

CLEAN AIR (HUMAN RIGHTS) BILL [HL]

EXPLANATORY NOTES

What these notes do

These Explanatory Notes relate to the Clean Air (Human Rights) Bill [HL] as introduced in the House of Lords on 19 May 2022 (HL Bill 5).

- These Explanatory Notes have been prepared by Baroness Jones of Moulsecoomb in order to assist the reader of the Bill and to help inform debate on it. They do not form part of the Bill and have not been endorsed by Parliament.
- These Explanatory Notes explain what each part of the Bill will mean in practice; provide background information on the development of policy; and provide additional information on how the Bill will affect existing legislation in this area.
- These Explanatory Notes might best be read alongside the Bill. They are not, and are not intended to be, a comprehensive description of the Bill. So where a provision of the Bill does not seem to require any explanation or comment, the Notes simply say in relation to it that the provision is self-explanatory.

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Overview of the Bill

- 1 The purpose of the Bill is to establish and maintain clean air, as defined in the Bill, in England and Wales, thereby improving public health and the environment.
- 2 The Bill seeks to achieve this by, amongst other things:
 - establishing the right to breathe clean air, as defined in Clause 1;
 - introducing new obligations on the Secretary of State to achieve and maintain clean air in England and Wales;
 - enhancing the powers, duties and functions of the relevant national authorities, including the Environment Agency (“EA”), the Committee on Climate Change, local authorities (including port authorities), the Office for Environmental Protection (“OEP”), the Civil Aviation Authority (the “CAA”), Highways England-National Highways, Historic England and Natural England, in relation to establishing and maintaining clean air;
 - involving the UK Health Security Agency in setting and reviewing pollutants and their limits; and
 - establishing a new independent body, the Citizens’ Commission for Clean Air (the “CCCA”) with powers to institute or intervene in legal proceedings, including judicial review, in relation to enforcing the right to breathe clean air.

Policy background

- 3 The Great Smog of London was a severe air pollution event that affected London for five days between 5 and 9 December 1952. It was caused by warm smoke from chimneys rising into cold, still air that was trapped by a temperature inversion. About 4,000 people are known to have died as a result of the event but it could have been many more¹.
- 4 The City of London Corporation’s City of London (Various Powers) Act² received Royal Assent on 5 July 1954 to prohibit the emission of smoke in the City. This was followed by the first UK-wide Clean Air Act receiving Royal Assent on 5 July 1956. These pieces of legislation made the UK a world leader in environmental action until they were followed by the Clean Air Act of 1970 in the United States and similar laws elsewhere.
- 5 Scientific research into the health effects of air pollution on public health has grown since the 1950s³. It is now recognised that short and long-term exposure to air pollution can affect everyone at every stage of their lives, with these exposures causing a wide-range of health impacts⁴. It is the largest environmental health risk in the UK. Air pollutants are also known to harm the natural environment and contribute to climate change.
- 6 The Coroner, Philip Barlow, into the second inquest touching on the death of Ella Roberta Adoo Kissi-Debrah, aged nine on 15 February 2013, delivered a landmark verdict on 16

¹ <https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/weather/learn-about/weather/case-studies/great-smog>

² https://cleanair.london/app/uploads/City-of-London_VP_Act-1954.pdf

³ <https://wellcomecollection.org/works/tp6arpuu>

⁴ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/health-matters-air-pollution/health-matters-air-pollution>

December 2020⁵. He ruled that ‘Air pollution exposure’ was one of the three medical causes of Ella Roberta’s death⁶. The Coroner published his Report to Prevent Future Deaths on 20 April 2021⁷ listing three matters of concern: World Health Organization (“WHO”) air quality guidelines should be seen as minimum requirements; greater public awareness of air pollution is needed; and the adverse effects of air pollution must be sufficiently communicated to patients and their carers by medical and nursing professionals. In pursuing the second inquest, Ella Roberta’s family highlighted the relevance of the ‘Right to life’ (Article 2) and the ‘Right to respect for private and family life’ (Article 8) under the European Convention on Human Rights⁸.

- 7 The EU Directive on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe (2008/50/EC)⁹ was transposed into domestic law through the Air Quality Standards Regulations 2010¹⁰, which required the United Kingdom to meet certain limits in relation to air pollutants, with a number of these targets yet to be met¹¹. The air quality plans drawn up by the Government to achieve these air pollution targets have been ruled unlawful three times by the Courts (in 2015, 2016 and 2018).
- 8 The UK has also struggled to comply with the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe’s Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution which is transposed into domestic law through the National Emission Ceilings Regulations 2018¹² and requires that the total emissions within the United Kingdom of each of five air pollutants do not exceed certain ceilings.
- 9 Some 80% of the sources of air pollution¹³ and greenhouse gases¹⁴ are the same, namely combustion of fossil fuels and biomass burning. Ammonia and methane from agriculture are also important sources. The Bill therefore adopts a ‘One air’ approach to ensure that issues and solutions are considered holistically.
- 10 Therefore, this Bill updates the existing legislation to revise concentration and emission limits according to the latest WHO air quality guidelines and the current commitments on national emission ceilings. It also aligns the UK closer to international rather than European Union standards and requires action to reduce air pollution and inform the public.
- 11 The Bill is also consistent with the United Nations Human Rights Council’s recognition, on 8 October 2021, of the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment.¹⁵

⁵ <https://www.innersouthlondoncoroner.org.uk/news/2020/nov/inquest-touching-the-death-of-ella-roberta-adoo-kissi-debrah>

⁶ https://cleanair.london/app/uploads/mnizari_16-12-2020_10-28-00.pdf

⁷ <https://www.judiciary.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/Ella-Kissi-Debrah-2021-0113-1.pdf>

⁸ https://www.echr.coe.int/Documents/Convention_ENG.pdf

⁹ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32008L0050>

¹⁰ <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2010/1001/contents/made>

¹¹ <https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/library/annualreport/index>

¹² <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2018/129/contents/made>

¹³ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/env01-emissions-of-air-pollutants>

¹⁴ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/final-uk-greenhouse-gas-emissions-national-statistics-1990-to-2020>

¹⁵ <https://news.un.org/en/story/2021/10/1102582>

Legal background

- 12 There are a number of existing enactments that include provisions relating to air pollution and climate change. These are referred to as the “clean air enactments” in the Bill and are listed in Schedule 6 to the Bill.
- 13 The Bill does not replicate the provisions of the clean air enactments but creates new rights for individuals and, where necessary, new powers, duties and functions for the Secretary of State and for the relevant national authorities (as defined in Clause 1). The Bill does so through standalone provisions (for example, see Clauses 1 to 4) as well as by extending or referring to existing powers, duties and functions contained in existing legislation (for example, see Clauses 5 to 12).
- 14 The Bill also establishes a new independent body, the Citizens’ Commission for Clean Air (“CCCA”) (under Clause 13) and sets out its constitution (see Schedule 7).

Territorial extent and application

- 15 Clause 19 sets out the territorial extent of the Bill, that is, the jurisdictions in which the provisions of the Bill form part of the law. The extent of the Bill can be different from its application. Application is about where a provision of a Bill produces a practical effect.
- 16 All the provisions of the Bill apply to England and Wales only. This reflects the fact that environmental policy, including enforcement, is a devolved matter for Northern Ireland and Scotland.
- 17 Annex A sets out the Bill’s territorial extent and application in the United Kingdom.

Commentary on provisions of Bill

Clause 1: Overview

- 18 Subsection 1 of the Bill establishes the right of individuals to breathe clean air precisely and explicitly in UK law. The right to breathe clean air is to be understood as part of the right to life, guaranteed under Article 2 of the European Convention on Human Rights, which triggers the duty of the State to protect life. Under section 6 of the Human Rights Act 1998 it is unlawful for a public body to act in a way which is incompatible with a Convention right. Applied to the right to breathe clean air, this would mean that no public authority could act incompatibly with the right to breathe clean air, and that would include omitting to act.
- 19 Subsection 2 separately imposes an obligation on the Secretary of State to achieve and maintain clean air in England and Wales within the period of five years, beginning with the day on which the Bill comes into force.
- 20 Subsection 3 would ensure that duties and responsibilities of relevant national authorities and the CCCA are matched by funding and therefore resources.
- 21 Under subsection (4), “clean air” is defined as air which does not contain any banned pollutants or any exposures, concentrations or emissions above levels set out in Schedules 1 to 4 to the Bill. Subsection (4) also contains definitions for pollutants, limits and the relevant national authorities.

Clause 2: Reviewing and revising the pollutants and limits in Schedules 1 to 4

- 22 Subsections (1) and (3) establish duties for the Environment Agency (the “EA”), to review the pollutants and limits in Schedules 1 to 3 on an annual basis and to advise the Secretary of

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State on whether any new pollutants should be added to these Schedules or whether any limits should be lowered.

- 23 Subsections (2) and (4) set out the requirements for the review and the particular considerations that the EA must take into account when advising the Secretary of State.
- 24 Under subsection (5), the Secretary of State must add additional pollutants to, and/or lower any limits in, Schedules 1 to 3 in accordance with the advice of the EA. This approach supports continuous improvement on an annual basis.
- 25 Subsections (8) and (10) establish similar duties for the Committee on Climate Change to review the pollutants and limits listed in Schedule 4 on an annual basis and to advise the Secretary of State as to whether any new pollutants should be added or whether any of the limits should be lowered.
- 26 Subsection (9) sets out the requirements for the review by the Committee on Climate Change.
- 27 Under subsection (11) the Secretary of State must amend any pollutants or limits in Schedule 4 in accordance with the advice of the Committee on Climate Change. This approach supports continuous improvement on an annual basis.
- 28 Subsections (5) and (11) specify that any changes made to the pollutants or limits listed in Schedules 1 to 4 must be made by statutory instrument. Subsection (14) states that any statutory instrument containing regulations under this Clause would be subject to the negative resolution procedure (namely, that regulations may be annulled subject to the pursuance of a resolution of either House of Parliament within the praying period).

Clause 3: Secretary of State's duty: assessing air pollutants

- 29 Subsection (1) imposes duties on the Secretary of State to assess air pollution and to provide detailed information about air pollution to the public. It also contains a power to make regulations by statutory instrument for these purposes.
- 30 Subsection (2) specifies what any regulations relating to the assessment of pollutants in Schedules 1 to 4 must contain.
- 31 Subsection (3) details further requirements for the regulations and makes provision for the collection of data on ambient air pollution. Collecting data on ambient air pollution should help to monitor air quality, enabling corrective action to be taken and to identify long-term trends and improvements resulting from national and international measures.
- 32 Subsection (4) requires daily information about the levels of the pollutants listed in Schedule 1 to be provided to the public, while subsection (5) details what this information must include. Subsection (6) requires that where certain thresholds are forecast to be exceeded, or actually exceeded, that necessary steps must be taken to inform the public.
- 33 Subsection (7) requires the Secretary of State to report every year (within the period of six months beginning with the end of each calendar year) on the effects of each of the pollutants that exceed the limit values set out in Schedules 1 to 4.
- 34 Under subsection (8), the CCCA is tasked with reviewing each year whether the Secretary of State has complied with the limits in Schedules 1 to 4.
- 35 The CCCA is also tasked with reviewing the Secretary of State's compliance with their duty to report under subsections (1) to (7) (subsection (8)) and, where necessary, advising on any changes or improvements (see subsection (9)) to be made to the regulations in relation to collection and assessment of data on air quality. Subsection (10) states that the Secretary of State must amend the relevant processes by regulations in accordance with this advice. This approach supports continuous improvement on an annual basis.

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- 36 Subsection (12) states that a statutory instrument containing regulations under this Clause is subject to the negative resolution procedure.

Clause 4: Secretary of State's duty: additional provisions

- 37 Subsections (1) and (2) require the Secretary of State, when exercising their duties under Clause 1, to comply with the United Nations Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution and its protocols, as listed in Schedule 5 and the clean air enactments, as listed in Schedule 6.
- 38 Subsection (3) also provides the Secretary of State with the power to take necessary and proportionate action to address urgent cases of air pollution which present imminent and substantial threats to current or future health or the environment. Subsection (4) requires the Secretary of State to, within 14 days of exercising the power under subsection (3), lay a statement before both Houses of Parliament explaining what action they took and why, in their opinion, the action was proportionate and necessary.
- 39 Subsections (5) to (7) require regulations to enable the sale and use of appliances generating wholly renewable energy, enable energy efficiency improvements that reduce energy use and emissions and restrict the sale and use of combustion appliances. These regulations are intended to support the achievement of the aims of the Bill.

Clause 5: Environment Agency

- 40 Clause 5 imposes a new duty on the EA to exercise its powers in accordance with the provisions of this Bill and the clean air enactments. Similar provisions are made for the Committee on Climate Change (see Clause 6), the Civil Aviation Authority (see Clause 9), Highways England – National Highways (see Clause 10), Historic England (see Clause 11) and Natural England (see Clause 12).
- 41 The EA, together with other authorities (local authorities, the Committee on Climate Change etc) is intended to be regulator on behalf of the State.
- 42 Subsection (2) highlights the existing powers that the EA has (as set out at Schedule 6 of the Bill), some of which are underused, for tackling air pollution.

Clause 6: Committee on Climate Change

- 43 Clause 6 imposes a new duty on the Committee on Climate Change to exercise its powers in accordance with provisions of this Bill and the clean air enactments.

Clause 7: Local authorities

- 44 Under Clause 7, local authorities have a new duty to maintain clean air in their area and to limit emissions from their area within the period of five years, beginning with the day on which the Bill is passed.
- 45 Subsection (2) places a further duty on local authorities to exercise their powers and functions, in particular under section 2 of the Local Government Act 2000 to promote wellbeing, in accordance with the provisions of this Bill and the clean air enactments.
- 46 Subsection (3) specifies that central funds must be allocated by the Secretary of State for this purpose. This would ensure that duties and responsibilities of local authorities are matched by funding and therefore resources.
- 47 Subsection 5 confirms that local authorities include the Mayor of London, Metro Mayors and other combined authorities.

Clause 8: The Office for Environmental Protection

48 Clause 8 requires that the OEP exercise its functions so as to ensure the achievement of clean air.

Clause 9: Civil Aviation Authority

49 Clause 9 imposes a new duty on the CAA to exercise its powers in accordance with the provisions of this Bill and the clean air enactments.

Clause 10: Highways England – National Highways

50 Clause 10 imposes a new duty on Highways England-National Highways to exercise its powers in accordance with the provisions of this Bill and the clean air enactments.

Clause 11: Historic England

51 Clause 11 imposes a new duty on Historic England to exercise its powers in accordance with the provisions of this Bill and the clean air enactments.

Clause 12: Natural England

52 Clause 12 imposes a new duty on Natural England to exercise its powers in accordance with the provisions of this Bill and the clean air enactments.

Clause 13: The establishment of the Citizens' Commission for Clean Air

53 Clause 13 establishes a new body, CCCA funded by and accountable to the Secretary of State. The CCCA would be an independent body to oversee the actions of the Secretary of State and the relevant national public authorities. Subsection (2) sets out that it must use the powers under this Bill to monitor and enforce the right to breathe clean air and compliance with the duty to achieve and maintain clean air throughout England and Wales. The provisions relating to the CCCA are modelled on the Equality and Human Rights Commission (see sections 1 to 3 of the Equality Act 2006).

54 The constitution of the CCCA (set out at Schedule 7 of the Bill) includes the requirement for members of the CCCA to have expertise collectively in nine matters including health, human rights, environmental protection and climate change. It also specifies, amongst other things, that the Secretary of State must appoint the Commissioners of the CCCA.

Clause 14: Judicial review and other legal proceedings

55 Clause 14 vests the CCCA with powers to institute or intervene in legal proceedings (including judicial review) if it appears to the CCCA that the proceedings are relevant to the duty to achieve and maintain clean air and if doing so would meet the conditions under subsection (2).

56 Subsection (3) makes clear that the CCCA may also assist individuals with cases of private nuisance.

Clause 15: Duty to maintain clean air: assessment

57 Clause 15 grants the CCCA the power to assess the extent to which the Secretary of State, the relevant national authorities and others have complied with their duties under this Bill.

58 Subsection (2) makes provision for the CCCA to issue a notice to persons to request compliance where they have reason to believe they have failed to do so.

59 Subsection (5) enables the CCCA to apply to the Court for an order requiring them to comply if they have failed to do so within the period set out in the notice.

60 This Clause allows the CCCA to judge when to take action and what sort of action to take. It may require one or more persons or relevant national authorities to comply with their duties or take specific steps.

Clause 16: Duty to maintain clean air: reporting

- 61 Under Clause 16, the CCA is required to report annually on the Secretary of State's compliance with the provisions of this Bill to the Secretary of State and to lay a copy of the report before both Houses of Parliament and send a copy to the European Environment Agency (the "EEA").
- 62 Reporting to the EEA is necessary to assist in the control of, and reduce the damage to human health and the environment caused by, transboundary air pollution. Examples of transboundary air pollution include regional ozone and the movement of pollutants including secondary sources of fine particulate matter such as ammonia from agriculture.

Clause 17: Environmental principles

- 63 Clause 17 places a duty on the Secretary of State and all the national authorities under this Bill to follow the environmental principles listed in paragraphs (a) to (i).
- 64 Clause 17 would extend the definition of environment principles in the Environment Act 2021 to include: the use of best available scientific knowledge; conservation of the ecosystem structure and functioning; anticipation, prevention or minimisation of the causes of climate change and mitigation of its adverse effects; and sustainability.
- 65 The Bill would also strengthen the application of all the principles by requiring the Secretary of State and the relevant national authorities to apply them when exercising their functions and carrying out their duties under the Bill.

Clause 18: Interpretation

- 66 The definition of renewable energy explicitly excludes 'biomass' and 'wood' because the Committee on Climate Change has stated that the Government should not support wood burning stoves, open fires or the use of other biomass for heat as part of climate policy and should phase out their use over time¹⁶.
- 67 Otherwise, the effects of these Clauses are either self-explanatory or explained elsewhere in these Notes.

Clause 19: Extent, commencement and short title

- 68 All provisions in the Bill will come into force on the day on which the Act is passed, except for Clause 3. Clause 3 (Secretary of State's duty: assessing air pollutants) will come into force on a date appointed by the Secretary of State, which must be within 12 months of the passing of the Act.

Schedule 1: Pollutants relating to local and atmospheric pollution

- 69 Schedule 1 specifies limits for concentrations and exposures for pollutants understood to affect human health. These are based on the WHO air quality guidelines published on 21 September 2021, its 2005 guidelines where these were not updated in 2021 and other recognised metrics.
- 70 The limits for particle concentrations for PM₁, PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ include ultrafine particles (PM_{0.1}).

Schedule 2: Indoor air pollutants

- 71 Schedule 2 specifies concentrations or amounts of biological or chemical pollutants in indoor air or those from indoor combustion of fuels or imported into indoor air from ambient air that are understood to affect human health.

¹⁶ <https://cleanair.london/health/ban-domestic-wood-burning-in-urban-areas/>

- 72 The WHO's air quality guidelines 2021 stated that "The present guidelines are applicable to both outdoor and indoor environments. Thus, they cover all settings where people spend time. However, as in previous editions, these guidelines do not cover occupational settings, owing to the specific characteristics of the relevant exposures and risk reduction policies and to potential differences in population susceptibility of the adult workforce in comparison with the general population."¹⁷
- 73 The limits are based therefore on the WHO's air quality guidelines published on 21 September 2021, its housing and health guidelines published in 2018, its 2005 guidelines if not superseded and other recognised metrics.
- 74 The limits for particle concentrations for PM₁, PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ may include ultrafine particles (PM_{0.1}) based on the 'Good practice statements' published by the WHO in September 2021.
- 75 The title 'Pollutants from indoor combustion of fuels' could include other sources or refer to infiltration of ambient or outdoor air.

Schedule 3: Pollutants causing primarily environmental harm

- 76 Schedule 3 initially specifies concentrations and emissions of pollutants understood to cause primarily environmental harm but including ceilings for total UK emissions specified by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe's Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution which is transposed into domestic law through the National Emission Ceilings Regulations 2018¹⁸.

Schedule 4: Pollutants causing climate change

- 77 Schedule 4 specifies tonnages of non-fluorinated and fluorinated pollutants causing climate change. Initially these are based on Committee on Climate Change's Sixth Carbon Budget¹⁹ and other advice published by the Committee on Climate Change at the time the Bill was written.

Schedule 5: The protocols to the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe's Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution

- 78 Schedule 5 is self-explanatory.

Schedule 6: The clean air enactments

- 79 Schedule 6 lists primary legislation and regulations relating to clean air in nine categories: health; pollution and air quality; aviation; environment; vehicles; planning; climate change; shipping and habitats.
- 80 Schedule 6 is otherwise self-explanatory.

Schedule 7: Constitution of the Citizens' Commission for Clean Air

- 81 Schedule 7 specifies the Mission, Membership, Chairperson, Staff, Committees, Annual Report, Money and Status of the Citizens' Commission for Clean Air (the "CCCA") and ensures that the CCCA is subject to the Freedom of Information Act 2000.

¹⁷ https://www.ersnet.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/WHO-AQG_Joint-Society-Statement_1st-UPDATE-13th-October.pdf (page xx)

¹⁸ https://naei.beis.gov.uk/reports/reports?report_id=1071

¹⁹ <https://www.theccc.org.uk/publication/sixth-carbon-budget/>

Commencement

82 Clause 3 comes into force on the day appointed by the Secretary of State through regulations provided this is within 12 months of the passing of this Bill. All other Clauses and Schedules would come into force on the day the Clean Air (Human Rights) Act 2022 is passed.

Related documents

83 Information about documents relevant to the Bill can be read at the stated locations:

84 Committee on Climate Change

- The UK's independent adviser on tackling climate change can be seen here: <https://www.theccc.org.uk/>

85 Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to justice in environmental matters (Aarhus Convention) was adopted on 25 June 1998:

- Information about the Convention can be seen here: <https://unece.org/environment-policy/public-participation/aarhus-convention/introduction>

86 Environment Agency

- Information about the Environment Agency can be seen here: <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/environment-agency>

87 Equality and Human Rights Commission:

- Information about the Equality and Human Rights Commission can be seen here: <https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en>

88 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

- Information about the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change can be seen here: <https://www.iso.org/home.html>

89 International Organization for Standardization

- Information about the International Organization for Standardization can be seen here: <https://www.iso.org/home.html>

90 World Health Organization air quality guidelines

- The WHO published global air quality guidelines in 2005 and 2021. These and various factsheets and other information can be found here: <https://www.who.int/news-room/feature-stories/detail/what-are-the-who-air-quality-guidelines>
- The WHO's housing and health guidelines published in 2018 can be found here: https://cleanair.london/app/uploads/WHO-Housing-and-Health-guidelines_28-November-2018_Para-8-2-2-pages-94-to-95.pdf
- The WHO's air quality guidelines global update 2005 can be found here: <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/WHO-SDE-PHE-OEH-06.02>
- A summary of the WHO air quality guidelines can be found here: <https://www.who.int/news-room/feature-stories/detail/what-are-the-who-air-quality-guidelines>

Annex A – Territorial extent and application in the United Kingdom

Provision	England	Wales		Scotland		Northern Ireland	
	Extends to E & W and applies to England?	Extends to E & W and applies to Wales?	Legislative Consent Motion process engaged?	Extends and applies to Scotland?	Legislative Consent Motion process engaged?	Extends and applies to Northern Ireland?	Legislative Consent Motion process engaged?
Clause 1	Yes	Yes	N/A	No	N/A	No	N/A
Clause 2	Yes	Yes	N/A	No	N/A	No	N/A
Clause 3	Yes	Yes	N/A	No	N/A	No	N/A
Clause 4	Yes	Yes	N/A	No	N/A	No	N/A
Clause 5	Yes	Yes	N/A	No	N/A	No	N/A
Clause 6	Yes	Yes	N/A	No	N/A	No	N/A
Clause 7	Yes	Yes	N/A	No	N/A	No	N/A
Clause 8	Yes	Yes	N/A	No	N/A	No	N/A
Clause 9	Yes	Yes	N/A	No	N/A	No	N/A
Clause 10	Yes	Yes	N/A	No	N/A	No	N/A
Clause 11	Yes	Yes	N/A	No	N/A	No	N/A
Clause 12	Yes	Yes	N/A	No	N/A	No	N/A
Clause 13	Yes	Yes	N/A	No	N/A	No	N/A
Clause 14	Yes	Yes	N/A	No	N/A	No	N/A
Clause 15	Yes	Yes	N/A	No	N/A	No	N/A
Clause 16	Yes	Yes	N/A	No	N/A	No	N/A
Clause 17	Yes	Yes	N/A	No	N/A	No	N/A
Clause 18	Yes	Yes	N/A	No	N/A	No	N/A
Clause 19	Yes	Yes	N/A	No	N/A	No	N/A
Schedule 1	Yes	Yes	N/A	No	N/A	No	N/A
Schedule 2	Yes	Yes	N/A	No	N/A	No	N/A
Schedule 3	Yes	Yes	N/A	No	N/A	No	N/A
Schedule 4	Yes	Yes	N/A	No	N/A	No	N/A
Schedule 5	Yes	Yes	N/A	No	N/A	No	N/A
Schedule 6	Yes	Yes	N/A	No	N/A	No	N/A
Schedule 7	Yes	Yes	N/A	No	N/A	No	N/A

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