

Armenia 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.

Armenia Air Quality Policy Matrix		
Goals	Status	Current Policies & Programmes
GENERAL OVERVIEW	Overall situation with respect to air quality in the country, including key air quality challenges: Air quality monitoring system: According to Concept on the State Environmental Monitoring /2006, approved by the Government/ • WHO estimates that outdoor air pollution causes 2700 premature deaths annually¹	National Ambient air quality standards: The 2006 Government Resolution N 160-N National Air Quality Policy: The 1994 Law on Atmospheric Air Protection (several times amended, last was in 2011) Air Quality legislation / programmes: N/A Other:
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM INDUSTRIES	Industries that have the potential to impact air quality: • Air pollution from industrial installations emanates from the following: tires, chemicals, trucks, microelectronics, food processing, mining among others GDP of country: USD 10.44B in 2013² Industries' share of GDP: 37.3% Electricity sources: • 55.6% of the installed electricity generating capacity (3.47 million KW in 2010) is generated from fossil fuel, 33.5% from hydroelectric plants, 10.8 from nuclear and the rest 0.1% is generated from renewable sources	Emission regulations for industries: According to 2012 The Government Re N 1673-N Small installation's emissions regulated: NO Renewable energy investment promoted: • The "Energy Law of the Republic of Armenia" guarantees the market for electricity produced by all small hydropower plants and other renewable energy sources. Energy efficiency incentives: (ex: Subsidies, labelling, rebates etc) Incentives for clean production and installation of pollution prevention technologies: N/A Actions to ensure compliance with regulations: (monitoring, enforcement, fines etc) According to 2005 Law on Environmental Inspection Other actions at national, sub-national and / or local level to reduce industrial emissions: N/A

¹ WHO, 'WHO | Country Profiles of Environmental Burden of Disease', WHO, 2008
http://www.who.int/quantifying_ehimpacts/national/countryprofile/en/#T.

² 'Countries of the World - 32 Years of CIA World Fact Books', 2015 <<http://www.theodora.com/wfb/#R>>.

	Others • The energy sector is the leading source of air pollutants • According to the National Program on Energy Saving and Renewable Energy (ESRE), the potential for energy efficiency (EE) savings in Armenia is large, including 40% in building sector, 35-40% in food industry, while optimization of lighting was estimated to save 475 million kWh over the next 10 years.	
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM TRANSPORT	Key transport-related air quality challenges: (<i>ex: vehicle growth, old fleet, dirty fuel, poor public transport etc</i>) • Transport in Armenia relies heavily on roads. • Vehicle exhaust emissions are the biggest contributor to the air emissions • Public transport is not fully developed but it offers adequate service around the country	Vehicle emission limit: (<i>Euro rating</i>) • All vehicles to be produced or to be imported into the country, must comply with the norms of the following UN ECE regulations : N83 - 05 - level B , N24 - 03, N49 - 04 - level B, CO - 4 g / kWh, CmHn - 0,55 g / kWh, NOx - 2 g / kWh (UNECE rules N 49 - 03 ESC test cycle) Fuel Sulphur content: (<i>in ppm</i>): • Armenia adopted a sulphur limit of 10 ppm in petrol from Jan 2010 Restriction on used car importation: • Vehicles (M 1, more than 3.5 tons of maximum mass, M 2, M 3, N 1, N 2, N 3, gas and diesel engine) to be produced or imported into the country, after 1 January 2015, must comply with the norms of the following UN ECE regulations (5 - the ecological class): UN ECE rules N 49 - 04 of the B levels (01.10.1995) UN ECE rules N 24 - 03, addendum 1 (only for diesel engines) Actions to expand, improve and promote public transport and mass transit: N/A Actions to promote non-motorized transport: (<i>ex: include sidewalks and bike lanes in new road projects, car-free areas etc</i>) N/A Other transport-related actions: N/A
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN	Outdoor, open burning: (<i>ex: is it commonly done? burning what kinds of wastes? etc</i>) • In Armenia, wastes are disposed at landfills where as a result, smoldering combustion of wastes	Legal framework: (<i>ex: is burning banned?</i>) • The existing legislation, the “Environment Protection law of 1994” gives guidance on waste management, however its implementation has not been fully experienced

AGRICULTURAL / MUNICIPAL WASTE (OUTDOOR)	occurs, resulting in emissions of hazardous air pollutants	Actions to prevent open burning of municipal waste and / or agricultural waste: The Law of Atmosphere protection has point of ban regarding the open burning: article 21.
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING OF BIOMASS	Dominant fuels used for cooking and space heating: natural gas Impact: WHO estimates that indoor air pollution causes 400 premature deaths annually ³	Indoor air pollution regulated: Yes Promotion of non-grid / grid electrification: Promotion of cleaner cooking fuels and clean cook stoves: Other actions to reduce indoor biomass burning, or to reduce its emissions:

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_14978

