

Spain 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.

| Spain Air Quality Policy Matrix | | |
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| Goals | Status | Current Policies & Programmes |
| GENERAL OVERVIEW | <p>Overall situation with respect to air quality in the country, including key air quality challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The information obtained from air quality monitoring stations indicates that, both emissions of pollutants into the atmosphere as well as pollution levels in ambient air, has greatly improved over previous years in Spain • However, specific exceedances of legal or recommended values in certain places of the Spanish geography still occur • The main issues to consider are the exceedances of the NO₂ legal values in the major conurbations, values of particles, in some urban and industrial areas and high O₃ concentration in suburban areas • WHO estimates that outdoor air pollution causes 5800 premature deaths annually¹ <p>Air quality monitoring system:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At present, the Spanish air quality networks, managed by the regional authorities, local | <p>National Ambient air quality standards: exists</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spain has adopted the air quality standards of the European Union, set out in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Directive 2008/50/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2008 on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe • Directive 2004/107/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 December 2004 relating to arsenic, cadmium, mercury, nickel and polycyclic hydrocarbons in ambient air (4th daughter Directive) • These directives were incorporated into Spanish legal framework through the Royal Decree 102/2011, of 28 January on the improvement of air quality. In addition, Law 34/2007 on air quality and protection of the atmosphere is legally binding from 15th November 2007. <p>National Air Quality Policy:</p> <p>Air Quality legislation / programmes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On April 2013 Spain approved the <i>National Air Quality and Atmospheric Protection Plan 2013-2016: Plan AIRE</i> Which is the strategic framework set up at national level complemented by action plans approved by other regional or local administrations for each region or area where air quality needs to be improved. • Public awareness is considered one of the mainstays of Plan AIRE <p>Other:</p> |

¹ WHO, 'WHO | Country Profiles of Environmental Burden of Disease', WHO, 2008
http://www.who.int/quantifying_ehimpacts/national/countryprofile/en/#T.

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| | <p>authorities and the national government, have more than 600 fixed measurement stations distributed throughout all the Spanish geography.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● agenda on air quality (composition and how it affects life) in the curricular content of compulsory secondary education |
| <p>REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM INDUSTRIES</p> | <p>Industries that have the potential to impact air quality:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Air pollution from industrial installations emanates from the following: textiles and apparel (including footwear), food and beverages, metals and metal manufactures, chemicals, shipbuilding, automobiles, machine tools, tourism, clay and refractory products, pharmaceuticals, medical equipment among others <p>GDP of country: USD 1.356 trillion in 2013²</p> <p>Industries' share of GDP: 26%³</p> <p>Electricity sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 48.7% of the installed electricity generating capacity (101.7 million KW in 2010) is generated from fossil fuel, 7.3% from nuclear, 13% from hydroelectric plants and the rest 25.8% is generated from other renewable sources⁴ <p>Others</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● According to the National Plan to reduce emissions from large combustion plants forced the introduction of desulfurization technologies, so currently, there are no problems of air quality | <p>Emission regulations for industries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Industrial emissions within the European Union are regulated under the Industrial Emissions Directive (IED), which was issued on 21 December 2007 ● The directive's aim was to achieve significant benefits to the environment and human health by reducing harmful industrial emissions across the EU, in particular through better application of Best Available Techniques. ● The IED entered into force on 6 January 2011 and has to be transposed into national legislation by Member States by 7 January 2013. ● European legislation establishes air quality objectives (limit and target values) for the different pollutants. Limit values are concentrations that must not be exceeded in a given period of time. ● The most polluting facilities are subject to prior authorization to operate. Emissions legal limits of major pollutants must not be exceeded as they are set out in the authorization. ● Plan Aire includes the transposition to the national legal system of the Directive 2010/75 / EU on Industrial Emissions. This has already been done by Law 5/2013. <p>Small installation's emissions regulated: <i>(Yes/No)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Regarding small industries, Plan AIRE proposes to approve a royal decree that would establish emission limits and technical requirements applicable to potentially air polluting activities that require regulation and that are excluded from the scope of application of Directive 2010/75/EU on industrial emissions. <p>Renewable energy investment promoted:</p> <p>Energy efficiency incentives: <i>(ex: Subsidies, labelling, rebates etc)</i></p> <p>Incentives for clean production and installation of pollution prevention technologies:</p> <p>???</p> |

² 'Countries of the World - 32 Years of CIA World Fact Books', 2015 <<http://www.theodora.com/wfb/#R>>.

³ 'Countries of the World - 32 Years of CIA World Fact Books'.

⁴ 'Countries of the World - 32 Years of CIA World Fact Books'.

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| | <p>in terms of SO₂</p> | <p>Actions to ensure compliance with regulations: (<i>monitoring, enforcement, fines etc</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Regional governments have the capacity to monitor and inspect all industrial installations to check the proper functioning of environmental regulations and in case of default, have sanctioning capacity. ● There is established a network on environmental inspection (REDIA), for cooperation and exchange of experience among the responsible for environmental inspections from regional governments. ● Other actions at national, sub-national and / or local level to reduce industrial emissions: (<i>can include incentives to move industries to less populated areas here</i>) ??? |
| <p>REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM TRANSPORT</p> | <p>Key transport-related air quality challenges: (<i>ex: vehicle growth, old fleet, dirty fuel, poor public transport etc</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Regarding air quality, one of the most important challenges are transport emissions. ● According to the National Pollutant Emissions Inventory in 2013, NO_x emissions due to transport accounted for 42% of the total emissions. ● | <p>Vehicle emission limit: (<i>Euro rating</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A step towards the renewal of passenger cars and light commercial vehicles fleets, where diesel engines predominate, has been accomplished by granting aids for the purchase of cleaner and more efficient vehicles, under a scrapping system. <p>Fuel Sulphur content: (<i>in ppm</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The 2000/2005 emission standards were accompanied by an introduction of more stringent fuel regulations that require “Sulphur-free” diesel and gasoline fuels (≤ 10 ppm S) must be mandatory from 2009. ● Maximum allowable sulphur level in petrol and diesel fuels is 10ppm <p>Fuel Lead content: All vehicles use lead free gasoline</p> <p>Restriction on used car importation: ???</p> <p>Actions to expand, improve and promote public transport and mass transit: ???</p> <p>Actions to promote non-motorized transport: (<i>ex: include sidewalks and bike lanes in new road projects, car-free areas etc</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Annual campaigns are made from the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Environment, as part of the European Mobility Week, together with the municipalities, to encourage walking and cycling as an alternative to private vehicles. |
| <p>REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING: OUTDOOR</p> | <p>Outdoor, open burning: (<i>ex: is it commonly done? burning what kinds of wastes? etc</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In Spain, stubble burning is prohibited unless for authorized phytosanitary reasons. ● Burning pruning is locally regulated. ● It is also promoted collection of shell fruit pruning’s, for biomass or crushing and | <p>Legal framework: (<i>ex: is burning banned?</i>) ???</p> <p>Actions to prevent open burning of municipal waste and / or agricultural waste: ???</p> |

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| | expansion in the field. | |
| REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING: INDOOR | <p>Dominant fuels used for cooking and space heating:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Use of boilers during winter months has the potential to impact air quality <p>Impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● | <p>Indoor air pollution regulated: (Yes / No) ???</p> <p>Promotion of non-grid / grid electrification: ???</p> <p>Promotion of cleaner cooking fuels and clean cook stoves: ???</p> <p>Other actions to reduce indoor biomass burning, or to reduce its emissions: ???</p> |

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https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_15288

