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.

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	Other.	
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) ??? 	
	 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 	• 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 	

		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	• Key transport-related air quality	Vehicle emission limit: Euro 1
EMISSIONS FROM	challenges: cheap fuel has encouraged use of	• Fuel Sulphur content: 2,000 ppm
TRANSPORT	private vehicles without regard to fuel efficiency; lot of older vehicles as well – 77% of vehicles are older than 5 years old and almost 30% of all vehicles are more than 15 years old with higher fuel consumption and emissions	• Restriction on used car importation: Banned
		• 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 BURNING OF BIOMASS (INDOOR)	• Impact: 200 deaths/year from indoor air pollution (unknown for outdoor)	• Promotion of non-grid / grid electrification : 98% electrification, but electricity shortfall due to various issues; some wind and solar power promoted for off-grid rural electrification
		• 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: http://www.cleanairinstitute.org/calidaddelaireamericalatina/cai-report-english.pdf, http://www.unep.org/Transport/new/PCFV/pdf/Maps_Matrices/LAC/matrix/LAC_FuelsVeh_June2015.pdf, http://www.irena.org/DocumentDownloads/Publications/IRENA_RE_Latin_America_Policies_2015.pdf, http://www.unep.org/Transport/new/PCFV/pdf/Maps_Matrices/LAC/matrix/LAC_FuelsVeh_June2015.pdf, http://latinlawyer.com/, http://www.unep.org/Transport/new/PCFV/pdf/Maps_Matrices/LAC/matrix/LAC_FuelsVeh_June2015.pdf, http://www.unep.org/transport/new/pcf-unep.gdf, http://www.unep.org/transport/new/pcf-unep.gdf, http://www.unep.org/transport/new/pcf-unep.gdf, http://www.unep.org/transport/new/pcf-unep.gdf, http://www.unep.org/transport/new/pcf-unep.gdf, http://www.unep.gdf, <a href="http://www

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http://www.pdvsa.com/index.php?tpl=interface.en/design/salaprensa/readnew.tpl.html&newsid_obj_id=9429&newsid_temas=1

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