

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.

KIRIBATI, REPUBLIC 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: Burning of wastes and cooking with solid fuels and traditional stoves are the main issues ● Air quality monitoring system: No 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● National Ambient air quality standards: None ● National Air Quality Policy: No ● Air Quality legislation / programmes: Environment Act and Regulations (1999) cover air pollution, although environment inspectors have discretionary powers in implementation ● Other:
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM INDUSTRIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Industries that have the potential to impact air quality: power generation ● GDP of country: \$150 million ● Industries' share of GDP: 8% (mostly copra, fishing, handicrafts) ● Electricity sources: diesel mainly, with some solar photovoltaic household systems and a small PV power plant being installed by donors, with more planned 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Emission regulations for industries: ??? ● Small installation's emissions regulated: (Yes/No) ??? ● Renewable energy investment promoted: No; The Public Utilities Board Act is considered as one of the barriers particularly for renewable energy electrification since there is no clear government electrification act mandated by the Government Ministry. ● Energy efficiency incentives: (ex: Subsidies, labelling, rebates etc) ??? ● Incentives for clean production and installation of pollution prevention technologies: ??? ● Actions to ensure compliance with regulations: (monitoring, enforcement, fines etc) ??? ● 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: High use of motorcycles – are these 2-stroke or 4-stroke ??? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Vehicle emission limit: (Euro rating) ??? ● Fuel Sulphur content: (in ppm) ??? ● Restriction on used car importation: None

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Actions to expand, improve and promote public transport and mass transit: No ● Actions to promote non-motorized transport: (ex: include sidewalks and bike lanes in new road projects, car-free areas etc) ??? ● Other transport-related actions:
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING OF AGRICULTURAL / MUNICIPAL WASTE (OUTDOOR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Outdoor, open burning: household waste sometimes burned in areas not serviced with waste collection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legal framework: (ex: is burning banned?) ??? ● Actions to prevent open burning of municipal waste and / or agricultural waste: ???
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING OF BIOMASS (INDOOR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Dominant fuels used for cooking and space heating: Coconut husks, fuel wood used for cooking ● Impact: Unknown 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Indoor air pollution regulated: No ● Promotion of non-grid / grid electrification: On the capital, South Tarawa (Betio to Tanaea village), the access to grid extension is about 90% for the residential sector; the rural areas of North Tarawa have a grid access of around 50%. On the outer islands where 58% of the households reside, only 30% have access to electricity, mostly stand-alone solar PV home systems installed by the Solar Energy Company ● 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/>, <http://www.pacificclimatechange.net/index.php/country-profiles/kiribati>, <http://www.un.org/esa/agenda21/natlinfo/wssd/kiribati.pdf>, <http://www.masdar.ae/en/media/detail/uae-tuvalu-and-kiribati-inaugurate-two-clean-energy-plants-in-the-pacific-r>, <http://www.climate.gov.ki/2013/03/26/new-solar-project-for-south-tarawa/>

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