

**Pearl River Delta Regional Air Quality Management Plan
Enhanced Control Measures of the HKSAR**

Measures	Implementation Programme	Progress (Up to 30.11.2008)
Encourage the replacement of diesel light buses with ones using clean fuel (already commenced)	Since 2002, the Government has offered incentives to diesel light bus owners to encourage replacement of diesel light buses with liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) or electric ones.	<p>The incentive scheme was introduced in August 2002 and completed by 31 December 2005.</p> <p>As at end November 2008, there were 2,607 public LPG light buses, accounting for 60% of the entire public light bus fleet.</p>
Require the retrofitting of particulate removal devices on pre-Euro diesel vehicles	With effect from 1 April 2007, pre-Euro diesel vehicles have to be installed with approved particulate removal devices.	<p>Financial assistance was provided in phases from December 2002 to December 2005 to retrofit pre-Euro heavy-duty diesel vehicles with catalytic converters. All together, about 36 500 eligible vehicles were installed with catalytic converters.</p> <p>Since April 2006, all pre-Euro heavy-duty diesel vehicles (including franchised buses), except long-idling ones were required to be installed with approved emission reduction devices.</p> <p>Since April 2007, pre-Euro heavy-duty diesel vehicles which operate under long idling situations (including lorries with cranes mounted, concrete mixers, pressure tankers and gully emptiers) also have to be installed with approved emission reduction devices.</p>
Encourage vehicle owners to replace pre-Euro and Euro I commercial diesel vehicles with Euro IV models	A financial incentive scheme was introduced in the second quarter of 2007.	<p>Since 1 April 2007, the Government has offered a time-limited one-off grant to vehicle owners to encourage the early replacement of pre-Euro and Euro I diesel commercial vehicles with new ones which comply with the statutory emission standards for newly registered vehicles (which is now the Euro IV emission standards).</p> <p>A total of 10,411 applications have been approved (as at end November 2008).</p>

Measures	Implementation Programme	Progress (Up to 30.11.2008)
Encourage members of the public to use environmentally friendly private petrol vehicles	With effect from 1 April 2007, a 30% reduction in the First Registration Tax was offered to the purchase of environment-friendly private petrol vehicles, subject to a cap of \$50,000 per vehicle.	Since 1 April 2007, a reduction in the First Registration Tax has been offered to the purchase of environment-friendly private petrol vehicles. A total of 6,584 environment-friendly private petrol vehicles were covered under the scheme (as at end November 2008).
Encourage the use of environment-friendly commercial vehicles	(New item included in 2008) With effect from 1 April 2008, a reduction in the First Registration Tax would be offered to the purchase of environment-friendly commercial vehicles.	Since 1 April 2008, a reduction in the First Registration Tax has been offered to the purchase of environment-friendly commercial vehicles. A total of 188 environment-friendly commercial vehicles were covered under the scheme (as at end November 2008).
Require drivers to switch off idling vehicles with running engines	To require drivers to switch off idling vehicles with running engines.	The Government started to consult the public on a statutory ban on idling vehicles with running engines in November 2007. After completion of the consultation on the proposal in March 2008, action is being taken to consolidate the views received and prepare the enabling legislation for implementation in 2009.
Strengthen the control of emissions from petrol and LPG vehicles	To consult stakeholders on proposals to strengthen the control of emissions, including the use of roadside remote sensing device and chassis dynamometer for emission testing.	The Government will commence the consultation in December 2008.
Tighten the emission standard for in-use diesel vehicles	(New item included in 2008) To study the further tightening of dark smoke emission standard for in-use diesel vehicles.	A proposal will be prepared for consultation with the transport trades in end 2009.

Measures	Implementation Programme	Progress (Up to 30.11.2008)
Enhance the vapour recovery systems in petrol filling stations (Item completed)	The Air Pollution Control (Petrol Filling Stations) (Vapour Recovery) Regulation was amended in 2004 to require the recovery of petrol vapour emitted during vehicle refuelling at petrol filling stations, with effect from 31 March 2005.	Since 31 March 2005, all newly built petrol filling stations have to be installed with vapour recovery systems. Since 31 March 2008, all petrol filling stations have been retrofitted with such systems to recover petrol vapour emitted during refuelling.
Tighten motor fuel standard	Motor fuel standard were tightened to Euro IV standard by 2005 (motor diesel standard has already been tightened to Euro IV standard since 2002).	Euro IV petrol standard came into effect on 1 January 2005.
	To introduce the supply of motor vehicle fuels meeting the Euro V standard.	With effect from 14 July 2008, the duty rate for Euro V motor vehicle diesel has been waived to encourage the early supply of more environment-friendly fuels on the local market.
	(New item included in 2008) To develop specifications and regulations on the use of biodiesel as vehicle fuel in Hong Kong.	The Government is now consulting the trades on the draft biodiesel specifications and regulatory framework for preparing the enabling legislation for implementation in 2009.
Tighten the emission standard for newly registered vehicles	Euro IV emission standard was adopted since 2006.	Euro IV emission standard was introduced on 1 January 2007 for all newly registered vehicles.
	To follow EU in adopting Euro V motor vehicles standard for tailpipe emissions.	We are consulting vehicle suppliers about the availability of Euro V compliant models for Hong Kong market on 1 October 2009.

Measures	Implementation Programme	Progress (Up to 30.11.2008)
Use of cleaner fuels by ferries	To look into the use of cleaner fuels by local ferries.	The Government set up an inter-departmental working group in December 2007 to develop a trial scheme on the use of ultra low sulphur diesel [ULSD] (sulphur content not more than 0.005%) by local ferries. The scheme is expected to commence in 2009. Subject to the trial result, the Government will draw up options to encourage local ferry operators to switch from using high sulphur diesel (sulphur content not more than 0.5%) to ULSD. The move will reduce sulphur dioxide and suspended particulates emissions from each vessel by about 99% and 10% respectively.
Control emissions from off-road mobile sources operating within the airport and ports	(New item included in 2008) To draw up measures to control emissions from the off-road mobile sources operating within the airport and ports (including mobile machinery and vehicles). Measures will include the statutory emission standards for mobile machinery.	We plan to consult the trades in 2009.
Reduce VOC emissions from the printing process, paints and consumer products	To introduce legislation in 2004 or 2005 to require the labeling of VOC content on VOC products. Legislation will then be introduced in phases to reduce the use of products with high VOC contents and to impose emission standards for the printing process.	Since 1 April 2007, the Government has enforced the new Regulation in phases to restrict the VOC content of architectural paints/coatings, printing inks and six major types of selected consumer products (i.e. air fresheners, hairsprays, multi-purpose lubricants, floor wax strippers, insecticides and insect repellents). Lithographic heatset printing machines are also required to be installed with emission control devices from 1 January 2009. We plan to amend the Air Pollution Control (Volatile Organic Compounds) Regulation in mid-2009 to extend the control to cover vehicle refinishing paints and marine vessel paints/coatings, adhesives and sealants.

Measures	Implementation Programme	Progress (Up to 30.11.2008)
Reduce emissions from power stations	<p>Effective and flexible mechanisms will be set up to control the total emissions of SO₂, NO_x and RSP from power stations to achieve respective reduction targets by 2010.</p>	<p>The Government approved the emission reduction options set out in the financial plans of the two power companies in June 2005. CLP Power Hong Kong Limited (CLP) will provide desulphurization and denitrification systems for four of its coal-fired generating units each of 677MW. Hong Kong Electric Co. Ltd. (HEC) will provide low-NO_x burners and desulphurization systems for two of its coal-fired generating units each of 350MW and a desulphurization system for a coal-fired generating unit of 250MW.</p> <p>CLP has been increasing the use of ultra low sulphur coal. HEC had commissioned its first natural gas generation unit of 335MW in October 2006. The first commercial scale wind turbine power generation unit of 800kW was also commissioned in Hong Kong in February 2006.</p>
	<p>To control total emissions from power plants and allow emission trading.</p>	<p>Emission caps have been included in the Special Process Licences (SPLs) granted to CLP's Castle Peak Power Station, Black Point Power Station and Penny's Bay Power Station as well as HEC's Lamma Power Station. Emission caps will gradually be tightened with a view to reducing emissions to the practical minimum and achieving the 2010 reduction targets.</p> <p>The Air Pollution Control (Amendment) Ordinance 2008 was enacted in July 2008. The emission caps for the power plants in Hong Kong in 2010 and beyond will be specified in the Technical Memorandum. Power plants are also allowed to conduct emission trading as an alternative means for compliance with the emission caps.</p>

Measures	Implementation Programme	Progress (Up to 30.11.2008)
	<p>(New item included in 2008)</p> <p>To promote the wider use of clean fuels.</p>	<p>In August 2008, the Government reached a consensus with the National Energy Administration and the National Development and Reform Commission on the continuous supply of nuclear electricity and natural gas to Hong Kong in the coming two decades. A Memorandum of Understanding was signed. It was agreed in principle that the feasibility of supplying natural gas to Hong Kong via the planned Second West-East Natural Gas Pipeline would be studied, and that the Central People's Government would jointly build with Hong Kong a natural gas terminal on the Mainland for supplying natural gas to Hong Kong, with a view to promoting wider use of clean fuels and reducing emissions from power plants.</p>
<p>Reduce emissions from industrial and commercial processes</p>	<p>To mandate the use of ultra-low sulphur diesel (ULSD) in industrial and commercial processes.</p>	<p>The Government completed the legislative process of the Air Pollution Control (Fuel Restriction) (Amendment) Regulation, which came into effect on 1 October 2008.</p>
<p>Enhance energy efficiency of buildings</p>	<p>To consult the public on the proposal to introduce mandatory implementation of the Building Energy Codes (BEC).</p>	<p>Public consultation on the proposal of mandatory implementation of BECs was completed on 31 March 2008. Government is preparing the necessary legislative proposal by taking into account comments received during the public consultation.</p>
<p>Mandatory Energy Efficiency Labelling Scheme</p>	<p>To launch the Mandatory Energy Efficiency Labelling Scheme.</p>	<p>The Legislative Council passed the Energy Efficiency (Labelling of Products) Ordinance. The first phase of the Mandatory Energy Efficiency Labelling Scheme will be implemented in November 2009. The Government will make preparation for the amendments to the Energy Efficiency (Labelling of Products) Ordinance for the second phase of the scheme.</p>

Measures	Implementation Programme	Progress (Up to 30.11.2008)
Encourage to adopt cleaner production technologies and processes	A five-year programme to be launched to give professional and technical support to Hong Kong-owned factories in the Pearl River Delta Region to adopt cleaner production technologies and practices.	The Government launched the “Cleaner Production Partnership Programme” on 18 April 2008 to engage Hong Kong-owned factories in the PRD to adopt cleaner production technologies and practices in the coming five years.

**Pearl River Delta Regional Air Quality Management Plan
Enhanced Control Measures of the Guangdong Provincial Government**

Measures	Implementation Programme	Progress (Up to 30.11.2008)
Use cleaner energy	To reduce gradually the energy consumption per 10,000 Yuan GDP. To establish by 2010 a diversified energy production and supply system that is safe, stable, economical, efficient and clean.	<p>The energy consumption per 10,000 Yuan GDP of Guangdong for 2007 was 0.747 tons of standard coal equivalent, down 3.15% as compared with that in 2005. The energy consumption per 10,000 Yuan GDP is expected to decrease by 16% in 2010 (as compared with 2005 level).</p> <p>To reduce reliance on more polluting fuel like coal and oil, Guangdong is developing two new natural gas projects apart from the Guangdong Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) Project –</p> <p>(a) CNOOC Zhuhai Natural Gas Pipeline Project, with a capacity of about 1.19 million tonnes/year, utilizes natural gas from the South China Sea since February 2006; and</p> <p>(b) Zhuhai LNG Receiving Station Project, with a capacity of 3 million tonnes/year for Phase I, is expected to be commissioned partially by 2010.</p> <p>The power plants that have been converted to the use of natural gas as fuel include Zhongshan Hengmen Power Plant, Zhuhai Hongwan Power Plant (since February 2006) and Shenzhen Nanshan Power Plant (since April 2007).</p>

Measures	Implementation Programme	Progress (Up to 30.11.2008)
	<p>To construct natural gas trunk pipeline and the associated works. To complete Phase I in 2005 that will have a capacity of 3 million tonnes/year. In 2009, to complete Phase II that will increase the total capacity to 6 million tonnes/year and finish construction of a number of natural gas power plants.</p>	<p>The capacity of Guangdong LNG Project Phase I has been expanded from 3 million tonnes/year to 3.7 million tonnes/year and gas supply was started in mid 2006. The total capacity for Phase II will be expanded to 7 million tonnes per year.</p> <p>Four newly built natural gas power plants (with a total of 11 generating units) have all been commissioned in 2006 and 2007. Residents in Shenzhen, Guangzhou, Dongguan and Foshan can also use natural gas supplied through pipeline network.</p>
	<p>To improve by 2005 the 500KV dual circuit annular core transmission grid to ensure transmission of electricity from western provinces.</p>	<p>The 5 AC and 3 DC main transmission channels from western provinces have been completed.</p>
	<p>To rationalize the distribution of new power stations. Apart from proper construction of generating units for combined heat and power supply and those thermal power plant projects which have been reported to the State for planning and building, no more new coal-fired and oil-fired power plants will be planned for building in the PRD region.</p>	<p>Being implemented.</p>
	<p>To gradually enlarge the scale of electricity transmission from western provinces to Guangdong.</p>	<p>Being implemented.</p>
<p>Control the sulphur content of fuel</p>	<p>To control the use of high sulphur fuel (sulphur content of coal and fuel oil should be below 0.8% in the acid rain control zone by 2005).</p>	<p>Being implemented.</p> <p>By 2010, enterprises which have not installed desulphurization system would have their fuel sulphur content controlled at below 0.7% for coal and below 0.8% for fuel oil. Those not meeting the limits would need to use sulphur fixing agents or sulphur removal</p>

Measures	Implementation Programme	Progress (Up to 30.11.2008)
		agents.
Reduce emissions from coal-fired and oil-fired power stations	To phase out small-scale thermal power generating units. Power plants with a capacity equal or above 300MW to account for over 70% of the total installed capacity in the region in 2005, which is 35% higher than that in 2000.	The Guangdong Provincial Government announced its plan in March 2007 to close down small thermal power generating units with a total capacity of 9,660MW in the Province by the end of 2010, including those with a total capacity of about 7,100 MW in the PRD Economic Zone [Units of about 1,600 MW to be closed down in 2007, 3,600 MW in 2008 and 1,900 MW in 2009 (see Annex C).]
	To install flue gas desulphurization systems at the power plants in Shajiao, Huangpu, Taishan and Zhuhai by 2005.	Flue gas desulphurization systems (FGD) have already been installed (including works pending official check and acceptance) for generating units with a capacity of around 25,200 MW, thereby reducing the annual SO ₂ emission by more than 750,000 tonnes. In addition, generating units of around 915 MW are being retrofitted with this system. Upon completion of the latter in end 2008, large scale thermal power generating units in Guangdong will all be equipped with FGD.
	To require all oil-fired and coal-fired generating units of capacity above 125MW to be equipped with flue gas desulphurization systems by 2007.	
	To require all coal-fired and oil-fired power plants to adopt low-NO _x combustion technologies in case of alteration or expansion.	Low-NO _x combustion technologies have already been required at all units in case of alteration or expansion.
	To require all coal-fired and oil-fired power plants under construction, alteration or expansion to install flue gas denitrification systems.	Being implemented.
	To promote the installation of low-NO _x combustion device at existing coal-fired and oil-fired power plants.	Being implemented. Guangzhou Ruiming Power Plant and Hengyun Power Plant D had installed de-denitrification systems. Tenders are being invited for installation of denitrification systems at Guangzhou

Measures	Implementation Programme	Progress (Up to 30.11.2008)
		Zhujiang Power Plant (Unit 4) and Shenzhen Mawan Power Plant (Unit 1).
	To study the feasibility of installing flue gas denitrification systems for existing power plants.	Development and Reform Commission of Guangdong Province has issued the relevant policy document and notification on the need for existing power plants to install denitrification systems.
	To require all power plants under construction, alteration or expansion to install flue gas desulphurization equipment, particulate removal devices and automatic continuous emissions monitoring system.	Being implemented. Power plants are required to put in place continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS) by end 2008, with a view to allowing the relevant authorities to have instant on-line access to the CEMS data.
	To enhance technological improvements of existing power plants and to implement cleaner production. Newly built power plants have to meet the advanced standard on cleaner production in the country.	Being implemented.
	To materialize the subsidization policy for thermal power plants to desulphurize by giving concessions, support and assistance in land acquisition for desulphurization systems and import of essential equipment so as to facilitate the full implementation of desulphurization projects.	From 1 July 2006, power plants with desulphurization system receive an extra RMB 1.5 cents per unit when the electricity is sold to the power grid.
	To establish a province-wide quota administration system for total emissions of sulphur dioxide and to study the emissions trading mechanism of sulphur dioxide.	Being implemented.

Measures	Implementation Programme	Progress (Up to 30.11.2008)
Control emissions from industrial boilers and industrial processes	To phase out coal-fired boilers with a capacity of less than 2 tonnes/hour in the urban areas of cities. By 2005, to stop using such coal-fired boilers in build-up areas of key cities. To require all large and medium-size industrial boilers to install desulphurization systems or adopt clean combustion technologies to reduce emissions.	<p>The operation of coal-fired boilers of less than 2 tonnes/hour has been largely phased out in the urban areas of cities in the region. Removal devices for particulates must be installed onto all industrial boilers. Restaurants located in sensitive areas and restaurants the operation of which would seriously affect public production must be installed with devices to purify cooking fumes.</p> <p><u>Guangzhou</u></p> <p>As at November 2008, 8,532 catering businesses had switched to clean energy uses; 4,371 had installed fumes abatement facilities. The use of clean energy by large catering businesses in the developed urban area had reached 94.13%.</p>
	(New item included in 2008)	Being prepared.
	To tighten emissions standards for local boilers by 2010, so as to reduce emissions from industrial boilers and other boilers (e.g. commercial boilers).	<p>To continue phasing out various production technologies and installations that have caused serious pollution by emitting sulphur dioxide, smoke and particulates.</p> <p>To implement on a mandatory basis a system to phase out enterprises, various production technologies and installations that have caused serious pollution.</p> <p>In principle, no construction of new cement plants and extension of cement plants will be planned in the PRD Region. Future development will focus on projects of new dry-type cement plant with daily production capacity of more than 4,000 tonnes. Projects of new dry-type rotary kiln cement plant with daily capacity of 2,500 tonnes and below will be prohibited.</p>

Measures	Implementation Programme	Progress (Up to 30.11.2008)
		<p>Programmes are being implemented to phase out high energy consuming and highly polluting cement plants, production lines of vertical kilns, dry hollow kilns, Lepol kilns and wet process kilns.</p> <p>The relocation project of Guangzhou Cement Plant, completed by end 2005, was estimated to reduce particulate emissions in the Region by approximately 3,000 tonnes/year.</p> <p>Some cement production units located in Sanshui area in Foshan City were closed down by the end of 2007. All existing vertical kiln cement production units will be closed down by the end of 2008.</p> <p>Guangdong had phased out cement plants with a total production volume of 24.7 million tonnes by end 2007. Guangzhou, Foshan, Dongguan, Shenzhen, Zhongshan, Zhuhai will close down all serious polluting cement plants by end 2008. Guangdong announced in January 2008 a plan to phase out all serious polluting cement plants in the province (a total production volume of 38 million tonnes) during the 11th five-year Plan period, amongst which, a total production volume of 28.53 million tonnes is located within the PRD Economic Zone (see Annex D).</p> <p>Guangdong announced in October 2007 a plan to phase out iron and steel plants (a total production volume of 16 million tonnes) (see Annex E) by end 2010.</p>
	<p>To actively study the technologies for controlling emission of nitrogen oxides from stationary sources such as power plant boilers, industrial boilers and restaurant boiling water furnaces.</p>	<p>Emission of nitrogen oxides from stationary sources such as electricity station boilers, industrial boilers and restaurant boiling water furnaces will be under control in 2010.</p>

Measures	Implementation Programme	Progress (Up to 30.11.2008)
	<p>Location and planning of industries causing serious pollution will be strictly determined and administered centrally. The system of environmental assessment of construction projects will be enhanced.</p>	<p>Being implemented.</p>
	<p>For industrial sectors such as petrochemicals, steel, non-metallic mineral products, paper and paper products, textile and dyeing, technological improvement at existing enterprises will be enhanced and cleaner production will be implemented. New projects have to meet the advanced standard on cleaner production in the country.</p>	<p>Being implemented.</p>
	<p>Initiate tasks for vapour recovery at petrol filling stations, tanker trucks and oil depots. To fully implement motor fuel vapour emission standard for all oil depots, tanker trucks and petrol filling stations.</p>	<p>Guangdong announced in March 2008 a plan to complete vapour recovery work at oil depots, tanker trucks and petrol filling stations in the major PRD cities by end 2010.</p>
<p>Reduce the emission of VOC</p>	<p>To replace by 2003 paints using VOCs with xylene as the main solvent.</p>	<p>Work completed.</p> <p>Since 1 January 2006, all water-based paints and adhesives are required to comply with the technical requirement of environmentally friendly products. All water-based paints and adhesives bearing an environmentally friendly label have to comply with the VOC content limit.</p>
	<p>(New item included in 2008)</p> <p>To strengthen implementation of cleaner production standards for printing and paint industries, within the PRD Economic Zone to reduce VOC emission.</p>	<p>Being implemented.</p>

Measures	Implementation Programme	Progress (Up to 30.11.2008)
Reduce tailpipe emissions from motor vehicles	To commence the construction of a regional rapid light-rail system by 2005. To construct expressways in major cities, such as the district expressway in Southern Guangzhou and the Shenzhen-Shenping Express Trunk Road.	Phase I of Shenzhen-Shenping Express has been commissioned. Rail system between Guangzhou and Zhuhai started construction in December 2005. The system, 144km in length with a maximum speed of 200km/hr, is expected to be completed by 2009.
	To develop green transport by implementing clean vehicle action programmes in major cities of the region. To encourage the use of clean fuels, develop electric vehicles, actively promote the use of advanced clean fuel motor vehicles and step up the development of public transport.	<p><u>Shenzhen</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Formulated the “Medium to Long Term Planning for the Development of Clean Vehicles in Shenzhen”. - Drew up and implemented the 2003-2008 general work programme for the use of clean fuel in public transport vehicles. - The National III emission standard has been implemented in advance of schedule for newly purchased public transport vehicles as well as replacements. In 2007, the number of replacements amounted to 1,874, making a total of 8,702 public transport vehicles complying with the National III emission standard in the city. - A total number of 50 new generation hybrid public transport vehicles are planned to run in Shenzhen by the end of 2008. <p><u>Guangzhou</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - LPG public transport vehicles are being actively promoted. There are over 6,700 LPG-driven public buses in Guangzhou, accounting for 80% of all public buses in the city (as at end 2007). The 16,700 taxis in the city have largely completed the LPG modification work. - At present, there are 28 LPG refilling stations. - New generation hybrid public transport vehicles started to run in

Measures	Implementation Programme	Progress (Up to 30.11.2008)
		<p>Guangzhou in January 2008.</p> <p><u>Huizhou</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - From 1 August 2007, all newly added public transport vehicles are required to comply with National III emission standard.
	<p>To require all new motor vehicles to fully meet emission standards. To step up annual inspection and on-road spot checks of in-use vehicles. To strengthen the control of in-use vehicles to ensure that over 90% of motor vehicles in the cities within the region will meet tailpipe emission standard by 2005.</p>	<p>The National II emission standard has been adopted since 1 July 2005.</p> <p>A recommended catalogue of motor vehicles complying with the National III emission standard has been introduced on 1 July 2006 to encourage and support the sale, import, purchase and use of motor vehicles on the catalogue.</p> <p>Starting from 1 July 2008, all newly registered motor vehicles in Guangdong Province have to comply with National III emission standard.</p> <p><u>Guangzhou</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The requirement for all newly registered vehicles to comply with the National III emission standard has been advanced to 1 September 2006. - From January to September 2008, spot checks were conducted on a total of 7,411 motor vehicles. 1,581 motor vehicles were required to carry out maintenance repairs within the specified period. - The “blacklist” of vehicles with excessive emissions was first published on the Guangzhou Environmental Protection website in August 2007. <p><u>Shenzhen</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A catalogue of motor vehicles complying with the National III emission standard has been implemented since 1 July 2007. - A reporting and joint investigation

Measures	Implementation Programme	Progress (Up to 30.11.2008)
		system for smoky vehicles has been established.
	<p>To study the feasibility of advancing the implementation of National IV emission standard for light-duty vehicles by 2010.</p> <p>To study the feasibility of advancing the implementation of National V emission standard for heavy-duty vehicles by 2010.</p>	Preparatory work is being conducted.
	To strengthen management on regular inspections of in-use motor vehicles to make sure that the required environmental performance is met.	<p>The in-use motor vehicles inspection / maintenance system is progressively implemented and improved. Non-compliance motor vehicles are prohibited from using the roads.</p> <p><u>Shenzhen</u></p> <p>The pollutant emissions inspection and mandatory maintenance system for motor vehicles is implemented since 1 December 2007.</p>
	To experiment a labelling system on the environmental categorization of in-use vehicles in key cities, and to regulate and restrict vehicles of certain categories using the road according to the ambient air quality.	<p><u>Shenzhen</u></p> <p>An environmental labelling system for the categorization of motor vehicles has been introduced.</p> <p><u>Guangzhou</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Starting from 1 January 2008, motor vehicles are granted environmental labels in accordance with performance. - As at September 2008, a total number of 448,150 environmental labels were issued to vehicles, accounting for 41% of all vehicles

Measures	Implementation Programme	Progress (Up to 30.11.2008)
		in the city.
	<p>(New item included in 2008)</p> <p>To establish a provincial-wide inspection and information management network for motor vehicles.</p>	To be completed by December 2010.
	<p>To vigorously promote the sale of motor vehicle fuel complying with National III standard in the province.</p>	<p>Guangdong Province has already announced the local National III standard for motor fuel in August 2006.</p> <p>The extension and reconstruction project of Sinopec's Guangzhou subsidiary was commissioned on 9 September 2006. The company is now capable of producing motor fuel complying with National III standard.</p> <p>All petrol filling stations in Shenzhen and Guangzhou have been supplying National III standard motor fuels since 16 April 2007 and 1 May 2008 respectively. From 1 July 2008, the supply network has been expanded to cover Zhongshan, Dongguan and Zhuhai.</p>
	<p>(New item included in 2008)</p> <p>To give consideration to advance introduction of National IV standard motor fuel.</p>	Being implemented.
	<p>To study ways to control the growth of motorcycles in key cities.</p>	<p>Motorcycles have been banned from travelling in the urban areas in Guangzhou and Dongguan since 1 January 2007 and 1 September 2007 respectively.</p>

**Schedule for Closing Down Major Small-scale Thermal Power
Generating Units in the Cities of PRD Economic Zone between 2006
and 2010**

Cities	Capacity to be Closed Down (MW)	Time and Capacity (MW)			
		2007	2008	2009	2010
Guangzhou	2336	570	500	1265	-
Shenzhen	765	682	83	-	-
Zhuhai	229	-	229	-	-
Huizhou	250	-	250	-	-
Dongguan	350	-	-	350	-
Zhongshan	519	-	519	-	-
Foshan	2043	-	2009	34	-
Jiangmen	549	399	-	150	-
Zhaoqing	147	-	-	147	-
Total	7187	1650	3591	1946	-

**Schedule for Phasing Out Cement Plants in the Cities of PRD
Economic Zone during the 11th Five-year Plan Period**

PRD Cities	Capacity to be phased out (million tonnes)
Guangzhou	12.77
Shenzhen	-
Zhuhai	0.3
Huizhou	1.9
Dongguan	3.03
Zhongshan	0.29
Foshan	9.34
Jiangmen	-
Zhaoqing	0.9
Total	28.53

**Schedule for Phasing Out Iron and Steel Plants in Guangdong
Province between 2007 and 2010**

Time	Production capacity of steel plants to be phased out (million tonnes)	Production capacity of iron plants to be phased out (million tonnes)
2007	3	0.1
2008	1.91	0.37
2009	2.77	-
2010	7.34	1.15
Total	15.02	1.62

**Pearl River Delta Air Quality Management and Monitoring Special Panel
Summary of 2009 Action Plan**

Assess the Progress of the Management Plan

- Conduct at least 2 site inspections to assess the progress of implementing various measures in the Management Plan
- Review the progress and effectiveness of the Management Plan and recommend new items to be included

Regional Air Quality Monitoring Network

- Publish on a daily basis the Regional Air Quality Index to the public
- Submit the Monitoring Report on the Guangdong-Hong Kong PRD Regional Air Quality Monitoring Network, including the Report on the Operation of the Regional Air Quality Monitoring Network, in April and October 2009
- Carry out thematic studies by making use of the data collected by the Regional Air Quality Monitoring Network, where necessary
- Recommend and commence thematic research projects

Regional Emissions Inventory

- Exchange information on emissions in the PRD Region in 2007 and keep informed of the distribution of different pollution sources and the effectiveness of emission reduction measures

Enhance Technical Exchanges and Training of Personnel

- The scope of technical exchanges includes:

- Operation of the regional air quality monitoring network and compilation of emissions inventories
- Experience sharing on promotion of motor vehicles emission standard and testing / management methods for in-use vehicle emission
- Setting of the air quality objectives
- Continuous emissions monitoring systems for stationary pollution sources
- Flue gas de-NO_x technology for thermal power plants
- Emissions reduction technology for industrial pollution sources
- Vapour recovery technology for oil depots, tanker trucks and petrol filling stations
- Implementation of other control measures in the Management Plan

**Emissions Trading Pilot Scheme for Thermal Power Plants in the PRD Region
(the “Pilot Scheme”)**

- The Emission Trading Management Panel established in May 2007 will continue to assist the two governments in the implementation of the Pilot Scheme and report on its operation. The Special Panel will report to the Expert Group and the Joint Working Group on the relevant details if and when necessary.