

EU Air Quality and the Review of the Thematic Strategy on Air Pollution (State of Play and Outlook)

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What We Have

The International Air Quality Policy Framework

- The UNECE Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution (CLRTAP) and its Protocols (EMEP, Gothenburg, ...)
- The knowledge base (EMEP, WGE, ...)
- ...

The EU Air Quality Policy Framework

- The 2005 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
- ...



What We Got

Downward trends in (estimated) emissions not fully matched by (measured) air quality improvements: PM, NO2, 03

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

Almost one third of Europe's city dwellers are exposed to excessive concentrations of airborne particulate matter.

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

As science evolves, we learn that several air pollutants also have short-lived climate impacts whilst existsing health and environment standards have become obsolete.



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Why We Got There

Insufficient / ineffective national/local measures

- Too little too late (often until approaching TEN deadlines),
- Too much paper, not enough practice,
- Costs and other barriers (incl. background and competence issues)

• ...

Insufficient / ineffective EU source legislation

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

Insufficient / ineffective international action

- UNECE CLRTAP and Protocols (NEC, ELVs, ...)
- IMO Marpol Annex VI (maritime shipping)



The review outlook

Objectives for the review

- Resolve present compliance problems asap
- Adapt EU legislation to new UNECE Gothenburg Protocol
- Adapt medium strategic objectives and actions

Options

- Public consultation open until 4 March
- [No Change / Relax conditions]
- [Non-regulatory options]
- [Reinforced EU source legislation]
- [Reinforced NEC and/or AAQD]
- ...



The review analysis

Baseline (up to 2030 – 2050)

- Dec '12 Draft Final
- Mar '13 –Final Drafts

Scope for additional reduction (up to 2030)

- Maximum Technically Feasible Reduction Scenario
- Sectoral analysis (Road, Agri, SCI, Shipping, NRMM, ...)
- (2nd) online-public consultation
- Dec '12 Draft Final
- Mar '13 Final Draft

Other

- Technical and Scientific Review (Aquila, Fairmode, WHO, ...)
- Synergies (climate, competitiveness, innovation, ...)
- Downscaling for better compliance checking
- Governance issues (local/national/EU/international/...)



The review analysis

Key messages of analysis to date

- Emission projections
- Impact projections
- AQ Compliance projections
- Draft intermediate ambition scenarios
- Draft cost-benefit calculations
- Next steps (TSAP 2013)



Emission projections, TSAP 2012





PRIMES 2010 and Low-carb Roadmap

Blue ranges: TSAP-2012 CLE-MTFR Red ranges: Decarb CLE-MCE





Impact projections, TSAP 2012







Baseline implies ~5 months shortening of statistical life expectancy after 2020 Additional MTFR measures could save ~55 million years of life of European population



Impact projections, TSAP 2012

Substantial margin for additional progress in the wedge between BL and MTFR:

- 55 million fewer years of life lost from PM
- 3000 fewer premature deaths from ozone
- 200 000 km2 additional ecosystem area protected from eutrophication (around half the scope for improvement is in Natura 2000 sites)
- acidification problem on the way to be solved



Option 1: Baseline compliance projection for 2020: NO2





Baseline reduces percentage of most problematic stations from 15% in 2010 to 3% in 2020 Critical EURO6 performance



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Option 1: Baseline compliance projection for 2020: PM10





Baseline reduces percentage of most problematic stations from 8% in 2010 to 3% in 2020

Localised problem areas (solid fuels for residential heating)



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NO2 compliance: Euro 6 sensitivity



Reference scenario: Euro 6 = 380 mg/km from 2015 and 120 mg/km from 2018.

"Legislation": Euro 6 = 80 mg/km from 2015. "Delayed steps": As Reference, but Euro 6.2 only from 2020 onwards. "Proportional reduction": Euro 6 = 380 mg/km from 2015. "Euro 6 = Euro 4": Euro 6 = 730 mg/km from 2015



NO2 compliance: Euro 6 sensitivity



2010: 2 in 3 traffic stations safely within compliance

Baseline scenario:

2020: 9 in 10 traffic stations ok2030: 96 in 100 traffic stations okOR

Euro 6 = Euro 4 scenario:

2020: <8 in 10 traffic stations ok 2030: 8 in 10 traffic stations ok

Compliance beyond 2015 depends crucially on level and timing of real-driving emissions from Euro 6 LDDV



Draft gap-closure scenarios feasible gap closure per indicator





Draft gap-closure scenarios Single- and multi-effect optimizations



- Single-effect gap-closure optimizations are most costly for health impacts; ecosystems improvements are possible at lower costs
- Combined optimizations for 25/50/75% gap closure; costs amount to 0.3, 2.2 and 8.5 bn €/yr in 2025
- *E.g. in the high case, 75% of the environmental improvements offered by MTFR would be attained for ~20% of the MTFR costs.*
 - Sensitivity analysis on marginal optimisation indicates potential for increased costefficiency (relaxing 10% on ozone could pay for more ambitious PM and eutrophication targets)



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Draft gap-closure scenarios Required emission reductions and burden sharing among sectors

Emission reductions relative to baseline 2025 Emission control costs by SNAP sector, 2025





- Measures affect all pollutants
- Even in the 'High' case there is a safe distance to MTFR
- Costs in 2025: 0.3-2.2-8.5 bn €
- Highest costs for the domestic and solvent sectors



Draft gap-closure scenarios

Subsidiarity: EU-wide or national measures

Selective non-catalytic reduction on other biomass and waste fuels for... Process emissions - stage 3 NOx control Ban on open burning of agricultural or residentail waste Combustion modification on oil and gas industrial boilers and furnaces Combustion modification on heavy fuel oil use in commercial sector Combustion modification and selective non-catalytic reduction on... Process emissions - stage 3 NOx control Combustion modification on oil and gas industrial boilers and furnaces Selective catalytic reduction on new oil and gas power plants Combustion modification on solid fuels fired industrial boilers and... Combustion modification and selective non-catalytic reduction on oil... Combustion modification on solid fuels fired industrial boilers and... Combustion modification on solid fuels fired industrial boilers and... Combustion modification on oil and gas industrial boilers and furnaces Combustion modification on oil and gas industrial boilers and furnaces Selective catalytic reduction on new hard coal power plants Combustion modification on oil and gas industrial boilers and furnaces Combustion modification on oil and gas industrial boilers and furnaces Combustion modification on oil and gas industrial boilers and furnaces Combustion modification on oil and gas industrial boilers and furnaces

Combustion modification on solid fuels fired industrial boilers and... Combustion modification on oil and gas industrial boilers and furnaces Combustion modification on oil and gas industrial boilers and furnaces Combustion modification on oil and gas industrial boilers and furnaces





Draft CBA



- All-cause mortality HIA (to be revised following WHO in January)
- Results presented in charts are for most conservative estimate (lower bound VOLY)
- Possible revision following
 most recent OECD advice
- Preliminary analysis indicates positive marginal benefits at least up to around the High level



Draft CBA: quantified incurred costs

EFFECTS ON CROPS AND MATERIALS

Include:

- Effects of ozone on crops
- Effects of acidity on 'utilitarian' materials
- Materials and crops combined around only 1% of health impacts
- For LOW scenario account for 48% of abatement costs (€174M vs €362M/year)
- Figures currently under review, suggestion of larger effect for crops
- Cultural heritage?

LABOUR ABSENTEISM Included in 'Restricted activity days' Based on marginal value of productivity

CAFE values: €98/day,

CBI (2011): €146/day

Marginal benefit: €360M to €540M/year

Healthcare costs currently under review



What we will deliver (tentative)

EU Air Quality Strategy

- Updating the 2005 Thematic Strategy on Air Pollution
- Strategic impact and emission reduction objectives 2020/25/30
- Strategic actions for the period up to 2020 (with lasting effects)

• ...

Legislative actions already under consideration

- Revision of the NECD (National Emissions Ceilings Directive)
- Euro-6 (including managed RWE) (~ base case), "SULEV",...
- Non-road emissions (~ base case)
- Small scale combustion installations (<50 MW)
- ...

Non-legislative actions already under consideration

- uCLAP (Urban CLean Air Programme)
- iCLAP (International CLean Air Programme)
- CLIP (CLean air Innovation Programme
- CLARA (CLean Air Research Agenda)



• ...

Thank you

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

Public consultation accessible from website: closing date 4 March 2013

