

## 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](mailto:Vered.Ehsani@unep.org) and [George.Mwaniki@unep.org](mailto:George.Mwaniki@unep.org).

<b>PERU, REPUBLIC OF</b>		
<b>GOALS</b>	<b>CURRENT STATUS</b>	<b>CURRENT / PLANNED POLICIES &amp; PROGRAMMES</b>
GENERAL OVERVIEW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Overall situation with respect to air quality in the country, including key air quality challenges:</b> While pollution levels have improved in Lima over the past ten years, Lima still has the problem of compliance with air quality standards specifically particulate matter (PM10 annual and PM2.5 daily). Lima and 6 other regions (containing 50% of population) have fuel with less than 50 ppm sulphur content. The air pollution mainly caused by older vehicles (especially public transport) and delay in the completion of mass transit projects. (Metropolitan Bus, Metro rail)</li> <li>● <b>Air quality monitoring system:</b> continuous monitoring network in cities: Lima (public), La Oroya (private), Ilo (private) and Arequipa (public).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>National Ambient air quality standards:</b> some standards meet WHO Interim Targets (SO<sub>2</sub>, PM2.5, NO<sub>x</sub>); others meet US EPA standards (PM10, CO, Ozone); Sulfur dioxide standards have been relaxed for specific mining areas.; National Air Quality Standard Index (INCA)</li> <li>● <b>National Air Quality Policy:</b> National Environmental Policy approved 2009; it is included in the Axis policy 2, policy Guideline 3 Air Quality. Air Quality National Plan under public discussion. 31 cities have Local Action Plan (60% of population)</li> <li>● <b>Air Quality legislation / programmes:</b> National Air Quality Standards (2001, 2008). Peru has a Program of Air Quality Management since 2013</li> <li>● <b>Other:</b> Clean Air Law (under national discussion)</li> </ul>
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM INDUSTRIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Industries that have the potential to impact air quality:</b> petroleum extraction &amp; refining, natural gas extraction and liquefaction, mining (gold, copper, lead, zinc), steel &amp; metal fabrication, cement, textiles, chemicals</li> <li>● <b>GDP of country:</b> \$203 billion</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Emission regulations for industries:</b> Standard emissions for Hydrocarbon Industries, Cement Plant, Flour and Oil Fish, Mining Smelter. Under public discussion: thermal power plants, bricks plants and artisanal. Before applying emissions standard, the companies have several years to adjust their processes to those limits</li> <li>● <b>Small installation's emissions regulated:</b> (Yes/No) Under discussion: industrial boiler</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Industries' share of GDP:</b> 37%</li> <li>● <b>Electricity sources:</b> thermal – gas (31%) or other (6%), hydro (63%)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Renewable energy investment promoted:</b> Renewable energy target (6% electricity excluding hydro by 2018) and a law/strategy, VAT exemption and accelerated depreciation</li> <li>● <b>Energy efficiency incentives:</b> (ex: Subsidies, labelling, rebates etc) Referential Plan for the Efficient Use of Energy 2009–2018 is the main instrument to achieve the economy's energy efficiency goals through action plans proposed for each sector. The plan includes an analysis of energy efficiency in Peru, identifying sector programs that could be implemented to achieve the proposed targets. The objective is to reduce consumption by 15% until the year 2018 in relation to the projected demand for that year. The government promotes the use of LED in public offices (eco efficient in public acquisitions)</li> <li>● <b>Incentives for clean production and installation of pollution prevention technologies:</b></li> <li>● <b>Actions to ensure compliance with regulations:</b> (monitoring, enforcement, fines etc) Since 2008, The Organization of Assessment and Environmental Survey ensure compliance with environmental regulations</li> <li>● <b>Other actions at national, sub-national and / or local level to reduce industry emissions:</b> ???</li> </ul>
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM TRANSPORT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Key transport-related air quality challenges:</b> poor fuel quality and growing number of vehicles</li> <li>● Public transport system includes Metropolitano (uses gas) and Lima Metro (electric), but only one metro line</li> <li>● Bus Patron in Lima's city centre transports 40% passengers and is at Euro 4 standard</li> <li>● The most common means of public transport are minivans</li> <li>● Some of the older public transport vehicles have been removed from Lima's roads, but 50% of Lima's buses and minivans are over 20 years old</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Vehicle emission limit:</b> Euro 3 for both light and heavy duty (Euro IV only for buses in Lima, and Euro IV for vehicles in all country in 2017)</li> <li>● <b>Fuel Sulphur content:</b> Diesel content: maximum 5,000 ppm. Now 50 ppm in Lima and Callao and 5 other regions of the country (includes at least 50% of the population). National 50 ppm target set for 2017. Gasoline content: 150-500 ppm with national 30 ppm target for 2017.</li> <li>● <b>Restriction on used car importation:</b> Gasoline Passenger vehicles older than 5 years banned; automobile and LDV Diesel vehicles use is prohibit since 2009</li> <li>● <b>Actions to expand, improve and promote public transport and mass transit:</b> Second Metro line under construction in Lima</li> <li>● <b>Actions to promote non-motorized transport:</b> (ex: include sidewalks and bike lanes in new road projects, car-free areas etc) NAMA Transportation include measures to promote implementation of bikeways. Local Government to build around 200 km of bikeways in Lima by 2018.</li> <li>● <b>Other transport-related actions:</b></li> </ul>
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING OF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Outdoor, open burning:</b> 12% of municipal waste is burned</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Legal framework:</b> (ex: is burning banned?) General Law for Solid Waste 27314 (Prohibiting burning Municipal solid waste)</li> <li>● <b>Actions to prevent open burning of municipal waste and / or agricultural waste:</b> Solid Waste Law 27314 prohibits waste burning. Supreme Decret N° 019-2012-AG prohibits crop waste</li> </ul>

AGRICULTURAL / MUNICIPAL WASTE (OUTDOOR)		burning.
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING OF BIOMASS (INDOOR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Dominant fuels used for cooking and space heating:</b> nationally, 33% use solid fuels; in rural areas, 84% use solid fuels (wood, dung, agricultural residue); kerosene used for lighting</li> <li>● <b>Impact:</b> 1,000 deaths/year from indoor air pollution (3,200 from outdoor air pollution)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Indoor air pollution regulated:</b> (Yes / No) Only Occupational Health</li> <li>● <b>Promotion of non-grid / grid electrification:</b> 84% electrification rate nationwide (63% in rural areas, 95% in urban)</li> <li>● <b>Promotion of cleaner cooking fuels and clean cook stoves:</b> programme to promote access to renewable energy in rural areas. National Institute of Quality promote standard specification for clean cookstoves</li> <li>● <b>Other actions to reduce indoor biomass burning, or to reduce its emissions:</b> Peru apply to CCAC Project: Reducing emission from open burning in Andes Mountain</li> </ul>

**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.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://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.who.int/quantifying_ehimpacts/national/countryprofile/en/#I), <http://www.nrdc.org/international/files/latin-america-diesel-pollution-IB.pdf>, [https://energypedia.info/wiki/Peru\\_Energy\\_Situation](https://energypedia.info/wiki/Peru_Energy_Situation), <http://www.reegle.info/countries/peru-energy-profile/PE>, <http://www.peruviantimes.com/08/world-health-organization-says-lima-has-worst-air-pollution-in-latam/22119/>, <http://www.equaltimes.org/lima-the-hidden-victims-of?lang=en#.VhzodivD-mM>, <http://www.environmentallawportal.com/peru-environmental-developments-q2-2013>, <http://www.mineweb.com/archive/peru-loosens-new-air-pollution-limits-after-protests/>, <http://www.peruviantimes.com/22/only-2-percent-of-peru%E2%80%99s-trash-recycled-much-burned-or-dumped-into-sea/2655/>; <http://infoaire.minam.gob.pe:1013/INFOAIRE/>; <http://elcomercio.pe/lima/ciudad/lima-43-distritos-acuerdan-duplicar-ciclovi%C3%A1s-2018-noticia-1811773>