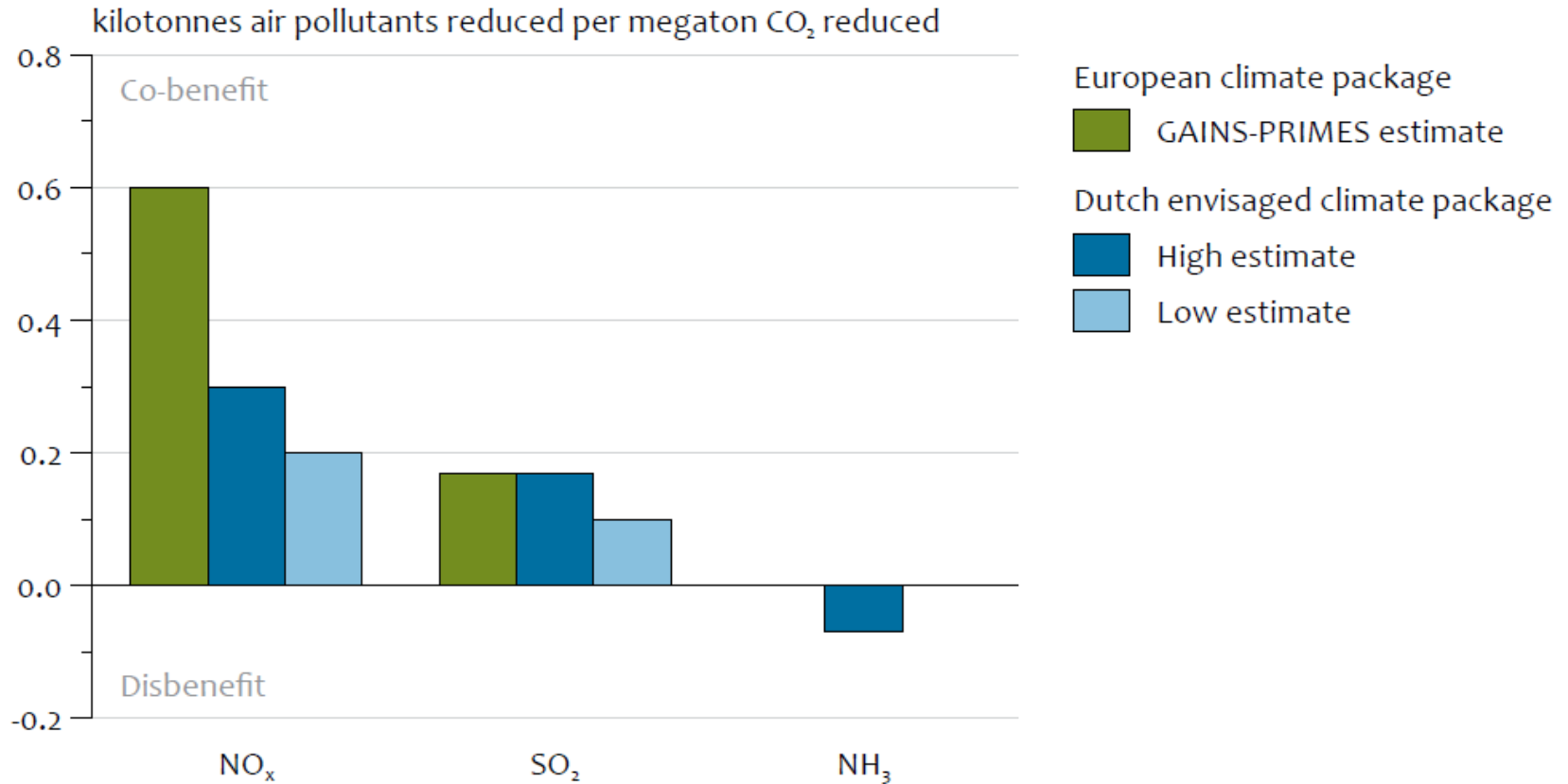


# **Climate and air quality policy**

Netherlands

TFIAM 45

# Co-benefit study (2010)



PM-emission impact uncertain: domestic wood burning, biofuels, biomass

# Paris, France

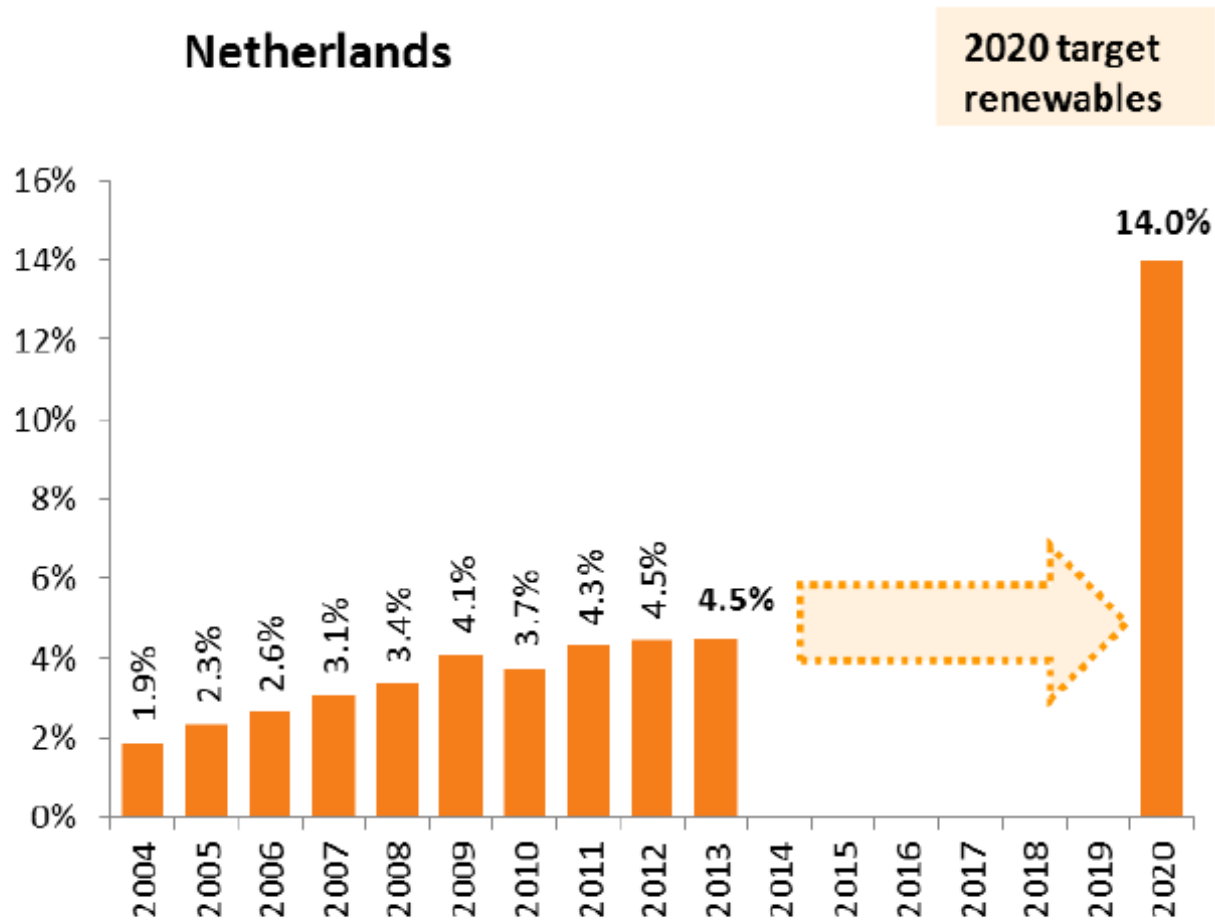


RESIDENCE  
DE LA COP

SECRETARE EXECUTIVE CONICC

PRESIDENT

# Not so fast!



*Source: European Commission based on EUROSTAT*

**80 % of the renewables in 2013 is biomass burning and biofuels**

# National Energy Outlook 2015

Kerntabel Nationale Energieverkenning 2015

| Kernindicator  | 2000               | 2010 | 2013 | 2020 <sup>a</sup> |                 | 2030 <sup>a</sup> |                 | Change<br>2010-2030 |
|--|--------------------|------|------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
|  |                    |      |      | V <sup>b</sup>    | VV <sup>b</sup> | V <sup>b</sup>    | VV <sup>b</sup> |                     |
| Energiebesparing door maatregelen uit het Energieakkoord (petajoule)                       |                    |      |      | 36 (2016: 7)      | 55 (2016: 10)   |                   |                 |                     |
| Broeikasgasemissies totaal (megaton CO <sub>2</sub> -equivalenten) <sup>i</sup>            | 219<br>(1990: 219) | 214  | 196  | 181               | 178             | 175               | 173             | -20%                |
| Reductie totale broeikasgasemissies ten opzichte van 1990 (%)                              |                    |      |      | 18                | 19              | 21                | 21              |                     |
| Broeikasgasemissies niet-ETS sectoren (megaton CO <sub>2</sub> -equivalenten) <sup>i</sup> |                    | 129  | 109  | 100               | 100             | 93                | 92              | -25%                |
| Zwavel dioxide (kiloton)   | 73                 | 34   | 30   | 30                | 30              | 31                | 30              | -12%                |
| Stikstofoxiden (kiloton)   | 395                | 274  | 240  | 175               | 172             | 148               | 125             | -55%                |
| Ammoniak (kiloton)   | 182                | 144  | 134  | 127               | 127             | 120               | 118             | -12%                |
| Niet-Methaan Vluchtige Organische Stoffen (kiloton)  | 239                | 158  | 150  | 147               | 146             | 150               | 149             | - 6%                |
| Fijn stof - PM <sub>2,5</sub> (kiloton)  | 25,5               | 15,2 | 12,8 | 10,6              | 10,4            | 10,2              | 9,6             | -47%                |

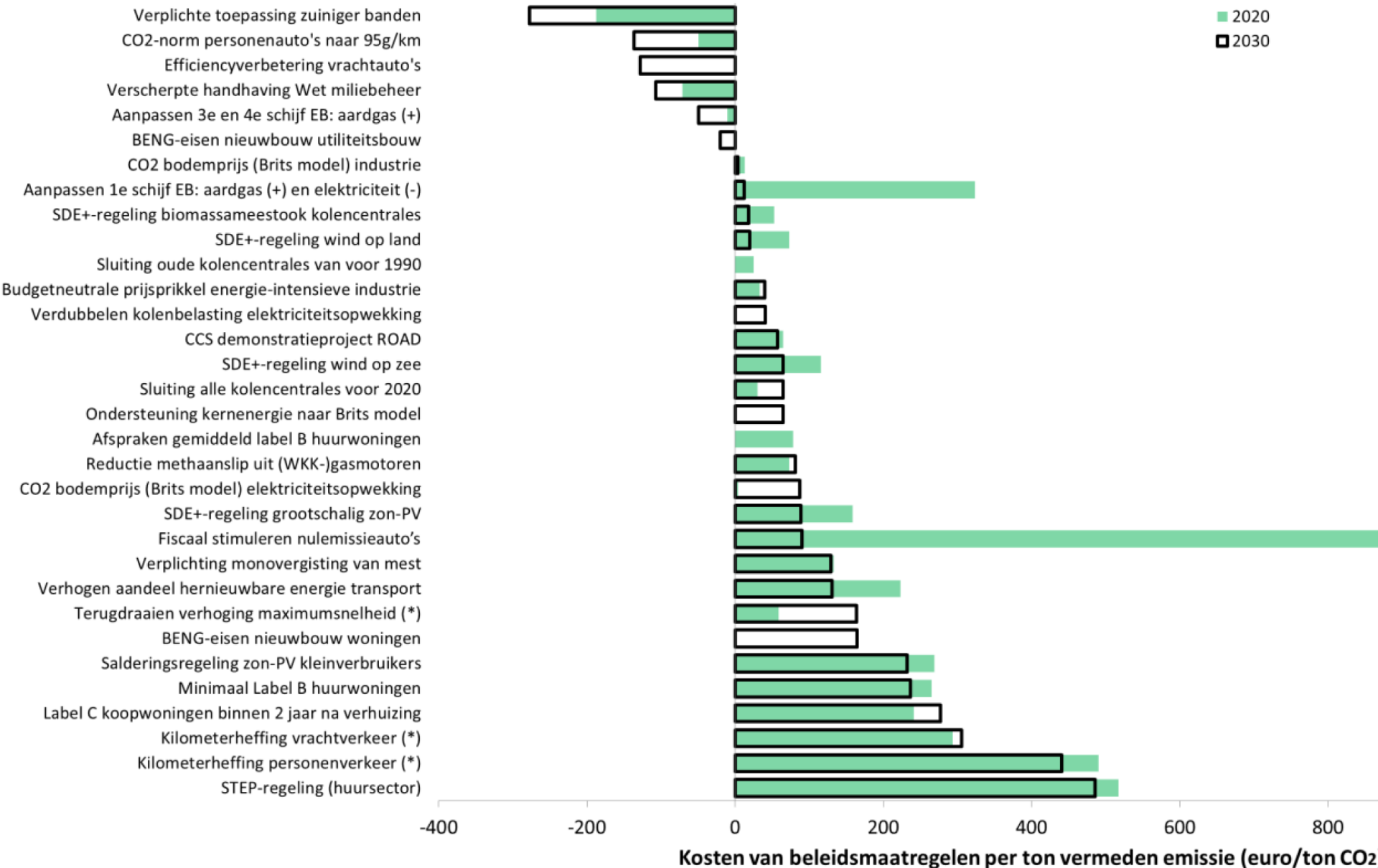
Assumption: CO<sub>2</sub> price will rise from 10 €/ton in 2020 to 20 €/ton in 2030

40% GHG reduction in 2030 would require a CO<sub>2</sub> price of 40 €/ton

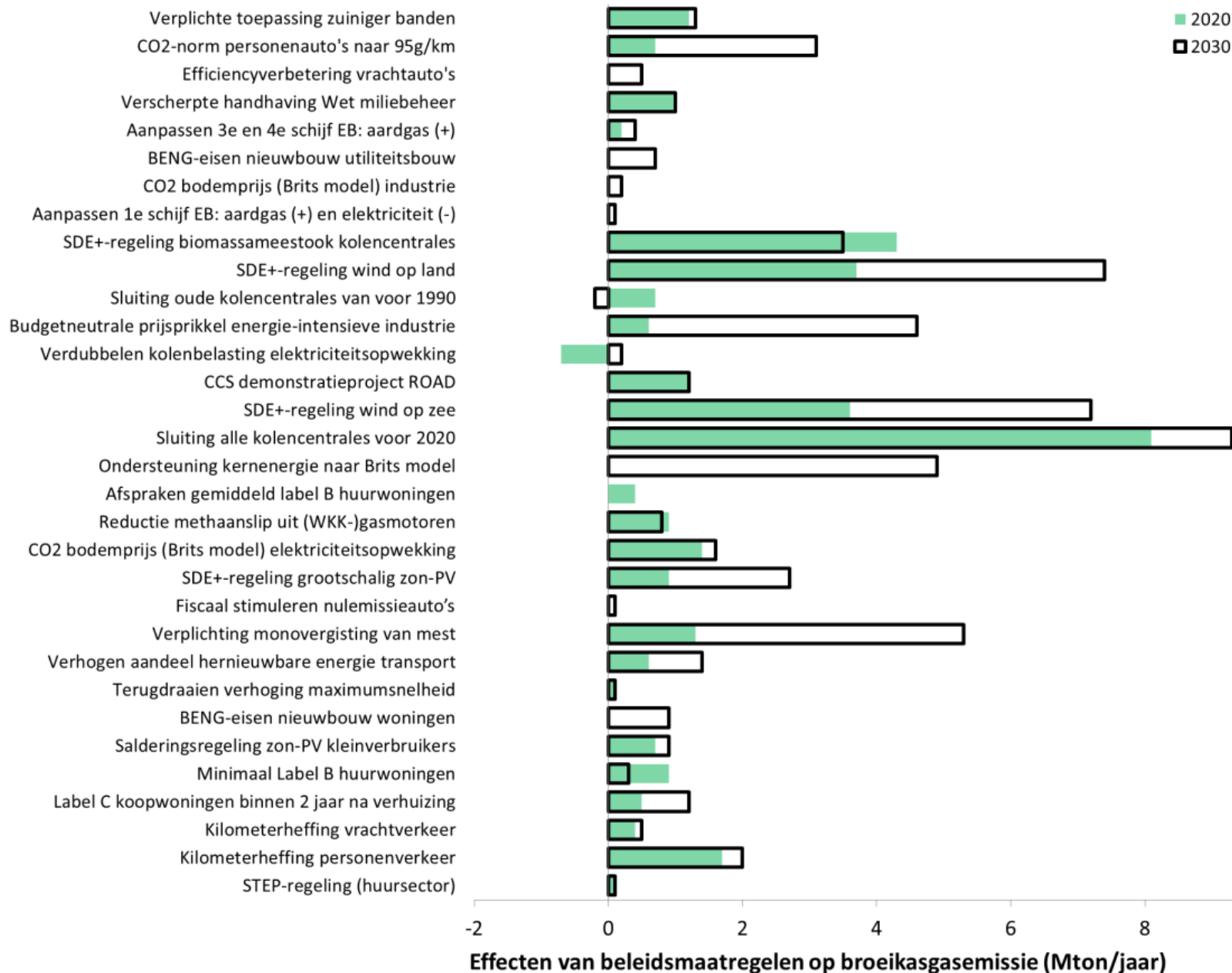
65% GHG reduction in 2050 would require a CO<sub>2</sub> price of 160 €/ton

80-90% GHG reduction in 2050 would require a CO<sub>2</sub> price of 200-1000 €/ton

## Kosten van beleidsmaatregelen per ton vermeden emissie in 2020 en 2030



## Effecten van beleidsmaatregelen op broeikasgasemissie in 2020 en 2030



## Control measures in the Netherlands with effects on multiple pollutants'

### Structural measures

- Energy savings, efficiency improvements: bans all pollutants
- Biomass:  $\text{CO}_2 \downarrow$   $\text{NO}_x$ ,  $\text{PM}$ ,  $\text{SO}_2$ ,  $\text{HC} \uparrow$
- Nuclear power generation :  $\text{CO}_2$ ,  $\text{SO}_2$ ,  $\text{NO}_x$ ,  $\text{PM}$ ,  $\text{HC} \downarrow$
- Wind power generation :  $\text{CO}_2$ ,  $\text{SO}_2$ ,  $\text{NO}_x$ ,  $\text{PM}$ ,  $\text{HC} \downarrow$
- Solar power generation :  $\text{CO}_2$ ,  $\text{SO}_2$ ,  $\text{NO}_x$ ,  $\text{PM}$ ,  $\text{HC} \downarrow$

### Stationary sources

- Advanced residential combustion:  $\text{CO}_2$ ,  $\text{NO}_x$ ,  $\text{HC} \downarrow$
- Large co-generation (CHP):  $\text{CO}_2$ ,  $\text{SO}_2$ ,  $\text{NO}_x$ ,  $\text{PM} \downarrow$   $\text{NMVOC} \uparrow$
- Small co-generation (CHP):  $\text{CO}_2$ ,  $\text{SO}_2$ ,  $\text{PM} \downarrow$   $\text{NO}_x$ ,  $\text{CH}_4$ ,  $\text{NMVOC} \uparrow$
- SCR, SNCR:  $\text{NO}_x \downarrow$ ,  $\text{NH}_3 \uparrow$
- FGD:  $\text{SO}_2$ ,  $\text{PM} \downarrow$ ,  $\text{CO}_2 \uparrow$
- Biomass co-firing in gas:  $\text{CO}_2 \downarrow$   $\text{NO}_x$ ,  $\text{PM}$ ,  $\text{SO}_2 \uparrow$
- Biomass co-firing in coal:  $\text{CO}_2$ ,  $\text{SO}_2$ ,  $\text{PM} \downarrow$   $\text{NO}_x$ ,  $\text{NMVOC} \uparrow$
- CCS (post combustion, coal) :  $\text{CO}_2$ ,  $\text{SO}_2 \downarrow$   $\text{NO}_x$ ,  $\text{PM}$ ,  $\text{NH}_3 \uparrow$
- CCS industry :  $\text{CO}_2 \downarrow$   $\text{NO}_x$ ,  $\text{PM}$ ,  $\text{SO}_2 \uparrow$
- Heat pumps :  $\text{CO}_2$ ,  $\text{NO}_x \downarrow$   $\text{PM}$ ,  $\text{SO}_2 \uparrow$

### Mobile sources

- Euro-standards:  $\text{NO}_x$ ,  $\text{PM}$ ,  $\text{HC} \downarrow$   $\text{NH}_3 \uparrow$
- Road pricing :  $\text{CO}_2$ ,  $\text{NO}_x$ ,  $\text{PM} \downarrow$
- Road fuel taxes :  $\text{CO}_2$ ,  $\text{NO}_x$ ,  $\text{SO}_2$ ,  $\text{PM} \downarrow$
- CO2 standards cars/trucks:  $\text{CO}_2$ ,  $\text{SO}_2 \downarrow$
- Biofuels road vehicles:  $\text{CO}_2 \downarrow$
- Electric vehicles<sup>2</sup>:  $\text{CO}_2 \downarrow$   $\text{NO}_x$ ,  $\text{SO}_2 \uparrow$

### Agricultural sources

- Low nitrogen cattle feed:  $\text{NH}_3$ ,  $\text{CH}_4 \downarrow$
- Improved injection of manure:  $\text{NH}_3 \downarrow$   $\text{N}_2\text{O} \uparrow$
- Anaerobic digestion-biogas:  $\text{CO}_2$ ,  $\text{CH}_4 \downarrow$   $\text{NO}_x$ ,  $\text{SO}_2$ ,  $\text{NMVOC}$ ,  $\text{PM} \uparrow$
- Anaerobic digestion (CHP):  $\text{CO}_2$ ,  $\text{CH}_4$ ,  $\text{SO}_2 \downarrow$   $\text{NO}_x$ ,  $\text{NMVOC}$ ,  $\text{PM} \uparrow$
- Air scrubbers animal housings:  $\text{NH}_3$ ,  $\text{PM} \downarrow$   $\text{CO}_2 \uparrow$

### Other sources

- Green gas landfill/sewage treatment:  $\text{CO}_2$ ,  $\text{CH}_4 \downarrow$   $\text{NO}_x$ ,  $\text{SO}_2$ ,  $\text{PM}$ ,  $\text{NMVOC} \uparrow$

# Health benefits of a substitution of 40% of the fossil fuel use by wind energy

## Illustrative RIVM scenario:

40% reduction of PM2.5 emissions from industry and power plants (only in NL!)

- Reduction of average PM2.5- exposure (2030):  $1 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
- Health benefits almost equal to benefits of NECD-proposal European Commission (2013)
- Increased average life expectancy = 18 days
- Decrease cases of premature death = 160 (total population = 17 mln)
- Decreased hospital admittances = 340
- Decrease in new cases of asthma and bronchitis = 1300
- Decrease in sickness leave = 300.000 days

**Monetary value: ~ € 0.3 bn/yr**

# Damage per kg in €

damage per MWh coal = 10x damage per MWh gas

| Stof            | €/kg        | Emissie per MWh (kolen) | Emissie per MWh (gas) |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| Fijnstof PM10   | 72,54065681 | 8,8 g                   | 0,7 g                 |
| Koolstofdioxide | 0,027986365 | 777 kg                  | 298 kg                |
| Kwik            | 12314,00038 | 4,8 mg                  | 0,45 mg               |
| Methaan         | 0,699659113 | 9,7 g                   | 16 g                  |
| Stikstofoxides  | 11,86621855 | 640 g                   | 155 g                 |
| Zwavel dioxide  | 12,31400038 | 269 g                   | 105 g                 |

Bron: de Bruyn et al., (2010); SEO Economisch Onderzoek