

ANDORRA AIR QUALITY POLICIES. 2015

Andorra Air Quality Policy Matrix		
Goals	Status	Current Policies & Programmes
GENERAL OVERVIEW	<p>Overall situation with respect to air quality in the country, including key air quality challenges: Index GOOD (1) calculation from the parameters measured continuously NO₂, PM₁₀, O₃, CO and SO₂</p> <p>Air quality monitoring system: YES</p> <p>Permanent and punctual measurements in urban and rural stations (automatic and manual stations) Parameters measured: NO₂, PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, O₃, CO, SO₂, C₆H₆, Pb, As, Cd, Ni, benzo(a)pyrene, pollen (seasonally)</p>	<p>National Ambient air quality standards: YES</p> <p>National Air Quality Policy: YES</p> <p>Air Quality legislation / programmes: YES</p> <p>Other: NATIONAL STRATEGY ON AIR QUALITY 2012-2016 (Reviewed every 5 years)</p> <p>Law on atmospheric and acoustic pollution (30/12/1985)</p> <p>Regulation on atmospheric pollution control, 25/02/2009</p>
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM INDUSTRIES	<p>Industries that have the potential to impact air quality:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air pollution from industrial installations emanates from the following: The industrial sector is not very important in Andorra. Among the potentially most pollutants activities are the waste incineration plant, asphalt production plant, concrete production plants. <p>GDP of country: USD 47.67B in 2014 ⁽²⁾</p> <p>Industries' share of GDP: 11%⁽²⁾</p> <p>Electricity sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 17 % from the electricity is produced internally (hydroelectric and recovering energy waste incineration plant sources) and the 83 % of the electricity is imported from France and Spain.⁽³⁾ <p>Others</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<p>Emission regulations for industries:</p> <p>Regulation on atmospheric pollution control, 25/02/2009. (Annex IV: Emission limits for potential atmospheric pollutant activities)</p> <p>Small installation's emissions regulated: YES</p> <p>Renewable energy investment promoted:</p> <p>White Book on Energy (Strategic development on energy), RENOVA Programme (Programme for energy efficiency improvement and for promotion of the renewable energies), (not specific for industries)</p> <p>Energy efficiency incentives: (<i>ex: Subsidies, labelling, rebates etc</i>) Subsidies, non mandatory</p> <p>Incentives for clean production and installation of pollution prevention technologies: RENOVA Programme (not specific for industries)</p> <p>Actions to ensure compliance with regulations: (<i>monitoring, enforcement, fines etc</i>) YES (not specific for industries)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other actions at national, sub-national and / or local level to reduce industrial emissions: YES (not specific for industries)

1. www.aire.ad
2. Department of Statistics. Government of Andorra
3. White Book on the Energy Andorra, 2012

<p>REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM TRANSPORT</p>	<p>Key transport-related air quality challenges: (ex: vehicle growth, old fleet, dirty fuel, poor public transport etc)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public transport is dominated by buses that service both urban areas as well as rural areas • New urban hybrid urban buses <p>Particular initiative for promoting electric bikes as public transport</p>	<p>Vehicle emission limit: Euro 6 and Euro5 Fuel Sulphur content: (in ppm) 10 Fuel imported. Regulation from the neighbor countries. Fuel Lead content: All vehicles use lead free gasoline Restriction on used car importation: The import of vehicles under Euro 5 is not allowed Actions to expand, improve and promote public transport and mass transit: National programme to promote the use of electric vehicles Programme ENGEGA (Programme to incentive the fleet renewal) Actions to promote non-motorized transport: (ex: include sidewalks and bike lanes in new road projects, car-free areas etc) YES</p>
<p>REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING: OUTDOOR</p>	<p>Outdoor, open burning: (ex: is it commonly done? burning what kinds of wastes? etc) AGRICULTURE WASTE only in isolated places where motor vehicles can not arrive.</p>	<p>Legal framework: (ex: is burning banned?) Regulation on burning fire (13/13/2013) only allows the open burning of agriculture waste in isolated places where motor vehicles can not arrive. Actions to prevent open burning of municipal waste and / or agricultural waste: Municipal waste open burning is forbidden. Regulation and control of agriculture waste open burning</p>
<p>REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING: INDOOR</p>	<p>Dominant fuels used for cooking and space heating: GAS OIL, GAS, BIOMASS, ELECTRICITY AND GEOTHERMAL FOR HEATING Impact: LOW</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<p>Indoor air pollution regulated: No Promotion of non-grid / grid electrification: Only grid electrification consumption is allowed Promotion of cleaner cooking fuels and clean cook stoves: Not applicable Other actions to reduce indoor biomass burning, or to reduce its emissions: Not applicable</p>

1. www.aire.ad
2. Department of Statistics. Government of Andorra
3. White Book on the Energy Andorra, 2012