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Recent IA modelling for the TSAP revision

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Policy scenarios for the revision of the EU TSAP

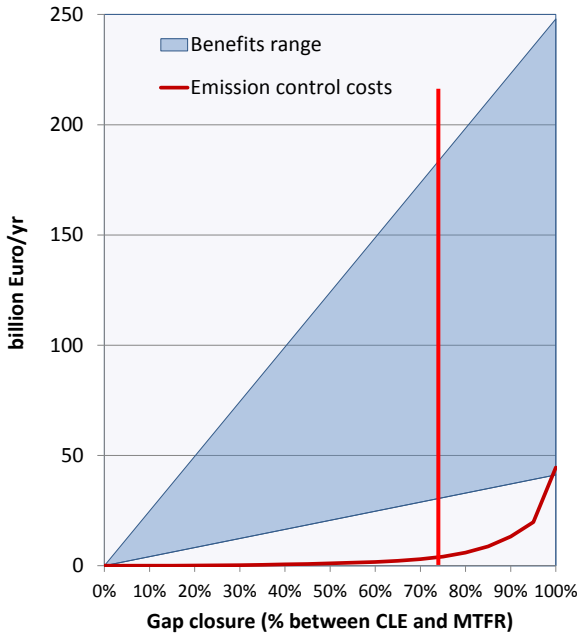
- Draft baselines developed in 2012
- Outcomes of bilateral consultations implemented in early 2013
- Stakeholder Expert Group March – Policy scenario series A
- Commission is currently developing their proposal, taking into account comments from stakeholders
- Target years 2025 and 2030

The ambition level for PM health impacts: Comparing benefits and costs

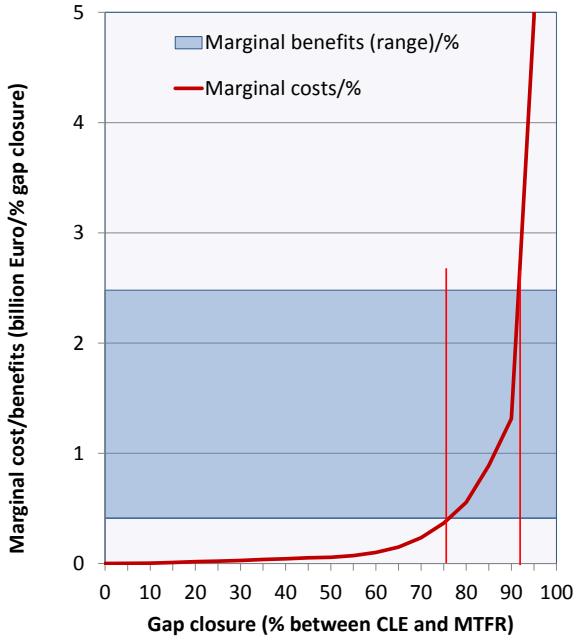
For MTFR measures in 2025:

- Estimates of PM health impacts range from 41-250 bn € in 2025.
- Costs increase to 45 bn €/yr.

Total costs and health benefits



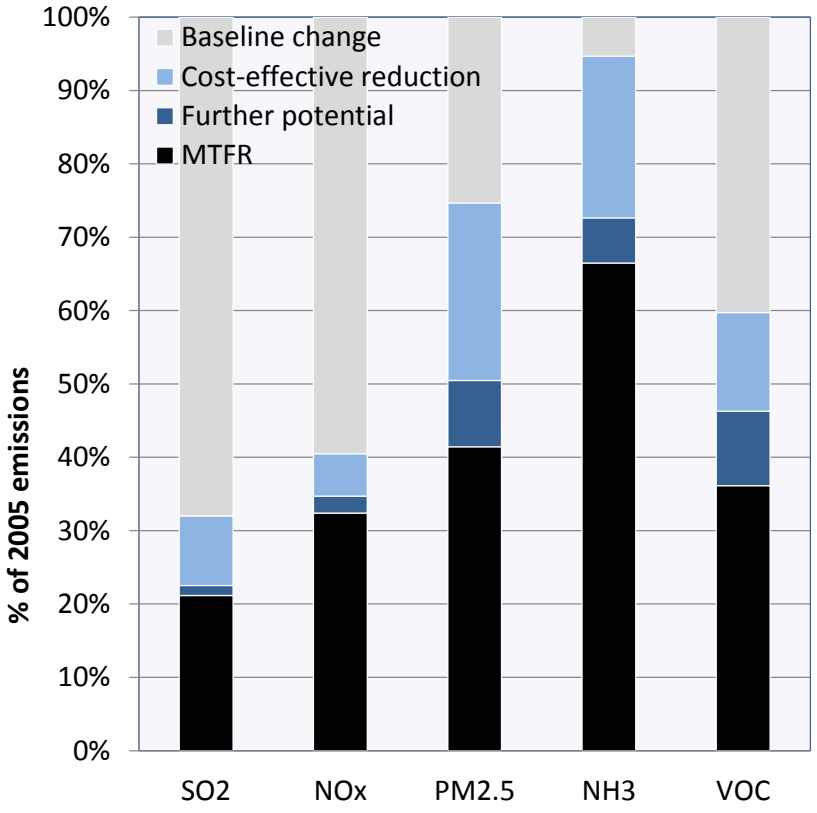
Marginal costs and health benefits



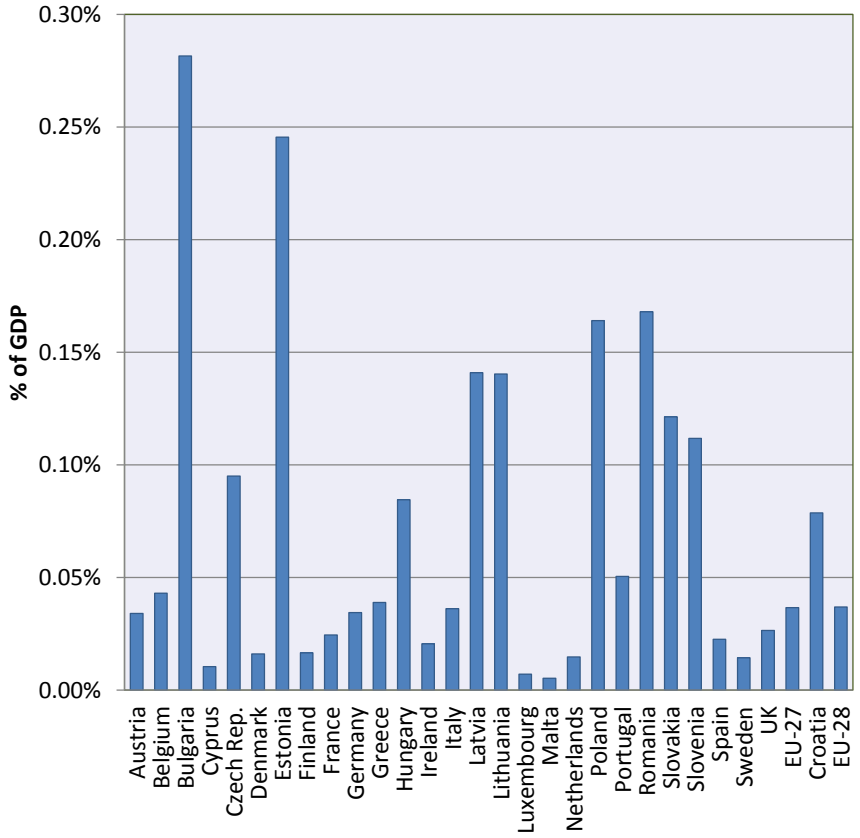
- Marginal costs equal marginal benefits at a 76.2% gap closure.
- A 75% gap closure for YOLLs is taken as a starting point for further analyses.

Emissions and costs of the A5 scenario

Emission reductions

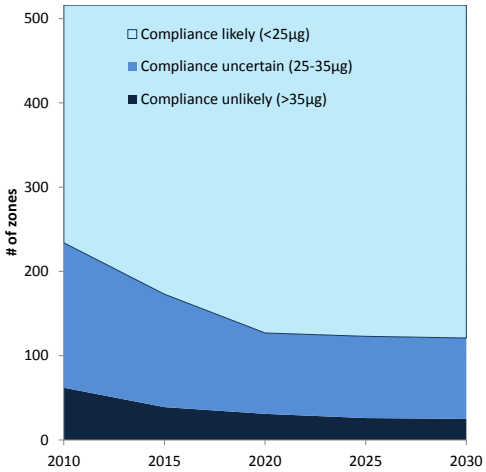


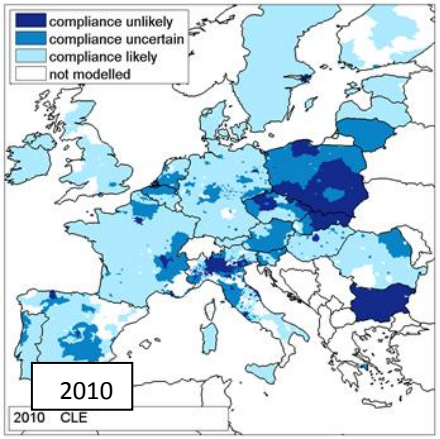
Costs (on top of CLE)

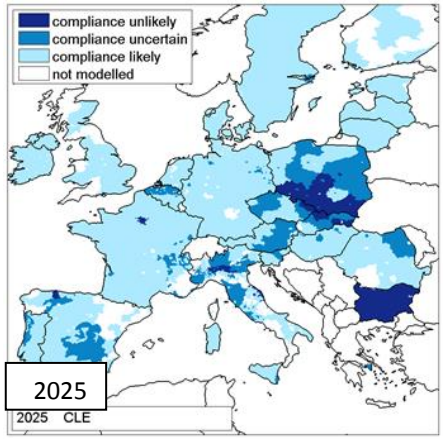


Compliance with PM10 AQ limit values

Compliance of 516 AQM zones





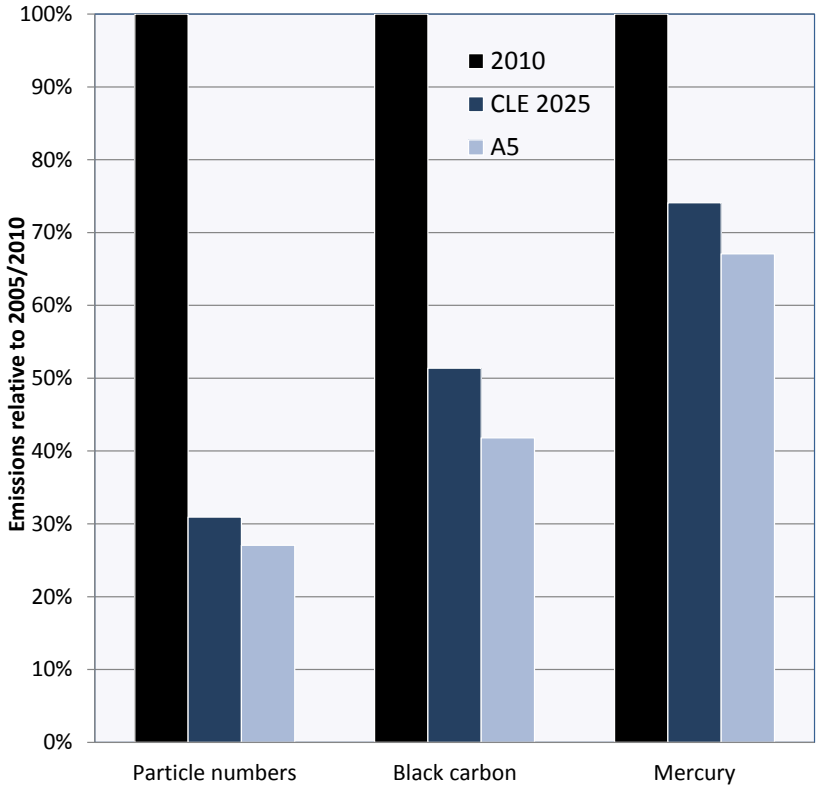


2000+ AIRBASE stations modelled:

- Until 2020, Europe-wide measures will reduce background, but no further progress beyond 2020
- In old MS remaining problems could be eliminated with local measures
- But problems will persist in new MS, due to continued reliance on solid fuels for heating.
- With more renewable energy, TSAP-2013 is more pessimistic than earlier projections

Co-benefits on emissions of other substances

- As a side-effect, the measures of the A5 scenario also reduce other emissions of interest:
  - Particle numbers: -73%
  - Black carbon: -58%
  - Mercury: -33%



Conclusions

- After the Gothenburg Protocol, attention has shifted to 2025 and 2030. Up to now, only limited consultations with Parties for this time horizon.
- Lacking the monetary evaluation of eutrophication/biodiversity impacts, attention has turned to health impacts from PM and O_3.
  Performance of dispersion models for PM and O_3 will be crucial.
- There are serious doubts about the PM inventories for wood (and coal) heating in the domestic sector in the eastern Member States of the EU.
- In addition to maximizing benefits for human health, policy attention is increasingly shifting to compliance with AQ limit values. While a new downscaling method has been developed for the EU, improved spatial resolution of EMEP calculations would increase salience of the model.