

Armenia 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.

Armenia 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> <p>Air quality monitoring system: According to Concept on the State Environmental Monitoring /2006, approved by the Government/</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WHO estimates that outdoor air pollution causes 2700 premature deaths annually¹ 	<p>National Ambient air quality standards: The 2006 Government Resolution N 160-N</p> <p>National Air Quality Policy: The 1994 Law on Atmospheric Air Protection (several times amended, last was in 2011)</p> <p>Air Quality legislation / programmes: N/A</p> <p>Other:</p>
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM INDUSTRIES	<p>Industries that have the potential to impact air quality:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air pollution from industrial installations emanates from the following: tires, chemicals, trucks, microelectronics, food processing, mining among others <p>GDP of country: USD 10.44B in 2013²</p> <p>Industries' share of GDP: 37.3%</p> <p>Electricity sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 55.6% of the installed electricity generating capacity (3.47 million KW in 2010) is generated from fossil fuel, 33.5% from hydroelectric plants, 10.8 from nuclear and the rest 0.1% is generated from renewable sources 	<p>Emission regulations for industries: According to 2012 The Government Re N 1673-N</p> <p>Small installation's emissions regulated: NO</p> <p>Renewable energy investment promoted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The "Energy Law of the Republic of Armenia" guarantees the market for electricity produced by all small hydropower plants and other renewable energy sources. <p>Energy efficiency incentives: (<i>ex: Subsidies, labelling, rebates etc</i>)</p> <p>Incentives for clean production and installation of pollution prevention technologies: N/A</p> <p>Actions to ensure compliance with regulations: (<i>monitoring, enforcement, fines etc</i>)</p> <p>According to 2005 Law on Environmental Inspection</p> <p>Other actions at national, sub-national and / or local level to reduce industrial emissions: N/A</p>

¹ WHO, 'WHO | Country Profiles of Environmental Burden of Disease', WHO, 2008

http://www.who.int/quantifying_ehimpacts/national/countryprofile/en/#T.

² 'Countries of the World - 32 Years of CIA World Fact Books', 2015 <<http://www.theodora.com/wfb/#R>>.

	<p>Others</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The energy sector is the leading source of air pollutants • According to the National Program on Energy Saving and Renewable Energy (ESRE), the potential for energy efficiency (EE) savings in Armenia is large, including 40% in building sector, 35-40% in food industry, while optimization of lighting was estimated to save 475 million kWh over the next 10 years. 	
<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"> • Transport in Armenia relies heavily on roads. • Vehicle exhaust emissions are the biggest contributor to the air emissions • Public transport is not fully developed but it offers adequate service around the country 	<p>Vehicle emission limit: (<i>Euro rating</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All vehicles to be produced or to be imported into the country, must comply with the norms of the following UN ECE regulations : N83 - 05 - level B , N24 - 03, N49 - 04 - level B, CO - 4 g / kWh, CmHn - 0,55 g / kWh, NOx - 2 g / kWh (UNECE rules N 49 - 03 ESC test cycle) <p>Fuel Sulphur content: (<i>in ppm</i>):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Armenia adopted a sulphur limit of 10 ppm in petrol from Jan 2010 <p>Restriction on used car importation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vehicles (M 1, more than 3.5 tons of maximum mass, M 2, M 3, N 1, N 2, N 3, gas and diesel engine) to be produced or imported into the country, after 1 January 2015, must comply with the norms of the following UN ECE regulations (5 - the ecological class): UN ECE rules N 49 - 04 of the B levels (01.10.1995) UN ECE rules N 24 - 03, addendum 1 (only for diesel engines) <p>Actions to expand, improve and promote public transport and mass transit: N/A</p> <p>Actions to promote non-motorized transport: (<i>ex: include sidewalks and bike lanes in new road projects, car-free areas etc</i>) N/A</p> <p>Other transport-related actions: N/A</p>
<p>REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN</p>	<p>Outdoor, open burning: (<i>ex: is it commonly done? burning what kinds of wastes? etc</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Armenia, wastes are disposed at landfills where as a result, smoldering combustion of wastes 	<p>Legal framework: (<i>ex: is burning banned?</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The existing legislation, the “Environment Protection law of 1994” gives guidance on waste management, however its implementation has not been fully experienced

<p>AGRICULTURAL / MUNICIPAL WASTE (OUTDOOR)</p>	<p>occurs, resulting in emissions of hazardous air pollutants</p>	<p>Actions to prevent open burning of municipal waste and / or agricultural waste: The Law of Atmosphere protection has point of ban regarding the open burning: article 21.</p>
<p>REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING OF BIOMASS</p>	<p>Dominant fuels used for cooking and space heating: natural gas Impact: WHO estimates that indoor air pollution causes 400 premature deaths annually³</p>	<p>Indoor air pollution regulated: <i>Yes</i> 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:</p>

³ WHO, 'WHO | Country Profiles of Environmental Burden of Disease', *WHO*, 2008
http://www.who.int/quantifying_ehimpacts/national/countryprofile/en/#T.