Trends of ozone precursor emissions and their impacts

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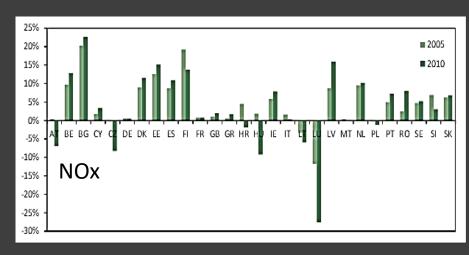


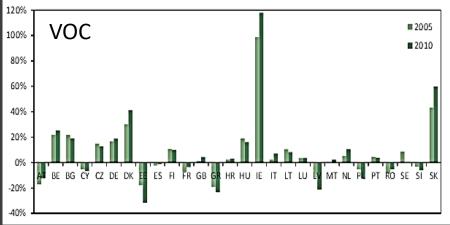
NO_x and VOC emissions



There are still important uncertainties in emission inventories

Changes in reported emissions between the 2014 and the 2017 submissions





Source: Amann at al, 2017

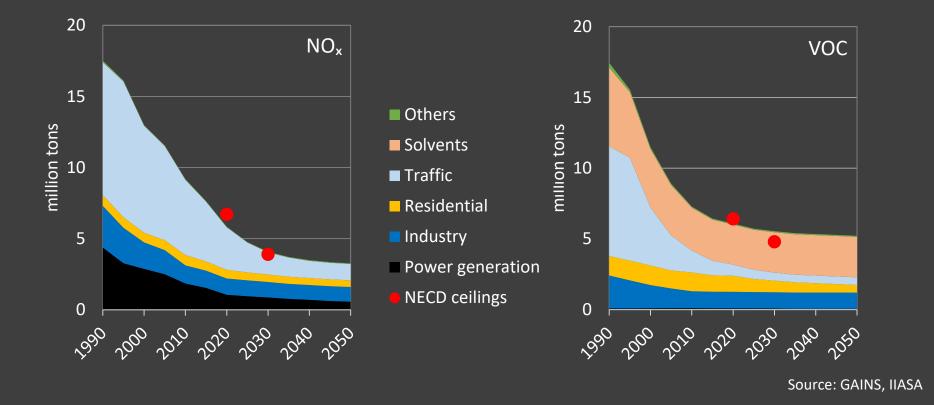
Changes in total EU-28 emissions reported in 2017 (excl. Greece)

NO_x VOC

For 2005: + 3.3 % + 3.3 %

For 2010: + 2.9 % + 5.2 %



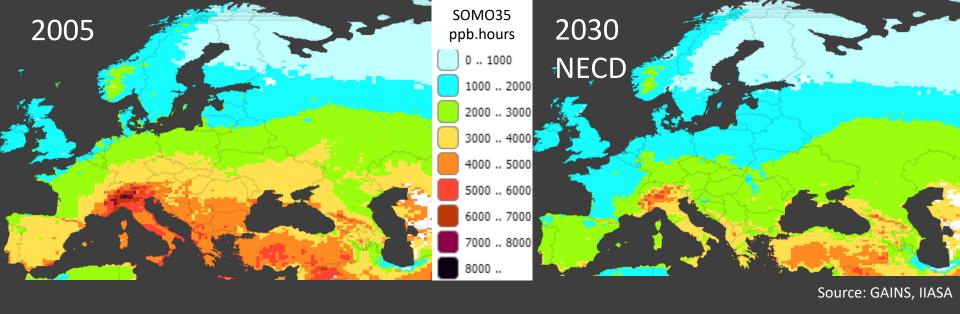


NO_x and VOC emissions have declined in the past, and will continue to fall until 2030 due to the NECD and other legislation

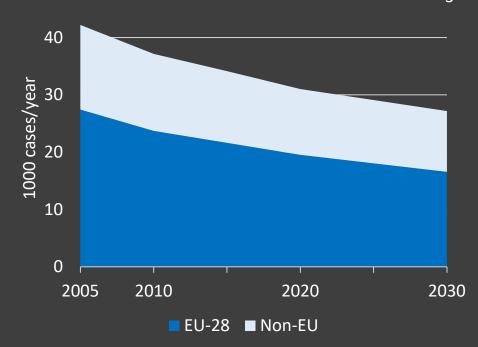


Impacts on health and vegetation

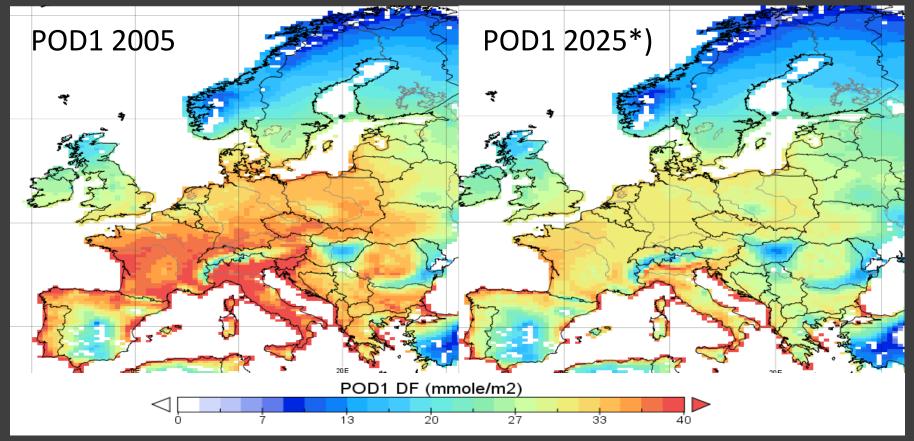




Premature deaths attributable to O₃



The health-relevant SOMO35 exposure metric is expected to decline by one third from 2005 to 2030



POD1 ... Phytotoxic ozone dose (mmol m⁻²) above a threshold of 1 nmol m⁻² s⁻¹ (for deciduous trees)

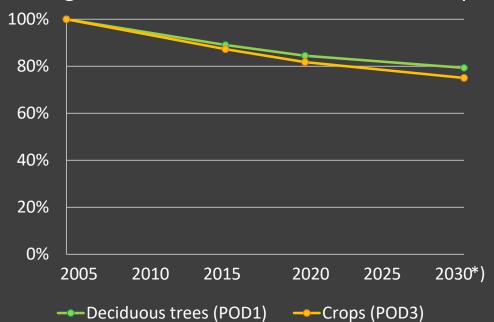
*) assuming no change in hemispheric background concentrations

High ozone fluxes prevail over large areas in Europe





Changes in ozone fluxes to forests and crops



Vegetation-related impact metrics are expected to decline by 20-25% between 2005 and 2030



*) assuming no change in hemispheric background concentrations

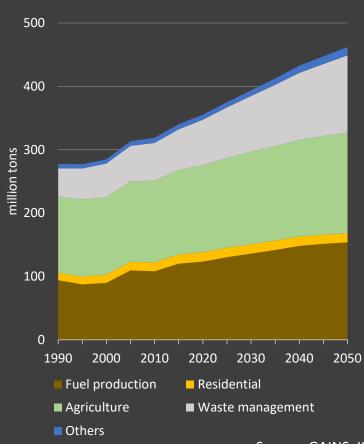
Source: GAINS, IIASA

Global trends of CH₄ emissions





Global methane emissions



Methane emissions, a global precursor of O₃, are expected to grow further



Source: GAINS, IIASA

Key points





- NO_x and VOC emissions have substantially declined in Europa in recent years, and current legislation should deliver further reductions.
- This will have benefits for ozone peaks, but less for mean ozone levels for which European efforts are likely to be counteracted by continued growth of global methane.
- Estimates of future impacts on health and vegetation depend on the scientific understanding of the critical impact mechanisms/metrics.

