



Ambient air pollution abatement strategy in Moscow

State Environmental Protection Institution "Mosecomonitoring"

Better cities for better life 2013, 12-13 May 2014

Factors influencing ambient air quality in a city

Influencing factors

Emission sources:

- 1. Road transport;
- Industry and stationary sources;
- 3. Rail, air, water transport

Climatic factors, transboundary pollution, resuspension of fine particles from the earth surface

City planning – density and height of buildings







Evaluation of the influencing factros





Air pollution level

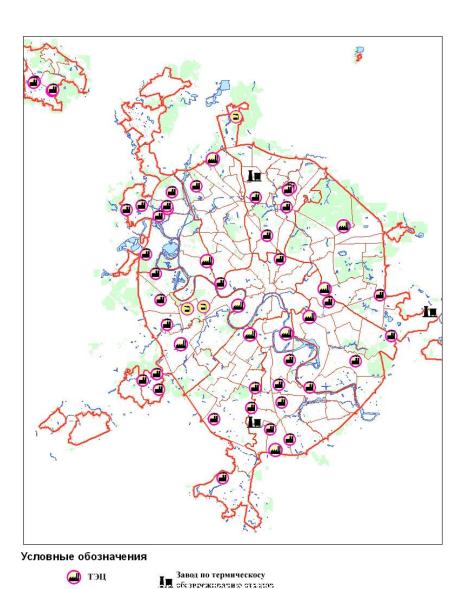
Reorganization of industrial zones into the public spaces



Moscow, prior to 2004. Garages on the territory of the "Red October" Factory Moscow , 2010
Strelka Institute for Media, Architecture and
Design
Public space

Industrial zones take up about 20% of the city territory. During reorganization about 30% of these areas will be given to green plantations

Tailpipe emission monitoring system



и мусороперерабатывающий комплекс

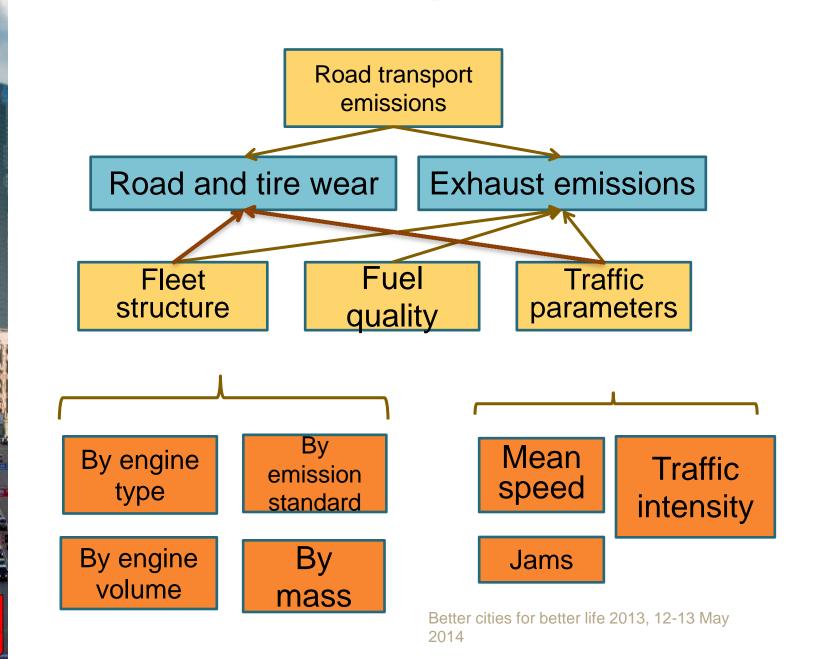
Табачная фабрика

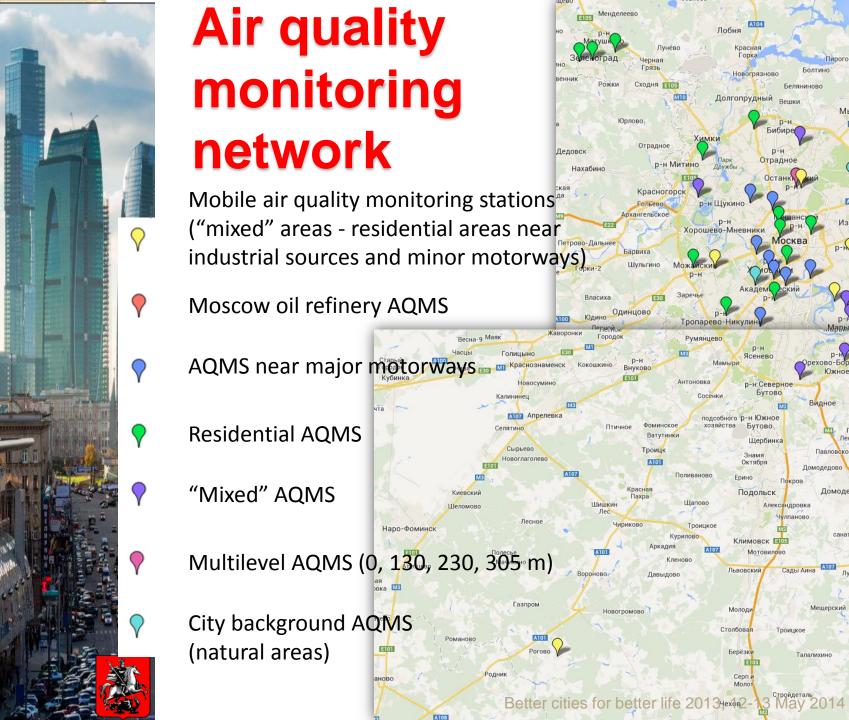
58 industrial enterpises

175 emission sources

213 monitoring systems

Evaluation of road transport emissions





Moscow transportation system: issues

296,8 (345,8*) vehicles/1000 persons

Motorization rate, with population density 100,3 persons/Ga and road density 3,95 km/km² (motorization is 2 times lower than in European cities, with road density 2-4 times lower)

350-450 km

Road length shortage



Growth of mean trip distances

Emissions growth for up to 30% **

60%

Portion of overloaded roads in total road length, with mean vehicle speed in the city of 15-20 km/h



"start-stop" traffic Growth of mileage emissions by up to 2 times

74%

Portion of public transport in total transportation volume

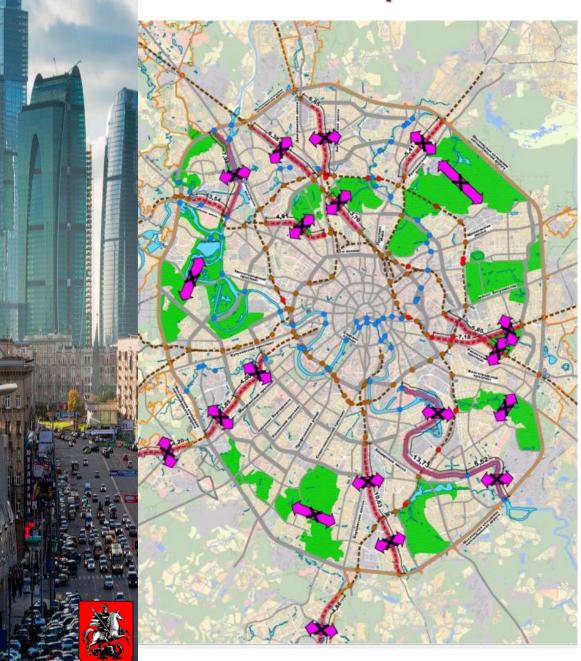


Extensive development of public transport is needed to take on more passengers

Transport system in Moscow in 2011 was limiting further development of the city

^{*} All registered cars including heavy duty and buses. ** Based on trip distance

Bad transport connections in Moscow



- City territory is divided by the railways, rivers and city forests:
- maximum distance between railway underpasses is 10,6 km, minimum 0,8 km;
- maximum distance between bridges 13,7 km, minimum 0,7 km);
- Lack of correspondence between Moscow city and Moscow region transport systems (lack of 23 road lanes)

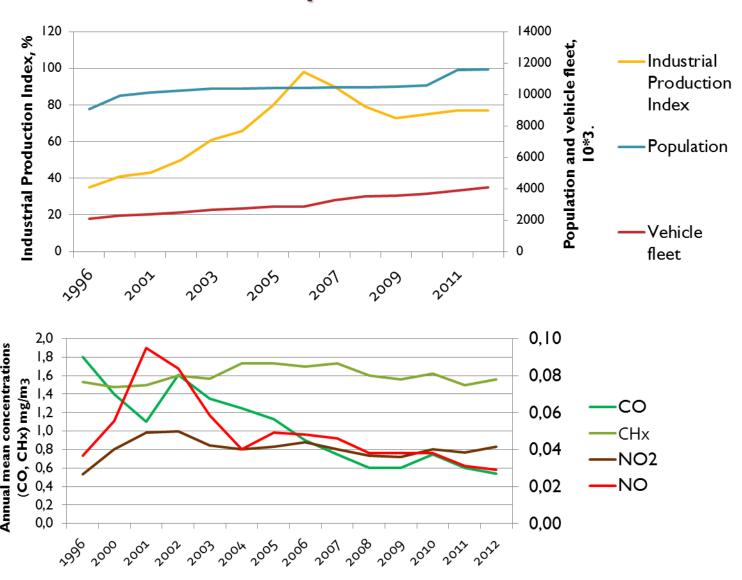
Existing under and overpasses:

- Properly sized
- Outsized
- Existing bridges
- **13,67** Distances between passes





Ambient air pollution in Moscow

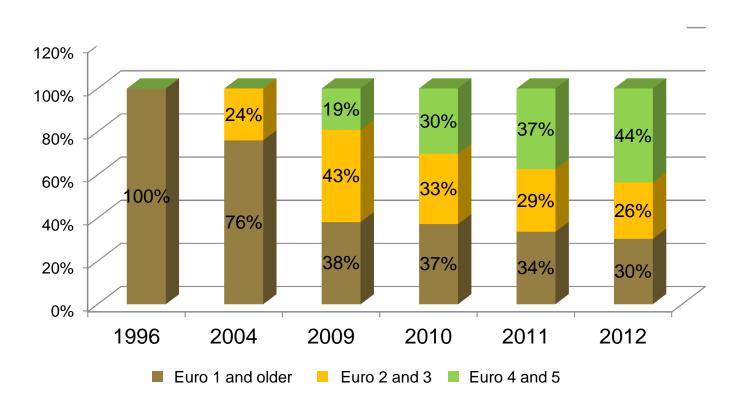


Air pollution near roads is up to 3 times higher than in residential areas far from major roads.

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Emission characteristics of PC fleet in Moscow



In traffic conditions of 2012 if PC fleet in Moscow consisted of the same vehicles as it did in 2004 emissions would have been by 45% higher.



Measures to reduce transport emissions in Moscow (introduced prior to 2011)								
Measure	Emissions reduction							
City fuel quality standards (since 2006 — Euro 3; since 2013- Euro 4), fuel quality control	11 % ; 3,5%							
Ban on entry to the city center of LDV&HDV which do not meet Euro 2 (since 2008)	8 ooo tons/year							
Replacement of HDV used in city communal and building sectors with vehicles meeting Euro 2 and higher requirements – since 2009 (for public transport – Euro 3 and higher)	9000 tons/year 3 000 tons/year							
Since 2006 only buses meeting Euro 2 and higher requirements are allowed to operate on newly opened city routes, since 2008 –	2,3-3,4 g/km (28-							

are a only those meeting Euro 3 and higher requirements 32%)

Public transport using compressed natural gas – 270 in 2013

Experiment to stimulate use of small-capacity cars (2008 - 2011)

Special lanes for public transport (2010-2011)

tons/year Effect in future

Euro-4,5 vehicles

4 000



Currently implemented measures to reduce transport emissions in Moscow*

Direction	Implemented measures				
Measures to decrease number of vehicles on roads	Improvement of public transport, restriction of HDV use during daytime, paid parking in the city centre				
Measures to improve fuel quality	Higher fuel quality requirements (since 1 January 2013 — Euro 4); development of infrastructure to use natural gas, public transport on natural gas				
Measures to improve environmental characteristics of automobile transport	Emission standards (implemented by Federal government); restriction of HDV use by environmental characteristics; incentives for electric cars (free parking in the city centre, development of electric charging infrastructure)				
Better city planning	New road junctions, bridges, rail crossings, better planning of new districts to minimize travel demand etc.				

Transportation impact reduction

Special bus lanes



New public transport Euro 4 - 5



Low emission zones



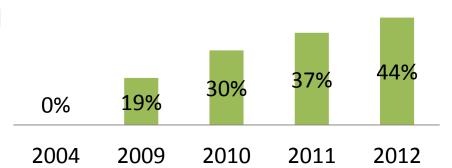
Improvement of fuel quality/ alternative fuels



Euro 4-Euro 5 CNG

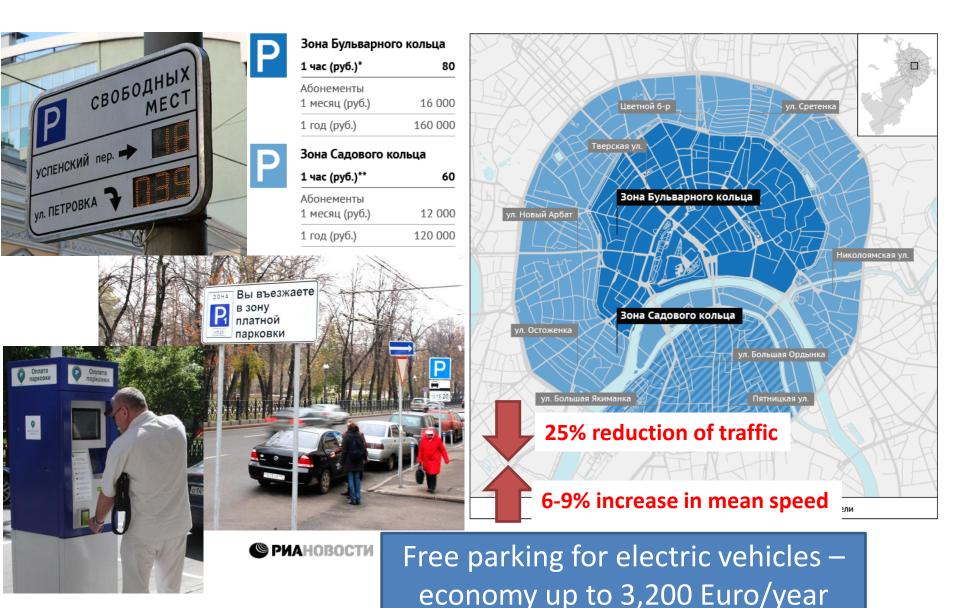
Fleet turnover

Euro 4 and Euro 5 portion in Moscow passenger car fleet



Electric public transport

Paid parking in the city center



Electric vehicles for Moscow

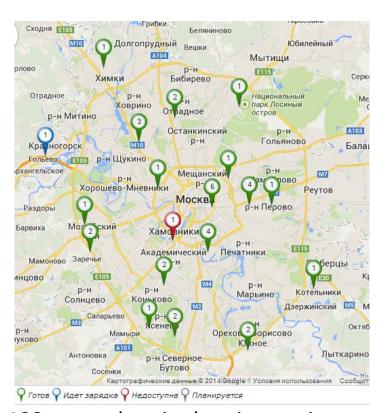
In 2012, 43 electric charging stations are set up in Moscow region

+ 10 stations on protected nature areas



Government incentives:

- ✓ Since February 2013 until February 2015 import duty on electric vehicles is ZEROed (used to be 19% of the price)
- ✓ Free parking for electric vehicles can save 2 400 - 3 200 Euro/year



100 more electric charging stations are to be opened in 2015-2016 near trade centers + around 100 are planned on paid parking spaces



Incentives to promote use of environmentally friendly vehicles

- paid parking/paid entrance to the city centre and/or in the overloaded areas, with discounts for environmentally friendly vehicles (for example, hybrid cars, electric cars, cars using natural gas, euro-5 cars);
- **fuel tax**, with lower rates for high quality fuels (diesel and gasoline) and for natural gas;
 - transport tax, with lower rates for environmentally friendly vehicles;
- import tax, with lower or null rates for environmentally friendly vehicles and higher rates for used vehicles;
 - **subsidies/one-time tax discounts** for purchase or registration of environmentally friendly vehicles.

Incentives in RED are introduced in Russia and/or Moscow

Low emission zones

- > Step 1. Low emission zones for LDV and HDV
- 1.1. **since 2008** Euro 1 and lower prohibited in the city center
- > 1.2. September 2015 -
- Euro 2 and lower prohibited in the city center;
- Euro 1 and lower within the boundaries of the Moscow ring automobile road
- > Step 2. Low emission zone for buses
- January 2015 buses Euro 2 and lower are not to enter city boundaries within the Moscow ring automobile road
- > Step 3. Low emission zone for passenger cars
- Since 2017 (?)



Future for HDV and LDV low emission zones in 2015



Emission reduction for some of the possible LOW EMISSION ZONES configurations

WITH THE	Scen ario	Restriction	HDV		LI	OV	P	C	Emission reduction (compared to scenario without restrictions), %			
	a1 10								scenario without restrictions), %			
									CO	VOC	NO _x	PM
THE REAL PROPERTY.	1	Emis. standard	EURO 2		EURO 2		ne	0	3,3	4,6	5,4	5,7
		Zone	МК МЖД		ТТК				3,3	1,0		
		Vehicle type	< 7 tons (wight)		< 1 tons (load)							
1		Hours	7-22 hours		7-22 hours							
1	2	Emis. standard	EURO 2	EURO 3	EUF	RO 3	EURO 2		35,9	34,2	-7,9	3,6
18		Zone	МКАД	МК-МЖД	T	ГК	СК					
基		Vehicle type	>12 tons	<3,5 tons	a	11	al	1				
		Hours	24 h	iours	24 hours		24 hours					
	3	Emis. standard	EUI	RO 3	EURO 2	EURO 3	EURO 2		48,4	53,3	35,4	23,3
		Zone	МКАД		МКАД	ТТК	СК+ТТК					
		Vehicle type	ype all bus all all		1							
		Hours	24 h	ours	24 hours		24 hours					
	4	Emis. standard EURO 3 EURO 3		RO 3	EURO 2	EURO 3	59,8	64,5	36,8	31,7		
Section 2		Zone	МКАД		МКАД		МКАД	МК-	,	,	,	
==\\								МЖД				
		Vehicle type		all all		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		1				
		Hours				ours	24 h					
	5	Emis. standard	EURO 3				EURO 3	EURO 4	62,6	66,9	31,5	34,3
		Zone	МКАД		, ,		МКАД	СК				
626		Vehicle type		.11		11	al					
		Hours	24 h	ours	24 hours		24 h	eurs Better citi	es for bett	er life 201	3 <u>, 12-13 N</u>	1ay
	r .							204.4				-

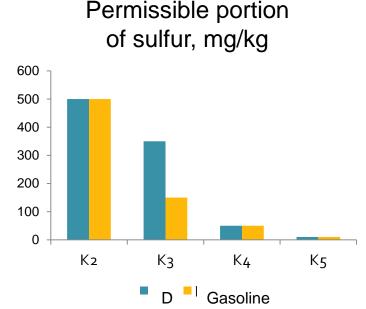
2014



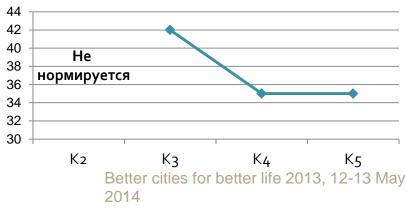
Perspectives of emission reduction due to improvement of fuel quality

Since 1 January 2013 new fuel quality standard is introduced in Moscow – all fuel must meet EURO 4 requirements (environmental effect – emission reduction: sulfur dioxide by 70%, benzo(a)pyreneby 22 %, particulate matter - by 9 %)

27 August 2013 Moscow City Government and JRC "Gasprom" have signed an agreement to further increase use comprised nature gas as motor fuel in Moscow



Permissible portion of aromatic hydrocarbons in gasoline, %





Projected improvement of Moscow transport system by 2016

2011

2016

Road density

3,95 km/km²

4,28 km/km²

Road length

3600 km

4000 km

Mean length of overloaded roads

533,5 km

491 km

Over-run index

1,58

1,42

Portion of public transport in total transportation volume

74%

74%



Emission reduction by up to 25% (depending on the scenario of traffic growth)



Perspective ways to reduce emissions from transport in Moscow

- Polycentric development of the city;
- Improvement of communication between peripheral areas of the city;
- Intensive development of public transport, including special bus lanes;
- Expansion of the paid parking zone to TTK;
- Restriction of traffic of the oldest vehicles (low emission zones);
- Incentives to promote environmentally friendly vehicles (hybrids, electric cars, cars on natural gas etc.)





MOSCOW CITY GOVERNMENT

Department for Environmental Management and Protection

State Environmental Protection Institution "MOSECOMONITORING"

THANK YOU FOR ATTENTION!

<u>www.mosecom.ru</u> <u>info@mosecom.ru</u> <u>kislova@mosecom.ru</u>