

Jordan 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.

Jordan Air Quality Policy Matrix		
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"> • 50-90% of air pollution in Jordanian towns is caused by road traffic. • Readings taken in 2007 showed that levels of black carbon particles in the air were higher in urban areas (caused by vehicles and heating) than in industrial areas • WHO estimates that outdoor air pollution causes 700 premature deaths annually¹ <p>Air quality monitoring system:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<p>National Ambient air quality standards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no official standards criteria and specifications or maximum acceptable levels for air pollutants in Jordan <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: clothing, fertilizers, potash, phosphate mining, pharmaceuticals, petroleum refining, cement, inorganic chemicals, light manufacturing, 	<p>Emission regulations for industries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximum levels of pollutant gas emissions from industry were set in 2006 <p>Small installation's emissions regulated: (Yes/No) ???</p> <p>Renewable energy investment promoted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jordan implemented a National Energy Efficiency Strategy for 2005-2020 in 2005.

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

	<p>tourism among others</p> <p>GDP of country: USD 34.08 B in 2013²</p> <p>Industries' share of GDP: 29.9%³</p> <p>Electricity sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 99.4% of the installed electricity generating capacity (3.138 million KW in 2010) is generated from fossil fuel, 0.4% from hydroelectric plants and the rest 0.2% is generated from other renewable sources⁴ <p>Others</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Regular measurements show that pollution caused by heavy metals and fine particulate matter (PM10) produced by industry has been reduced in Jordan over the past ten years but remains higher in industrial towns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The strategy targets 7% of Jordan's energy mix to come from renewable energy sources by 2015 and 10% by 2020. ● It also contains measures including income tax exemption, removal of oil and electricity price subsidies, grants and loans, tax reduction, appliance labelling, and energy audits. <p>Energy efficiency incentives: (<i>ex: Subsidies, labelling, rebates etc</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In February 2008, oil product prices were fully liberalised stimulating a market response on both improving energy efficiency and increasing the use of renewable energy ● The Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Law 3 was enacted in 2010 in order to provide the government with suitable tools to reach the National Energy Efficiency Strategy targets <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>
<p>REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM TRANSPORT</p>	<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"> ● Vehicle emissions are a the most important sources of air pollution in Jordan urban centres, ● Road transports in is major source of NOx, CO, NMVOCs and SO2 ● Freight and passenger transport is usually 	<p>Vehicle emission limit: (<i>Euro rating</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In 2006, maximum emission levels were determined for CO2 (maximum 10%), CO (max. 5%), unburned hydrocarbons (black smoke) (max. 600 ppm) and the opacity of diesel emissions (max. 70%) <p>Fuel Sulphur content: (<i>in ppm</i>) fuel sulphur limited at 5000ppm</p> <p>Fuel Lead content: All vehicles use lead free gasoline</p> <p>Restriction on used car importation: ???</p> <p>Actions to expand, improve and promote public transport and mass transit: ???</p>

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

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

⁴ 'Countries of the World - 32 Years of CIA World Fact Books'.

	<p>provided by private companies or individuals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Private car ownership is low with 165 cars per 1000 individuals in 2006⁵ ● Municipal bus and train services operate in the major cities. 	<p>Actions to promote non-motorized transport: <i>(ex: include sidewalks and bike lanes in new road projects, car-free areas etc) ???</i></p>
<p>REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING: OUTDOOR</p>	<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>
<p>REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING: INDOOR</p>	<p>Dominant fuels used for cooking and space heating:</p> <p>Impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 	<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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Access to electricity across Jordan is 99%. <p>Other actions to reduce indoor biomass burning, or to reduce its emissions: ???</p>

⁵ 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].