

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.

TONGA, KINGDOM 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: Given the low population and the lack of heavy industry, air quality is good. ● Air quality monitoring system: No ● Lack of enforcement due to lack of human and financial resources, and lack of public awareness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● National Ambient air quality standards: No ● National Air Quality Policy: ??? ● Air Quality legislation / programmes: ??? ● 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: \$865 million ● Industries' share of GDP: 19% ● Electricity sources: Diesel (92%), renewables (8%). There are numerous solar PV systems, especially in the outlying islands, with more planned (both on and off grid) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Emission regulations for industries: ??? ● Small installation's emissions regulated: (Yes/No) ● Renewable energy investment promoted: Energy Road Map 2010-2020 includes plans to develop a comprehensive renewable resource assessment, including development of grid-connected renewable energy resources. In 2008, there were already 169 solar PV stand-alone systems in 6 islands in Tonga. ● Energy efficiency incentives: (ex: Subsidies, labelling, rebates etc) Energy Road Map 2010-2020 includes plans to improve efficiency in electricity supply and use; Promoting Energy Efficiency in the Pacific (donor-funded project) includes efficient lighting and minimum energy performance standards ● Incentives for clean production and installation of pollution prevention technologies: ??? ● Actions to ensure compliance with regulations: (monitoring, enforcement, fines etc) ???

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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: increased vehicle numbers in Nuku'alofa congesting the roads; poor pedestrian infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Vehicle emission limit: (Euro rating) ??? ● Fuel Sulphur content: (in ppm) ??? ● Restriction on used car importation: None ● 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:
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING OF AGRICULTURAL / MUNICIPAL WASTE (OUTDOOR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Outdoor, open burning: Some municipal waste is burned 	<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: 56% use solid fuel (wood, wood waste, coconut shells) for cooking, especially on outer islands; gas is also used for cooking (more common in Tongatapu). Sources of lighting: kerosene, off-grid solar PV, electricity ● Impact: Unknown 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Indoor air pollution regulated: No ● Promotion of non-grid / grid electrification: 95% electrification rate; Solar PV used extensively for rural communities on outer islands that don't have grid supply ● 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.unep.org/delc/Portals/119/documents/tonga-presentation.pdf>, <http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/linked-documents/42394-022-ton-ssa.pdf>

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