


# The Role of the CAFE Steering Group

Landesumweltamt Nordrhein-Westfalen 

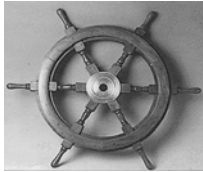

## The Role of the CAFE Steering Group




AAMG/MMM meeting,  
Antwerp, 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> June, 2006

Prof. Dr. Peter Bruckmann 


- Who steers?
- What has been achieved for „CAFE“?
- What's up?





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## CAFE (Air Quality) Steering Group (1)


- Key element for stakeholder participation (other elements: workshops, Internet, interviews)
- Headed by Commission
- Participants from
  - Member States (Accession Countries)
  - Industry (e.g. UNICE, CONCAWE)
  - NGO's (e.g. EEB)
  - Scientific/technical bodies (e.g. WHO, CEN, EEA, JRC)
  - UN ECE




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## CAFE (Air Quality) Steering Group (2)


- Information channel for Commission
- Informal discussion of drafts and projects
- Collection of information from stakeholders
- Setting up working groups
- Approve reports from working groups (in the past)




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## Forerunner: Air Quality Steering Group


- New instrument for better stakeholder participation
- Main results
  - position papers (e.g. PM, SO<sub>2</sub>, benzene, heavy metals) from WG chaired by MS
  - guidance reports for implementation (e.g. on (preliminary) assessment, PM monitoring, equivalency)




Steering group has sped up legislation and improved implementation of AQ directives

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## CAFE Clean Air For Europe (1)



- Thematic strategy to abate air pollution (6th environment action programm)
  - launched: 07.06.2001 (*Communication to Council*)
  - Published: 21.09.2005 (*Communication to Council and EP*)

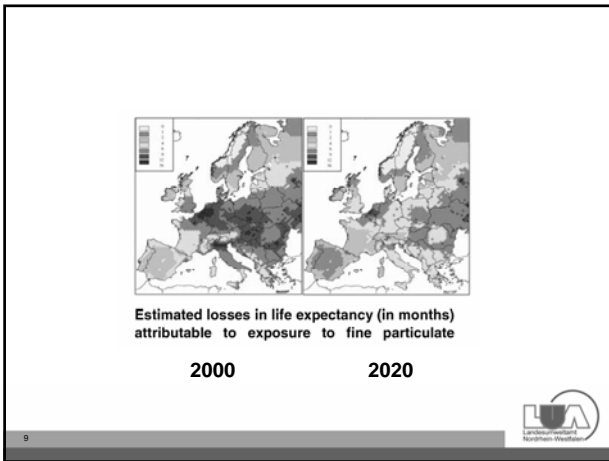
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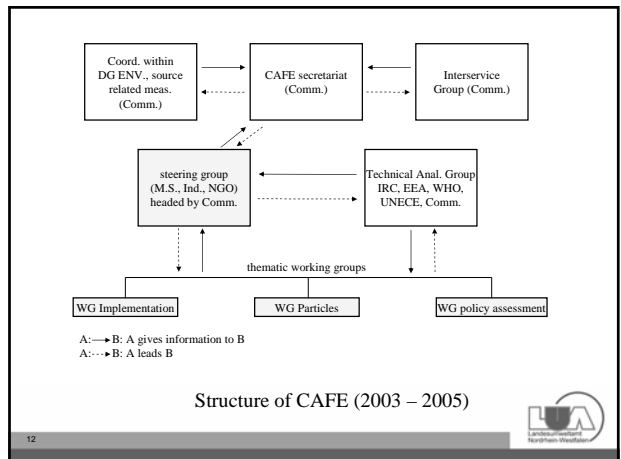
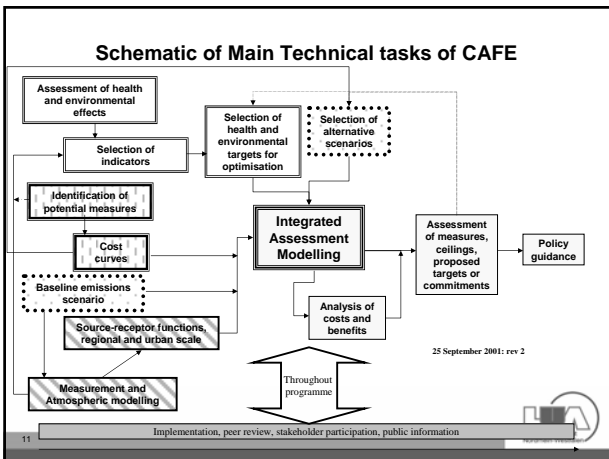
## CAFE (2)

- Aim:** Protection of the environment:
  - Human health: no significant negative impacts;
  - Eco-systems: no exceedances of critical loads and levels
- Based on:
  - precautionary principle
  - up to date science
- Priority pollutants: PM, O<sub>3</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, deposition (acidification, eutrophication)



## CAFE (3)

- Three Strands:**
  - Implementation
  - Revision of existing air quality directives, EOI Dec., and NEC
  - Comprehensive, thematic strategy integrating all political instruments to improve air quality, aiming at 2020



# The Role of the CAFE Steering Group

## Important input for CAFE

- Assessment of WHO (PM, NO<sub>2</sub>, O<sub>3</sub>)
- **PM Position Paper**
- **Recommendations to revise the technical annexes of AQDs**
- Base line scenario (emissions, ambient air) (IIASA)
- Cost efficient abatement scenarios (IIASA)
- Cost benefit analysis (AEA)



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## Main elements of CAFE

- Revision and merging of 4 AQ directives and EOI Dec.
  - *inter alia: PM2.5 regulations*
- Speeding up and modernize reporting based on GIS and INSPIRE
- Revision of NEC Dir. (2008)
  - *inter alia: introduction of PM ceilings*
- Revision of IPPC Dir. (2008)
  - *including combustion plants < 50 MW<sub>th</sub>?*
- Transport: EURO V, and EURO VI
- Reduce VOC emissions at petrol stations
- Reduction measures in the sectors aviation, shipping, agriculture



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## What has been achieved by the CAFE steering group (and WG)

- 2nd PM Position Paper (2004)
- Recommendations for the technical revision of the air quality directives (2004)
- Guidance on
  - PM10 monitoring (2002)
  - VOC monitoring, short term action plans (O<sub>3</sub>)
  - NEC reporting (03.04.2006)
  - Demonstration of equivalence (2005, workshop early in 2007)
- Discussion of emission baseline scenarios with IIASA for Air Qual. Dir. And NEC



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## PM Pos. Paper, Key recommendations (1)

| PM Pos. Paper, Key recommendations                  | Current draft of Air Qual. Dir.       |
|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| PM2.5 principal future metric                       | +                                     |
| Gap closure should complement LV                    | + (national reduction target of 20 %) |
| PM2.5 limit value:                                  |                                       |
| - annual mean (12 – 20 µg/m <sup>3</sup> )          | 25 µg/m <sup>3</sup>                  |
| - 90 % of daily means: 20 – 35 µg/m <sup>3</sup>    | -                                     |
| Keep PM10 LV (stage 1)                              | +                                     |
| PM10 LV (stage 2) → target values                   | -                                     |
| Reduce PM10 monitoring (~ 20 % of current stations) | (-)                                   |
| Data base not sufficient to regulate PM10 or UFP    | +                                     |



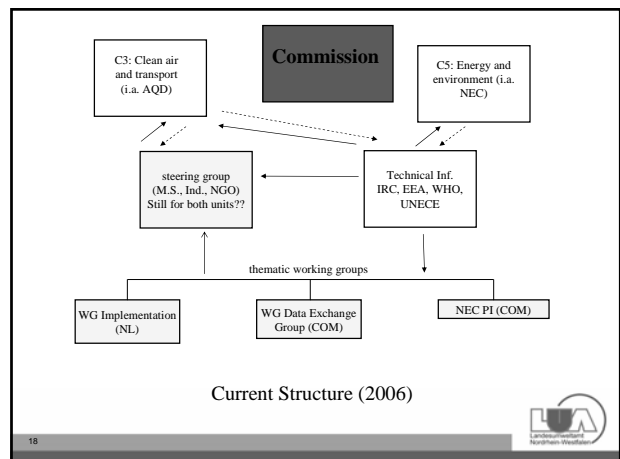
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## PM Pos. Paper, Key recommendations (2)

| PM Pos. Paper, Key recommendations                                                                                               | Current draft of Air Qual. Dir.                     |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| Intensify monitoring of PM2.5, PM1.0, UFP, particle composition (e.g. by 20 EU „supersites“)                                     | (-) (particle composition at rural background loc.) |
| Apply “guidance on equivalence”, review EN 12341                                                                                 | +                                                   |
| Harmonize “station mix” (hot spot vs background stations)                                                                        | +                                                   |
| Harmonize EoID with 1 <sup>st</sup> DD, report detailed descriptions of monitoring sites, document and report correction factors | future work (reporting)                             |



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# The Role of the CAFE Steering Group

## What's up?

- Implementation of NEC Dir.
  - Recommendations of reporting (*WG on implementation*)
- Revision of NEC Dir.
  - Discussion of emission and energy scenarios (PRIMES, national), techn. details of IAM, City Delta (*NECP*)
- Reporting
  - i.a. electronic reporting, GIS based, INSPIRE (Data Exchange Group)
  - 1st draft report to be available soon
  - Adoption by Comitology (Ambient Air Quality Committee, Art. 27 new AQD)



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## Quo vadis, steering group? (1)

- Steering group valuable, if not exemplary, for stakeholder participation in the past
- Working groups from stakeholders (instead of consultants) have increased acceptance, introduced practical experience and sped up legislative processes
- Consultation on new legislative projects (drafts) gave valuable feed back



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## Quo vadis, steering group? (2)

- Role of steering group changes:
  - Commission reluctant to discuss preliminary drafts of new legislation
  - Important tasks (IAM, emission szenarios) only feasible by full time experts (consultants)
  - WG report directly to Commission, no longer „rubberstamped“ by steering group



More information, less participation

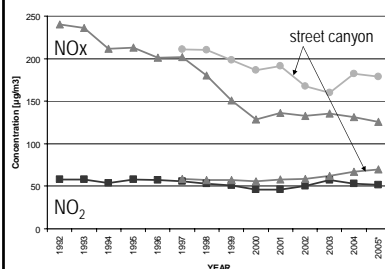
- Will steering group be consulted by both units (C3, C5) in the future? (coherence of air qual. object. and source related measures key element of CAFE)



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## Urban Main Roads

Düsseldorf



- NOx (NO): decrease
- NO<sub>2</sub>: increase since year 2000
- NO<sub>2</sub> increase can not explained by ozone chemistry alone

\*01.01. – 29.11.2005



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