

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

<b>Tunisia Air Quality Policy Matrix</b>		
<b>Goals</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Current Policies &amp; Programmes</b>
<b>GENERAL OVERVIEW</b>	<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>
<b>REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM INDUSTRIES</b>	<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; phosphate mining and processing, food processing, petroleum processing, textiles, construction and energy generation among others</li> <li>• Industrial emissions are the second largest contributor to air pollution after vehicular emissions</li> </ul> <p><b>GDP of country:</b> USD 48.38B in 2013</p> <p><b>Industries' share of GDP:</b> 30.4%</p> <p><b>Electricity sources:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 96.8% of the installed electricity generating capacity (3.652 million KW in 2010) is generated from fossil fuel; 1.7% is generated from</li> </ul>	<p><b>Emission regulations for industries:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Industrial emissions are regulated under article 8 of Air Pollution and Noise Emissions Law No. 88-91</li> </ul> <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>• Energy policy with regard to renewable energies and energy efficiency is in place.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p><b>Energy efficiency incentives: (ex: Subsidies, labelling, rebates etc) ???</b></p> <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>

	hydropower and the rest is generated from other renewable sources <sup>1</sup> .	
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>● 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.</li> <li>● Private car ownership is low with 53 cars per 1000 individuals in 2007<sup>2</sup></li> <li>● Passenger cars constitute the majority of vehicle types and they are the fastest growing category.</li> <li>● In 2013, 67% of all motorized vehicle types were private cars</li> <li>● Municipal bus and tram services operate in the major cities.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Vehicle emission limit:</b> (<i>Euro rating</i>) ???</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Carbon monoxide emission and opacity regulations exist</li> </ul> <p><b>Fuel Sulphur content:</b> (<i>in ppm</i>): Fuel (diesel) sulphur content is regulated at a maximum of 50ppm</p> <p><b>Fuel Lead content:</b> Only unleaded fuels is sold in the country</p> <p><b>Restriction on used car importation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Age restriction on importing used cars is at 5 years</li> <li>● Inspection of new cars is done during licensing and for old vehicle inspection is done bi-annually</li> </ul> <p><b>Actions to expand, improve and promote public transport and mass transit:</b> ???</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Use of municipal bus, tram and intercity train services limits the need to use private cars</li> </ul> <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> <p><b>Other transport-related actions:</b> ???</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 BURNING: INDOOR	<p><b>Dominant fuels used for cooking and space heating:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Impact:</b></li> <li>● Indoor air pollution causes an estimated 100 premature deaths every year<sup>3</sup></li> </ul>	<p><b>Indoor air pollution regulated:</b> (<i>Yes / No</i>)</p> <p><b>Promotion of non-grid / grid electrification:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 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;</li> </ul>

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

<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].

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Poor indoor air quality is mainly driven by materials selection, construction practices and smoking</li> <li>● 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Electrification of 1,000 rural households by hybrid systems,</li> <li>● Electrification of 1,700 rural households by PV systems,</li> <li>● Electrification of 100 farms and tourist centres by hybrid systems.</li> </ul> <p><b>Promotion of cleaner cooking fuels and clean cook stoves:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● LPG is subsidized</li> </ul> <p><b>Other actions to reduce indoor biomass burning, or to reduce its emissions:</b></p>
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<sup>3</sup> giz, *Report on the Solid Waste Management in Morocco, 2014.*