# *AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT*

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# Content

-Legal framework on air quality management

-Air poluttion in Ulaanbaatar City

-Projects and national programs related to the transportation and air quality management

-Monitoring of ambient air quality in Mongolia

-Policy measures on air pollution protection

# *Legal framework*

- Tendency for environment /1997/
- Law on environment protection /1995/
- Law on air/1995/
- Law on environment assessment /1998/
- Air protection program /1999/
- National standards

# Air pollution in Ulaanbaatar

The air pollution in Ulaanbaatar City is increasing year after year. The air pollution is derived as consequence of many sources and the present pollution has become combination of almost all types such as gas or smoke, smoke, dust, odor, noise, radiation etc.

We believe that re-planning the ger districts with participation of the residents and providing environmentally sustainable transport in public service in general and develop these areas with construction of housing facilities and city roads with engineering supply would be the best optimal solution with regard to the urban development planning.

# Sources of air pollution in Ulaanbaatar

- Three thermo-power plants;
- About 420 boilers;
- Conventional stoves of 135.2 thousand households in ger districts;
- 110 thousand automobiles;

These sources 5.2 million tons of coal, **240.7** thousand tons of gasoline, **187.3** thousand diesel fuel in a year and produce and dispose to the air of Ulaanbaatar 7.8 million tons of carbon monoxide from coal, **73.1** thousand tons of hazardous substances from gasoline, **10.8** tons from diesel fuel respectively.

In addition, thousands of automobiles are consuming 550 thousand tons of fuel a year and participating in road and transportation traffic.

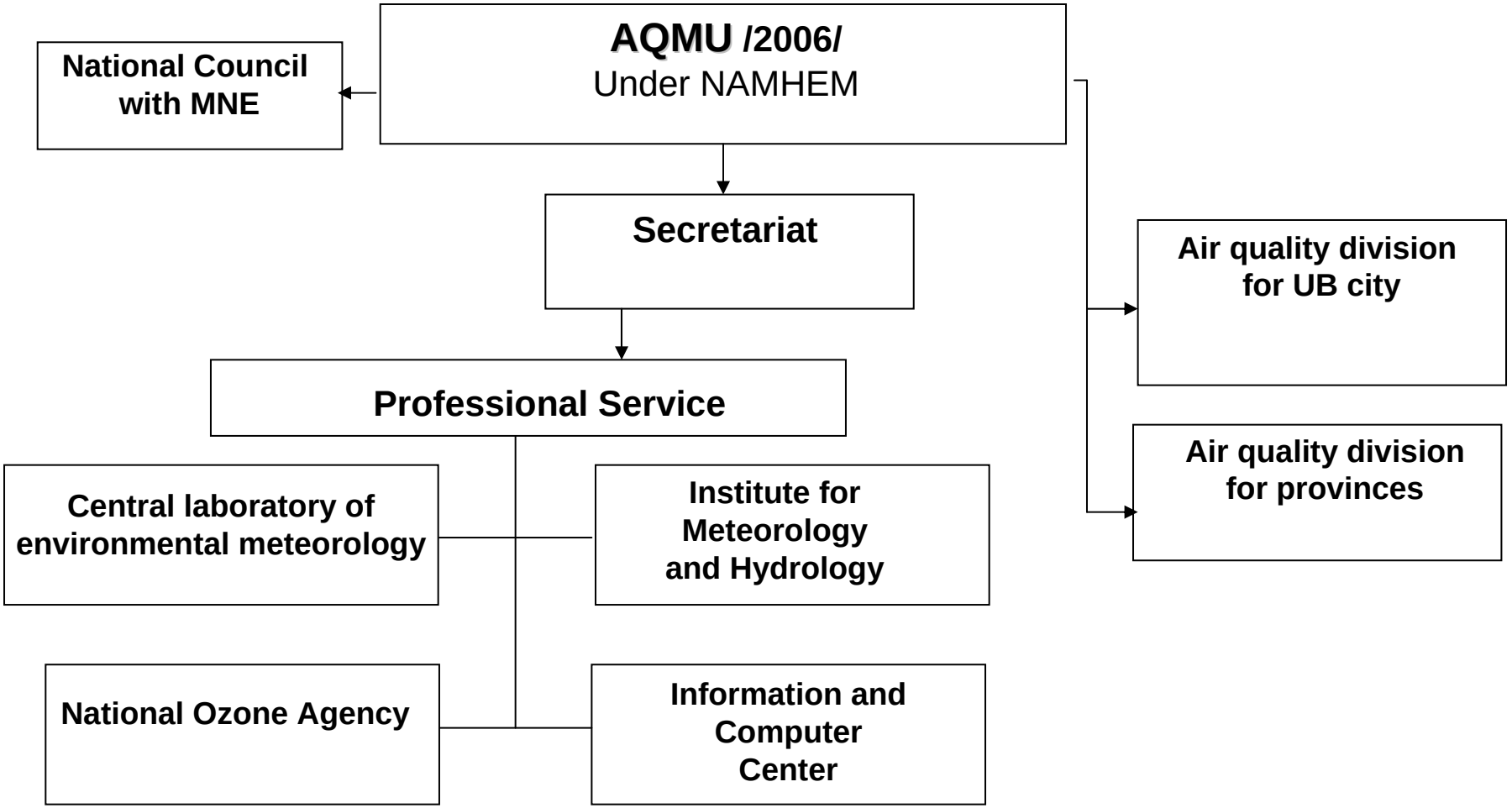
# Percentage of smoke in the air pollution sources of Ulaanbaatar

For winter, smoke produced by the ger districts represents 90%, smoke from power plants 6%, smoke released by automobiles 3%, and smoke produced by boilers represents 1% - respectively in the air pollution of Ulaanbaatar city.

# *Monitoring of ambient air quality UB City*

- In 1976, established Central laboratory of environmental meteorology intended for ambient air quality
- Four fixed monitoring stations, 2 analyzers
- Air quality management unit /2006/
- Establish baseline of key pollutants for monitoring and research

# Institutional framework of AQMU



# Develop and implement the "Master Plan for the Reduction of Air Pollution in Ulaanbaatar"

- Establish urban air quality management system;
- Improve the infrastructure and supply of UB City,
- Build housing facilities instead of ger districts in accordance with urban development plan;
- Create public and private housing districts;
- Expand the city with surrounding suburbs;
- Construct water reservoir at Tuul river basin;
- Improve the environmental road network and road access capacity;

# Expected results

In 2020, 82 percent of the capital city's population shall be provided with housing facilities connected to central heating system.

Around 2010-2020, the current air pollution level shall be reduced by more than 50 percent.

# Air pollution impact from transport

No small part of the capital city's air pollution and smoke is caused by automobile exhaust and dust rose from the road traffic. Scientists keep warning that particularly, the hazardous gas released from the car engines is causing cancer through respiratory illness.

# Environmental concern on transport

Set and enforce national standard for the component of smoke produced by cars, install smoke filters in every automobile, increase the use of combustible gas, renew the public transportation means, and take measures to regulate the road traffic management from scientific point of view.

# Policy measure

One of the important issues to be implemented for the reduction of air pollution in the capital city is the need of improving the legal environment. First of all, develop a new "Law on Air Fee" and amend other relevant laws.

# Further policy measure

Promptly monitor the air pollution, increase the number of analysis indicators of the polluting substances and establish integrated network to strengthen the capacity of air quality control and analysis laboratory.

# Conclusion

- National policy measures
- Regional cooperation
- Learning the experience and sharing knowledge
- Improving environment through sustainable means of transport

# THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION