## **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>.

<b>PHILIPPINES</b>	PHILIPPINES		
GOALS	CURRENT STATUS	CURRENT / PLANNED POLICIES & PROGRAMMES	
GOALS GENERAL OVERVIEW	<ul> <li>Overall situation with respect to air quality in the country, including key air quality challenges: There has been some progress made in recent years: a 30% decrease in total suspended particulates from 2004 to 2008 nationwide, viewed as resulting from the Clean Air Act; key issues are transport sector (80% pollutants in some areas) and burning of wastes</li> <li>The main challenge is not in the policies so much as in the implementation and enforcement</li> <li>Air quality monitoring system: Yes, 44 air</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>National Ambient air quality standards: Meets WHO Interim Targets, except SO2 (doesn't meet) and Ozone (meets WHO guidelines)</li> <li>National Air Quality Policy: The Clean Air Act (1999) &amp; implementing rules and regulations to implement the law; challenges in implementation</li> <li>Air Quality legislation / programmes: ???</li> <li>Other:</li> </ul>	
	quality monitoring stations		
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM INDUSTRIES	• Industries that have the potential to impact air quality: garments, shipbuilding, chemicals, wood products, petroleum refining	<ul> <li>Emission regulations for industries: National Emission Standards</li> <li>Small installation's emissions regulated: Yes</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>GDP of country: \$284 billion</li> <li>Industries' share of GDP: 33%</li> <li>Electricity sources: Geothermal (41%), Natural gas (15%), Coal (28%), Hydro (11%)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Renewable energy investment promoted: Renewable Energy Act (2008) to accelerate exploration, development, utilization of renewable energy sources (world's second largest generator of geothermal energy after the USA; first among ASEAN to invest in large-scale solar, wind technologies); Philippine Development Plan 2011-2016 and Renewable Energy Plan both include strong renewable energy goals; income tax holiday for investors, duty-free import of equipment etc</li> <li>Energy efficiency incentives: National Energy Efficiency &amp; Conservation Program (based on</li> </ul>	

		policy of the same name), which includes energy labelling, alternative fuels
		• Incentives for clean production and installation of pollution prevention technologies: must apply 'Best Available Control Technology'; Must install continuous monitoring systems for sources that can emit greater than 100 tons/year
		• Actions to ensure compliance with regulations: (monitoring, enforcement, fines etc) ???
		• Other actions at national, sub-national and / or local level to reduce industry: Emission trading of credits as part of compliance plan (except in non-attainment areas)
REDUCE	• Key transport-related air quality challenges: produces up to 80% pollution in Metro Manila; emission standards only at Euro 2	• Vehicle emission limit: Euro 2 (Euro 4 in 2016)
Emissions From Transport		• Fuel Sulphur content: 500ppm (50ppm in 2016)
		• Restriction on used car importation: Banned with exceptions (some trucks, buses)
	• Increased spending (from 1.8% in 2010 to 5% of GDP) on public infrastructure, but not much of that is on public transport	• Actions to expand, improve and promote public transport and mass transit: Cebu City is developing bus rapid transit; Manila has a light rail transit system
		• Actions to promote non-motorized transport: (ex: include sidewalks and bike lanes in new road projects, car-free areas etc) ???
		• Other transport-related actions: Project to replace 200,000 conventional tricycles with electric versions
REDUCE Emissions	• Outdoor, open burning: Open burning of municipal wastes and rice straw is common	• Legal framework: Solid Waste Management Act prohibits open burning, but it is still common; only 26% of local government units implement the Act
FROM OPEN BURNING OF	practise despite the law	• Actions to prevent open burning of municipal waste and / or agricultural waste: ???
AGRICULTURAL / MUNICIPAL		
WASTE		
(OUTDOOR)		
REDUCE Emissions	• Dominant fuels used for cooking and space heating: 45% households use solid fuel	• Indoor air pollution regulated: No
FROM OPEN BURNING OF	• <b>Impact</b> : 7,200 deaths/year from indoor air pollution (4,500 from outdoor air pollution)	• <b>Promotion of non-grid / grid electrification</b> : 87% electrification (lower and less reliable in rural areas)
BIOMASS (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: Clean Air Initiative for Asian Cities (CAI-Asia) Center, 2010. "Philippines: Air Quality Profile - 2010 Edition". Pasig City, Philippines., http://www.denr.gov.ph/news-and-features/features/29-the-philippine-clean-air-act-eleven-years-of-partnerships-for-cleaner-healthier-air.html, http://www.doh.gov.ph/content/what-are-compliance-mandates-industrial-sources-air-pollution.html, https://www.doe.gov.ph/energy-efficiency,

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