

Luxembourg 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.

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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"> PM2.5 mean annual exposure is 15ug/m³ (<i>micrograms per cubic meter</i>) <p>Air quality monitoring system:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air quality is measured by a sophisticated national air quality monitoring network. 	<p>National Ambient air quality standards: ???</p> <p>National Air Quality Policy: ???</p> <p>Air Quality legislation / programmes: ???</p> <p>Other: ???</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">
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: iron and steel, information technology, telecommunications, cargo transportation, food processing, chemicals, metal products, engineering, tires, glass, aluminium, tourism, and biotechnology among others <p>GDP of country: USD 60.54 B in 2013¹</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"> National target for renewable energy has been set at 11% by 2020, this target is contained in the National Action Plan for Renewable Energy: <p>Energy efficiency incentives: (ex: Subsidies, labelling, rebates etc)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National targets for energy efficiency have been set at 9% by 2016, this target is contained in the National Action Plan on Energy Efficiency: <p>Incentives for clean production and installation of pollution prevention technologies: ???</p>

¹ 'Countries of the World - 32 Years of CIA World Fact Books', 2015 <<http://www.theodora.com/wfb/#R>>.

	<p>Industries' share of GDP: 13.3%²</p> <p>Electricity sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 28.3% of the installed electricity generating capacity (1.723 million KW in 2010) is generated from fossil fuel; and 2% is generated from hydropower and 5.9% is generated from various renewable sources. <p>Others</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<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"> • Transport is among the most important source of air pollution in Luxembourg • Public transport in Luxembourg is well developed • 	<p>Vehicle emission limit: (<i>Euro rating</i>) ???</p> <p>Fuel Sulphur content: (<i>in ppm</i>) ???</p> <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 BURNING: INDOOR	<p>Dominant fuels used for cooking and space heating:</p> <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>	<p>Indoor air pollution regulated: (<i>Yes / No</i>) ???</p> <p>Promotion of non-grid / grid electrification: ???</p> <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>

² 'Countries of the World - 32 Years of CIA World Fact Books'.