Russian Federation 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.

Russian Federation Air Quality Policy Matrix		
Goals	**Status**	**Current Policies & Programmes**
GENERAL OVERVIEW	**Overall situation with respect to air quality in the country, including key air quality challenges**: ● Air quality across Russia often exceeds the national set limits. ● In 2007, 69% of Russian cities were considered to experience poor air quality, this translated to more than 50% of the Russian population being exposed to air pollution[1]. ● In 80% of Russia's cities air pollution is linked to anthropogenic emissions and in 15% of the cities, natural conditions amplify the anthropogenic impact. ● The level of air pollution in Russia's cities is largely determined by a combination of low efficiency and high power intensity industries and transport networks that cannot adequately accommodate current traffic flows. ● WHO estimates that outdoor air pollution causes 33300 premature deaths annually[2]	**National Ambient air quality standards**: ● Russia has also established Air quality standards which determine allowable limits for hazardous substances both in the industrial and residential areas. **National Air Quality Policy**: ● In April 2012, the principles of state policy in the area of environmental development for the period up to 2030 were approved by the Russian president, defining for the first time a comprehensive environmental policy for the country. **Air Quality legislation / programmes**: ● Russia has an extensive environmental legislative legacy and over the last twenty years has adopted several international practices. ● Recent laws which expand the earlier legislation and introduce emission limit values include the law on registration of legal entities and individual entrepreneurs with sources of emissions of air pollutants of 2011. **Other**: **???** ●

[1] Simon Richmond, *Russia* (Lonely Planet, 2010).
[2] WHO, 'WHO | Country Profiles of Environmental Burden of Disease', *WHO*, 2008 <http://www.who.int/quantifying_ehimpacts/national/countryprofile/en/#T>.

	Air quality monitoring system: **???** ●	
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM INDUSTRIES	**Industries that have the potential to impact air quality**: ● Industrial emissions are the most important source of air pollutants in Russia ● Air pollution from industrial installations emanates from the following: power generation, complete range of mining and extractive industries producing coal, oil, gas, chemicals, and metals; all forms of machine building from rolling mills to high-performance aircraft and space vehicles; defence industries (including radar, missile production, advanced electronic components), shipbuilding; road and rail transportation equipment; communications equipment; agricultural machinery, construction equipment; electric power generating and transmitting equipment; medical and scientific instruments; consumer durables, textiles, foodstuffs, handicrafts among others **GDP of country**: USD 2.113Trillion in 2013 **Industries' share of GDP**: 37.5% ● **Electricity sources**: ● 67.7% of the installed electricity generating capacity (223.1million KW in 2010) is generated from fossil fuel, 17.8% from nuclear and the rest 15.1% is generated from hydroelectric plants	**Emission regulations for industries**: ● The right to emit hazardous substances into the atmosphere requires a permit that sets out the maximum permissible emission levels of the applicable hazardous substances. ● In certain cases (e.g., during the commissioning of a facility), a company may operate under a permit that temporarily allows it to emit in excess of the established maximum permissible emission levels. ● Air pollution permits are issued by federal or regional authorities, depending on whether the relevant source of pollution is subject to regional or federal environmental control. ● **Small installation's emissions regulated**: *(Yes/No)* **Yes** **Renewable energy investment promoted**: ● To enable the financial viability of renewable energy installations, Russian authorities have created a support scheme, that issues 'certificates' and 'premiums' to provide additional revenues to the operators of renewable energy installations. ● Moreover, the authorities have established a scheme for the compensation of the network connection costs of renewable energy installations with an installed capacity not exceeding 25MW. (http://www.reegle.info/policy-and-regulatory-overviews/RU) **Energy efficiency incentives:** *(ex: Subsidies, labelling, rebates etc)* ● The Energy Strategy up to 2020 outlined several main priorities: an increase in energy efficiency, reducing impact on the environment, sustainable development, energy development, and technological development, as well as improved effectiveness and competitiveness. **Incentives for clean production and installation of pollution prevention technologies**: **???** **Actions to ensure compliance with regulations:** *(monitoring, enforcement, fines etc)* ● In Russia any activity that may have an adverse impact on the environment is subject to ● issuance of a special permit or license, ● establishment of limits with respect to the amount of such impact/pollution,

		• payment of a fine for negative impact, and • imposition of liability in case of violation **Other actions at national, sub-national and / or local level to reduce industrial emissions**: *(can include incentives to move industries to less populated areas here)* **???**
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM TRANSPORT	**Key transport-related air quality challenges**: *(ex: vehicle growth, old fleet, dirty fuel, poor public transport etc)* • Russia has a large and a well-developed modern transport system comprising of busses, trains, metros, trams and taxis. • Use of private cars is encouraged as demonstrated by the low fuel cost which stood at USD 0.57 per litre in 2015[3]. • Private car ownership is high, but with 317 cars per 1000 individuals in 2014 • During 1995-2006, private car ownership grew by 84%. • In 2010, passenger car sales rose by 30% to 1.78 million units and the full growth potential for car ownership is still far from being fully met. • A report by the World Bank Group (2008) indicates that Russia can reduce the energy consumption in the transport sector by 41% compared to 2005 levels, indicating that large reductions in emissions from the transport sector can be achieved with current technology. • Since 2007, emissions of pollutants from transport have been declining significantly	**Vehicle emission limit**: *(Euro rating)* • Vehicle conventional pollutant standards are at Euro 5 from 2014 for new domestic and imported vehicles. • There is currently no national auto fuel economy standard, although there is growing government interest in curbing greenhouse gas emissions from transport. • Russia adopted a national energy strategy in 2009, aiming at a 40% increase in the energy efficiency of transport within the timeframe of the strategy, through 2030. **Fuel Sulphur content**: *(in ppm):* **Fuel Lead content:** **Restriction on used car importation**: • An age-based taxation system is in place for imported vehicles: 30% tax increase on imported cars older than 1 year; 35% tax increase for imported vehicles from 3 to 5 years old; for vehicles older than 5 year the tax is within 2.5 and 5.8 Euro per cm3 of engine volume. **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**: • In 2008 a presidential order on "Measures to improve ecological and energy efficiency of the Russian economy" prioritized energy efficiency, including the transport sector. •
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN	**Outdoor, open burning**: *(ex: is it commonly done? burning what kinds of wastes? etc*) • Wild fires can alter air quality significantly in Russia	**Legal framework***: (ex: is burning banned?)* **???** **Actions to prevent open burning of municipal waste and / or agricultural waste**: **???**

[3] 'Gasoline Prices around the World, 28-Sep-2015 | GlobalPetrolPrices.com' <http://www.globalpetrolprices.com/gasoline_prices/> [accessed 5 October 2015].

BURNING: OUTDOOR		
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING: INDOOR	**Dominant fuels used for cooking and space heating**: ● Household heating is a major, and difficult to regulate, source of emissions of PM10. ● Main issues are obsolescence and low efficiency of combustion in heating units and to some extent behavioural traits of households. **Impact**: ● WHO estimates that indoor air pollution causes 600 premature deaths annually[4]	**Indoor air pollution regulated**: *(Yes / No)* **???** **Promotion of non-grid / grid electrification**: **???** **Promotion of cleaner cooking fuels and clean cook stoves**: **???** **Other actions to reduce indoor biomass burning, or to reduce its emissions**: **???**

[4] WHO, 'WHO | Country Profiles of Environmental Burden of Disease', *WHO*, 2008 <http://www.who.int/quantifying_ehimpacts/national/countryprofile/en/#T>.