

## Algeria 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](mailto:Vered.Ehsani@unep.org) and [George.Mwaniki@unep.org](mailto:George.Mwaniki@unep.org).

<b>Algeria Air Quality Policy Matrix</b>		
<b>Goals</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Current Policies &amp; Programmes</b>
GENERAL OVERVIEW	<p><b>Overall situation with respect to air quality in the country, including key air quality challenges: ???</b></p> <p><b>Air quality monitoring system: ???</b></p>	<p><b>National Ambient air quality standards: ???</b></p> <p><b>National Air Quality Policy: ???</b></p> <p><b>Air Quality legislation / programmes: ???</b></p> <p><b>Other: ???</b></p>
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM INDUSTRIES	<p><b>Industries that have the potential to impact air quality:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The most important industries are petroleum, natural gas, light industries, mining, electrical, petrochemical, food processing among others</li> </ul> <p><b>GDP of country:</b> USD 215.7B in 2013</p> <p><b>Industries' share of GDP:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Electricity sources:</b> 62.6%</li> <li>• 97.5% of the installed electricity generating capacity (11.33 million KW in 2010) is generated from fossil fuel; the rest 2.5% is generated from hydropower<sup>1</sup>.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Emission regulations for industries: ???</b></p> <p><b>Small installation's emissions regulated: (Yes/No) ???</b></p> <p><b>Renewable energy investment promoted: ???</b></p> <p><b>Energy efficiency incentives: (ex: Subsidies, labelling, rebates etc)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Subsidies are available for energy efficiency auditing and investments.</li> </ul> <p><b>Incentives for clean production and installation of pollution prevention technologies: ???</b></p> <p><b>Actions to ensure compliance with regulations: (monitoring, enforcement, fines etc) ???</b></p> <p><b>Other actions at national, sub-national and / or local level to reduce industrial emissions: (can include incentives to move industries to less populated areas here) ???</b></p>
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM TRANSPORT	<p><b>Key transport-related air quality challenges: (ex: vehicle growth, old fleet, dirty fuel, poor public transport etc)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vehicle emissions are a the most important sources of air pollution in Algerian urban</li> </ul>	<p><b>Vehicle emission limit: (Euro rating) ???</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Euro 2 and euro 3 emission standards, where old vehicle are tested every 2 years for conformity</li> </ul> <p><b>Fuel Sulphur content: (in ppm):</b> Fuel (diesel) sulphur content restricted at 2,500ppm</p>

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

	<p>centres,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Road transports in is major source of NOx, CO, NMVOCs and SO2</li> <li>● Freight and passenger transport is usually provided by private companies or individuals.</li> <li>● Private car ownership is low with 87 car per 1000 individuals in 2006<sup>2</sup></li> <li>● Municipal bus and tram services operate in the major cities.</li> <li>● Use of municipal bus and tram services limits the need to use private cars</li> <li>● Introduction of LPG and CNG systems in transport fleets, including public transport</li> </ul>	<p><b>Fuel Lead content:</b> Algeria does not have leaded gasoline restrictions</p> <p><b>Restriction on used car importation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Pre-importation inspection is required for used car importation</li> <li>● Age restriction on importing used cars is set at 3 years</li> </ul> <p><b>Actions to expand, improve and promote public transport and mass transit: ???</b></p> <p><b>Actions to promote non-motorized transport:</b> (ex: include sidewalks and bike lanes in new road projects, car-free areas etc) ???</p>
<p>REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING: OUTDOOR</p>	<p><b>Outdoor, open burning:</b> (ex: is it commonly done? burning what kinds of wastes? etc)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● In Algeria municipal solid waste is disposed in the following ways: open dumps (57%), burned in the open air in public dumps or municipal uncontrolled ones (30%), and controlled dumps and landfill (10%). On the other side, the quantities destined for recovery are too low: only 2% for recycling and 1% for composting<sup>3</sup>.</li> <li>● The high economic growth and the changing consumption patterns the quantity of MSW has been increasing in the recent past and it is projected to keep on growing in the coming near future.</li> <li>● According to the National Waste Agency (AND), Algeria produces 10.3 million tons of</li> </ul>	<p><b>Legal framework:</b> (ex: is burning banned?) ???</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Municipalities are fully responsibility for the management and control of municipal solid waste.</li> <li>● A few programs have been established to assist in MSW management. Such programs include; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <i>Municipal Solid Waste Management National Program (PROGDEM):</i> Launched in 2001, it has already made the development of many SWM projects possible.</li> <li>● <i>Industrial and Special Waste Management National Program:</i> This program aims at the control and disposal of special industrial waste and potentially infectious healthcare waste.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Actions to prevent open burning of municipal waste and / or agricultural waste: ???</b></p>

<sup>2</sup> World Bank, 'Motor Vehicles (per 1,000 People) | Data | Table', 2014

<<http://web.archive.org/web/20140209114811/http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/IS.VEH.NVEH.P3>> [accessed 25 September 2015].

<sup>3</sup> Boukelia T. Eddine and Mecibah M. Salah, 'Solid Waste as Renewable Source of Energy: Current and Future Possibility in Algeria', *International Journal of Energy and Environmental Engineering*, 3 (2012), 17 <<http://dx.doi.org/10.1186/2251-6832-3-17>>.

	MSW each year or 28,219 tons per day, with a collection coverage of 85% in urban areas and 60% in rural areas, and a rate of 0.9 kg/inhabitant/day for urban zones and 0.6 kg/inhabitant/day for rural zones.	
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING: INDOOR	<p><b>Dominant fuels used for cooking and space heating: ???</b></p> <p><b>Impact:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Indoor air pollution causes an estimated 400 premature deaths every year<sup>4</sup></li> <li>● As of 2014, approximately 100% of the country's population had access to the electricity</li> <li>● Algeria's residential and service sector constitute the highest potential for Energy Efficiency improvements.</li> <li>● There is significant potential to reduce residential consumption, e.g. by substituting traditional fuels with more efficient fuels, and more efficient appliances.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Indoor air pollution regulated: (Yes / No) ???</b></p> <p><b>Promotion of non-grid / grid electrification: ???</b></p> <p><b>Promotion of cleaner cooking fuels and clean cook stoves: ???</b></p> <p><b>Other actions to reduce indoor biomass burning, or to reduce its emissions: ???</b></p>

<sup>4</sup> WHO, 'WHO | Country Profiles of Environmental Burden of Disease', WHO, 2008  
[http://www.who.int/quantifying\\_ehimpacts/national/countryprofile/en/#T](http://www.who.int/quantifying_ehimpacts/national/countryprofile/en/#T).