

CLEAN AIR FORUM

16-17 November 2017
Paris, France

#CleanAirEU

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DG ENV C.3
Clean Air



Why a clean air forum?

Article 12 (revised) NEC:

The Commission shall set up a European Clean Air Forum to:

- provide input for guidance and
- facilitate the **coordinated implementation** of Union legislation and policies related to improving air quality,
- **bringing together all stakeholders** including competent authorities of the Member States at all relevant levels,
- at regular intervals.

The European Clean Air Forum shall **exchange experience and good practices**, including on emission reductions from domestic heating and road transport, that can **inform and enhance the national air pollution control programmes and their implementation**.



The Health rationale for the Clean Air Forum

Europe's air quality is slowly improving, but fine particulate matter and ground-level ozone in particular continue to cause serious impacts on health.



400 000 premature deaths in the EU every year are linked to air pollution

Estimates point to about **400.000 premature deaths** in EU-28 each year due to particulate matter; 75.000 due to nitrogen dioxide and 13.000 due to ozone.

1 out of 12 EU citizens are exposed to particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) above EU limit values; compared to WHO guidelines even **more than 8 out of 10**.

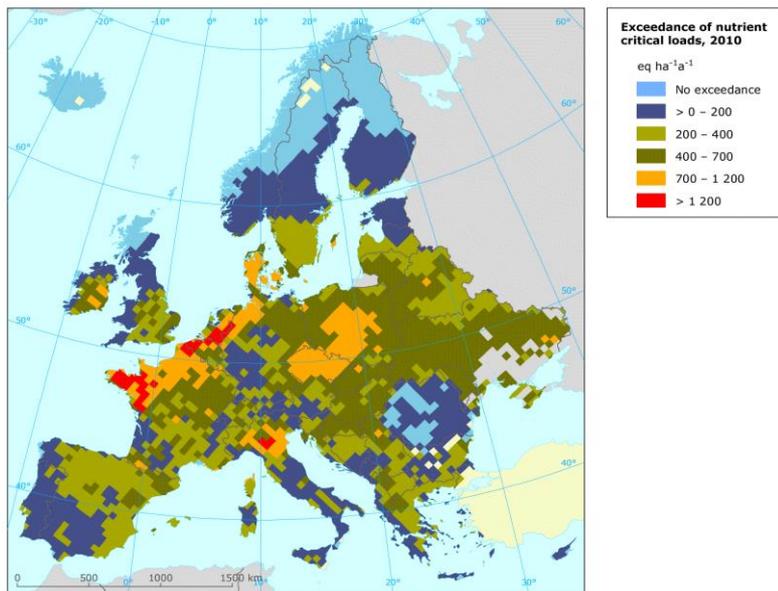


The Environmental rationale

Air pollution exceeds **eutrophication limits** in 63% of ecosystem area, and in 73% of Natura2000 area.



Air pollution costs **€3 billion** in lost crops and **€1 billion** in building damage



General Outline of the Clean Air Forum (CAF)

First **Clean Air Forum** on 16 & 17 November 2017, a two-day event with more than 350 participants, including a high-level segment in the City Hall, Paris.



Focus:

- health aspects
- air quality in cities
- **agriculture and air quality**
- clean air business opportunities
- governance.

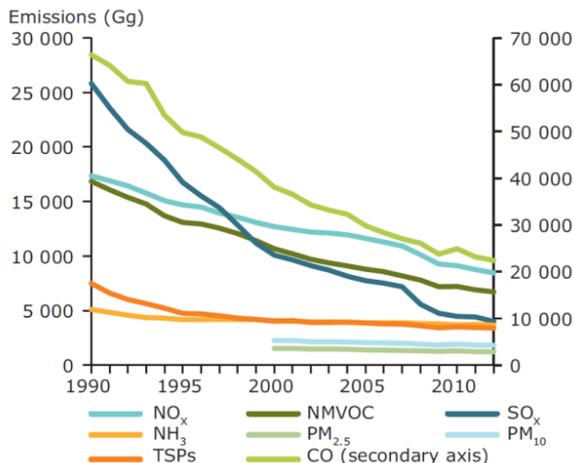
Discussion also on key **cross-cutting topics**, such as governance, knowledge base, funding mechanisms and climate change.

Why a session on agriculture?

NH₃ **harms human health** by forming secondary particulate matter (PM):

NH₃ is detrimental to ecosystems due to **eutrophication** and **acidification**

There is a 19% reduction target for 2030 in the new NEC Directive NH₃



NH₃ reduction since 1990 is far less than other air pollutants

NH₃ emissions originate for 94% from agriculture



Ammonia contributes to the formation of (secondary) **particulate matter**, which is very harmful to human health

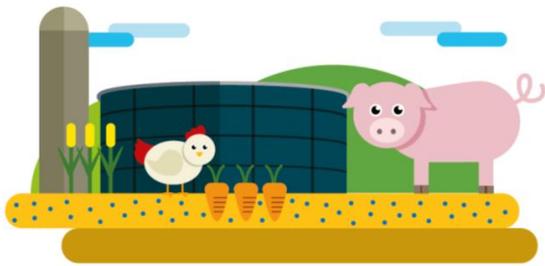


Ammonia-induced particulate matter contributes up to **58%** of particulate matter in cities

CAF – Focus session on Agriculture

Can our agricultural regime sustain clean(er) air?

The session focusses on the **effect** of agriculture on air quality, the **possibilities to reduce** the burden on health and environment given the specific role of the agricultural sector in **feeding a growing world population** and what solutions promise to be most successful.



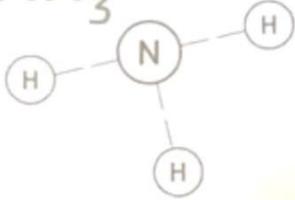
Better **livestock feed** and **low-emission mineral fertilisers, manure storage and spreading** techniques

- The role of agriculture in causing / preventing air pollution.
- The role of both small and industrial agriculture, and its potential to reduce air pollution.
- Financial aspects

CAF – Video on Agriculture and air quality

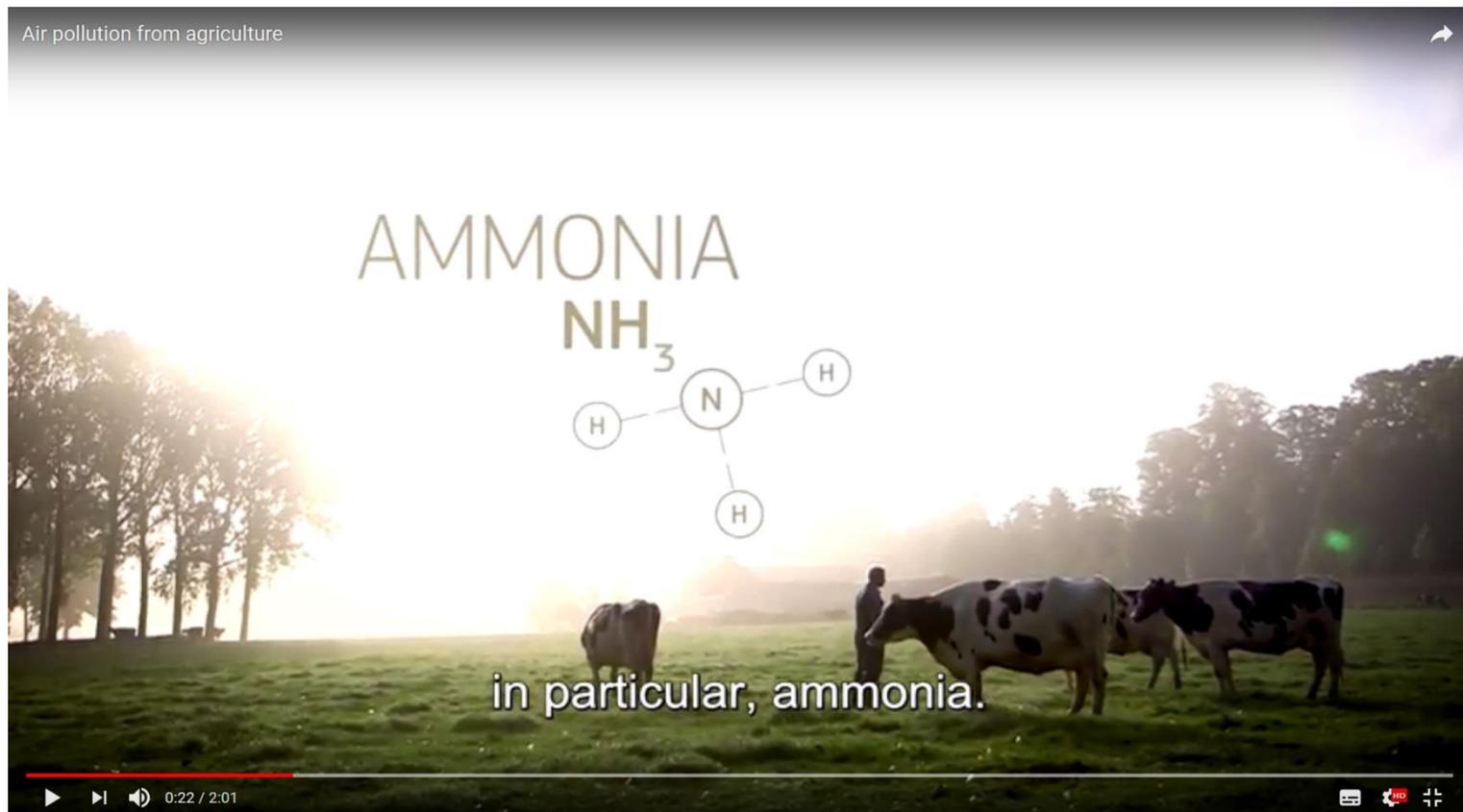
Air pollution from agriculture

AMMONIA
 NH_3



in particular, ammonia.

0:22 / 2:01



CAF – Focus session on Agriculture Pannlists



- **Peter Power**, Head of Cabinet of Phil Hogan, Commissioner for Agriculture and Rural Development
- **Dacian Ciolos**, Former Prime-Minister of Romania and Former Agriculture Commissioner
- **Jannes Maes**, President, Young Farmers Association (CEJA)
- **Prof Mark Sutton**, Chairman UNECE Task Force on Reactive Nitrogen
- **Louise Duprez**, Senior Adviser, European Environmental Bureau (EEB)

CAF – Introduction Speech Peter Power



*"All of us here today know that **agriculture also has a role to play** when it comes to clean air"*

"Several options are open to us in order to further reduce ammonia emissions"

*"In order to attract the interest of farmers and get them fully engaged we need to **share information**, we need to **demonstrate the beneficial effect** and we need **real incentives for farmers**. These solutions are often costly in the beginning – but they pay off in the long run."*

*"**The CAP (...)** provides support measures to help farmers cope with new investments and apply good practices."*

CAF – Introduction Speech Peter Power



"Rural Development programming has made the reduction of ammonia emissions one of its priorities and it provides specific measures to achieve tangible results. So although the possibility for dedicated support is already available, it is not yet used widely enough!"

*"At present, **only 28 RDP's in 16 Member States have included specific measures to reduce ammonia emissions**. Farmers may voluntarily use the funds made available - for example by purchasing equipment to cover manure storage and inject it directly into the soil, or by better application of inorganic fertiliser through precision farming."*

CAF – Panel discussion on Agriculture



CAF – Brochure on Agriculture and Air Quality



AGRICULTURE AND AIR QUALITY

Minimising ammonia

Cutting agricultural ammonia emissions improves the air we breathe and benefits our health and environment, preserving biodiversity.



European farms play a crucial role in providing healthy, high-quality food for millions. But the agricultural sector is also the EU's main source of harmful ammonia emissions due to manure and inorganic fertilisers. Proven measures exist to tackle this and should be applied more widely.

Good practices to cut ammonia emissions include:

- Improved livestock feeding strategies** so that animals produce less ammonia-rich manure
- Injectors or band spreaders** to apply manure and inorganic fertilisers
- closed manure storage**
- Nitrogen management** focusing on farms' feed and fertiliser needs and cutting overuse, lowering costs and emissions

Environment



Replacing urea-based fertilisers with **ammonium nitrate-based ones**



Housing animals in dry, clean spaces and minimising the surface area of manure pits

Did you know?

- Ammonia-induced particulate matter contributes up to **58%** of particulate matter in cities
- 95%** of ammonia emissions come from agriculture: 80% from **manure** and 20% from **inorganic fertilisers**
- Ammonia contributes to the formation of (secondary) **particulate matter**, which is very harmful to human health
- 400 000 premature deaths** in the EU every year are linked to air pollution
- Europeans consider **protecting the environment** as a top responsibility for farmers

EU funding is available for implementing air quality policy. Details at: <http://bit.ly/2x04xP2>



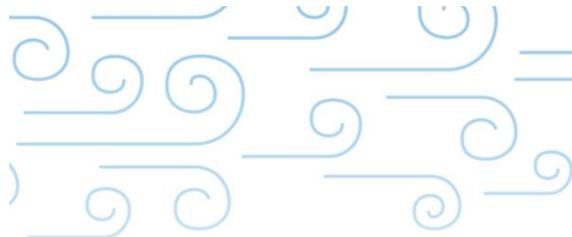
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More Information

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



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*Clean air is essential for healthy living.
The EU is working to ensure that every
citizen can breathe without risking
their well-being.*

Thank you!

European Commission

DG ENV C.3

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