

Belarus 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.

| Belarus 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: ???</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● According to a study by researchers at the American University of Beirut (AUB), about 93% of Beirut's population is exposed to high levels of air pollution, ● Traffic is the main source of air pollution in the urban centres ● PM concentration, in most instances is above the WHO recommended concentrations ● The main sources of atmospheric air pollution in the Republic of Belarus are automotive transport, facilities of the energy sector, industrial and agricultural enterprises. The trans boundary and regional pollutant transfers as well as natural sources also make a contribution to air pollution. <p>Local monitoring of emissions of air pollutants is compulsory for stationary sources of technological processes and facilities included into the list approved by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection.</p> <p>Air quality monitoring system: ???</p> | <p>National Ambient air quality standards: ???</p> <p>National Air Quality Policy: ???</p> <p>Air Quality legislation / programmes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Belarus has a well-developed legal system with a large number of environmental legislation and normative documents, among which the framework law on the protection of the environment of 1992 as amended in 2002, the law on the protection of atmospheric air of 1997 as amended in 2009. ● Belarus has also taken the lead on the implementation of the EC Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (IPPC) directive, having developed both first and secondary level legislation. ● Belarus also implements its obligations under the convention on long-range trans-boundary air pollution including three of its eight protocols ● The "Law On Environment Protection" requires that an environmental impact assessment has to be carried out and mitigation measures identified for any new economic activity that may have adverse effects on the environment. ● According to the Law of the Republic of Belarus No1982-XII "On the Protection of the Environment", protection of the environment is an integral prerequisite of environmental safety and the sustainable social and economic development of society <p>Other: ???</p> |
| REDUCE | Industries that have the potential to impact air quality: | Emission regulations for industries: ??? |

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| <p>EMISSIONS FROM INDUSTRIES</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Air pollution from industrial installations emanates from the following: manufacturing of tractors, trucks, earthmovers, motorcycles, televisions, synthetic fibres, fertilizer, textiles, refrigerators among others <p>GDP of country: 46.2%¹</p> <p>Industries' share of GDP: USD 69.24B in 2013</p> <p>Electricity sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 99.7% of the installed electricity generating capacity (3.47 million KW in 2010) is generated from fossil fuel, 0.2% from hydroelectric plants and the rest 0.1% is generated from renewable sources² <p>Others</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The energy sector is the leading source of air pollutants ● The power generation plants are predominantly gas-fired and satisfy about 90% of domestic demand for electricity; the remainder is imported from Russia, Ukraine and Lithuania. ● There is significant potential for energy efficiency improvements in the industrial, residential and agricultural sectors. The domestic heating sector offers substantial energy efficiency potential: | <p>Small installation's emissions regulated: (Yes/No) ???</p> <p>Renewable energy investment promoted: ???</p> <p>Energy efficiency incentives: (ex: Subsidies, labelling, rebates etc) ???</p> <p>Incentives for clean production and installation of pollution prevention technologies: ???</p> <p>Actions to ensure compliance with regulations: (monitoring, enforcement, fines etc) ???</p> <p>Other actions at national, sub-national and / or local level to reduce industrial emissions: (can include incentives to move industries to less populated areas here) ???</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The "Law On Energy Saving", enacted in 1998 and last amended in 2006, sets out the obligations on the Government and other state bodies (including the State Committee for Standardization) relating to the promotion of energy efficiency as a matter of national priority³. |
| <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"> ● Transport is the second most important source of air pollution after industry. ● Transport in Belarus is well developed and several options spanning from Railways, trams, bus and road | <p>Vehicle emission limit: (Euro rating)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Emissions standards for vehicles correspond to Euro 4 for LDV IV HDV standards. <p>Fuel Sulphur content: (in ppm):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● According to the Standard of Belarus STB 1656-2011 "Fuels for internal combustion engines/ unleaded petrol/ Technical conditions" adopted 1 July 2011 the maximum allowable sulphur level in petrol is 10ppm for fuel type I and |

¹ 'Countries of the World - 32 Years of CIA World Fact Books', 2015 <<http://www.theodora.com/wfb/#R>>.

² 'Countries of the World - 32 Years of CIA World Fact Books'.

³ 'Reegle - Clean Energy Information Gateway', Reegle - Clean Energy Information Gateway <<http://www.reegle.info>> [accessed 22 September 2015].

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| | <p>transport are available for commuters.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Use of private cars is discouraged as demonstrated by the high fuel cost which stood at USD 0.76 per litre in 2015⁴. ● Private car ownership is high with 362 cars per 1000 individuals in 2010⁵ | <p>50ppm for fuel type II.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● There are plans to transition to 10 ppm for gasoline and petrol in 2016 according to CIS Customs Union Technical Regulation 013/2011. <p>Fuel Lead content:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● All vehicles use lead free gasoline since 1998 <p>Restriction on used car importation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● At least a Euro 4 emission standard is required for imported vehicles ● Custom duties increase on cars older than 10 years. Registration tax is based on engine size. <p>Actions to expand, improve and promote public transport and mass transit: ???</p> <p>Actions to promote non-motorized transport: (ex: include sidewalks and bike lanes in new road projects, car-free areas etc) ???</p> <p>Other transport-related actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● All vehicles produced in Belarus are required to have at least euro 5 emission standard. |
| REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING: OUTDOOR | <p>Outdoor, open burning: (ex: is it commonly done? burning what kinds of wastes? etc) ???</p> | <p>Legal framework: (ex: is burning banned?) ???</p> <p>Actions to prevent open burning of municipal waste and / or agricultural waste: ???</p> |
| REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN | <p>Dominant fuels used for cooking and space heating: ???</p> <p>● Impact: ???</p> | <p>Indoor air pollution regulated: (Yes / No) ???</p> <p>Promotion of non-grid / grid electrification: ???</p> |

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