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 countrylevel 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 <u>Vered.Ehsani@unep.org</u> and <u>George.Mwaniki@unep.org</u>.

MARSHALL IS	MARSHALL ISLANDS, REPUBLIC OF			
GOALS	CURRENT STATUS	CURRENT / PLANNED POLICIES & PROGRAMMES		
GENERAL OVERVIEW REDUCE	 Overall situation with respect to air quality in the country, including key air quality challenges: The major air quality issue is radiation from previous US nuclear testing Air quality monitoring system: No Industries that have the potential to impact 	 National Ambient air quality standards: None National Air Quality Policy: No Air Quality legislation / programmes: No Other: Emission regulations for industries: No 		
EMISSIONS FROM INDUSTRIES	 air quality: power generation GDP of country: \$193 million Industries' share of GDP: 18% Electricity sources: almost entirely diesel generators 	 Small installation's emissions regulated: No Renewable energy investment promoted: No framework exists for regulation of renewable energy Energy efficiency incentives: (ex: Subsidies, labelling, rebates etc) No Incentives for clean production and installation of pollution prevention technologies: ??? Actions to ensure compliance with regulations: (monitoring, enforcement, fines etc) ??? 		
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM TRANSPORT	• Key transport-related air quality challenges: (ex: vehicle growth, old fleet, dirty fuel, poor public transport etc) ???	 Other actions at national, sub-national and / or local level to reduce industry emissions: Vehicle emission limit: No – discussions on-going for emission standards Fuel Sulphur content: 50 ppm (diesel), 150 ppm (petrol) Restriction on used car importation: No Actions to expand, improve and promote public transport and mass transit: ??? Actions to promote non-motorized transport: (ex: include sidewalks and bike lanes in new 		

		road projects, car-free areas etc) ???
		• Other transport-related actions: Piloting solar-powered car charging stations with a small fleet of FIT EV cars
REDUCE		• Legal framework: (ex: is burning banned?) ???
EMISSIONS	waste is burned	• Actions to prevent open burning of municipal waste and / or agricultural waste: ???
FROM OPEN BURNING OF		
AGRICULTURAL		
/ MUNICIPAL		
WASTE		
(OUTDOOR)		
	0 1	• Indoor air pollution regulated: No
EMISSIONS	heating: 30% households use solid fuels	
FROM OPEN BURNING OF	• Impact: Unknown	• Promotion of non-grid / grid electrification: 63% of households have electricity. 88% of urban
BIOMASS		households, and 12% of rural households, are electrified. Goal (in 2006): to have all 1760
(INDOOR)		households in the remote outer islands powered with solar lighting systems
		• 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://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.negle.info/countries/, http://www.negle.info/countries/<

我们的产品



