行政院所屬各機關因公出國人員出國報告書

(出國類別:國際會議)

赴中國大陸廣州市參加 「第5屆經濟快速發展地區空氣質量 改善國際學術研討會」

服務機關: 行政院環境保護署

姓名職稱: 環境監測及資訊處呂澄洋科長等3人

空氣品質保護及噪音管制處李美慧技正等3人

綜合計畫處白慧芬特約環境技術師

派赴國家: 中國大陸廣州市

出國期間: 106年11月16日至11月20日

報告日期: 107年2月14日

摘要

本次「第 5 屆經濟快速發展地區空氣質量改善國際學術研討會」,係由暨南大學環境與氣候研究院主辦,並於 106 年 11 月 16 日至 11 月 20 日在中國大陸廣州市舉行,本次會議主要匯集國際大氣環境科學發展學術界與行政管理者經驗,聚焦空氣污染防制需求,促進國際大氣環境領域最新學術成果互相交流。大會共設 4 場科學家主旨報告、24 個分會場、7 項議題、4 個論壇(粤港澳大灣區清潔空氣高端論壇、國際城市空氣質量管理論壇、院士與青年學者面對面、主編論壇)、海報展示等,展現形式多樣,期待學者和管理者互相交流,提升區域環境空氣品質。

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壹、前言

由於空氣品質受氣象條件影響顯著,我國空氣品質除受本土污染源影響外,於特定季節可能受境外傳輸影響,此次研討會議題包括監測與預報預警、 排放源表徵與溯源、大氣複合污染成因機制、臭氧污染與前體物控制等多項議 題討論。

本次赴中國大陸廣州市參加「第 5 屆經濟快速發展地區空氣質量改善國際 學術研討會」,旨在汲取國際大氣環境科學發展學術界與國際重要城市空氣污染防制行政管理之經驗,以提供後續我國空氣污染防制重大政策之參考,提升 台灣整體區域環境空氣品質。

貳、出國人員與行程

一、出國人員:

本次赴中國大陸廣州市參加「第 5 屆經濟快速發展地區空氣質量改善國際 學術研討會」人員係由本署環境監測及資訊處、空氣品質保護及噪音管制 處及綜合計畫處共計 7 人代表與會。

服務單位		姓名	職稱
	環境監測及資訊處	呂澄洋	科長
	環境監測及資訊處	黃健瑋	環境監測技術師
	環境監測及資訊處	陳彥君	環境監測技術師
行政院 環境保護署	空氣品質保護及 噪音管制處	李美慧	薦任技正
	空氣品質保護及 噪音管制處	李宜娟	薦任技士
	空氣品質保護及 噪音管制處	林渤原	薦任技士
	綜合計畫處	白慧芬	特約環境技術師

二、**出國日期:**106年11月16日至11月20日

三、出國行程紀要:

日期	行程規劃
11月16日	• 啟程,臺北出發至中國大陸廣州市
11月17日	 参加「第5屆經濟快速發展地區空氣質量改善國際學術研討會」 参加「第5屆經濟快速發展地區空氣質量改善國際學術研討會」-粵港澳大灣區清潔空氣高端論壇 参加「第5屆經濟快速發展地區空氣質量改善國際學術研討會」-院士與青年學者面對面
11月18日	 参加「第5屆經濟快速發展地區空氣質量改善國際學術研討會」 参加「第5屆經濟快速發展地區空氣質量改善國際學術研討會」-國際城市空氣質量管理論壇
11月19日	• 參加「第5屆經濟快速發展地區空氣質量改善國際學術研討會」
11月20日	• 返程,中國大陸廣州市出發至臺北

參、 與會目的

- 一、藉由參與本次會議,掌握中國目前空氣污染改善情形,了解其空污治理成效及國際間對空氣品質管理策略與技術,可提供本署後續空氣品質管理策略訂定之參考。
- 二、本署近年為解決環境空氣污染問題,正積極辦理空氣污染行動方案,希望 藉由參與本次會議,將有助於瞭解中國及國際城市間空氣污染改善策略, 掌握有效提供空氣品質管理方法,可作為後續研擬我國空氣品質管理相關 政策推動之參考。

肆、會議內容及成果說明

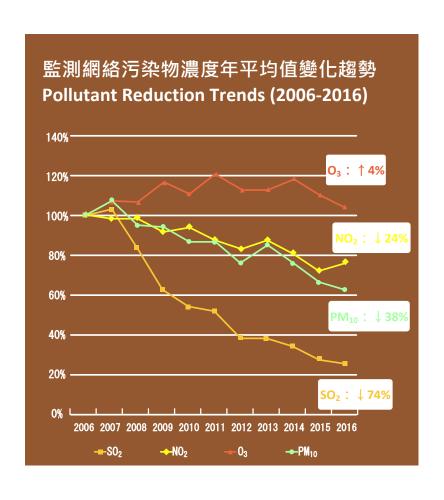
一、本次會議中有3個重要論壇,包括粵港澳大灣區清潔空氣高端論壇、院士與青年學者面對面及國際城市空氣質量管理論壇,邀請分別來自中國粵港澳大灣地區(香港、廣東、澳門)分享珠三角洲地區空氣治理率先達標之經驗分享,亦邀請國際幾個主要城市政府環保部門(包括美國洛杉磯、歐洲、澳洲、香港、廣州市、深圳市及北京市等)分享城市空氣污染防制策略與成功經驗。

(一) 粤港澳大灣區清潔空氣高端論壇:

粤港澳地區的政府各環保單位說明,中國大陸環保部於2009年實施大氣污染防制法,除召開各部會聯繫會議外,亦針對大區域進行聯防聯控機制,調整能源結構及進行法規加嚴是空氣污染改善的最大關鍵,並從中央到地方進行監督與考核,透過逐步監測網的完成建置與資訊公開,使珠江三角洲地區已提早2年達到中國大陸所訂定之空氣品質目標(細懸浮微粒(PM2.5)35微克/立方米)。該地區防制空氣污染策略之成功經驗可作為其它地區執行之參考。

(二) 環保國際城市空氣質量管理論壇:

每個城市特點及環境需求不同,面對的問題與挑戰亦不同, 但均應把公共安全及公眾健康納入城市規劃考量,才能符合城市及民 眾需求。 諸多城市代表說明空氣污染防制過程中,政府均需投入相當大的經費,以深圳市為例,其空氣品質細懸浮微粒(PM2s)指標近2年分別為30微克/立方米及27微克/立方米,空污改善成果卓著,主要歸功於推動電動公車全面化(2017全面公交電動化)及工業鍋爐全面要求使用天然氣(2015年)。惟其亦說明在推動電動公車上除先期投入相當補助經費外,後續亦每年持續補助,為改善空污投注經費可觀。另工業鍋爐全面要求使用天然氣的前提,亦須天然氣管線完成佈設才能進行。



張遠航(北京大學)等教授並直述珠江三角洲地區率先成功達成 國家空氣品質的目標原因如下:

- (1) 科技先行,決策支持:自 1999 年以來投入進行近 20 年的科學研究並得到行政決策部門之支持,達到區域聯控之成效。
- (2) 科研與決策之互動機制:成功建立科學研究與行政決策之橋 樑。
- (3) 全方位合作,打造共同幸福生活圈概念:粤港澳三地區已填 平補齊之方式互相合作,為打造共同幸福生活圈而努力。

1. 廣州:

廣州市近年雖經濟發展快速,從2006年至2016年GDP由
0.61萬億元提高至1.95萬億元,但各項空氣污染物的年平均濃度卻逐年下降:SOx濃度由54微克/立方米降至12微克/立方米,NOx濃度由67微克/立方米降至46微克/立方米,PM10濃度由76微克/立方米降至56微克/立方米,PM25近4年濃度亦由53微克/立方米降至36微克/立方米,改善成果卓著。

綜整近年具體有效管制措施,說明如下:

- (1) 減煤:完成29台火力機組改善(約520萬千瓦)及1298座高 污染鍋爐改進。
- (2) 控車:淘汰 20 多萬輛黃標車。

- (3) 降塵:施工工地及道路揚塵管理。
- (4) 少油煙:完成 4801 套餐飲業油煙改善設備。

2. 深圳:

深圳市近年空污治理成效卓著,依統計數據:1990年至2004年空氣品質惡化期間,灰霾天數最高達187天;但2004年至2016年間,空氣品質改善,灰霾天數已降至27天。

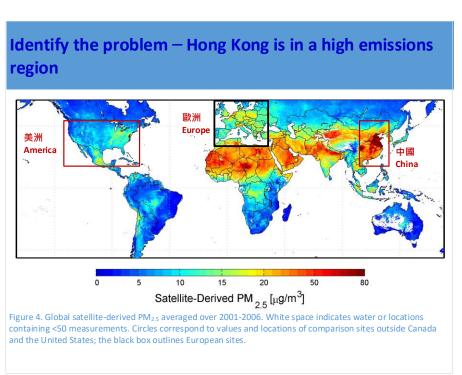
深圳市的空氣污染物來源,6成來自區域傳輸,近4成來自本身污染排放。空氣污染治理策略除進行區域協同控制外,產業結構之轉型、重點行業之治理及能源結構之優化是關鍵。

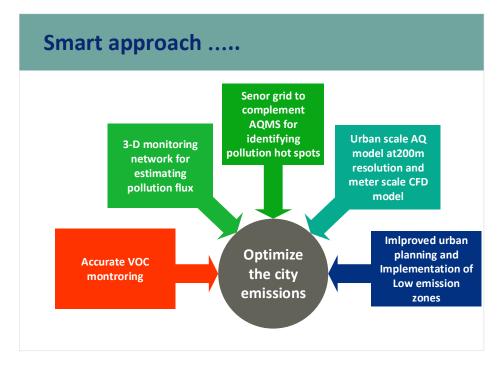
- (1) 區域協同控制:珠三角大氣污染治理方案。
- (2) 產業結構之轉型:淘汰水泥、玻璃及印染等落後產能;生 及家具及印刷等產業。
- (3) 重點行業之治理: 煤電行業推動超低排放、工業 VOC 源頭 治理、機動車污染防治、船舶及揚塵管理等。
- (4) 能源結構之優化:新機組全部禁煤、電廠燃油改燃氣、鍋 爐清潔能源化。

3. 香港:

相較於美洲及歐洲,香港位於空氣高污染地區(如下圖)。而香港從 2013 年起已訂定許多清淨空氣計畫及目標: A Clean Air

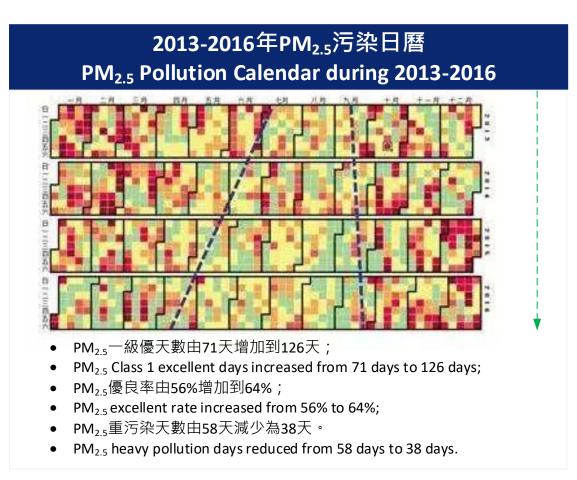
lan for Hong Kong (2013 年)、空氣素質健康指數(2014 年)、空氣素質指標檢討(2017 年)。進行多元控制空污方式:改善電廠排放、施工機具排放管制、低硫燃料推廣、推行電動公車等。





4. 北京:

1) 空氣品質現況:由 2013~2016年 PM25 污染日曆顯示,達優等級天數由 71 天增加到 126 天,而 PM25 優良率由 56%增加到 64%,另外 PM25 重污染天數由 58 天減少為 38 天。另外從 2000年以來,SO2降低 86%、NO2降低 32%及 PM210降低 43%,而自 2013年 PM25降低 19%,顯示北京改善空氣品質已有初步成效。



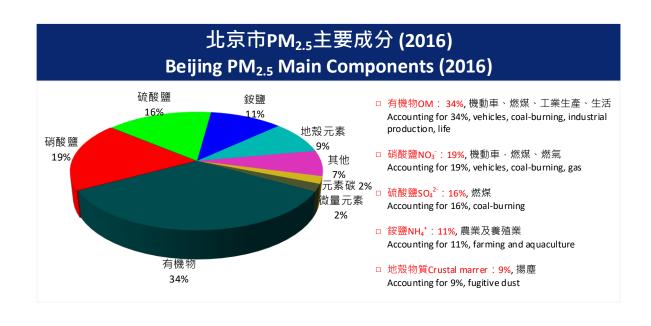
(2) 空氣污染主要成因:分析 PM25 產生原因主要仍以燃煤 (22.4%)、機動車(31.1%)、工業(18.1%)、營造業、農業所產生 的煙塵、粉塵、黑煙及揚塵或由光化學反應所產生之硫酸鹽、硝酸鹽、有機酸、銨鹽等。

A.地理氣象條件不利(客觀原因)

B.本地污染物排放量大(內在原因)

C.區域互相影響(聯防聯控)

D.特殊污染:煙火爆竹、北方沙塵



(3) 空氣品質管理經驗:

北京市從 1998 年開始大規模、綜合治理大氣污染;而 2013年落實中國「大氣污染防治行動計畫」,依據北京市 PM25污染源分析結果,聚焦燃煤、機動車、工業、揚塵等,在中國最先實施「北京市 2013-2017年清潔空氣氣行動計畫」。 A.能源清潔化,壓減燃煤:四年減少燃煤 1300 萬噸,使得北京市 SO2濃度持續下降至 2016 已達到 10 微克/立方公尺。 B.機動車輛低排放化,控車減油:減少小客車年增量、提高大眾運輸比例、車輛及油品標準與歐盟標準一致、淘汰高污染車輛並推廣新能源車輛、加強公車等重點行業車輛查檢。使北京市機動車仍保有 570 萬餘輛,而 NO2濃度穩定下降至 2016 年已達到 48 微克/立方公尺。

- C.產業綠色化,治污減排:發布修訂新增產業的禁止和限制 目錄、調整產業結構、實施 200 多項環保技術工程減排 VOCs5.2 萬噸。
- D.管理精細化、清潔降塵:對施工揚塵,設立揚塵治理專款 基金、採取新措施安裝監控系統;對道路揚塵,完成 8000 多輛大貨車進行密閉化改造;平原造林 105 萬畝。

- E.綜合施政,政策引導:法制手段、經濟手段、排污收費提高標準增加類別、針對燃煤等主要污染行業增加41項地方標準。
- F.區域協作,攜手治污: 2013 年成立京津冀及周邊地區大氣 污染防治協作小組,加強聯防聯控。
- 二、本次會議共有監測與預報預警、排放源表徵與溯源、大氣複合污染成因機制、臭氧污染與前體物控制、複合污染區域聯防聯控、暴露評估與健康影響、天氣氣候與大氣污染、粵港澳 PM2.5 聯合研究等 8 項議題:

(一) 監測與預報預警:

1. 感測器:

(1) 澳洲目前亦正積極進行空氣品質感測器的測試及開發,經過 測試,濕度在70%以上時精準度會較差,但現在也有些感測 元件可在極端氣候中使用。目前世界衛生組織(WHO)在日 內瓦有建立感測器資料蒐集平台,相關感測數據接可傳至該 平台進行資料分析、應用。目前大家都知道感測器的數據不 是這麼精確,也很多人會存疑發展感測器是否是對的?與其 在這猜想,不如直接去做,藉由累積大量的數據再來尋求改 善的方法。澳洲推動感測器主要是想看細懸浮微粒(PM2s), 少數地區想瞭解一氧化碳(CO),二氧化氮(NO2)則更少。而目 前全世界都在發展感測器物聯網,但如何能維持感測網?如何去應用這些感測數據?才是當前發展的重點,因此,如何管理感測數據會是很大的挑戰,澳洲目前有和美國合作,但目前的問題不完全是感測器的管理,而是在澳洲有很多不同的區域,這些不同的數據要如何彙整?才是關鍵,每個國家都需因當地的情況來作調整。

(2) 感測器的原理為光學法,在大顆粒時(如沙塵暴)會沒有反 應。

2. 空氣品質預報:

(1) 發展空氣品質預報時微觀動力學亦要考慮,如核化增長、粒徑譜分布等,而要進行能見度分析預測,消光係數是關鍵,在中國影響消光係數的主要是黑碳(BC)。源解析以前只能在空間解析,現在已經可以有時間解析,現在網格都是固定的,未來要發展自適應(變化)的網格。目前中國的預報因須通報(省、國家、區域),所花費的時間會較長,為使第一線預報人員能在第一時間取得預報資料,故須發展長期(3個月)的空氣品質預報模式,首要的條件就是要有長期氣候模式。目前空氣品質預報分為最長為 15 天,該模式目前每天都在進行,可抓到一段時間內可能有幾次的重污染情況,

但還是有很多預測 case 沒有出現,主要的原因可能是氣象參數改用氣象局的氣候資料,使模式預報變不準確。而垂直資料以前都是使用探空,現已可考量加入光達(Lidar)來做資料同化。

(2) 廣州的預報發展在 2102 年開始珠三角預報, 2015 年開始廣 東省預報,2017年則要成立華南區預報中心,目前空氣品質 指標(AQI)預報的準確率有 80-90%, 首要污染物的準確率僅 為60-70%, 準確率較低的原因可能是空氣品質較佳。空氣品 質預報模式的基礎為「空氣品質監測」及「源清單」,目前 主要使用模式有 NAOPMS、CMAO、WRF-Chem 、CAMx, 這4個模式每天都有在跑,並定期做資料準確率的校驗,可 發現不同模式在不同地方會有不同的結果,就經驗來說, NAQPMS 對重污染模擬會比較好、CMAQ 對臭氧(O3)模擬比 較好。源清單現已更新到2015年,而目前所遇到的狀況是, 大部分的城市都有建立自己的源清單,但規範、統計方法及 參數等都不一樣,沒有統一的規範資料則很難使用,這是目 前所遇到的問題。預報模式會根據空氣品質監測資料加上主 觀修正,再依據規範看是否達到警示標準,自動發送訊息給 預報人員及相關人員。所以未來在預報上有 2 件首要的工

- 作,一是源清單的規範要統一,二是要將 Lidar 及衛星資料 同化進模式。另香港目前所使用的是空氣品質健康指數 (AQHI),但廣州所使用的是 AQI,如用香港的計算方式會使 預報結果較差,故未來也希望能開展 AQHI 的指數及模式。
- (3) 霾(Haze)是大氣中氣膠散射而成,氣膠活化會形成霧,沒有變化的就是霾。要進行霾的預報要考慮「化學組成」、「粒徑分布」及「水氣」,而造成預報誤差的原因有「排放的不確定性」、「生成機制」及「風場、邊界層高度變化」。模式的解析度(Resolution)目前可以到 10、15 公里,但很多都是估算出來的,另排放清單沒有把生質燃燒算進去,也沒有把即時的訊息放入,都會有偏差。如將降水預報加入,則可增加預報的準確率。
- (4) 目前空氣品質預報以數值預報為主,可以進行比較長時間的 預報,因為成因的追蹤在長時間下用統計預報無法做到,現 另正要發展的是將「成分監測」、「Lidar」及「遙測資料」 同化帶入模式中。而要做中、長期的空氣品質預報需要有氣 候預報模式,無法直接使用短期天氣預報來去延伸至長期預 報,但氣候預報的可靠率只有 50%。

3. 空氣品質監測:

- (1) 珠三角氣候型態分為乾、濕季,乾季為 10 月至隔年 3 月、 濕季為 5 至 8 月,而污染情況比較嚴重的區域是在珠江口, 而根據研究顯示,高污染情形發生時可發現「邊界層中的逆 溫層」、「邊界層的低風速」、「邊界層高度較低」等現象。 另外分析污染原因包括「本地污染排放」、「南濕、北暖氣 流勢力相當」、「颱風下沉氣流影響」、「地形影響,風吹 到山邊停下使污染累積」,近地面風速較小,不易有大氣傳 輸及擴散,加上逆溫層則會壓縮使污染物累積在近地面;而當 濕度大時,會有吸濕增長的情形,就會有顆粒物的產生。
- (2) 四川近年來也受霾害的影響,包括區域性污染及持續性污染(連續7天以上),而污染物趨勢變化其中硫化物是下降、 氦氧化物為持平略上升、PM10則是先下後上。以前的污染已 SO2及 PM10為主,現則為 NO2及 PM10,以前樂山大佛的黑鼻 子就是因 SO2變成酸雨所造成,現因 SO2下降而改善,但隨 之而來的是 NO2上升造成臭氧(O3)的問題。成都爲盆地地形, 氣候受西南季風影響顯著,近年來風速呈現增加的趨勢,但 很少有超過 2 m/s。而輻射對臭氧的增加有影響,溫度上升, 污染情形也上升,但風物超過 3 m/s 時則幾乎不會有污染情 形。另相對濕度在 65%以上時,形成霾的機會很大。

- (3) 黑碳(BC)在霾天會抑制邊界層發展,會隨 EC 濃度增加而增加,使污染情況加重。但 BC 會對 NO2的光解率降低,可減少 O3的生成,另臭氧濃度下降主要是垂直混合貢獻。雖然 BC對O3生成會減少,但抑制邊界層發展仍會造成O3的累積。
- (4) 上海的源清單已經公開,可至上海市環保局下載。另數值模 式對二次污染源有較好的結果。單顆粒氣溶膠質譜儀 (SPAMS)可用以「源分類」、「源判識」及「源定位」。
- (5) 國際上有許多衛星資料,如 NASA 的 MODIS 資料,但用來 反演中國的資料有很多的不確定,如用來反演霧霾,高值會 反演不出來。另也沒有霧霾的氣膠公式,因為像氣膠光學厚 度(AOD)、消光係數等都是未知的,因此只能把 AOD 當未 知、其他當已知。現正發展將霾的組成模式加入輻射方程裡 (目前使用1年的資料)。另由衛星資料顯示,上層西風帶 會帶來沙塵,如果帶來南邊的暖溼氣流,使中國北部的相對 濕度增加,會使顆粒吸濕及增長,造成霧霾的天氣。
- (6) 臭氧的生成與 VOC 有關,故現有在進行每天的甲醛反演, 上海以北的 VOC 排放嚴重,雖然光照不若廣州強,但臭氧 濃度仍然比較高,因此,長三角主要污染物為臭氧,PM2.5 為其次。對杭州來說,PM2.5主要為本地污染,臭氧為傳輸結

果,因為管控前比管控後還低。另現技術已可以在雲覆蓋率 80%以下,就能反演雲下的資料。

(7) 國控站主要是在大都市,而衛星遙測則可彌補空缺的部分, 但主要是在大尺度傳輸下可提供資訊。向日葵8號衛星用以 區域分析比較有幫助,但僅在南北緯60度內。

(二) 臭氧污染與前體物控制:

1. 中國過去受霾害影響嚴重,因此積極投入大量科研經費探討細 懸浮微粒成因及控制機制,在一連串的管控策略下,二氧化 硫、二氧化氮、懸浮微粒及細懸浮微粒等污染物濃度均已明顯 下降,惟臭氧濃度卻逐步上升。2013 年至 2016 年中國第一批 實施空氣質量新標準的 74 個城市中,臭氧超標城市數由 17 個 增加至 28 個,超標城市個數逐年增加。2016 年臭氧日最大 8 小時平均第 90 百分位數達到 154μg/m³,京津冀地區甚至達 172μg/m³,同年 AQI 超標天數中以臭氧為主要污染物的比例達 到 30.8%,臭氧已然成為中國空氣品質質量改善的新挑戰。中 國在十三五計畫中納入對揮發性有機物之治理及排放控制及 開徵排污費,顯見對臭氧議題之重視,也因次本次會議特別為 臭氧開闢一個議題進行交流與討論。 2. 由監測數據顯示,中國近年臭氧濃度不降反升,無論是全國平均,或是重點的京津冀、長三角、珠三角均有相同狀況,因此開始擴大對臭氧及其前驅物之研究,期望以有效管控途徑來減少臭氧污染問題。各城市利用監測資料找出臭氧及前趨物污染突出區域,分析前趨物濃度、組成及影響臭氧之主要因素(如風速、降雨量、溫度等),並利用數值模式進行源解析,配合各城市之 EKMA 曲線,執行相關管控措施。

3. 上海市:

上海市污染呈逐年上升趨勢,臭氧為首要污染物在 AQI 超標天數的比例亦逐年增加,成為影響 AQI 優良率提升的重要制約因素。上海市郊區臭氧污染較市區突出,揮發性有機污染物空間總體分布為西部高、東南部低,而南部地區為影響上海市臭氧污染的關鍵地區。依據數值模式源解析結果顯示該市臭氧受區域傳輸影響較大,本地貢獻僅 20~40%。PMF 源解析結果顯示揮發性有機污染物主要來源為化石燃料燃燒(32%)、溶劑使用(29%)、化工工藝(16%)、機動車和石化工藝(15%)及天然源(8%)。上海市臭氧污染總體受揮發性有機物控制,東部沿海和西部郊區則受揮發性有機物及氦氧化物雙控,中心城區臭氧污

染防制需要上海市區和杭州灣北岸化工集中區揮發性有機物 的積極減排。

4. 江蘇省:

江蘇省在1984年到2016年期間,城市化進程變化相當顯著, 在 PM2.5 濃度逐年下降的情況下, 臭氧濃度卻逐年升高。根據 監測結果,江蘇的臭氧污染高發時段集中在春、夏及初秋(4-9 月),但近兩年高發月份略有不同。分析發現,臭氧濃度與揮 發性有機物呈現顯著的負相關變化,而江蘇夏季臭氧與 PMI 濃度的變化有良好的正相關,且 PMI 中有機組分佔比與臭氧有 密切關係。江蘇省的揮發性有機物佔比略為烷烴 31%、含氧揮 發性有機物質(OVOC)30%、烯烴 9%、芳香烴 10%、鹵化烴 15%、 炔烴 4%、其他 1%;而臭氧生成潛勢(OFP)的佔比則為芳香烴 35%、烯烴 34%、烷烴 15%、含氧揮發性有機物質 15%、鹵化 烴 1.3%、炔烴 0.9%;顆粒物生成潛勢(AFP)的佔比則為芳香烴 93%、烯烴 5%、烷烴 2%;綜整分析結果,消減甲苯對臭氧及 二次顆粒物之生成效果最為顯著。來源解析部分,以工業排放 (31%)佔比最高、其次為機動車尾氣(29%)、汽油揮發(17)、天 然源(14%)、溶劑塗料(9%)。

5. 長三角區域:

長三角地區臭氧污染區域特徵明顯,區外貢獻約 45%左右,區內貢獻以蘇南至浙中區域為主;城市地區屬於揮發性有機物控制區、區域層面屬於揮發性有機物及氦氧化物共同控制區、建議優先減排腹地區域噴塗、石化及移動源等行業的前驅物排放,區域層面則以消減氦氧化物可有效改善重點城市臭氧超標情形,沿江城市揮發性有機物及氦氧化物減排比例須在 2~3:1以上。

(三) 複合污染區域聯防聯控:

- 1. 中國大陸之空氣污染管制之聯防聯控機制,於重大活動前與秋冬季節會執行較強措施進行應變工作,但非屬常規措施,於重大活動結束後,空氣品質常有彈回之情況,因此講者建議(1)環境涵容有限,環境污染與產業分布關聯甚深,應考量藉此調整產業結構;(2)能源結構調整,降低燒煤;(3)運輸方式調整,因汽車運輸較鐵路運輸便利且成本低,企業已轉移採汽車運輸取代鐵路,因此移動源管制需再著力;(4)加嚴標準,並於治理完成後,仍需要繼續管理落實政策。
- 2. 中國大陸之城市陸續推動空氣污染管制與建立聯防聯控機制,對於正要推動管理之城市建議應先結合各城市特色與定

- 位,於發展能源/產業結構時,就需考量管制方向與末端之管制技術。
- 3. 為了擴大改善空氣污染,京津冀及周邊地區更嘗試要推動建立 跨區環保機構,主要為解決聯防聯控協作機制,以統一規劃、 統一標準、統一環評、統一監測、統一執法方式,推動新區域 環境治理的格局。
- 4. 京津冀在 2016-2017 年更規劃大氣污染防治強化措施,以「2+4 城市」為重點,包括北京、天津、河北為責任主體,北京與天 津以區縣為單位,內部通報空氣品質排名狀況,列入中央環保 督察重點,明確要求市縣區進行單獨考核,未達目標將嚴重問 責,其中「1+2 城市」(北京、保定與廊坊市)為重中之重。
- 5. 京津冀與周邊地區因仍是空氣污染嚴重區域,2016年京津冀區域 PM_{2.5}濃度 71 微克/立方米,為,並針對 2017-2018 年秋冬季推動大氣污染綜合治理攻堅行動方案,要求全面完成大氣十條 考核指標,並以 2017年 10月至 2018年 3月大氣污染傳輸通道城市 PM_{2.5}平均濃度下降 15%,重污染天數下降 15%以上為目標。
- 6. 在中國大陸排放清單發展方面,從 2006 年致酸物質排放清單 到 2015 年排放清單編制指南與 2016 年大氣國十條中期評估報

告,近幾年強調加入更多省縣級信息,納入排放清單建立技術、綜合觀測校驗研究、排放特徵分析研究、衛星反演校驗研究等,推動高精度排放表徵技術、源動態模式與數據交換平台、多維校驗與同化技術等則為未來之發展方向。

伍、心得與建議

- 一、本次研討會多位學者已表示中國目前針對細懸浮微粒之防制已找到有效 控制機制,珠三角地區能獲得污染改善並提前完成國家空氣品質標準,主 要歸功於大量投入科研之結果能得到行政決策上支持,知行合一與各方協 同合作才能獲得有效成果,此經驗亦可作為我國現階段空氣污染防制工作 執行之參考。
- 二、中國目前針對細懸浮微粒的控制途徑已大致充分掌握與了解,未來科學研究將著重在臭氧生成機制之探討及控制機制,各城市利用監測資料、數值模式進行源解析,配合各城市之 EKMA 曲線,執行相關管控措施。我國現階段空氣品質亦同時面臨上述兩項污染物的威脅,建議加重投入相關科學研究外,可持續透過兩岸學術交流了解相關研究成果與控制機制。
- 三、為了向民眾提供更詳細、更豐富、更具時效性的空氣品質狀況和預報訊息產品,近年來中國已投入大量經費,並廣納大量氣象、環工、資訊人才,積極進行空氣品質模式發展、改善及研究不同參數可能的資料同化方式等,並在今(2017)年成立第3個空氣品質預報中心(珠三角),相較之下,我國在空氣品質預報上的量能薄弱許多,不僅模式發展及專業人力有限,現行預報人員亦並非專職預報作業,主觀預報經驗難累積。而中國在大量能資源投入下,空氣品質預報仍無法達到民眾所期待的高準確率,因此,空氣品質預報如同氣象預報是難度很高的挑戰,雖無法像中國投入這麼大量的金錢及人力,但要健全現行體制及增加必要資源,才是我國未來空氣品質預報準確率提升之關鍵。

- 四、本次會議雖是以經濟快速發展地區空氣質量改善為主題的國際研討會,主要參與者與研討議題仍聚焦在中國大陸的空氣污染趨勢、監測技術、模擬預報、整治策略等方面,其中以京津冀(北京、天津、河北)、長三角(以上海為首的長江三角洲)、粤港澳區域等三區域為重中之重,其他國家參與人士多以分享過去相關經驗。由整體呈現的討論內容觀察,大陸監測與決策支援所需技術發展已有長足進步,且朝向大範圍、解析快演變,光達、衛星數據探討應用已愈趨普遍,投入的資源龐大,也創造了監測相關產業的發展,這點不僅由會中發表論文所應用的儀器設備可看出,會場已有許多大陸本土儀器亦展現其發展成果。此外會中各項研究報告分析模擬顯示,中國大陸的污染在近年已呈現改善態勢,SO。已降低至十數 ppb 等級,PM 的管制方面也讓環境測質降低,驗證所採用的措施已發生相當效用,故近兩年的臭氧的問題成為新的探討項目,會中有多個研究題目均圍繞該項主題,顯示其污染型態已有逐漸轉變趨勢,其形成境外污染傳輸至臺灣的型態或強度亦可能隨之逐漸改變。
- 五、空氣品質感測器(大陸稱之為傳感器)在環境感測治理上的應用與發展,各方(澳洲、美國、大陸、香港)所持觀點在大方向均看好未來應用,美國在感測器的應用方面已訂定測試驗證已有由加州南方海岸管理區提供具有公信力的服務(AQ-APEC),為感測器在環境上的推廣應用提供一個初期的基礎,讓各家感測器廠商有一個相互比較競爭與行銷的支持點;並在推動實務上提出減少鄉村林木燃燒煙霧影響、社區感測、社區感測與改善行動、推動教育與社區應用感測器提昇污染分布解析度等方向提供研究發展補助,各家感測器廠商有一個相互比較競爭與行銷的支持點;大陸已

在十數個城市布設感測網,發展相關感測應用,大陸除了 PM₂5 感測元件 技術發展較早,已有相當基礎,政府部門也就相關技術規範研擬訂定;香 港政府也委託研究單位執行感測器在城市環境感測應用,並研擬可行之應 用推動策略香港政府政策參考。由各個報告綜合顯示,各方均看好空氣品 質感測器未來應用,並著手就驗證制度、技術規範等層面加速發展。

- 六、另本次瞭解中國近年在空氣污染治理上,亦投注了相當監測量能,除地面 監測站佈設外,亦透過衛星、雷達及 FTIR 等進行多層次空氣污染物之儀 器監控,同時成立大數據分析部門(多達 30 多人力配置),跟進世界資 訊處理趨勢投入大數據研析工作,此為污染防制控制路徑找到有力的支 撐,值得我國借鏡學習。
- 七、本次亦看到許多都會型港灣城市,投注相當經費與心力在移動污染源管制上,包括電動公車的推動(如深圳市已全面公共汽車電動化、廣州市預計2018年亦全面電動化)及港灣船舶低硫燃料油的管制(如香港、廣東省)等,相較之下,我國在上述工作之推動在經費與力道上均顯不足。
- 八、中國大陸於空氣管制方面投入相當多經費也有許多科研計畫,其中監測廠 商提及目前面臨有新穎儀器,卻缺乏可以解讀分析訊息之人才,由於需要 完整基礎學術培養累積,才能擁有全方位解讀能力,我國之顧問團隊也可 能因資訊模式分析能力不足,無法提供政府正確決策之建議,因此如何與 學校結合共同培養人才,讓學校與業界合作推動雙利。
- 九、我國空氣政策推動各縣市已依污染源分布與地方特色擬定計畫,但仍需不 斷滾動式檢討付出與效益之評價,惟因許多項目並非可轉換為金錢價值,

將不易評量。對於低產能高污染產業是否能夠促使產業結構轉型,制約下 一階段企業發展,亦將是另一挑戰。

- 十、我國已有跨部會「空氣污染減量行動督導聯繫會報」與跨縣市之「空氣污染減量行動小組」建立溝通管道,是否能參考京津冀及周邊地區統一規劃、統一標準、統一環評、統一監測、統一執法方式進行空氣污染管制工作,值得考量。
- 十一、空氣污染管制部分,目前已有污染成因等相關研究,但在二次氣溶膠的 形成、大氣光化學與液相化學在污染過程中的作用、污染與天氣或環流以 及氣候的相互作用關係、城市空氣污染健康效應等均將為未來之挑戰。

十二、附件一:會議相關活動照片



「第5屆經濟快速發展地區空氣質量改善國際學術研討會」報到



本署與會人員開幕式後合照



「第5屆經濟快速發展地區空氣質量改善善國際學術研討會」-開幕式(1)



第5屆經濟快速發展地區空氣質量改善國際學術研討會」-開幕式(2)



「第5屆經濟快速發展地區空氣質量改善國際學術研討會」開幕式致詞-胡軍(暨南大學校長)

「第5屆經濟快速發展地區空氣質量改善國際學術研討會」開幕式致詞-劉羽(國家自然科學基金委員會地球科學部處長)



「第5屆經濟快速發展地區空氣質量改善國際學術研討會」開幕式致詞-郝吉明(清華大學)



粤港澳大灣區清潔空氣高端論壇(與會來賓合照)



粤港澳大灣區清潔空氣高端論壇-梁振英 (前任香港特別行政區行政長官)



粤港澳大灣區清潔空氣高端論壇-周國英 (廣東省環境保護廳副廳長)



Push INNOVATION and
COLLABORATION across GBA:

1. Domestic Emission Control Areas
(DECA) implementation; and
regional green ferries;
2. Regional land transportation;
3. Step-up cleaner production; and
4. Use Hong Kong to raise green financing.

粤港澳大灣區清潔空氣高端論壇-何德賢 (香港特別行政區環境保護署助理署長(空 氣質素政策))

粤港澳大灣區清潔空氣高端論壇-陸恭蕙 (前任香港特別行政區環境局局長)



粤港澳大灣區清潔空氣高端論壇-張遠航 (北京大學)



粤港澳大灣區清潔空氣高端論壇-李俊峰 (国家應對氣候變化戰略研究和國際合作 中心)



粤港澳大灣區清潔空氣高端論壇- Hannah ROUTH(德勤中国助理總監(可持續發展與氣候變化))



國際城市空氣質量管理論壇-David PARRISH(美國國家大氣與海洋局研究員)



國際城市空氣質量管理論壇-Guy BRASSEUR(世界氣候研究計畫聯合科學 委員會主席)



國際城市空氣質量管理論壇-Lidia MORAWSKA(澳大利亞昆士蘭科技大學教 授)





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國際城市空氣質量管理論壇-劉保獻(中國北京市環境保護監測中心副主任)



「第5屆經濟快速發展地區空氣質量改善國際學術研討會」郝吉明(中國工程院院士)



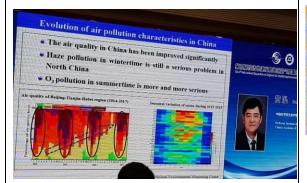
「第5屆經濟快速發展地區空氣質量改善國際學術研討會」-劉文清(中國工程院院士)

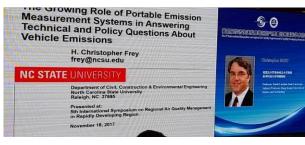


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「第5屆經濟快速發展地區空氣質量改善國際學術研討會」-Christopher FREY(美國北卡羅萊納州大學教授)





「第5屆經濟快速發展地區空氣質量改善善國際學術研討會」-Gregory CARMICHAEL(美國艾奧瓦大學教授)

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附件二:會議議程資料

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Co- Organized by

- O Institute of Environmental Science and Engineering, Tsinghua University
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