

# Clean Air in Europe Challenges and EU Policy

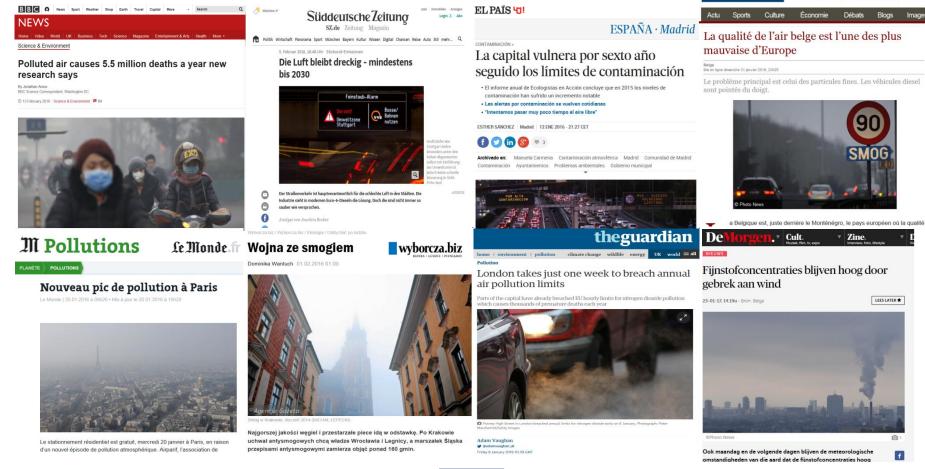
Copernicus for SDGs, International Agreements and Conventions

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Zlatko Kregar
European Commission
DG Environment, Clean Air Unit



### Increased awareness of air quality urgencies



LE SOIR



### **Air pollution in Europe - Overview**

Europe's air quality is improving; between 2000 and 2016 emissions of NH<sub>3</sub> decreased by 9%, and of SO<sub>2</sub> emission even by 76% ... yet still there are

**Health impacts:** 391.000 premature deaths each year due to PM<sub>2.5</sub>

69.000 premature deaths each year due to NO<sub>2</sub>

16.400 premature deaths each year due to O<sub>3</sub>

17% of all lung cancer deaths are due to air pollution

**Economic impacts:** More than € 24 billion per year in 'direct costs'

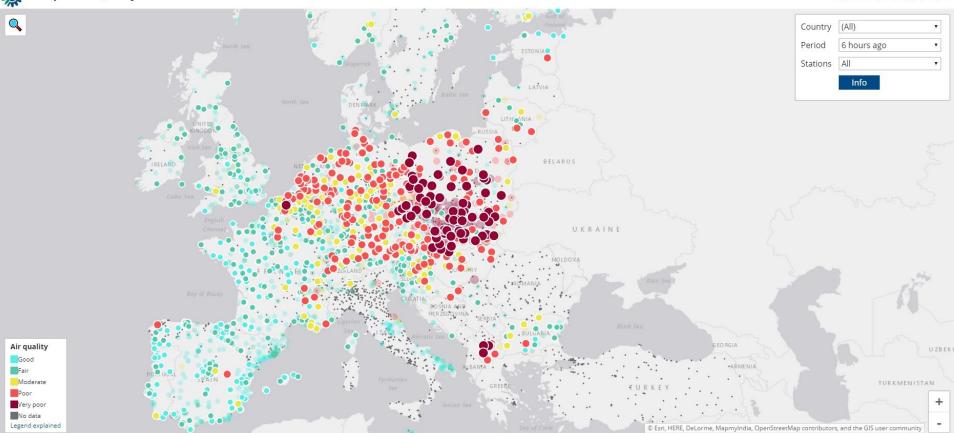
**Environmental impacts:** Eutrophication limits exceeded in 72% of ecosystem

area in the EU, and in 78% of Natura 2000 area



European Air Quality Index

2019-01-23 09:00 UTC+1



**Air Quality Index** 

http://airindex.eea.europa.eu/



### **EU Clean Air Policy Framework**



#### **Air Quality Directives**

Maximum concentrations of air polluting substances

#### **CONCENTRATIONS**

#### **EMISSIONS**



# National Emission Ceilings Directive

National emission totals (SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>, VOC, PM <sub>2.5</sub>, NH<sub>3</sub>)

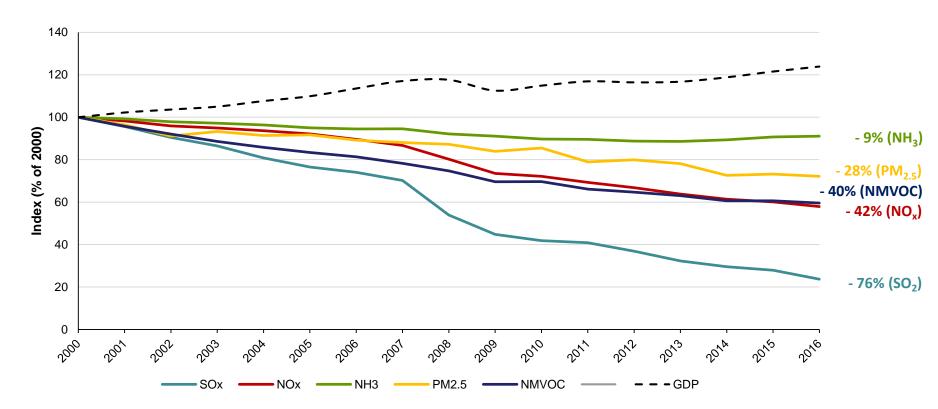
## Source-specific emission standards

- IED Directive
- MCP Directive
- Eco-design Directive
- Energy efficiency
- Euro and fuel standards



### **EU National Emission Ceilings Directive**

Development of EU-28 emissions, 2000-2016 (% of 2000 levels)





# Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution – CLRTAP & CAMS links

- CEIP (Centre on Emission Inventories and Projections) & CAMS on improving emission and projection tools: "Improving quality of the EMEP emission inventory: comparison with other references (CAMS and JRC tools)" from 2018-2019 CLRTAP work programme
- MSC-W&MSC-E (Meteorological Synthesizing Centers, West and East). have received "CAMS co-funding" for the 2018-2019 work programme
- CAMS supported TFMM (Task Force on Measurements and Modelling) (jointly with other centres) for assessing the contribution of the long range transport of air pollution to urban air quality by means of a combination of measurements and modelling.
- Project on ship traffic emissions and contribution to ozone
- → CAMS has a role to play, especially in improving our knowledge of inventories



### Ambient air quality and compliance gaps

Compliance gap persists – see COM (2018)330 for details.

Regarding NO2: 17 Member States with exceedances (2017); 14 Member States are facing infringement actions.

>>> Decision to refer Germany, France, United Kingdom to the Court of Justice

Regarding PM10: 15 Member States with exceedances (2017); 15 Member States are facing infringement actions; two cases have been decided by the Court.

>>> Decision to also refer Italy, Hungary, Romania to the Court of Justice

Regarding SO2: 2 Member States with exceedances; 1 infringement ongoing.



### Fitness Check – Ambient Air Quality Directives

Purpose: Evidence-based analysis of whether EU actions are fit for purpose, and identify excessive regulatory burdens, overlaps, gaps, inconsistencies and/or obsolete measures

Scope: EU Ambient Air Quality Directives, i.e. 2008/50/EC and 2004/107/EC

Focus: A fitness checks is a retrospective exercise: period 2008 to 2018

Criteria: Relevance, Coherence, Effectiveness, Efficiency, EU Value Added

Goal: To inform further reflections on whether the EU Ambient Air Quality
Directives provide the appropriate legislative framework - and identify
learning points to guide future action



### Fitness Check – Ambient Air Quality Directives







### Some concluding reflections

Clean Air for all Communication emphasizes urgent need to improve air quality through **full implementation** of air quality standards – for now, compliance gaps remain (and addressing these requires close cooperation at all levels).

CAMS remains an important **complementary source** of information for scientific, inventory and modelling communities & valuable tool for raising public awareness, understanding of pollution patterns and reaction to extreme episodes of high pollution.

Checking **compliance with legal standards** will always need to rely on data that meets strict uncertainty and reliability requirements, and thus likely precisely located ground monitoring stations using established and recognized reference methods and ensuring uninterrupted long term monitoring.



