

## 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](mailto:air.quality@unep.org).

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya Air Quality Overview		
Goals	Status	Current Policies & Programmes
GENERAL OVERVIEW	<p><b>Overall situation with respect to air quality in the country, including key air quality challenges:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• WHO estimates that outdoor air pollution causes 1800 premature deaths annually<sup>1</sup></li><li>• PM2.5 mean annual exposure is 28ug/m3 (<i>micrograms per cubic meter</i>)</li></ul> <p><b>Air quality monitoring system: ???</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•</li></ul>	<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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• In Libya air pollution is regulated under article 10-17 of law no. 15 of 2003</li></ul> <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>• Air pollution from industrial installations emanates from the following: petroleum, petrochemicals, aluminium, iron and steel, food processing, textiles, handicrafts and cement among others</li></ul> <p><b>GDP of country:</b> USD 70.92B in 2013<sup>2</sup></p>	<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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li><li>• Long-term plans are to cover 25% of Libya's energy supply by renewable energies by the year 2025, rising to 30% by 2030</li></ul> <p><b>Energy efficiency incentives: (ex: Subsidies, labelling, rebates etc)</b></p>

<sup>1</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)>.

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

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

<sup>3</sup> 'Countries of the World - 32 Years of CIA World Fact Books'.

<p>BURNING: INDOOR</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 100% of the population has access to non-solid fuels</li> <li>● 100% of the population has access to electricity</li> </ul> <p><b>Impact:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● WHO estimates that indoor air pollution causes &lt;100 premature deaths annually<sup>4</sup></li> </ul>	<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>
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[https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5\\_15158](https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_15158)

