

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.

TIMOR-LESTE, DEMOCRATIC 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: ● Air quality monitoring system: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● National Ambient air quality standards: None ● National Air Quality Policy: No ● 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, mining, oil exploration ● GDP of country: \$1 billion ● Industries' share of GDP: 13% ● Electricity sources: Diesel ● In 2009, purchase and relocation of three second-hand (more than 20 years old) heavy-oil power plants from China to the country 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Emission regulations for industries: ??? ● Small installation's emissions regulated: (Yes/No) ??? ● Renewable energy investment promoted: no comprehensive national energy policy to guide the development of the overall energy sector, and no regulatory framework for sustainable energy. Renewable energy was a priority in the <i>2008–2012 Development Plan</i>. A renewable energy assessment for preparation and formulation of energy policy was undertaken by the State Secretariat for Energy Policy (SSEP) in January 2008, and a proposal for renewable energy development in rural areas was being formulated. ● Energy efficiency incentives: (ex: Subsidies, labelling, rebates etc) Limited energy efficiency projects - a household energy efficiency demonstration project in Mós Bele, and an incandescent-to-CFL replacement program for the town of Same ● 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: old vehicles, increased fleet, a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Vehicle emission limit: (Euro rating) ???

FROM TRANSPORT	problem in urban areas (mostly in Dili)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Fuel Sulphur content: (in ppm) ??? ● Restriction on used car importation: ??? ● 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: Slash-and-burn agriculture widely used; open burning of municipal waste 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: wood is used for cooking extensively ● Impact: Unknown 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Indoor air pollution regulated: No ● Promotion of non-grid / grid electrification: electrification rate - 88% in urban areas, 19% in rural areas; blackouts common ● Promotion of cleaner cooking fuels and clean cook stoves: The SSEP had an integrated rural energy development program in various locations since 2005, covering projects of solar power, biogas, mini-hydropower, and efficient cooking 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://unstats.un.org/unsd/environment/envpdf/UNSD_VietNam_Workshop/Timor-Leste.pdf, <http://www.smh.com.au/world/east-timor-hit-over-dirty-power-plants-20090403-9qqc.html>,