

Angola 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.

| Angola Air Quality Policy Matrix | | |
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| Goals | Status | Current Policies & Programmes |
| GENERAL OVERVIEW | <p>Overall situation with respect to air quality in the country, including key air quality challenges: ???</p> <p>Air quality monitoring system: ???</p> | <p>National Ambient air quality standards: Do not exists</p> <p>National Air Quality Policy: Does not exists</p> <p>Air Quality legislation / programmes: ???</p> <p>Other:???</p> <p>Air quality data availability for Angola is very limited</p> |
| REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM INDUSTRIES | <p>Industries that have the potential to impact air quality:</p> <p>Petroleum refineries; mining and processing of diamonds, iron ore, phosphates, feldspar, bauxite, uranium, and gold; cement production; basic metal products; fish processing; food processing, brewing, tobacco products, sugar; textiles and agriculture</p> <p>GDP of country: USD 124 billion in 2013¹</p> <p>Industries' share of GDP: 29%</p> <p>Electricity sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 56.9% of total installed electricity producing capacity, which stood at 1.155million KWH in 2012, is produced from fossil fuels <p>Others:</p> | <p>Emission regulations for industries: ???</p> <p>Small installation's emissions regulated: (Yes/No) ???</p> <p>Renewable energy investment promoted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Feed-in tariffs introduced to encourage energy generation from both renewable and non-renewable sources <p>Energy efficiency incentives: (ex: Subsidies, labelling, rebates etc)</p> <p>Incentives for clean production and installation of pollution prevention technologies:</p> <p>Actions to ensure compliance with regulations: (monitoring, enforcement, fines etc)</p> <p>Other actions at national, sub-national and / or local level to reduce industry: (can include incentives to move industries to less populated areas here)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In 2003 the Government enacted a law on environmental protection, and in 2004 a law on the environmental impact assessment of projects was also passed. However, the enforcement texts of these two laws were not readily available for review. |

¹ 'Countries of the World - 32 Years of CIA World Fact Books', 2015 <<http://www.theodora.com/wfb/#R>>.

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oil production is the main industry accounting for approximately 90% of the country's export. • Mining is the second most important industry with diamonds mining contributing approximately 5% of the country's GDP • The most important air pollutants from the industrial sector would be emissions associated with oil and gas exploration and production, which are organic compounds, PM and heavy equipment emissions • A complex web of subsidies and operational deficiencies makes Angola's power sector among the least efficient in Africa² | |
| <p>REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM TRANSPORT</p> | <p>Key transport-related air quality challenges: (<i>ex: vehicle growth, old fleet, dirty fuel, poor public transport etc</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public transport is mainly run by private companies or individuals, with minimal government or local authorities investment in public transport • Private car ownership is low with 35 cars per 1000 individuals • However car ownership is growing rapidly with cars sales projected to increase by 20% per year until 2018 | <p>Vehicle emission limit: (Euro rating) ???</p> <p>Fuel Sulphur content: (<i>in ppm</i>) : Fuel sulfur content restricted at 1500ppm</p> <p>Fuel lead content: Unleaded gasoline restrictions since 2005</p> <p>Restriction on used car importation: restrictions exist for the importation of cars older than 3 years for light motor vehicles and 5 years for heavy motor vehicles</p> <p>Actions to expand, improve and promote public transport and mass transit: ???</p> <p>Actions to promote non-motorized transport: (<i>ex: include sidewalks and bike lanes in new road projects, car-free areas etc</i>) ???</p> <p>Other transport-related actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-shipment inspection is required to test the car performance and roadworthiness • Tax based on engine size, i.e. higher taxes for bigger engines and low taxes for small engines • Air pollution from ships is regulated through presidential decree no 141/12 that approved regulation on pollution prevention and control on national waters, these regulations regulated ships hydrocarbon emissions. |

² 'Reegle - Clean Energy Information Gateway', Reegle - Clean Energy Information Gateway <<http://www.reegle.info>> [accessed 22 September 2015].

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| <p>REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING OF WASTE: (OUTDOOR)</p> | <p>Outdoor, open burning: (ex: is it commonly done? burning what kinds of wastes? etc)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste generation has increased in recent times due to population increases and changing consumption patterns • Most of the waste is dumped off into landfills • Some waste is burned in open fires leading to air pollution • Burning of agricultural waste is also a source of air pollution in the country | <p>Legal framework: (ex: is burning banned?)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulated by a presidential decree nr. 190/12 of august 2012 “regulation on waste management <p>Actions to prevent open burning of municipal waste and / or agricultural waste:???</p> |
| <p>REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM BIOMASS BURNING (INDOOR)</p> | <p>Dominant fuels used for cooking and space heating:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wood is the dominant fuels used by the poor for cooking accounting for 65% of the energy mix in Angola <p>Impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indoor air pollution causes an estimated 33,500 premature deaths every year <p>Others</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air pollution from indoor sources is the single largest contributor to the negative health effects of air pollution • Adoption rate for clean fuels is very low | <p>Indoor air pollution regulated: (Yes / No) ???</p> <p>Promotion of non-grid / grid electrification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-grid/mini-grid electrification is promoted as an alternative to the conventional grid electricity <p>Promotion of cleaner cooking fuels and clean cook stoves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The cost of rural electrification is subsidized • Promotion of clean cook stoves <p>Other actions to reduce indoor biomass burning, or to reduce its emissions: ???</p> |

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https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_14972

