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.

KYRGYZSTAN		
GOALS	**CURRENT STATUS**	**CURRENT / PLANNED POLICIES & PROGRAMMES**
GENERAL OVERVIEW	• **Overall situation with respect to air quality in the country, including key air quality challenges**: thermal power plants; construction; mining and processing industries; coal use in households; increased use of vehicles, many of which are old and poorly maintained; high levels of pollution are observed in Bishkek; other urban areas have reasonably good air quality • **Air quality monitoring system**: Yes, in five cities	• **National Ambient air quality standards**: ??? • **National Air Quality Policy**: No • **Air Quality legislation / programmes**: Law on the Protection of Ambient Air • **Other**:
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM INDUSTRIES	• **Industries that have the potential to impact air quality**: power plant, extractive industries (gold, mercury, uranium, natural gas), textiles, cement • **GDP of country**: $7 billion • **Industries' share of GDP**: 27% • **Electricity sources**: hydro mainly, coal	• **Emission regulations for industries**: Local authorities can adopt their own measures to deal with specific pollutants • **Small installation's emissions regulated**: (Yes/No) ??? • **Renewable energy investment promoted**: Law on Renewable Energy 2008, which provides principles for regulating renewable energy: no custom duties for imported equipment; favourable energy tariffs; to enact this law, need to continue to harmonise it with other acts and provide a practical framework for its implementation • **Energy efficiency incentives:** Law on Energy Efficiency 2007; project Energy Efficiency in Buildings 2008 • **Incentives for clean production and installation of pollution prevention technologies**: ??? • **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**: old, poorly maintained vehicles, increasing numbers; Produce 80% of major air pollutants • All fuels imported mainly from Russia, and so could set that as the fuel quality standard	• **Vehicle emission limit**: None • **Fuel Sulphur content**: 2,000 ppm (although importing 350 ppm) • **Restriction on used car importation**: None • **Actions to expand, improve and promote public transport and mass transit**: new buses and trolleybuses for Osh (second-largest city) • **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**: Capacity building project for Implementation of Sustainable Waste Management Principles
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING OF BIOMASS (INDOOR)	• **Dominant fuels used for cooking and space heating**: 37% use solid fuels (charcoal, coal, crop waste, dung, wood); 56% in rural, 12% in urban areas • **Impact**: 2,100 deaths/year from indoor air pollution (400 from outdoor air pollution)	• **Indoor air pollution regulated**: No • **Promotion of non-grid / grid electrification**: 95% connectivity, although reliability is poor; project Introduction of Solar Technologies in Rural Areas, to replace diesel pumps with solar for water supply; project Promoting Renewable Energy Sources for Development of Remote Regions, to use micro-hydro, solar and biogas • **Promotion of cleaner cooking fuels and clean cook stoves**: project Improving the Efficiency of Stoves in Combination with Biogas Equipment (included energy efficient heating systems and improved insulation) • **Other actions to reduce indoor biomass burning, or to reduce its emissions**: ???

Secondary Sources used in the research: https://energypedia.info/wiki/Kyrgyzstan_Energy_Situation#Energy_Situation, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Environmental_issues_in_Kyrgyzstan, http://www.kg.undp.org/content/dam/kyrgyzstan/Publications/env-

energy/2015/kgz-State-of-Environment-Kyrgyzstan-Dec-2014-ENG.pdf, http://www.ecolex.org/ecolex/ledge/view/RecordDetails;jsessionid=FAA80652965491FFED00B0DB16648E85?id=LEX-FAOC081554&index=documents, http://www.uni-kassel.de/maschinenbau/fileadmin/datas/fb15/110923_SWC_Paper_Botpaev_RE_in_Kyrgyzstan.pdf, http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/linked-documents/cps-kgz-2013-2017-oth-02.pdf, http://adb.org/sites/default/files/pub/2003/wp036.pdf, http://www.eng.ibc.kg/index.php/news/item/780-ebrd-funds-overhaul-of-public-transport-system-in-kyrgyz-republic%E2%80%99s-largest-southern-city, http://www.unep.org/Transport/new/PCFV/pdf/cleanfue_transport_UNEP-CARECreport.pdf