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.

TAJIKISTAN		
GOALS	**CURRENT STATUS**	**CURRENT / PLANNED POLICIES & PROGRAMMES**
GENERAL OVERVIEW	• **Overall situation with respect to air quality in the country, including key air quality challenges**: air pollution is a problem during certain times of the year in urban areas, mainly from emissions from vehicles and from aluminium plant • A number of environmental protection strategies and programmes have been adopted, but due to lack of financing they haven't been implemented • **Air quality monitoring system**: 4 monitoring stations	• **National Ambient air quality standards**: ??? • **National Air Quality Policy**: ??? • **Air Quality legislation / programmes**: ??? • **Other**:
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM INDUSTRIES	• **Industries that have the potential to impact air quality**: aluminium processing plant (accounts for 60-70% of all emissions from stationary sources; one of largest in the world and accounts for 40% of country's total industrial output), power generation (second largest polluter), cement, chemical production • **GDP of country**: $9 billion • **Industries' share of GDP**: 23% • **Electricity sources**: hydro, but faces regular blackouts; diesel stations	• **Emission regulations for industries**: Yes, but emission standards haven't been upgraded since Soviet era • **Small installation's emissions regulated**: (Yes/No) ??? • **Renewable energy investment promoted**: renewable energy target 20% by 2020; Renewable Energy Law; no power purchase agreement; feed-in tariff determined on a project-by-project basis; priority given to remote areas and areas suffering from power supply shortages • **Energy efficiency incentives:** (ex: Subsidies, labelling, rebates etc) ??? • **Incentives for clean production and installation of pollution prevention technologies**: ??? • **Actions to ensure compliance with regulations:** No clear sequence of application of enforcement tools (warnings, fines etc); Application of high monetary sanctions on industries is

		avoided ● **Other actions at national, sub-national and / or local level to reduce industry**: ???
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM TRANSPORT	● **Key transport-related air quality challenges**: increasing numbers, poor fuel quality ● Imports fuel from Russia, Kazakhstan and China	● **Vehicle emission limit**: Euro 5 (confirm this) ● **Fuel Sulphur content**: 500 ppm (actual fuel quality might be better, as it is imported) ● **Restriction on used car importation**: must meet Euro 4 emission standard (confirm this) ● **Actions to expand, improve and promote public transport and mass transit**: ??? ● **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**: (ex: is it commonly done? burning what kinds of wastes? etc) ???	● **Legal framework**: (ex: is burning banned?) ??? ● **Actions to prevent open burning of municipal waste and / or agricultural waste**: ???
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING OF BIOMASS (INDOOR)	● **Dominant fuels used for cooking and space heating**: 21% use solid fuels (mostly wood, some charcoal, coal, crop waste, dung); <5% in urban and 34% in rural areas ● **Impact**: 3,300 deaths/year from indoor air pollution (300 from outdoor air pollution)	● **Indoor air pollution regulated**: No ● **Promotion of non-grid / grid electrification**: 85% connection rate but not reliable especially from October to April, and in rural areas ● **Promotion of cleaner cooking fuels and clean cook stoves**: ??? ● **Other actions to reduce indoor biomass burning, or to reduce its emissions**: ???

Secondary Sources used in the research: https://energypedia.info/wiki/Tajikistan_Energy_Situation, http://www.seas.columbia.edu/earth/wtert/sofos/Boboeva_thesis.pdf, http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/env/epr/epr_studies/Synopsis/Tajikistan_II_EN_Synopsis.pdf, http://www.clydeco.com/insight/updates/view/recent-developments-in-the-renewable-energy-sector-in-mena-and-central-asia, http://www.unep.org/Transport/new/PCFV/pdf/cleanfue_transport_UNEP-CARECreport.pdf

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