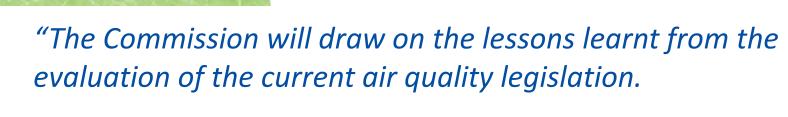


## Air quality – revision of EU rules

11th International Conference on Atmospheric Particulate 28 May 2024

European Commission
Director Zero Pollution



It will also propose to strengthen provisions on monitoring, modelling and air quality plans to help local authorities achieve cleaner air.

The Commission will notably propose to revise air quality standards to align them more closely with the World Health Organization recommendations."

#EUGreenDeal

Communication on the European Green Deal (COM/2019/640 final)



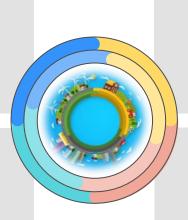
### What will the new Directive bring?

#### **Environment & health**

- **Zero pollution objective** at the latest by 2050
- Intermediate 2030 EU air quality standards
- Update of other air quality metrics, including more refined average exposure obligations
- Regular review mechanism

#### **Governance & enforcement**

- Air quality plans to be more effective in ending and preventing exceedances of EU standards
- Improved enforceability: new provisions on access to justice, compensation and penalties
- More transboundary cooperation on air quality



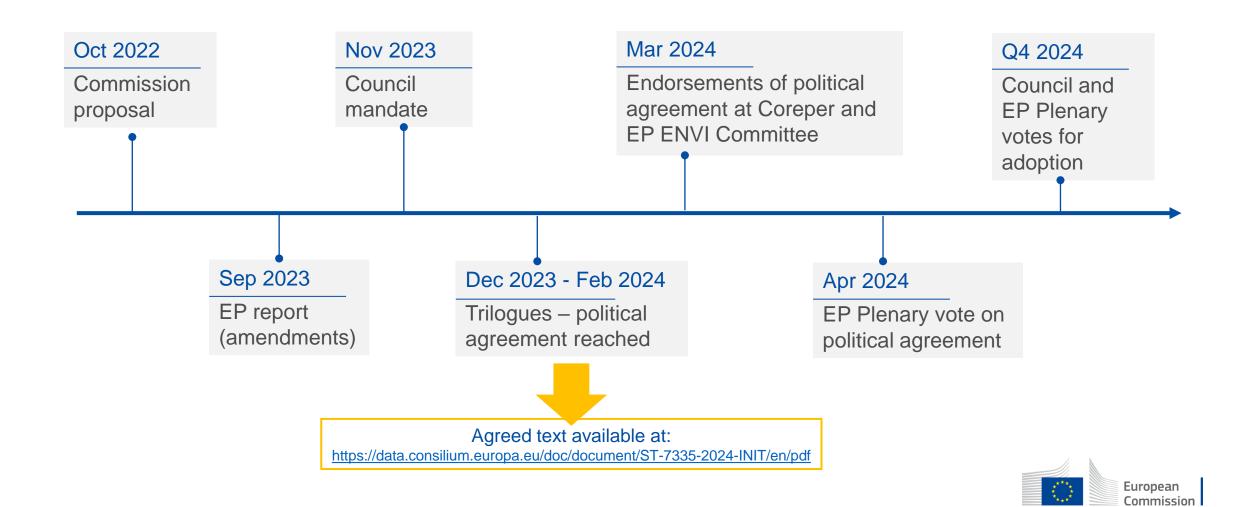
#### Monitoring & assessment

- Refined approach to air quality monitoring, increased use of air quality modelling
- Additional information on representativeness of sampling points, better inform air quality action
  - Monitoring pollutants of emerging concern (e.g. ultrafine particles, black carbon, ammonia)

#### Information & communication

- More up-to-date air quality information
- Requirements for air quality indices to provide hourly reporting of available air quality data
  - Informing the public about possible health impacts and provide recommendations

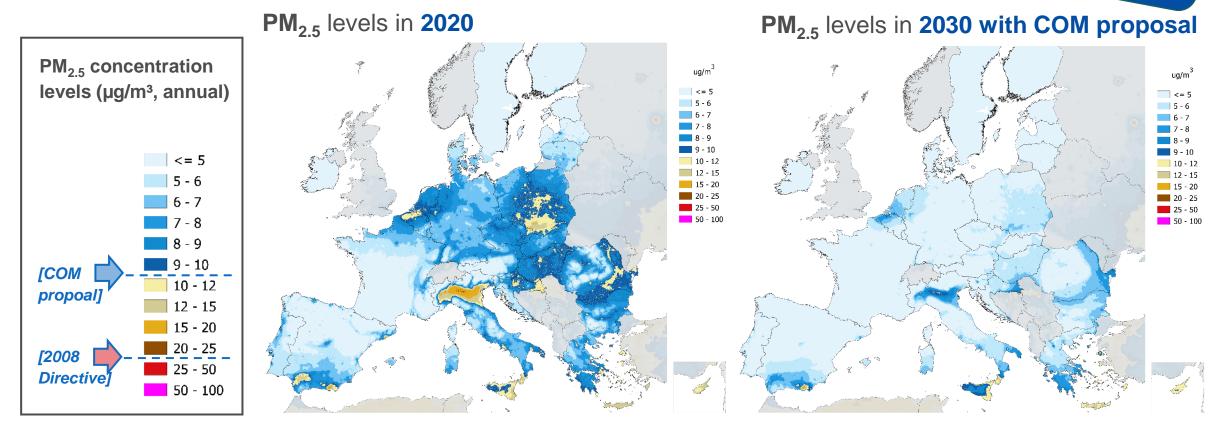
### Legislative procedure: state of play today



### What do we expect the proposal will achieve?

Significant reductions of PM<sub>2.5</sub> levels, based on baseline projections plus additional measures (note: no hotspot specific measures assessed)

94%
of sampling points to
meet proposed limit
values by 2030



Based on GAINS/EMEP/uEMEP. Note that these maps show the total concentration levels, and include also contributions from natural sources of wind blown dust and sea salt.

### What do we expect the proposal will achieve?

- **Health benefits:** Reduces annual mortality (premature deaths) linked to air pollution by more than 75% (and by 50% more than without this policy)<sup>(1)</sup>
  - also reduces related morbidity (illnesses) by 50% more than without this policy.
- Social benefits: Stricter limit values particularly protect sensitive populations and vulnerable groups; Directive requires additional health impact information.
- Environmental benefits: Decreases in eutrophication (-22%) and acidification (-63%) of ecosystems; less crop losses and damage to forests.
- Economic benefits: Benefits far outweigh the costs, with annual total gross benefits estimated at €42 bn (and up to €121 bn depending on the valuation method) in 2030, compared to measures that costs less than €6 bn annually.

### Some concluding reflections

- EU Clean Air Policy works! We have seen major improvements in air quality since the 1990s.
- Air quality monitoring (4.000 monitoring stations) and air quality modelling provide us with an exceptionally robust, comparable and harmonized information basis across the EU.
- The proposed revised Ambient Air Quality Directive when adopted and implemented will render significant health, social, environmental and economic benefits across the EU.
- **Some regions** in the EU face more of a challenge to reach current and future EU air quality standards, but also these regions have seen striking improvements in recent years.
- Implementation, governance and communication will be key to bank benefits of EU Clean Air Policy. EU funding available for clean air amounts to €147 bn (2021-2027).

#### Contact us:

env-air@ec.europa.eu

# Thank you

