

FACILITATING RESPONSIBLE USE OF MODELLING IN IMPLEMENTATION OF EU AIR QUALITY DIRECTIVES

AN EU PERSPECTIVE

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Outline

- **Restructuring in the European Commission**
- **AQ Implementation frame: Directive 2008/50/EC**
 - Assessment
 - Management
- **Activities and challenges (related to modelling)**
 - Time extension & enforcement
 - Workshop NO₂ in April 2010
 - Guidance, Implementing Provisions on Reporting
 - FAIRMODE and GMES
- **Perspectives**

Restructuring in the Commission

■ In 2010 new Commission

- Janez Potočnik new ENV Commissioner (former RTD)
- DG ENV split into ENV and CLIMA

■ Old Clean Air and Transport unit split...

- ENV part united with industrial emissions, national emission ceilings, E-PRTR...
- Name: Industrial emissions (to be changed soon)
- Head of Unit : Marianne Wenning

■ Synergies – related work on emissions and Air Quality reunited

- Continuous work to exploit commonalities with climate change

2002: 6th Environmental Action Programme

‘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)

EU Air Quality – Objectives, management

- **Minimum set at EU level**

- Limit values: to be complied everywhere
- New PM2.5 : exposure reduction target

- **Everywhere: implementation of EU measures, also relevant national measures**

- **Further action triggered where needed at lower level**

- Requirement to prepare **Air Quality Plan**

- **Member States free to choose at which governance level problem is addressed and which measures are chosen**

EU Air Quality – Implementation

- **Minimum common requirements for assessment**

- Comparable level of protection, level playing field
- Member States often go beyond as better information enables more effective measures or to cover local objectives

- **Planning and fast timing of measures essential**

- **Exchange of experience very important**

- **Public acceptance often needed**

- **AQ Directive includes provisions for public info**

Modelling in...

■ Policy development

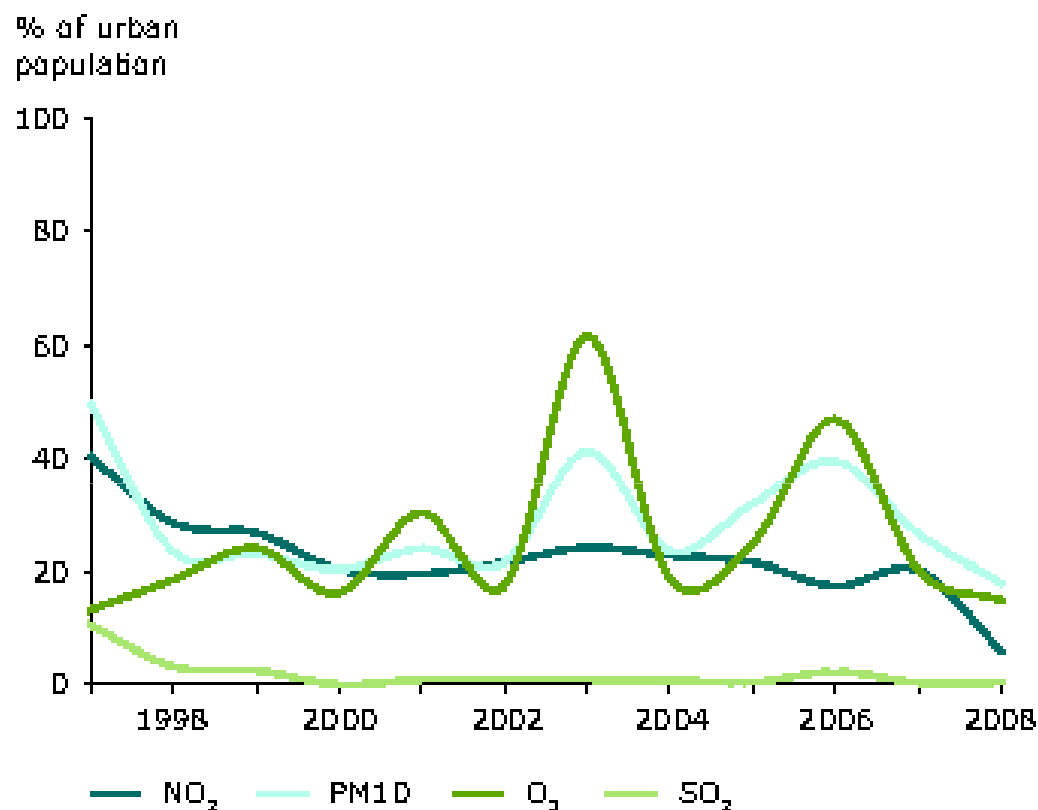
- Identify risk, set objectives
- Identify, develop Community measures
- integrated assessment, cost/benefit analysis
- Research

■ Implementation

- Concentration levels
 - Assessment/nowcasting/forecasting
- AQ Management
 - Spatial planning: **Environmental Impact Assessment**
 - Source apportionment
 - Measures, integrated assessment
- Public information, Input to services, Enforcement

■ **Multiple actors, Integration of policies, costly action**

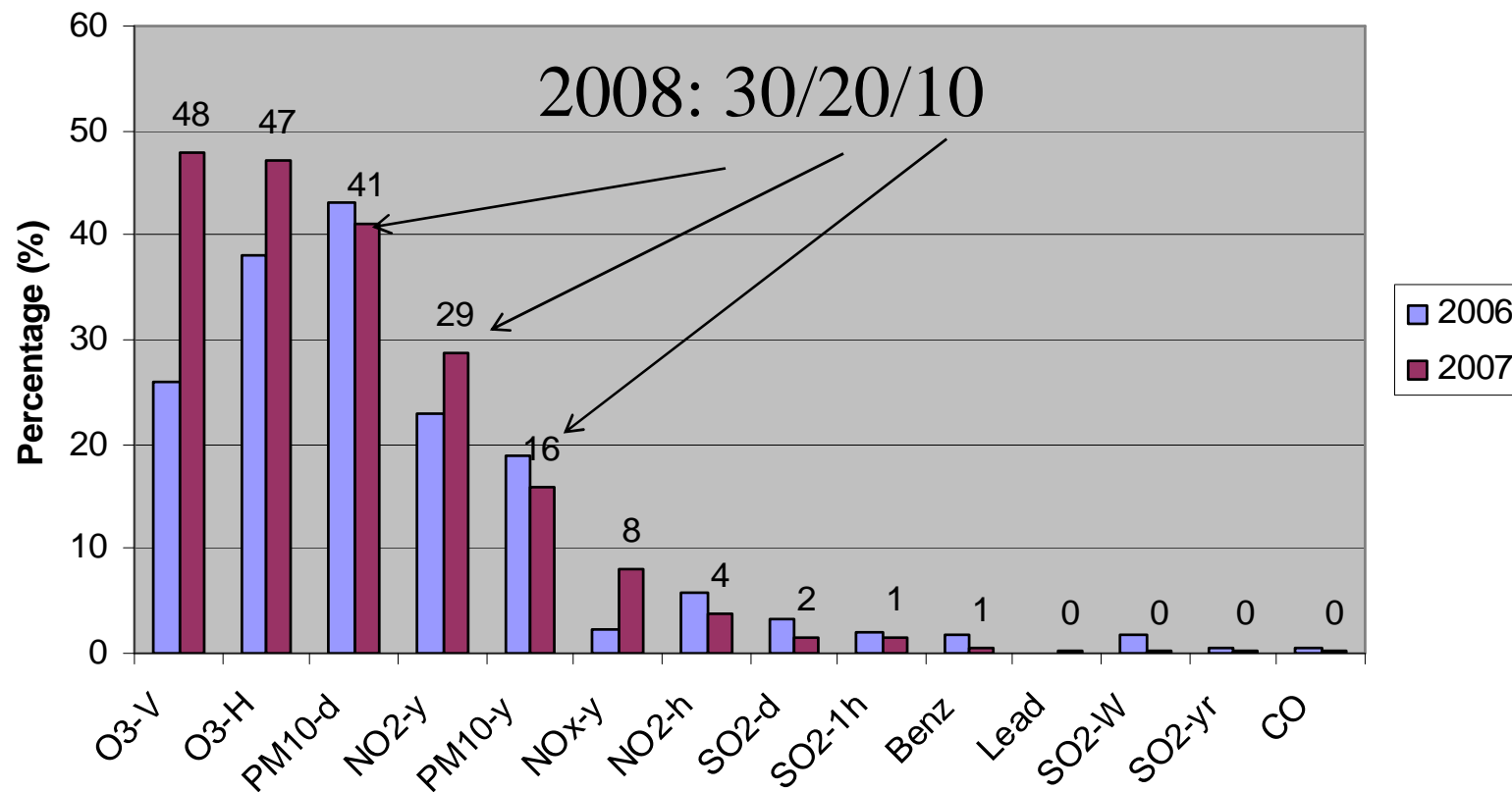
Percentage of urban population resident in areas in exceedance of current limit values (EEA CSI-004)



By EEA ETC/ACC, draft

Percentage of zones in exceedance 2006-2008

(Source: annual report, Q461)



Principal implementation activities

■ Addressing PM10 compliance

- AQ plans developed/updated throughout EU
- Application of 2008/50/EC Art 22 (time extension up to June 2011) notified by almost all Member States
 - Most applications objected to by the Commission, arguments accepted
- Infringement cases against 21 Member States

■ NO2 annual limit value : widespread problem

- Wave of Art 22 (time extension max. up to 2015) applications expected in autumn 2010

■ Support the efforts of Member states by

- Exchange of practices (AQ management database)
- Reporting and information exchange
- Guidance documents
- Meetings and Workshops

NO2 Workshop 14-15 April 2010

■ Addressing the competent authorities

- Facilitate exchange of latest information and best practices in relation to abatement measures taken to comply with NO2 limit value
- Support preparation of quality notifications under Art.22

■ Relevant conclusions

- Modelling a necessary tool for management
- New emission factors for diesel – include at all scales!
- Local scale : issue of primary NO2 emissions
- NOx to NO2 conversion – getting it right

■ Presentations, minutes available on CIRCA

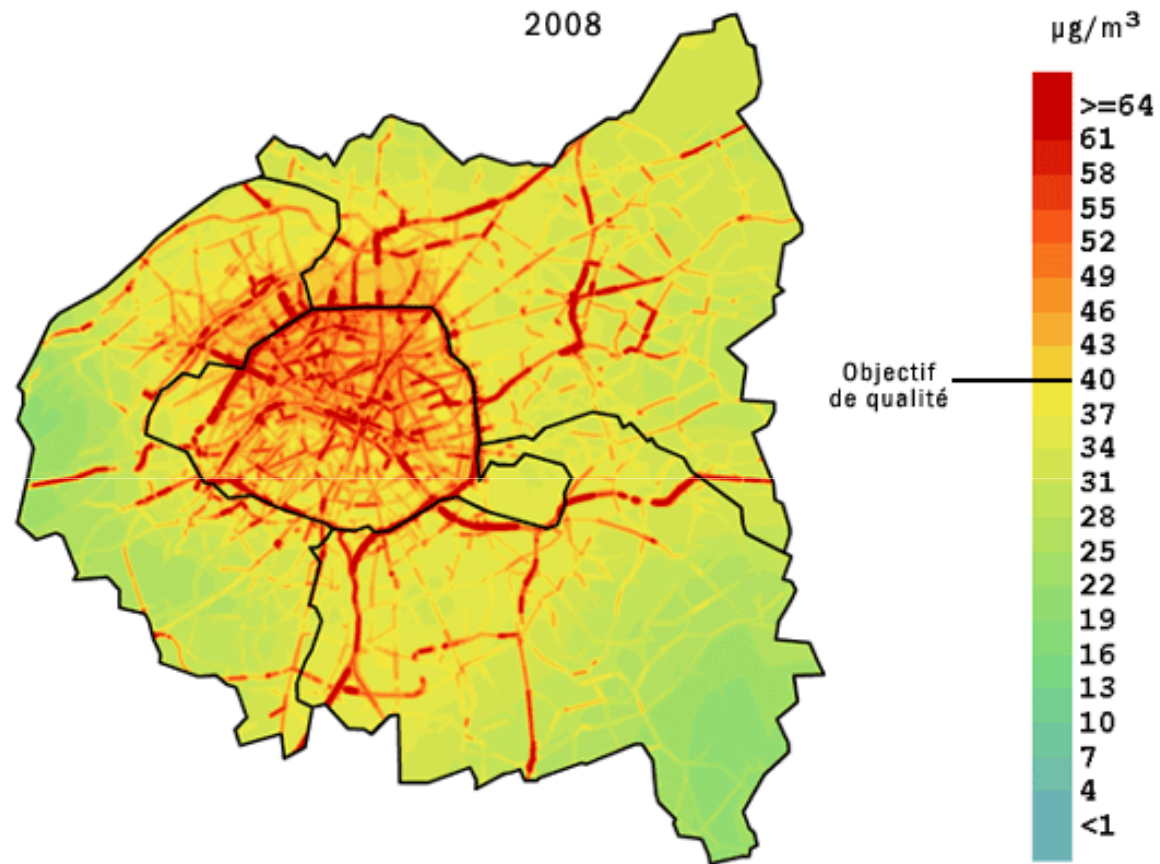
- http://circa.europa.eu/Public/irc/env/ambient/library?l=/events/workshop_14-15_2010&vm=detailed&sb=Title

Fit for purpose (I)

■ Use in assessment under EU legislation

- Respect Data Quality objectives, validate through measurements relevant to scale of the model
 - Physical consistency of model important, but even more is the comparability with meas. reference method
- When using to determine natural contributions, winter sanding, positive identification and quantification of individual events required
- Interpretation is crucial; e.g. limitations of scale, model or model input must be acknowledged by the user

Modelled: NO2 annual concentration



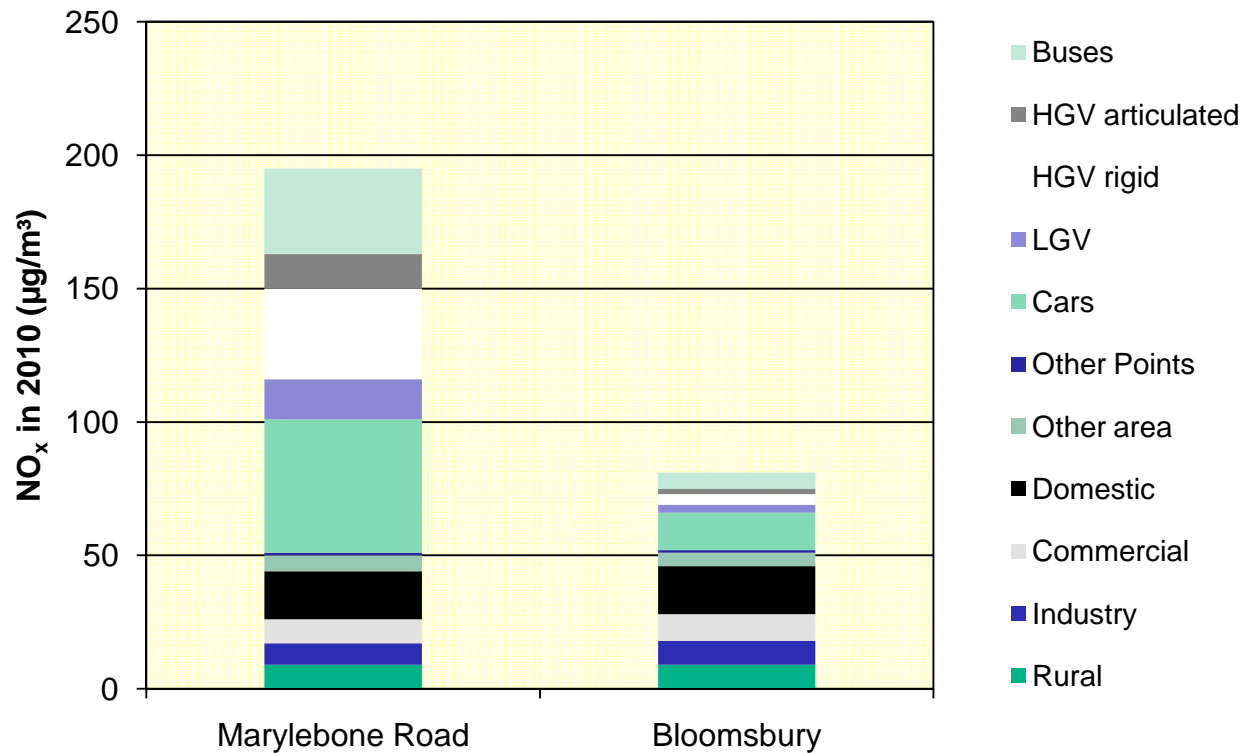
Source: airparif

Fit for purpose (II)

■ Use in AQ management under EU legislation

- No specific requirements in the Directive
 - AQ plans also in public domain: information must consistent with assessment information
- Different uses may require different performance
- Critical dependence on input data such as emissions, again issues of scale
- Dynamic performance: right data for right reasons; pivotal in projection work
- Transferability: why models generally perform best in their original setting?
- Framing and documentation
 - ability to use external work (e.g. nesting) and compare with other results

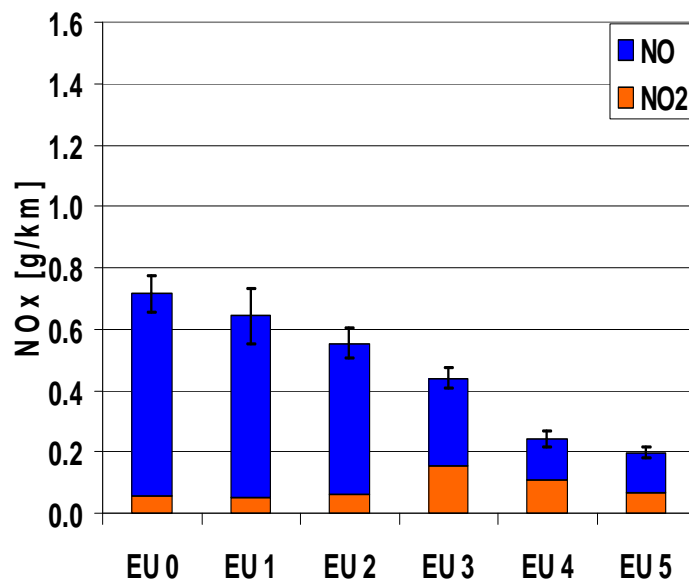
Modelled: Source apportionment, NO₂, London



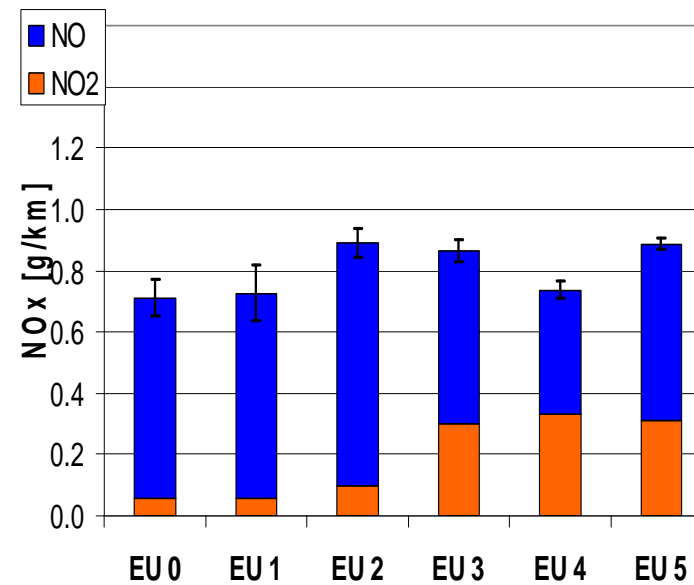
Source: DEFRA

Emission coefficients, diesel

Diesel NEDC



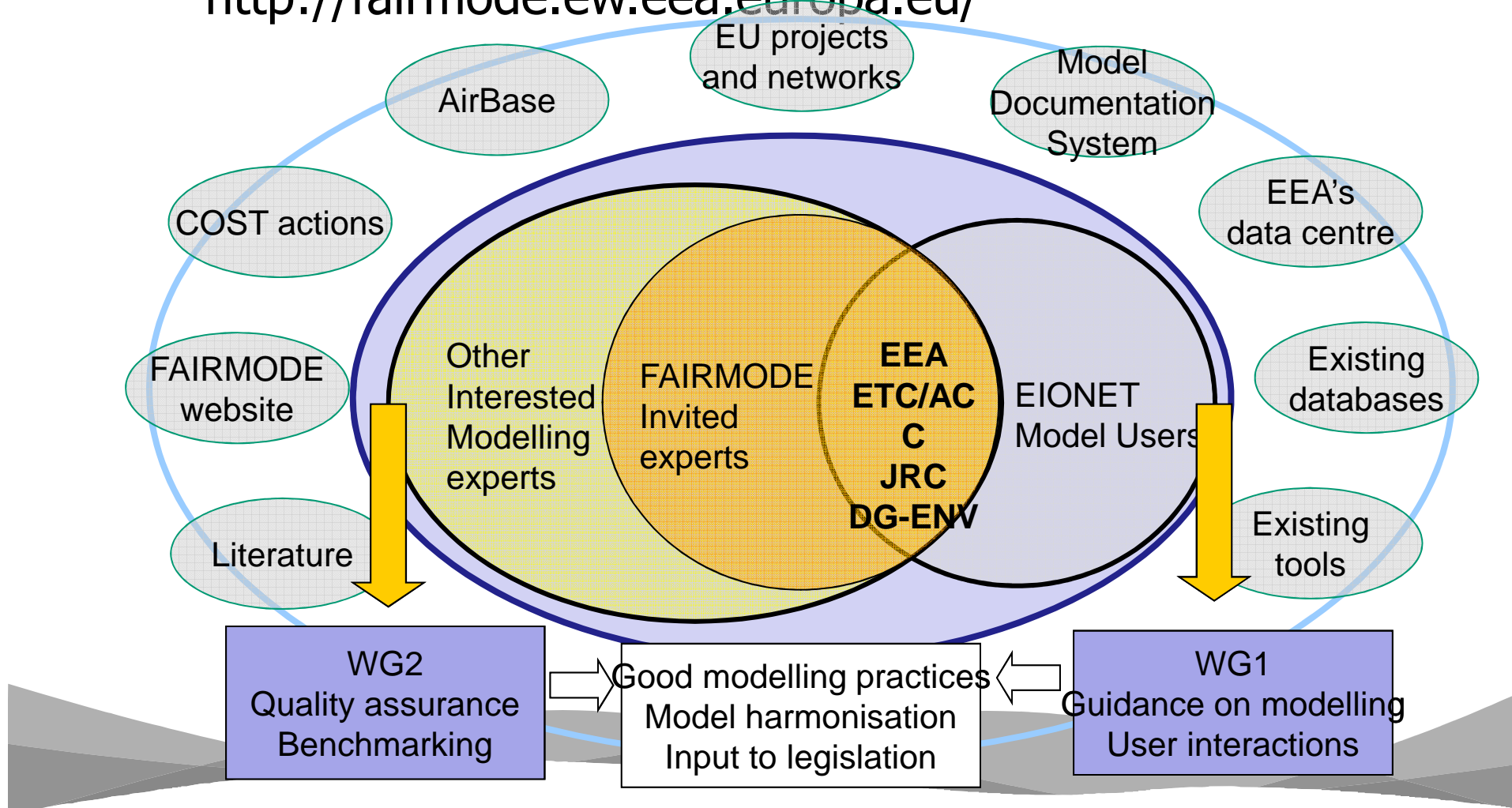
Diesel CADC (hot start)



Source: S.Hausberger, TU Graz

FAIRMODE

<http://fairmode.ew.eea.europa.eu/>



Terms of reference of FAIRMODE*

- To provide a permanent European forum for AQ modellers and model users
- To produce guidance on the use of air quality models for the purposes of implementation of the AQ Directive and in preparation for its revision
- To study and set-up a system (protocols and tools) for quality assurance and continuous improvements of AQ models
- To make recommendations and promote further research in the field of AQ modelling

■ **As agreed at the 2° plenary in Nov 2009 in Ispra*

■ **3rd Plenary – Planned for 15-17 Sept.2010, Oslo**

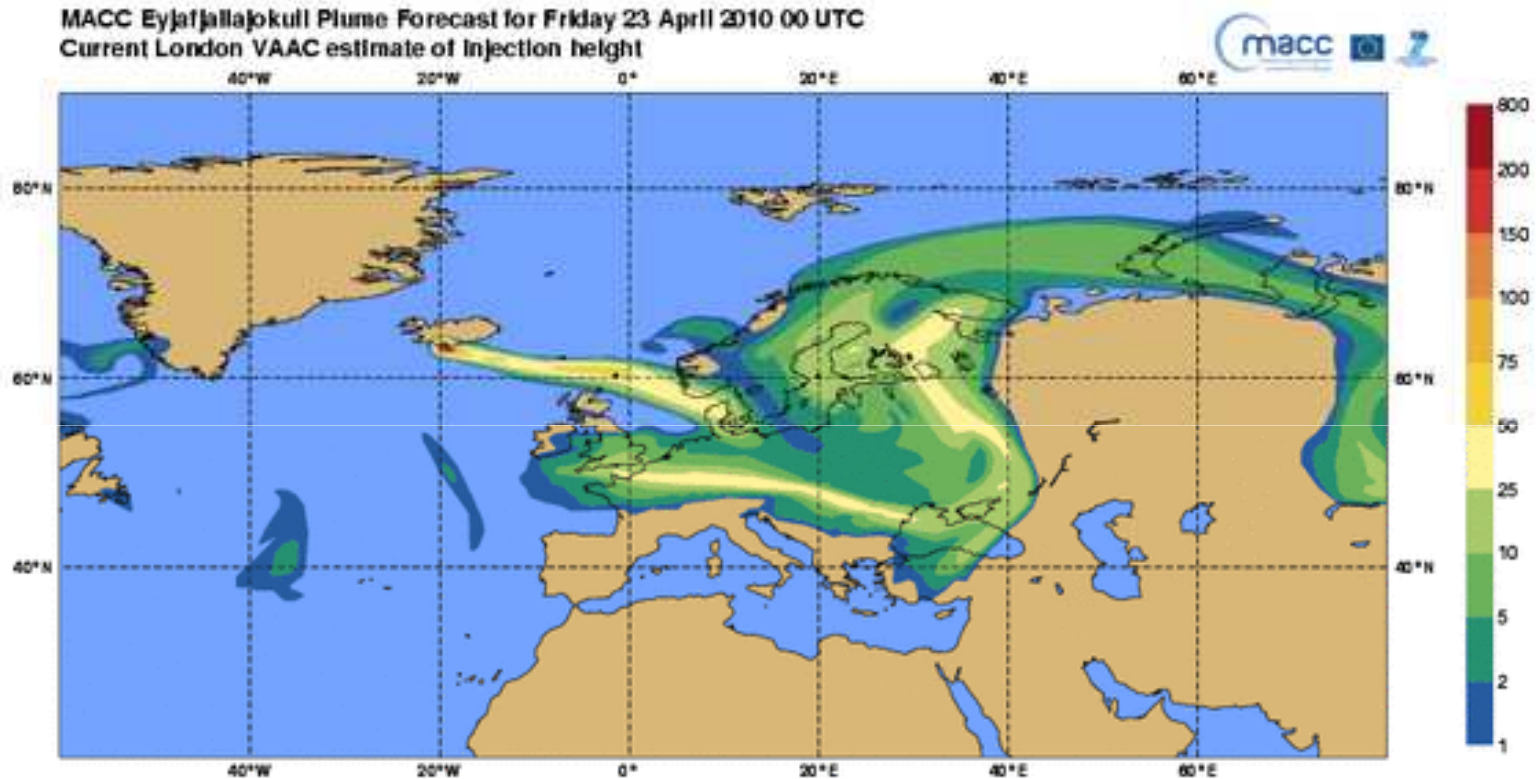
GMES

- **User oriented operational service**
- **Space, in-situ, data assimilation and modelling**

- **MACC project to cover ‘core service’**
 - www.gmes-atmosphere.eu
 - Free and accessible products at EU scale
 - Eye on Earth EEA/Microsoft uses MACC product
- **‘Downstream services’ already starting**
 - PASODOBLE
- **Up to 2014 pre-operational, financed under FP7**

MACC – forecasting the volcanic plume

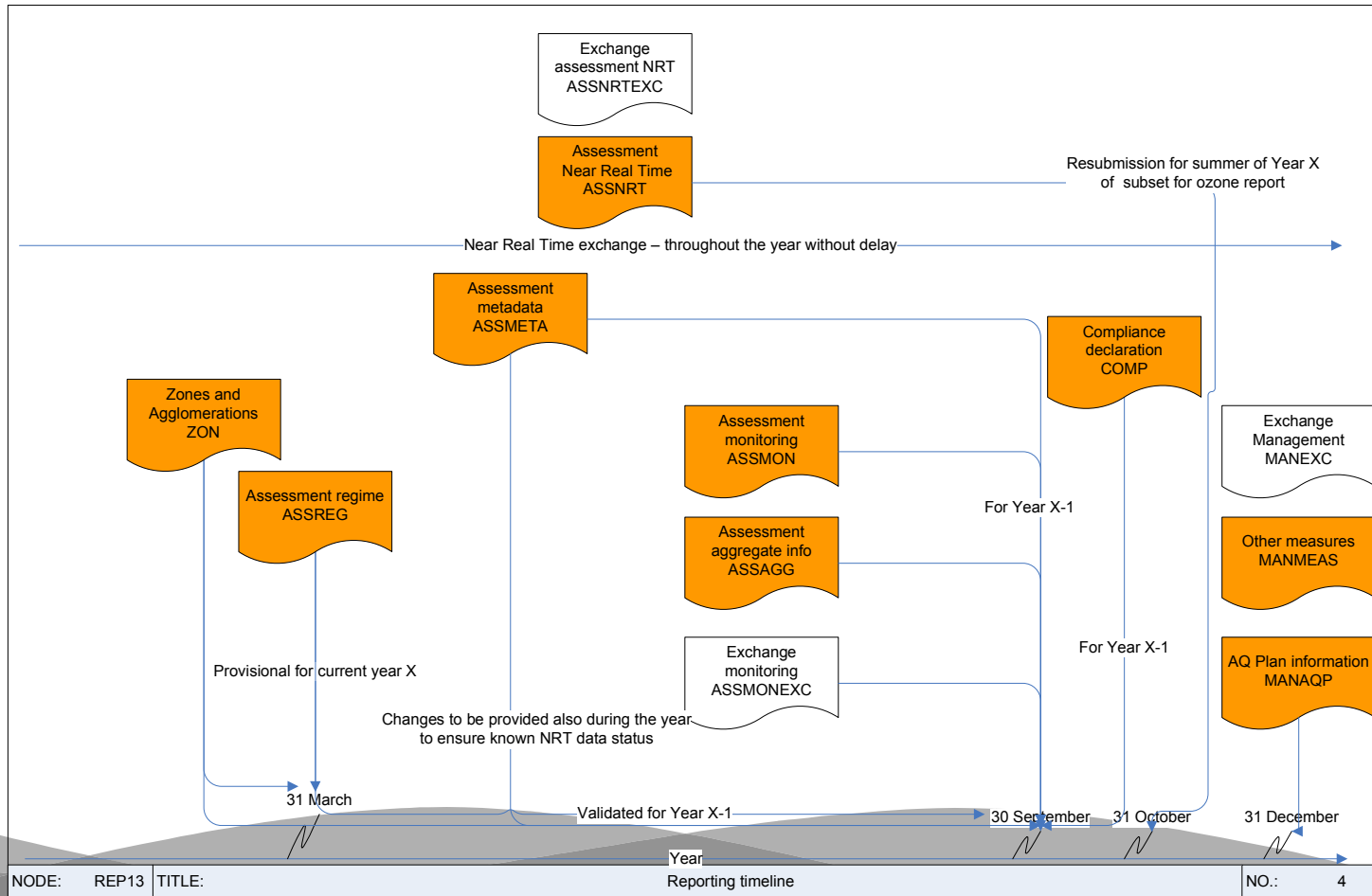
MACC Eyjafjallajökull Plume Forecast for Friday 23 April 2010 00 UTC
Current London VAAC estimate of Injection height



Implementing Provisions on Reporting

- To replace all existing reporting under AQ Directives
 - Assessment and management, also Exchange of Information
- Faster availability (Near Real Time)
- Spatial dimension of AQ
 - Establishing vehicle for exchange of modelling information
- Multiple use, link assessment/management
- Use/compilations also covered in IPR
 - Current Airbase for monitoring, in future expansion to all assessment modes considered
- To be discussed at AQ Committee on 7 June 2010
 - Adopted still in 2010

Implementing Provisions on Reporting



In summary...

- Modelling continuously increasing in importance as integral part of AQ assessment and management
 - ➔ Increased liability; transparency and interpretation required!
 - ➔ Critical appraisal of all inputs and the methodology required at all times
- GMES Atmosphere major development at EU level; products to be used directly or as input to further modelling by the Member states
- FAIRMODE is the principal forum working on responsible use of modelling
 - ➔ Support users and developers, provides recommendations to the Commission
 - ➔ Scrutinize new EU products such as of GMES, where appropriate promote common solutions
 - ➔ Feedback by the Community encouraged!
- Revision in 2013 to reflect modelling state-of-the art in updated provisions of EU legislation

Thank you

<http://ec.europa.eu/environment/air/index.htm>

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Time extension - conditions

- All appropriate measures must have been taken before the original attainment date
- The exceedance must be due to site-specific dispersion characteristics, adverse climatic conditions or transboundary contributions
- The air quality plan must demonstrate that compliance will be achieved at the expiry of the exemption period

Assessment by Commission confirmed 'subsidiarity principle' embedded in the Directive