

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.

NIUE		
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: ● Air quality monitoring system: No 	<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: \$10 million ● Industries' share of GDP: ● Electricity sources: Diesel (98%), grid-connected solar PV systems (2%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Emission regulations for industries: ??? ● Small installation's emissions regulated: (Yes/No) ??? ● Renewable energy investment promoted: Niue National Strategic Plan (NNSP) aimed to increase use of renewable energy ● Energy efficiency incentives: (ex: Subsidies, labelling, rebates etc) The NNSP is exploring energy efficient products such as electric cars and solar powered street lights ● 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: (ex: vehicle growth, old fleet, dirty fuel, poor public transport etc) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Vehicle emission limit: (Euro rating) ??? ● Fuel Sulphur content: (in ppm) ??? ● Restriction on used car importation: ??? ● Actions to expand, improve and promote public transport and mass transit: ???

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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: (ex: is it commonly done? burning what kinds of wastes? etc) 	<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: 18% use solid fuels ● Impact: Unknown 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Indoor air pollution regulated: No ● Promotion of non-grid / grid electrification: 99% electrification ● Promotion of cleaner cooking fuels and clean cook stoves: Solar water heating systems and LPG cook stoves were installed for 70% population in the REP-5 Programme (2006-2010) ● 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/>