

Iceland 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.

Iceland Air Quality Policy Matrix		
Goals	Status	Current Policies & Programmes
GENERAL OVERVIEW	<p>Overall situation with respect to air quality in the country, including key air quality challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Air quality in Iceland is in general clean and less polluted than the air in more densely populated countries in Europe and North America.• This is partly as a result of low population density in the country,• Clean power sources of geothermal energy and hydropower also contribute to good air quality.• Air pollution outside of the Reykjavik area is generally not considered a problem in Iceland, except in isolated instances where there is polluting industry such as odour pollution from fishmeal plants• WHO estimates that outdoor air pollution causes <100 premature deaths annually¹ <p>Air quality monitoring system:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Air quality is measured by a national air quality monitoring network.	<p>National Ambient air quality standards: exist</p> <p>National Air Quality Policy: ???</p> <p>Air Quality legislation / programmes: ???</p> <p>Other: ???</p>

¹ WHO, 'WHO | Country Profiles of Environmental Burden of Disease', WHO, 2008
<http://www.who.int/quantifying_ehimpacts/national/countryprofile/en/#T>.

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REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM INDUSTRIES	<p>Industries that have the potential to impact air quality:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air pollution from industrial installations emanates from the following; fish processing; aluminium smelting, ferrosilicon production, tourism among others <p>GDP of country: USD 14.59 B in 2013²</p> <p>Industries' share of GDP: 22.9%³</p> <p>Electricity sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4.7% of the installed electricity generating capacity (2.579 million KW in 2010) is generated from fossil fuel, 73% from hydroelectric plants and the rest 22.3% is generated from other renewable sources⁴ <p>Others</p> <p>•</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"> • The Icelandic National Renewable Energy Action Plan (NREAP) was published in year 2012 in accordance with Directive 2009/28/EC which outlines the strategy for 2020 especially in terms of increasing the share of renewable energy in transport. <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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other actions at national, sub-national and / or local level to reduce industrial emissions: (can include incentives to move industries to less populated areas here) ??? •
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM TRANSPORT	<p>Key transport-related air quality challenges: (ex: vehicle growth, old fleet, dirty fuel, poor public transport etc)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The main cause of pollution is increasingly heavy traffic. • Use of studded tyres is a major source of Particulate pollution. 	<p>Vehicle emission limit: (Euro rating)</p> <p>Fuel Sulphur content: (in ppm)</p> <p>Fuel Lead content: All vehicles use lead free gasoline</p> <p>Restriction on used car importation: ???</p> <p>Actions to expand, improve and promote public transport and mass transit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the transport plan adopted to the Icelandic Parliament in 2002, sustainable transport is one of the four main goals introduced, and therein the actions to be taken to achieve those

² 'Countries of the World - 32 Years of CIA World Fact Books', 2015 <<http://www.theodora.com/wfb/#R>>.

³ 'Countries of the World - 32 Years of CIA World Fact Books'.

⁴ 'Countries of the World - 32 Years of CIA World Fact Books'.

		goals are described Actions to promote non-motorized transport: (ex: include sidewalks and bike lanes in new road projects, car-free areas etc) ???
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING: OUTDOOR	Outdoor, open burning: (ex: is it commonly done? burning what kinds of wastes? etc) ???	Legal framework: (ex: is burning banned?) ??? Actions to prevent open burning of municipal waste and / or agricultural waste: ???
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING: INDOOR	Dominant fuels used for cooking and space heating: ??? Impact: ??? •	Indoor air pollution regulated: (Yes / No) ??? Promotion of non-grid / grid electrification: ??? Promotion of cleaner cooking fuels and clean cook stoves: ??? Other actions to reduce indoor biomass burning, or to reduce its emissions: ???

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_15118

