

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.

TAJKISTAN		
GOALS	CURRENT STATUS	CURRENT / PLANNED POLICIES & PROGRAMMES
GENERAL OVERVIEW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Overall situation with respect to air quality in the country, including key air quality challenges: air pollution is a problem during certain times of the year in urban areas, mainly from emissions from vehicles and from aluminium plant ● A number of environmental protection strategies and programmes have been adopted, but due to lack of financing they haven't been implemented ● Air quality monitoring system: 4 monitoring stations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● National Ambient air quality standards: ??? ● National Air Quality Policy: ??? ● Air Quality legislation / programmes: ??? ● Other:
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM INDUSTRIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Industries that have the potential to impact air quality: aluminium processing plant (accounts for 60-70% of all emissions from stationary sources; one of largest in the world and accounts for 40% of country's total industrial output), power generation (second largest polluter), cement, chemical production ● GDP of country: \$9 billion ● Industries' share of GDP: 23% ● Electricity sources: hydro, but faces regular blackouts; diesel stations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Emission regulations for industries: Yes, but emission standards haven't been upgraded since Soviet era ● Small installation's emissions regulated: (Yes/No) ??? ● Renewable energy investment promoted: renewable energy target 20% by 2020; Renewable Energy Law; no power purchase agreement; feed-in tariff determined on a project-by-project basis; priority given to remote areas and areas suffering from power supply shortages ● Energy efficiency incentives: (ex: Subsidies, labelling, rebates etc) ??? ● Incentives for clean production and installation of pollution prevention technologies: ??? ● Actions to ensure compliance with regulations: No clear sequence of application of enforcement tools (warnings, fines etc); Application of high monetary sanctions on industries is

		<p>avoided</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Other actions at national, sub-national and / or local level to reduce industry: ???
<p>REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM TRANSPORT</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Key transport-related air quality challenges: increasing numbers, poor fuel quality ● Imports fuel from Russia, Kazakhstan and China 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Vehicle emission limit: Euro 5 (confirm this) ● Fuel Sulphur content: 500 ppm (actual fuel quality might be better, as it is imported) ● Restriction on used car importation: must meet Euro 4 emission standard (confirm this) ● 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:
<p>REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING OF AGRICULTURAL / MUNICIPAL WASTE (OUTDOOR)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Outdoor, open burning: (ex: is it commonly done? burning what kinds of wastes? etc) ??? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legal framework: (ex: is burning banned?) ??? ● Actions to prevent open burning of municipal waste and / or agricultural waste: ???
<p>REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING OF BIOMASS (INDOOR)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Dominant fuels used for cooking and space heating: 21% use solid fuels (mostly wood, some charcoal, coal, crop waste, dung); <5% in urban and 34% in rural areas ● Impact: 3,300 deaths/year from indoor air pollution (300 from outdoor air pollution) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Indoor air pollution regulated: No ● Promotion of non-grid / grid electrification: 85% connection rate but not reliable especially from October to April, and in rural areas ● Promotion of cleaner cooking fuels and clean cook stoves: ??? ● Other actions to reduce indoor biomass burning, or to reduce its emissions: ???

Secondary Sources used in the research: https://energypedia.info/wiki/Tajikistan_Energy_Situation,
http://www.seas.columbia.edu/earth/wtert/sofos/Boboeva_thesis.pdf,
http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/env/epr/epr_studies/Synopsis/Tajikistan_II_EN_Synopsis.pdf,
<http://www.clydeco.com/insight/updates/view/recent-developments-in-the-renewable-energy-sector-in-mena-and-central-asia>,
http://www.unep.org/Transport/new/PCFV/pdf/cleanfuel_transport_UNEP-CARECreport.pdf