13-14 May 2019
Joint Eionet/TFEIP meeting
Thessaloniki, Greece

Recent and on-going Eionet and EEA activities

Martin Adams

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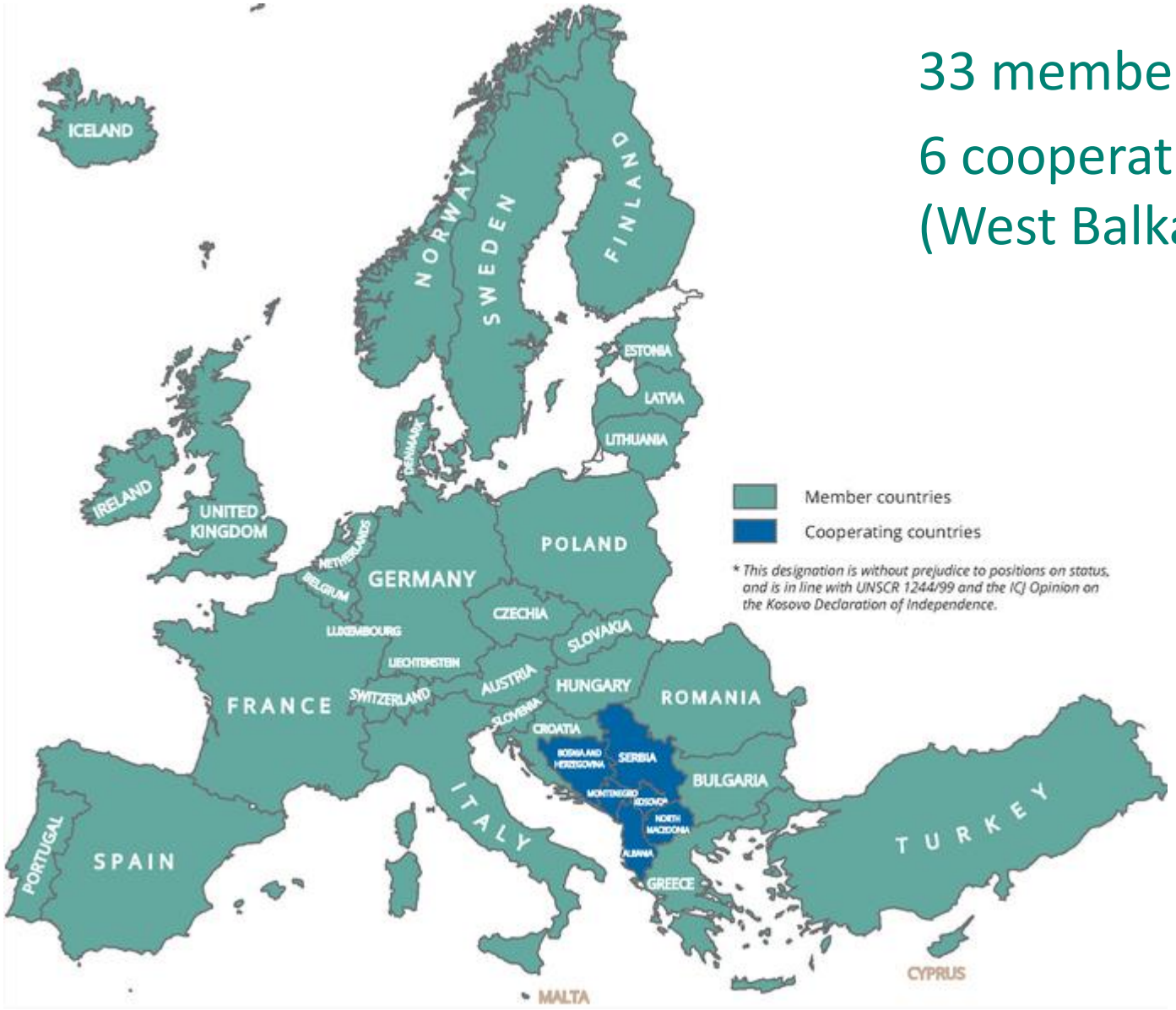
The Eionet member and cooperating countries



33 member countries

6 cooperating countries (West Balkans)

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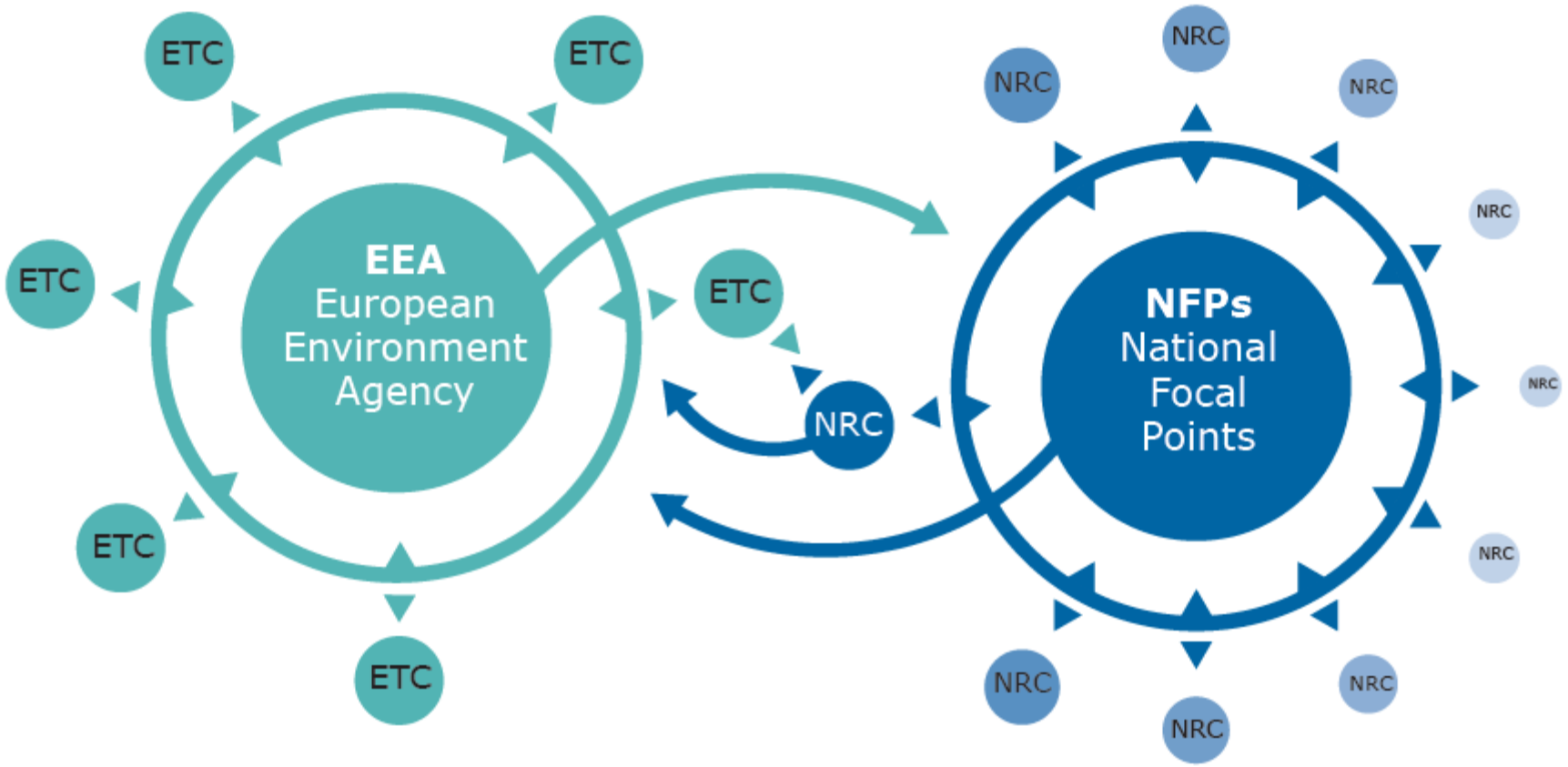
The Eionet network

European environment information and observation network (Eionet)



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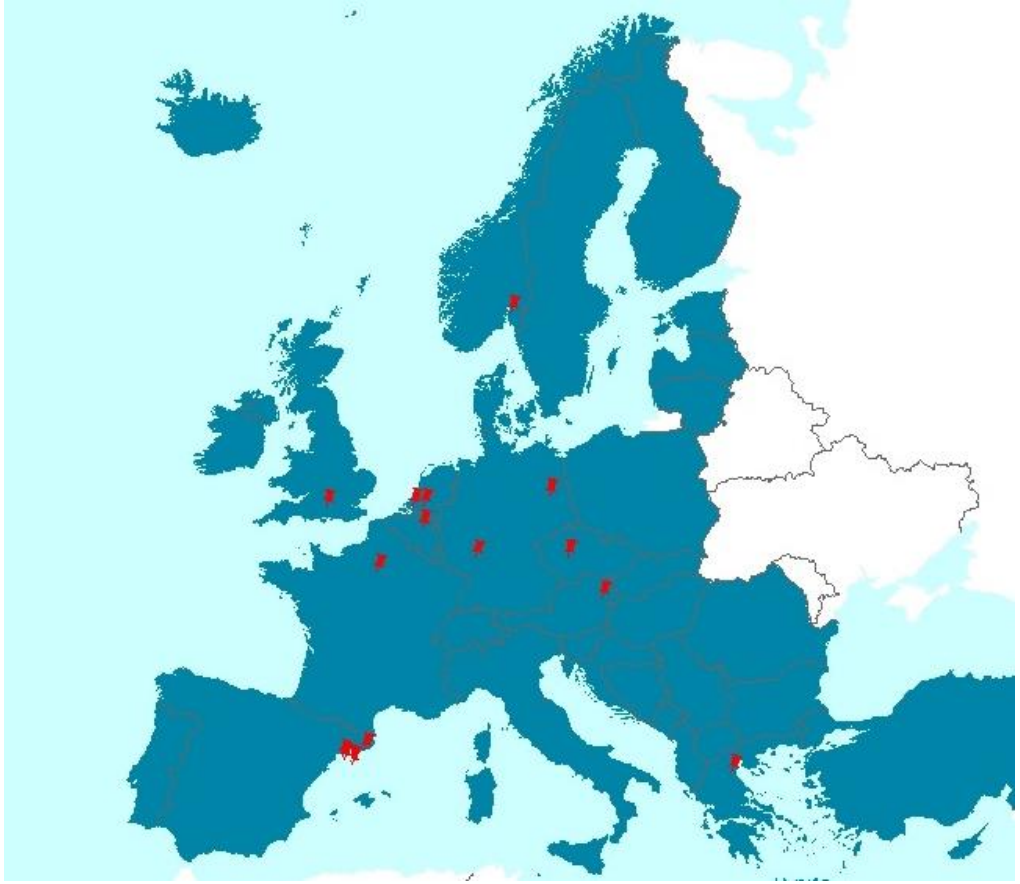
New European Topic Centre on Air pollution, Transport, Noise and Industrial pollution – ETC/ATNI

A consortium of 9 European organisations, under contract to EEA, and forming part of Eionet.

The Norwegian Institute for Air Research (NILU) is the lead organisation.



- Norwegian Institute for Air Research (NILU)
- Aether
- Czech Hydrometeorological Institute (CHMI)
- Emisia
- Institut National de l'Environnement Industriel et des Risques (INERIS)
- Transport & Mobility Leuven (TML)
- Universitat Autónoma de Barcalona (UAB)
- Umweltbundesamt Wien (UBA-V)
- 4sfera Innova

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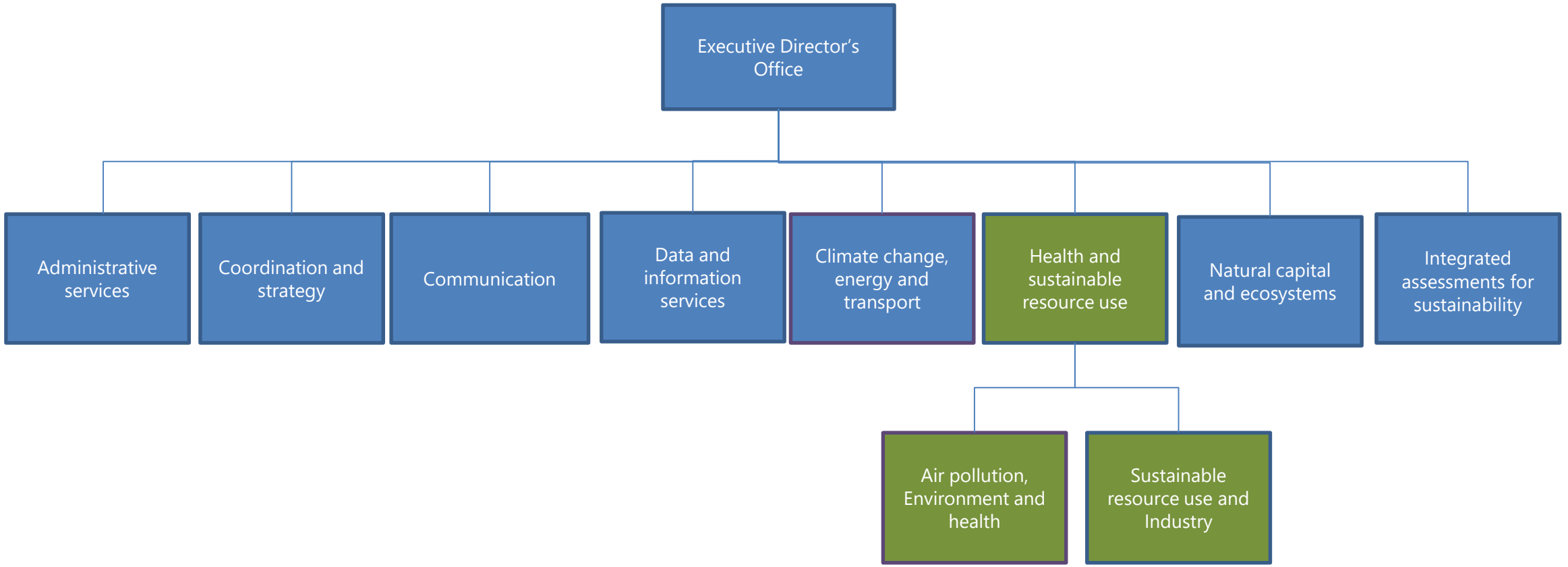
EEA organisation



Developing an EEA/Eionet strategy 2021 - 2030

Launching the process (19 June 2019): Seminar of the EEA Management Board, National Focal Points (NFPs) and ETC managers:

“Evolution and Innovation”

i. Evolution and innovation in impact;
ii. Evolution and innovation in monitoring, data and information;
iii. Evolution and innovation in networking with countries and with EU institutions;
iv. Evolution and innovation in the resource base for EEA and Eionet beyond 2020

Political and budget context

EEA and Eionet's core business: content!

SOER2020

Living well, within the limits of our planet

7th Environment Action Programme

8th Environment Action Programme

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Broader geographic scope of EEA/Eionet work?

Which image of EEA-Eionet for 2030?

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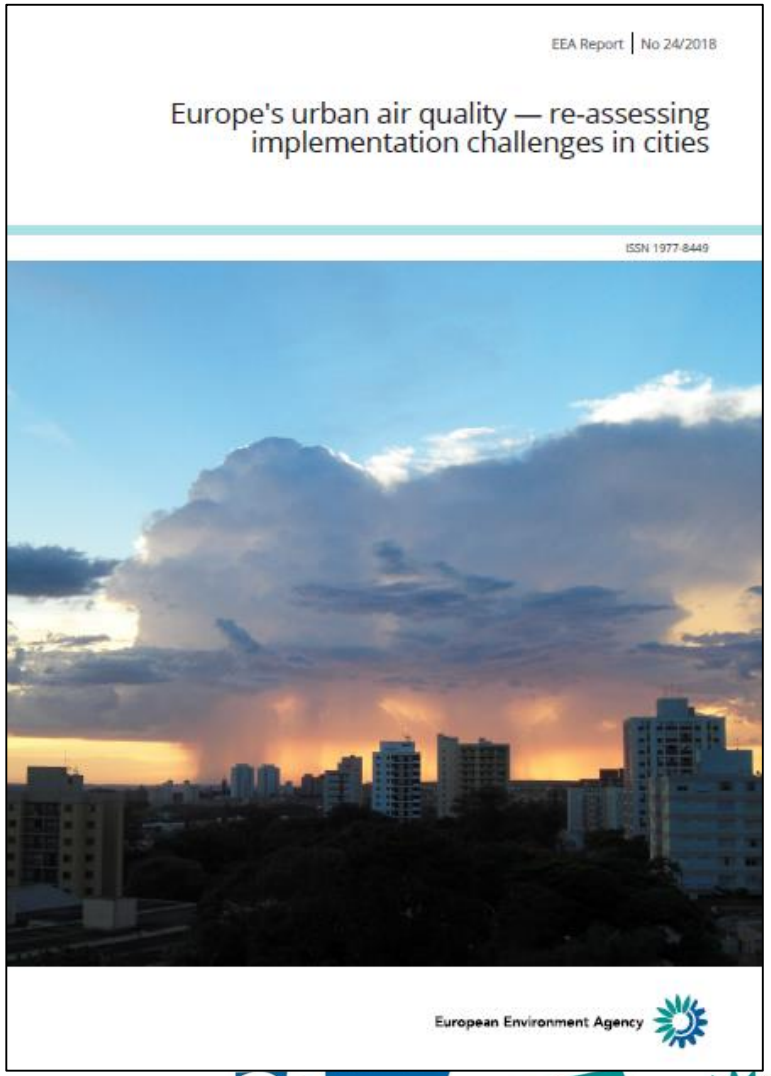
Selected recent publications – air quality



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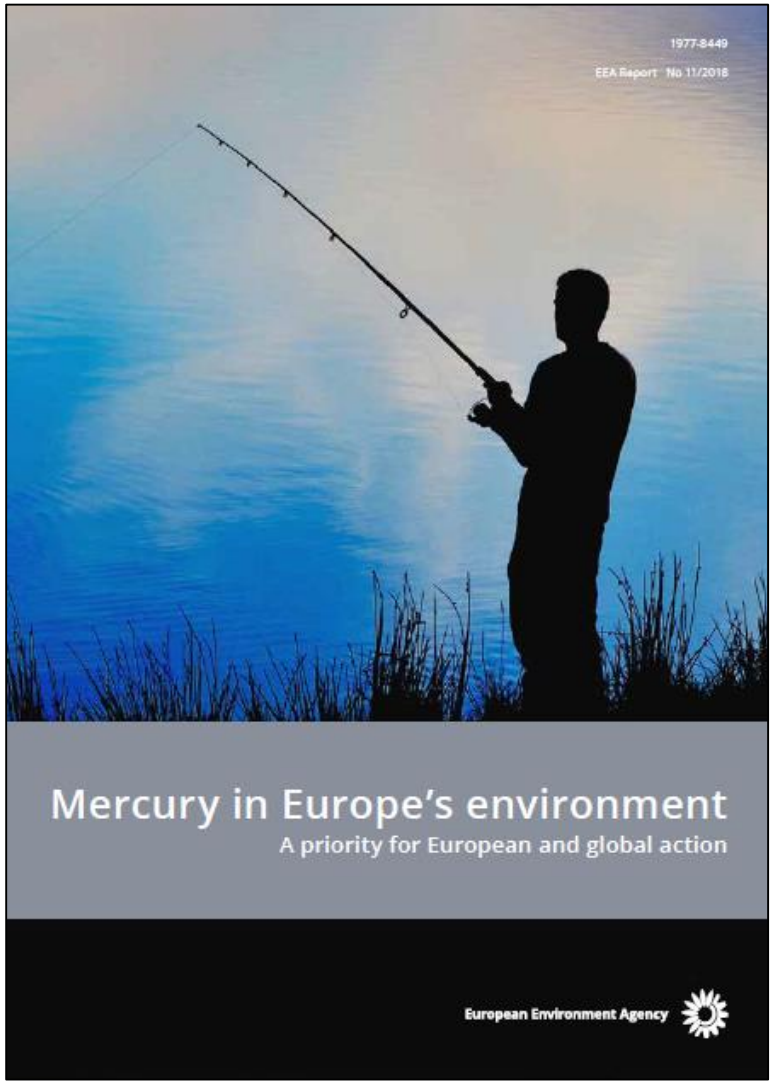
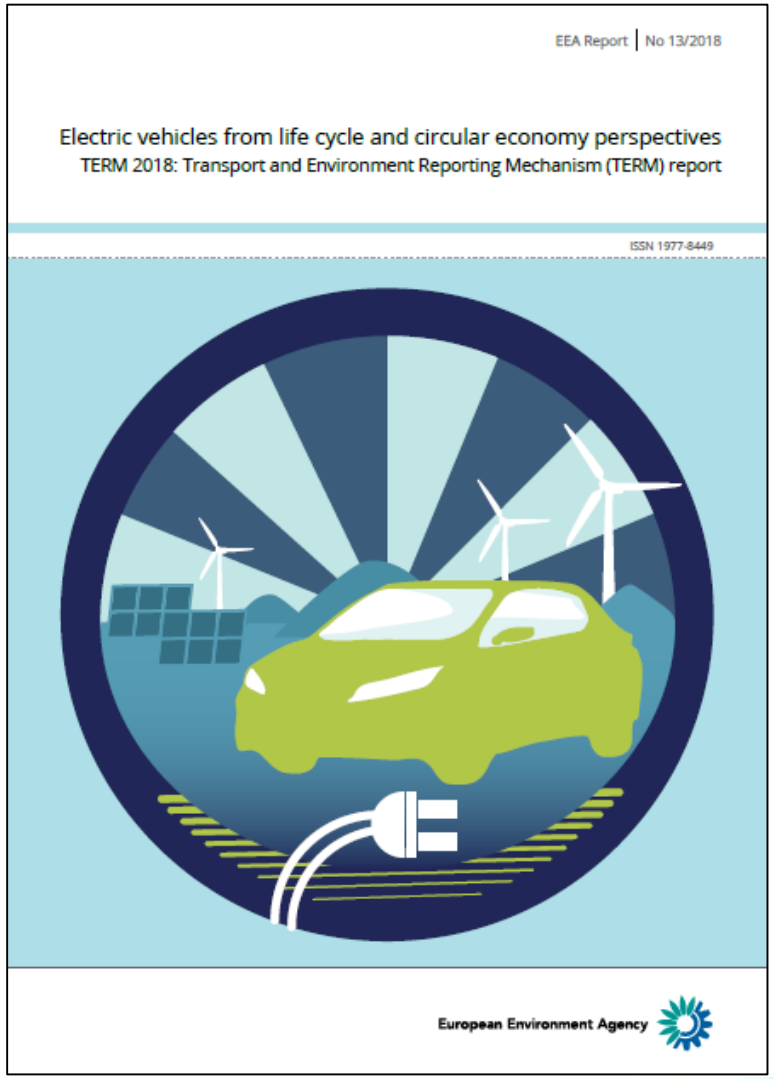
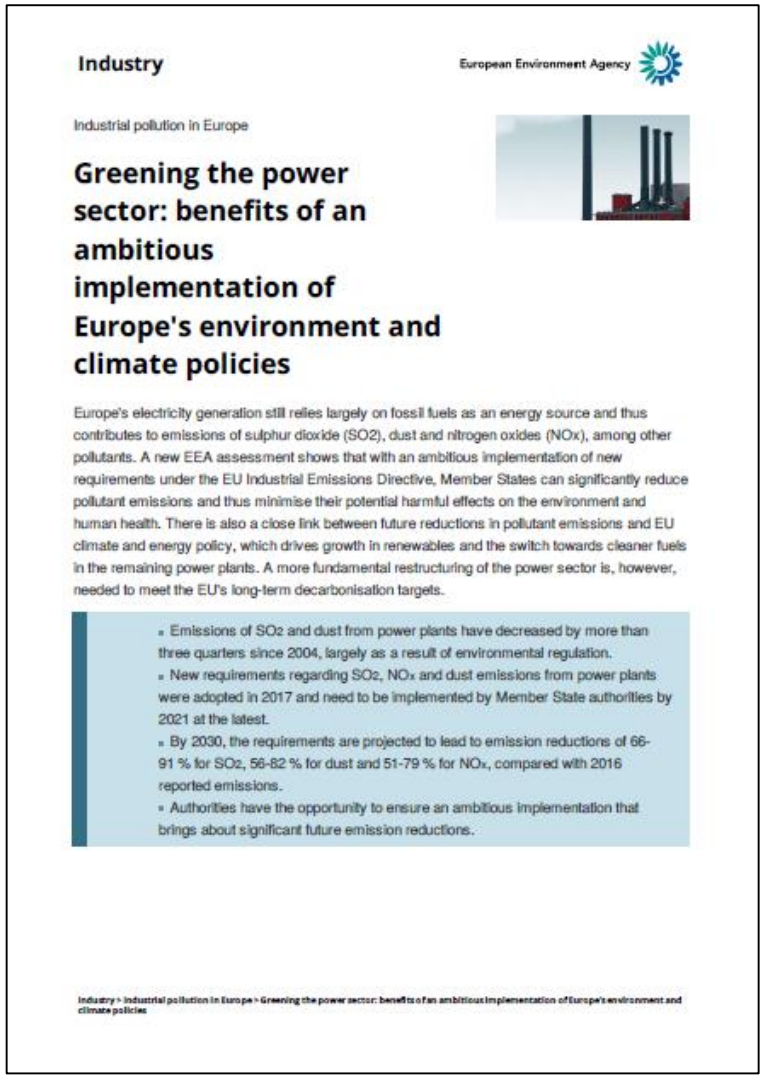
Selected recent publications – cross-thematic integration





Selected recent publications – technical briefings



Industry

European Environment Agency

Industrial pollution in Europe

Greening the power sector: benefits of an ambitious implementation of Europe's environment and climate policies

Europe's electricity generation still relies largely on fossil fuels as an energy source and thus contributes to emissions of sulphur dioxide (SO_2), dust and nitrogen oxides (NO_x), among other pollutants. A new EEA assessment shows that with an ambitious implementation of new requirements under the EU Industrial Emissions Directive, Member States can significantly reduce pollutant emissions and thus minimise their potential harmful effects on the environment and human health. There is also a close link between future reductions in pollutant emissions and EU climate and energy policy, which drives growth in renewables and the switch towards cleaner fuels in the remaining power plants. A more fundamental restructuring of the power sector is, however, needed to meet the EU's long-term decarbonisation targets.

- Emissions of SO_2 and dust from power plants have decreased by more than three quarters since 2004, largely as a result of environmental regulation.
- New requirements regarding SO_2, NO_x and dust emissions from power plants were adopted in 2017 and need to be implemented by Member State authorities by 2021 at the latest.
- By 2030, the requirements are projected to lead to emission reductions of 66-91 % for SO_2, 56-82 % for dust and 51-79 % for NO_x, compared with 2016 reported emissions.
- Authorities have the opportunity to ensure an ambitious implementation that brings about significant future emission reductions.

Industry > Industrial pollution in Europe > Greening the power sector: benefits of an ambitious implementation of Europe's environment and climate policies

Air pollution

European Environment Agency

Improving Europe s air quality measures reported by countries

Improving Europe's air quality — measures reported by countries

Under the European Union's (EU) Air Quality Directive, Member States have to implement and report on the measures they put in place in areas where air quality limit and target values are exceeded. This briefing provides an overview of the different types of abatement measures reported. It focuses mainly on measures designed to reduce people's exposure to the two air pollutants that most commonly exceed air quality standards: particulate matter (PM_{10}) and nitrogen dioxide (NO_2). In general, the road transport sector is the largest contributor to total nitrogen dioxide emissions in the EU, while fuel combustion in the commercial, institutional and households sector is the largest contributor to total primary particulate matter emissions, particularly in some eastern European countries. Most reported measures address the road transport sector.

- Most measures reported aim to reduce emissions and/or concentrations of PM_{10} and NO_2.
- The transport sector is the main reason given for exceeding the PM_{10} and NO_2 limit values set in the Air Quality Directive. Most measures reported address this sector.
- The second and third most frequent sources reported are commercial and residential combustion and industry for PM_{10} and industry and commercial and residential combustion for NO_2.
- Traffic-related measures include those encouraging a shift to less polluting types of transport, better urban planning to ensure more sustainable transport infrastructure, improving public transport, and targeted public procurement measures.
- Measures targeting commercial/residential combustion and industry sectors encourage the uptake of low-emission fuels, set eco-design standards and standards for fuels, and require emission control equipment in industrial premises.

Air pollution > Improving Europe s air quality measures reported by countries > Improving Europe's air quality — measures reported by countries

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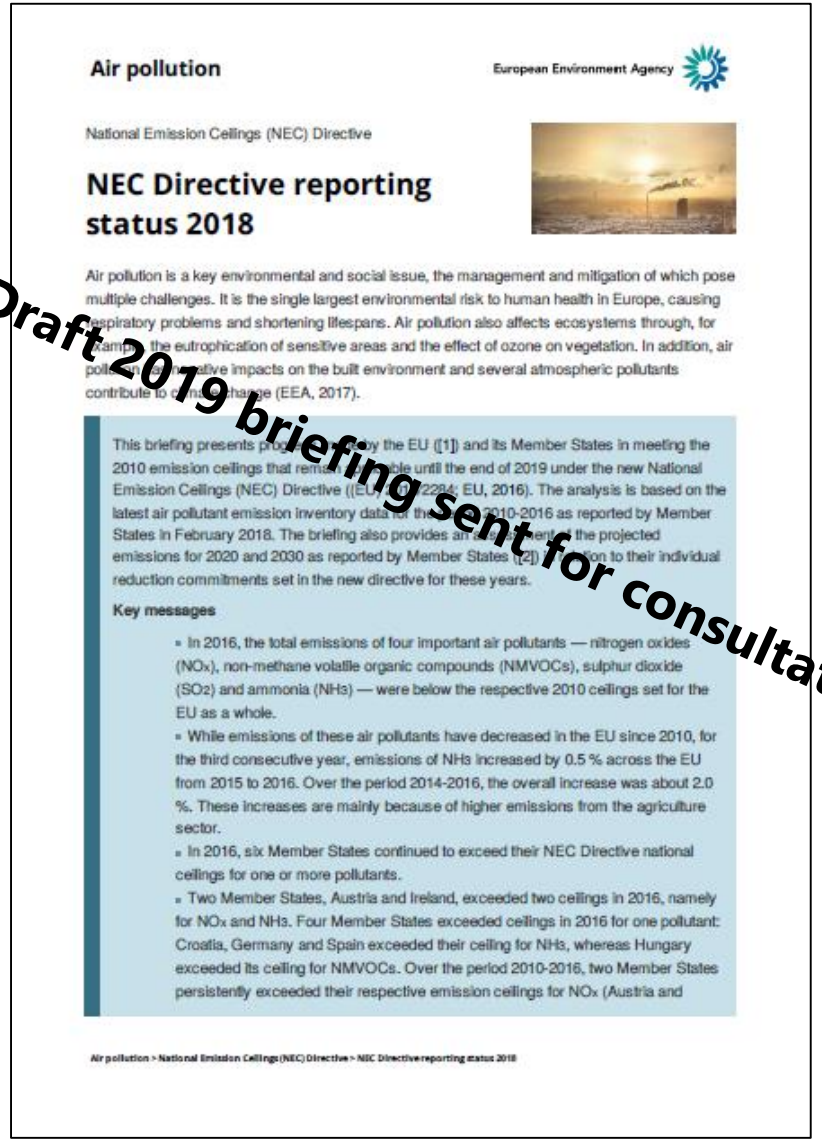
Selected publications – forthcoming air emissions



Air pollution

European Environment Agency

National Emission Ceilings (NEC) Directive

NEC Directive reporting status 2018

Air pollution is a key environmental and social issue, the management and mitigation of which pose multiple challenges. It is the single largest environmental risk to human health in Europe, causing respiratory problems and shortening lifespans. Air pollution also affects ecosystems through, for example, the eutrophication of sensitive areas and the effect of ozone on vegetation. In addition, air pollution has negative impacts on the built environment and several atmospheric pollutants contribute to climate change (EEA, 2017).

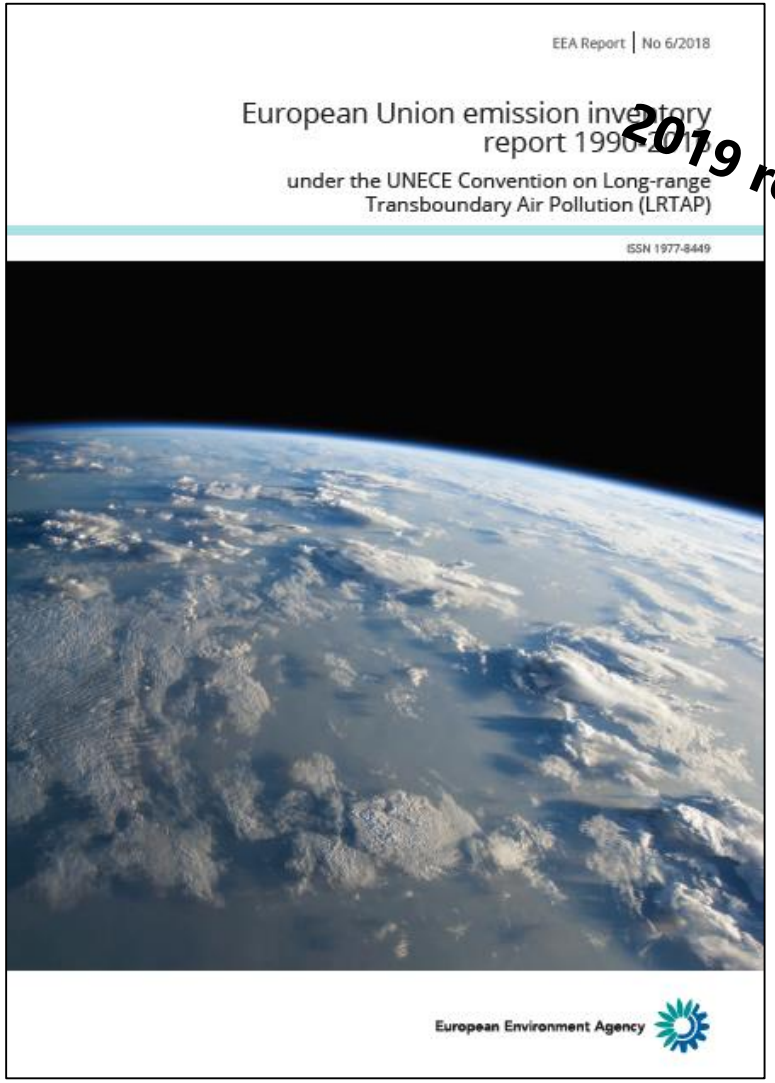
This briefing presents progress by the EU ([1]) and its Member States in meeting the 2010 emission ceilings that remain applicable until the end of 2019 under the new National Emission Ceilings (NEC) Directive ((EU) 2016/2284; EU, 2016). The analysis is based on the latest air pollutant emission inventory data for the period 2010-2016 as reported by Member States in February 2018. The briefing also provides an assessment of the projected emissions for 2020 and 2030 as reported by Member States ([2]) in relation to their individual reduction commitments set in the new directive for these years.

Key messages

- In 2016, the total emissions of four important air pollutants — nitrogen oxides (NO_x), non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOCs), sulphur dioxide (SO_2) and ammonia (NH_3) — were below the respective 2010 ceilings set for the EU as a whole.
- While emissions of these air pollutants have decreased in the EU since 2010, for the third consecutive year, emissions of NH_3 increased by 0.5 % across the EU from 2015 to 2016. Over the period 2014-2016, the overall increase was about 2.0 %. These increases are mainly because of higher emissions from the agriculture sector.
- In 2016, six Member States continued to exceed their NEC Directive national ceilings for one or more pollutants.
- Two Member States, Austria and Ireland, exceeded two ceilings in 2016, namely for NO_x and NH_3. Four Member States exceeded ceilings in 2016 for one pollutant: Croatia, Germany and Spain exceeded their ceiling for NH_3, whereas Hungary exceeded its ceiling for NMVOCs. Over the period 2010-2016, two Member States persistently exceeded their respective emission ceilings for NO_x (Austria and

Air pollution > National Emission Ceilings (NEC) Directive > NEC Directive reporting status 2018

Draft 2019 briefing sent for consultation



EEA Report | No 6/2018

European Union emission inventory report 1990-2017

under the UNECE Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (LRTAP)

ISSN 1977-8449

European Environment Agency

2019 report in preparation

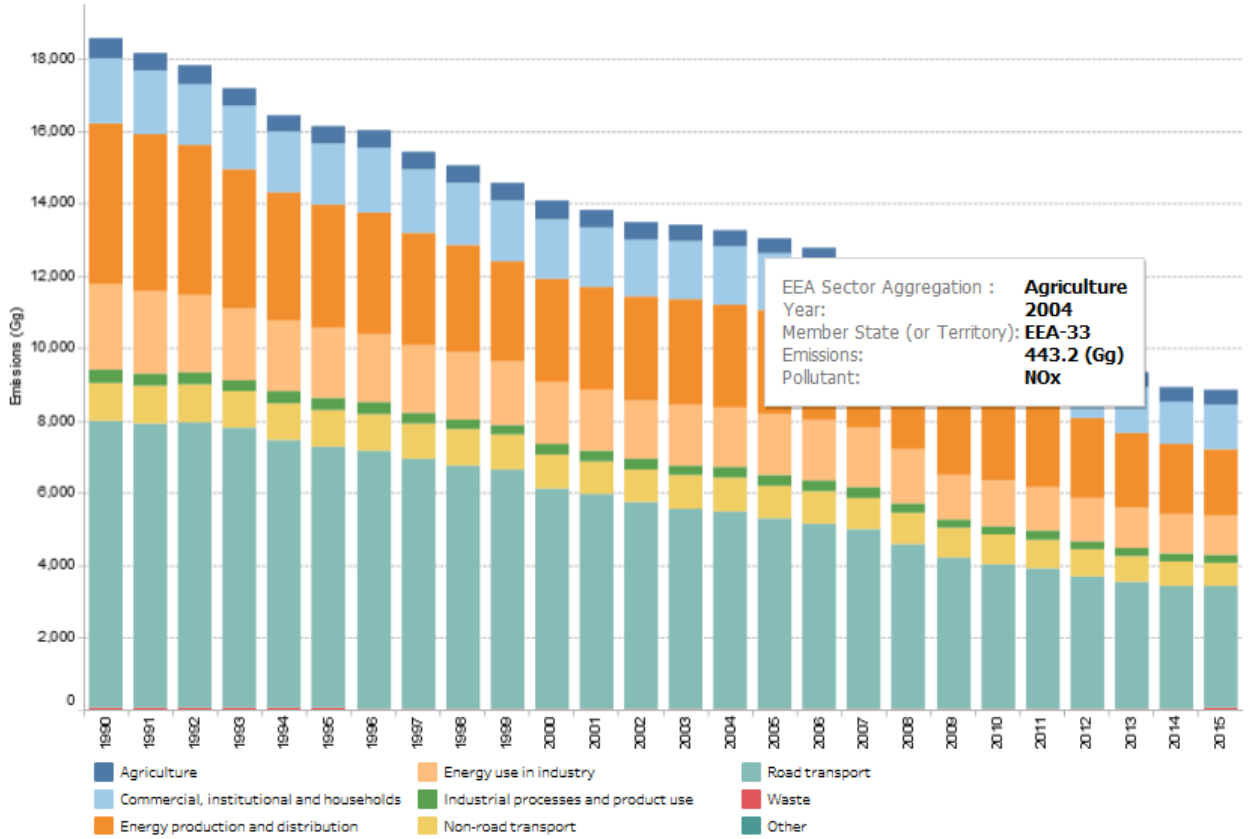
Updated viewers and data access tools … and country factsheets

NOx by country (2015)

Note: Please zoom in to see the results for small countries such as Lichtenstein.

Map shows emissions for year: 2015

NOx by sector over time



Bar chart shows the following sectors: (All)

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Thank you

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