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# Transboundary Air Pollution in Europe Perception, Solutions, Future

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#### Where does the German PM2.5 go?



Norwegian Meteorological Institute met.no

## Where does German PM2.5 come from?





Norwegian Meteorological Institute met.no

# Air pollution policy process in Europe



- **1979:** UN/ECE Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (CLRTAP) signed
- **1981:** European Monitoring and Evaluation Programme (EMEP) established
- **1985-1994:** A number of Protocols signed under the CLRTAP;  $SO_2$ ,  $NO_x$ , NMVOC, HM
- **1997:** EU Acidification Strategy
- **1999:** Protocol to Abate Acidification, Eutrophication and Ground-level Ozone of CLRTAP (*Gothenburg Protocol ratified 17 May 2005*)
- **2001:** EU National Emission Ceilings Directive (SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>, NH<sub>3</sub>, NMVOC)
- **2005:** EU Clean Air For Europe (CAFE) strategy proposed (includes for the first time targets for Particulate Matter emissions)
- **2006:** Review of the EU NEC Directive

#### **Uniform or effect-based scenarios?**





# Models help to separate policy and technical questions



#### Decide ambition level environmental objectives

Value the importance of uncertainties/risk

# Identify cost-effective and robust measures:

- Balance controls over different countries, sectors and pollutants
- Regional differences in Europe
- Side-effects of present policies
- Maximize synergism with other air quality problems
- Search for robust strategies

## GAINS: GHG-Air pollution INteractions and Synergies

Synergies between air pollution control and greenhouse gas mitigation



- Focus on cost-effective mitigation measures and co-benefits
- Focus on policy-relevant scales of analysis:
  - Up to 2030
  - Country-by-country. Currently implemented for 43 countries in Europe, plans for China and India
- Extension of RAINS(-Asia) integrated assessment model for air pollution to GHGs:
  - Model the chain of (air) pollution from sources to effects
  - Assessment of emission reduction potentials and costs:
    - RAINS: SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>, VOC, NH<sub>3</sub>, PM (~400 control options)
    - GAINS: CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O, HFC, PFC, SF<sub>6</sub> (260 control options)