

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya Air Quality Overview

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 air.quality@unep.org.

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya Air Quality Overview		
Goals	Status	Current Policies & Programmes
GENERAL OVERVIEW	<p>Overall situation with respect to air quality in the country, including key air quality challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WHO estimates that outdoor air pollution causes 1800 premature deaths annually¹ • PM2.5 mean annual exposure is 28ug/m3 (<i>micrograms per cubic meter</i>) <p>Air quality monitoring system: ???</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<p>National Ambient air quality standards: ???</p> <p>National Air Quality Policy: ???</p> <p>Air Quality legislation / programmes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Libya air pollution is regulated under article 10-17 of law no. 15 of 2003 <p>Other: ???</p>
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM INDUSTRIES	<p>Industries that have the potential to impact air quality:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air pollution from industrial installations emanates from the following: petroleum, petrochemicals, aluminium, iron and steel, food processing, textiles, handicrafts and cement among others <p>GDP of country: USD 70.92B in 2013²</p>	<p>Emission regulations for industries: ???</p> <p>Small installation's emissions regulated: (Yes/No) ???</p> <p>Renewable energy investment promoted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Renewable Energy Authority of Libya (REAOL) has created a RE roadmap up to 2030, that has been approved by the former Ministry of Electricity and Energy. • Long-term plans are to cover 25% of Libya's energy supply by renewable energies by the year 2025, rising to 30% by 2030 <p>Energy efficiency incentives: (ex: Subsidies, labelling, rebates etc)</p>

¹ WHO, 'WHO | Country Profiles of Environmental Burden of Disease', WHO, 2008
<http://www.who.int/quantifying_ehimpacts/national/countryprofile/en/#T>.

² 'Countries of the World - 32 Years of CIA World Fact Books', 2015 <<http://www.theodora.com/wfb/#R>>.

	<p>Industries' share of GDP: 58.3%³</p> <p>Electricity sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% of the total installed capacity (6.766) is generated from fossil fuels. <p>Others</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most industries in Libya are located in the coastal region where population density is also high. • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no energy efficiency law in Libya <p>Incentives for clean production and installation of pollution prevention technologies: ???</p> <p>Actions to ensure compliance with regulations: <i>(monitoring, enforcement, fines etc)</i> ???</p> <p>Other actions at national, sub-national and / or local level to reduce industrial emissions: <i>(can include incentives to move industries to less populated areas here)</i> ???</p>
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM TRANSPORT	<p>Key transport-related air quality challenges: <i>(ex: vehicle growth, old fleet, dirty fuel, poor public transport etc)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public transport systems in Libya is not fully developed • Most of road transport is dominated by private cars 	<p>Vehicle emission limit: <i>(Euro rating)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental law 15 stipulates that vehicles must pass internal combustion and fuel quality tests. • Road eligibility tests are conducted during licensing. No exhaust gas tests are performed <p>Fuel Sulphur content: <i>(in ppm)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10000ppm although the most dominant fuel in the market has 1500ppm sulphur concentration <p>Fuel Lead content:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All vehicles use lead free gasoline <p>Restriction on used car importation: ???</p> <p>Actions to expand, improve and promote public transport and mass transit: ???</p> <p>Actions to promote non-motorized transport: <i>(ex: include sidewalks and bike lanes in new road projects, car-free areas etc)</i> ???</p>
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING: OUTDOOR	<p>Outdoor, open burning: <i>(ex: is it commonly done? burning what kinds of wastes? etc)</i> ???</p>	<p>Legal framework: <i>(ex: is burning banned?)</i> ???</p> <p>Actions to prevent open burning of municipal waste and / or agricultural waste: ???</p>
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN	<p>Dominant fuels used for cooking and space heating:</p>	<p>Indoor air pollution regulated: <i>(Yes / No)</i> ???</p> <p>Promotion of non-grid / grid electrification: ???</p>

³ 'Countries of the World - 32 Years of CIA World Fact Books'.

BURNING: INDOOR	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● 100% of the population has access to non-solid fuels● 100% of the population has access to electricity <p>Impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● WHO estimates that indoor air pollution causes <100 premature deaths annually⁴	<p>Promotion of cleaner cooking fuels and clean cook stoves: ???</p> <p>Other actions to reduce indoor biomass burning, or to reduce its emissions: ???</p>
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⁴ WHO, 'WHO | Country Profiles of Environmental Burden of Disease', *WHO*, 2008
<http://www.who.int/quantifying_ehimpacts/national/countryprofile/en/#T>.