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.

MEXICO		
GOALS	**CURRENT STATUS**	**CURRENT / PLANNED POLICIES & PROGRAMMES**
GENERAL OVERVIEW	• **Overall situation with respect to air quality in the country, including key air quality challenges**: Mexico has made great improvements in air quality over the past two decades, but still room for improvement. Ranked 30th worst for air quality by WHO, due to transport emissions, especially from diesel, which are major source of pollutants; One of the top countries for garbage burning at landfills/dumps • **Air quality monitoring system**: Yes	• **National Ambient air quality standards**: The Air Quality Standards are: Ozone: 0.095 ppm average hourly. 0.070 ppm average 8 hourly. PM10: 75 µg/m3 average 24 hours. 40 µg/m3 annual average. PM2.5: 45 µg/m3 average 24 hours. 12 µg/m3 annual average. SO2: Under review and update. • **National Air Quality Policy**: A National Air Quality Strategy (ENCA, spanish acronym) is being designed, with a view to the year 2030. ENCA defines objectives and strategic lines for prevention, control and mitigation of air pollution. • **Air Quality legislation / programmes**: regulations and standards; programs to improve air quality (known as PROAIRE) are developed for a certain period of time and place, focusing on control of emissions, based on relation of emission sources and their impact on air quality and human health; General Ecological Equilibrium and Environmental Protection Law (LGEEPA), the Regulation on the Prevention and Control of Atmospheric Pollution, the General Law (establishes the obligations of the federal and local authorities on environmental issues, and covers air pollution prevention and control) • **Other**: A National Air Quality Index is being developed; Strengthening of Air Quality Monitoring Systems for its expansion and improvement
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM	• **Industries that have the potential to impact air quality**: chemicals, iron, steel, petroleum, mining, textiles	• **Emission regulations for industries**: Official Mexican Norms regulate the emission of pollutants produced by mobile and point sources. These norms address the emissions of the most detrimental criteria pollutants and their aim is to protect human health and ecosystems by

INDUSTRIES	• **GDP of country**: $1.3 trillion • **Industries' share of GDP**: 24% • **Electricity sources**: natural gas (50%); coal (11%); oil (20%); hydro (10%); wind, nuclear, geothermal	regulating air quality and establishing emission limits for pollutants. Every year Semarnat elaborates the National Program of Standardization to program the updating or development of new standards. • **Small installation's emissions regulated**: (Yes/No) Yes. The General Ecological Equilibrium and Environmental Protection Law (LGEEPA) and its the Regulation on the Prevention and Control of Atmospheric Pollution, establishes the obligations of the federal and local authorities on environmental issues, and covers air pollution prevention and control. Small installation's emissions regulation are up to municipal governments. Also, through the development and implementation of ProAires, reviewing and updating of local regulations is promoted. • **Renewable energy investment promoted**: Law for Exploitation of Renewable Energies, with goal for clean energy sources to provide 50% electricity production by 2050; fiscal incentives limited to accelerated depreciation and national exemption from some local taxes; priority grid access given to renewable energy; some direct funding and investment support • **Energy efficiency incentives:** approved broad-based energy efficiency labelling requirements and the outline of a voluntary product certification programme. Semarnat has the Program of Reduction of Pollutant Emissions to the Atmosphere for Mexico City, which promotes the reduction of emissions through energy efficiency, investing in equipment and implementation of self-regulation programs; this Program can be replicated in other cities. • **Incentives for clean production and installation of pollution prevention technologies**: Centro Mexicano para la Produccion Mas Limpia del Instituto Politecnico Nacional to promote clean technologies and provide training; investments in pollution control / prevention equipment can qualify for 100% tax deduction. • **Actions to ensure compliance with regulations:** (monitoring, enforcement, fines etc): Federal Attorney for Environmental Protection (*Profepa*) conducts inspections in industries under federal jurisdiction. Profepa also has the National Environmental Audit Program that certificates the industries that complies with regulations. • **Other actions at national, sub-national and / or local level to reduce industry emissions**: Promotion of industry self-regulation programs at national and local levels
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM TRANSPORT	• **Key transport-related air quality challenges**: old vehicles, fuel quality, increased fleet size • In Mexico City, car owners can't use their vehicles one weekday a week, but this led to people buying a second car or using taxis;	• **Vehicle emission limit**: ▪ For new light duty vehicles, the latest passenger car standards are based on United States (combination of Tier 1 and Tier 2) and European Union (EURO 4) limits. Public policies are focused to introduce more stringent standards, like Tier 3 and EURO VI in 2018. ▪ Regarding to new heavy duty vehicles, the current standards are EPA 2004 and EURO 4. Public policies are focused to introduce more stringent standards, like EPA 2010 and

	Taxis were exempt from the programme and were generally older, more polluting vehicles ● Transport is one of the most important source air pollution in México (Ex: NOx, CO, CO2 and black carbon). ● In general, public transport in Mexico is based on the use of buses and the use of private transport is encouraged.	EURO VI in 2018. ▪ Standard to regulate fuel efficiency in light duty vehicles through 2016. ● **Fuel Sulphur content**: ▪ Gasoline: Regular and Premium 30 ppm average and 80 ppm maximum at national wide. ▪ Diesel: 15 ppm maximum in 3 major metropolitan areas (Mexico City, Guadalajara and Monterrey), northern border cities and 11 freight corridors throughout the country. 500 ppm maximum in the rest of the country. ● **Restriction on used car importation**: vehicles older than 10 years banned, but not always enforced, leading to "dumping" of old vehicles from the USA ● **Actions to expand, improve and promote public transport and mass transit**: ▪ The Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) in one of the most important action to promote public transport in Mexico. Nowadays there are 8 Mexican cities whit this transport system. ▪ Promoting suburban train network. ● **Actions to promote non-motorized transport**: ▪ Promoting the expansion of paths for walking and biking. ▪ In several Mexican cities vehicles have restricted access to downtown and surrounding areas on weekends to encourage bicycle use and walking ● **Other transport-related actions**: ▪ Encourage the use of alternative fuels such as natural gas for the transport sector. ▪ Align freight sustainability programs in North America (Transporte Limpio in Mexico and Smartway in the United State of America and Canada). ▪ Charging stations for electric vehicles installed in public areas for free charging (30 stations planned for Valley of Mexico); ▪ Standard to regulate fuel efficiency in light-duty vehicles through 2016; ▪ In Mexico City, car owners can't use their vehicles one weekday a week
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING OF	● **Outdoor, open burning**: Mexico one of the top countries for garbage burning at landfills/dumps	● **Legal framework**: Banned ● **Actions to prevent open burning of municipal waste and / or agricultural waste**: Mexico City provides tax credit to corporations that recycle or reprocess their solid waste up to a credit of 40% of payroll tax

AGRICULTURAL / MUNICIPAL WASTE (OUTDOOR)		
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING OF BIOMASS (INDOOR)	• **Dominant fuels used for cooking and space heating**: 14% use solid fuel • **Impact**: 4,300 deaths/year from indoor air pollution (9,300 from outdoor air pollution)	• **Indoor air pollution regulated**: (Yes / No) No • **Promotion of non-grid / grid electrification**: 99% electrification rate; programme to promote renewable energy in rural areas • **Promotion of cleaner cooking fuels and clean cook stoves**: ▪ Efforts of local clean cook stoves programs to reduce the biomass consuming ▪ Regulation related, creation a working group to develop a voluntary regulation oriented to emissions, energy efficiency and safety standards of rural stoves • **Other actions to reduce indoor biomass burning, or to reduce its emissions**: ???

Secondary Sources used in the research: http://www.mexicanlaws.com/uptodate.htm, http://latincorrespondent.com/brazil/brazil-mexico-major-offenders-trash-burning-global-pollution/, http://www.latintimes.com/world-health-organization-reveals-global-pollution-levels-which-8-latin-american-nations-174390, http://switchboard.nrdc.org/blogs/amaxwell/mexicos_air_quality_is_front_a.html, http://thecatalist.org/2010/04/mexico-city-a-worldwide-example-of-air-quality-improvement/, http://www.rff.org/blog/2008/driving-restriction-and-air-quality-mexico-city, http://www.aqbook.org/read/?page=163, http://www.inecc.gob.mx/calaire-informacion-basica/564-calaire-normatividad, http://www.cmpl.ipn.mx/Paginas/Inicio.aspx, http://www.theyucatantimes.com/2015/01/mexicos-first-public-electric-vehicle-charging-stations-officially-opened/, 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