

Major achievements of Guangdong-Hong Kong  
Environmental Collaboration in 2015

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- \* Implemented measures under the PRD Regional Air Quality Management Plan to continuously enhance the regional air quality. Major measures implemented in Hong Kong included further tightening the power sector's emission caps from 2020 onwards, progressively phasing out pre-Euro IV diesel commercial vehicles, strengthening emission control on liquefied petroleum gas and petrol vehicles, regulating the emission standards of non-road mobile machinery newly supplied for use in Hong Kong, and mandating ocean-going vessels to switch to low-sulphur fuel while berthing in Hong Kong waters. As for Guangdong, major measures included promoting clean energy supply; phasing out polluting industries with low production capacities; embarking on programmes to reduce air pollution by adoption of desulphurisation, low nitrogen-oxides combustion, de-nitrification and dust removal technologies; designating restriction zones for combustion of high-polluting fuels; phasing out yellow-label vehicles and aging vehicles; setting up restriction zones for yellow-label vehicles and applying electronic technology in legal enforcement; supplying motor fuel at National V standards and implementing National V emission standards for motor vehicles; requiring key industries to adopt comprehensive volatile organic compounds (VOC) control measures; drawing up VOC emission standards for the container manufacturing industry; applying leak detection and repair (LDAR) technology in the oil

refinery and petrochemical industries; and introducing a subsidy plan in Shenzhen to encourage ocean-going vessels to switch to low-sulphur fuel or the onshore power supply while berthing;

- \* The Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao PRD Regional Air Quality Monitoring Network showed that the annual concentration levels of sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and respirable suspended particulates in the region decreased by 66 per cent, 20 per cent and 24 per cent respectively as compared with 2006<sup>1</sup> levels;
- \* Began exchanges on air pollution forecasting technology in order to enhance the air pollution forecasting ability of the two sides;
- \* Conducted the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Joint Regional PM<sub>2.5</sub> Study as planned. The concurrent field sampling in Hong Kong, Guangdong and Macao will be completed by end 2015, which will provide data for future analysis;
- \* Embarked on the mid-term review on emission reduction targets of air pollutants in order to provide robust scientific basis for concluding the emission reduction results of the two places for 2015 and finalising the emission reduction targets for 2020;
- \* Endorsed the joint study on regional water quality management plan for the Pearl River Estuary. A

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<sup>1</sup> Hong Kong and Guangdong set up the PRD Regional Air Quality Monitoring Network in November 2005. The report on monitoring results in 2006 is the first annual report of the regional monitoring network. In September 2014, Hong Kong, Guangdong and Macao enhanced the regional monitoring network and renamed it as Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Pearl River Delta Regional Air Quality Monitoring Network.)

consensus of future co-operation was reached and both sides agreed to strengthen co-operation and exchange on various topics on the basis of the current policies and water pollution control plans of both sides;

- \* Planned and constructed sewage infrastructure projects to protect the water quality of Deep Bay (Shenzhen Bay) and Mirs Bay. Took forward the second review of the Deep Bay (Shenzhen Bay) Water Pollution Control Joint Implementation Programme, which aims to evaluate the effectiveness of the implementation programme and to draw up additional mitigation measures;
- \* Implemented various requirements on environmental control and planning including stringent control of construction projects and enhancement of environmental facilities in the Dongjiang River basin in order to further safeguard the quality of Dongjiang water; and
- \* Co-operated and exchanged on capacity building on hill fire prevention and abatement, afforestation, conservation and management of protected areas, protection of animal and plant species, wetland conservation and management, prevention and control of plant diseases and insect pests, fisheries resources management, and the sustainable development of marine resources and conservation of rare marine animals.