

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.

PHILIPPINES		
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: 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 ● The main challenge is not in the policies so much as in the implementation and enforcement ● Air quality monitoring system: Yes, 44 air quality monitoring stations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● National Ambient air quality standards: Meets WHO Interim Targets, except SO₂ (doesn't meet) and Ozone (meets WHO guidelines) ● National Air Quality Policy: The Clean Air Act (1999) & implementing rules and regulations to implement the law; challenges in implementation ● Air Quality legislation / programmes: ??? ● Other:
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM INDUSTRIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Industries that have the potential to impact air quality: garments, shipbuilding, chemicals, wood products, petroleum refining ● GDP of country: \$284 billion ● Industries' share of GDP: 33% ● Electricity sources: Geothermal (41%), Natural gas (15%), Coal (28%), Hydro (11%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Emission regulations for industries: National Emission Standards ● Small installation's emissions regulated: Yes ● 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 ● Energy efficiency incentives: National Energy Efficiency & Conservation Program (based on

		<p>policy of the same name), which includes energy labelling, alternative fuels</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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 EMISSIONS FROM TRANSPORT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Key transport-related air quality challenges: produces up to 80% pollution in Metro Manila; emission standards only at Euro 2 ● Increased spending (from 1.8% in 2010 to 5% of GDP) on public infrastructure, but not much of that is on public transport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Vehicle emission limit: Euro 2 (Euro 4 in 2016) ● Fuel Sulphur content: 500ppm (50ppm in 2016) ● Restriction on used car importation: Banned with exceptions (some trucks, buses) ● 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 FROM OPEN BURNING OF AGRICULTURAL / MUNICIPAL WASTE (OUTDOOR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Outdoor, open burning: Open burning of municipal wastes and rice straw is common practise despite the law 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legal framework: Solid Waste Management Act prohibits open burning, but it is still common; only 26% of local government units implement the Act ● 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: 45% households use solid fuel ● Impact: 7,200 deaths/year from indoor air pollution (4,500 from outdoor air pollution) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Indoor air pollution regulated: No ● Promotion of non-grid / grid electrification: 87% electrification (lower and less reliable in rural areas) ● 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>, http://www.senate.gov.ph/publications/AAG%20on%20Renewable%20Energy_June%2030_FINAL.pdf, <http://www.mb.com.ph/editorial-metro-manilas-air-pollution/>, <http://www.rappler.com/nation/51741-one-million-electric-vehicles-ph>, <http://blogs.wsj.com/economics/2014/06/03/philippines-bets-on-better-infrastructure/>, https://energypedia.info/wiki/Philippines_Energy_Situation, http://www.who.int/quantifying_ehimpacts/national/countryprofile/en/#I