

Iraq 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.

Iraq 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 10,300 premature deaths annually¹ • PM2.5 mean annual exposure is 33ug/m³ (<i>micrograms per cubic meter</i>) • Major drivers of deteriorating air quality in Iraq are; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing fleet numbers • Small power generators • Small fires especially from oil refineries <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"> • The standards used for Air quality is based on the maximum allowable limits established by the World Health Organization (WHO), the World Bank (WB) guidelines, and the US Environment Protection Agency (EPA) guidelines. <p>National Air Quality Policy: ???</p> <p>Air quality issues are addressed in the Iraq National Environmental Strategy and Action Plan (NESAP)</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: petroleum, chemicals, textiles, leather, construction materials, food processing, fertilizer and metal 	<p>Emission regulations for industries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of the Environment Law No. 27 of 2009 requires all companies to conduct and environmental impact assessment (EIA). The EIA should include potential air pollution impacts among other environmental impacts. <p>Small installation's emissions regulated: (Yes/No) ???</p>

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

	<p>fabrication/processing among others</p> <p>GDP of country: USD 221.8 B in 2013²</p> <p>Industries' share of GDP: 64.6%³</p> <p>Electricity sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 92% of the total installed power generating capacity (11.2 million kW) is generated from fossil fuels while 7.6% is generated from renewable energy sources⁴ <p>Others</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 	<p>Renewable energy investment promoted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Ministry of Electricity is developing seven renewable energy projects with potential combined capacity of 830 MW. <p>Energy efficiency incentives: (ex: Subsidies, labelling, rebates etc) ???</p> <p>Incentives for clean production and installation of pollution prevention technologies: ???</p> <p>Actions to ensure compliance with regulations: (monitoring, enforcement, fines etc) ???</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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) ???
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM TRANSPORT	<p>Key transport-related air quality challenges: (ex: vehicle growth, old fleet, dirty fuel, poor public transport etc)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Public transport systems in Iraq is not fully developed ● Most of road transport is dominated by private cars ● 	<p>Vehicle emission limit: (Euro rating)</p> <p>Fuel Sulphur content: (in ppm)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Fuel sulphur content stands at 10,000 ppm <p>Fuel Lead content:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Leaded fuel is still available <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: (ex: include sidewalks and bike lanes in new road projects, car-free areas etc) ???</p>
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING: OUTDOOR	<p>Outdoor, open burning: (ex: is it commonly done? burning what kinds of wastes? etc)</p>	<p>Legal framework: (ex: is burning banned?) ???</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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 98.9% of the population has access to non-solid 	<p>Indoor air pollution regulated: (Yes/No) ???</p> <p>Promotion of non-grid / grid electrification: ???</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'.

BURNING: INDOOR	fuels ● 100% of the population has access to electricity Impact: ● WHO estimates that indoor air pollution causes 600 premature deaths annually ⁵	Promotion of cleaner cooking fuels and clean cook stoves: ??? Other actions to reduce indoor biomass burning, or to reduce its emissions: ???
--------------------	--	--

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_15126

