



The EU Air Quality Policy Review

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What We Have

The International Air Quality Policy Framework

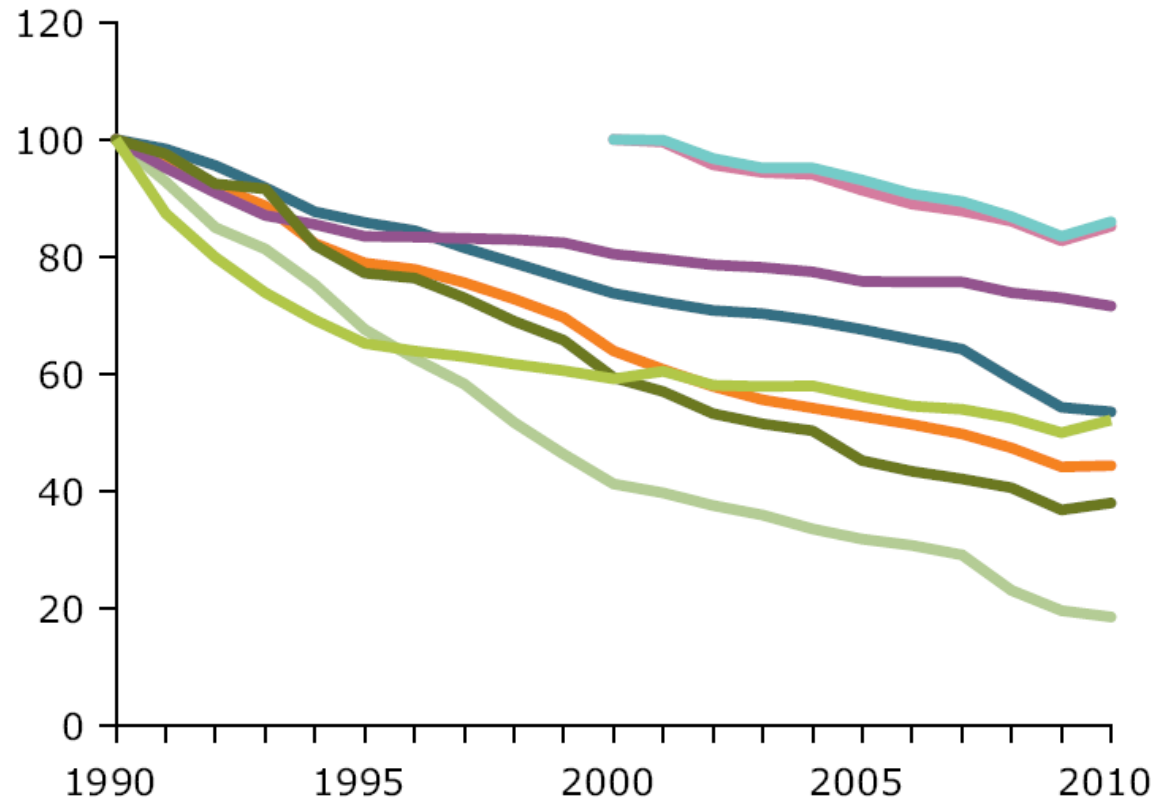
- The UNECE Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution (CLRTAP)
- The CLRTAP Protocols (EMEP, Gothenburg, Heavy Metals, POPs,...)
- The CLRTAP knowledge base (EMEP, WGE, ICPs, ...)

The EU Air Quality Policy Framework

- The Thematic Strategy on Air Pollution
- The National Emission Ceilings Directive
- The Ambient Air Quality Directives
- The EU Air Pollution Source Abatement Policy Framework
- National and Local Air Pollution Abatement Measures

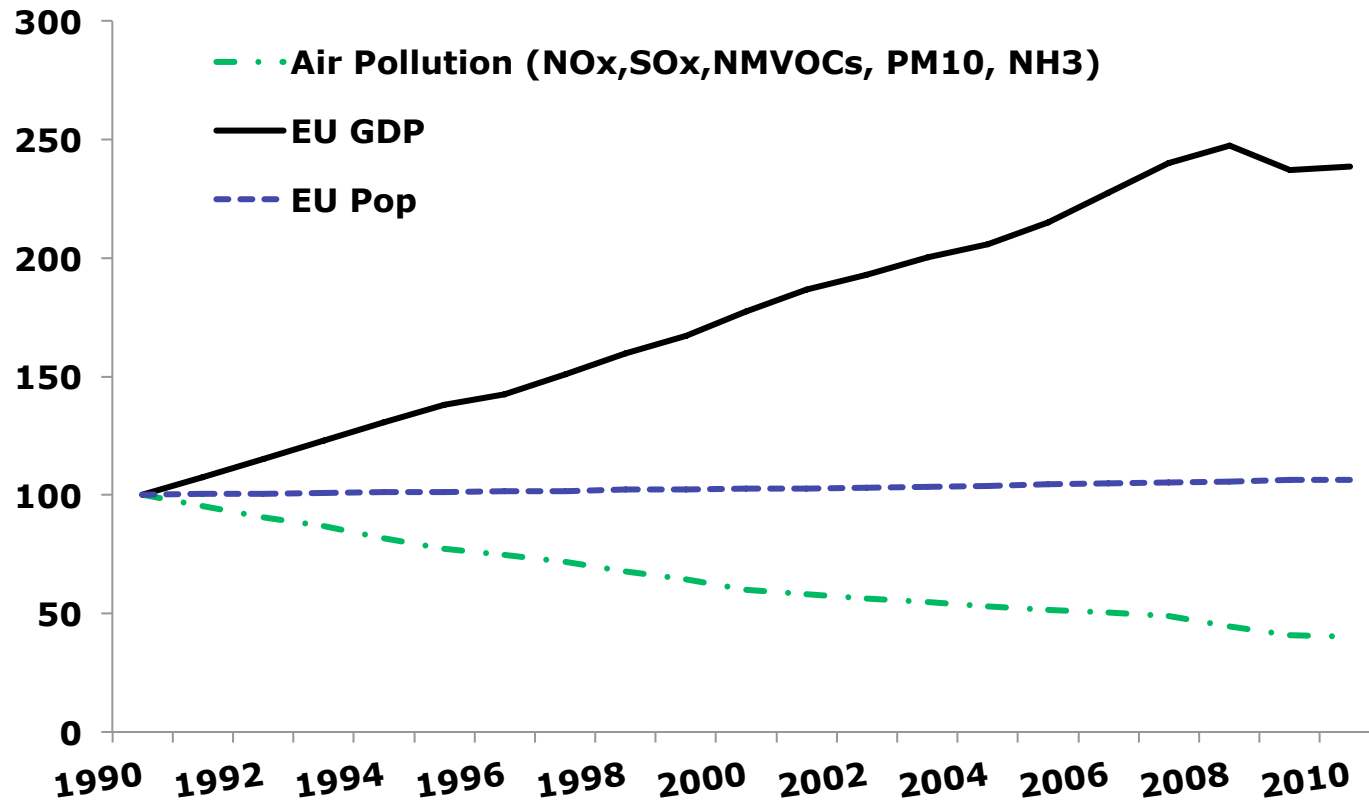
Trends in Emissions

Index (1990 (2000) = 100)

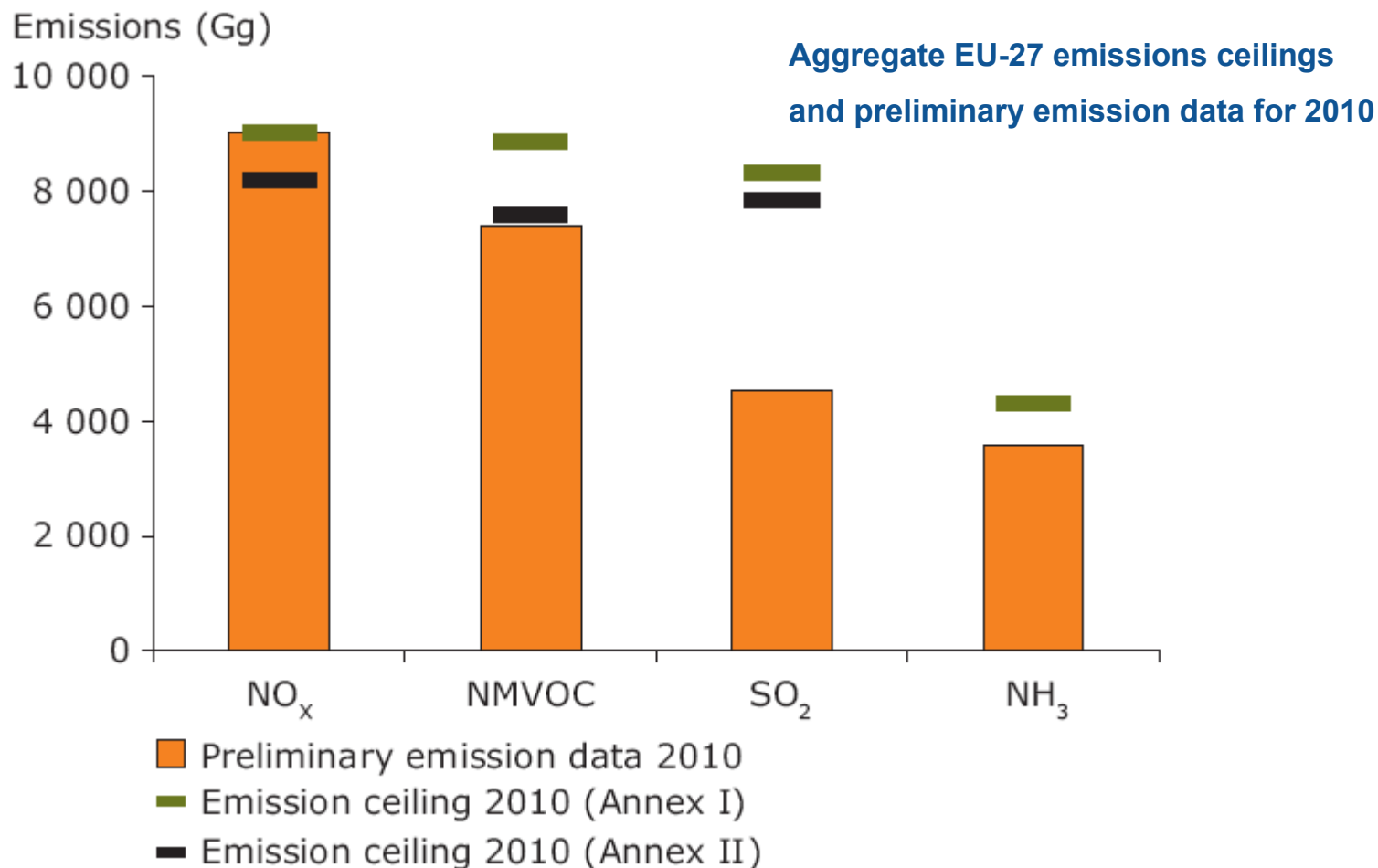


Trends in Emissions

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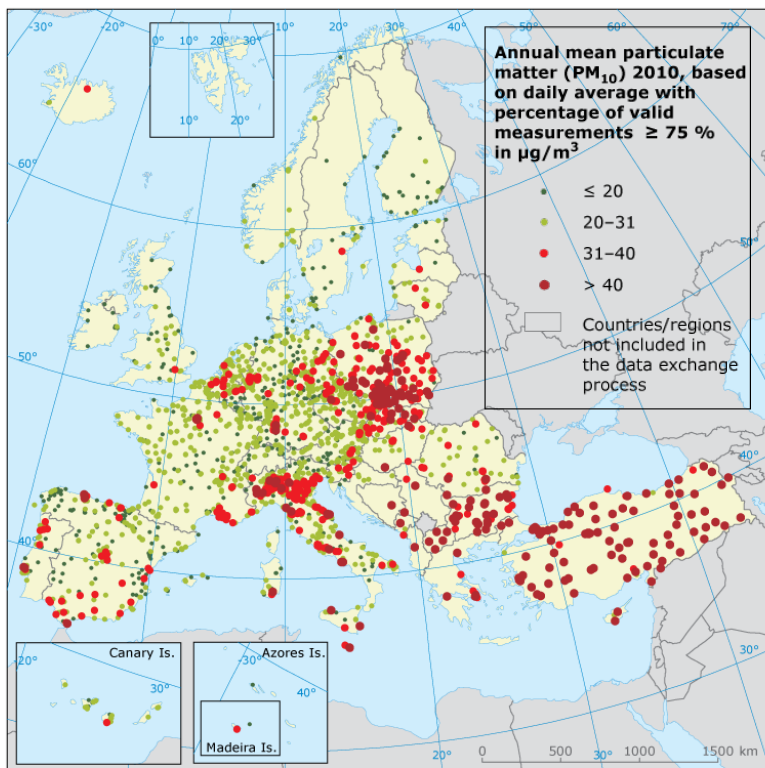
National Emission Ceilings Directive



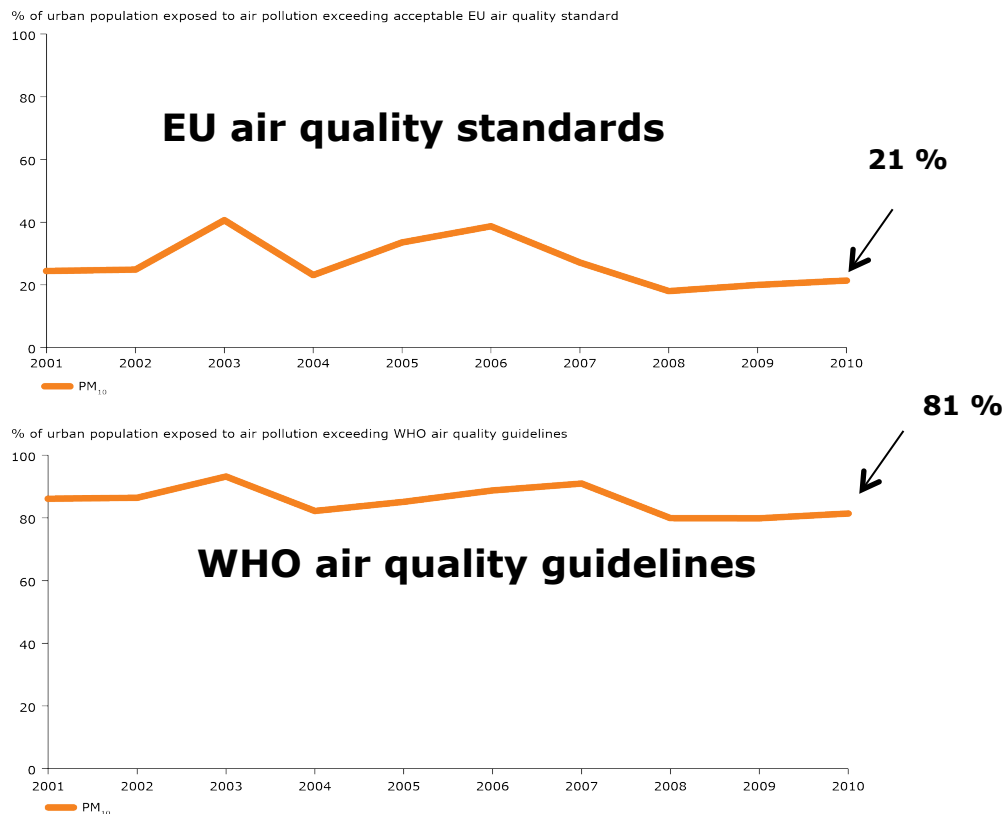
The emission ceilings shown are the aggregated EU-27 emission ceilings defined in Annex I and Annex II of the NECD. Annex II of the NECD does not define a ceiling for NH₃. Projections are aggregates of the projections reported by individual Member States.

Ambient Air Quality Directives

PM10 concentration
In red: above EU limit values



Percentage of the EU's urban population exposed to exceeding PM10 limits

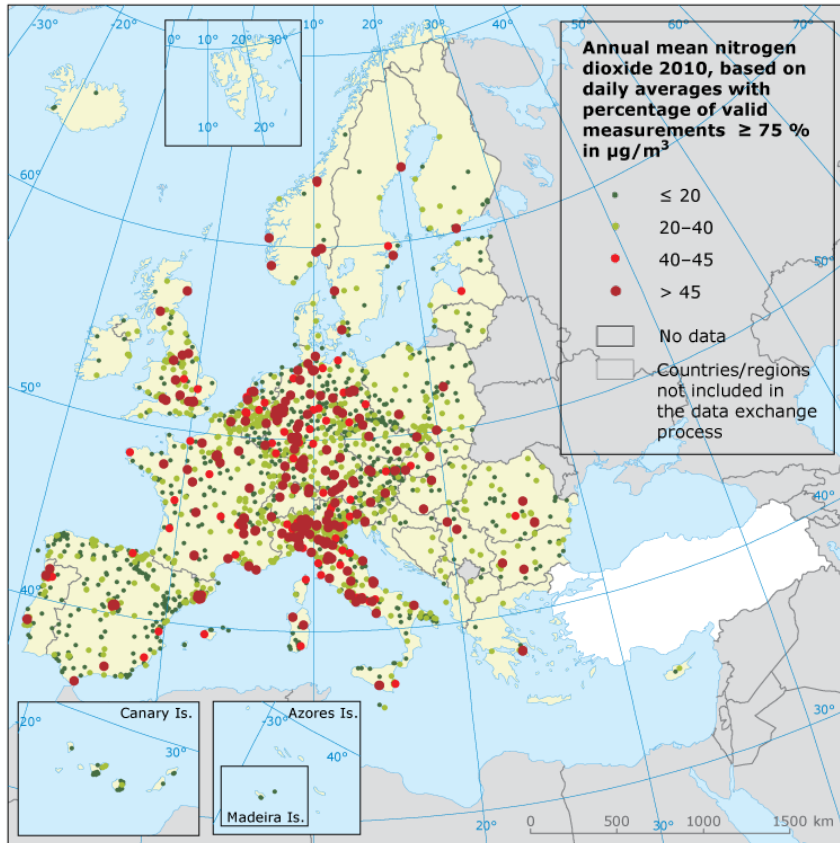


Source: EEA Air Quality report 2012

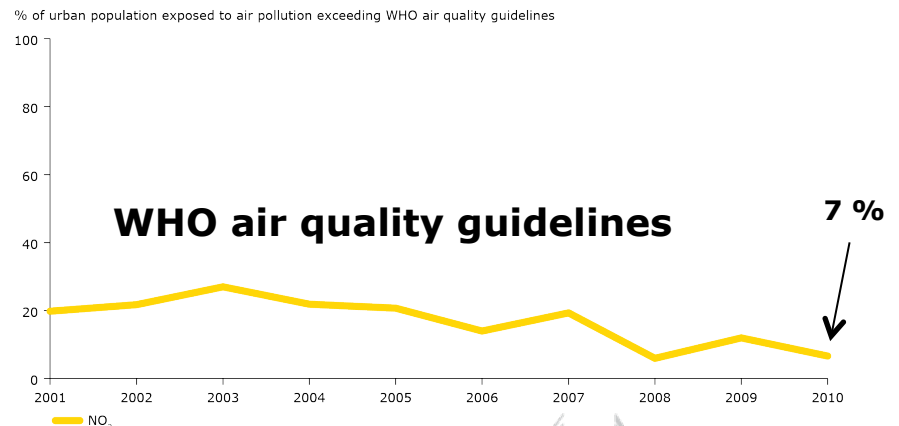
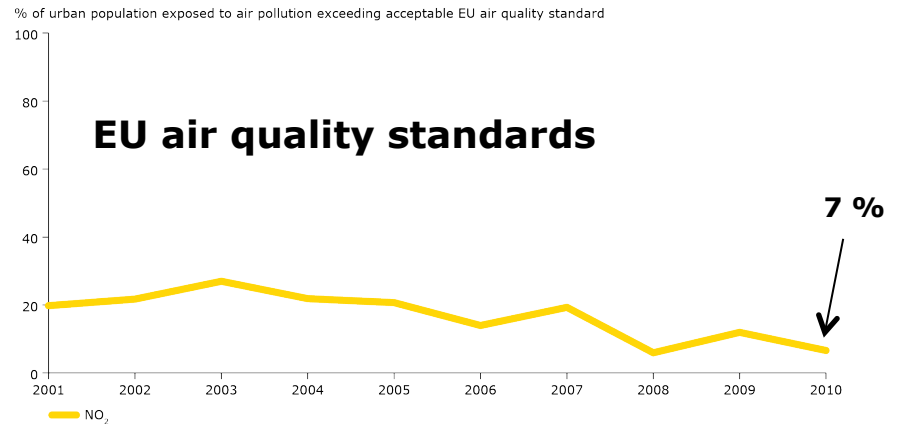
Ambient Air Quality Directives

NO₂ concentration

In red: above EU limit value



Percentage of the EU's urban population exposed to exceeding NO₂ limits

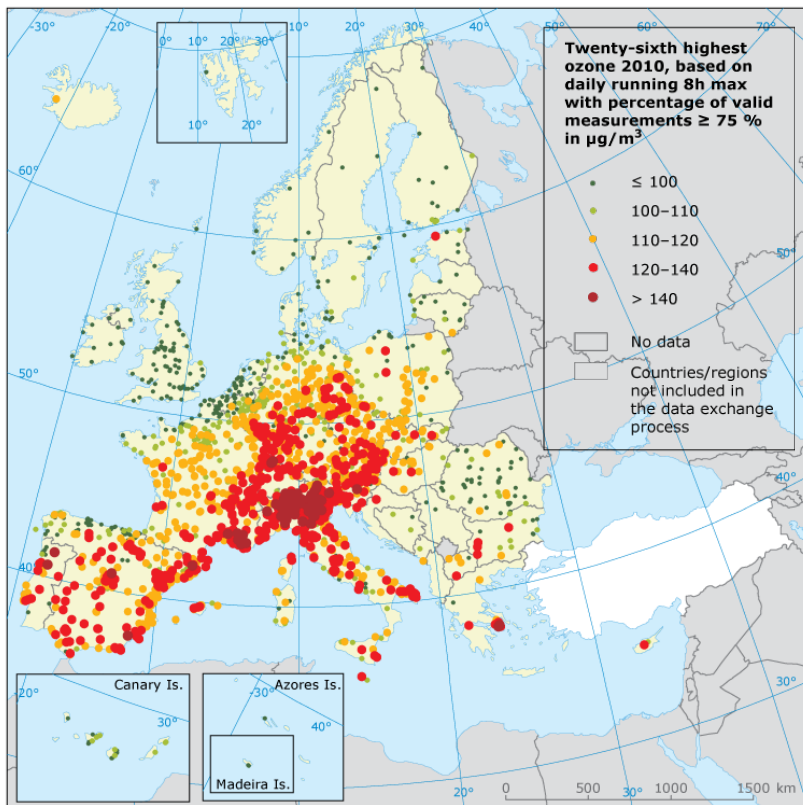


Source: EEA Air Quality report 2012

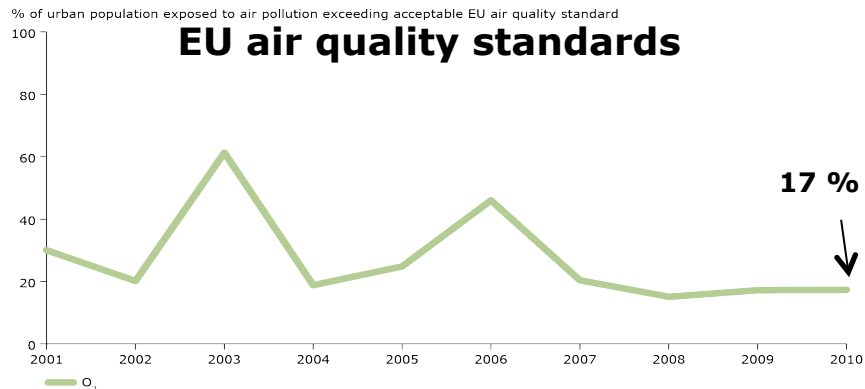
Ambient Air Quality Directives

Ozone concentration

In red: above EU target value



Percentage of the EU's urban population exposed to exceeding O₃ limits



Remaining Problems

Downward trends in (estimated) emissions not fully matched by (measured) air quality improvements: PM, NO₂, O₃

Significant compliance issues (AAQD, NECD, UN) despite additional time granted in 2008: PM, NO_x, ...

Too many EU citizens are exposed to hazardous air quality levels (particulate matter, ozone,...),...

Air pollution causes ca 400.000 premature deaths, millions of work days lost, reduced crop yields amounting to ca €6 billion, ...

Contribution of transport (road and off-road), small scale combustion installations (including domestic heating), and agriculture continue to be particularly significant (notably for urban air pollution).

As science evolved, certain health and environment standards have become obsolete and several air pollutants are now also linked to short-lived climate impacts.

Problem Drivers

Insufficient / ineffective national/local measures

- *Too little too late (often triggered by TEN deadlines)*
- *Too much paper, too little action,*
- *Costs and other barriers (background, competence, capacity)*
- *...*

Insufficient / ineffective EU source legislation

- *Road Transport (Real World Emissions)*
- *Small & medium scale combustions (incl. domestic heating)*
- *Non-Road Mobile Machinery (incl. inland vessels, rail, construction)*
- *Agriculture*
- *...*

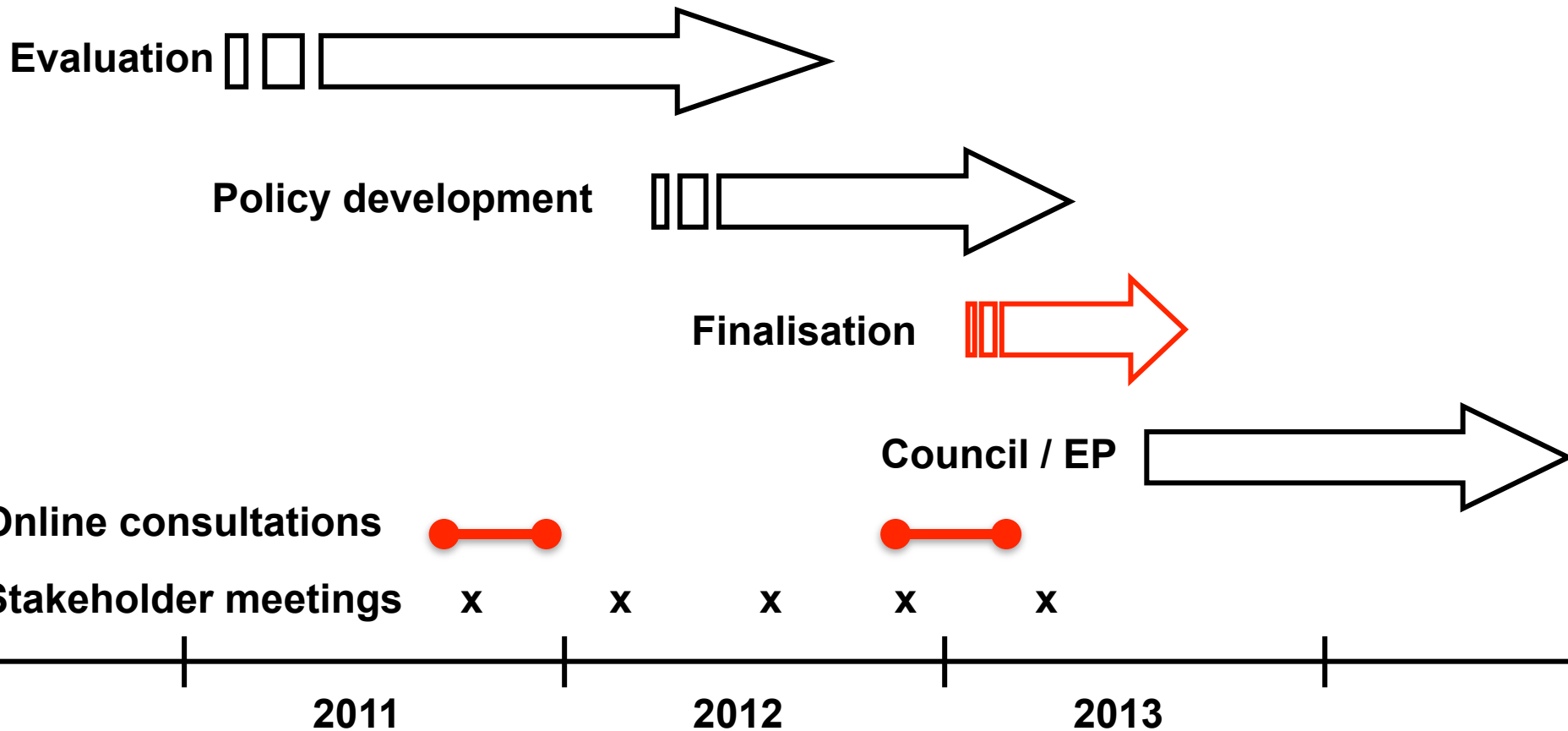
Insufficient / ineffective cross-border action

- *UNECE CLRTAP and Protocols, IMO, ...*
- *Intra-EU cross border cooperation*
- *...*

Insufficient synergies

- *Climate, Energy*
- *Industry, Agriculture*
- *,...*

How We Go About It



Objectives

Pre-2020: Compliance & coherence

- PM10, NO2,...
- NOx
- Gothenburg (2020 ceilings, including PM2.5, ...)
- ...

Post-2020: Towards 'zero' impacts

- Impact reduction targets 2025, 2030 (2050)
- National & sectoral emission reduction targets 2025, 2030 (review of the NEC Directive)

- Coherent EU Source abatement policy agenda (e.g. Medium scale Combustion Plants)
- Coherent national (and urban) source abatement policy agenda

Compliance Outlook (Pre-2020)

AAQD

- *Compliance broadly attainable by 2020 with reasonable effort*
- *Weakening or postponing obligations would be disproportionate, affect recent momentum at national (and EU) level to address outstanding problems, and worsen health protection*

Other considerations

- *International action important but needs longer lead times*
- *Further international action would focus on 2030 time horizon, but preparatory measures could be needed in run up to 2020*

Compliance Promotion (Pre-2020)

Supporting local/national action

- Reinforced local action and capacity-building (new LIFE+)
- Reinforced sustainable urban mobility and low emission zones
 - Euro 6(2014), and Euro 6b (2017 latest)
 - Voluntary EU-wide Super Ultra Low Emission Vehicle standards (SULEV).
 - Partnership Implementation Agreements
- Reinforced sustainable urban buildings & construction
 - Use of coal/solid fuel for residential heating
 - Banning placing on the market and use of "smoky" solid fuels
 - Fuel switching incentive programmes (structural funds?)
 - Solid fuel quality standards?
- Challenging densely-populated non-attainment areas
 - Partnership implementation agreements?

Additional EU source controls

- Revised ELVs for non-road machinery and inland waterways
- Ecodesign, small and medium scale combustion installations,
- Manure management, agricultural burning, ..
- Reinforced compliance checking and market surveillance, ..

Objectives Future Action Strengthened Urban Clean Air Action 2014 - 2020

- To enhance action for protecting EU citizens against the adverse effects of air pollution;
- To consolidate the means and measures necessary to address the persistent air quality problems in the EU's urban areas;
- To promote coherence across relevant EU policy areas, including health, mobility, energy, climate change, productivity, research and innovation, and regional development;
- To provide a dedicated platform for gathering key stakeholders and promoting concerted action;
- To contribute to the transformation of Europe's megacities into global state of the art green economies in line with the 7EAP and similar visions expressed in the Europe 2020 strategy and flagships.

Strengthening National and Local Action Possible Elements for a new Life Programme 2014 - 2020

Clean air management network components

- Urban / Regional / National clusters
- Dedicated platforms and support centers
- EU co-ordination and exchange fora

Clean air management network outputs

- Enhanced monitoring networks
- Enhanced local emission inventories
- Enhanced modelling capabilities
- Enhances management capabilities
- Enhanced public information & participation

Synthesis and coherence of Actions

Example: Database of Air Quality measures

- A support tool for all levels of government, stakeholders, NGOs
- Examples of good and not so successful measures
- Possibilities to link with other databases with data and information
- Feed-back possibilities for experts (tips and tricks)
- Linked to the Air Implementation Pilot ("City Pilot" by EEA & ENV) and TEN experiences
- Building on what is there (instead of new "pilot projects")
- Clear link with the cost-effective implementation of AQ legislation

- Possible synergy with projects such as OPERA, Clean Air, ...
- Possible link with organisations of cities and regions
- Possible enhanced co-operation in the EU

- Timeline: test run in October/November, first phase finished at the end of the year

More Information

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/air/review_air_policy.htm

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Thank you