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**Air pollution and other impact of the  
enabling legal framework for CCS**  
**ECCP Working Group on carbon capture and  
geological storage**  
**Ger Klaassen, European Commission**  
**Brussels, 8 May 2007**



## Objective

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- **Give overview of the planned impact assessment**
- **Specifically on air pollution**



## Major options

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- 1. make CCS mandatory for all new fossil fuel power plants from a particular year (e.g. 2020) onwards.**
- 2. make all new fossil fuel power plants "capture ready" from 2010 onwards and make CCS mandatory for these plants from a particular year.**
- 3. Combination of options 1 and 2.**
- 4. Leave it to the EU-ETS to decide to invest in CCS or not**



## Policy assessment

	<b>Current Policy</b>	<b>Climate &amp; Energy Policy 20%/20%</b>
<b>1. CCS Mandatory</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>
<b>2. Capture ready</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>
<b>3. Combine 1&amp;2</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>
<b>4. Emission Trading</b>		<b>X</b>



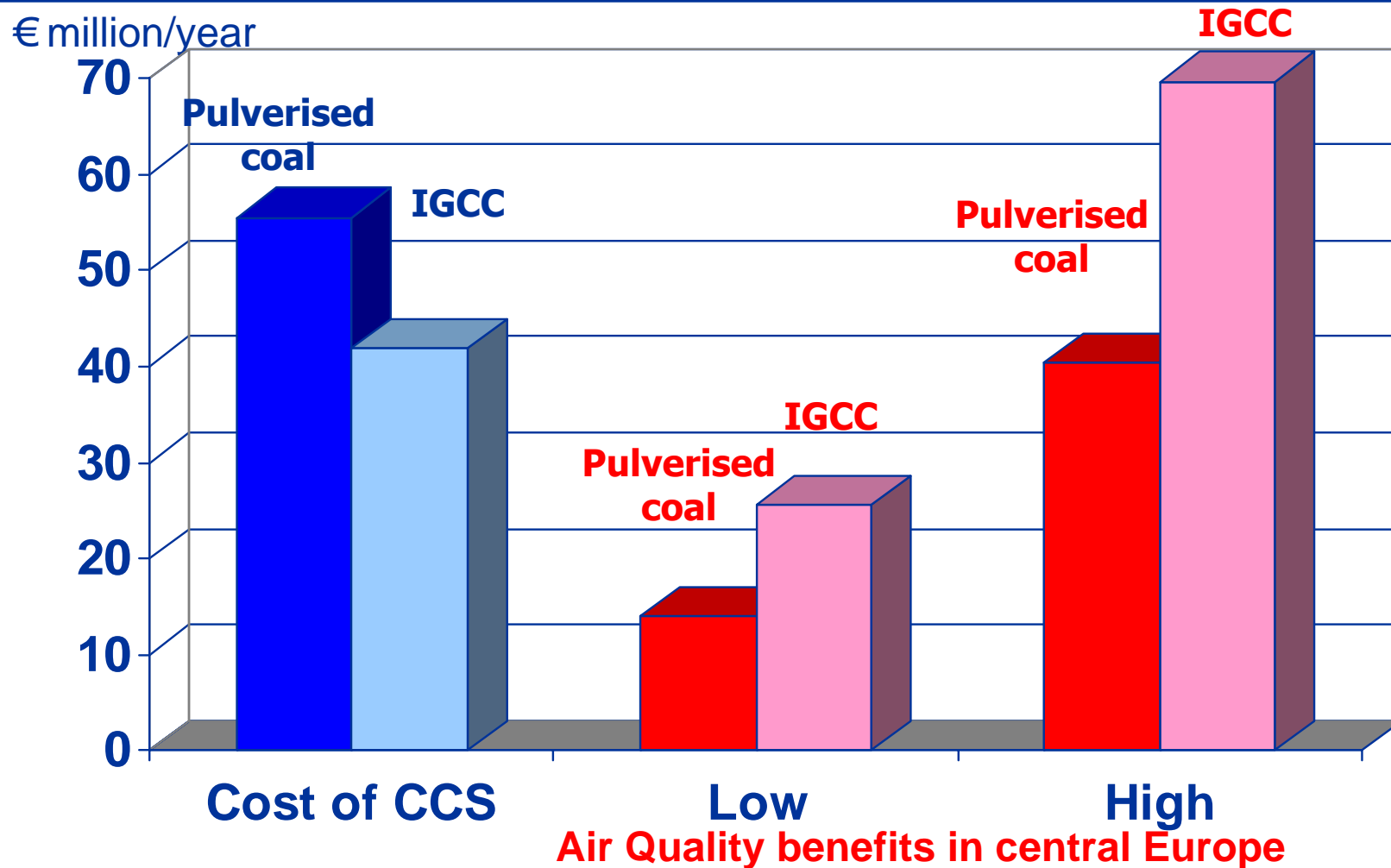
## **Major Impacts to be assessed**

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- **CO2 emissions and CO2 stored (also by Member State)**
- **Impact on energy balances by Member States and the EU**
- **Impact on energy supply security**
- **Additional costs**
- **Air pollution (SO2, NOX and PM) and health and ecosystem benefits**
- **Distribution of costs and macroeconomic and sectoral implications including employment**



## Possible Costs and air quality benefits (mortality and morbidity) of CCS in Central Europe



Source: European Commission, Impact Assessment of Sustainable Power Generation Communication, 10 January 2007

European Commission: DG Environment



## Concluding observations

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- **Examine four options: mandatory, capture ready, combinations or enable in emission trading**
- **Over baseline with current and 20%/20% policy**
- **Assess environmental, energy, economic and social implications**