



CLRTAP 52nd WGSR, 30 June -3 July 2014

New EU Clean Air Policy Package

An overview

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Putting EU policy into context!



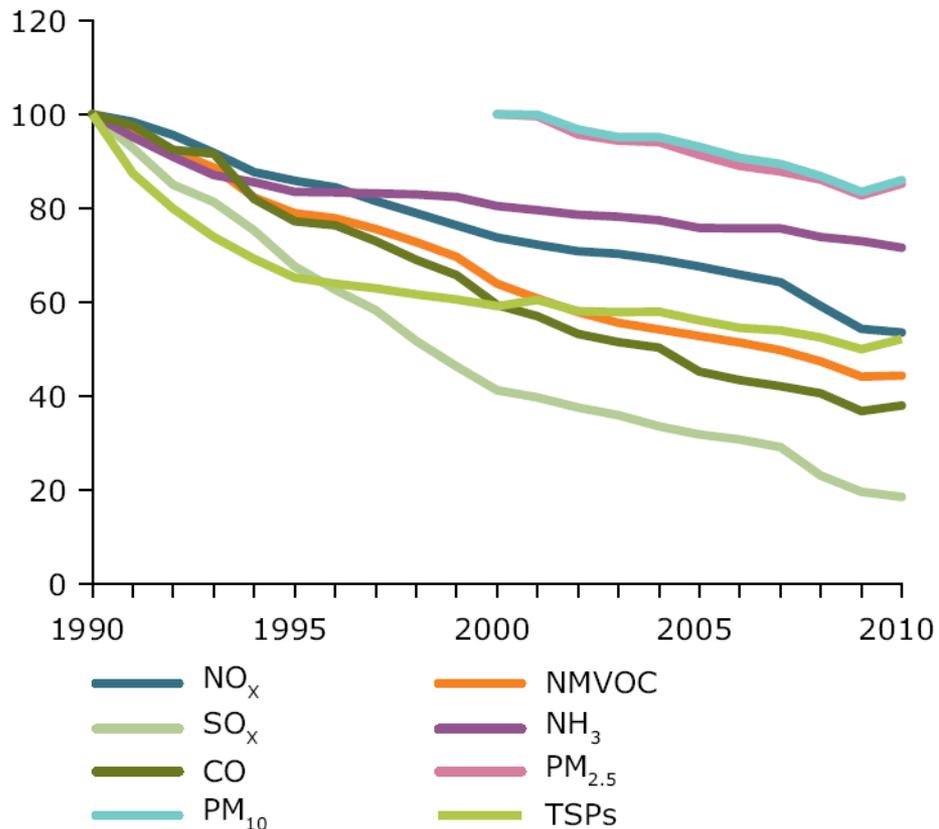
- ✓ The EU **internal** arrangement
 - EU and MS shared responsibility
 - EU Treaty (high degree of protection, Precautionary Principle, PPP)
 - Strategies, roadmaps, WPs
- ✓ EU **7th EAP**,
 - Cross-cutting over policies
 - Means: directives/regulation, financing, development and assistance, information, RTD
- ✓ The EU **international** scene
 - WHO, UNEP, OECD, CLRTAP...



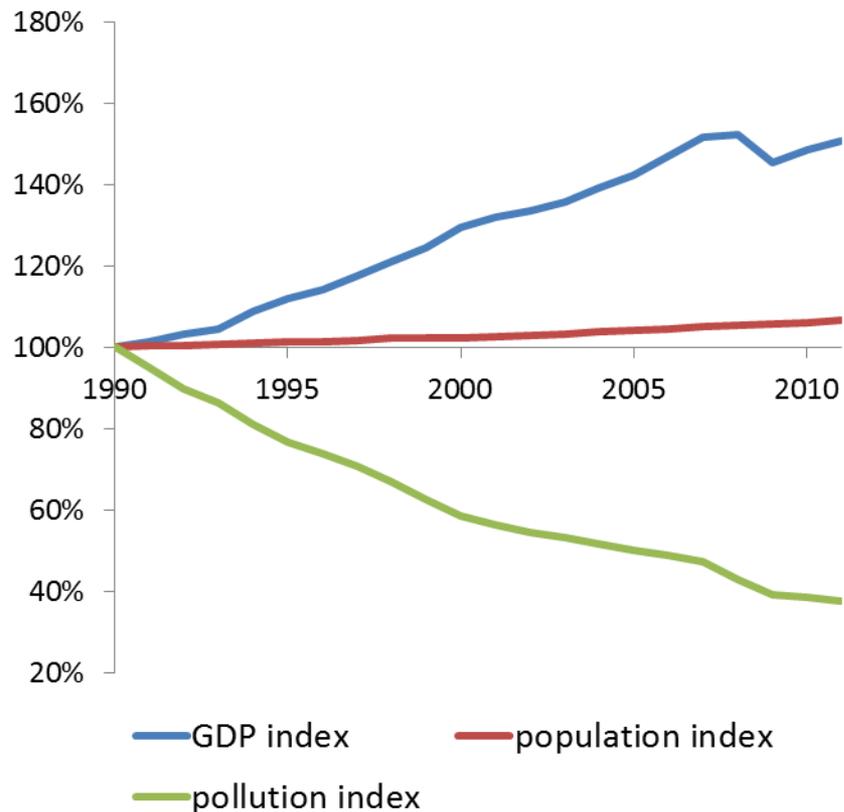
Major reductions achieved



Index (1990 (2000) = 100)



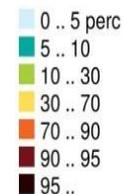
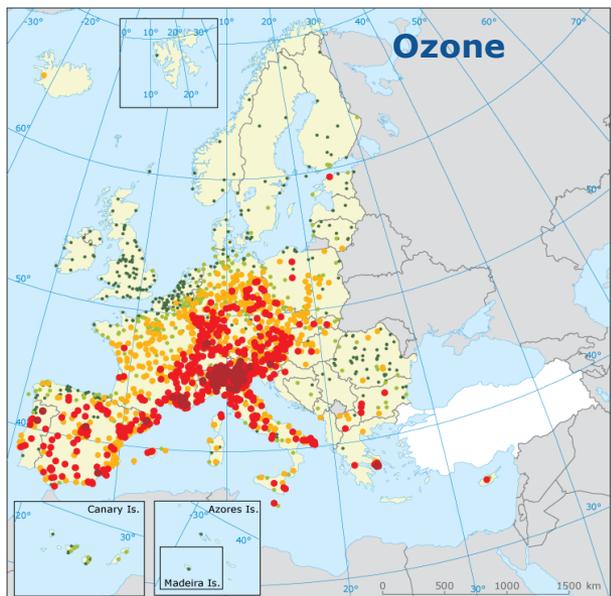
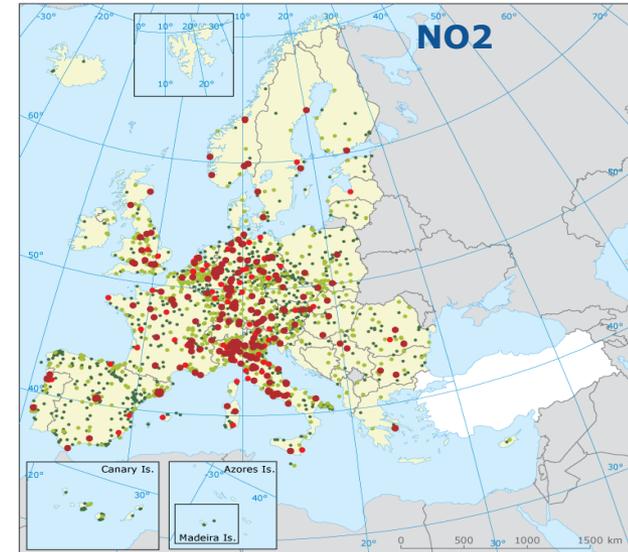
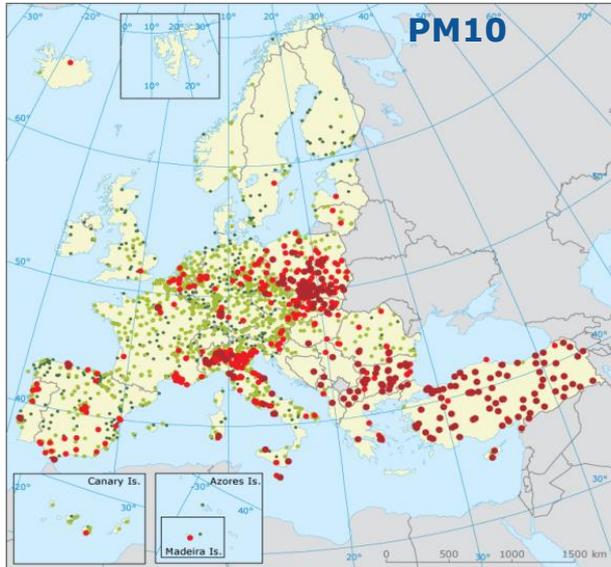
Index 1990 = 100%



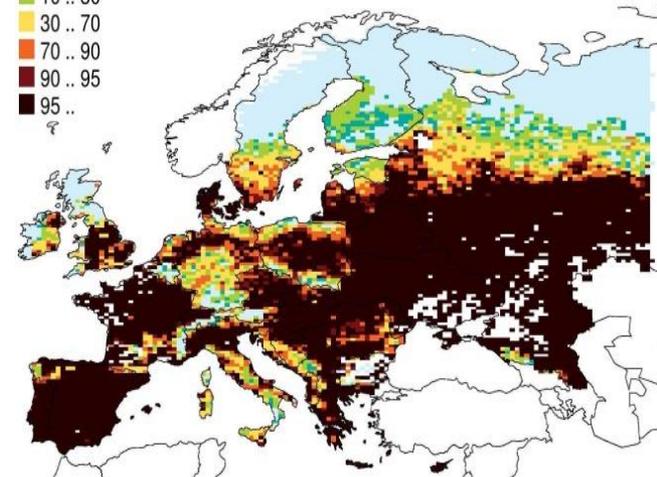
But significant problems remain (2010)



European
Commission



Eutrophication



Why is this a problem?



Today

Premature deaths due to PM and ozone	Restricted activity days due to PM	Forest area exceeding acidification limits	Lake area exceeding acidification limits	Ecosystem area exceeding eutrophication limits	Natura 2000 areas exceeding eutrophication limits
406,000	569 Million	9%	25%	62%	71%

PM10 compliance	NO2 compliance	O3 attainment	PM10 population exposed above the limit value	NO2 population exposed above the limit value	O3 population exposed above the target value
68%	76%	65%	40%	6-12%	35%

Air Quality Standards	PM10	PM2.5	NO2	O3
EU	40	25	40	120
WHO	20	10	40	100

Persisting problems even after full implementation



Health & Environment Headline Indicators	2010	2020	2025	2030
Premature deaths from PM and ozone exposure	406.000	340.000	330.000	327.000
Percentage area with excess eutrophication	62	55	53	52

External costs –low estimate (€ billion)	330	243	224	212
External costs – <u>high</u> estimate (€ billion)	940	775	749	740

The 2013 Clean Air Package



Includes main elements:

- ❑ Proposal for a new National Emission Ceilings Directive
- ❑ Proposal for a new directive on Medium Combustion Plants (1 to 50 Mwth)
- ❑ Proposal for EU ratification of the 2012 amendment to the Gothenburg Protocol
- ❑ Comprehensive Impact Assessment exploring the options for air pollution policy

The Clean Air Package Objectives for 2020



- ❑ Ensure **compliance** with the EU AQ Directives
- ❑ Full **implementation of existing measures**, in particular Euro 6
- ❑ Support for **national and local action through LIFE** and other EU funds
- ❑ **Ratify** Gothenburg Protocol (through new NEC Directive) and support its **implementation** in neighbouring states -
- ❑ Reinforced **research and innovation agenda in Horizon 2020**



The 2013 Clean Air Policy Package

Objectives for 2030 compared to 2005:

Health

52 % reduction of PM2.5 mortality

34 % reduction of ozone acute mortality

Full compliance with the PM2.5 air quality standard (20 ug/m³); 90% compliance with 15 ug/m³; 60% compliance with 10 ug/m³

Eutrophication

123 000 km² of ecosystems saved from eutrophication

Corresponds to a 35 % reduction of ecosystem area under eutrophication

44% of ecosystems still exposed to excess nitrogen

Acidification

19 000 km² of forest ecosystems saved from acidification

Corresponds to a 86% reduction of forest ecosystem area under acidification

2% of forests still exposed to excess acids



Monetised benefits and costs for 2030

Reduced external costs (health only): €38 -138 bn/year, i.e. 12-40 times higher than implementation costs

Reduced direct costs: about €3 bn/year, including:

Higher productivity of the work force: €1870 m

Lower health care costs: €550 m

Higher crop yields due to lower ozone levels: €250 m

Less damage to buildings: €130 m

Implementation costs: € 3.3 bn/year

Positive overall impact on GDP growth (+0.0072%)

Positive overall impact on employment (+98,000 FTE)

Cheaper if 2030 climate and energy package is implemented

The Clean Air Package

The new NEC Directive



- **Reduction commitments for six principal pollutants for each MS, Overall effects in the EU reductions 2005 to 2030**
 - ❑ SO₂: 81%
 - ❑ NO_x: 69%
 - ❑ NMVOCs: 50%
 - ❑ NH₃: 27%
 - ❑ PM_{2,5}: 51%
 - ❑ CH₄: 33%
- **Staged tightening of commitments**
 - ❑ 2020 – Gothenburg
 - ❑ 2030 – 70% gap closure of the PM mortality effect (between baseline and MTR)
- **Interim targets for 2025 to ensure timely compliance**
- **Flexibilities e.g. to include action on international maritime shipping**
- **Reinforced implementation, through national programs and information sharing**



Emerged as a **cost-effective option** in the air policy review to deliver part of the 2030 ceilings (cost/benefit ratio 1:5 – 1:15)

Fills a "**legal gap**" for combustion plants between 1 to 50 MW

- Industrial Emissions Directive covers plants above 50 MW (LCP)
- Eco-design Dir. covers small installations up to 1 MW (standardized products)
- Many EU MS are already regulating MCPs , creates a more level playing field

Approximates to the 2012 amendments of the Gothenburg Protocol

Key elements of proposal

ELVs for PM, SO₂ and NO_x (differentiated for fuels, sizes, technologies, existing-new),

"Benchmark" values for zones not complying with AQLV

Notification and registration ("light regime")

Monitoring of emissions and compliance checking

Reporting by MS

→ **compliance and administrative costs are very limited**



The New Air Package Is

- ❑ The Commission's strategic response addressing a significant problem facing the EU citizens and the environment
- ❑ Coherent with the 2012 amendment of the Gothenburg Protocol
- ❑ Based on state of the art scientific and technical information and analysis, including the WHO guidelines
- ❑ Cost-effective, feasible, and supportive of the EU's clean technology sector
- ❑ Consistent with EU 2020 (Climate, Energy, Industry)
- ❑ Is still in EU institutions for final decision