

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.

BRUNEL, NATION OF		
GOALS	CURRENT STATUS	CURRENT / PLANNED POLICIES & PROGRAMMES
GENERAL OVERVIEW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Overall situation with respect to air quality in the country, including key air quality challenges: Generally good with Pollutant Standards Index (PSI) below USEPA, EU and WHO guidelines. Transboundary haze from burning from neighbouring countries does impact Brunei in dry season ● Air quality monitoring system: Yes, stations are located throughout 4 districts measuring PM10 and PM2.5 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● National Ambient air quality standards: None ● National Air Quality Policy: No ● Air Quality legislation / programmes: Environmental Protection and Management Order 2012 will include legislation for air pollution control ● Other:
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM INDUSTRIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Industries that have the potential to impact air quality: power generation, petroleum extraction and refining ● GDP of country: \$17 billion ● Industries' share of GDP: 73% ● Electricity sources: Natural gas (78%), oil (22%) ● The usage of energy for transportation and electricity consumption per capita are among the highest in Asia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Emission regulations for industries: ??? ● Small installation's emissions regulated: (Yes/No) ??? ● Renewable energy investment promoted: planning to introduce a feed-in tariff to encourage investment in renewable energy systems. Government to take a leading role in identifying land for utility-scale solar projects and developing a waste-to-energy project using municipal solid waste. ● Energy efficiency incentives: (ex: Subsidies, labelling, rebates etc) As part of Brunei's Wasawan (Vision) 2035, a national energy efficiency study is being prepared; The Energy Efficiency and Conservation (EE&C) goal aims at 45% improvement in energy intensity by 2035 from 2005 level. ● Incentives for clean production and installation of pollution prevention technologies: ??? ● Actions to ensure compliance with regulations: (monitoring, enforcement, fines etc) ???

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Other actions at national, sub-national and / or local level to reduce industry emissions:
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM TRANSPORT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Key transport-related air quality challenges: heavily car-dependent transport system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Vehicle emission limit: Euro 1 (diesel), Euro 2 (petrol) – goal of Euro 4 by 2016 ● Fuel Sulphur content: 500 ppm (diesel), 1,000 ppm (petrol) ● Restriction on used car importation: ??? ● Actions to expand, improve and promote public transport and mass transit: Land Transport National Master Plan 2006-2025 includes plans for a rapid bus transit network, and other improvements to public transport to decrease reliance on private vehicles ● Actions to promote non-motorized transport: (ex: include sidewalks and bike lanes in new road projects, car-free areas etc) Land Transport National Master Plan 2006-2025 includes plans for more sidewalks ● Other transport-related actions:
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING OF AGRICULTURAL / MUNICIPAL WASTE (OUTDOOR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Outdoor, open burning: Open burning in residential and commercial areas is common ● Localised forests and bush fires 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legal framework: burning banned during prescribed periods ● Actions to prevent open burning of municipal waste and / or agricultural waste: hotlines for open burning complaints at Ministry of Development
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING OF BIOMASS (INDOOR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Dominant fuels used for cooking and space heating: Unknown ● Impact: Unknown 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Indoor air pollution regulated: No ● Promotion of non-grid / grid electrification: 99.7% electrification ● Promotion of cleaner cooking fuels and clean cook stoves: ● Other actions to reduce indoor biomass burning, or to reduce its emissions:

Secondary Sources used in the research: <http://airlex.web.ua.pt/pm10>, http://www.who.int/quantifying_ehimpacts/national/countryprofile/en/#I, http://www.unep.org/Transport/New/PCFV/pdf/Maps_Matrices/AP/matrix/AP_Matrix_June2015.pdf, <http://www.reegle.info/countries/>, https://energypedia.info/wiki/Brunei_Darussalam_Energy_Situation, <http://www.bt.com.bn/news-national/2015/09/11/brunei-air-quality-showing-slight-improvement>, <http://ajne2.itkeep.com/wp-content/.../4-AIR-AND-WATER-POLLUTION.ppt>, <http://www.bt.com.bn/business->

national/2015/02/16/brunei-darussalam%E2%80%99s-renewed-focus-alternative-energy, <http://borneobulletin.com.bn/improving-flow-of-traffic-in-brunei/>, <http://www.oxfordbusinessgroup.com/analysis/over-land-new-master-plan-will-overhaul-public-transport-system>,

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https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_15012

