

Air Quality Policies

This document is based on research that UNEP conducted in 2015, in response to Resolution 7 of the UNEA 1. It describes country-level policies that impact air quality. Triple question marks (???) indicate that information for the section couldn't be found.

Please review the information, and provide feedback. A Word version of the template can be provided upon request. Corrections and comments can be emailed to Vered.Ehsani@unep.org and George.Mwaniki@unep.org.

ARGENTINA		
GOALS	CURRENT STATUS	CURRENT / PLANNED POLICIES & PROGRAMMES
GENERAL OVERVIEW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Overall situation with respect to air quality in the country, including key air quality challenges: in Buenos Aires, significant sources of air pollution are vehicles and adjacent thermal power plants, although winds blow much of the pollution away during summer and autumn; Cordoba is surrounded by mountains that trap air emissions and therefore has a more significant air quality issue; Laws are sufficient, but enforcement of current laws is the issue ● Air quality in some cities like Bahia Blanca and Mendoza isn't only influenced by industry and transport, but also by natural sources, particularly dust from desert and semi-desert zones during summer and droughts ● There are also active volcanoes in the Andes that produce natural pollutants that winds bring into Argentina ● Air quality monitoring system: Yes: 3 in Buenos Aires city, 1 in Puerto de Dock sud, 3 in Zarate-Campana, 1 in Bahia Blanca city, and 1 in Bariloche city 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● National Ambient air quality standards: standards don't meet WHO Interim Targets or guidelines, and there is no PM2.5 standard; Buenos Aires has a stricter Ambient Air Quality Standard that includes PM2.5 and meets WHO Interim Targets for all but SO2 and NO2 ● National Air Quality Policy: ??? ● Air Quality legislation / programmes: Federal Air Resource Preservation Act – seldom applied as some provinces haven't adhered to it, and there are no regulatory provisions issued from the Federal government; most provinces and some municipalities have enacted their own rules; Air Pollution Law 1973 requires industries to have emission permits; the Hazardous Waste Law 1991 includes gaseous hazardous waste ● Other: Environmental legislation and regulation at federal, provincial and municipal levels sometimes overlap and create uncertainty in determining which regulation is applicable in a particular case; regulations often follow international standards (mainly the Netherlands or US EPA standards) on limits of emissions and air quality control ● Argentina follows the Decision 8 of the Meeting of Ministers of Environment of Latin America and the Caribbean, which passed the Regional Action Plan on Atmospheric Contamination; based on this, Argentina passed Resolution 1327/2014 which created the National Action Plan for Air Pollution

<p>REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM INDUSTRIES</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Industries that have the potential to impact air quality: 3 power plants on edge of Buenos Aires burn natural gas most of the year, and gas-oil for 2 weeks in winter (high level of pollution when that happens); chemicals; petrochemicals; steel and aluminium; cement; mining; oil refineries and petrochemical facilities are major sources of air pollution in Bahia Blanca, Rosario, La Plata and Mendoza ● Nearly half of industries are based in the Greater Buenos Aires area; many do not control air emissions ● GDP of country: \$540 billion ● Industries' share of GDP: 15% (manufacturing), mining (5%), construction (6%) ● Electricity sources: natural gas (51%), hydro (28%), oil-fired (12%), nuclear (7%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Emission regulations for industries: Province of Buenos Aires has emission standards for industries, but enforcement is sometimes limited, although improving; some other provinces also have specific standards in place; regulatory regime (including permits) can be federal, provincial and municipal, thus requiring multiple permits ● The 3 energy plants around the city of Buenos Aires are controlled by the National Authority for Electricity Regulation, use natural gas or gas-oil; the authority has not found high levels of contamination from these sources ● Small installation's emissions regulated: emissions from small sources are regulated by local municipal governments ● Renewable energy investment promoted: National renewable energy target of 8% electricity generation by 2016; renewable energy law; exemptions from VAT, fuel tax, income tax, duty; Feed-in tariff; wind farms and solar power being promoted ● Energy efficiency incentives: (ex: Subsidies, labelling, rebates etc) National Program for the Rational and Efficient Use of Energy – to reduce electricity use by 6% by 2016 ● Incentives for clean production and installation of pollution prevention technologies: ??? ● Actions to ensure compliance with regulations: (monitoring, enforcement, fines etc) authorities can order modifications to facilities, and close it down; there are also monetary fines ● Other actions at national, sub-national and / or local level to reduce industry emissions: ???
<p>REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM TRANSPORT</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Key transport-related air quality challenges: many vehicles don't have catalytic converters; there's an extensive private bus system, but old and poorly maintained buses produce almost 50% of transport emissions; heavy congestion in Buenos Aires ● Buenos Aires was 2014 winner of Sustainable Transport Award for improvements in urban mobility (increase in bus-only lanes for BRT system) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Vehicle emission limit: Euro 4 (Euro 5 sometime in 2016) ● While all new vehicles have to have catalytic converters, older vehicles without catalytic converters are still circulating in the country, and there are no incentives to replace them ● There are draft laws on fuel efficiency labeling that have not yet been approved ● Fuel Sulphur content: 1,500ppm; 500ppm and 10ppm also available (30ppm targeted for 2016) ● Restriction on used car importation: Import ban with a few exceptions ● Actions to expand, improve and promote public transport and mass transit: In 2013, Buenos Aires replaced several lanes on 9 de Julio Avenue with bus-only lanes for a BRT system; ● Actions to promote non-motorized transport: (ex: include sidewalks and bike lanes in new road projects, car-free areas etc) Buenos Aires transformed dozens of blocks in the city center into an environment that encourages and prioritizes walking and cycling over driving

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Other transport-related actions: motor vehicle fuel efficiency labelling
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING OF AGRICULTURAL / MUNICIPAL WASTE (OUTDOOR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Outdoor, open burning: some municipal waste is burned, often at the dump itself; ~90% of crops are planted using no-tillage methods (without burning) ● Transboundary pollution is experienced from agricultural fires set in neighbouring countries (Brazil, Bolivia, Paraguay) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legal framework: open burning is banned by a national law, but authorized in exceptional cases. Some provinces prohibit agricultural burning ● ● Actions to prevent open burning of municipal waste and / or agricultural waste: ???
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING OF BIOMASS (INDOOR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Dominant fuels used for cooking and space heating: <5% use solid fuels ● Impact: Negligible deaths from indoor air pollution (13,100 deaths/year from outdoor air pollution) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Indoor air pollution regulated: No ● Promotion of non-grid / grid electrification: 99% access; programme for renewable energy in rural areas ● Promotion of cleaner cooking fuels and clean cook stoves: No, as the use of solid fuels happens mainly in rural areas far from urban centres, thus making it difficult to use natural gas or electricity ● Other actions to reduce indoor biomass burning, or to reduce its emissions: ???

Secondary Sources used in the research: <http://airlex.web.ua.pt/pm10>,
http://www.who.int/quantifying_ehimpacts/national/countryprofile/argentina.pdf?ua=1,
http://www.unep.org/Transport/new/PCFV/pdf/Maps_Matrices/LAC/matrix/LAC_FuelsVeh_June2015.pdf,
<http://www.reegle.info/countries/argentina-energy-profile/AR>, <http://www.world-weather-travellers-guide.com/causes-of-air-pollution.html>,
<http://www.fsdinternational.org/country/argentina/envissues>, <http://www.argentinaindependent.com/tag/air-pollution/>,
<http://www.cleanairinstitute.org/calidaddelaireamericalatina/summary-airquality-la.pdf>, <https://www.itdp.org/buenos-aires-argentina-wins-2014-sustainable-transport-award/>, <http://www.alfarolaw.com/tapa/The%20Environmental%20Laws%20in%20Argentina.pdf>,
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economy_of_Argentina#Industry, http://www.jpof.com.ar/publicaciones/Environment_2009-10_-

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_14976

