

## 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).

<b>MONGOLIA</b>		
<b>GOALS</b>	<b>CURRENT STATUS</b>	<b>CURRENT / PLANNED POLICIES &amp; PROGRAMMES</b>
GENERAL OVERVIEW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Overall situation with respect to air quality in the country, including key air quality challenges:</b> 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</li> <li>● 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</li> <li>● 70% of population lives in urban areas; ~30% population live in the capital</li> <li>● <b>Air quality monitoring system:</b> Some monitors in the capital</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>National Ambient air quality standards:</b> O3, NO2, SO2 meet WHO standards; the rest are within WHO Interim Targets. No standard for PM10 and PM2.5</li> <li>● <b>National Air Quality Policy:</b> The Mongolian Law on Air (2012)</li> <li>● <b>Air Quality legislation / programmes:</b> 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</li> <li>● <b>Other:</b></li> </ul>
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM INDUSTRIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Industries that have the potential to impact air quality:</b> power plants (need improved scrubbers and other pollution controls), mining; manufacturing (low level technologies, inadequate pollution control devices)</li> <li>● <b>GDP of country:</b> \$13 billion</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Emission regulations for industries:</b> some air pollutants are regulated for major industries</li> <li>● <b>Small installation's emissions regulated:</b> No</li> <li>● <b>Renewable energy investment promoted:</b> 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</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Industries' share of GDP:</b> 33%</li> <li>● <b>Electricity sources:</b> coal (80%), diesel generators (4%), hydro (3%), 13% imported from Russia; plans to expand hydropower</li> <li>● High losses through the distribution system</li> <li>● Energy intensity of industrial output is 7x higher than world average</li> </ul>	<p>equipment and spare parts are exempt from import tax and VAT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Energy efficiency incentives:</b> (ex: Subsidies, labelling, rebates etc) ???</li> <li>● <b>Incentives for clean production and installation of pollution prevention technologies:</b> 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</li> <li>● <b>Actions to ensure compliance with regulations:</b> (monitoring, enforcement, fines etc) ???</li> <li>● <b>Other actions at national, sub-national and / or local level to reduce industry:</b> ???</li> </ul>
<p>REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM TRANSPORT</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Key transport-related air quality challenges:</b> poor public transport sector; rapid vehicle growth in urban areas; no standards for new or second hand imports; poor fuel standards</li> <li>● 60% vehicles found in capital; most are second hand; 80% don't meet any emission standard; 54% are 11 years or older</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Vehicle emission limit:</b> ???</li> <li>● <b>Fuel Sulphur content:</b> 5,000 ppm (most fuel is Euro 2 / 3 compliant); most taxis use LPG</li> <li>● <b>Restriction on used car importation:</b> No, and many second hand imports don't meet modern standards</li> <li>● <b>Actions to expand, improve and promote public transport and mass transit:</b> 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</li> <li>● <b>Actions to promote non-motorized transport:</b> (ex: include sidewalks and bike lanes in new road projects, car-free areas etc)</li> <li>● <b>Other transport-related actions:</b></li> </ul>
<p>REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING OF AGRICULTURAL / MUNICIPAL WASTE (OUTDOOR)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Outdoor, open burning:</b> garbage is burned</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Legal framework:</b> open burning of waste is prohibited</li> <li>● <b>Actions to prevent open burning of municipal waste and / or agricultural waste:</b> ???</li> </ul>
<p>REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING OF</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Dominant fuels used for cooking and space heating:</b> 98% of rural population use solid fuel (wood, dung); 61% of urban population use solid fuels (coal, wood); this presents both</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Indoor air pollution regulated:</b> No</li> <li>● <b>Promotion of non-grid / grid electrification:</b> 67% electrification rate (90% in urban areas);</li> </ul>

<p>BIOMASS (INDOOR)</p>	<p>an indoor and outdoor pollution issue, especially in Ulaanbaatar</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● There is a pressing need to replace indoor coal burning with cleaner cooking and heating options</li> <li>● <b>Impact:</b> 300 deaths/year from indoor air pollution; unknown for outdoor air pollution</li> </ul>	<p>government plans to expand electricity grid, including off-grid solar and wind energy sources for rural households</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Promotion of cleaner cooking fuels and clean cook stoves:</b> Ulaanbaatar Clean Air Project to help residents install more energy-efficient stoves and boilers</li> <li>● <b>Other actions to reduce indoor biomass burning, or to reduce its emissions: ???</b></li> </ul>
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**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://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%20Dagvadorj%20%282%29.pdf>, [https://energypedia.info/wiki/Mongolia\\_Energy\\_Situation](https://energypedia.info/wiki/Mongolia_Energy_Situation)