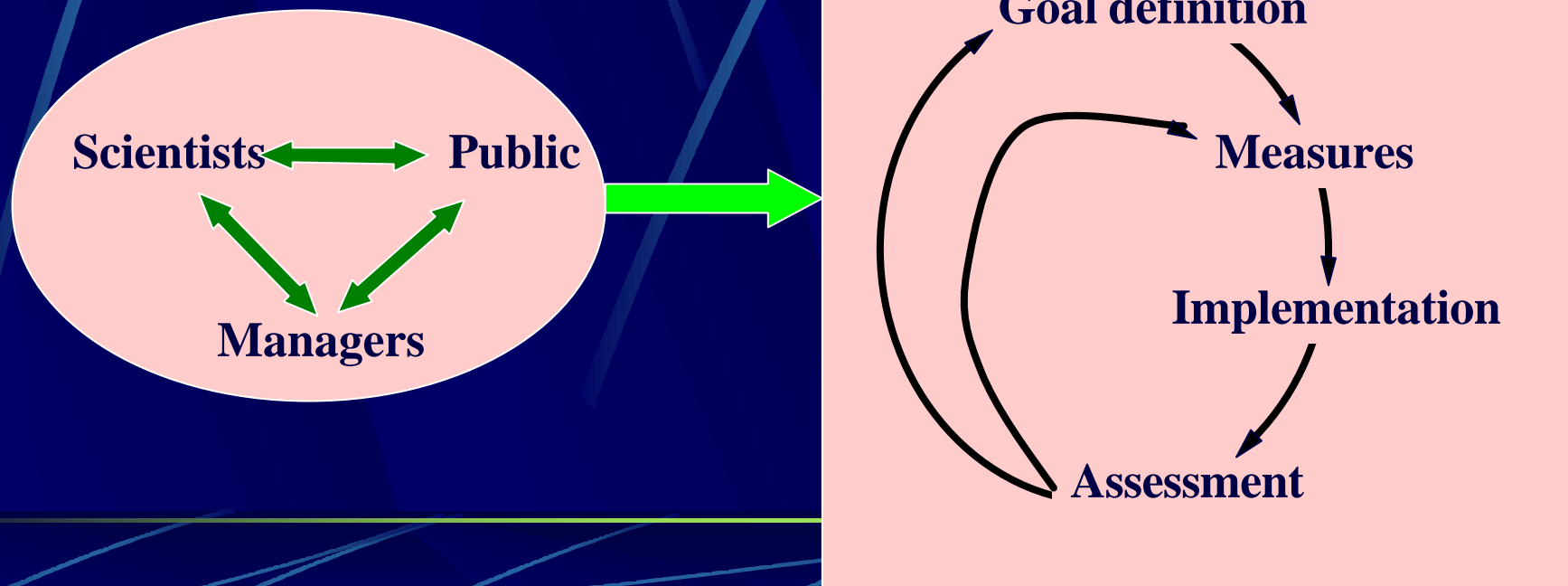


EUROPEAN POLICY AND LEGISLATION



CAFE and the EUROPEAN TOPIC CENTRE ON AIR QUALITY

Linking urban air quality research and development of management systems to support decision-making.





EUROPEAN POLICY AND LEGISLATION



“DAUGHTER” DIRECTIVES: SCIENTIFIC ASPECTS

Difficult to meet quality assurance requirements.

Ozone definitions (daytime, seasonal impacts) do not apply to all countries.

PM10 levels versus background levels.

PM10 versus PM2.5 vs Sub-micron particles.

Measurements and siting of monitoring networks.



EUROPEAN POLICY AND LEGISLATION



AIR QUALITY DIRECTIVES: IMPLEMENTATION, STRATEGIES AND COSTS

Designation of competent authorities at central and regional levels.

Preliminary assesment of air quality.

Limit values and alert threshold.

Information to the public.

Reporting to the European Commission.

Need to improve data collection systems, data quality assurance and presentation systems



POLICY AND LEGISLATION ISSUES



Specifications and definitions in the Air Quality Directives have to be improved.

(PM, O3, monitoring network design, quality assurance)

Implementation of EU Directives will have costs related to installation and operation.

(According to estimates (POR) yearly operation costs including operation, maintenance, quality assurance and data management will be around 45% of initial investment costs)

Duplications must be avoided



Information exchange

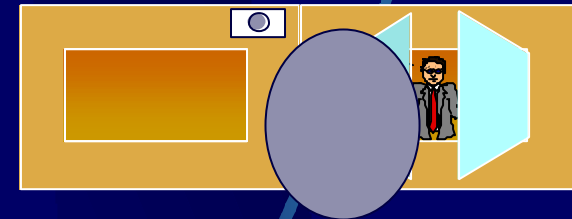
Co-ordination of activities



PRESENTATIONS ON SOCIAL ISSUES



**Acceptability of opening windows
in City Centre office buildings.**



**Perception and valuation of
the resource “Air”**

**Reduction of air pollution through the
implementation of ecological and
alternative fuels: case study from Lisbon.**



**Information on urban air pollution:
case study from Paris.**



PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ISSUES



Public information should be of many kinds.

Raise public awareness, it's not always the other's problem.

Not just information on air quality levels but also on sources of air pollution, alternatives, actions, campaigns, ...



Make people participate in solving air pollution problems in cities.

Include social and cultural perspectives to improve the understanding of air pollution.



An **important task** to be defined and undertaken by the scientific society is to **educate journalists and the media** to properly use the information that is made available, and to present a balanced and understandable description of the state of air quality.

