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.

NAURU, REPUBLIC OF		
GOALS	**CURRENT STATUS**	**CURRENT / PLANNED POLICIES & PROGRAMMES**
GENERAL OVERVIEW	• **Overall situation with respect to air quality in the country, including key air quality challenges**: Good overall • **Air quality monitoring system**:	• **National Ambient air quality standards**: No • **National Air Quality Policy**: ??? • **Air Quality legislation / programmes**: ??? • **Other**:
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM INDUSTRIES	• **Industries that have the potential to impact air quality**: phosphate mining, power generation • **GDP of country**: $72 million • **Industries' share of GDP**: 33% • **Electricity sources**: Diesel • Previously electricity was supplied for free, so energy efficiency wasn't prioritised	• **Emission regulations for industries**: ??? • **Small installation's emissions regulated**: (Yes/No) • **Renewable energy investment promoted**: Strategic Action Plan for Renewable Energy in Nauru's Energy Framework has a policy of a "10% increase in the share of renewable in the energy mix of Nauru by year 2020." • **Energy efficiency incentives:** (ex: Subsidies, labelling, rebates etc) Nauru Energy Efficiency Training and Public Awareness Campaign. Energy Efficiency Action Plan 2008-2015 • **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	• **Key transport-related air quality challenges**: (ex: vehicle growth, old fleet, dirty fuel, poor public transport etc)	• **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**: ???

		• **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)	• **Outdoor, open burning**: (ex: is it commonly done? burning what kinds of wastes? etc) ???	• **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)	• **Dominant fuels used for cooking and space heating**: <5% use solid fuels • **Impact**: Unknown	• **Indoor air pollution regulated**: No • **Promotion of non-grid / grid electrification**: 100% electrification rate • **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/