出國報告(出國類別:國際會議)

參加 2012 更好的空氣品質(Better Air Quality, BAQ)年會及參訪香港環境保護署報告

服務機關:行政院環境保護署

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摘要

我國「室內空氣品質管理法」於 100 年 11 月 23 日公布,而「室內空氣品質管理法施行細則」、「室內空氣品質標準」、「室內空氣品質維護管理專責人員設置管理辦法」、「室內空氣品檢驗測定管理辦法」及「違反室內空氣品質管理法罰鍰額度裁罰準則」等 5 項相關法規,配合「室內空氣品質管理法」於 101 年 11 月 23 日同步施行,使我國成為世界上繼韓國第二位將室內空氣品質管理立法推動的國家,也讓我國將過去室外大氣保護為主的空氣污染防制,延伸至公共場所室內空氣品質的管理。

此外,為減少機動車輛排放空氣污染物及節省能源,本署於 101 年 2 月 16 日發布「機動車輛停車怠速管理辦法」及「違反機動車輛停車怠速管理規定罰鍰標準」,積極推動車輛怠速熄火管理政策。

「室內空氣品質管理」及「車輛怠速熄火管理」為本署空氣品質保護管理之 兩項新興業務與工作重點,由於是新的法規,許多法規、制度、政策及相關配套 措施之擬定及執行,需多瞭解學習其他國家先進作法,作為我國之借鏡與參考, 將有助「室內空氣品質管理」及「車輛怠速熄火管理」兩項新興業務順利推展。

更好的空氣品質(Better Air Quality,BAQ)大會是「亞洲清潔空氣(Clean Air Asia, CAI Asia」兩年一度的旗艦活動,也是最大的亞洲空氣品質議題盛會。大會涵蓋交通、能源、工業和氣候變化領域,側重於政府的政策與措施,10年來,讓許多專家學者、政策制定者、決策者及執行者,在此建立聯繫網絡,相互學習並分享經驗,進行空氣品質管理學習及經驗交流,透過參與BAQ大會瞭解更多其他亞洲地區空氣品質保護管理之經驗,將有助本署持續推動空氣品質改善工作。

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壹、前言

- 一、為減少車輛長時間怠速排放一氧化碳、碳氫化合物及氦氧化物等空氣污染物造成空氣污染以及能源的浪費,本署於空氣污染防制法(以下簡稱空污法)增訂第34條之1,規定機動車輛於一定場所、地點以怠速停車時,其怠速時間應符合中央主管機關之規定並於100年4月27日經總統公布。本署依據上述法源依據於101年2月16日訂定發布「機動車輛停車怠速管理辦法」以下簡稱怠速管理辦法」,自101年3月1日起施行,101年6月1日起正式開罰,期使民眾養成停車後立即關閉引擎之習慣,減少空氣污染物排放與節省燃油消耗,以維護民眾健康並達到節能減碳及環境保護之目的。惟因怠速管理辦法屬全新法規,施行以來各界對排除管制之規定意見甚多,為了讓怠速熄火管理辦法之管制規定更完備、更合理,除持續聽取各界之意見外,蒐集、瞭解其他國家車輛怠速熄火管制規定也是必要的功課之一,恰逢香港「汽車引擎空轉(定額罰款)條例」於去(100)年12月15日正式施行,開始管制取締車輛超時怠速引擎空轉,應有許多值得參考或值得借鏡學習之處。
- 二、隨著人類生活習性的改變,平均每人每天待在室內的時間達 80~90%,顯示室內空氣品質的好壞已成為影響人體健康的重要因素之一,乃致於影響工作環境中員工的工作效率與品質,也因此使得室內空氣污染物對人體健康影響受到重視。因室內空氣品質改善須從室內通風換氣、室內裝修與使用材料、建築整體規劃設計與使用維護管理等方面著手,涉及各級主管機關及各相關目的事業主管機關權責,包括衛生署、經濟部、內政部(營建署及建築研究所)、勞委會、體委會、農委會及其他相關部會,並需地方政府協助落實推

動相關管理工作,由中央各部會與地方政府通力合作,故94年8月25日行政院消費者保護委員會(101年1月1日起改制為行政院消費者保護會)第126次委員會議決議由本署主政協調各部會推動「室內空氣品質管理」工作,本署於同年94年12月30日發布「室內空氣品質建議值」作為社會大眾室內空氣品質之參考依據,並邀集各部會及各界專家學者研訂「室內空氣品質管理法」(以下簡稱室內空品法)。

- 三、行政院院會於 97 年 10 月 9 日通過室內空品法草案,經送立法院三讀通過,室內空品法於 100 年 11 月 23 日總統正式公告,使我國成為世界上繼韓國之後,第二位將室內空氣品質管理立法推動的國家,將過去室外大氣管制為主的空氣污染防制,延伸至公共場所室內空氣品質的管理。公告後一年內陸續完成訂定相關子法,101 年 11 月 23 日起室內空品法正式施行。
- 四、目前世界各國已推動室內空氣品質管理的國家包含亞洲的大陸、南韓、日本、香港及新加坡,美洲包含美國與加拿大,歐盟主要為德國與芬蘭,大洋洲則有澳洲…等,有些國家是針對室內空氣污染物濃度訂出建議值,有的是推動自主管理制度行之有年,有的則是訂定法令予以規範,其中香港早已於1998年9月成立室內空氣品質管理小組,推動室內空氣品質自主管理,而我國室內空氣品質管理制度之建立及政策執行推動尚在起步階段,仍需多吸取他國之經驗,俾利未來室內空氣品質管理業務之推行。
- 五、更好的空氣品質(Better Air Quality,BAQ)大會(以下簡稱 BAQ 大會)是一直是「亞洲清潔空氣(Clean Air Asia, CAI Asia,其前身為亞洲城市清潔空氣行動(Clean Air Initiative for Asian Cities)」兩年一度的旗艦活動,也是最大的亞洲空氣品質議題盛會,而且已有 10 年歷史。而「亞洲清潔空氣(Clean Air Asia, CAI Asia)」組織長久以來從交通、能源和其他部門減少空氣污染物

及溫室氣體排放向政策制定者及執行者說明如何提升空氣品質及創造更適宜居住城市。CAI Asia 是聯合國認可的伙伴關係,擁有超過230個機構成員,由一個中心(NGO),180個合作夥伴(組織)和8個國家網絡(中國、印度、印尼、尼泊爾、巴基斯坦、菲律賓、斯里蘭卡和越南)所組成,CAI Asia 秘書處(非營利機構)位於菲律賓馬尼拉。「亞洲清潔空氣(Clean Air Asia, CAI Asia)」的計畫目的在於從下列各方面,整合空氣品質管理、減緩溫室氣體排放、能源管理、永續發展運輸相關方案給開發中國家或城市納入政策與計畫中。

- (一) 強化健全的政策、方案及城市發展的框架。
- (二) 改善空氣品質、健康、氣候變遷、能源和運輸方面的監測檢測數據 及資訊。
- (三) 加強和協調區域和國家的政策和標準。
- 六、2012 BAQ 大會於 2012 年 12 月 5 日至 7 日在香港理工大學賽馬會綜藝館舉行,由亞洲清潔空氣 CAI Asia 組織、香港環境保護署和香港理工大學共同舉辦,亞洲開發銀行和世界銀行作為合作伙伴,2012 BAQ 大會同時也舉行「汽車尾氣排放研討會」。
- 七、過去,香港理工大學曾於 2002 年舉辦首屆 BAQ 大會,透過 CAI Asia 及其合作伙伴的努力,BAQ 已成為主要的區域活動。BAQ 大會分別曾於 2002 年在香港、2003 年在菲律賓、2004 年在印度、2006 年在印尼、2008 年在泰國、2010 年在新加坡舉辦過。

貳、行程及參加人員

日期	行程及地點	工作內容
12月3日(一)	台北前往香港	啟程
12月4日(二)	香港	參訪香港環境保護署
12月5日(三)	香港	參加 BAQ 大會開幕式及相關展覽
12月6日(四)	轉機抵達臺北	返程

本次活動有本署王弟文技士参加,其中参訪香港環境保護署人員尚有本署委 託辦理有關「室內空氣品質管理制度推動及調查檢測與評估」相關計畫之新紀工 程顧問有限公司簡思敏工程師。

参、活動地點及內容

一、參訪香港環境保護署

(一) 地點:

- 1. 香港環境保護署(香港灣仔告士打道5號33樓3302會議室)
- 2. 室內空氣品質資訊中心(香港九龍塘達之路 78 號 1 樓)

(二) 討論議題

- 1. 車輛怠速熄火管理
- 2. 室內空氣品質管理

(三) 議程

1. 香港「停車熄匙計畫」簡介(香港環保署簡報)

- 2. 香港「室內空氣品質管理」簡介(香港環保署簡報)
- 3. 意見交流與討論
- 4. 訪問室內空氣品質資訊中心

(四) 出席會議人員:

香港環保署高級環境保護主任(流動污染源) 任日成先生

香港環保署環境保護主任(流動污染源) 梁偉文先生

香港環保署空氣政策主任郭毅康先生

新紀工程顧問有限公司 簡思敏小姐

二、參加 BAQ 大會開幕式及相關展覽

(一) 地點:香港理工大學賽馬會綜藝館

(二) 議程:

上午(開幕大會)

開幕致詞

歡迎致詞

主題發言

頒發孔哈獎 (Hong Ha Award)

午餐休息

下午

汽車尾氣排放控制研討會(MoVE)開幕來賓致詞

CAI Asia 合作伙伴機構展場展覽

肆、與會目的

- 一、「車輛怠速熄火政策」及「室內空氣品質管理」皆為我國新的環保法規,也 是本署新興業務推動重點,安排參訪香港環境保護署,藉由聽取該署有關「車 輛怠速熄火政策」及「室內空氣品質管理」之法規立法沿革、法規內容、政 策執行方式與執行成果之簡報,瞭解與學習香港執行經驗,並與該署進行交 流我國「車輛怠速熄火政策」及「室內空氣品質管理」法令與制度,掌握香 港先進作為,可提供本署擬定車輛怠速熄火及室內空氣品質管理法令與政策 之參考,並將有助本署相關政策及業務推動執行。
- 二、BAQ 大會涵蓋交通、能源、工業和氣候變化領域,側重於政府的政策與措施,它聚集了許多專家學者、政策制定者、決策者及執行者在此建立聯繫網絡,相互學習並分享經驗,一起為空氣品質管理進行學習及經驗交流,希望透過參與 BAQ 大會瞭解更多其他亞洲地區空氣品質保護管理之經驗,將有助本署持續推動空氣品質改善工作。

伍、會議過程

本次到香港進行的活動,包括參訪香港環保署交流「車輛怠速熄火政策」及「室內空氣品質管理」、參加並於 12 月 5 日參加 2012 BAQ 大會。

- 一、與香港環保署交流車輛怠速熄火管理(香港稱「停車熄匙」)
 - (一) 香港停車熄匙之背景
 - 1. 為避免汽車空轉引擎造成空氣污染、熱氣和噪音滋擾,並且浪費燃料。
 - 2. 為解決這些環境問題,環境局就立法推行怠速熄火政策展開為期五個月的公眾諮詢,已於2008年3月31日結束,在2010年4月向香港立法會提交《汽車引擎空轉(定額罰款)條例草案》。經香港立法會

的法案委員會討論和審議後,條例草案於2011年3月獲通過。

- (二) 香港停車熄匙之生效日期:2011年12月15日開始生效。
- (三) 香港停車熄匙之規定與罰則
 - 1. 司機在60分鐘內不得空轉車輛引擎累計超過3分鐘。
 - 2. 全年實施。
 - 3. 適用於全香港所有道路,包括私家路和停車場。
 - 4. 所有類型車輛,只要裝有內燃引擎都收規範。
 - 5. 違規的司機將被開立一張定額罰款通知書,處罰320港元。
 - 6. 交通督導員和和環境保護督察均獲授權執法。
 - 7. 電動車輛和只有電動馬達在運行的混合動力車輛不會產生廢氣,因 此怠速熄火規定對它們並不適用。

(四) 香港停車熄匙之豁免(排除條款)-目的及內容(資料來源:香港環保署)

適用車輛 / 情況	獲豁免的司機	例子 / 附註
所有車輛	因交通情況而停定車輛的	交通情況包括:
	司機	1 交通擠塞
		2 交通意外
		3 遵守交通燈、交通訊號、
		道路標記指示或警員指
		揮
		4 正排隊進入加油站或石
		油氣加氣站的車輛隊列
		5 正排隊進入計程車站的
		計程車隊列
		6 正排隊進入堆填區的車
		輛隊列
		7 正排隊進入停車場的車
		輛隊列
		8 正排隊進入貨櫃碼頭的
		貨車隊列等等。
	因機械故障而無法阻止車	
	輛引擎空轉的司機,而該	
	機械故障並非該司機所能	
	控制	
	正有任何乘客上車或落車	附注:已停定並正在裝載或
	的車輛的司機	卸下貨物的車輛的司機並

	某緊急事故或意外中,	<u>不會</u> 獲得豁免。
	呆緊急事故以意外中,	
业3	アンザー・サイエコー 背か アンチキ レーアロー	
711.1	須讓車輛引擎空轉以提	
	岛助的司機	
	符合有關規定而進行測	
試(就《道路交通條例》(第	
374	4章)、《空氣污染管制	
條條	列》(第 311 章),或《噪	
音	管制條例》(第 400 章)	
而言	言) 或車輛修理而必須	
讓這	車輛引擎空轉的司機	
當門	酷熱天氣警告或黃色、	可透過 <u>天文台網站</u> 、流動應
紅色	色或黑色暴雨警告訊號	用程式「我的天文台」和「打
生多	效時,直至這些警告終	電話問天氣」服務(電話號
IF.	生效當天的午夜期間的	碼:1878200)查詢最新的天
所	有司機	氣資料,包括正生效的天氣
		警告或訊號。有關當天曾經
		生效的天氣警告或訊號資
		料,請瀏覽天文台網站內的
		「今日天氣警告及信號記
		<u>/ 口八米自口火旧观记</u> 錄」。
		<u>家</u> 」
		11411
		000000
		Black 黑 Red 紅
		<u></u>
		Amber #
計程車 在	計程車站內之計程車的	
司格里		
	•	
\(\frac{1}{2}\)	绿色小巴站每條路線的	
(13,103,13)	兩輛綠色小巴的司機	
	红色小巴站的首兩輛紅	
	小巴的司機	
在約	紅色小巴站載有乘客的	
任任	可紅色小巴的司機,及	
在过	站內緊隨其後的紅色小	
巴自	的司機	

田工工段松利安小	<u> </u>	
	載有乘客的巴士(俗稱"旅	
巴	遊巴")或學校私家小巴的	
	司機	
14 14	載有乘客的專利巴士的司	
	機	
	正供乘客上車的專利巴士	
	的司機	
指明醫療、緊急或	指明醫療、緊急或執法車	指明醫療、緊急或執法車輛
執法車輛	輛的司機,而該司機必須	指為下列團體所使用的車
	讓該車輛引擎空轉,以進	輌 —
	行與醫療、緊急或執法目	1 醫療輔助隊;
	的相關的運作活動(包括	2 民眾安全服務隊;
	訓練活動)	3 懲教署;
		4 香港海關;
		5 消防處;
		6 魚類統營處;
		7 政府飛行服務隊;
		8 香港警務處;
		9 香港聖約翰救護機構;
		10醫院管理局;
		11 入境事務處;以及
		12廉政公署。
運載活動物的指明	運載活動物的指明車輛的	指明車輛指為下列團體或
車輛	司機,而該司機必須讓該	其承辦商駕駛的車輛 -
	車輛引擎空轉,以進行相	1 漁農自然護理署;
	關運作活動或保障公眾健	2 食物環境衞生署;
	康	3 康樂及文化事務署;
		4 根據以下任何條文批給
		或發出的牌照、許可證或
		特別許可證的持有人:
		(a)《公眾衞生(動物及禽
		鳥)規例》(第 139A 章)
		第 57A 條;
		(b)《公眾衞生(動物及禽
		鳥)(動物售賣商)規
		例》(第 139 B 章)第
		5(1)條;
		(c)《公眾衞生(動物及禽
		(5) 《4/4/周上(到7))及内

			鳥)(展覽)規例》(第
			139F 章)第 4(1)或 8(1)
			條;
			(d)《公眾衞生(動物)(寄
			養所)規例》(第 139I
			章)第 5(1)條;
			(e)《公眾衞生(動物)(騎
			馬場地)規例》(第 139J
			章)第 5(1)條;以及
			(f) 《狂犬病規例》(第
			421A 章)第 12 條。
護衛押運車輛	必須讓護衛押運車輛引擎		
	空轉的司機,以提供武裝		
	運送服務,而該車輛是《條		
	例》附表1所述的由持牌		
	人根據《保安及護衛服務		
	條例》(第 460 章)所操作		
	的		
駐軍車輛	駐港部隊汽車的司機,而		
	該司機必須讓汽車引擎空		
	轉,以進行運作活動(包括		
	駐港部隊的演練活動)		
為某目的而必須引	為某目的而必須讓車輛引	例	子包括:
擎空轉的車輛	擎空轉的司機,而該車輛	1	運載必須存放於指定低
	是合法地主要為該目的而		溫的易毀消貨物的冷藏
	設計(該目的並不是運載		車;
	該司機、任何乘客及其個	2	為操作用於裝卸垃圾的
	人財物)		傾倒系統,引擎必須空轉
			的起卸斗貨車;
		3	為提供車輛救援及拖曳
			服務,引擎必須空轉的救
			援車輛;
		4	為清理淤塞排水渠,引擎
			必須空轉的裝有水力噴
			注器的車輛;
		5	為操作鋸斷樹枝的機
			廂,引擎必須空轉的液壓
			高空工作台車輛;

- 6 為收集垃圾或廢物,引擎 必須空轉的垃圾車;
- 7 為清洗街道,引擎必須空 轉的洗街車;以及
- 8 為操作車輛尾板,引擎必 須空轉的車輛等等。

這項豁免<u>不適用</u>於經非法 改裝的車輛的司機。

為以下目的而空轉引擎的車輛並<u>不會</u>獲得豁免 –

- (a) 運作車輛附件,例如電 視、收音機、影片播放 機、電腦、雪櫃、吸塵機 等等;
- (b)為司機或任何乘客提供 空氣調節;
- (c)實質上是為了司機或任 何乘客的方便的目的。

如香港環境保護署署長採納一些極為特殊的情況,認為在那些特殊情況下要求駕駛遵守怠速熄火規定屬不切實際或不合理,署長可豁免該駕駛遵守怠速熄火規定,同時對豁免施加附帶條件。

(五) 香港停車熄匙執法數據

- 條例生效日(2011年12月15日)至2012年10月底,香港環境 保護署共進行了360次宣導暨執法行動。
- 2. 交通督導員和和環境保護督察曾向 998 輛正在怠速運轉車輛執行計時程序,當中有3名駕駛因引擎怠速運轉超過3分鐘而被告發。

二、與香港環保署交流室內空氣品質管理

(一) 香港室內空氣品質管理小組

是一個跨部門的管理小組,在 1998 年成立,由 3 個政策局及 10 個政府部門組成,負責統籌香港室內空氣品質管理的發展事宜,並監督具體措施的實行。管理小組以環境運輸及工務局(即前環境食物局)當主席。於 1999 年 11 月,室內空氣品質管理小組擬備一項「室內空氣品

質管理計畫」,以改善辦公室大樓及公眾場所的室內空氣品質,並就 此進行了公眾諮詢。**這項計畫已在 2000 年 10 月推行**,包括:

- 1. 展開公眾教育及宣傳運動,提高公眾人士對室內空氣品質的意識。
- 2. 設立「室內空氣品質資訊中心」,派發有關室內空氣品質的參考資料。
- 3. 採用一套室內空氣品質指標,作為評估室內空氣品質的共同衡量準則。
- 4. 制備一套指引,以助改善辦公室及公眾場所的室內空氣品質管理。
- 5. 提倡自願性的「室內空氣品質檢定計畫」,並邀請處所的業主及管理公司,包括政府大樓在內,參與計畫。
- 6. 在推行自願性的「室內空氣品質檢定計畫」的同時,並檢討有關室 內空氣品質的立法規管。
- 7. 制備一套適用於公共運輸設施的室內空氣品質的專業守則。

(二) 室內空氣品質管理

- 1. 屬白主管理
- 2. 推行公眾教育及宣導運動,提高公眾對室內空氣品質的認識。
- 3. 設立自願性室內空氣品質檢定計畫,鼓勵各場所、公司參加計畫, 取得認證。
- 4. 制定室內空氣品質指標和指引,作為審定和改善評估室內空氣品質的準則。
- (三) 推行**自願參與**的「辦公室及公眾場所室內空氣品質檢定計畫」(下稱「檢定計畫」)
 - 1. 計畫目的
 - (1) 確認良好的室內空氣品質管理工作
 - (2) 鼓勵場所/大樓的業主或物業管理公司致力達到最佳級別的室內空氣品質

2. 計畫特點如下

- (1) 採用兩個級別的室內空氣品質指標(「卓越級」及「良好級」),作為評估場所/大樓室內空氣品質的基準。
- (2) 以自願及自我規管的方式按年進行檢定工作。
- (3) 參加計畫費用全免,但場所/大樓的業主或管理公司須承擔

相關費用,包括但不限於聘請合資格檢驗師評估場所/大樓的室內空氣品質是否符合室內空氣品質指標;

- (4) 如符合室內空氣品質指標,合資格檢驗師會向場所/大樓的 業主或管理公司發出檢定證書,以便他們向室內空氣品質資 訊中心註冊。有關證書應張貼在當眼地方,供公眾參閱。
- (5) 檢定證書有效期為 1 年。在續發證書方面,每 5 年需要重新 量度整套室內空氣品質指標的參數,而期間的 4 年,若符合 某些條件,只需每年測量二氧化碳和可吸入懸浮粒子兩個項 目。
- (6) 檢定工作一般是以整幢大樓作為單位,但場所/大樓的業主 或管理公司亦可選擇只就大樓的某部分或某些樓層進行檢 定工作。
- (7)場所/大樓的業主或管理公司須維持獲發證書後的室內空氣 品質,確保室內空氣品質保持在檢定標準。

3. 參與檢定計畫的好處

辦公室及公眾場所如具有良好的室內空氣品質,可以:

- (1) 提高使用者的舒適程度,而且更健康
- (2) 增加員工的生產力,減少缺勤
- (3) 吸引更多和戶或顧客
- (4) 因參與檢定計畫而得到公眾的認同。由場所內各相關人士合力保持一個清新合意的室內環境,亦有助促進彼此間的伙伴關係。
- 4. 室內空氣品質經檢定符合「室內空氣品質指標」,將核發「檢定證書」及「標章」(分「卓越級」、「良好級」兩個等級),讓這些場所能夠將證書及標章張貼在場所明顯處。此外,並於「香港環保署網站」以及「報紙」刊登參與並通過檢定計畫的機構。

(四) 室內空氣品質指標

參數	單位	平均	卓越級	良好級
室內溫度	$^{\circ}\mathbb{C}$	8小時	20 to <25.5	<25.5
相對濕度	%	8小時	40 to <70	< 70

空氣流動速度	m/s	8小時	< 0.2	< 0.3
СО	$\mu \text{g/m}^3$	8小時	<2,000	<10,000
PM_{10}	$\mu \text{ g/m}^3$	8 小時	<20	<180
NO_2	μ g/m ³	8小時	<40	<150
НСНО	$\mu \text{ g/m}^3$	8小時	<30	<100
TVOC	μ g/m ³	8小時	<200	<600
氡氣	Bq/m ³	8小時	<150	<200
CO_2	mg/m ³	8小時	<1,440	<1,800
臭氧	μ g/m ³	8小時	<50	<120
細菌	cfu/m ³	8小時	<500	<1,000

(五) 室內空氣品質資訊中心及其網站

由一個場館及網站組成,此資訊中心是由香港生產力促進局為環境保護署成立、營運及管理的。成立室內空氣品質資訊中心的目的是讓市民可透過親身參觀「資訊中心」或瀏覽「資訊網頁」,獲得有關室內空氣品質的資料,並教育民眾室內空氣污染物來源,對於人體的影響危害,以及如何改善室內空氣品質。

- (六) 建立「室內空氣品質服務供應商名錄」:讓民眾能輕易得到有關室內空氣品質之「服務承辦商」、「測試化驗所」、「控制設備供應商」以及提供改善室內空氣品質「顧問公司」等資訊,快速尋得產品資訊或協助管道。
- (七) 發行「刊物」及「參考資料」
 - 1. 辦公室及公眾場所室內空氣品質管理指引
 - 2. 室內空氣品質盲導傳單或小冊子
 - 3. 室內空氣品質專業手則
 - 4. 室內空氣品質資訊中心陳列的海報
 - 5. 圖書館陳列的書籍
- (八) 辦理研討會、校園探訪、展覽、宣導廣告
 - 1. 舉辦研討會,以推廣室內空氣品質改善措施
 - 2. 鼓勵各場所業主,參加室內空氣品質檢定計畫
 - 3. 舉辦校園探訪及講座,提高學生對室內空氣品質的認識

- (九) 執行成果:至 2011 年底,簽發室內空氣品質檢定證書共 782 張,其中包括 165 張「卓越級」證書和 617 張「良好級」證書。
- (十) 正開展的工作:
 - 1. 修訂室內空氣品質指標
 - 2. 擴大室內空氣品質指引範圍

三、2012 BAQ 大會(2012 年 12 月 5 日)

- (一) 2012 BAQ 大會主題是「成長的城市、健康的城市」。幾十年來,數百萬人們群聚於各大城市之中,隨著城市經濟的發展,車輛的增長及對於能源的需求也日益提高,許多發展中的亞洲國家與城市中的空氣品質是不健康的,這些不良的空氣品質將導致人們罹患癌症、心臟病、氣喘和其他疾病,反映了在日益增長的城市化過程中,為使人們健康不再遭受惡劣空氣品質的影響,創造湛藍天空和低碳足跡的適宜居住城市所面臨的挑戰。
- (二) 香港環境保護局副局長陸恭蕙 Chirstine Loh 發表「達成香港良好空氣品質與挑戰」,說明地形、氣象、經濟與歷史發展…等因素影響香港及珠江三角洲空氣品質,5,000 萬人居住在香港及珠江三角洲地區,並且有許多工廠、交通工具、機場排放空氣污染物,讓這個地區空氣品質惡化。幾十萬輛的柴油商用運具(Diesel Commercial Vehicles, DCV)包括卡車、貨車及巴士等,排放空氣污染物,而日趨惡化壅塞的道路交通,也意味者車輛排放更多的空氣污染物,從2005年到2010年,香港許多主要幹道的車輛平均車速下降了5~40%不等,加上港口與機場以及工廠的空氣污染物排放,這些都是導致香港及珠江三角洲地區空氣品質惡化的原因。改善香港及珠三角地區空氣品質,需要相關政策與行動交互運用,包括(1)開發更智慧的道路空間、時間管理,提升道路周邊空氣品質,(2)船舶、電廠使用燃料的替代與切換,(3)污染減量及科技發展相互合作,例如:珠三角空氣品質監測系統與香港空氣品質監測系統相互連結、獎勵與推廣清潔生產者,建立清潔生產廠商與合作伙伴…等。
- (三) 在 2012 BAQ 大會上,頒發第三次「孔哈獎(Hong Ha Award)」;旨在表彰亞洲全地區負責制定空氣品質管理相關政策並在日常工作中貫衛這些政策的人士。成立這個獎項是為紀念已故的亞洲城市清潔空氣

行動主席孔哈(Kong Ha)先生,他從2004年12月到2007年4月期間擔任此職務,並曾於2001年幫助建立BAQ大會。

- (四) 2012 BAO 大會的孔哈獎是頒發給印度 Mukesh Sharma 博士,他強調 用科學分析,提出改善空氣品質之政策與論述,致力於空氣品質管 理,他重大成就之一包括 2009 年修訂印度國家環境空氣品質標準加 入新的參數(臭氧、砷、鎳、苯和苯並芘)。十年來,他在新德里中 央污染控制委員會,參與建立與型塑移動污染源及二次污染源排放消 減政策。自 1997 年 12 月,他曾在印度理工學院 (IIT) 坎普爾擔任土 木工程教授。他從事研究細二次氣膠(fine secondary aerosols)大氣 化學反應機制,改進了印度如何改善空氣品質之思維。他的研究,結 合了各印度城市的排放清單和污染源的分配,並已確定出最佳控制污 染排放管理組合選項,包括移動污染源及固定污染源。這些研究也經 過評審並發表在科學期刊。此外,印度政府參採 Sharma 博士的研究 與建議,作為制定政策的依據。Mukesh Sharma 博士已在國家和國際 期刊和會議上發表了 100 多篇論文,也是許多研究計畫(法國、挪威、 瑞典、世界銀行和各機構資助)的首席研究員。Mukesh Sharma 博士 是一位融合嚴謹的研究與積極參與政策制定的科學家。他起了舉足輕 重的作用,在制定空氣品質標準,提供決策者許多科學依據來制定政 策。
- (五) 香港機場管理局構建環保機場之相關措施
 - 1. 停機熄火:於 2014 年起實施「停機熄火」,禁止在停機坪的飛機使 用以燃料發電的輔助動力裝置。
 - 2. LED 燈管:於 2014 年年底前,將超過 10 萬個照明裝置更換為 LED 燈管,預計每年可節省 1,500 萬度電力。
 - 使用電動車:自 2014 年起,機場禁區所有新增房車都必須為電動車。2017 年年底前,機場禁區全面使用電動車。
 - 4. 充電站:於 2018 年年底前裝設 128 個充電站,作為電動車及電動 地勤設備充電使用。
 - 5. 機場空氣品質研究及監測:香港科技大學環境研究所根據機場管理 局空氣品質監測站的監測數據,進行機場空氣品質研究。而機場的 空氣污染指數及標準污染物的即時數據,亦上傳於網站供民眾查

閱。

(六) 香港電燈有限公司(以下簡稱港燈公司,是香港的電力公司之一)推 廣節能減碳及風力發電

1. 風力發電:

港燈公司的「南丫風采發電站」歷時進 5 年完成,從 2001 年 4 月開始風力監測研究,到 2006 年 2 月落成啟用,為香港第一個風力發電站,正式投入商業運作,接駁至港燈公司之電力網路,提供環保電力,而該風力發電站花費 1,500 萬港元。該風力發電站座落於香港南丫島北面的大嶺上,該處平均風速達每秒 5.5 公尺,是理想的風力發電站廠址,港燈公司將風力發電機組的顏色與四周環境融合,並在 2,500 平方公尺的發電站範圍內種植草木,美化環境。按前述風力計算,南丫風采發電站每年可產生約 80 萬至 100 萬度電力。

未來,港燈公司繼續規劃於南丫島西南興建一座 100 兆瓦的離岸風力發電廠,以增家使用可再生能源發電。現在港燈公司正在進行峰路評估,有關測風站將會收集至少一年的氣象及海洋數據,以供風力發電廠詳細設計之用。如離岸風力發電廠完成,每年產電約1.75 億度電力(約5萬個四人家庭的全年耗電量),等同減少150,000公噸二氧化碳排放,替代62,000公噸燃煤使用量。

2. 節能減碳

(1) 低碳發電

- 太陽能發電:2010年,港燈公司於南丫島建立太陽能發電廠,至今已產生超過100萬度電力,並在2012年將系統容量由550千瓦增加至一兆瓦,新系統由超過8,600塊薄膜光電板所組成,整個系統每年可生產超過110萬度電力,可減少915公噸二氧化碳排放,相當於種植超過3萬9,000棵樹木。
- 風力發電
- 天然氣發電:2011 年起,港燈公司增加使用天然氣發電,使其佔發電總量超過三成,而二氧化碳排放量較2005 年引進天然氣發電前減少13.4%。

- (2) 推廣電動車:港燈公司採購許多電動車,包括電動小巴、電動單車、電動小卡車、電動汽車等,並於貨車上安裝太陽能板,運用太陽能作為貨車冷氣供電系統。另為配合政府鼓勵民眾使用電動車,港燈公司在香港島裝設了7個電動車標準充電站及3個電動車快速充電站供民眾使用。
- (3) 資助使用綠能、推廣綠遊香港
 - 為鼓勵漁業界使用可再生能源以減低碳排放,港燈公司 提撥 100 萬港元資助約 500 艘漁船安裝一套容量為 60 瓦的太陽能板,作為船上電器之電力來源,以部分取代 柴油發電。
 - 未提升香港島及南丫島的生態保育和推動永續發展,同時向公眾進行環保教育,港燈公司與長春社於 2012 年推出「綠遊香港」活動,計畫包括開發 8 調生態文物旅遊路線,並沿生態路線設置教育資訊牌,以及培訓超過150 位義務生態導賞員帶領民眾沿途觀賞。

陸、心得與建議

一、車輛怠速熄火管理推動:

- (一)台灣車輛怠速熄火管理才剛起步,如能多瞭解、參考其他地方的法規 及執行經驗,可讓台灣法規更加周延,讓政策的宣導及執行更有成效。
- (二) 香港雖在 2011 年 12 月才正式施行車輛怠速熄火管理,但其實早在 10 年前就已經開始規劃管制車輛怠速運轉造成空氣污染的問題,實是相當具有遠見,在 10 年內從宣導推廣請駕駛自願執行車輛怠速熄火,到現在強制立法取締駕駛車輛怠速空轉。這過程整整已經歷經 10 年,有許多推廣、宣導、民眾諮詢、各界公聽、與各行各業溝通討論之經驗與歷程,在如此廣泛蒐集、採納各界意見,方能在兼顧環境保護及合理的車輛使用下,訂定周延的法條及許多排除條款,而如今更有稽查取締之經驗。
- (三) 香港車輛怠速運轉管制有「累進計時」之機制,即 60 分鐘內不得怠

速空轉車輛引擎累計超過3分鐘,這可以避免駕駛為規避3分鐘計時 處分,而短距離移動車輛或熄火後又立即啟動車輛怠速運轉。

(四) 綜合上述,香港推動車輛怠速熄火政策,考量與顧及許多因素(如氣溫、降雨…等)及合理性,訂定許多排除不適用之情況,而且相當問延,兼顧環境保護及合理的車輛使用,讓法規更具合理性,相當值得我們參考借鏡。

二、室內空氣品質管理推動:

- (一) 與車輛怠速熄火政策一樣,台灣的室內空氣品質管理也是剛起步,目前室內空氣品質管理法與5個配套子法剛於101年11月23日正式施行,建構初步的室內空氣品質管理架構,但後續除了法規規範之外,其他行政業務該如何推動,才能讓室內空氣品質管理工作順利執行,瞭解、參考、學習香港之執行情形,是一個快速的方法。
- (二) 香港的室內空氣品質雖然是推動自主管理制度,與台灣強制立法管制並具有罰則不同,但除此之外,許多香港十多年來所執行、推行的工作,還是相當值得台灣學習。例如:
 - 1. 成立「跨部門的管理小組」。
 - 推行公眾教育及宣導運動,提高公眾對室內空氣品質的認識,透 過辦理研討會、校園探訪、展覽、宣導廣告以及發行「刊物」及 「參考資料」,無論是傳單、小冊子、指引手冊…等,都是相當好 的宣導方式。
 - 3. 以獎勵、鼓勵方式,推動室內空氣品質認證及標章制度,並於「網站」及「報紙」刊登參通過認證的機構,以獎勵及榮譽方式吸引場所主動參與室內空氣品質管理,搭配管制處分,是雙管齊下的好策略。
 - 建置室內空氣品質資訊中心(實體中心)及其網站,提供民眾許 多有關室內空氣品質資訊,讓民眾容易便利取得室內空氣品質管 理相關資訊。
 - 5. 制定許多室內裝修材料或相關產品之室內空氣污染物含量或釋放 (排放)標準,並配合該材料之檢驗,合格予以認證,讓民眾能 夠選用更健康、更安心的物質。
- (三) 未來台灣室內空氣品質管理必須持續從「法規命令面」、「行政管理

面」、「輔導宣導面」及「科技研究面」四大面向不斷推動及改進,持續關注及研究他國之室內空氣品質管理政策、研發室內空氣品質檢測監測以及去除降低室內空氣污染物的技術與設備、建立跨部會工作小組及地方政府考評制度、加強宣導輔導…等工作,期落實室內空氣品質管理制度。

三、2012 BAQ 大會(2012 年 12 月 5 日)

由於空氣污染物具有跨境傳輸的特性,空氣污染從地區性擴展到跨國性 甚至是全球性影響,所以,空氣污染防制不能單靠國內進行各項管制措施, 仍須與其他國家交流學習,無論是政策、科學研究、模式模擬、污染消減技 術…等方面,這些方面的資訊,都將是影響及作為政策制定之參考依據。

例如為了減輕香港及珠三角地區的空氣污染狀況,香港政府將相關政策 與行動交互運用,包括(1)開發更智慧的道路空間、時間管理,提高道路車輛 行車速度,降低車輛空氣污染物的排放,提升道路周邊空氣品質,(2)船舶、 電廠使用燃料的替代與切換,例如船舶使用生質燃料、加裝太陽能板或電廠 改以天然氣替代煤作為燃料,(3)污染減量及科技發展相互合作,例如:珠三 角空氣品質監測系統與香港空氣品質監測系統相互連結、獎勵與推廣清潔生 產者,建立清潔生產廠商與合作伙伴…等。

而我們也看到香港電燈公司推廣節能減碳,包括風力發電、太陽能發電、天然氣發電、電動車推廣、充電站統一規模及設置開發智能監控系統、溫室氣體排放盤查(香港稱碳審計)與公布,提高溫室氣體排放量的透明度、補助漁船設置太陽能板…等種種措施的成果,以及香港機場管理局構建環保機場之所採取的相關措施,承諾將香港機場建設成為全球最環保的機場,將機場每工作量單位的碳排放量從2008年水平減少25%,於2011年機場碳排放強度已減少10%,並且是全球首個機場為整個機場社區作出減碳強度承諾,而香港這些環保政策與措施,不僅與台灣目前積極推動節能減碳的方向不謀而合,其成功推行的經驗,更是有值得參考學習之處,如能從中學習,對台灣未來節能減碳及改善空氣品質,絕對是有足長的幫助。

柒、附件

- 一、香港「室內空氣質素管理」宣導資料
- 二、 CLEAN AIR ASIA 簡介資料

什麼是常見的室內空氣污染物?

我們處身的室內環境,可能存有多類空氣污染物。比較常見 的幾類空氣污染物是:

二手煙二手煙位話從燃點著的香煙、煙斗或雪茄飄散出來的煙霧及二手煙包括從燃點著的香煙、煙斗或雪茄飄散出來的煙霧及吸煙者抽煙時呼出之氣體。它是一種含有超過4,000 種化學物的複雜混合物。二手煙是一種令人產生強烈反應及公認的致癌物質。它可引致眼睛、鼻子或喉嚨不適,亦可能大幅增加患肺癌和其他呼吸疾病的機會。

- 所釋出的揮發 從人類、寵物和植物排出的三氧化碳及生物污染物從建築物料釋出的氢氯;從且用品(如化粧品、殺蟲劑、清潔劑等)所釋出性有機化合物;從壓製木製成品如傢俬所釋出的甲醛;及二手煙。

下列是一些有助改善室內空氣質素的提示:

如何改善室內空氣質素

有生物均會呼出二氧化碳;如室內含有高濃度的二氧化,即表示沒有足夠的新鮮空氣。這情況通常由下列因素引 **严** 張 敬

保持家居清潔及乾素 留戶要常常打開,使室內空氣流 通:當使用冷氣機時,應保持室 內空氣流通,以確保有足夠新鮮 空氣: 定期清洗通風系統,包括隔塵綱 和管道系統,及保持操作正常; 避免不必要的家居間隔; 避免使用含揮發性有機化合物的 日用品; 待新像俬在戶外吹一會,直至無 異味散發後才搬進室內;

機宇間隔不適當及過度擠迫; 窗戶不常打開;或 通風系統並無妥善維修或使用不當。 越情況會使你感到睏卷,並作為一個警號,提醒你室內可 有其他的空氣污染物存在 一部

光

物污染物 :物污染物包括細菌和真菌;道類污染物可能會因下列因]加快增長: 通風不足:

- 废高; 或

政策: 為可數發污染物的活動如加熱或煮食、裝修工程、影印、吸煙等裝設獨立抽風設施;及 在假期或非辦公時間,才讓合格的承包商進行大廈的治蟲

在家不要吸煙,而在辦公室及公眾場所則要切實執行「非吸煙」

如你懷疑身體出現與上述居所、辦公室或其他室內環境污染有關的病癥,應與你的醫生談談。

的措施

冷氣或通風系統的隔塵網和管道系統積塵

們可能引致打墳廳、眼睛不適、咳嗽、氣喘、眩暈和精神 它們可能引致打貫驅、眼暉小廻、改嗎不振;有些更可能會觸發過敏反應或障喘

氧編 氧編是一種無色無味的放射性氣體,是由含花崗石的混凝土 建築物料釋放出來的。如居所的通風系統 不佳, 氧氟可以積聚至一個很高的濃 度;接觸高濃度的氫氣及其衰變物,可

揮發性有機化合物

揮發性有機化合物(或簡稱 VOCs)包含各種可於室温下揮發的有機化合物。在一般的室內環境中,有著100種以上的VOCs,其中包括甲醛。這些VOCs可由多種不同源頭釋放出來,如建進物料、镓無不同源頭釋放出來,如建進物料、镓化、化妝品、清潔劑、殺蟲劑及二手煙 。乾洗後的衣服亦可能殘存VOCs。 运排

NOCs 可能會對健康造成急性或慢性的不良影響。高濃度的NOCs可引致眼睛、鼻子和喉嚨不適,甚至頭痛、量眩、視力失常及其他多種傷害。有多種可於室內測量到的NOCs,已被 失常及其他多種傷害。有多種 公認為人類或動物的致癌物質



如想得到更多資料,請聯絡:

香港九龍塘蓬之路78號生產力大樓一樓 網址: http://www.iaq.gov.hk 電郵: enquiry@iaq.gov.hk 177 181 室內空氣質素資訊中心 9 9 00 00 00 00 27 27 電話: 傳真:

室內空氣質素資訊中心 Information Centre Indoor Air Quality DAI

室內所排放的甲醛,主要來自一些用脲甲醛樹脂黏合或作外層物料的木製傢俬;其他來源則包括用氣體燃料煮食、燒香、銷地點等活動。高濃度的甲醛會引致眼睛、鼻子和喉嚨



PROTECTION DEPARTMENT

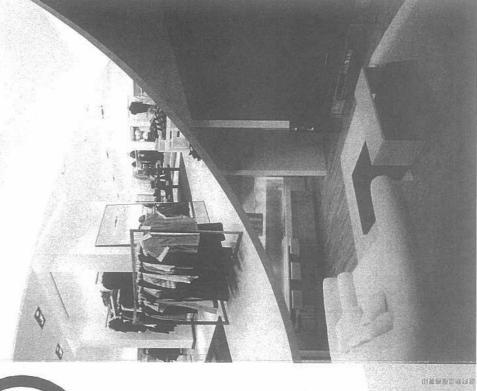
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採用環保油墨及再造紙印製

(4)

氫氟與甲醛和二手煙等空氣污染物不同之處,在 於它並不會刺激你的眼睛、發出異味、引致流鼻 水或呼吸不適。雖然氫氣較難察覺,但我們不應 忽視其存在,因為長期接觸高水平的氦氣,可引 致肺癌

氨氟是什麼?為何會對人有害

無嗅。當存在於大 部分泥土及岩石(尤其是花崗岩)的鐳放射分解時,便會 氮氣屬放射性氣體,無色、無味、 產生氮氣 氫氣再經衰變,會形成一系列帶幅射的微粒。當氫氣 或微粒被吸入肺部,部分會積聚並繼續散發幅射,令 吸入人士患肺癌的機會較高 煙草的煙霧混和高濃度的氫氣被人吸入後,會嚴重危 害健康。而吸入同樣高濃度氫氣,吸煙者較非吸煙者 患肺癌的機會高出三倍

氧氟如何進入室內

岩製造的 天然氫氣散發出自泥土、岩石或用花崗 混凝土等建築材料,從牆壁、地板、或 由地面上的裂縫或空隙進入建築物的 地庫、地面層或較高層單位。通風不 足的建築物,氫氣會滯留及積聚。

在甚麼情況下較易受到氧氣的潛在影響?

- 空氣不流通的地方如門窗、空調或機械通風系統的 新鮮空氣進口大部分時間都緊閉的樓字
- 處所是位於地庫或地面層。
- · 建築物所用材料是大多為花崗岩,例如石屋

如何減低對氫氣的接觸?

本港建築業使用的混凝土,多含花崗岩,所以不論樓 字種類、層數高低、均可能有氮氣積聚的問題。不 過,以下的幾項措施均有助減低處所內的氫氣濃度及 其影響

- 1. 靠自然通風的單位應該盡量多打開窗戶
- 空調或機械通風系統應該正確調控輸入新鮮空氣
- 3. 位於地庫或地面層的單位應該填補地板或牆壁的縫 戀
- 4. 牆壁應鋪上如牆紙等較不易 渗透的物料
- 吸煙人土應該立即停止吸 脚 0
- 6. 閒暇時間多到郊野公園等空 氣質素較佳的戶外地方



如何量度室內氮氟水平

在決定量度氣氣水平前,應先考慮上述消減措施以減 少接觸氦氣。若然決定量度你處所的氦氣水平,應找 專業環境人士取樣、分析和解釋結果

如想得到更多資料,請聯絡:

香港九龍塘蓮之路78號生產力大樓一樓 電話:2788 6177 傳真:2788 6181 室內空氣質素資訊中心

爾址: http://www.iaq.gov.hk 電郵: enquiry@iaq.gov.hk

攝 境 宋 職 署 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DEPARTMENT



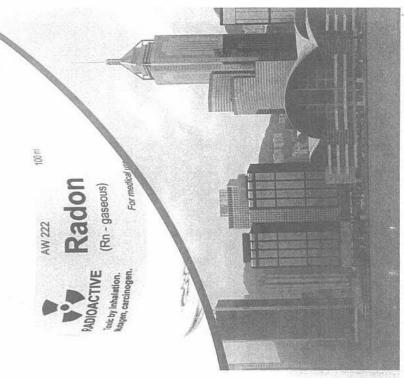
Information Centre Indoor Air Quality

DAI





ION and You



你是否發覺你的家人或鄰居時常有上呼吸道 經出現水浸或漏水的情況?如發現上述情況 的話,你的住所很可能已經成為生物污染物 不適?你有沒有察覺到有真廚滋長的情況 潮濕的氣味?又或發現大廈 或膜到發霉、 滋長的溫床了

什麼是生物污染物及它對你有何影響?

污染物種類繁多,且來自多種污染源頭。細菌可經由 極細小的昆蟲,通常生長在潮濕温暖的環境中,例如 床褥、床單枕套及經常使用裝有墊套的傢具。欠缺妥 善維修的通風系統,也是真菌和其他生物污染物滋長 生物污染包括細菌、真菌、過濾性病毒和塵蟎。這類 人類、動物、泥土和植物的殘餘物傳播;塵蟎是一種

有些生物污染物能引致過敏反應,包括過敏性肺炎、 變應性鼻炎及氣喘;有些真菌甚至可能釋放一些致病 的毒素。由生物污染物所引起的病徵

包括打噴嚏、流眼水、咳嗽、呼吸 毛病、過敏症和肺病的人士尤其容 急促、量眩、精神不振、發熱和消 化困難。兒童、老人及患有呼吸 易受到影響



是否受到生物污染物的潛在影 如何知道自己

你可檢查下列情況有否出現

- ·住所積有塵埃,空氣不流通及潮
- 積有骯髒的死水,隔塵網積滿塵埃等 通風系統沒有妥善維修或消毒, 在噴灑濕潤器或冷凝水收集盤上
 - 家中的冷氣機沒有定期維修或清洗
- 以前曾發生水浸或漏水,留下發霉、潮濕的氣味
- 天花瓦片、地氈或建築物料發霉、骯髒或潮濕

如有上述任何情況出現,應立即採取補救措施。

如何減少生物污染

- 保持家居、辦公室及其他室內環境清潔。定期清洗 地方有助消減塵鱗及其他引致過敏的源頭
- 保持空氣流通及室內空氣清潔乾爽,清除能引致真 菌滋生的水源或潮濕源頭,盡快維修屋內外有滲漏 現象的地方。並保持室內相對濕度在60%以下。
- 在廚房和浴室安裝及使用抽氣扇,將廢氣抽出室外
- 盡可能拆除及棄掉已受污染的物料,如發霉的天花 瓦片和地藍。如有可能,使用稀釋漂白劑清洗曾受 真菌污染的表面
- 通風系統中的喷灑濕潤器很容易受細菌和真菌污 染;應採用有效的預防性檢修計劃,將濕潤器的積 水排去及加以消毒,以及經常除

使用有效的隔塵網來減少真菌孢。. 子和粒子進入空調的通風系 統,並定期清洗隔塵網 去任何鐵銹或濱垢。



如何量度生物污染物

人士和專家進行。在決定是否需要專家協助前,可先 生物污染物的評估、取樣和結果分析均需由專業環境 考慮採取上述措施,以求消除生物污染物的源頭或減 少接觸機會

如想得到更多資料,請聯絡:

香港九龍塘達之路78號生產力大樓一樓 6177 室內空氣質素資訊中心 電話:2788

電郵: enquiry@iaq.gov.hk

http://www.iaq.gov.hk 銀井:



Information Centre Indoor Air Quality



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PROTECTION DEPARTMENT 環 境 保 臘 ENVIRONMENTAL Biological 室內空氣質素資訊中心

and You

Contaminants



你進入一個新裝修的房間,或是將一套簇新的 壓製品像俬包裝拆開,又或是使用影印機時, 很可能也曾嗅到一陣難聞的氣味,或感到眼睛和 喉鶥不適。你可能對這種情況習以為常了。但其 實你已接觸了一些由日用品釋放出來的揮發性有機化合物。如果你願意嘗試改變,是可以避免接 觸這些有害物質的。 *

麼是揮發性有機化合物及它對你有何影響?

揮發性有機化合物 (或簡稱VOCs) 包含各種可於室温下 揮發的有機化合物。在一般的室內環境中,有著100種以上的NOCs,其中包括甲醛。這些NOCs可由多種不同源頭釋放出來,如建造物料、像極、化妝品、清潔劑、殺蟲劑及

手煙等。乾洗後的衣服亦可能 二手煙等。 殘存NOCs。

急性或慢性的不良影響。很多種類的NOCs會容易使人上癮,亦會 與VOCs接觸,可能會對健康造成

害。有多種可於室內測量的VOCs,已被公認為人類或動物的致癌物質。鑑於現時對VOCs及其混合物的毒理學認識獨未足夠,最審慎安全的做法便是盡量減少與其 抑制中樞神經系統。高濃度的VOCs可引致眼睛、鼻子 和喉嚨不適,甚至頭痛、暈眩、視力失常及其他多種傷

什麼因素可造成NOCs污染

你可檢查下列情況有否出現

- 大厦的通風系統能否提供足夠新鮮空 脈
- 大廈最近曾否進行裝修或添置新傢 毗
- 印房或裝修工程等源頭釋放出來的 由印刷公司、储存化學品地方、影
- 厦的其他地方?有沒有為這些潛在源頭安裝獨立抽氣 VOCs, 會否經過通風系統而散播至大 設備,將VOCs直接抽出室外排放?
- 是否使用低排放量的清潔劑、膠合板、地氈和傢俬 建造物料、辦公室設備如影印機和傳真機等?
 - 含有或渗透出NOCs的廢料是否已密封包裝好,並妥 **密東雷**
- 經乾洗後的衣物在穿著前有否晾在通風地方,先讓異

如何減少VOCs污染?

- 並為潛在的 . 最有效的措施是保持大廈空氣流通 NOCS源頭裝設獨立海風設備。
- 應仔細閱讀和小心依照說明的指示;避免在密封及沒 有通風設備的空間內使用這類產品;只購買含適量的 盤品 在處理油漆、黏合劑、清潔劑及其他含VOCs產 VOCs牵品
- 裝修工程和防蟲等工作應安排在假日或無人工作的時 段內。工程完成後,讓新鮮空氣吹透曾經進行工程的 地方,以減低NOCs積存在單位內。監察工程的時間表和進度,確保已採取適當的預防措施以盡量減少 VOCs的精聚。
- 應盡可能使用一些低排放的產品及向製造商要求提供有關排放量的資料。在大廈入伙前,應評估各種物料的排放總量和持續時間,以決定是否需要加強通風系 統或延長吹風時間,減少大厦使用者接觸到VOCs。
 - 如果你有衣物剛進行乾洗,在使用前應確保已經完全

(TVOC)的概念,將所有VOCs集合起來量度,而不作個別編點百八 如何量度室內的VOCs? 要辨別和測量每一種類的VOCs,是非常昂貴和費時的 因此,進行初步評估時,會利用一個「VOCs總量 在決定是否需要量度NOCs水平前,應先考慮上述消除 NOCs源頭或消滅措施以減少接觸NOCs。若然你決定量度 NOCs以辨別家中或辦公室是否存有NOCs問題,應找專業 環境人士取樣、分析和解釋結果

有關揮發性有機化合物的規例 空氣污染管制(揮發性有機化合物)規例就建築漆料/塗料、印墨和指定消費品的揮發性有機化合物含量訂明限值,以減少該等產品排放到大氣的揮發性有機化合物總量。

如想得到更多資料,請聯絡:

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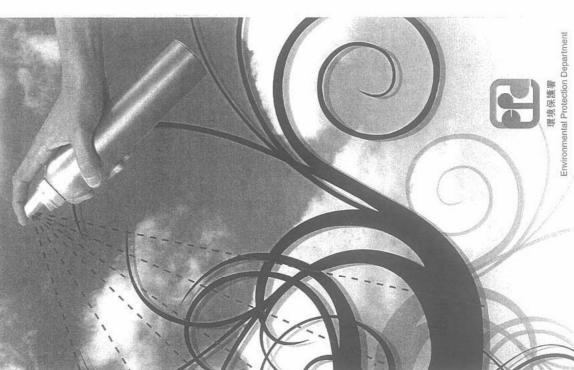
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Volatile Organic Compounds and You



軍發性有機化合物與你 **髮型屋/髮型師須知**

Volatile Organic Compounds and You For Hair Salon / Stylist



揮發性有機化合物與我們息息相關,影響你我呼吸的每一口空氣。你也來出一分力,減少揮發性有機化合物的排放。請向供應商查證你現正售賣或使用的產品是否符合有關規例,共同締造更清新空氣,藍天白雲的環境。

什麼是揮發性有騰化合物? 為什麼噴髮膠含 有揮發性有騰化合物?

揮發性有機化合物是由多組有機化合物混合而成的物質。在正常情況下,這些有機化合物容易揮發並進入大氣中。揮發性有機化合物可製成噴霧式噴髮膠的溶劑和推進劑。在噴髮膠中較為常用的揮發性有機化合物包括乙醇和二甲醚,此等化合物可隨時散逸到空氣中,令室內空氣質素惡化,及造成空氣污染。

揮發性有騰化台物與我有什麼關係?

吸入揮發性有機化合物,可能會對健康造成急性或慢性的不良影響。揮發性有機化合物中有多種會容易使人上癮,亦會抑制中樞神經系統。吸入高濃度的揮發性有機化合物,可引致眼睛、鼻子和喉嚨不適,甚至造成頭痛、暈眩、視力障礙及其他傷害。部分揮發性有機化合物更已被公認為人類或動物的致癌物質。

此外,揮發性有機化合物對大氣中臭氧和微粒的形成,起着重要作用。臭氧和微粒積聚會形成煙霧,刺激我們的眼睛、鼻子和喉嚨,甚至會令患有心臟或呼吸疾病(如哮喘)的人土病情惡化,影響我們的健康。煙霧亦會令能見度下降,不利旅遊業。

政府採取了什麼措施去減低噴髮膠中揮發性 有機化合物的排放?

由二零零七年四月一日起,政府已實施新制訂的《空氣污染管制(揮發性有機化合物)規例》,以限制建築漆料/塗料、印墨及六大類指定消費品(即空氣清新劑、噴髮膠、多用途潤滑劑、地蠟清除劑、除蟲劑和驅蟲劑)的最高揮發性有機化合物含量。

生效日期	二零零七年四月一日	二零零九年一月一日
噴髮膠揮發性有機 化合物含量的最高限值 (重量百分比)	80	55

根據規例,任何人士都不能輸入或在本港生產超出以上揮發性有機化合物限值的噴髮膠供在本港出售或使用。至於零售商或用家,雖然他們不受規管,但亦須提供有關資料協助監督執法,例如交易詳情或該產品的進口商或本地生產商的資料。

我如何能幫助減少揮發性有機化合物的排放?你的支持對改善空氣質素非常重要。作為髮型師或髮型屋的

負責人,你可以協助減少揮發性有機化合物的排放,只要:◎ 避免使用噴霧式噴髮膠,因為這些產品多以揮發性有機化合物為推進劑。你可以改用液體、凝膠或泵噴

形式的非噴霧式頭髮護理產品

- 要求供應商或商店提供不含揮發性有機化合物或含量 低的產品。你可以查看標籤上的成分說明,盡量選取 揮發性有機化合物含量低的產品。
- ◎ 使用符合規例的噴髮膠。避免購買來源不明的產品。

我從哪裏可以取得更多資料?

如需更多資料,請聯絡 **環境保護署** 香港灣仔告土打道5號 稅務大樓33樓

電話:2838 3111 或瀏覽本署網頁: http://www.epd.gov.hk



探用環保油墨及再造紙印製

一個經 常有人吸煙的房間內,你曾否感到眼睛刺 容許吸煙的地方後,你曾否發現到你的衣 如果答案是肯 你很可能已非自願地吸入了二手 即使你離開了 或當你進入 陣煙草氣味? 當有人在你身邊吸煙, C-鼻子和喉鶥不適 物還殘留著 定的話, , 脛

抽煙時呼出的一種混合煙霧。在許多吸煙的場所中 發超過4,000種氣體和粒子物質,大部分這些物質都是 很強烈的刺激物,其中至少有40種在人類或動物身上 可致癌。二手煙中所含的粒子是尤其危險的,因為在 停止吸煙後,這些粒子仍能停留在空氣中數小時,可 被其他非吸煙人士吸入體內,亦可能和氢氣的衰變物 手煙是由香煙、煙斗或雪茄燃燒時飄散出來或吸煙 手煙是最常接觸到的污染物。抽煙時噴出的煙霧散 一起,對人體健康造成更大的 湖市



吸煙危害吸煙者本身健康的同 時,二手煙也影響非吸煙者。除了 刺激眼、鼻和咽喉外,它也會:

- 大大增加兒童患呼吸疾病的機會。如果兒童與一些 吸煙人士同住的話,他們的呼吸系統會較容易受到 、氣喘、叛多、損壞 明顯地增加非吸煙者患上肺癌和心臟疾病的機會。 感染。其他影響包括增加咳嗽 肺部功能和減緩肺部發育

根據本地研究發現,如果在一個家庭中,有一個或以 上的同住成員吸煙,兒童會有較大機會患上呼吸疾 病。如果丈夫有吸煙的習慣,妻子即使本身不吸煙也 會較容易患上肺癌

如何保障自己及他人避免受二 手煙的影響?

全標準,最佳保障自己健康的方法便是遠離二手煙源頭。無論你 由於二手煙並沒有一個絕對的安 是否吸煙人士,也可減低二手煙 對你和他人的影響:





- 如你有吸煙的習慣,最好戒除它
- 如你沒有吸煙的習慣,應該避免逗留在容許吸煙的地 方,以及鼓勵你的朋友和家人不要吸煙。

TOBACCO SMOKE

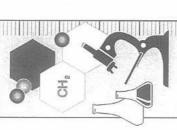
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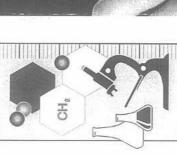
ENVIRONMENTAL

如果你是物業經理,應該在你管轄的範圍內切實執行 非吸煙政策

如何測量室內的

手煙的濃度是可以測量的,但 筆開支,最簡單的地方就是堅持 在家中或工作地點禁止吸煙。無 論如何,在決定測量二手煙的濃 這樣做既困難又昂貴。要省回這 度前,請先研究各種可行措施以 消除二手煙的源頭。如你決定要 量度二手煙的濃度來辨別你家中 或辦公室是否存有二手煙問題, 應請教專業環境人士





如想得到更多資料,請聯絡:

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室內空氣質素資訊中心 Information Centre

PROTECTION DEPARTMENT 腳 職 境 保 職ENVIRONMENTAL

麼是甲醛

罪魁禍

特別是用實心木製成的舊傢俬或裝修用品,通常放 出相對少的甲醛。除非絕對有必要,否則你可以不

京

(3

甲醛是一種無色化學氣體,濃度高時有刺鼻的氣味,引起眼睛及呼吸氣管極度不適。長時間接觸甲醛可誘發過敏。在這情況下,繼續接觸少量的甲醛亦可導致酸重的不良反應。國際研究癌病組織已將甲醛分類為 嚴重的不良反應。 對人類致癌的物質

而不良的通風系統又可形成高水平的甲醛情況。 甲醛最主要的排放源是用脲甲醛樹脂製成的壓製木產 品。這些樹脂用作物料的黏著劑,如粒子板、中等密 度纖維板、膠合板及其他壓製木產品。當產品製成的 最初數個月,排放的甲醛量最高。之後,甲醛慢慢釋 出,釋出時間能持續一段長時間,通常超過數年。 甲醛也由吸煙、燃燒源頭,如氣體裝置及火水熱水器 排出。甲醛也可在其他室內裝修物料中找到,如發泡 膠隔熱層、黏著劑、纖物、地氈及樓面料,以及在紙 甲醛是一種普遍的室內空氣污染物。在室內的甲 平通常較室外的為高,因為室內有很多甲醛的源 品及化妝品中找到 **甲醛如何進入室內** 甲醛是一種普遍的室

我如何知道是否受到甲醛的潛在影響? 即使短時間接觸高濃度的甲醛也可以令眼睛及鼻子灼 熟或痕癢・喉嚨痛或灼熱,以及頭痛。濃度更高時, 不適的嚴重程度增加,並由鼻孔通道及喉嚨傳送到較 低的呼吸道。在你的居所有若干甲醛源頭,或當呈現 某些受刺激後的顯著症狀時,你便可能受到甲醛的潛 在影響。下列居所會較易受高水平的甲醛影響: 1.推行室內裝修時用新壓制木造的牆、像俬、地氈、 樓面料或室內裝修物品;及

如何減低對甲醛的接觸

下列是如何減低在你居所中接觸 甲醛的一些提示:

1. 最有效的方法是避免在你的 居所內有主要的甲醛來源。 最好的做法是避免使用會釋 出甲醛的建築物料、室內裝 修物品,尤其是用脲甲醛樹 脂製造的壓製木產品。

在決定量度甲醛水平前,應先考慮上述消滅措施以減少接觸甲醛。若然決定量度你處所的甲醛水平,應找專業環境人士取樣、分析和解釋結果。 需要以新像低代替舊物。 他。 4.新像低應最好放在室外至 少數日或數周,然後才放 入室內。你可要求你的像 低供應商或批發商,將像 極送到你的居所前,放在 室外一段時間讓甲醛有機 何量度室內甲醛水平? 京

李田謹

如想得到更多資料,請聯絡:

11 9 香港九龍蓮之路7 : 278 電話

開

PROTECTION DEPARTMENT 瑙 境 保 臓 ENVIRONMENTAL 室內空氣質素資訊中心 Information Centre Indoor Air Quality





Formaldehyde

and You



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8 號生產力大樓一樓 室內空氣質素資訊中心 00 00 27 傳真

: enquiry@iaq.gov.hk 網址

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: http://www.iaq.gov.hk

的事。如果施工不恰當,就會產生難閩氣味和塵 埃飛揚,從而降低場所的室內空氣質素。施工時 所產生的空氣污染物還會從一個樓層向另一個樓 層擴散。這些都可以透過一些良好的工作守則予 在商業/住宅樓字和公共場所進行裝修工程是常見 層擴散。這些都可以透過 以避免。

裝修工程通常會產生哪些空氣污染物而引致室內空氣質 素問題?

裝修工程中產生的一般室內空氣污染物

- · 磨光或打磨建築材料時所產生的塵 块;和 包括:
- 塗料、溶劑和黏合劑中的揮發性有機 化合物所產生的刺激性氣味。



在裝修過程中有哪些原因可能導致室內空氣質素問題? F.列情況可能在裝修過程中會導致室內空氣質素問題:

- ・施工場地没有被妥善隔離,導致污染物擴散到其他地
- 方。 ·沒有設置專用的排氣裝置,導致施工場地空氣污染物 增加。
 - 沒有設置屏障或圍欄以控制在切割和鑽孔過程中所產 使用含有高溶劑成分的建築材料,如塗料、黏合劑 生的塵埃。
 - 塗料、溶劑、清潔劑之類的建築材料在使用後沒有妥 善密封、存放或處理。 密封、存放或處理。 油漆和稀釋劑等。

如何知道裝修過程中存在室內空氣質素問題;當你身處於或靠近裝修場地時,如果你聞到刺激性氣味,或感到眼鼻刺痛、頭痛、頭暈、噁心、或呼吸困難,就可能有潛在的室內空氣質素問題。 , 就可能有潛在的室內空氣質素問題。

下列各項措施有助在裝修期間和裝修後改善室內空氣質 如何改善在裝修期間和裝修後的室內空氣質素?

裝修期間

- 在人流較少或非辦公時間內進行裝修工程。設置一些屏障將裝修場地與其他地方隔離,以降低交 叉污涤。
 - 在工作區域中安排設有適當控制裝置的專有排氣設 施,以降低塵埃和其他污染物的散發。
- 如裝修工程是位於空調場所內,應把通風系統的出風 口及入風口封閉,以減少塵埃和其他污染物對相鄰 區域的擴散

- 較平常更加頻密地檢查和更換空調系統的隔塵網,使 其能夠吸納在進行裝修的區域所產生的更多塵埃。
- 屏障或塑膠布料把產生塵埃工序的區域圍起,並在 磨光、切割、和鑽孔之前用水濕潤材料的表面,或 者盡可能把這些工序在裝修區域外的工廠進行。
- · 使用較環保的低揮發性建築材料,如:含低揮發性有 或其他帶有環保標籤的產品,以減低揮發性有機化 機化合物的漆料/地毯/牆紙/地板,不含甲醛的黏合劑 合物的散發
 - 以水劑漆料代替溶劑漆料。如必須使用溶劑漆料,則 應避免使用噴灑器而改用油刷或滾筒刷塗抹。這樣 可減少噴出過多漆料,造成浪費。小心估計需用的 漆料數量,免得購買的漆料多於所需。
 - 盡可能使用預製傢俬和於裝修場地外製造的產品,以 减少裝修工程中產生的污染物。
- 通過適當的材料規格及施工規範,以減少破壞現存的 裝修設施
- 在使用塗料、黏合劑、清潔劑和其他揮發性有機化合物的過程中,必須嚴格遵照製造商的指示,並妥善 存放狺些材料

裝修後

- 清理裝修場地,並在要進駐前的一段時間以大量新鮮 空氣進行淨化。
- 在進駐後的最初幾個月內保持高排風量,以降低該場 所的污染物水平。
- 當需要更換像 私時,選擇含較低甲醛和低 揮發性有機化合物的镓俬
 - 然小 如果使用的新傢俬含有甲醛 劑,讓這些傢俬吹風數 日或數週後才搬進室 內。



如想得到更多資料,請聯絡:

香港九龍塘蓮之路78號生產力大樓一樓 6177 室內空氣質素資訊中心 電話:2788

傳真:2788 6181 電郵:enquiry@iaq.gov.hk

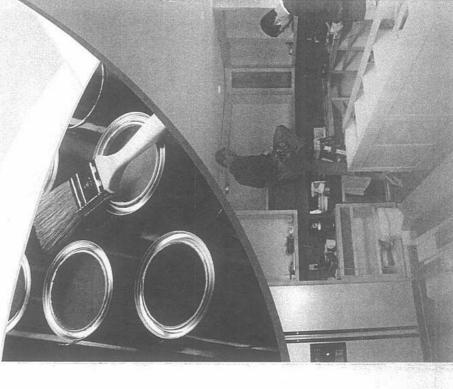
網址: http://www.iaq.gov.hk





室內空氣質素資訊中心 Information Centre

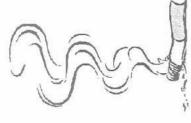
職 億 保 職 署 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DEPARTMENT *Healthy Renovation* Monaton Canna DAI



燃燒時產生的氣體 一氧化碳,二氧化氮等

揮發性有機化合物

化學污染物 例如滅蟲劑



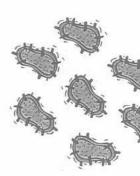
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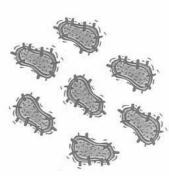
空氣中的粒子

生物污染物 如霉菌,細菌









質素的方法 改善住宅樓宇 室内空氣

場 境 保 職 署 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DEPARTMENT

Information Centre 室內空氣質素資訊中心 Indoor Air Quality

DAI

- 盡量保持室內空氣流通
- 為家人健康著想,停止吸煙
- 清理漏水事宜及找出並立即清除已發霉之物料,以 防止霉菌的滋生
- 保持家居環境清潔,此外冷氣機之隔塵網亦要定期 清洗,以防積塵

Common Indoor Air Pollutants

解措施

in Residential Buildings and

Mitigation Measures

- 在可行的情況下,盡量選購和採用不含揮發性有機 化合物的裝修物料,個人護理及清潔用品。
- 段進行。事後亦要注意通風,以減低揮發性有機化 裝修工程和防蟲工作應安排在樓字沒有人使用的時 合物的積存。
- 盡量避免使用空氣清新劑或燒點香燭等會釋放室內 空氣污染物的物品
- · 向環境保護署報告室外空氣污染的源頭





内空氣污染物 常見的

半煙

空氣中的粒子

燃燒時產生的氣體 一氧化碳,二氧化氮等



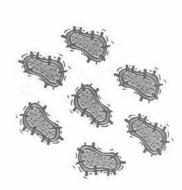
揮發性有機化合物

幽田田

脈 顺 呼吸產物和體味

生物污染物 如霉菌,細菌

臭氧



室及公眾場所 質素的方法 沿漸 改善辦公 K



確保有足夠的新鮮空氣供應及其入風口遠離外間空 氣污染源頭(例如:鄰近大塵排放廢氣的煙囱)

管道、 確保通風系統的運作良好,系統的出風口、 過濾器及冷凍器保持清潔及有定期檢查。

實施不吸煙政策

清理漏水事宜及找出並立即清除已發霉之物料,以 滅低霉菌的滋生。 定期清潔地氈及纖維傢具等較易藏污納垢及難於清 洗的物料。

D S

影印機、鐳射打印機等運作時會產生臭氧,應將之 放置於有獨立抽風或空氣流通的地方。 在可行的情況下,要求你的承辦商採用不含揮發性 有機化合物的裝修物料。裝修工程和防蟲等工作應 安排在樓宇沒有人使用的時段進行。事後亦要注意 題風,以減低揮發性有機化合物的積存

· 向環境保護署報告室外空氣污染的源頭



編稿 宋 職 略 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DEPARTMENT



OAI

强內沿鐵鐵鐵鐵出中心 Indoor Air Quality Information Centre

制化学 緩解措施 記言

Common Indoor Air Pollutants in Offices/Public Places and Mitigation Measures



採用環保油墨及再造紙印製 ⊛

乾淨及空氣清新的車廂,令司機和乘客健康舒 、行程愉快。這小冊子向你提供一些如何提高 車廂內空氣質素的實用建議。 雲

在車廂內有哪些常見的空氣污染物會引致不良的空氣

香港現時大部分的車輛都裝有空調。如果車廂的通風 好適當的維修保養,車厢內的空氣污染物就可能會積 聚而達到較高的水平。常見的空氣污染物包括:一氧 量不足以將污染物稀釋,或沒有把車輛的空調系統做 化碳(CO)、氮氧化物(NOx)、揮發性有機化合物(VOCs) 、煙(或二手煙)、塵埃和霉菌。

有哪些原因會影響車廂內的空氣質素?

- 性有機化合物和塵埃等。當這些廢氣滲入車厢時, 可能會導致乘客感到不適甚至作嘔。若開著通風 車輛所排放的廢氣含有一氧化碳、氦氧化物、揮發 口,並在塞車或過隧道時,情況會更加惡劣。
- 車廂內使用的某些物料和配件,如新的人造物料座 椅或地毯等配件、空氣清新劑、座椅潔亮劑、粘合 劑等,會散發出揮發性有機化合物和其他空氣污染 物。這都可能會引起頭痛,或令眼、鼻、喉嚨感到 不適。
- 如果司機或乘客吸煙,不僅會大大增加揮發性有機 化合物、一氧化碳和塵埃之類的空氣污染物水平 它所散發出的氣味也可能會長期停留在車厢內。
- 其他問題包括乘客攜帶上車的物品和人體所散發的 不潔的空調隔塵網和潮濕的地毯,可能為霉菌提供 部供。
 - 滋生温床。這些霉菌會使人產生過敏反應
- 車廂緊閉導致通風不足會令車廂內空氣污染物,例 如二氧化碳等積聚

如何知道車廂內有沒有空氣質素問題

若出現下列情況,車廂內的空氣質素可能存在問題:

- 上車後感到眼、鼻、喉嚨不適;
- · 有揮發性有機化合物、煙或潮濕及發霉的氣味;
- 在車廂內停留一段時間後感到疲倦、頭暈或頭痛

如何改善車廂內的空氣質素?

下列各項措施有助改善車廂內的空氣質素

- 打開通風口或車窗引進新鮮空氣,但謹記在過隧道或 塞車時把它們關上。
- 盡可能避免緊貼排出大量廢氣的車輛
 - 避免在車廂內吸煙
- 選擇在較為不擠塞的地區或行車線行駛
 - 保持車廂內乾爽清潔。
- 保持引擎調較於最佳狀況
- 在可行的環境下,將新車的車門和車窗打開以進行吹 風,以稀釋新裝置所散發的揮發性有機化合物
- 儘量避免使用含化學成份的空氣清新劑,如果確實需 要,必須參閱生產商的使用指南
- 儘量避免使用含揮發性有機化合物的化學劑清潔車
- 在使用殺蟲劑之後打開車輌的門窗讓車廂充分吹風。
- ·在上車之前,將帶有異味的物品用密封袋或箱子裝 好。
- 移除發霉的地毯。如可能,用稀釋的漂白水清潔其表
- 停車熄匙不但有助減低廢氣滲入車厢,還可以防止污 染車外環境
- 在車房維修車輛時,要求提供以下服務 a)清潔並更換隔塵網。
- b)檢查通風管道有沒有漏氣情



如想得到更多資料,請聯絡:

香港九龍塘建之路78號生產力大樓一樓 6177 室內空氣質素資訊中心 電話:2788

電郵: enquiry@iaq.gov.hk

網址:http://www.iaq.gov.hk

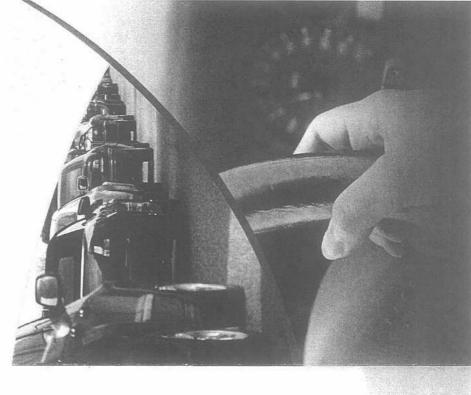
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PROTECTION DEPARTMENT In-Vehicle Air Qualit 室內空氣質素資訊中心 DAI



删 辦公室 內空 觝 及公 圖 脈 檢定計劃

參與的好處,並解釋如何參與這計劃。 理計劃」。計劃的一個主要部分,是推出自願 香港特別行政區政府已實施「室內空氣質素質 為改善室內空氣質素及加強公眾對這方 (「檢定計劃」)。本單張介紹檢定計劃的背景及 辦公室及公眾場所室內空氣質素檢定計劃」 5面的關注· 氮質素質素管 [黎風

檢定計劃的目的是: 甚麼是「辦公室及公眾場所室內空氣質素檢定計劃」

- 確認良好的室內空氣質素管理工作;及
- 鼓勵處所/樓字的業主或物業管理公司致力達到最佳級 別的室內空氣質素

檢定計劃的特點包括

- 採用自願及自我規管的方式進行
- 以配合不同處所/ 樓宇的需要 採用兩個級別的室內空氣質素指 「卓越級」及「良好級」,見圖表)

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- 獲發室內空氣質素檢定證書及所屬等級 公眾知曉 標貼,以便於處所內展示,讓使用者及
- 業主可選擇檢定整幢樓宇或部分的地點
- 定證書有效期為一年。在周年重檢
- 時,每五年需要重新量度整套室內空氣質素指標的參 碳和可吸入懸浮粒子兩個參數 數,而期間的四年,若符合條件,只需每年量度二氧化
- 需繼續保持檢定後的室內空氣質素

圖表:辦公室及公眾場所的室內空氣質素指標

参数	單位	- 初小時□	F均值
			同好級
室內温度	ငိ	20至<25.5	< 25.5
相對濕度	%	40至<70	< 70
空氣流動速度	m/s	< 0.2	< 0.3
二氧化碳 (CO ₂)	ppmv	< 800	< 1,000
一概 / (CO)	hg/m³	< 2,000	< 10,000
可吸入懸浮粒子(PM ₁₀)	hg/m³	< 20	< 180
二氧化氮 (NO ₂)	hg/m³	< 40	< 150
臭氧(0,)	hg/m ³	< 50	< 120
甲醛 (HCHO)	hg/m³	< 30	< 100
總揮發性有機化合物 (TVOC)	µg/m³	< 200	< 600
樹樹 (Rn)	Bq/m³	< 150	< 200
沿航中省國	cfu/m³	< 500	< 1,000

誰可參與計劃?

調系統的樓字或處所的業主或物業管理公司,都可參與這 般來說,用作辦公室或公眾場所而又設有機械通風及空

為何參與計劃

辦公室及公眾場所如具有良好的室內空氣質素,可以一

- 提高使用者的舒適程度
- 增加員工的生產力
- 吸引更多租戶或顧客



意的室內環境,亦有助促進彼此間的伙伴關係 出的努力,亦會因參與檢定計劃而 得到公眾確認。由處所內各相關人士合力保持-你為達致良好的室內空氣質素而作

-個清新



如何參與計劃?

構」。「證書簽發機構」的核準室內 空氣質素簽署人員會帶領一組相關人 員及專家負責下列工作: 證書簽發機構」,下稱「證書簽發機 港認可處認可的 或物業管理公司首先要聘請一間獲香 若要參與檢定計劃,樓字/處所的業主 室內空氣質素檢定



- 進行實地視察
- 如發現任何室內空氣問題,即建讓須採取的補救措施
- 量度室內空氣質素,以確定符合室內空氣質素指標(見
- 編寫報告及簽發室內空氣積素檢定證書,讓有關業主或 管理公司向室內空氣質素資訊中心註冊
- 建議業主或管理公司如何管理檢定後的室內空氣質素

如何取得更多資料?

- 參與檢定計劃的詳細指引。 《辦公室及公眾場所室內空氣質素檢定計劃指南》提供
- 室內空氣質素的一般指引。 《辦公室及公眾場所室內空氣質素管理指引》提供管理

以上刊物及其他有關室內空氣質素的資料,可向以下地方

室內空氣質素資訊中心

香港九龍塘莲之路78號生產力大樓一 2788 6177

電郵:enquiry@iaq.gov.hk

網址:http://www.iaq.gov.hk A 拉用頭保油器及直接纸印刷



Information Centre 室內空氣質素資訊中心 Indoor Air Quality



職 端 保 護ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DEPARTMENT





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A Message from the Executive Director and Chairs Our History What We Do 10 Milestones for 10 Years of Partnership Faces of Clean Air Asia Air Quality and Climate Change Program Low Emissions Urban Development Program Clean Fuels and Vehicles Program Green Freight and Logistics Program Our Organization What Our Partners Say

This report serves as a publication on Clean Air Asia Partnership's 10-year milestone as well as the Clean Air Asia Center's Annual Report 2011. For the audited financial report for 2011 please visit www.cleanairasia.org.

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December 2012

IESSAGE FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR AND CHAIRS



hat a difference a decade makes!

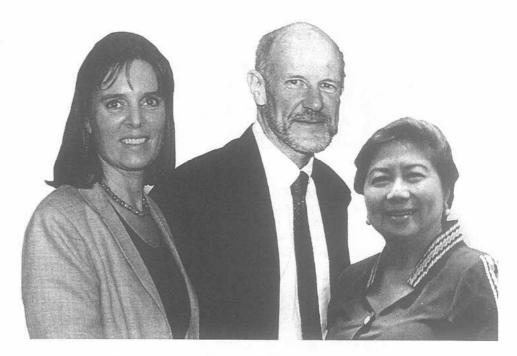
hen the Better Air Quality (BAQ) conference as first launched in Hong Kong in 2002, no gion-wide network existed to tackle the oblem of dirty air in Asia.

re Clean Air Initiative for Asian Cities has since own into Asia's premier network of experts, slicy makers and practitioners that helps ies and governments to reduce air pollution and CO₂ emissions.

e return to Hong Kong for BAQ 2012 after a cade of accomplishments, a strong vision r the future and a new name, *Clean Air Asia*, signify the transition from an initiative to established and credible voice for air and mate.

le last ten years have seen real progress. Countries established national ambient air lality standards for the first time: Bhutan, unei Darussalam, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Nepal d Pakistan. Several more have strengthened isting standards or expanded these with the dition of PM2.5, ozone and others designed to tter protect health. Importantly, more than 0 Asian cities now share air pollution data th the public, demonstrating the power of insparency and understanding to motivate ange.

meet the twin challenges of air pollution d climate change, sustainable transport is whigh on the agenda across Asia. Countries ve adopted road maps to tighten vehicle nissions standards and lower sulfur in els. China now has a national initiative to prove fuel efficiency and reduce emissions om freight transport and other countries e following its example. Even as countries tively engage in the unfinished business of pollution and health, global attention to mate change has triggered a focus on lownissions urban development.



Sophie Punte Executive Director

Robert O'Keefe Chair, Board of Trustees

Mary Jane Ortega Chair, Partnership Council

We are proud that Clean Air Asia has been at the forefront of many of these developments by providing key data, cutting edge practices, and grassroots capacity building through our partnership of more than 230 organizations and eight Country Networks.

But we are not there yet. Our research shows that the air in 7 out of 10 cities in developing Asia is still unhealthy, and particulate matter, a key pollutant associated with mortality and respiratory disease remains well above World Health Organization standards and is again on the rise across Asia. With about 120,000 people moving to cities every day and private vehicles and energy use growing exponentially, more and more people will be exposed to air pollution. The challenge is now to accelerate adoption of new policies, effectively implement existing rules, and scale up proven solutions to Asia's 1,000 cities.

This report celebrates past milestones and spells out a vision for the future in achieving better air quality and livable cities, and now, it's all in the name, *Clean Air Asia*.

Here's to an Asian region where we can all breathe more easily.

OUR HISTORY

Late 1990s

No regional institution or program to tackle air pollution in Asian cities exists.

2003

The first Better Air Quality (BAQ) conference takes place in Hong Kong. Today, the biennial event is the argest gathering on air quality in Asia. It covers transport, energy, industry, and climate change.



2007

CAI-Asia is incorporated as a regional independent non-governmental entity. Cornie Huizenga is the first Executive Director. Professor Jiming Hao of Tsinghua University is elected as the first Chair of the Board of the CAI-Asia Center.



2009

Sophie Punte succeeds as the new Executive Director of the CAI-Asia Center. Robert O'Keefe of the Health Effects Institute becomes the new Chair of the Board in June 2009.



BAO 2010

CAI-Asia expands its activities beyond air quality to include climate change. It adopts a new mission: "to promote better air quality and livable cities by translating knowledge to policies and actions to reduce air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions from transport, energy, and other sectors."

BAQ 2012

CAI-Asia becomes Clean Air Asia. Clean Air Asia is Asia's premier air quality network with offices in Manila, Beijing, and Delhi, 8 Country Networks, and over 230 partnership members. These members come from various cities, national government agencies, non-government organizations, academic and research institutes, the private sector, and international development agencies and foundations.

2001

The Asian Development Bank (ADB), World Bank and USAID launches the Clean Air Initiative for Asian Cities (CAI-Asia) as Asia's leading ai quality network. CAI-Asia was part of a globa Clean Air Initiative to "promote and demonstrate innovative ways to improve the air quality of Asiar cities through sharing experiences and building partnerships."

2004

CAI-Asia establishes Country Networks in China Nepal, and Sri Lanka. Country Networks in India Indonesia, Pakistan, Philippines, and Vietnam are established until 2009.



2008

CAI-Asia is officially recognized by United Nation as a Type II Partnership



2010

CAI-Asia launches the Clean Air Portal to serv as the information hub for policy maker practitioners, and the public on air qualit sustainable transport, energy, and climat change.

2011

CAI-Asia marks 10 Years of Partnership.













Clean Air Asia leads efforts to enable Asia's

1,000 CITIES

to reduce both air pollution and CO₂ emissions, and thereby contribute to more livable and healthy cities with blue skies and a low carbon footprint. Emissions can be reduced through policies, plans, programs, and concrete measures that cover air quality, transport and industrial emissions, and energy use.

THE OUR ROLE THE

Decision makers use reliable analysis, knowledge, data and effective tools to understand the program and identify solutions.

Stakeholders at the city, national and regional level cooperate better through networks and partnerships.

Policies and programs are in place that are science-based, stakeholder-inclusive and effective.

OUR PROGRAMS



Air Quality and Climate Change Low Emissions Urban Development

- Develop a Road Map for Better Air Quality in Asian Cities linking air pollution with climate change
- Establish a regional system for knowledge management and capacity building
- Support cities in management of air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions
- Mainstream low emissions transport strategies in policy and investment decisions
- Improve knowledge management and exchange on land use, transport, and energy
- Bring walkability higher on the development agenda of cities, governments, and development agencies



Green Fuels and Vehicles

- Facilitate adoption of tighter standards for cleaner fuels and vehicles by Asian countries
- Strengthen policy frameworks for effective management of in-use vehicles
- Introduce clean fleet management programs for public and private fleet operators



Green Freight and Logistics

- Establish regional and national green freight programs or initiatives
- Mobilize a Green Freight Asia Network of private sector companies and associations
- Improve knowledge and data on the road freight sector to inform policies, programs, or initiatives

Clean Air Asia will report the progress of status and trends in an annual publication for each of the four programs.



ir pollution in Asian cities was ten years ago and remains today a serious public health issue. Yet, during the late nineties, while several universities and NGOs were working to improve air quality, little

coordination existed among them. Clean Air Asia used workshops, oint research projects, and e-groups to build the largest network on air quality n Asia in a span of ten years. Through this network, Clean Air Asia continues to convene stakeholders and shape and influence policies on management of air ruality and CO2 emissions in Asian cities.

quality and CO₂ emissions in Asian cities.

A 2001 workshop in Hong Kong in partnership with the Environmental Protection Bureau and Hong Kong Polytechnic University inspired the creation of the Better Air Quality (BAQ) conferences. BAQ has become the main event on air quality n Asia, covering transport, energy, industry, and climate change. Policy makers and leading experts meet at BAQ to network, learn, and share experiences. Past BAQs have proven to influence policies, initiate new projects, and establish partnerships.



Clean Air Asia manages the Clean Air and Blue Skies for Asia exchange program with support from Fredskorpset Norway. The program covers six countries: Hong Kong, Indonesia, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, and Vietnam. Young professionals and civil servants are posted in partner organizations to gain practical skills in air quality management. The 28 exchanges spanning five years since 2008 have resulted in improved country programs on air quality and long-term collaboration between partner organizations.















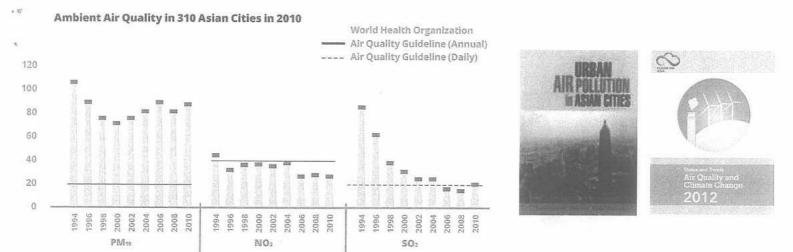
2

lean Air Asia was the first organization to show that air quality in Asian cities had improved since the 1990s. Nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and sulfur dioxide (SO₂) levels in most cities now fall within the World salth Organization's guidelines. Particulate matter, a key pollutant responsible for thousands of excess deaths and reased illness across Asia, remains a significant problem.

2003, air quality data was collected for few cities in Asia. day, data for almost 400 cities in 22 countries is available. e online CitiesACT database (www.citiesact.org) provides

access to data and indicators for Air quality. Climate change, Transport and energy from Asian cities and countries. It serves as the main source for Asia data of the WHO's Global Outdoor Air Pollution in Cities database.

To further support Asian governments, National Clean Air Management Profiles are published regularly. The Clean Air Portal (www.cleanairasia.org) is the prime source for policies, news, case studies, organizations, events, and other information to manage air pollution and CO₂ emissions.



Linking government and cities in China 3

8 th China City Air Quality Management Workshop 新环境空气质量标准: 挑战和出路

lean Air Asia has sown the seeds of a clean air network in China. Together with the Ministry of Environmental Protection (MEP), we established a China AQM City Network of 13 provincial pitals. Since 2005, city workshops bring together MEP, vironmental Protection Bureaus, Vehicle Emission Centers, d national and international experts and organizations.

is platform supports better air quality management; ies can learn from one another and from international

experiences, provide input into national policies, and improve collaboration among local government agencies within each city.

A similar approach is applied in support of the State Council directive on regional air quality management for nine urban clusters, often led by provincial capitals. In the run-up to the World EXPO 2010 in Shanghai, clean air workshops in provinces and cities in the Yangtze River Delta resulted in the Yangtze River Delta Clean Air Forum. In the Pearl River Delta, such a forum is being established to support the implementation of the Pearl River Delta Air Quality Management Plan.

Helping cities reduce air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions

lean Air Asia saw the need to complement the top-down approach of working with national government and organizations with a bottom-up approach of raising awareness and building the capacity of cities and local organizations to manage air quality, including the link to managing CO2 emissions.

The Clean Air Scorecard is an objective and comprehensive tool to assess air quality management status in cities and identify areas for improvement. It incorporates air quality levels, clean air management capacity and clean air policies and actions.





Clean Air Scorecard

Air Pollution Management Capacity Index

Levels and comparison against WHO guidelines

- PM2.5 = PM10
- u O3
- # SO: = PB
- = NO:
- = CO

Existence of

- Air quality monitoring system
- =Source appointment = Impact analysis
- a Institutions
- = Budget

Clean Air Policies and Actions Index

Policies and measures

- = General
- Transport
- Energy & Industry = Other sources

Hanoi

Jakarta linan

Bangkok

Colombo

Hangzhou

Kathmandu

Overall Clean Air Score

Manila

Quetta

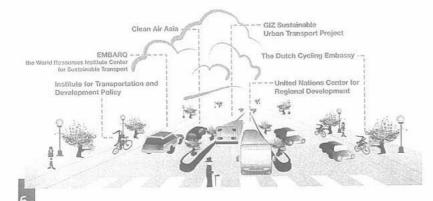
The scorecard has been applied to nine cities in Asia in cooperation with loca organizations. Subsequently, cities are assisted to address priority air qualit and climate concerns. Kathmandu and Colombo chose to conduct comparativ studies on indoor and outdoor air pollution with results feeding in actio plans. The cities of Jinan and Hangzhou (China) and Quetta (Pakistan) used th scorecard results to formulate city clean air reports and clean air action plans Cities of Cagayan de Oro and Iloilo (Philippines) were supported in developin emission inventories and science-based clean air plans together with expert and local stakeholders.

Milestone

Putting sustainable transport on the agenda

lean Air Asia's Sustainable Urban Mobility in Asia (SUMA) program from 2006 to 2009 helped shape the thinking on the role of transport in urban development and air quality management in cities. The program played a part in establishing the Sustainable Transport Initiative within the Asian Development Bank. Sustainable transport is now central to development banks' assistance to Asian countries.

The SUMA partners have become leaders in sustainable transport in Asia. Clean Air Asia has continued to focus on areas in sustainable transport that risked falling through the cracks: walkability, green freight, two and three-wheelers, vehicle inspection and maintenance, and emissions from transport and its relationship with urban development.



Achievements of the Sustainable Urba Mobility in Asia program

Trained Chinese and Indian trainers to delive three newly developed courses on mas rapid transit, non-motorized transport an transport demand management

Assisted the Indian cities of Ahmedabad 1 develop a bus rapid transit (BRT) system (winner of the Sustainable Transport Awai in 2009), Indore to improve its bus syster and Pune and Nanded with a bicycle sharir scheme and cycling tracks

Developed guidelines on cycling-inclusiv planning, two- and three-wheelers, ar social impact assessment of public transpo projects

Researched e-bikes in China, Vietnam ar India, and surveyed sustainable transpo developments in Indian cities

national sustainable transpo Developed strategies in the Philippines

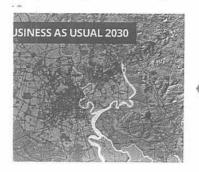
Increased knowledge on air pollution ar CO₂ emissions and integration in governme policies and plans

Quantifying the emission reduction potential for low emission cities

xpanding cities in Asia need tools that can aid in rapid but robust assessment of the impacts of land use planning, or the lack thereof, on urban energy use and emissions. The Rapid Assessment of City Emissions ACE) tool was developed by the Clean Air Asia, Chreod, and Asian Development Bank, to address this need.

e RACE tool estimates emissions from energy use for nsportation and buildings under different future scenario. nsequently, the potential to reduce emissions can be culated brought about by measures such as compact velopment, green buildings, use of renewable energy, public transport systems, and infrastructure for walking and cycling. Results are visualized in GIS maps for effective communication with mayors and other decision makers.

Significant emissions reduction potential exist for pilot cities: Ho Chi Minh, Ahmedabad and Colombo. Ho Chi Minh City is already using the results to improve its urban development master plan. Development banks and agencies can use the RACE Tool to develop loans that go beyond projects and that consider the citywide implications, including emissions growth, of their investments.







v Emissions Scenario Savings for Ho Chi Minh City 2030
Transport: 34% CO₂, 30% PM, 20% NOx emissions
Indirect emissions: reductions from grid electricity use: 40% CO₂, 38% PM, 40% NOx

Evaluating the emissions impact of transport projects and policies

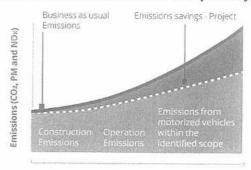
Milestone 7

nderstanding the emission impacts of policies that affect air pollution and CO₂ levels is critical to cost effective and health-based decision making. To meet this need, Clean Air Asia together h the Institute for Transportation and Development icy and other partners developed the Excel-based tool, nsport Emissions Evaluation Models for Projects (TEEMP). EMP is used to estimate CO₂ and air pollutant impacts different transport projects and policies: roads, railway, rapid transit systems, metro, bikeways, bike sharing, kability improvements, road pricing, and eco-driving.

ginally developed for the Asian Development Bank, TEEMP 5 further modified and extended for Global Environment ility funded projects and tested on World Bank projects. A EMP-City tool was created for transport systems comprising Itiple projects and policies. The application of TEEMP and EMP-City tools are expanding worldwide.

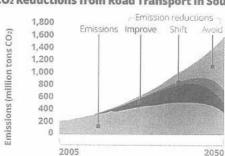
ng a visioning-backcasting approach, Clean Air Asia acasted transport emissions from 2005 to 2050 for six EAN countries and identified avoid-shift-improve policies to 100 down emissions. With the support of national experts 1 in cooperation with transport ministries, long-term policies now developed for ASEAN and each country.

TEEMP Emission Calculations for Transport Projects



Time (20 year project life)

Potential CO2 Reductions from Road Transport in Southeast Asia





lean Air Asia showed how walking conditions have worsened in Asian cities. The survey covered infrastructure, policies, and pedestrian perceptions. Seven cities were rated as "walk at your own risk" and 13 cities as being "tolerant" of pedestrians. Only one city, Hong Kong, was considered a walkable city.

The survey provided high quality data documenting the pedestrian experience to facilitate informed decisions by government urban planners, which was the case for six Indian cities. The officials were encouraged to work together to improve walkability. This is combined with training cities on Complete Streets: streets that are designed to consider all road

users, including pedestrians. Clean Air Asia actively supporits partners in organizing Car Free Days in Jakarta and Pasig Metro Manila). Other cities in Asia are expected to follow.

Clean Air Asia with Shakti Foundation and other partn launched a walkability website combined with a me campaign that started in India to capture experiences a encourage other cities to take action to improve walkabil Asia's first Google app on walkability was developed for mol users to report on the walkability of a street and share results on social networks.



www.walkabilityasia.org

WALKability

Walkability Scores Out of 100

(3)	Walk at your own risk				
	Chennai	40			
	Surat	42			
	Indore	43			
	Bangalore	44			
	lakarta	45			
	Katmandu	47			
	Karachi	48			



Pedestrians toler	ated
Bhubaneshwar	50
Rajkot	53
Pune	54
Male	56
Lanzhou	57
Hanoi	57
Colombo	58
Kota	59
Cebu	59
Ho Chi Minh City	60
Davao	60
Ulaanbataar	62
Metro Manila	64

Pedestrian friendly

Hong Kong



How Walkable are Asian Cities?

If walking facilities were not improved. 82% of respondents said they would s to other transport modes.

Walkability is best around commer areas in cities (61 points out of 1 Surprisingly, it is lowest around putransport terminals (54 points).

 Facilities for persons with disability scc lowest (39 points) among the parame that were rated.

Less than half (49%) of the responder were willing to walk to pedest crossings less than 50 meters away. Fe respondents (36%) would walk to cross that were within 50 meters to 100 meters only 15% would walk to crossings of than 100 meters away.

Developing a road map for clean fuels and vehicles in Asia

oad maps to achieve clean fuels and vehicles are essential tools for both government and industry decision makers. In 08, Clean Air Asia launched the Road ip for Cleaner Fuels and Vehicles that was afted together with key stakeholders - oil mpanies, car manufacturers, government encies, development agencies, NGOs, d. international experts - to ensure insparency and maximum representation.

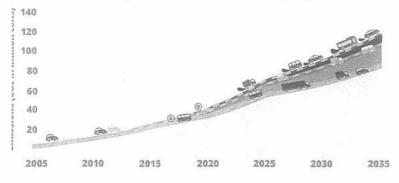
strategic partner of UNEP's Partnership Clean Fuels and Vehicles, we use the Road up to help Asian countries strengthen national standards. Facilitated workshops with government agencies, oil companies, vehicle manufacturers and other institutions, so far resulted in an agreed timeline for introducing Euro 4 compliant fuel and vehicles by 2016 in the Philippines, and for Vietnam in 2016 for fuels and 2017 for light duty vehicles, emphasizing sulfur reductions.

Together with the Global Fuel Economy Initiative, we established an Asia baseline on fuel economy standards and policies and formed a network of governments and experts to develop harmonized fuel economy standards across ASEAN.

Road Map for Cleaner Fuels and Vehicles recommendations

- Clean fuels are essential
- A systems approach is essential
- Fuel quality and vehicle emission standards should be regulated together
- Reducing sulfur is essential
- The benefits of reducing sulfur are clear
- Cleaner fuels are cost-effective
- Current refinery expansion creates a window of opportunity
- There are no technical obstacles to produce cleaner fuels in Asia
- Enhancing octane needs careful consideration
- Taxing policy and other incentives are effective
- Fuel adulteration must be prevented
- All stakeholders should be involved in making decisions
- It is important to raise awareness about air pollution and vehicle emissions

mpact of Fuel Economy Standards on Vietnam CO2 emissions



- Light duty vehicles
 fuel economy
 standards
- Light and heavy duty vehicles + fuel economy standards

Initiating green freight programs and partnerships in Asia

Milestone 10

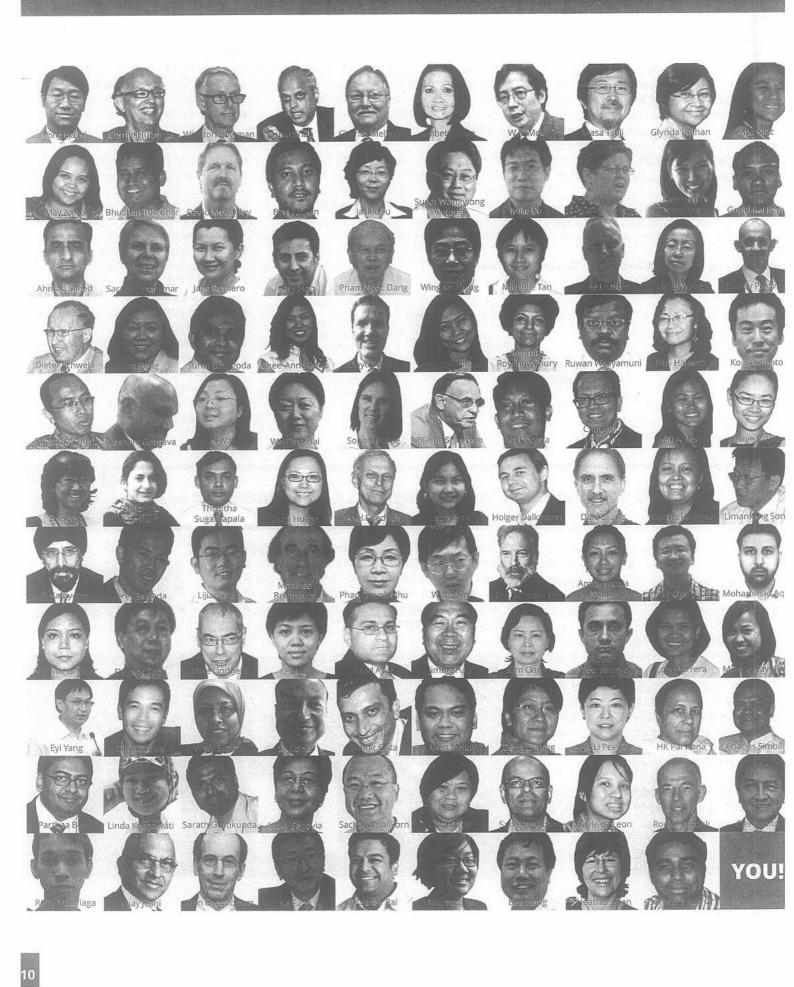
lean Air Asia brought green freight on the policy and development agenda in Asia to help improve fuel efficiency and reduce air pollutant d CO₂ emissions.

small trucks technology pilot project in angzhou with the World Bank triggered development of a multi-million dollar F green trucks demonstration project in angdong Province and a national program. e China Green Freight Initiative, which builds the US SmartWay Program, was launched the Ministry of Transport and China Road insport Association in April 2012.

ean Air Asia also supports the establishment national green freight programs other untries such as India, Indonesia, Korea, ailand, and Vietnam. The Green Trucks olkit helps trucking companies reduce their of consumption and emissions. The private sector, including shippers, carriers, third-party logistics providers, and associations, formed the Green Freight Asia Network (GFAN) in 2011 with Clean Air Asia and Sustainable Supply Chain Centre - Asia Pacific as its secretariat.

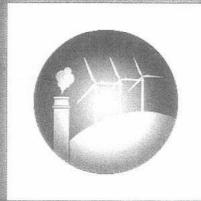








Clean Air Asia beyond 2012



Air Quality and Climate Change Program



Low Emissions Urban Development Program



Clean Fuels and Vehicles Program



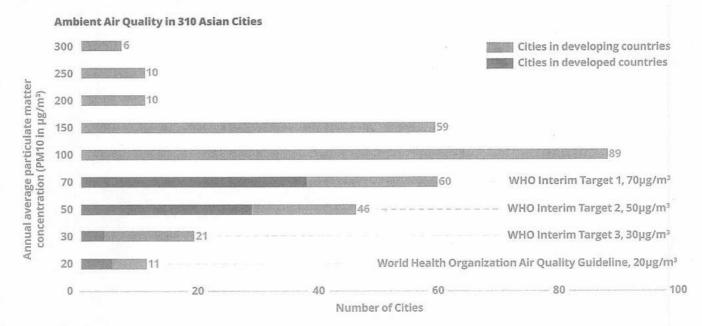
Green Freight and Logistics Program



AIR QUALITY AND CLIMATE CHANGE PROGRAM

The Problem

People in seven out of ten cities in developing Asian countries breathe air that is dangerous to their health. Urban: pollution kills over 800,000 people in Asia prematurely every year. Several air pollutants, including black carbon component of particulate matter or soot), methane, and tropospheric ozone, contribute to climate change. However governments are still struggling to address air pollution.



Goals 2016 for Asia

Goal 1.

Asian countries adopt National Ambient Air Quality Standards for PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} in line with World Health Organization Interim Target 1 for daily and annual levels.

Goal 2.

Asian cities of more than 1 million people have air quality monitoring systems covering at least PM10, PM2.5, NO2, and SO2 and report data publicly every day.

Goal 3.

Asian cities of more than 1 million people have Clean Air Plans with progress reported in annual reports.

Clean Air Asia's Role

Our Air Quality and Climate Change Program consist of three component

1. Develop a road map for better air quality in Asian cities.

Clean Air Asia will prepare the road map together with key environment and health expert organizations and development agencies. It will I endorsed by Asia's environment ministries through the Government Meetings on Urban Air Quality in Asia, which Clean Air Asia co-organiz with UNEP. The Road Map will help strengthen and mainstream tI management of air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions acro government policies and institutions. The Road Map will cover five kareas:

- Setting and strengthening national ambient air quality standards
- Air quality monitoring and emission inventories
- Health impacts and their social and economic cost
- Clean air plans, policies, and measures (assessing costeffectiveness and co-benefits)
- Communicating air quality information.



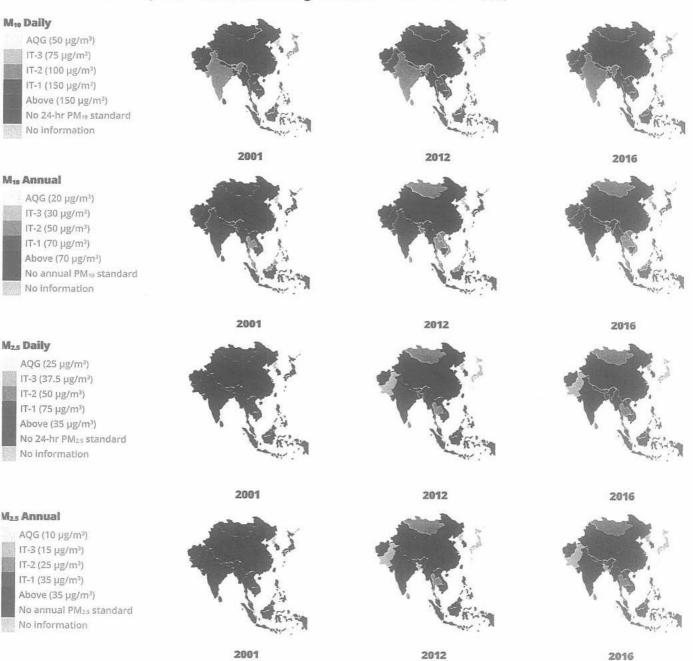
Set up a regional system for knowledge management and capacity building on air quality and greenhouse gas management.

In partnership with universities, research institutes, and NGOs, Clean Air Asia will create a regional system to support Asian governments and cities in managing air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions. Working with our partners, we will design knowledge management and capacity building mechanisms that will meet the needs of ministries and cities and that will match the expertise of different partners. Our aim is to move beyond isolated training courses and workshops and to make better use of other methods such as city-twinning, city networks, webinars, study tours, and exchange programs.

Support cities on air pollution and greenhouse gas management.

Clean Air Asia will assess cities' strengths, weaknesses, and needs using the Clean Air Scorecard. The scorecard also provides the basis for developing a Clean Air Report, a Clean Air Action Plan, and implementing policies and measures. Our partners provide expertise and help build the capacity of local organizations that can take the lead in the future. Existing or new city networks are instrumental in city-to-city exchange and scaling up best practices.

lational Ambient Air Quality Standard for Annual Average Particulate Matter Concentrations





LOW EMISSIONS URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

The Problem

Asia is urbanizing fast. In China alone, 350 million people will be added to existing and new cities in the next*t decades. This figure is more than the entire US population. As a result, vehicle numbers, energy use, and emission are rising steadily. Rapid motorization combined with poor urban and transport planning have reduced the use public transport, walking, and cycling. To decouple emissions increase with urban growth, we need better urbaplanning that integrates land use with systems for sustainable transport and clean energy, combined with policiand measures to reduce air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions from all sources.

Goals 2016 for Asia

Goal 1.

Asian countries adopt "avoid-shift-improve" transport strategies that support low emissions urban development.

Avoid-Shift-Improve Measures of Selected Asian Countries

	Brunei	Cambodia	China	India	Indonesia	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Vietnam
Promotion of non-motorized transport			®	®	®	@		®	®	®	
Vehicle population control policy			®			®			®		(39)
Transit-oriented development initiatives			8	(3)		(3)			(3)	®	
Electronic road pricing									(3)		
Bus rapid transit systems			®	®	®	®		®	®	®	®
Subsidy for public transport								®	®	®	
Promotion of alternative fuel-powered vehicles			®	®	®	(3)	(3)	®	®	®	®
Two- and three-wheeler improvement policy			®	®	®	®		®	®	®	(3)
Fuel economy standards or labeling scheme			®	®					®	®	
Vehicle inspection systems	®	®	®	®	®	®	®	®	(3)	((4)	
Vehicle emission standards	®	®	(3)	®	®	(()	(8)	(()	®	(8)	®
Vehicle scrapping policy					®		®		®		®
Idling policy			(3)					((a)	®	(3)	
Biofuel policy			®	®	®	®		®	®	®	8

Avoid: Reduce or avoid the need to travel

Shift: Shift to maintain share of more environmentally friendly modes

Improve: Improve the energy efficiency of transport modes and vehicle technology



oal 2.

sian countries and cities of more than 1 million people issue egular reports on key air pollution and greenhouse gas mission indicators for transport and energy.

nal 3

sian cities of more than 1 million maintain or improve the 000-2010 percentage share of trips by non-motorized and ublic transport.

lean Air Asia's Role

ur Low Emissions Urban Development Program consists of iree components:

Mainstream low emissions transport strategies in policy and investment decisions.

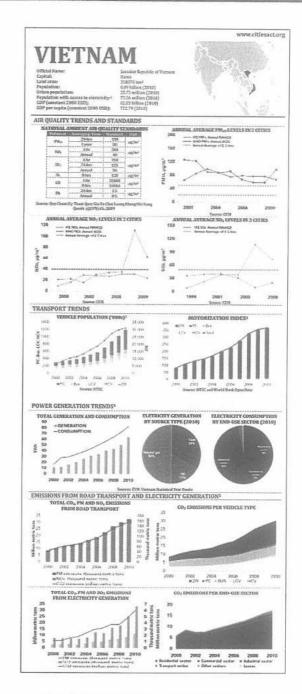
A wide range of "avoid-shift-improve" strategies can lead to low emissions transport systems. Future transport emissions for Asian countries and cities and reduction strategies were determined with various emissions tools. Building on these efforts, Clean Air Asia will support national and city governments to integrate these strategies into policy and investment decisions and in urban master plans.

Improve knowledge management and exchange on land use, transport, and energy.

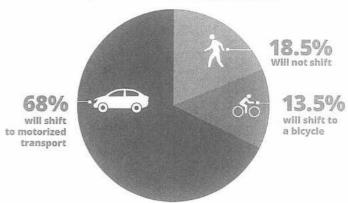
Clean Air Asia will establish an exchange platform for land use and transport together with development agencies, governments, and other partners. To support this, we will continue to collect the data that underpin air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions indicators for transport and energy in Asian countries and cities. We will develop land use indicators, such as availability of green space, kilometer sidewalks and bike lanes, and percentage of mixed land use in cities.

Put walkability higher on the agenda of cities, governments, and development agencies.

Clean Air Asia will continue to work with city mayors to introduce Car Free Days in one or more streets in cities across Asia to create awareness about the need for urban space for people, better pedestrian facilities, and the importance of walking and cycling to lessen air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions. This will be supplemented with surveys and awareness-raising activities on the state of walkability in Asian cities. We will also work with government and development banks to increase investments and improve policies for walking and cycling.



If walking conditions do not improve, will you shift to other transport modes?





CLEAN FUELS AND VEHICLES PROGRAM

The Problem

The vehicle population in Asia will exceed one billion in 2035. Fuel consumption and resulting CO₂ emissions will grow by 400% compared to 2005. The achievements in curbing particulate emissions will be offset by vehicle growth. The World Health Organization confirmed that diesel emissions cause lung cancer. Asia needs tighter vehicle emission and fue quality standards that go beyond light-duty vehicles, and that are supplemented with fuel economy standards, policies and programs for in-use vehicles and vehicle fleets. These efforts should especially focus on reducing diesel emissions.

Goals 2016 for Asia

Goal 1.

Asian countries have Euro 4 or equivalent emission standards for light and heavy duty vehicles or have approved their introduction within four years.







Euro 1

No Information

Note: The cities of Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Secunderabad, Sholapur, Ahmedabad, Pune, Surat, Kanpur, and Agra in India are in Euro 4. The cities of Beijing, Guangdong, and Shanghai in China have Euro 4 standards

2012 Fuel Sulphur Levels



2,000 ppm 1,000 ppm 500 ppm 350 ppm

> 50 ppm No Information

Note: The cities of Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Secunderabad, Sholapur, Ahmedabad, Pune, Surat, Kanpur, and Agra in India are at 50ppm. Major cities like Beijing, Shanghai, Chengdu, and the Pearl River Delta cities and the province of Guangdong are at 50ppm. 500ppm Sulfur in fuel available in DKI Jakarta



oal 2.

sian countries have fuel conomy standards for light and heavy duty vehicles have approved their troduction within four ears.

cal 3.

sian countries have fective programs for in-use thicles including inspection and maintenance, phase out polluting vehicles, and ean Fleet Management.



lean Air Asia's Role

ur Clean Fuels and Vehicles Program consist of three components:

Facilitate the adoption of tighter standards for cleaner fuels and vehicles by Asian countries.

Clean Air Asia works with national governments, industry, and other stakeholders to agree on the introduction of tighter vehicle emission standards and fuels with 50 ppm sulfur or less with a clear timeline. Similar policy dialogues will be held on fuel economy standards and on alternative fuels and vehicles. We will bring together governments, partners, and experts from different countries to share experiences with the aim to fast-track and harmonize standards across Asia.

. Strengthen policy frameworks for effective management of in-use vehicles.

Starting with a database on in-use vehicles in Asia, we will work with governments to improve vehicle inspection and maintenance systems, to restrict the import and sales of polluting second-hand vehicles and engines, and to phase out polluting vehicles. Specifically, policies and financing mechanisms will be established to phase-out old, polluting 2-stroke three-whelers and replace them with 4-stroke three-wheelers, electric three-wheelers, or three-wheelers converted to LPG fuel.

Introduce clean fleet management programs for public and private fleet operators.

Building on the Clean Fleet Management Toolkit of UNEP and TNT, Clean Air Asia developed tailored toolkits for bus fleets and truck fleets. Depending on what is most suitable for each country, a Clean Fleet Management program will be established nationally for bus, truck, corporate, government and other fleets. We will support the design and establishment of such programs and build partner networks to roll these out.



GREEN FREIGHT AND LOGISTICS PROGRAM

The Problem

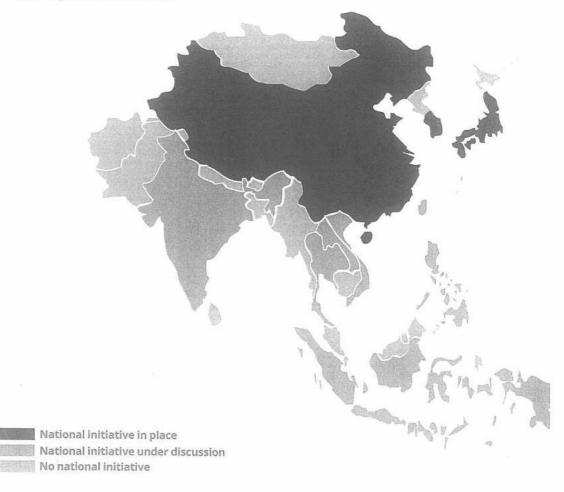
Freight now accounts for 35% of the world's transport energy use, and it is growing more rapidly than passenger transportation. In Asia, freight movement is expected to grow from 1 billion to 8 billion ton-kms between 2000 and 2050. Trucks make up as little as 5% of national vehicle populations, yet they generate around 60% of transport emissions. Most countries do not have effective national programs or policies, financing mechanisms, data, and standard methodologies to support the private sector in improving fuel efficiency and reducing emission intensity across the supply chain. As the freight sector is highly fragmented and covers multiple modes, governments and the private sector need to collaborate nationally and regionally.

Goals 2016 for Asia

Goal 1.

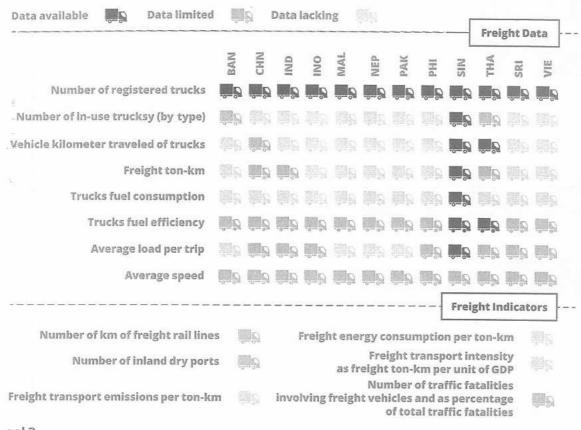
Asian countries have a national green freight initiative or are part of a similar multi-country initiative that actively engage government and the private sector.

Green freight initiatives in Asia





oal 2. sian countries and cities of more than 1 million collect and regularly report key freight data.



oal 3.
ean truck technologies are available and demonstrated across Asia.

lean Air Asia's Role

ur Green Freight and Logistics Program consists of three components:

Set up regional and national green freight programs or initiatives.

We will continue to support China in the implementation of the China Green Freight Initiative while working with other governments to establish similar national green freight programs. Support to gain traction for a national program can take the form of pilot projects, national green freight seminars, study tours, policy briefs, and advisory groups with representatives from different government agencies. Regional coordination among governments and the private sector will ensure program consistency in Asia and with programs in the US and Europe.

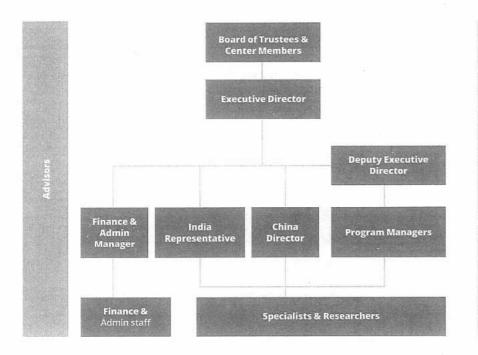
Mobilize a Green Freight Asia Network (GFAN) of private sector companies and associations.

GFAN will be developed as the main private sector partner for national initiatives on green freight. It will be the Asian equivalent of US SmartWay and Green Freight Europe. Through working groups with GFAN members, we will work on developing the network and expanding its membership; methodologies and tools for CO₂ measurement and reporting; public and private stakeholder engagement; and a platform on technologies, capacity building, and financing solutions.

Improve knowledge and data on the road freight sector to inform policies, programs, or initiatives.

To build confidence in green freight technologies and strategies, pilot projects on clean technologies (making use of the Green Trucks Toolkit) and urban freight will be initiated in various countries. In support of the Environmentally Sustainable Transport Forum, a set of green freight indicators will be established, as well as a database and processes to collect and report data by different Asian countries. We will continue with research studies, website (www.greenfreightandlogistics.org), news digests, and other forms of communication to increase awareness and knowledge.

OUR ORGANIZATION



- Government
 NGOs
 Academic and
 research institutes
 Private Sector
 Development
 agencies and
 foundations

Clean Air Asia Center

The Clean Air Asia Center has offices in Manila, Philippines; Beijing, China; and Delhi, India and is headed by Sophie Punte (Executive Director) and Glynda Bathan-Baterina (Deputy Executive Director).

The team works closely with the Country Network Coordinators, Advisors, Clean Air Asia Partnership, and Board of Trustees.

Jountry Networks



The Clean Air Asia China Office coordinates a China City Network that meets annually for air quality management workshops organized jointly with the Ministry of Environmental Protection to facilitate learning among cities and dialogues with national government.



The Pakistan Clean Air Network was established in 2005 to address air quality issues in urban center by providing a broad multi-stakeholder knowledge base for air quality management. The Secretariat is hosted by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).



The Clean Air Asia India Office works with cities, national governments, development agencies, non-government organizations and private sector with more than 1,000 subscriptions to the network newsletter.



The Partnership for Clean Air promotes air quality management as a multi-stakeholder effort in the Philippines. It was established in 2001 and was incorporated as a NGO in 2003. The Secretariat is co-located with Clean Air Asia's head office.



The Forum UdaraBersih Indonesia (FUBI) or Indonesian Clean Air Forum, created in 2009, promotes dialogue among stakeholders for air quality management strategies and policies.



The Clean Air Sri Lanka was established in 2004 as a non-profit organization that supports air quality management programs of the Government of Sri Lanka, especially the Vehicle Emission Testing Program. The Secretariat is hosted by AirMAC.



The Clean Air Network Nepal was formed in 2004 as a network of individuals, academic and research institutes, NGOs, government agencies and private sector companies working on air quality management. CANN hosts a weekly radio program called Breathe Free Kathmandu. The Secretariat is hosted by Clean Energy Nepal.



The Vietnam Clean Air Partnership was established in 2006 to mobilize individuals and social organizations to participate in activities that improve air quality, protect public health, and promote the country's sustainable development. The Secretariat is hosted by the Vietnam Association for Conservation of Natural Resources and Environment (VACNE).



ard of Trustees

air: Robert O'Keefe

the Vice President of the alth Effects Institute leading rnational programs on alth effects of air pollution developing countries. He yed for a decade as a state ironmental regulator and member of the US EPA's ional Clean Air Act Advisory nmittee.

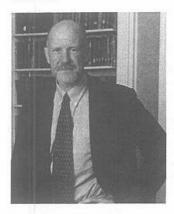
Vice-Chair: Cornie Huizenga was instrumental in establishing Clean Air Asia as an independent organization and was its first Executive Director until December 2008. Currently, he is the convener of the Partnership on Sustainable Low Carbon Transport.

Treasurer: Francis Estrada

is a prominent international investment banker, specializing in Asia-related financial operations, and has set up financial institutions all over the world. He was Chair of the La Salle University of the Philippines and President and CEO of the Asian Institute of Management.

Mary Jane Ortega

is the current elected Secretary-General of the Regional Network of Local Authorities for the Management of Human Settlements – CITYNET. She served as the Mayor of San Fernando City of the Province of La Union, Philippines from 1998 to 2007.

















vid Guerrero

Chair and Chief Creative ficer of the BBDO rerrero/Proximity ilippines. The agency s ranked in the topiee in Asia Pacific at Spikes Asia Festival 12. He has been active air quality issues for past decade.

Dr. Shreekant Gupta

is Associate Professor at the Delhi School of Economics, University of Delhi and adjunct faculty at the Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, National University of Singapore. He was Director of the National Institute of Urban Affairs at New Delhi, India.

Prof. He Kebin

is Deputy Dean at Tsinghua University Graduate School and Professor at the Department of Environmental Science and Engineering. He specializes in energy use and sits on various committees to advice government on air quality and emissions management.

Sophie Punte

is the Executive Director of Clean Air Asia since 2009 and has developed the organization into Asia's leading network on air quality and climate change. She previously led an energy and climate program at UNEP and was senior manager with accounting firm KPMG.

rtnership Council

Cities: Mary Jane Ortega, CITYNET (Chair), Mayor Ir. H. Eddy Santana Putra, Palembang City, Indonesia

National government agencies: Elly Sinaga, Ministry of Transport, Indonesia

Non-government organizations: Wing-tat Hung, Conservancy Association, Hong Kong

- Private Sector: Klaus Burger, MAHA Maschinenbau Haldenwang & CO., KG, Germany
- Development agencies and foundations: Roland Haas of GIZ Germany, Choudhury Rudra Charan Mohanty, United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD)



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rivate sector companies and associations support Clean Air Asia's mission by becoming members that provide \$20,000 or more er year.



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lean Air Asia Partnership Members

lembers of the Clean Air Partnership include cities, government, non-government organizations, academic and research istitutes, private sector, development agencies and foundations who support with project implementation and joint campaigns elated to air quality and climate change in Asia.

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Ltd, Korea • Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia • United Nations entre for Regional Development • Universiti Malaysia Terengganu • University of Karachi, Pakistan • University of Science Malaysia • Urban Development Institute Foundation, Thailand • Urban ector Policy and Management Unit, Pakistan • Urumqi, China • US Agency for International Development • US Environmental Protection Agency • Vidyanagar Nature Club, India • Vietnam ational University of Ho Chi Minh City • Vietnam Register • VITO, Belgium • Vrije Universiteit Brussel • VSBK/CESEF Project, Nepal • World Bank • Zeeruk International Ltd, Pakistan

WHAT OUR PARTNERS SAY



an Air Asia and BAQ ferences provide an excellent form that enables policy cers to put together a proper cy mix to tackle air pollution in s like Bangkok."

Supat Wangwongwatana Former Director General he Pollution Control partment of Thailand







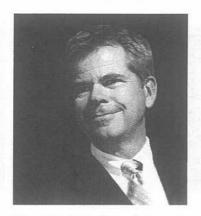
FA has been a close working tner and member of Clean Asia for the past decade. ether, we have evolved and n significant success. The elopment of the authoritative an Fuels Road Map and itive outcomes on fuel quality rovements in many Asian ntries stand out in particular. st important of all, our tnership has brought together rested parties to commit to a at cause."

rence Woo cutive Director an Clean Fuels Association

"Clean Air Asia truly makes a difference in advancing clean air programs in Asia. We are proud to be a member and admire their collaborative approach to solving Asia's mobile emissions challenges."

Tom Lynch Regional Director Asia **Corning Environmental Products Division**





"The US EPA, through its air program, has enjoyed years of successful collaboration with Clean Air Asia. From the piloting of SmartWay green freight technologies in Guangzhou to the development of a national China Green Freight Initiative, Clean Air Asia and EPA have been able partners, providing leadership and expertise to ensure the success of these important projects. We look forward to building upon our positive relationship to achieve our shared goals of protecting human health and the environment."

Christopher Grundler Acting Office Director, Office of Transportation and Air Quality, Office of Air and Radiation US Environmental Protection Agency

"Clean Air Asia has established itself as a critically important force for clean air in Asia, bringing together key experts and policy makers to solve common problems. Perhaps the capstone is the BAQ Conference which has become THE meeting on clean air in Asia that cannot be missed."

Michael P. Walsh International Expert





"As a founding partner of Clean Air Asia, the World Bank is very pleased to see its continued evolution into an organization that provide strong knowledge and advice on air pollution in Asia. It is a good model of the kind of partnerships the World Bank is pleased to help incubate and support. In the last few years our relationship with Clean Air Asia has matured into active collaboration on activities that support better policies for clean air, climate, and sustainable energy and transport in Asia, all of which are very important components of a more inclusive, greener growth path for Asia."

John A. Roome Sector Director, East Asia Sustainable Development Department The World Bank

"Clean Air Asia understands the importance of professionalism, learning, sharing and the value of relations in moving forward. We are honored to be a partner in supporting their collaborative exchange of their partnership members."

Nita Kapoor **Director General** FK Norway / Fredskorpset





"Clean Air Asia pioneers in addressing air pollution at the Chinese city level and advances professional policies, regulations and measures with regards to city air quality management drawing upon existing effective measures in the Chinese cities and integrating international good practices.

Ren Hongyan **Deputy Director** General, Appraisal Center of Environmental Impact Assessment, Ministry of **Environmental Protection -**



WHAT OUR PARTNERS SAY

ADB and Clean Air Asia have successful partnership in idvancing the agenda in Asia on ir quality and health, sustainable ransport and low emissions irban development."

Vessim Ahmad Director of the Environment and Social Safeguards Division Visian Development Bank "A trusted partnership between ITDP and Clean Air Asia has enabled us to develop important innovations to evaluate sustainable transport solutions, with tools like TEEMP."

Michael Replogle Managing Director for Policy & Founder Institute for Transportation & Development Policy "Over the past decade, Clean Air Asia has become a family. It is an organization whose dedication to a sustainable Asia is only outdone by an ability to unite those similarly committed."

Eric Zusman Climate Change Senior Policy Researcher Institute for Global Environmental Strategies huge amount of transport data and clear minds to create the vision for sustainable future transportation."

"Clean Air Asia is an abundant

reservoir of profound knowledge

prominent skills to analyze a

policies,

transport

about

Iwao Matsuoka Institution for Transport Policy Studies

















Clean Air Asia and BAQ onferences have contributed onsiderably to awareness and etter air. Donors and other artners appreciate Clean Air Asia s an efficient and reliable partner or clean air in Asia."

rogramme Director
SEAN-German Technical
ooperation "Cities,
nvironment, and Transport"
eutsche Gesellschaft
ir Internationale
usammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

"Clean Air Asia is the organization and group of experts with continuous enthusiasm for air quality improvements in Asia. They spare no efforts to promote knowledge, information sharing and capacity building, and are heavily involved in the innovative China Green Freight Initiative."

Huiming Gong Transport Program Director The Energy Foundation "Clean Air Asia is an unusual professional consortium with unique potential of driving the sustainability agenda. There could not have been a smarter way than walkability, to relate to better air quality in Indian cities. Kudos to the all-encompassing walkability website, civil society friendly toolkit and application."

Himani Jain Program Officer Shakti Sustainable Energy Foundation/ClimateWorks Foundation "Clean Air Asia and BAQ conferences provide networking opportunities that have led to many successful collaborations. Through its website and publications, policy makers and others now have easy access to information on clean air management and the air quality of many Asian cities."

Joseph Hui Deputy CEO (Technology & Corporate Development) National Environment Agency -Singapore

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Clean Air Asia India Office

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COUNTRY NETWORKS

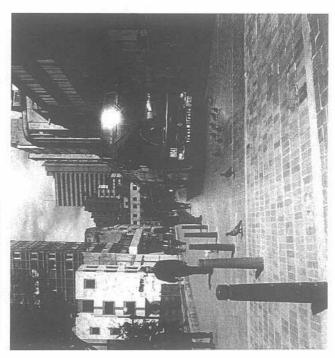
China • India • Indonesia • Nepal • Pakistan Philippines • Sri Lanka • Vietnam



可持续的城市交通: 学习来自国际的经验

量螺旋攀升,城市贫困者的重负日益增加,宜居城市日渐减 悉。城市交通问题不仅未能伴随经济的发展得以改善,相 拥堵的交通、污染的空气、危险的道路、资金危机以 及公园、人行道与公共空间的缺失; 小汽车与摩托车使用 一这些场景越来越为居住于发展中城市的人们所熟 反变得更加恶劣。 许多发展中城市站在面临抉择的交叉路口。目前城市 小汽车使用量仍处于相对较低水平,此时选择的政策将直 接影响居于城市的人们未来几十年的生活方式

诸如波哥大这样一些城市,经过它们自身的实践,部分 解答了如何阻止当今继续恶化的形势。通过开展"服务于 人而非服务于小汽车"的城市更新,波哥大树立起一个全 新的城市居住的典范。当前有许多可行的政策工具、只是 政策的制定者与管理者缺少渠道来获取这些政策工具、 技术援助及其使用信息。



请注册登录我们的网站, 即可保持最新事件、 材料及活动的持续更新

可持续城市交通项目 SUTP)

乍緊密結合德国国际合作机构 GIZ)的城市交通资料手册(见 最佳实践及国际经验。此项工 **见其可持续交通这一目标。**项 的能力建设,籍此协助城市实 目面向各城市传播相关信息、 可持续城市交通项目旨 在促进城市交通利益相关者



国国际合作机构-可持续城市交通项目培训

可持续城市交通项目已经与各地政府、非盈利组织 以及诸如世界银行、亚洲银行等多边机构合作,为亚洲、 拉丁美洲、非洲的城市开展过80多期培训课程。

设机构。在亚洲(可持续城市交通-亚洲),项目由德国国际合 作机构(GIZ)、联合国亚太经济社会委员会(UNESCAP)、城 城市可持续交通项目在亚洲与拉丁美洲均有项目下 市网(CITYNET)和曼谷 大都市行政区

BMA)共同实施。项目有两个办公室,负责 及负责南亚地区的新德里(印度)办公室。 东南亚与太平洋地区的曼谷(泰国)办公室

塔林(爱沙尼亚)

着沃茨克(波兰)

福比乌(罗马原亚)

在拉丁美洲,本项目与众多合作伙伴共同 开在活动,如清洁空气研究所和新世纪公交 系统(即公墨西哥城(墨西哥)共汽车快速营 运系统)等

城市可持续交通项目始于2003年3月启 动,活动集中于如下领域。

- 与项目伙伴的区域合作及能力建设,
- 城市特定技术支持与援助,在亚洲包括印度、越南、印 度尼西亚及泰国的中型城市, 在拉丁美洲则与墨西哥、 巴西及该地区的其他城市紧密合作进行
- 作为可持续的城市交通的资源中心,项目借助其多语种 的网站,促进相关信息的便捷访问与获取
- 推广基于资料手册中各分册内容的培训课程与课程
- 开办可持续城市交通相关主题的培训课程
- 参加相应会议及研讨会;
- 提供城市管理建议。



伊甘加(乌干法)

古晋(马来西



的數內斯爾(斯希)

器尼(澳大利亚

■非机动交通

■大运量交通选择

■可持续交通中的公众意 识与行为变化

■ 公交车的管制与规划

涵盖单车出行的政策发 展手册

■ 快速公共交通规划指南

培训课程的文档可以在可持续城市交通项目网站获取

城市交通的融资 交通出行管理

所有上述内容及更多资料均可以在我们的网 www.sutp.org 或 www.sutp.cn 站上免费下载。中国用户清登录

可持续发展的城市交通资料手册

一这本面向发展中城市政策制定者的 资料手册是供交通政策制定者使用的一个"工具包"。资 盖了城市建立综合交通政策时所需考虑的关键领域。更 科手 册采用单本的形式出版,现共计有三十多本分册,涵 多内容正在持续编制中。资料手册已有中文与西班牙文 译本手册部分内容也有翻译成其他语种。

资料手册内容概要及城市交通交叉领域问题(GIZ)

机构及政策导向

4a. 清洁燃料和车辆技术 检验维护和车辆性能 车辆与燃料 la. 城市发展政策中交通的

城市交通机构

4c. 两轮车与三轮车

4b.

智能交通系统

4d. 天然气车辆

节约型驾驶

私营公司参与城市交通 基础设施建设 Ü

提高公众在可持续城市 交通方面的意识 经济手段

对环境与健康的影响

空气质量管理 城市道路安全 噪声及其控制

5a.

可持续城市交通的融资 发展中城市的都市货运

2a. 十地利用规划与城市

交通领域的清洁发展

5d.

5c. 56.

土地利用规划与需求管理

停车管理: 为创建宜居 2b. 出行管理

让城市交通适应气

5f.

交通与气候变化

5e.

大运量公交客运系统的 公共交通,步行与自行车 城市做出贡献

3b. 快速公交系统

3c. 公共交通的管理与规划

非机动交通方式的保护 无小汽车发展

7a. 性别与城市交通 问题

城市交通的社会和交叉性

6. 供政策制定者使用的

5h. 城市交通与能源效

5g. 城市交通与健康

可持续城市交通项目网站提供的技术文档

■ 并不神秘的诱增交通需求

社会变化与城市交通

公众单车纲要:发展中城市的概念应用

可持续交通的气候财务评价: 实践概述

超越化石燃料的城市: 迈向低碳交通与绿色增长可持



SUTP执行伙伴:













可持续城市交通项目 (SUTP)

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Office in Latin America: (拉丁美洲办公室)

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部门項目 交通政策咨询服务

委托机构