

Qatar 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.

Qatar 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"> • Over the past few years air quality in Qatar, especially in its major urban centres, has been deteriorating driven by the country's increasing industries and vehicle numbers • Natural sources of air pollution are also important in the country based on its dry desert climate, where dust storms can significantly affect air quality • A report release in 2013 by the ministry of development, planning and statistics indicated that air pollution levels in Qatar frequently exceed the WHO's recommendations as well as Qatar's own targets, which are more lax than the international standards. <p>Air quality monitoring system:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Supreme council for environment and natural reserves has developed a network of fixed and mobile air quality monitoring stations in Doha and Wakra cities. Equally, the authorities at Mesaeed and Ras Laffan industrial cities carry out air quality monitoring activities through many fixed stations 	<p>National Ambient air quality standards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The environment protection law 30/2002 sets out the national ambient air quality standards • Pollutant ambient concentrations allowed by the ambient air quality standard are higher than values recommended by WHO <p>National Air Quality Policy: ???</p> <p>Air Quality legislation / programmes: ???</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Qatar national development strategy considers air quality as one of the priority areas and calls for measures to improve ambient air quality. • The national air quality standard are frequently exceeded for PM and ground level ozone

<p>REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM INDUSTRIES</p>	<p>Industries that have the potential to impact air quality:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industrial emissions are the most important emission sources of PM and SO₂ • Air pollution from industrial installations emanates from the following; liquefied natural gas, crude oil production and refining, ammonia, fertilizers, petrochemicals, steel reinforcing bars, cement, commercial ship repair among others¹. • The oil and gas industry accounts for more than 50% of the GDP <p>GDP of country: USD 213.1B in 2013²</p> <p>Industries' share of GDP: 72.2%</p> <p>Electricity sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% of the installed electricity generating capacity (7.83 million KW in 2010) is generated from fossil fuel. • Electricity demand in Qatar has grown rapidly in recent years, and the government expects demand to continue growing at double-digit rates. 	<p>Emission regulations for industries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment protection law No. 30 of 2002 requires an environmental permit before permitting the establishment, this allows for the evaluation of the possible air quality effects of the establishment. <p>Small installation's emissions regulated: <i>(Yes/No)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no specific policy framework dedicated to renewable energy in Qatar; however the country is opting for huge investment and utility of renewable energy <p>Renewable energy investment promoted: ???</p> <p>Energy efficiency incentives: <i>(ex: Subsidies, labelling, rebates etc)</i> ???</p> <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> <p>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> ???</p>
<p>REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM TRANSPORT</p>	<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"> • Qatar encourages road transport; this is demonstrated by the considerably low cost of gasoline which stood at USD 0.27 per litre in 2015. • The transport sector is the second most energy-intensive in the country, accounting for almost 20% of total final energy consumption. 	<p>Vehicle emission limit: <i>(Euro rating)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vehicle emission testing is done every 3 years, and this test forms the bases for licensing <p>Fuel Sulphur content: <i>(in ppm):</i> Gasoline sulphur content is regulated at 500ppm</p> <p>Fuel Lead content: Since 1997, all transport 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>

¹ 'Countries of the World - 32 Years of CIA World Fact Books', 2015 <<http://www.theodora.com/wfb/#R>>.

² 'Countries of the World - 32 Years of CIA World Fact Books'.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Car market is expected to grow by up to 13% up to 2020. This growth will be driven by growth in the construction industry • The country's growing youth population, rising disposable income levels, its favourable financing environment, and greater public and private sector investments, has all contributed to increased vehicle demand. • Private car ownership is high with 532 cars per 1000 individuals in 2010³ 	Other transport-related actions: ???
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING: OUTDOOR	<p>Outdoor, open burning: <i>(ex: is it commonly done? burning what kinds of wastes? etc)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uncontrolled waste burning is one of the practices that contributes to deteriorating air quality in Qatar's urban centres • Due to the waste composition (plastics, waste tires, and other organic/inorganic materials) unregulated waste burning can be a source of health impairing emissions such as dioxins, benzene and furans among others 	<p>Legal framework: <i>(ex: is burning banned?) ???</i></p> <p>Actions to prevent open burning of municipal waste and / or agricultural waste: ???</p>
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING: INDOOR	<p>Dominant fuels used for cooking and space heating: ???</p> <p>Impact: ???</p>	<p>Indoor air pollution regulated: <i>(Yes/No) ???</i></p> <p>Promotion of non-grid / grid electrification: ???</p> <p>Promotion of cleaner cooking fuels and clean cook stoves: ???</p> <p>Other actions to reduce indoor biomass burning, or to reduce its emissions: ???</p>

³ World Bank, *Worldwide Total Motor Vehicles (per 1,000 People)*, 2011 <<http://chartsbin.com/view/1114>> [accessed 30 June 2015].