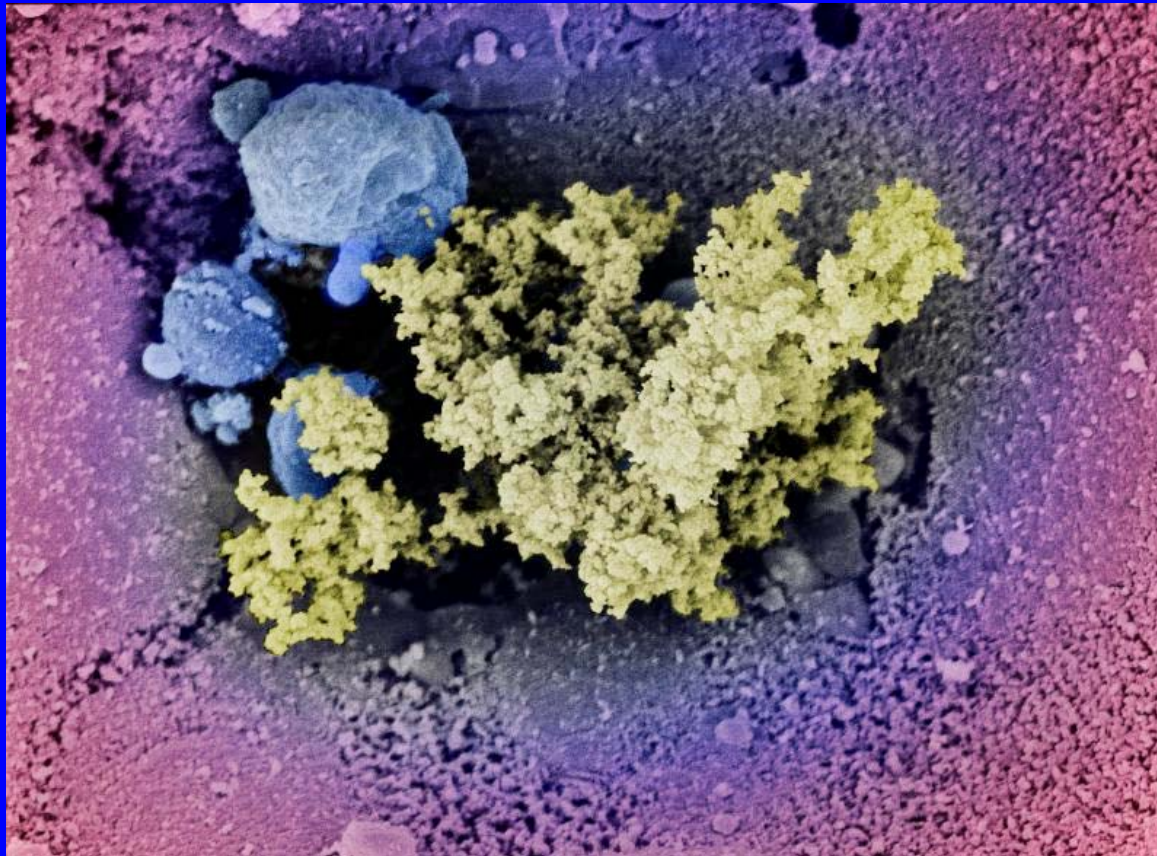
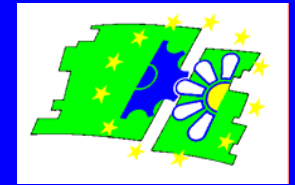




Thematic Strategy on Air Pollution

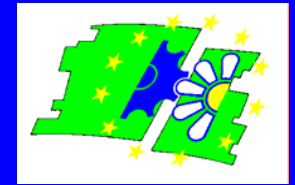


and
streamlined
air quality
legislation

CAFE team, DG Environment



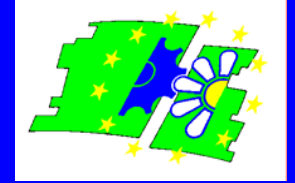
Thematic Strategy is a response to 6th EAP



-
- **6th EAP- Decision of Council & EP of July 2002:**
 - *‘achieving levels of air quality that do not give rise to significant negative impacts on and risks to human health and the environment’; (Art 7.1. of 6th EAP)*
 - **Integrated approach; consistency with other environmental policies; exploit synergies;**
 - **Better Regulation**
 - **supported by thorough impact assessment;**
 - **new legislative proposal to streamline air quality legislation**
-

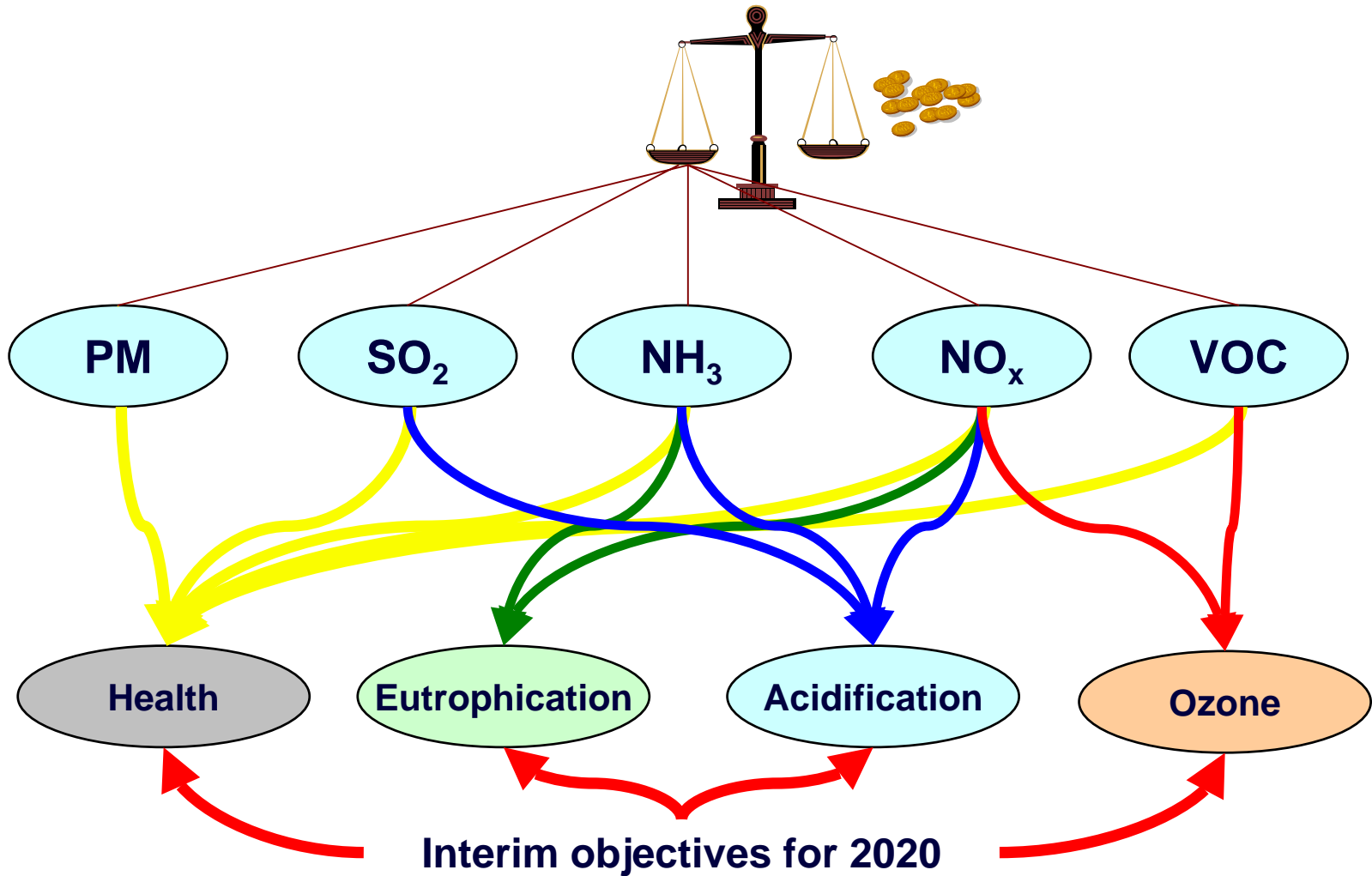


How were these interim objectives defined?



-
- **Peer-reviewed health (WHO) and scientific advice**
 - **Assessment of the effect of current policies**
 - **Peer-reviewed integrated assessment to develop cost-effective solutions for both health and environment**
 - **Peer-reviewed Cost-Benefit Analysis**
 - **Macro-economic analysis**
 - **Lisbon Strategy & Competitiveness**
 - **Stakeholder involvement and consultation**
 - **Over 100 stakeholder meetings and over 10.000 responses to internet based consultation**
 - **Accompanied by comprehensive impact assessment (170+ pages)**
-

Defining cost-effective solutions is complicated



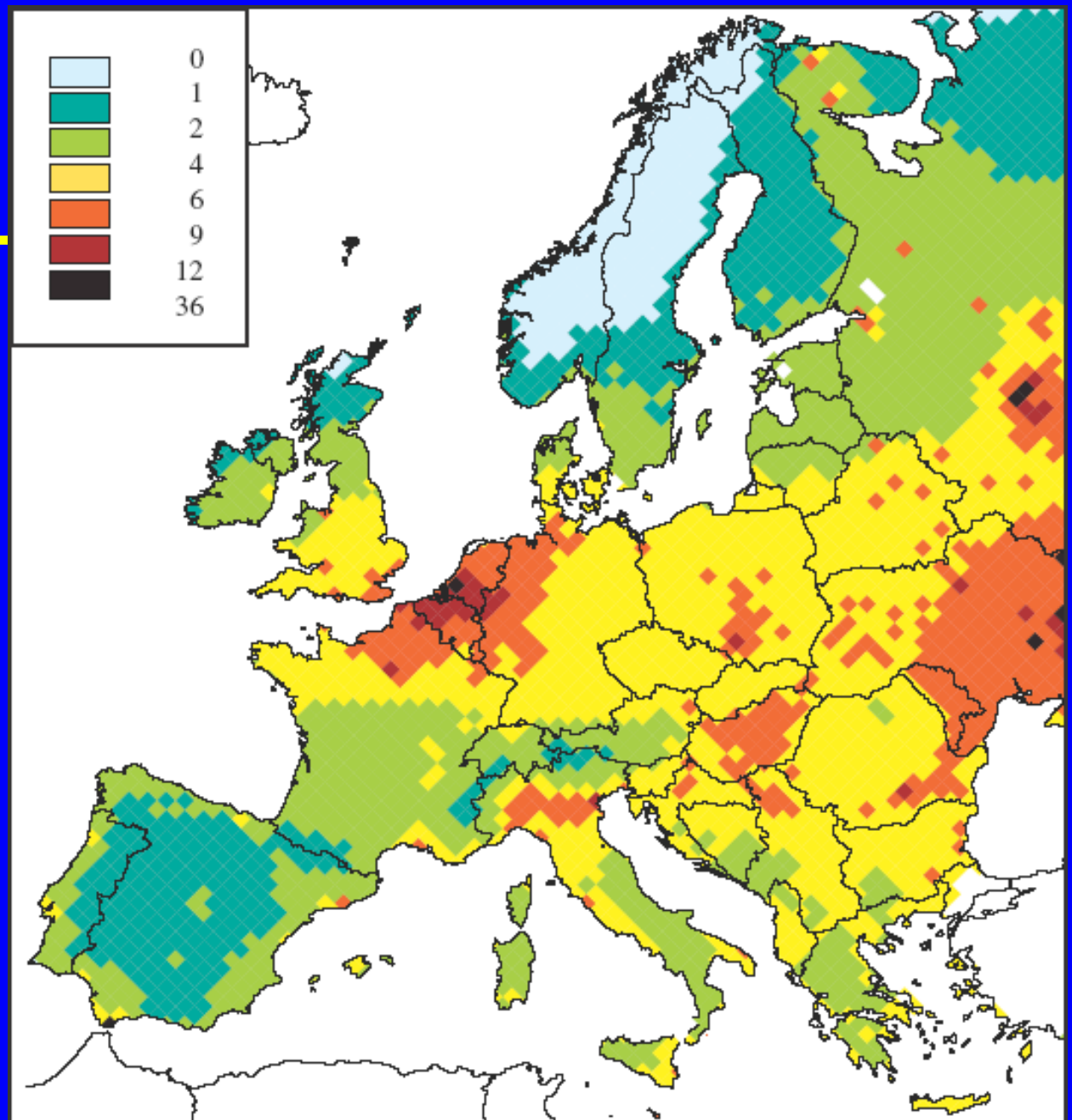


Example 1: Fine particles

**Even if situation
improves by 2020:
2.5 million life years
or
272,000 premature
deaths
if nothing is done.**

Loss in average statistical
life expectancy due to
identified anthropogenic
PM_{2.5}

Calculations for 1997
meteorology



Source: Clean Air for Europe Programme (2005)

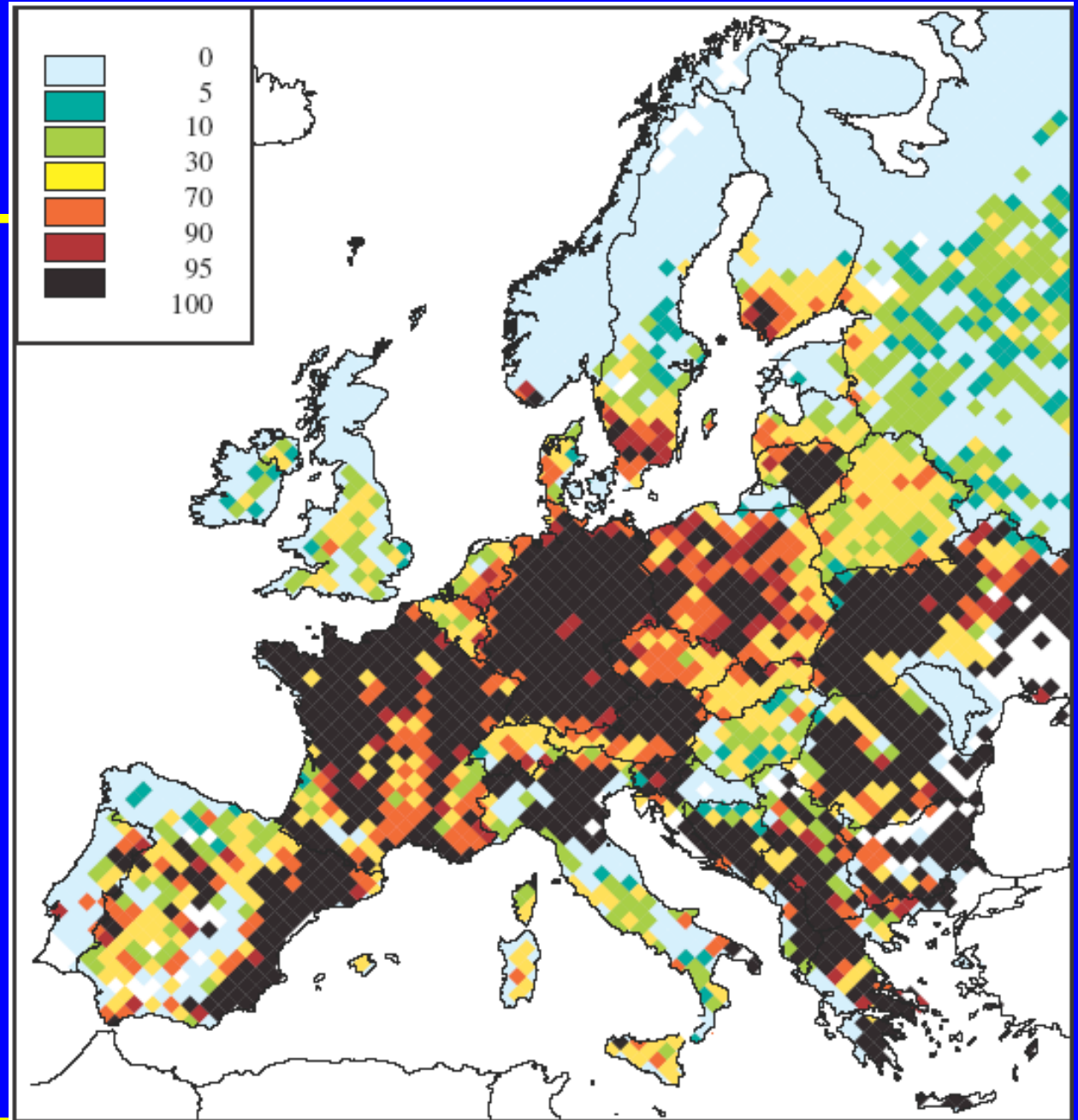


Example 2:
Problem of too much nitrogen deposited to nature in 2020
No EU policies have yet addressed this.

Ecosystem area exceeded eutrophication
590 000 km²

Percentage of ecosystems area with nitrogen deposition above critical loads using grid-average deposition.

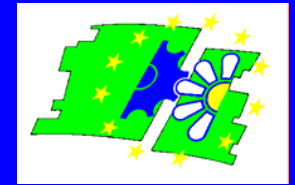
Calculation for 1997 meteorology



Source: Clean Air for Europe Programme (2005)



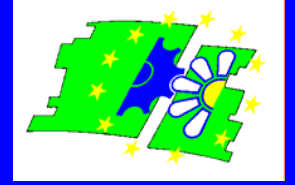
Summary of “Business as Usual”



- Emissions continue to decline
- But in 2020
 - Premature deaths related to fine particulates still 270,000
 - Loss of statistical average life still 5 months in the EU
 - Ozone premature mortality equal to 20,800 cases
 - 119,000 km² of forest at risk from acid rain
 - 590,000 km² of ecosystems at risk from nutrient Nitrogen
 - 760,000 km² of forest at risk from ozone
- Cost-effective improvements are possible

<i>kT</i>	2000	2020	%
SO ₂	8736	2806	-68%
NO _x	11583	5889	-49%
VOCs	10661	5918	-44%
PM _{2.5}	1749	971	-44%
NH ₃	3824	3686	-4%

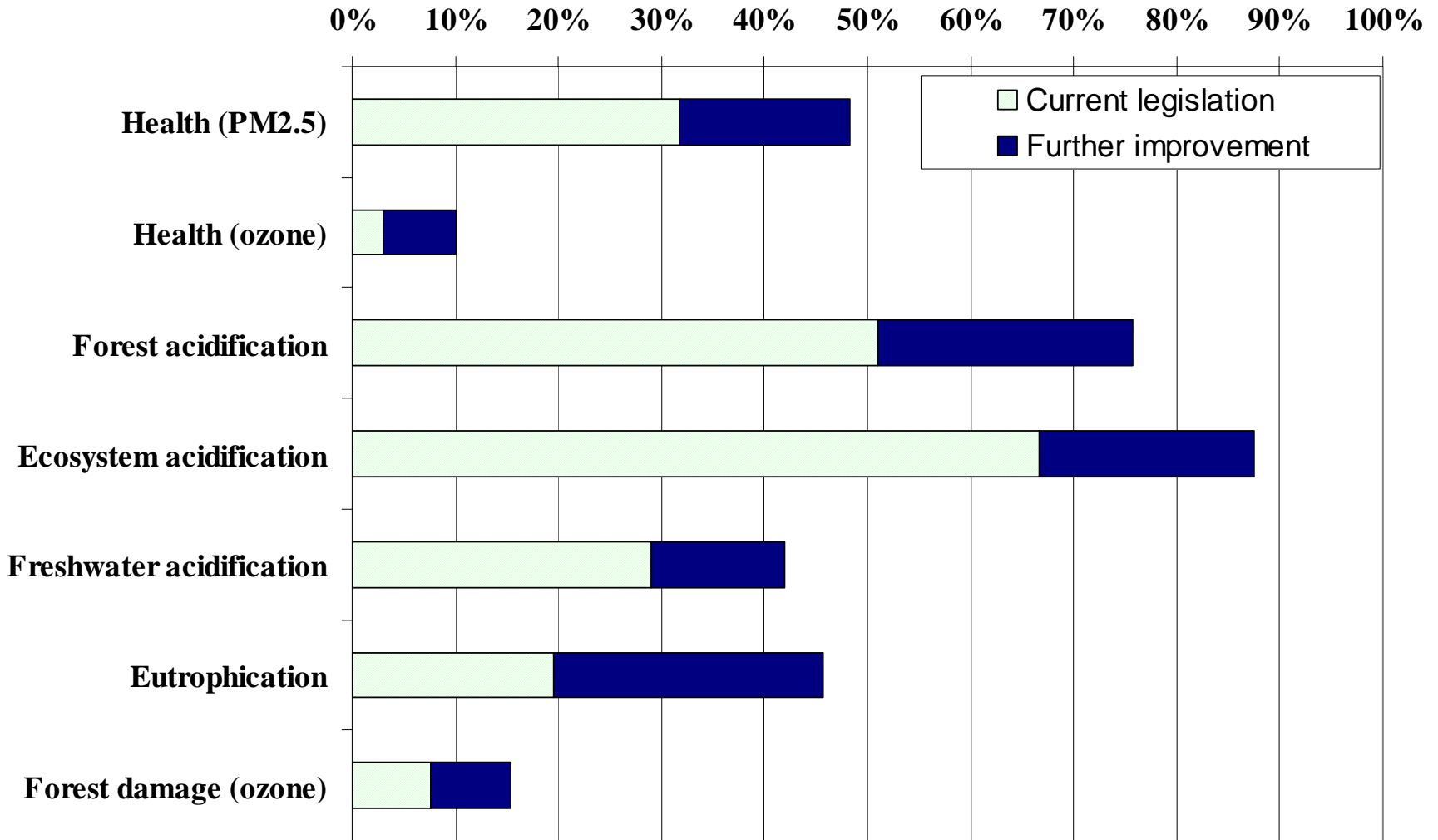
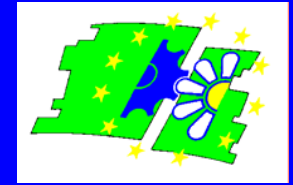
Ships will represent 125% and 101% of land based SO₂ and NO_x emissions in 2020.



The Strategy

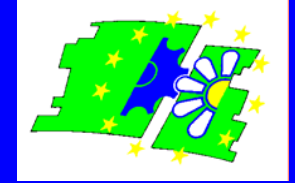


Improvement of health & environment indicators following the Strategy (improvement relative to 2000)





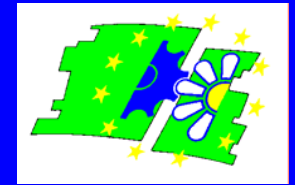
Summary of Strategy – Costs & Benefits



Ambition level	Benefits								Costs per annum (€bn)
	Human health			Natural environment					
	Life Years Lost (million) PM _{2.5}	Premature deaths (000s) PM _{2.5} and ozone	Range in monetised health benefits per annum (€bn)	Ecosystem area exceeded acidification (000 km ²)			Ecosystem area exceeded eutrophication (000 km ²)	Forest area exceeded ozone (000 km ²)	
			Forests	Semi-natural	Fresh-water				
2000	3.62	370	-	243	24	31	733	827	-
Baseline 2020	2.47	293	-	119	8	22	590	764	-
Strategy	1.91	230	42 – 135	63	3	19	416	699	7.1
MTFR	1.72	208	56 – 181	36	1	11	193	381	39.7



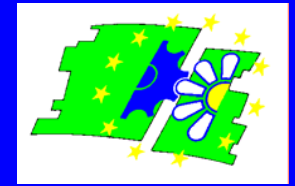
Objectives of the Strategy



<i>Improvements by 2020 relative to 2000</i>	
Life Years lost from particulate matter (million)	47%
Acute mortality from ozone	10%
Ecosystem forest area exceeded from acidification	74%
Ecosystem freshwaters area exceeded from acidification	39%
Ecosystem area exceeded from eutrophication	43%
Forest area exceeded by ozone	15%



Measures following the Strategy

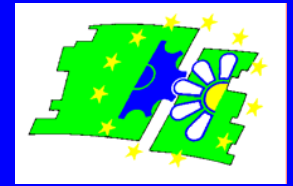


- **Euro 5 for cars and vans**
 - **Euro 6 for Heavy Duty Engines**
 - **Small scale combustion**
 - Review of IPPC directive for larger sources
 - Energy using Products directive for small sources
 - **Ship NOx engine standards (IMO or Community)**
 - **Agriculture (NH₃)**
 - N content of feedstuffs
 - Review of IPPC directive for intensive agriculture
 - **Revise Air quality legislation**
 - **Revision of the NECD consistent with objectives identified in the Strategy**
-



Air Quality Legislation (1)

COM (2005) 447 final

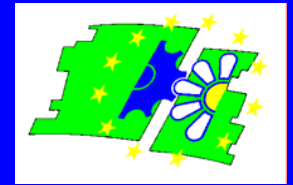


- **Better Regulation**

- **Merge AQ Framework Directive, EoI Decision, and 1st- 3rd Daughter directives**
 - **Tidy up inconsistencies**
 - **More flexibility for Member States**
 - Natural Sources of pollution can be discounted
 - Time extensions (< 5 years) where all reasonable measures taken and new plan prepared to ensure compliance
-



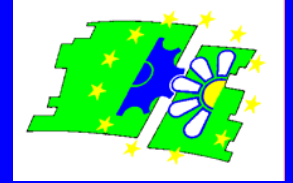
Air Quality Legislation (2)



- **Move towards electronic reporting of air quality information/Inspire friendly**
 - **No change to existing limit values**
 - **New provisions on PM_{2.5}**
 - **Concentration cap of 25µg/m³ annual average to apply everywhere – legally identical to a limit value.**
 - **Robust monitoring of PM_{2.5} concentrations**
 - **Target to reduce national average measured urban background concentration by 20% between 2010 and 2020 subject to later review where differentiated MS legal objectives to be proposed**
-



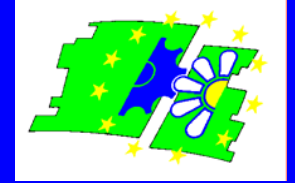
New NEC Directive



-
- **New Working Group - NECPI**
 - **New pollutants (PPM, CH₄)**
 - **New approaches – trading/cooperation between Member States?**
 - **Relative ceilings rather than absolute caps?**
 - **New obligations to support CLRTAP scientific work?**
 - **Critical Loads reporting**
 - **Gridded emissions reporting**
 - **Monitoring**
 - **Revision of the reporting regime**
-



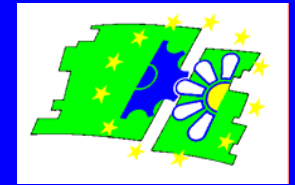
Reporting requirements to be revised anyway



-
- **“Better Regulation” & Simplification of legislation**
 - **Reduce the administrative burden on Member States**
 - **Multiple reporting requirements**
 - **National emission Ceilings Directive 2001/81/EC**
 - **Convention on Long Range Transboundary Air Pollution**
 - **Community Greenhouse gas reporting mechanism (Decision 280/2004/EC)**
-



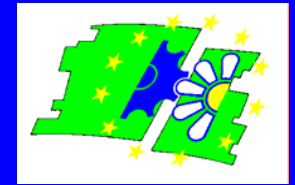
WHY Revise? (2)



-
- **Conflicting requirements**
 - **Annual emissions reporting deadlines (15 January, 31 December, 15 February)**
 - **Methodological differences between LRTAP and NECD (inland waterways, aviation)**
 - **Greenhouse gas programmes every two years whilst next NECD programmes is end-2006.**
-



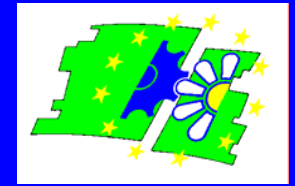
WHY Revise? (3)



-
- **Updating procedures**
 - **INSPIRE for spatial datasets**
(c.f. five yearly reporting to LRTAP)
 - **Data verification/validation**
 - **Internal Consistency between emissions reports and projections for air pollution and climate policy development.**
-



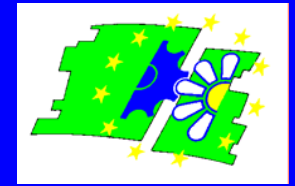
WHAT to Revise? (1)



-
- **Procedures & methodology for annual emissions reporting** – *consistency between LRTAP, NECD, GHG*
 - **Procedures, methodology & timelines for developing and submitting national programmes & projections** – *consistency between LRTAP, NECD, GHG mechanism*
 - **Spatial information on emissions produced by Member States must be “INSPIRE friendly”**
-



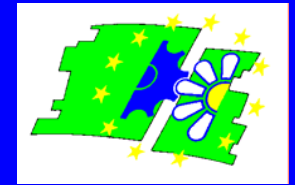
How & When



- **Proposal to revise NECD - end 2006 but adoption by EP & Council up to 2 years after.**
 - **New mechanism & QA/QC for reporting annual emissions (e.g. NIR c.f. Greenhouse gas reporting)**
 - **Review of national submissions**
 - **Longer term plans & programmes (projections) - consistency with GHG reporting mechanism**
 - **Alternative approach– Commission Committee to adopt implementing measures following new NECD – MORE TIME!!!**
-



How & When (2)



- **WG Implementation has been asked to advise on possible solutions**
 - short term reporting of plans and programmes for 2006 reports;
 - longer term emissions inventory reporting (2006)
 - **Support work of the UNECE to revise guidelines and the development of inventory review – But we must ensure consistency between EU & UNECE.**
-