

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.

COLOMBIA		
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: Urban air quality an issue. Vehicles a significant source of air pollution, especially in urban areas, as are factories, power plants, agricultural burning. Bogota is the worst, accounting for 50% of national costs from PM ● Air quality monitoring system: Yes, in some urban areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● National Ambient air quality standards: PM2.5, PM10 meet WHO Interim Targets; O3 meets WHO Guidelines; SO2 and NO2 don't meet targets ● National Air Quality Policy: ??? ● Air Quality legislation / programmes: ??? ● Other:
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM INDUSTRIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Industries that have the potential to impact air quality: petroleum, chemicals, gold, coal, brick kilns (in some areas) ● GDP of country: \$377 billion ● Industries' share of GDP: 38% ● Electricity sources: hydro (65%), coal and natural gas (35%) ● Emission standards are outdated and do not reflect new scientific and technological advances (ex 1982 standards for boilers still in effect) ● Noncompliance a serious issue, and penalties for noncompliance modest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Emission regulations for industries: Emission standards established under Decree 02 of 1982 govern the volume and concentration of particulate matter, SO2, and NO2 that may be emitted, based on energy consumption. They also establish minimum allowable stack heights. Particulate matter is classified according to the type of activity involved coal-fired boilers, cement industry, metallurgy, asphalt factories, incinerators) ● Small installation's emissions regulated: No ● Renewable energy investment promoted: 2001 law designed to promote alternative energies lacks certain key provisions to achieve this objective and has had little impact so far; renewable energy target of 6.5% (excluding large hydro) by 2020; incentives include exemptions from VAT, fuel tax, income tax, duties etc ● Energy efficiency incentives: Indicative Action Plan to develop the rational and efficient use of energy; import, sale and use of low-efficiency light sources banned ● Incentives for clean production and installation of pollution prevention technologies: value-

		<p>added tax (VAT) exemptions were established to allow acquisition of equipment and associated supplies for emissions control; in 2003, tightened the criteria for tax benefits, possibly lowering investments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Actions to ensure compliance with regulations: (monitoring, enforcement, fines etc) ??? ● Other actions at national, sub-national and / or local level to reduce industry emissions: (can include incentives to move industries to less populated areas here)
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM TRANSPORT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Key transport-related air quality challenges: rapid rate of growth in vehicle fleet, especially in Bogota, and the system of restricting vehicle use based on license plate number hasn't helped ● In Bogota, 90% pollution from road traffic, including the diesel-powered BRT vehicles of TransMilenio 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Vehicle emission limit: Euro 4 ● Fuel Sulphur content: 50 ppm (diesel); 300 ppm (petrol) ● Restriction on used car importation: Banned ● Actions to expand, improve and promote public transport and mass transit: Work being done in Bogota include gradually replacing old buses with new or refurbished buses, to be integrated with the TransMilenio system. Two of Bogotá's most remote, impoverished neighborhoods to be connected to the rest of the city via a cable car system. Considering an underground metro system. Plans to gradually switch TransMilenio to electric and hybrid buses. In September 2013, it introduced 50 experimental electric taxis. ● Actions to promote non-motorized transport: Bogota has 376km of bike routes ● Other transport-related actions: fuel economy standards for light duty vehicles; 2-stroke vehicles banned in Bogota; incentives for cleaner vehicles (subsidies, reduced taxes)
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING OF AGRICULTURAL / MUNICIPAL WASTE (OUTDOOR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Outdoor, open burning: burning of waste sugar cane common in some areas (for example, it's the main source of air pollution for Palmira) 	<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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Dominant fuels used for cooking and space heating: 20% use solid fuels ● Impact: 2,400 deaths/year from indoor air pollution (2,600 from outdoor air pollution) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Indoor air pollution regulated: (Yes / No) ??? ● Promotion of non-grid / grid electrification: electrification rate 94%, although disruptions not uncommon; programme for renewable energy in rural areas

(INDOOR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Promotion of cleaner cooking fuels and clean cook stoves: ???● Other actions to reduce indoor biomass burning, or to reduce its emissions:
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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/colombia-energy-profile/CO>, <http://www.americasquarterly.org/content/gasping-solution-bogota-air-pollution-problem>, http://infoscience.epfl.ch/record/166732/files/PDM_FinalReport_JPR.pdf, <http://www.americasquarterly.org/content/tale-two-cities-bogot%C3%A1>, http://www.cepal.org/ilpes/noticias/paginas/8/35988/colombia_cea_final.pdf