
QUESTIONNAIRE ON AIR POLLUTION LAW

I. Directive 2008/50/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2008 on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe and

Directive 2004/107/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 December 2004 relating to arsenic, cadmium, mercury, nickel and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in ambient air

Both the above mentioned Directives have been implemented and are enforceable. There are no additional or supplementary legislations in force.

The responsible governmental department for their enforceability is the Department of Labour Inspection which has set up a Network for the Inspection of the Quality of Ambient Air. Through this Network continuous checks are carried out on the air pollution levels as provided for in the relevant legislation. The results of these checks are accessible to the general public through the website www.airquality.gov.cy and are forwarded every year to the European Organisation for the Environment where all the relevant compliance controls are performed.

Cyprus faces problems of compliance annually because of the excesses at the limit value of the particulate matter with aerodynamic diameter 10 μ m (A Σ 10) as a result of the air-transferred powder from anhydrous territories (deserts) of Northern Africa and the Middle East.

The legislation provisions allow member states to delete the excesses that are the result of natural causes, such as the air-transferred powder and sea salt. In order to do that the relevant scientific procedure as provided for in Directive 2008/50/EC is followed. Relevant report is sent annually to the European Commission and through them it is proved that the excesses of the limit values do not exist and therefore, Cyprus is considered to be in compliance with its obligations.

Cyprus has never been accused of exceeding the limit values and no infringement proceedings have ever been brought against it.

II. Directive (EU) 2016/2284 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 December 2016 on the reduction of national emissions of certain atmospheric pollutants

The above mentioned Directive has been implemented on 6.3.2020 instead of 31.7.2018 and is enforceable. There are no additional or supplementary legislations in force.

Recently, Cyprus has received a warning letter for the incorrect implementation of the Directive and the matter is still pending. The authorities responsible believe, however, that the matter will have no further implications after it is explained that the errors found were based on previous legislation drafts and not the final version.

III. Directive 2007/46/EC establishing a framework for the approval of motor vehicles and their trailers, and of systems, components and separate technical units intended for such vehicles and Regulation (EC) No 715/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2007 in type approval of motor vehicles with respect to emissions from light passenger and commercial vehicles (Euro 5 and Euro 6) and on access to vehicle repair and maintenance information

Cyprus has implemented the EU vehicles type approval rules in the form of primary and subsidiary legislation.

Under the Type of Approval of Motor Vehicles (Categories M, N and O) of their Components, Systems and Technical Units Regulations of 2010 it is considered an offense for a person to submit false information during the procedure for the granting of approval or to withhold data or technical specifications. In addition under the Type of Approval of Motor Vehicles Law 61(I)/2005, the authority responsible for granting the approval may recall, postpone or cancel any approval granted that was based on false information.