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.

MONGOLIA		
GOALS	**CURRENT STATUS**	**CURRENT / PLANNED POLICIES & PROGRAMMES**
GENERAL OVERVIEW	• **Overall situation with respect to air quality in the country, including key air quality challenges**: Rural areas have good outdoor air quality; Ulaanbaatar effected by thermal inversion and has PM2.5 levels 6 times higher than WHO interim standards, and ten times higher than Mongolian AQ Standards • Urban sources of pollutants: coal-fuelled power plants, household heating and cooking (coal, wood), transport key sources; also brick kilns, garbage burning, 400 heat-only boilers, construction dust, unpaved roads, dust from desert • 70% of population lives in urban areas; ~30% population live in the capital • **Air quality monitoring system**: Some monitors in the capital	• **National Ambient air quality standards**: O3, NO2, SO2 meet WHO standards; the rest are within WHO Interim Targets. No standard for PM10 and PM2.5 • **National Air Quality Policy**: The Mongolian Law on Air (2012) • **Air Quality legislation / programmes**: basic law for AQ management (1995); Air Protection Program (1999); Air Quality Management Service (2006) to implement the program; general regulatory framework fairly comprehensive, but challenges with implementation • **Other**:
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM INDUSTRIES	• **Industries that have the potential to impact air quality**: power plants (need improved scrubbers and other pollution controls), mining; manufacturing (low level technologies, inadequate pollution control devices) • **GDP of country**: $13 billion	• **Emission regulations for industries**: some air pollutants are regulated for major industries • **Small installation's emissions regulated**: No • **Renewable energy investment promoted**: Policy target of 20% electricity from renewable energy by 2020; National Development Strategy includes promotion of renewable energy, waste recycling etc, but little detail on policy tools and implementation arrangements; biogas

	• **Industries' share of GDP**: 33% • **Electricity sources**: coal (80%), diesel generators (4%), hydro (3%), 13% imported from Russia; plans to expand hydropower • High losses through the distribution system • Energy intensity of industrial output is 7x higher than world average	equipment and spare parts are exempt from import tax and VAT • **Energy efficiency incentives:** (ex: Subsidies, labelling, rebates etc) ??? • **Incentives for clean production and installation of pollution prevention technologies**: No. Industry has weak incentives for investing in clean technologies and energy efficiency; high interest rates and insufficient access to information on improved technologies further discourage investment • **Actions to ensure compliance with regulations:** (monitoring, enforcement, fines etc) ??? • **Other actions at national, sub-national and / or local level to reduce industry**: ???
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM TRANSPORT	• **Key transport-related air quality challenges**: poor public transport sector; rapid vehicle growth in urban areas; no standards for new or second hand imports; poor fuel standards • 60% vehicles found in capital; most are second hand; 80% don't meet any emission standard; 54% are 11 years or older	• **Vehicle emission limit**: ??? • **Fuel Sulphur content**: 5,000 ppm (most fuel is Euro 2 / 3 compliant); most taxis use LPG • **Restriction on used car importation**: No, and many second hand imports don't meet modern standards • **Actions to expand, improve and promote public transport and mass transit**: rail network (used mainly for freight) is being expanded, mainly for transport of mining products; urban infrastructure for public transport poorly developed; government is importing minibuses and other vehicles (including low emissions and electric vehicles) to improve urban public transport • **Actions to promote non-motorized transport**: (ex: include sidewalks and bike lanes in new road projects, car-free areas etc) • **Other transport-related actions**:
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING OF AGRICULTURAL / MUNICIPAL WASTE (OUTDOOR)	• **Outdoor, open burning**: garbage is burned	• **Legal framework**: open burning of waste is prohibited • **Actions to prevent open burning of municipal waste and / or agricultural waste**: ???
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING OF	• **Dominant fuels used for cooking and space heating**: 98% of rural population use solid fuel (wood, dung); 61% of urban population use solid fuels (coal, wood); this presents both	• **Indoor air pollution regulated**: No • **Promotion of non-grid / grid electrification**: 67% electrification rate (90% in urban areas);

BIOMASS (INDOOR)	an indoor and outdoor pollution issue, especially in Ulaanbaatar ● There is a pressing need to replace indoor coal burning with cleaner cooking and heating options ● **Impact**: 300 deaths/year from indoor air pollution; unknown for outdoor air pollution	government plans to expand electricity grid, including off-grid solar and wind energy sources for rural households ● **Promotion of cleaner cooking fuels and clean cook stoves**: Ulaanbaatar Clean Air Project to help residents install more energy-efficient stoves and boilers ● **Other actions to reduce indoor biomass burning, or to reduce its emissions**: ???

Secondary Sources used in the research: Amarsaikhan, D. et al. (2014). A Study on Air Pollution in Ulaanbaatar City, Mongolia. *Journal of Geoscience and Environment Protection, 2*, 123-128. http://dx.doi.org/10.4236/gep.2014.22017, http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2012/04/25/curbing-air-pollution-in-mongolia-capital, *Country Synthesis Report on Urban Air Quality Management: Mongolia. Asian Development Bank and the Clean Air Initiative for Asian Cities, 2006*., http://www.unep.org/wed/2013/docs/SWITCH_PSC_Needs_Analysis_Report_Final%28Mongolia%29.pdf, http://tseveragaar.mn/en/?p=263, http://www.oecd.org/greengrowth/Session%20IIa%20Speaker%203%20-%20Green%20Development%20in%20Mongolia%20by%20DDagvadorj%20%282%29.pdf, https://energypedia.info/wiki/Mongolia_Energy_Situation