

## United Arab Emirates 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).

United Arab Emirates Air Quality Policy Matrix		
Goals	Status	Current Policies & Programmes
GENERAL OVERVIEW	<p><b>Overall situation with respect to air quality in the country, including key air quality challenges: ???</b></p> <p><b>Air quality monitoring system: ???</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WHO estimates that air pollution causes 200 premature deaths annually<sup>1</sup></li> </ul>	<p><b>National Ambient air quality standards: ???</b></p> <p><b>National Air Quality Policy: ???</b></p> <p><b>Air Quality legislation / programmes: ???</b></p> <p><b>Other: ???</b></p>
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM INDUSTRIES	<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: petroleum and petrochemicals, aluminium, cement, fertilizers, commercial ship repair, construction materials among others, with petroleum being the most important sources.</li> </ul> <p><b>GDP of country: USD 390B in 2013<sup>2</sup></b></p> <p><b>Industries' share of GDP: 61.1%</b></p> <p><b>Electricity sources:</b></p>	<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 Emirates Authority for Standardization and Metrology (ESMA) is gradually introducing a mandatory efficiency rating and labelling system to help consumers make resource-efficient choices</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> <p><b>Other actions at national, sub-national and / or local level to reduce industrial</b></p>

<sup>1</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)>.

<sup>2</sup> 'Countries of the World - 32 Years of CIA World Fact Books', 2015 <<http://www.theodora.com/wfb/#R>>.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The energy sector is the leading source of air pollutants</li> <li>• 100% of the installed electricity generating capacity (23.25 million KW in 2010) is generated from fossil fuel.</li> <li>• The industrial sector contributes over half to the primary energy consumption.</li> </ul> <p><b>Others</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Industrial emissions are the most important emission sources of PM, VOCs and SO<sub>2</sub></li> <li>• Industry contributes of GDP, which stood at</li> <li>• The oil and gas industry accounts for more than 25% of the GDP</li> <li>• Booming economic growth across the U.A.E. has led to massive increases in the demand for electricity. Current estimates suggest that the domestic demand will more than double by 2020.</li> <li>• A study examined the impact of thermal bridging effect on the building's energy consumption, and found that appropriate external wall insulation strategies alone can save up to 30% of energy<sup>3</sup>.</li> </ul>	<p><b>emissions:</b> <i>(can include incentives to move industries to less populated areas here) ???</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The UAE has succeeded in radically reducing flaring of natural gas from the oil and gas industry since the 1990s and its policy is shifting from minimal flaring to zero-tolerance. The Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC) group aims to eliminate routine flaring and had reduced flaring by 76.4% in 2013 compared to 1995 levels.</li> <li>• Kuwait aims for 5% of total electricity supply from renewable energy by 2020.</li> <li>• Dubai Aluminum (Dubal) and Emirates Aluminum (Emal), which were merged into Emirates Global Aluminum (EGA) in 2013, introduced a co-generation and combined cycle configuration in their power stations, achieving 46-48% thermal efficiency</li> </ul>
<p>REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM TRANSPORT</p>	<p><b>Key transport-related air quality challenges:</b> <i>(ex: vehicle growth, old fleet, dirty fuel, poor public transport etc)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transport in UAE relies heavily on roads, with use of private cars being the most dominant mode of transport.</li> <li>• Vehicle exhaust emissions are the next biggest</li> </ul>	<p><b>Vehicle emission limit:</b> <i>(Euro rating)</i> <b>verify</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vehicle emission standards exists</li> <li>• Vehicle emission strictly enforced during licensing</li> </ul> <p><b>Fuel Sulphur content:</b> <i>(in ppm):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diesel sulphur content is regulated at 5000ppm, but the dominant diesel in the market has a sulphur content of 50 and 350ppm<sup>6</sup></li> </ul> <p><b>Fuel Lead content:</b> All vehicles use lead free gasoline.</p>

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

	<p>contributor to the air emissions in the UAE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Use of private cars is encouraged as demonstrated by the low fuel cost which stood at USD 0.58 per litre in 2015<sup>4</sup>.</li> <li>● Public transport is dominated by bus routes and city trams.</li> <li>● Plans exits to expand public transport to include, trams and city metros within and between the major cities.</li> <li>● Private car ownership is high with 313 cars per 1000 individuals in 2007<sup>5</sup></li> </ul>	<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:</b> <i>(ex: include sidewalks and bike lanes in new road projects, car-free areas etc) ???</i></p> <p><b>Other transport-related actions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To cope with the ever-rising traffic volume and road congestion in Dubai, the Salik toll collection system was rolled out in 2007.</li> <li>● In October 2013, car-pooling was legalized with conditions in Dubai to increase vehicle occupancy rates.</li> </ul>
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING: OUTDOOR	<p><b>Outdoor, open burning:</b> <i>(ex: is it commonly done? burning what kinds of wastes? etc) ???</i></p>	<p><b>Legal framework:</b> <i>(ex: is burning banned?) ???</i></p> <p><b>Actions to prevent open burning of municipal waste and / or agricultural waste: ???</b></p>
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING: INDOOR	<p><b>Dominant fuels used for cooking and space heating: ???</b></p> <p><b>Impact: ???</b></p>	<p><b>Indoor air pollution regulated:</b> <i>(Yes / No) ???</i></p> <p><b>Promotion of non-grid / grid electrification: ???</b></p> <p><b>Promotion of cleaner cooking fuels and clean cook stoves: ???</b></p> <p><b>Other actions to reduce indoor biomass burning, or to reduce its emissions: ???</b></p>

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