

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.

SURINAME, REPUBLIC OF		
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: in Paramaribo, atmospheric mercury from gold mining (in some locations, the concentration surpasses safety levels) ● Air quality monitoring system: No 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● National Ambient air quality standards: None ● National Air Quality Policy: No ● Air Quality legislation / programmes: ??? ● Other:
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM INDUSTRIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Industries that have the potential to impact air quality: bauxite and gold mining, alumina production, oil, lumber ● 55% of Mercury used in gold mining is lost to the atmosphere ● GDP of country: \$5 billion ● Industries' share of GDP: 36% ● Electricity sources: hydro (95%), diesel generators (5%), with heavy fuel oil consumption rising 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Emission regulations for industries: No air emission standards are set; in the EIA process, guidance for technologies for large-scale facilities is not sufficiently described (ex: there is no appropriate off-gas suction system and no off-gas cleaning system for a metal smelter in District Para, despite an EIA being conducted) ● Small installation's emissions regulated: No ● Renewable energy investment promoted: No policy, although has the CARICOM target of 20% and 47% renewable electricity by 2017 and 2027 respectively, and renewable energy options are being used for off-grid electrification ● Energy efficiency incentives: The planned project "Development of Renewable Energy, Energy Efficiency and Electrification of Suriname" includes an energy efficiency component (efficient lighting, solar water heaters) and proposals to update legal, institutional and regulatory framework for renewable energy and energy efficiency initiatives ● Incentives for clean production and installation of pollution prevention technologies: ??? ● Actions to ensure compliance with regulations: (monitoring, enforcement, fines etc) ???

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Other actions at national, sub-national and / or local level to reduce industry emissions: ???
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM TRANSPORT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Key transport-related air quality challenges: Poor fuel quality, no vehicle emission limits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Vehicle emission limit: None ● Fuel Sulphur content: 5,000 ppm ● Restriction on used car importation: Vehicles older than 5 years are banned ● Actions to expand, improve and promote public transport and mass transit: No plans to improve bus system. A 29km train is being planned to connect Paramaribo and the national airport, with future plans to extend the line to the international airport ● Actions to promote non-motorized transport: (ex: include sidewalks and bike lanes in new road projects, car-free areas etc) - No ● Other transport-related actions:
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING OF AGRICULTURAL / MUNICIPAL WASTE (OUTDOOR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Outdoor, open burning: household waste commonly burned, especially outside of Paramaribo 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legal framework: (ex: is burning banned?) ??? ● 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: N/A ● Impact: N/A 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Indoor air pollution regulated: No ● Promotion of non-grid / grid electrification: Use of micro-hydro, hybrid (PV diesel) and solar systems for off-grid and on-grid electrification of rural areas in the planned project “Development of Renewable Energy, Energy Efficiency and Electrification of Suriname” ● 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://latinlawyer.com/>, http://www.irena.org/DocumentDownloads/Publications/IRENA_RE_Latin_America_Policies_2015.pdf, <http://airlex.web.ua.pt/pm10>, 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/suriname-energy-profile/SR>, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3492555/>,

<http://www.nimos.org/smartems/downloads/Urban%20mercury%20pollution%20Paramaribo.pdf>,

http://www.latinamerica.undp.org/content/dam/suriname/docs/UNDP_Suriname_Documents/National_Plan_Stocolmo_Convention_Final.pdf,

<http://www.caricomenergy.org/suriname/>, <http://www.strukton.com/news/2014/strukton-a-candidate-for-the-construction-of-a-rail-connection-in-suriname/>