

# EMISSIONS STANDARDS

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## UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

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The [Ministry of Climate Change and Environment](#) is responsible for the implementation of environmental regulations in the United Arab Emirates. [Federal Law no. 24/1999](#) on the protection and development of the environment, amended by Federal Law no. 11/2006, lays down the basis for environmental legislation. Title four of the Law sets out the regulations for the protection of air from pollution. Maximum permissible emission limits were specified by the implementing regulations in the [Cabinet decision no. 37/2001](#), and have since been replaced by those outlined in [Cabinet decision no. 12/2006](#), concerning the protection of air from pollution. This Cabinet decision also outlines the Ambient Air Quality Standards. An English translation of the decision is available [here](#).

## Maximum allowable emission limits of air pollutants emitted from stationary sources


Substance	Source	Emission limit, mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Particulate matter	Combustion sources	250
	Cement industry	50
	Other sources	none
Sulphur dioxide (SO <sub>2</sub> )	Combustion sources	500
	Material producing industries	2000
	Other sources	1000
Nitrogen oxides (as NO <sub>2</sub> )	Combustion sources	500 (liquid fuel) 350 (gas fuel)
	Material producing industries	1500
	Other sources	200
Carbon monoxide (CO)	All sources	500
Mercury and its compounds (as Hg)	All sources	0.5

The emission limits are calculated at a temperature of 25°C and pressure of 1 atm (101.3 kPa) on a dry gas basis. Particulate matter from combustion sources is determined with 12% CO<sub>2</sub> in the waste gas.

## UAE NATIONAL VISION 2021

[UAE Vision 2021](#) was launched by H.H. Sheikh Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum in 2010. It consists of six national priorities, one of which is 'Sustainable Environment and Infrastructure'.

Under the Sustainable Environment and Infrastructure branch of the UAE Vision 2021, air quality is one of the key issues of the agenda. This agenda aims to raise air quality by 90% from its current level by 2021. In order to achieve this goal, the Ministry of Climate Change and Environment is encouraging the use of state-of-the-art systems and techniques and the adoption of best practices. This includes developing



stricter national standards for air pollution and compliance control, the development of an air quality control network, and the use of intelligent technologies for the monitoring of pollutants.

This paper reflects the IEACCC understanding of the relevant legislation and is not a substitute for the official version. The IEACCC does not guarantee the accuracy of the data included in this paper and accepts no responsibility for any consequences of their use.

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