

## The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM) 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>The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia Air Quality Policy Matrix</b>		
<b>Goals</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Current Policies &amp; Programmes</b>
GENERAL OVERVIEW	<p><b>Overall situation with respect to air quality in the country, including key air quality challenges:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Concentration levels for most components are above the EU limit values in selected areas within FYROM</li> <li>● Emissions from energy generation and transportation are the most important contributors to air pollution in FYROM</li> <li>● Observations have recorded high levels of PM concentration, above the EU standards</li> <li>● Approximately 1,350 lives are lost annually due to fine particulate matter air pollution with thousands of lost-productive days<sup>1</sup>.</li> <li>● Exceedances of O<sub>3</sub> target values are annually recorded during summer, due increased solar radiation.</li> <li>● WHO estimates that outdoor air pollution causes 300 premature deaths annually<sup>2</sup></li> </ul> <p><b>Air quality monitoring system:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>●</li> </ul>	<p><b>National Ambient air quality standards:</b> exist</p> <p><b>National Air Quality Policy:</b> ???</p> <p><b>Air Quality legislation / programmes:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● In 2012, the National Plan for the protection of ambient air quality was adopted, with measures for transport, energy, industry, agriculture, air pollution and air quality.</li> <li>● The Programme for gradual reduction of emissions of polluting substances at national level contains projections for 2012-2020 and reduction measures.</li> </ul> <p><b>Other:</b> ???</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>●</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> 'FYR of Macedonia - Air Pollution' <[http://web.worldbank.org/archive/website01354/WEB/0\\_\\_CO-43.HTM](http://web.worldbank.org/archive/website01354/WEB/0__CO-43.HTM)> [accessed 12 October 2015].

<sup>2</sup> WHO, 'WHO | Country Profiles of Environmental Burden of Disease', WHO, 2008 <[http://www.who.int/quantifying\\_ehimpacts/national/countryprofile/en/#T](http://www.who.int/quantifying_ehimpacts/national/countryprofile/en/#T)>.

<p>REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM INDUSTRIES</p>	<p><b>Industries that have the potential to impact air quality:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Air pollution from industrial installations emanates from the following: food processing, beverages, textiles, chemicals, iron, steel, cement, energy, pharmaceuticals among others</li> </ul> <p><b>GDP of country:</b> USD 10.65B in 2013<sup>3</sup></p> <p><b>Industries' share of GDP:</b> 27.5%<sup>4</sup></p> <p><b>Electricity sources:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 66.4% of the installed electricity generating capacity (1.953 million KW in 2010) is generated from fossil fuel, 33.2% from hydroelectric plants and 0.4% is generated from other renewable sources<sup>5</sup></li> </ul> <p><b>Others</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>●</li> </ul>	<p><b>Emission regulations for industries: ???</b></p> <p><b>Small installation's emissions regulated: (Yes/No) ???</b></p> <p><b>Renewable energy investment promoted: ???</b></p> <p><b>Energy efficiency incentives: (ex: Subsidies, labelling, rebates etc)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Energy Efficiency Strategy of Macedonia has recognised different areas with huge potential of energy savings.</li> <li>● Total energy savings until 2020 that may be achieved by the implementation of the Strategy's energy programs, according to the conservative approach, are estimated at 130,000 MWh.</li> </ul> <p><b>Incentives for clean production and installation of pollution prevention technologies: ???</b></p> <p><b>Actions to ensure compliance with regulations: (monitoring, enforcement, fines etc) ???</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>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) ???</b></li> </ul>
<p>REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM TRANSPORT</p>	<p><b>Key transport-related air quality challenges: (ex: vehicle growth, old fleet, dirty fuel, poor public transport etc)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Transport is among the most important source of air pollution in the FYROM</li> <li>● Use of private cars is discouraged as demonstrated by the high fuel cost which stood at USD 1.13 per litter in 2015<sup>6</sup>.</li> <li>● Private car ownership is low with 155 cars per 1000 individuals in 2010<sup>7</sup></li> </ul>	<p><b>Vehicle emission limit: (Euro rating)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● From July 2015 the limits for used vehicles is Euro 4 and Euro 5 for new ones<sup>8</sup>.</li> </ul> <p><b>Fuel Sulphur content: (in ppm)</b> Maximum allowable sulphur level in petrol and diesel fuels is 10ppm</p> <p><b>Fuel Lead content:</b> All vehicles use lead free gasoline</p> <p><b>Restriction on used car importation: ???</b></p> <p><b>Actions to expand, improve and promote public transport and mass transit: ???</b></p> <p><b>Actions to promote non-motorized transport: (ex: include sidewalks and bike lanes</b></p>

<sup>3</sup> 'Countries of the World - 32 Years of CIA World Fact Books', 2015 <<http://www.theodora.com/wfb/#R>>.

<sup>4</sup> 'Countries of the World - 32 Years of CIA World Fact Books'.

<sup>5</sup> 'Countries of the World - 32 Years of CIA World Fact Books'.

<sup>6</sup> 'Gasoline Prices around the World, 28-Sep-2015 | GlobalPetrolPrices.com' <[http://www.globalpetrolprices.com/gasoline\\_prices/](http://www.globalpetrolprices.com/gasoline_prices/)> [accessed 5 October 2015].

<sup>7</sup> World Bank, *Worldwide Total Motor Vehicles (per 1,000 People)*, 2011 <<http://chartsbin.com/view/1114>> [accessed 30 June 2015].

		<i>in new road projects, car-free areas etc) ???</i>
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING: OUTDOOR	<b>Outdoor, open burning:</b> <i>(ex: is it commonly done? burning what kinds of wastes? etc)</i>	<b>Legal framework:</b> <i>(ex: is burning banned?) ???</i> <b>Actions to prevent open burning of municipal waste and / or agricultural waste:</b> ???
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING: INDOOR	<b>Dominant fuels used for cooking and space heating:</b> ??? <b>Impact:</b> ● WHO estimates that indoor air pollution causes <100 premature deaths annually <sup>9</sup>	<b>Indoor air pollution regulated:</b> <i>(Yes / No) ???</i> <b>Promotion of non-grid / grid electrification:</b> ??? <b>Promotion of cleaner cooking fuels and clean cook stoves:</b> ??? <b>Other actions to reduce indoor biomass burning, or to reduce its emissions:</b> ???

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