

Subcommittee on Improving Air Quality

**List of follow-up actions arising from the discussion
at the meeting on 13 January 2009**

Progress of measures under the Pearl River Delta Regional Air Quality Management Plan to achieve the 2010 emission reduction targets

- (1) Using a graph to show the progress of emission reduction of the four major air pollutants viz. sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, respirable suspended particulates and volatile organic compounds in Hong Kong during the period between 1997 and 2007.
- (2) To update Annex A by including the completion dates for the enhanced control measures, and the environmental/health benefits to be attained.
- (3) To provide separate papers on the progress of measures to control emissions from the following sources, new initiatives/alternatives proposed by members or the affected trades which have been taken on board or rejected by the Administration, completion dates for these measures/initiatives/alternatives, and environmental/health benefits to be attained –
 - (a) Motor vehicles;
 - (b) Ferries; and
 - (c) Power plants.
- (4) To provide a paper setting out the Administration's studies on the implementation of low emission zones, rationalization of bus routes, and bus-bus interchange schemes. To also include in the paper the proposed implementation time-tables and environmental/health benefits to be achieved.

Government efforts in addressing climate change

- (5) To illustrate with an example on how energy-efficient installations can reduce electricity consumption of a building, the cost and savings to be achieved. This would help facilitate public understanding on how carbon auditing works.
- (6) To provide supplementary information on the types of greenhouse gases in Hong Kong, their emission levels and how these compare with the rest of the world.
- (7) To advise whether interim targets will be set for achieving the Declaration on Climate Change, Energy Security and Clean Development announced by the Asia-Pacific Economic Co-operation of reducing energy intensity of at least 25% by 2030 (with 2005 as the base year).