

Serbia 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.

Serbia 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"> WHO estimates that outdoor air pollution causes 200 premature deaths annually¹ <p>Air quality monitoring system:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air quality monitoring is carried out by several institutions that implement the requirements of a variety of air quality regulations 	<p>National Ambient air quality standards: exists</p> <p>National Air Quality Policy:</p> <p>Air Quality legislation / programmes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activities are in hand to harmonise air quality regulations with EU practices, including the establishment of systematic availability of data in almost-real time and the introduction of eco-fees. <p>Other:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM INDUSTRIES	<p>Industries that have the potential to impact air quality:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air pollution from industrial installations emanates from the following automobiles, base metals, furniture, food processing, machinery, chemicals, sugar, tires, clothes, pharmaceuticals among others <p>GDP of country: USD 43.68 B in 2013²</p>	<p>Emission regulations for industries: ???</p> <p>Small installation's emissions regulated: (Yes/No) ???</p> <p>Renewable energy investment promoted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The third priority of the Energy Policy of Serbia is the New Renewable Energy Source Selective Utilization Program, which includes a plan for the utilization of biomass, geothermal, solar, wind power and hydroelectric sources. According to the goals of the Program, the share of renewable energy sources in final energy consumption should rise by 1.5-2% by 2015. <p>Energy efficiency incentives: (ex: Subsidies, labelling, rebates etc)</p>

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>>.

	<p>Industries' share of GDP: 31.8%³</p> <p>Electricity sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 57.5% of the installed electricity generating capacity (7.379 million KW in 2010) is generated from fossil fuel, 39% from hydroelectric plants and the rest 3.5% is generated from other renewable sources⁴ <p>Others</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Energy Law of July 2004 contains the Energy Sector Development Strategy of the Republic of Serbia that proposes policies for incentives for financial investments in energy facilities using renewable energy sources, incentives for increasing energy efficiency, and methods for ensuring environmental protection. <p>Incentives for clean production and installation of pollution prevention technologies: ???</p> <p>Actions to ensure compliance with regulations: (<i>monitoring, enforcement, fines etc</i>) ???</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Other actions at national, sub-national and / or local level to reduce industrial emissions: (<i>can include incentives to move industries to less populated areas here</i>) ???
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM TRANSPORT	<p>Key transport-related air quality challenges: (<i>ex: vehicle growth, old fleet, dirty fuel, poor public transport etc</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Serbia has a large and a well-developed modern transport system comprising of busses, trains, metros, trams and taxis. ● Use of private cars is discouraged as demonstrated by the high fuel cost which stood at USD 1.29 per litre in 2015⁵. ● Private car ownership is high, with 238 cars per 1000 individuals in 2010⁶ 	<p>Vehicle emission limit: (<i>Euro rating</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Euro 5 for new LDV vehicles from 2011, ● Euro 3 for used vehicles since 2005. ● HDV standard unknown <p>Fuel Sulphur content: (<i>in ppm</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● As of July 2013 10 ppm fuels is available as upgrades completed at Pancevo refinery. <p>Fuel Lead content: All vehicles use lead free gasoline</p> <p>Restriction on used car importation: ???</p> <p>Actions to expand, improve and promote public transport and mass transit: ???</p> <p>Actions to promote non-motorized transport: (<i>ex: include sidewalks and bike lanes in new road projects, car-free areas etc</i>)</p> <p>The Serbian eco-tax for first registration of vehicles is lower for vehicles meeting Euro 4 or Euro 5 emission standards as well as for those using LPG</p>
REDUCE EMISSIONS	<p>Outdoor, open burning: (<i>ex: is it commonly done? burning what kinds of wastes? etc</i>)</p>	<p>Legal framework: (<i>ex: is burning banned?</i>) ???</p> <p>Actions to prevent open burning of municipal waste and / or agricultural waste: ???</p>

³ 'Countries of the World - 32 Years of CIA World Fact Books'.

⁴ 'Countries of the World - 32 Years of CIA World Fact Books'.

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

⁶ World Bank, *Worldwide Total Motor Vehicles (per 1,000 People)*, 2011 <<http://chartsbin.com/view/1114>> [accessed 30 June 2015].

FROM OPEN BURNING: OUTDOOR		
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING: INDOOR	Dominant fuels used for cooking and space heating: ??? Impact: ??? •	Indoor air pollution regulated: (Yes / No) ??? 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: ???

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