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 countrylevel 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 <u>Vered.Ehsani@unep.org</u> and <u>George.Mwaniki@unep.org</u>.

VENEZUELA,	VENEZUELA, BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF		
GOALS	CURRENT STATUS	CURRENT / PLANNED POLICIES & PROGRAMMES	
GENERAL OVERVIEW	 Overall situation with respect to air quality in the country, including key air quality challenges: Venezuela has the world's cheapest fuel, which encourages use of cars – Caracas has clogged streets and air pollution as a result Air quality monitoring system: ??? Government began a series of consultations 	 National Ambient air quality standards: PM10, O3 meet WHO Interim Targets; NO2 and SO2 don't meet targets; No PM2.5 National Air Quality Policy: No Air Quality legislation / programmes: No; however a proposed Law for Water and Air Quality would strengthen the legal framework, and provide for administrative sanctions such as fines or suspension of activities – if an investigation finds violation of the rules, it becomes an environmental crime Other: 	
	with the public about water and air quality in 2014 as part of preparation of new legislation		
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM INDUSTRIES	• Industries that have the potential to impact air quality: petroleum, steel, aluminium, fertiliser, power plants, mining (iron ore, gold, coal, bauxite, nickel)	 Emission regulations for industries: ??? Small installation's emissions regulated: (Yes/No) ??? Renewable energy investment promoted: Focused on wind and solar power for off-grid rural electrification. The Development Plan for Renewable Energy Sources is a part of the Plan for Economic and Social Development of the Nation 2007-2013 (PDESON); includes incentives for alternative, renewable and environmentally sustainable energy sources, although currently no economic incentives and tax exemptions offered; the PDESON policies and strategies also include the goal "to increase the generation of electricity with fossil energy". Renewable energy target (500MW wind power by 2019), with a strategy / law under development Energy efficiency incentives: (ex: Subsidies, labelling, rebates etc) No Incentives for clean production and installation of pollution prevention technologies: ??? Actions to ensure compliance with regulations: (monitoring, enforcement, fines etc) proposed 	
	 GDP of country: \$209 billion Industries' share of GDP: 35% Electricity sources: hydro (62%), thermal (38%) by installed capacity Poor energy efficiency due to low cost of energy 		

		legislation provides for administrative sanctions such as fines or suspension of activities – if an investigation finds violation of the rules, it becomes an environmental crime
		• Other actions at national, sub-national and / or local level to reduce industry emissions: ???
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM TRANSPORT	• Key transport-related air quality challenges: cheap fuel has encouraged use of private vehicles without regard to fuel efficiency; lot of older vehicles as well – 77% of vehicles are older than 5 years old and	 Vehicle emission limit: Euro 1 Fuel Sulphur content: 2,000 ppm
		Restriction on used car importation: Banned
	almost 30% of all vehicles are more than 15 years old with higher fuel consumption and emissions	• Actions to expand, improve and promote public transport and mass transit: bus factory ;being built to generate local production of buses and parts; introduction of NGV buses; new Metro line under construction (Caracas)
	• Public transport vehicles are privately owned; only 5 – 7% have ecological engines, and	• Actions to promote non-motorized transport: (ex: include sidewalks and bike lanes in new road projects, car-free areas etc) ???
	almost 75% are over 30 years old	• Other transport-related actions:
REDUCE	• Outdoor, open burning: Open burning of	• Legal framework: (ex: is burning banned?) ???
EMISSIONS	municipal waste is common	• Actions to prevent open burning of municipal waste and / or agricultural waste: ???
FROM OPEN		
BURNING OF AGRICULTURAL		
/ MUNICIPAL		
WASTE		
(OUTDOOR)		
REDUCE	• Dominant fuels used for cooking and space	• Indoor air pollution regulated: (Yes / No) ???
Emissions	heating: 5% use solid fuels	
FROM OPEN	• Impact: 200 deaths/year from indoor air	• Promotion of non-grid / grid electrification: 98% electrification, but electricity shortfall due to
BURNING OF BIOMASS	pollution (unknown for outdoor)	various issues; some wind and solar power promoted for off-grid rural electrification
(INDOOR)		• Promotion of cleaner cooking fuels and clean cook stoves: ???;
		• Other actions to reduce indoor biomass burning, or to reduce its emissions:

Secondary Sources used in the research: <u>http://www.cleanairinstitute.org/calidaddelaireamericalatina/cai-report-english.pdf</u>, <u>http://www.unep.org/Transport/new/PCFV/pdf/Maps_Matrices/LAC/matrix/LAC_FuelsVeh_June2015.pdf</u>, <u>http://latinlawyer.com/</u>, <u>http://www.irena.org/DocumentDownloads/Publications/IRENA_RE_Latin_America_Policies_2015.pdf</u>, <u>http://airlex.web.ua.pt/pm10</u>,

http://www.who.int/quantifying_ehimpacts/national/countryprofile/en/#I, http://www.nrdc.org/international/files/latin-america-diesel-pollution-IB.pdf, http://www.reegle.info/countries/venezuela-energy-profile/VE, http://www.telesurtv.net/english/news/Venezuela-Starts-Public-Consult-on-Air-and-Water-Legislation-20141208-0067.html, http://www.rnv.gob.ve/law-for-water-and-air-quality-guarantees-a-safe-and-secureenvironment/, http://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=6542617, http://panampost.com/elisa-vasquez/2014/05/21/currency-crisisechoes-throughout-venezuelas-transportation-industry/, http://www.temasactuales.com/laws_policies/legislation_Venezuela.html, http://usa.chinadaily.com.cn/world/2015-07/27/content_21414525.htm, http://www.pdvsa.com/index.php?tpl=interface.en/design/salaprensa/readnew.tpl.html&newsid_obj_id=9429&newsid_temas=1



https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_15342

