

Manual of European Environmental Policy

The following pages are a section from the Manual of European Environmental Policy written by the Institute for European Environmental Policy.

The Manual was published by Earthscan/Routledge from 2010 to 2012. It was designed as an on-line interactive reference work and annual printed versions were also produced.

This section is the text of the Manual as published in 2012. It is therefore important to note the following:

- The contents have not been updated since 2012 and no guarantee is given of the accuracy of the contents given potential subsequent developments.
- The sections include links to external websites (e.g. to legal texts). These links continue to work as long as those links are not broken by those websites.
- The sections also include the original links that enabled interactivity within the published on-line version of the Manual. These links no longer work.

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The Manual should be cited as follows:

Farmer, A.M. (2012) (Editor). Manual of European Environmental Policy. 1043pp. Routledge, London.

Related legislation: Climate change

Climate policy has a wide range of interactions with many other areas of EU environmental policy.

The objective to reduce greenhouse gas emissions has a strong interaction with policy objectives relating to reducing consumption of natural resources, whether as an overall objective, or with respect to the impacts of individual products. Therefore, the following natural resource use policies are relevant to climate policy:

- The [Sustainable Consumption and Production and Sustainable Industrial Policy Action Plan](#).
- [Integrated Product Policy](#).

Waste policy is also important in the context of climate policy. The EU waste hierarchy influences what is defined as renewable energy (with respect to incineration). Also effective management of landfill sites is important in controlling greenhouse gas emissions. Therefore, the following legislation is relevant to climate policy:

- Directive on Waste [2008/50/EC](#).
- Landfill Directive [1999/31/EC](#).

Policies relating to air protection also interact with climate policy. The National Emission Ceilings Directive covers non-greenhouse gas emissions, but affects many of the same activities as are addressed by climate policy and interaction at a technical and economic level is evident. Legislation controlling emissions from vehicles and fuel quality also interact with measures on reducing carbon dioxide emissions from vehicles and use of biofuels in transport. Relevant legislation, therefore, includes:

- National Emission Ceilings Directive [2001/81/EC](#).
- Legislation on [emissions from vehicles](#).
- Directive [2009/30/EC](#) on fuel quality.

In the area of water policy the following interactions are evident:

- Water Framework Directive ([2000/60/EC](#)).
- Marine Strategy Framework Directive [2008/56/EC](#).
- Floods Directive [2007/60/EC](#).
- [Policy on Water Scarcity and Droughts](#).

The Water Framework Directive does not, itself, address climate impacts, although guidance under the Directive explicitly explores the interaction with planning and objectives under the Directive. The Marine Strategy Framework Directive refers (in its recitals) to the need to address climate change in its planning within Marine Strategies. The Floods Directive is explicit in addressing climate change in that flood risk assessment and future planning should include risks arising from climate change. The policy on water scarcity and droughts also highlights the increased risks from

climate change of short-term droughts and long-term water scarcity that Member States should consider in developing policies to tackle these issues.

Regarding industrial pollution policy, there is strong interaction with the Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control Directive [2008/1/EC](#). Installations within the EU ETS are subject to exemptions under IPPC, but other installations are required to address energy use in permitting, thus contributing to reducing greenhouse gas emissions. The permitting processes of IPPC are also similar to those established in Directive [2009/31/EC](#) on carbon capture and storage.

Adaptation is also an important area of relevance to biodiversity protection, seeking to understand not only the impacts of climate change, but appropriate management responses for the management of protected areas and of species in the wider countryside. The following legislation is, therefore, of relevance to climate policy:

- Habitats Directive [92/43/EEC](#).
- Birds Directive [79/409/EEC](#).

Funding is also an important mechanism to address climate issues. This includes support for individual development projects, research and support for those subject to adverse events (which might be climate related). Relevant instruments include:

- Structural Funds Regulation (EC) No [1083/2006](#).
- LIFE+ Regulation (EC) [No 614/2007](#).
- Research funding Decision [1639/2006/EC](#).
- The Community Mechanism for Civil Protection [Decision 2007/779/EC](#).

Climate policy also influences, and is influenced by, policies developed for specific sectors. Therefore, there are interactions with policies described in the following sections of this Manual:

- [Transport](#).
- [Energy](#).
- [Marine Policy](#).
- [Land and land use](#).

Each section of each chapter of The Manual also contains a related legislation section specific to that section.