

## 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>UZBEKISTAN</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> : Land vehicles produce ~2/3 air pollutants; Less than half of factory smokestacks are equipped with filtration devices (many of which don't work properly) and none has capacity to filter gaseous emissions; dust storms also an issue in certain regions; Lack of enforcement; Environment as low priority</li> <li>● In Tashkent, Farghona and Olmaliq, NO2 and particulates exceed recommended levels; high levels of heavy metals from waste burning, fuels, metallurgy; Heavy use of agricultural chemicals have led to degrading air quality in rural areas</li> <li>● Salt and dust storms from the dried-up bottom of Aral Sea impacts agriculture, ecosystems and human health; regional experts claim that these storms have raised level of PM in the earth's atmosphere by 5%</li> <li>● Limited power of environmental enforcement authorities to suspend or cease polluting activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>National Ambient air quality standards:</b> for dust, NOx, SO2 and ozone - meet WHO standards; no standards for PM2.5 or PM10</li> <li>● <b>National Air Quality Policy:</b> ???</li> <li>● <b>Air Quality legislation / programmes:</b> Law on the Protection of Atmospheric Air; National Sustainable Development Strategy (gives little attention to the environment, with focus on social and economic issues)</li> <li>● <b>Other:</b></li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Environment-related data is collected using forms introduced 20-30 years ago, without updating to include important environmental issues</li> <li>● <b>Air quality monitoring system:</b> Yes</li> </ul>	
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM INDUSTRIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Industries that have the potential to impact air quality:</b> textiles; metallurgy; mining (gold, copper, coal); energy, oil (both extraction and refining) and gas (major air pollution sources); chemicals</li> <li>● High SO2 emissions from thermal power stations boiler houses and refineries, due to absence of desulphurisation</li> <li>● <b>GDP of country:</b> \$62 billion</li> <li>● <b>Industries' share of GDP:</b> 32%</li> <li>● <b>Electricity sources:</b> thermal power plants (89%), hydro (11%)</li> <li>● Increase use of coal expected over the next several years from 5% to 10%</li> <li>● Very high energy intensity (primary energy consumption per unit of GDP)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Emission regulations for industries:</b> Emission standards are inconsistent with EU standards and follow Soviet approach, without gradually increasing requirements on reduction of emissions</li> <li>● <b>Small installation's emissions regulated:</b> (Yes/No) ???</li> <li>● <b>Renewable energy investment promoted:</b> No, not a high priority apart from existing hydro, although a law on renewable energy sources is being drafted</li> <li>● <b>Energy efficiency incentives:</b> National Energy Efficiency Strategy since 2001 to install meters, which has lowered energy intensity by 10%; Energy Efficiency Programme targeted household and utilities to increase energy savings; However, inefficient energy use is generally high due to low controlled prices</li> <li>● <b>Incentives for clean production and installation of pollution prevention technologies:</b> Economic incentives for introducing less polluting technologies / pollution control technologies are weak, although some tax breaks are available; Increase in tax rates on natural resources is a shift toward green taxation</li> <li>● <b>Actions to ensure compliance with regulations:</b> Fines, although some users are exempt from pollution fines, such as all state-owned organisations</li> <li>● <b>Other actions at national, sub-national and / or local level to reduce industry:</b> Once every 2 years, an information bulletin on the state of pollution sources and their impact is published, "naming and blaming" individual enterprises that exceed maximum limits</li> </ul>
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM TRANSPORT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Key transport-related air quality challenges:</b> vehicle emissions mainly an issue in Tashkent and Farghona; increase in private vehicles and growing volumes of overland cargo transport</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Vehicle emission limit:</b> Planned Euro 3 from 2018, Euro 4 from 2019</li> <li>● <b>Fuel Sulphur content:</b> 2,000 ppm (Planned: Euro 3 equivalent from 2015; Euro 4 equivalent from 2016); plans to upgrade refineries by 2017</li> <li>● <b>Restriction on used car importation:</b> Can't be more than 20 years old</li> <li>● <b>Actions to expand, improve and promote public transport and mass transit:</b> : investments being made to modernise public transport, and upgrade railway (for freight), although more focus</li> </ul>

		<p>on roads and air transport</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING OF AGRICULTURAL / MUNICIPAL WASTE (OUTDOOR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Outdoor, open burning:</b> burning leaves during fall season</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Legal framework:</b> open burning is banned</li> <li>● <b>Actions to prevent open burning of municipal waste and / or agricultural waste:</b> ???</li> </ul>
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING OF BIOMASS (INDOOR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Dominant fuels used for cooking and space heating:</b> 12% nationally use solid fuels (especially wood); in rural areas, 25% of population use solid fuels; natural gas is commonly used for cooking</li> <li>● <b>Impact:</b> 6,200 deaths/year from indoor air pollution (3,800 from outdoor air pollution)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Indoor air pollution regulated:</b> (Yes / No) ???</li> <li>● <b>Promotion of non-grid / grid electrification:</b> 94% electrification rate, but supply to rural areas is unreliable, low quality</li> <li>● <b>Promotion of cleaner cooking fuels and clean cook stoves:</b> ???</li> <li>● <b>Other actions to reduce indoor biomass burning, or to reduce its emissions:</b> ???</li> </ul>

**Secondary Sources used in the research:** [https://energypedia.info/wiki/Uzbekistan\\_Energy\\_Situation](https://energypedia.info/wiki/Uzbekistan_Energy_Situation),  
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