

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.

PAPAU NEW GUINEA, INDEPENDENT STATE 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: Unplanned urban growth combined with increasing use of private vehicles and no vehicle or fuel standards is impacting air quality in the urban settings; mining is another key source of air pollution ● Lack of coordination and enforcement of existing environmental policies and standards ● Air quality monitoring system: No 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● National Ambient air quality standards: None ● National Air Quality Policy: None ● Air Quality legislation / programmes: Nothing specifically on air; the Environment Act 2000 provides the principal legal and institutional framework for environmental planning and protection, although there is a weakness in enforcement and coordination ● Other:
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM INDUSTRIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Industries that have the potential to impact air quality: mining (gold, silver, copper), crude oil production, petroleum refining, wood chip production ● GDP of country: \$15 billion ● Industries' share of GDP: 37% (mostly mining) ● Electricity sources: Oil (48%), hydro (25%), gas (16%), geothermal (11%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Emission regulations for industries: No air emission standards ● Small installation's emissions regulated: No ● Renewable energy investment promoted: No dedicated law or regulation currently exists for the promotion of sustainable energy uptake ● 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Key transport-related air quality challenges: No standards for vehicle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Vehicle emission limit: None ● Fuel Sulphur content: No regulations

FROM TRANSPORT	emissions and fuel quality; increasing number of private vehicles has increased congestion and pollution in Port Moresby	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Restriction on used car importation: No restrictions ● 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: Port Moresby lacks proper solid waste management facilities, and open burning of domestic and industrial wastes is common 	<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: 90% use solid fuels (wood) for cooking and kerosene for lighting ● Impact: 1,600 deaths/year from indoor air pollution (data for outdoor air pollution unavailable) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Indoor air pollution regulated: No ● Promotion of non-grid / grid electrification: more than 90% of population (especially in rural areas) has no electricity; 100 small off-grid systems powered by diesel, small hydro and occasionally solar photovoltaics, but many systems are badly managed and inoperative ● 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/#1, http://www.unep.org/Transport/New/PCFV/pdf/Maps_Matrices/AP/matrix/AP_Matrix_June2015.pdf, https://energypedia.info/wiki/Main_Page, <http://www.reegle.info/countries/>, http://pnglng.com/downloads/Appendix_2_PGGP-EH-SPENV-000018-004_Air_Rev_2_Nov_22.pdf, <http://www.pngtssp.com/>, http://www.fukuoka.unhabitat.org/projects/papua_new_guinea/pdf/Port_Moresby_March_2010.pdf

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