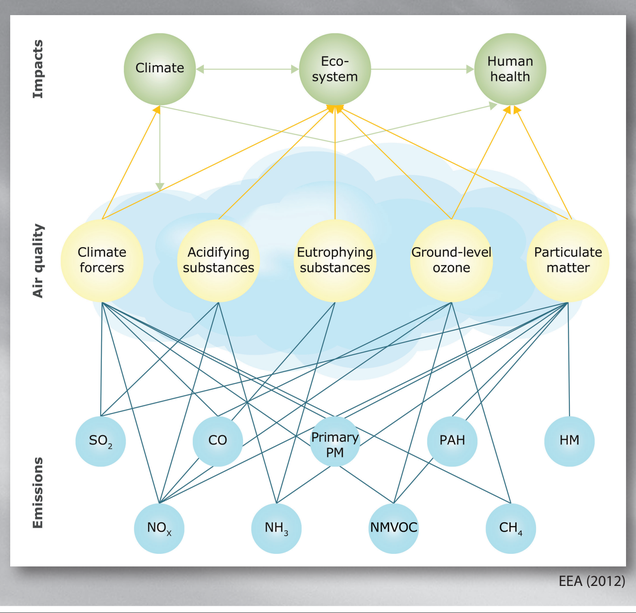
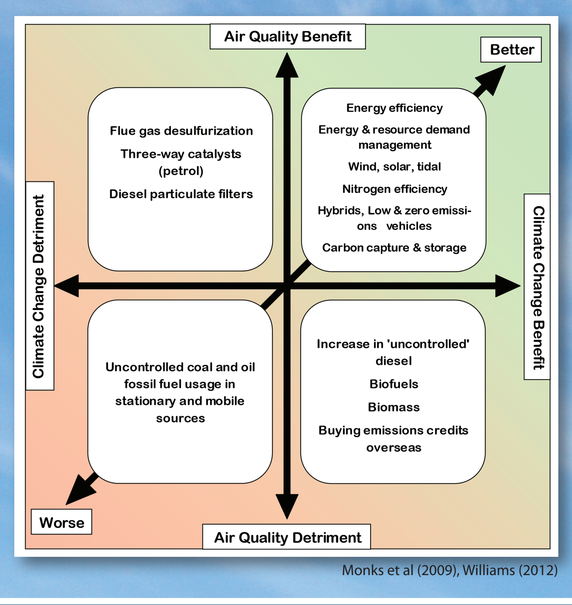
EU Air Policy Review: Challenge and Opportunity



EEA (2012)

Clean Air Regulation: A Multi-Pollutant Approach Prioritising Energy Efficiency



Monks et al (2009), Williams (2012)

A. The Challenge

- EU air quality better, particularly for SO_X but high PM and ozone exposure.
- Many Member States face air quality legislation infringements.
- Half of EU27 not on track to achieve 2020 GHG targets through domestic measures.
- Many examples where EU legislation does not co-optimise reduction of air pollutants:
- Key sectors (power, automobile) facing much legislative/policy change and uncertainty.

B. The Opportunity

- EE Directive provides opportunity to align energy efficiency measures with air quality goals.
- The benefits of prioritising energy efficiency as a measure to address air quality:
  - ➤ Concurrently reducing GHGs, climate forcers and harmful air pollutants;
  - ➤ Cheaper than end-of-pipe approach or pursuit of separate GHG and AQ goals.
  - ➤ Limited increases or reductions to consumer power bills;
  - ➤ More cost-effective improvement in public health and environment;
  - ➤ Reducing stranded assets risk;
- Joint planning and an explicit multi-pollutant approach can help:
  - ➤ Optimize investment in new energy resources and pollution control equipment;
  - ➤ Evaluate trade-offs and minimise unintended consequences;
  - ➤ Optimise policy mix and implementation timeframes;
  - ➤ Ensure compliance with multiple regulations; and
  - ➤ Achieve the best outcomes for society.

C. Greater Inter-DG Collaboration to Develop Coordinated or Joint Policies and Strategies:

- Improve coordination and integration of major EU policy initiatives in air quality, climate and energy policy through joint working and collaboration;
- Use a multi-pollutant approach to achieve multiple EU objectives:
  - ➤ Ambitious and enforceable step change in energy conservation;
  - ➤ New rules to enable participation of the demand side in energy markets;
  - ➤ Limit GHG trading outside of EU and prioritise EE in air quality "hot spot" locations.
- Conduct integrated impact assessments which consider policy interactions:
  - ➤ Power system reliability;
  - ➤ Costs to the energy consumer and business;
  - ➤ Broader societal and environmental costs and benefits.

D. A Standardised Process: Integrated, Multi-Pollutant Planning for Energy and Air Quality (IMPEAQ)

1. Establish a baseline for existing ambient air quality data and emissions inventory.
2. Determine tons to be removed from air-shed to meet required concentrations and caps.
3. Assess emissions reductions achievable through energy efficiency and sustainable energy.
4. Achieve remaining emissions reductions through additional control measures.
5. Implement and enforce the measures.
6. Cross-check efficacy with ambient monitoring data.
7. Iterate.

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