

Tunisia 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.

Tunisia 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> <p>Air quality monitoring system: ???</p>	<p>National Ambient air quality standards: ???</p> <p>National Air Quality Policy: ???</p> <p>Air Quality legislation / programmes: ???</p> <p>Other: ???</p>
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; phosphate mining and processing, food processing, petroleum processing, textiles, construction and energy generation among others • Industrial emissions are the second largest contributor to air pollution after vehicular emissions <p>GDP of country: USD 48.38B in 2013</p> <p>Industries' share of GDP: 30.4%</p> <p>Electricity sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 96.8% of the installed electricity generating capacity (3.652 million KW in 2010) is generated from fossil fuel; 1.7% is generated from 	<p>Emission regulations for industries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industrial emissions are regulated under article 8 of Air Pollution and Noise Emissions Law No. 88-91 <p>Small installation's emissions regulated: (Yes/No) ???</p> <p>Renewable energy investment promoted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy policy with regard to renewable energies and energy efficiency is in place. • Expected consequences of this strategy include: a reduction of the subsidies granted by the state to the energy sector, a reduction of CO2 emissions, and future profits from the Clean Development Mechanisms. <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> <p>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) ???</p>

	hydropower and the rest is generated from other renewable sources ¹ .	
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"> • Mobile emissions in Tunisia are responsible for a large of air pollution; this trend is expected to increase in the coming years as motorization rates increases. • Private car ownership is low with 53 cars per 1000 individuals in 2007² • Passenger cars constitute the majority of vehicle types and they are the fastest growing category. • In 2013, 67% of all motorized vehicle types were private cars • Municipal bus and tram services operate in the major cities. 	<p>Vehicle emission limit: <i>(Euro rating) ???</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carbon monoxide emission and opacity regulations exist <p>Fuel Sulphur content: <i>(in ppm):</i> Fuel (diesel) sulphur content is regulated at a maximum of 50ppm</p> <p>Fuel Lead content: Only unleaded fuels is sold in the country</p> <p>Restriction on used car importation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age restriction on importing used cars is at 5 years • Inspection of new cars is done during licensing and for old vehicle inspection is done bi-annually <p>Actions to expand, improve and promote public transport and mass transit: ???</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of municipal bus, tram and intercity train services limits the need to use private cars <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>Other transport-related actions: ???</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"> • Impact: • Indoor air pollution causes an estimated 100 premature deaths every year³ 	<p>Indoor air pollution regulated: <i>(Yes / No)</i></p> <p>Promotion of non-grid / grid electrification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under the 2008 Renewable Energy Plan, a major effort was planned to develop renewable energy applications as a means for rural electrification, and for use in the agricultural sector. Some of the specific aims of the plan were to;

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

² 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].

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Poor indoor air quality is mainly driven by materials selection, construction practices and smoking ● According to estimates by the state-owned utility company, the degree of electrification for Tunisia as a whole was 99.5% in 2008. In rural areas, the figure was 99%, while 99.8% of the urban areas had access to electricity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Electrification of 1,000 rural households by hybrid systems, ● Electrification of 1,700 rural households by PV systems, ● Electrification of 100 farms and tourist centres by hybrid systems. <p>Promotion of cleaner cooking fuels and clean cook stoves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● LPG is subsidized <p>Other actions to reduce indoor biomass burning, or to reduce its emissions:</p>
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