



Ministry of
Foreign Affairs



North-East Asian
Subregional Programme for
Environmental Cooperation

Roundtable on the Future of North-East Asia Clean Air Partnership

4 July 2019, Seoul, Republic of Korea

Latest developments in the area of air pollution abatement and cleaner production promotion in the Russian Federation

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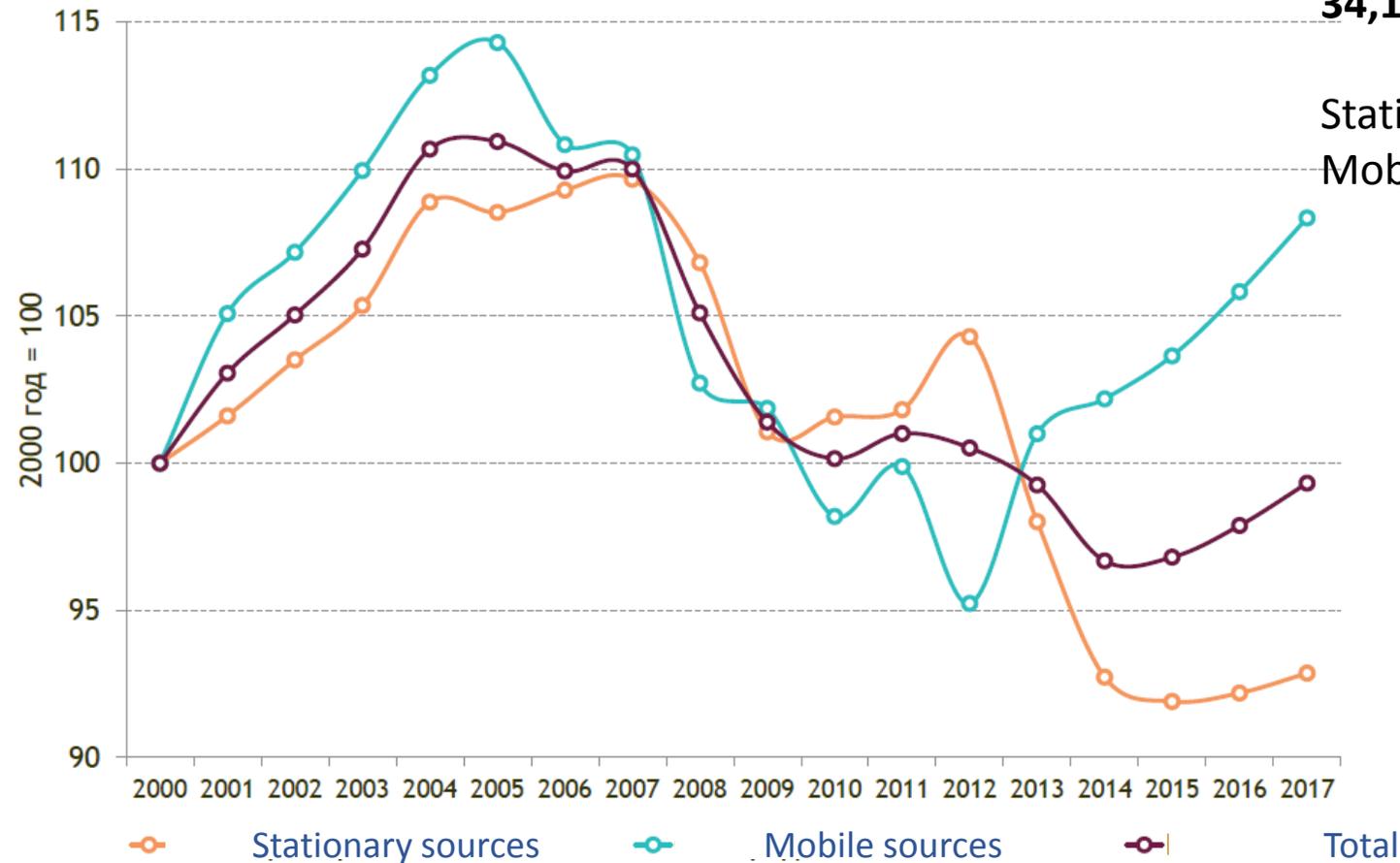
НИИ АТМОСФЕРА
1992

Overview – air pollution

2000-2017: Dynamics of air pollutant emissions, 2000 = 100

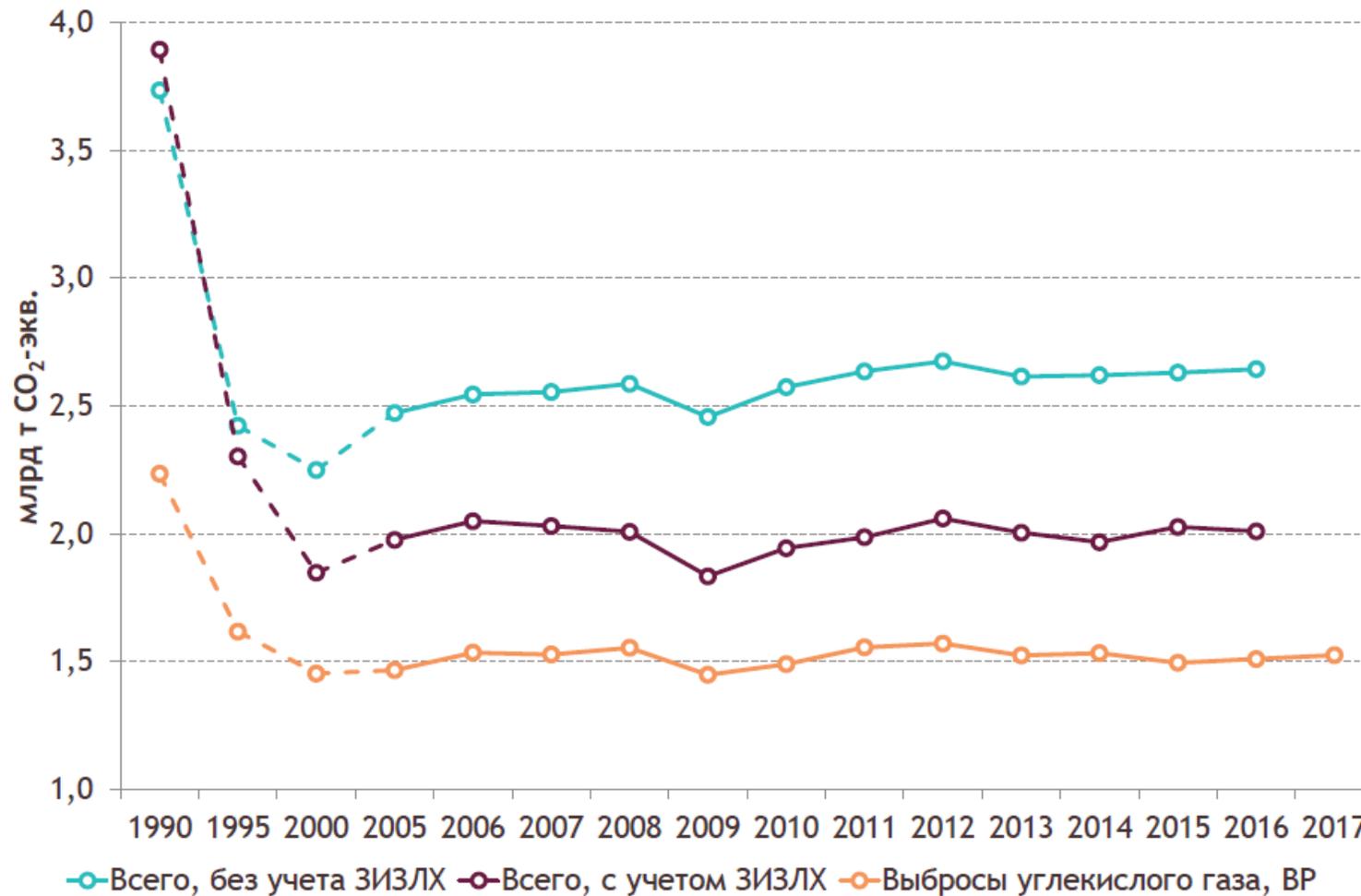
Total emissions in 2017:
34,1 million tonnes

Stationary sources: 18,5 m.t.
Mobile sources: 15,6 m.t.



Overview – air pollution

1990-2017: Anthropogenic emissions of GHGs, billion t CO₂-eq.



LEGAL FRAMEWORK – THE LAW and beyond

Federal law no.219-FZ “On amendments to the Federal law “On environmental protection” and other legal acts of the Russian Federation” *aimed at enhanced environmental protection regulation and introducing incentives for economic entities to apply best available techniques*

Entry into force – 1 January 2015

- Group economic entities by their environmental impact and apply different regulation approaches – **4 categories**
- Introduce an electronic register of all economic entities (enterprises)
- Re-launch of the State Environmental Expertise and Environment Impact Assessment
- Introduce BAT-based environment regulations for major enterprises
- Introduction of Integrated Environmental Permits (**instead of 3 separate release permits**)
- Reduced number of controlled pollutants
- Modernization of the environmental payment system and introduction of economic incentives to reduce pollution
- Improvement of industrial environmental monitoring, including application of CEMs



РОССИЙСКАЯ ФЕДЕРАЦИЯ
ФЕДЕРАЛЬНЫЙ ЗАКОН

О внесении изменений в Федеральный закон «Об охране окружающей среды» и отдельные законодательные акты Российской Федерации

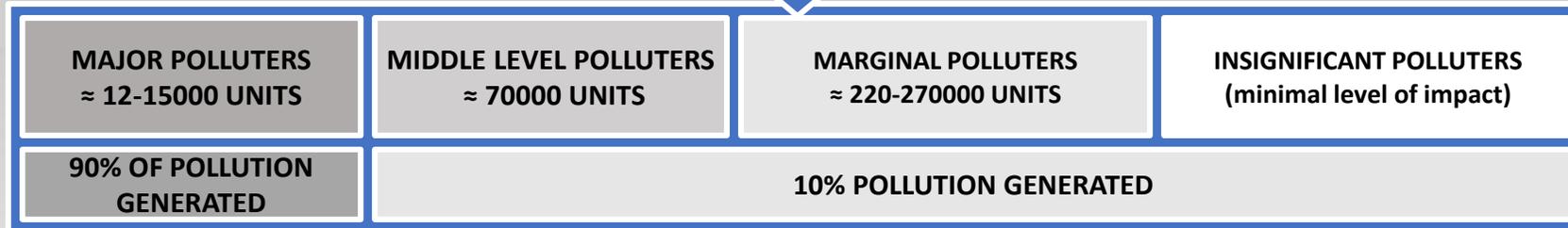
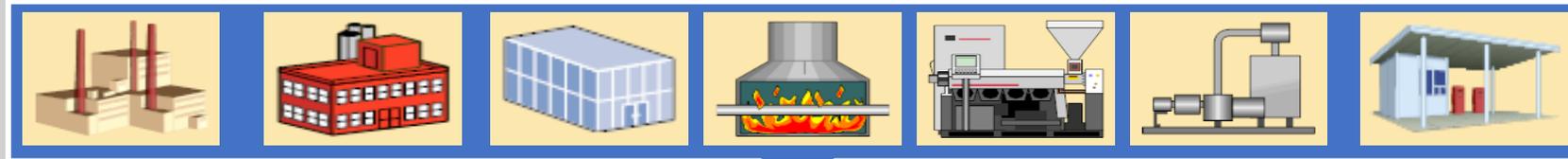
Принят Государственной Думой 2 июля 2014 года
Одобен Советом Федерации 9 июля 2014 года

Статья 1

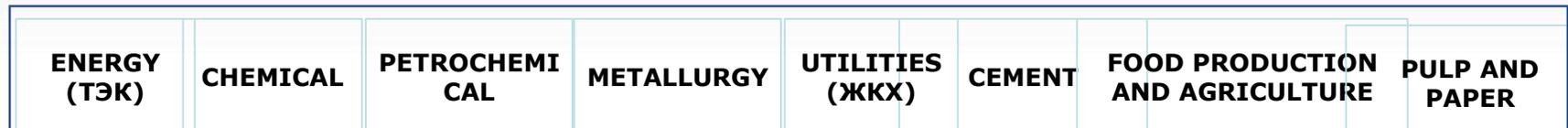
Внести в Федеральный закон от 10 января 2002 года № 7-ФЗ «Об охране окружающей среды» (Собрание законодательства Российской Федерации, 2002, № 2, ст. 133; 2004, № 35, ст. 3607; 2005, № 1, ст. 25; № 19, ст. 1752; 2006, № 1, ст. 10; № 52, ст. 5498; 2008, № 26, ст. 3012; 2009, № 1, ст. 17; № 52, ст. 6450; 2011, № 1, ст. 54; № 30, ст. 4590, 4591, 4596; № 48, ст. 6732; № 50, ст. 7359; 2012, № 26, ст. 3446; 2013, № 30, ст. 4059; № 52, ст. 6971; 2014, № 11, ст. 1092) следующие изменения:



DIFFERENTIATION OF POLLUTERS

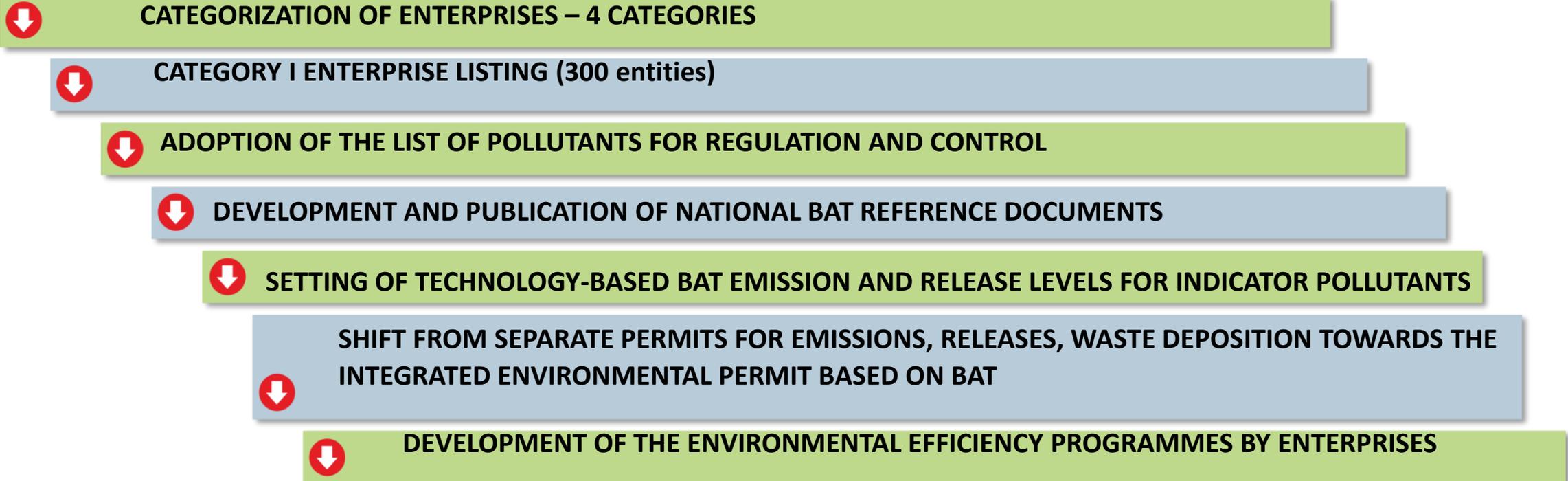


SECTORS WITH THE LARGEST ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT



BAT-BASED REGULATION

TRANSITION TOWARDS BAT: STEPS



RELEASE OF THE INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENTAL PERMIT (IEP)

ADOPTION OF THE PROGRAMMES BY THE GOVERNMENTAL INTERAGENCY COMMISSION/ POSITIVE DECISION OF THE STAGE ENV.EXPERTISE

REQUEST FOR IEP BY THE ENTERPRISE

PROGRAMME TIMEFRAME

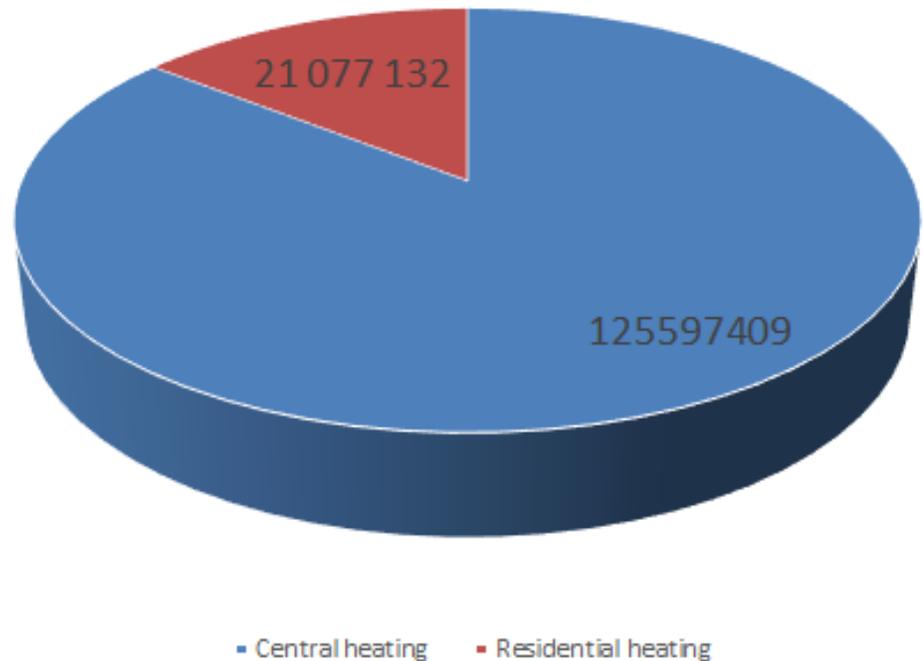
14 YEARS – FOR BACKBONE AND STRATEGIC ENTERPRISES

7 YEARS – FOR OTHER ENTERPRISES



Central heating vs. local residential heating in Russia

Population of the Russian Federation covered by the central heating versus local residential heating (2016)



Fuels used:

Natural gas
Coal (various ranks)
Heavy oil
Firewood
Other*

**hard to define...*

Case of Krasnoyarsk (Siberia)



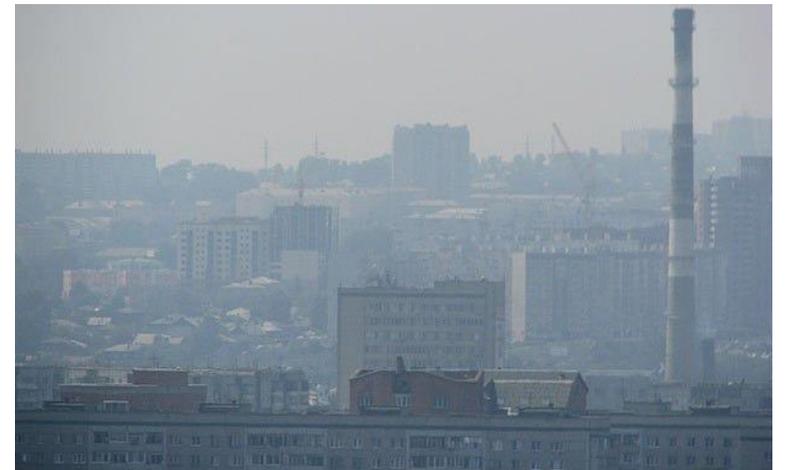
Air quality issues



Highly industrialized area with large metallurgy and coal energy generating sectors present

Existing regulations require further development in order to better account for meteorology and small (yet numerous) sources historically neglected

Mostly during winter time
Low temperatures – below -15C
Low or no wind conditions
= **Adverse meteorological conditions**



Regulations: approaches

- Industrial sources are largely covered by regulations on air pollution abatement and control
- Residential burning has no regulation and limited data is available on consumption of fuels by households
- Key pollutants emitted: benzopyrene (PAH), PM, CO
- Maximum permissible concentrations (national health standard) are exceeded for **benzopyrene by factor 5.2; CO by factor 2.1; for PM by up to 1.2;**
- Regional recommendations are being developed to address the issue of pollution from the domestic sector (first step is to correctly assess and account for such emissions)
- The concept of policies related to domestic burning is likely to be regional/local; regional/municipal authorities to be responsible for resolving the issue and coming up with relevant instruments
- The only straightforward instrument so far is gasification of households to the highest extent possible

Thank you for your attention!

