

# 京津冀能否实现2017年PM<sub>2.5</sub>改善目标？

——政策评估及建议

**Could Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei achieve the PM<sub>2.5</sub> improvement targets in 2017?**

——Policy assessments and recommendations

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# 国务院《大气污染防治行动计划》（大气十条） The Air Pollution Prevention and Control Action Plan ("the Action Plan")

The screenshot shows the official website of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China. The header includes the national emblem and the text '中华人民共和国中央人民政府' (The Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China). Below the header, there are links for '网站首页' (Home Page), '今日中国' (Today's China), '中国概况' (General Information about China), '法律法规' (Law and Regulations), '公文公报' (Official Documents and Bulletins), '政务互动' (Government Affairs Interaction), '政府建设' (Government Construction), '工作动态' (Work Dynamics), '人事任免' (Personnel Appointments and Removals), and '新闻发布' (Press Releases). The main content area displays the title '国务院关于印发大气污染防治行动计划的通知' (Notice of the State Council on Issuing the Action Plan for Air Pollution Prevention and Control) and the document number '国发〔2013〕37号'. The text of the notice is as follows:

各省、自治区、直辖市人民政府，国务院各部委、各直属机构：  
现将《大气污染防治行动计划》印发给你们，请认真贯彻执行。

国务院  
2013年9月10日  
(此件公开发布)

**大气污染防治行动计划**

大气环境保护事关人民群众根本利益，事关经济持续健康发展，事关全面建成小康社会，事关实现中华民族伟大复兴中国梦。当前，我国大气污染形势严峻，以可吸入颗粒物( $PM_{10}$ )、细颗粒物( $PM_{2.5}$ )为特征污染物的区域性大气环境问题日益突出，损害人民群众身体健康，影响社会和谐稳定。随着我国工业化、城镇化的深入推进，能源资源消耗持续增加，大气污染防治压力继续加大。为切实改善空气质量，制定本行动计划。

## 附件

### 京津冀及周边地区落实大气污染防治行动计划实施细则

京津冀及周边地区（包括北京市、天津市、河北省、山西省、内蒙古自治区、山东省）是我国大气污染最严重的区域。为加快京津冀及周边地区大气污染综合治理，依据《大气污染防治行动计划》，制定本实施细则。

#### 一、主要目标

经过五年努力，京津冀及周边地区空气质量明显好转，重污染天气较大幅度减少。力争再用五年或更长时间，逐步消除重污染天气，空气质量全面改善。

**具体指标：**到2017年，北京市、天津市、河北省细颗粒物( $PM_{2.5}$ )浓度在2012年基础上下降25%左右，山西省、山东省下降20%，内蒙古自治区下降10%。其中，北京市细颗粒物年均浓度控制在60微克/立方米左右。

#### 二、重点任务

##### (一) 实施综合治理，强化污染物协同减排

1. 全面淘汰燃煤小锅炉。加快热力和燃气管网建设，通过集中供热和清洁能源替代，加快淘汰供暖和工业燃煤小锅炉。

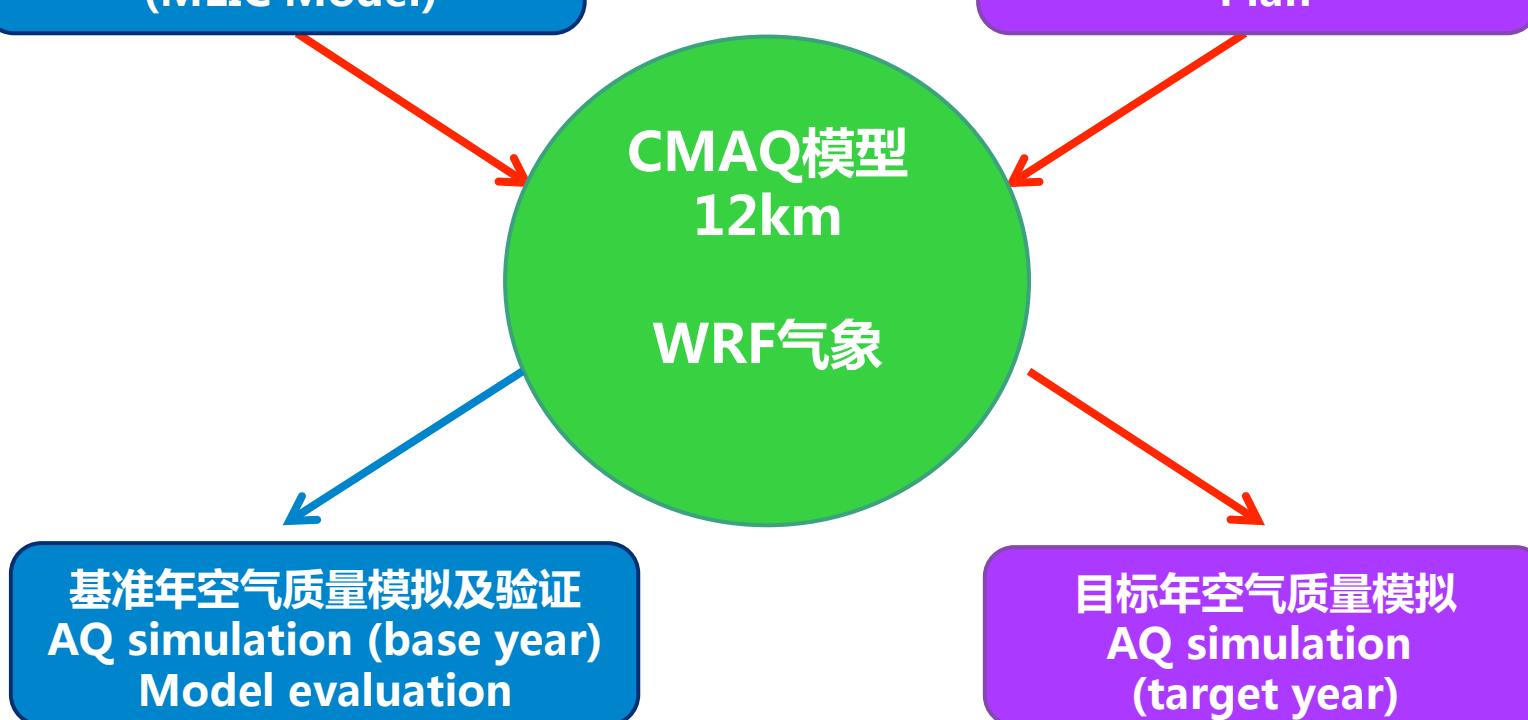
到2015年底，京津冀及周边地区地级及以上城市建成区，除必要保留的以外，全部淘汰每小时10蒸吨及以下燃煤锅炉、茶浴炉；

— 3 —

■计划目标：2017年，京津冀地区 $PM_{2.5}$ 浓度要减少25%，北京市年均浓度不超过 $60 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 。

Goals:  $PM_{2.5}$  concentrations in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Region should be reduced by 25% in 2017 and annual concentration in Beijing should not exceed  $60 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ .

# 研究方法 Methodology



# “大气十条”政策措施总结

## Control measures in the Action Plan



### 京津冀地区政策文件

#### Policy documents for BTH

- 国务院《大气污染防治行动计划》  
*The Air Pollution Prevention and Control Action Plan*
- 《京津冀及周边地区落实大气污染防治行动计划实施细则》  
*The Detailed Rules for the Implementation of the Air Pollution Prevention and Control Action Plan in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Region and Surrounding Areas*
- 《北京市2013-2017年清洁空气行动计划》  
*The Action Plan of Beijing for Clean Air from 2013 to 2017*
- 《天津市清新空气行动方案》  
*The Action Plan of Tianjin for Clean Air*
- 《河北省大气污染防治行动计划实施方案》  
*The Plan of Hebei Province for the Implementation of the Air Pollution Prevention and Control Action Plan*

### 结构调整 措施

#### Structure adjustment measures

- 源头减排，如
- 煤炭总量控制
- 清洁能源替代
- 淘汰落后产能
- 限制机动车等

### 末端控制 措施

#### End-of-pipe control measures

- 指末端控制技术的应用与更新，如实施脱硫、脱硝，进行除尘升级改造等。

重点分析可  
明确量化的  
重要措施

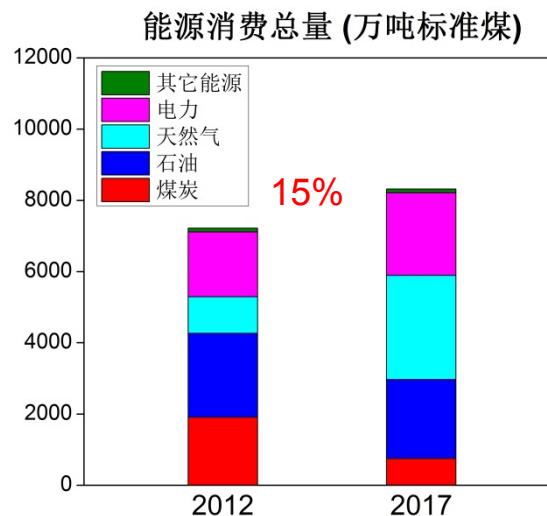
Focus on  
Quantifiable  
measures

# 京津冀地区主要能源消费结构变化

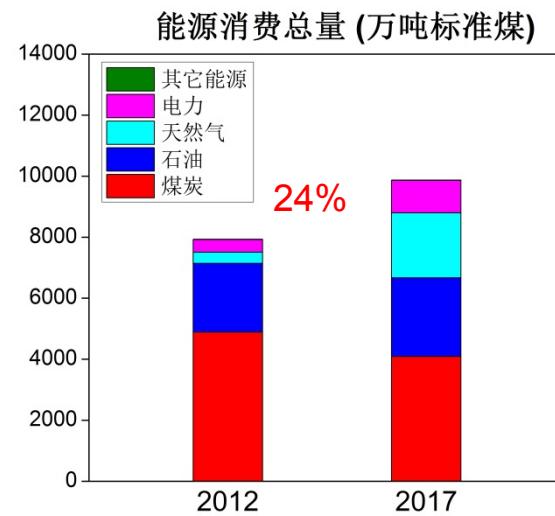
## Energy structure change in BTH



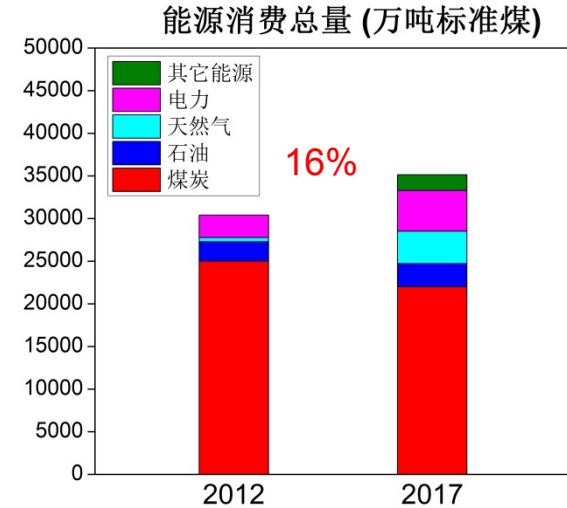
北京 Beijing



天津 Tianjin



河北 Hebei



### “国十条”要求：

➤ 2017年京津冀煤炭总量削减6300万吨，新增天然气用量500亿立方米

### Specific targets for energy consumption:

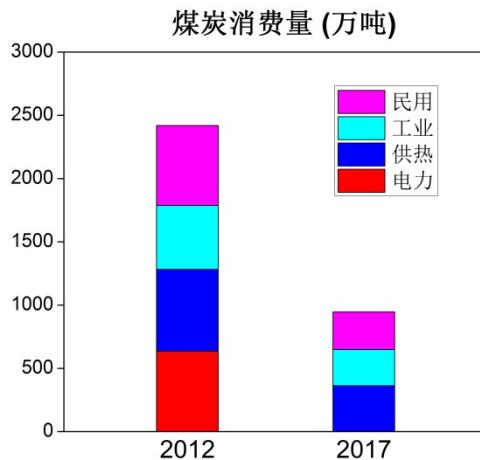
- By 2017, coal consumption in Jing-Jin-Ji region shall be reduced by 63 million tons
- Natural gas consumption will be increased by 50 billion cubic meters

# 京津冀地区主要能源消费结构变化

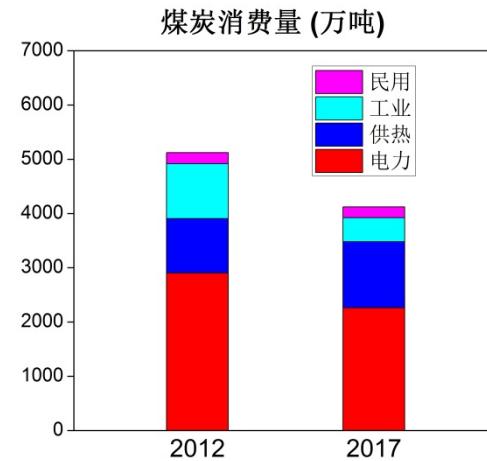
## Energy structure change in BTH



### 北京 Beijing



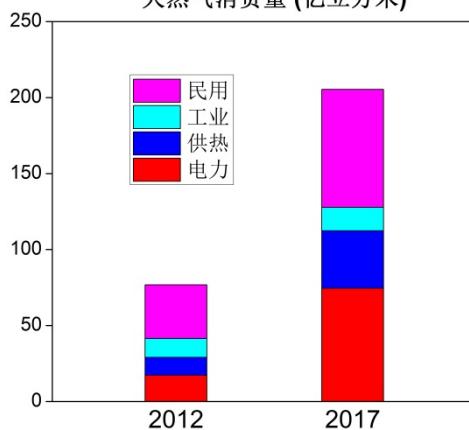
### 天津 Tianjin



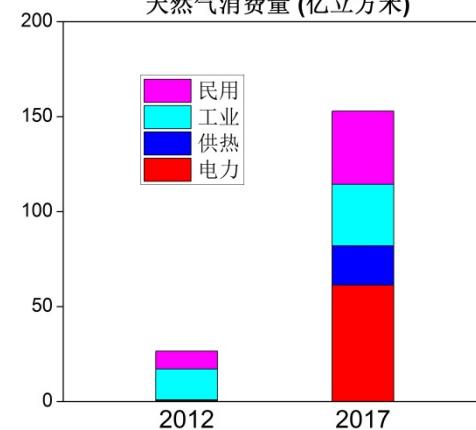
### 河北 Hebei



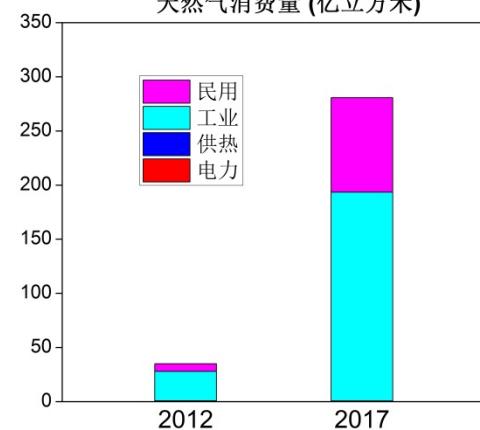
天然气消费量 (亿立方米)



天然气消费量 (亿立方米)



天然气消费量 (亿立方米)



# “大气十条”采取多项污染末端控制措施

## End-of-pipe control measures in the Action Plan

### 固定燃烧源

### Stationary combustion sources

| 定燃烧源                                     |         |     |    |    |     |     |     |
|--|---------|-----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|
| 政策                                       |         |     |    |    |     |     |     |
| <b>都要安装脱硫设施。</b>                         |         |     |    |    |     |     |     |
| 火电机组拆除脱硫旁路等脱硫升级改造。电力行业新<br>建燃煤机组要安装脱硫设施。 |         |     |    |    |     |     |     |
| <b>约 1400 万千瓦燃煤机组要安装脱硫设施。</b>            |         |     |    |    |     |     |     |
| <b>&gt;300MW 机组</b>                      | LNB     | 100 | 61 | 69 | 100 | 0   | 0   |
|  | LNB+SCR | 0   | 39 | 31 | 0   | 100 | 100 |
|  | LNB     | 1   | 28 | 45 | 1   | 10  | 10  |
| <b>100~300MW 机组</b>                      | SCR     | 44  | 0  | 8  | 44  | 40  | 40  |
|  | LNB+SCR | 46  | 0  | 0  | 46  | 50  | 50  |
| <b>&lt;100MW 机组</b>                      | SCR     | 17  | 0  | 6  | 17  | 50  | 61  |
| WET                                      | 0       |     |    |    |     |     |     |
| ESP                                      | 1       |     |    |    |     |     |     |
| ESP2                                     | 0       |     |    |    |     |     |     |
| <b>燃气</b>                                | SCR     | 0   |    |    |     |     |     |
| <b>供热</b>                                | 煤粉炉     | SCR | 0  |    |     |     |     |
| <b>工业锅炉</b>                              | FGD     | 0   |    |    |     |     |     |

### 工业过程

### Industrial process

| 中主要末端控制措施及其参数化方案 (%)：工业过程              |      |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|--|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 政策                                     |      |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| <b>2017</b>                            |      |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 北京 天津 河北                               |      |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 0 0 0                                  |      |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| <b>大气十条：新型干法水泥窑要实施低氮燃烧技术改造并安装脱硝设施。</b> |      |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 北京：所有水泥生产线完成脱硝治理。水泥窑新建脱硝 8000 吨/日熟料规模。 |      |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 天津：实施水泥企业水泥生产线脱硝治理。水泥窑新建脱硝 6000 吨/日。   |      |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 河北：67 条约 6200 吨 PC 线实施低氮燃烧技术改造及脱硝设施建设。 |      |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| <b>大气十条：钢铁企业的烧结机和球团生产设备要安装脱硫设施。</b>    |      |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 天津：完成钢铁企业烧结机脱硫治理。钢铁烧结机脱硫 1275 平方米。     |      |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 河北：120 台约 18000 平方米烧结机和球团生产设备要安装脱硫设施。  |      |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| <b>烧结</b>                              | FGD  | 0   | 0   | 70  | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 新型干法水泥窑                                | ESP  | 3   | 5   | 17  | 0   | 0   | 0   |
| FAB                                    | FAB  | 94  | 38  | 58  | 94  | 50  | 50  |
| CYC                                    | ESP2 | 3   | 57  | 26  | 6   | 50  | 50  |
| <b>层燃炉</b>                             | WET  | 17  | 0   | 3   | 0   | 0   | 0   |
|  | WET  | 33  | 0   | 23  | 57  | 0   | 0   |
|  | ESP  | 0   | 0   | 6   | 0   | 0   | 0   |
|  | FAB  | 43  | 100 | 9   | 43  | 10  | 10  |
|  | CYC  | 5   | 0   | 11  | 0   | 0   | 0   |
|  | WET  | 4   | 4   | 0   | 100 | 10  | 10  |
| <b>烧结</b>                              | CYC  | 2   | 2   | 2   | 2   | 0   | 0   |
|  | WET  | 18  | 18  | 18  | 18  | 0   | 0   |
|  | ESP  | 67  | 67  | 67  | 67  | 46  | 46  |
|  | FAB  | 13  | 13  | 13  | 13  | 54  | 54  |
| <b>生铁</b>                              | FAB  | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 10  | 10  |
| <b>转炉钢</b>                             | ESP  | 27  | 27  | 27  | 27  | 17  | 17  |
|  | FAB  | 73  | 73  | 73  | 73  | 83  | 83  |
| <b>电炉钢</b>                             | CYC  | 5   | 5   | 5   | 5   | 0   | 0   |
|  | WET  | 50  | 50  | 50  | 50  | 0   | 0   |
|  | ESP  | 19  | 19  | 19  | 19  | 74  | 74  |
|  | FAB  | 26  | 26  | 26  | 26  | 26  | 26  |

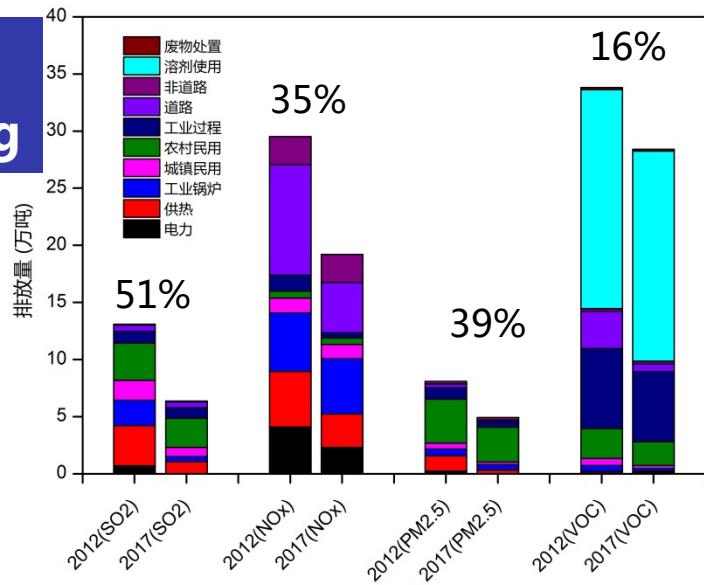
### 机动车

### Mobile sources

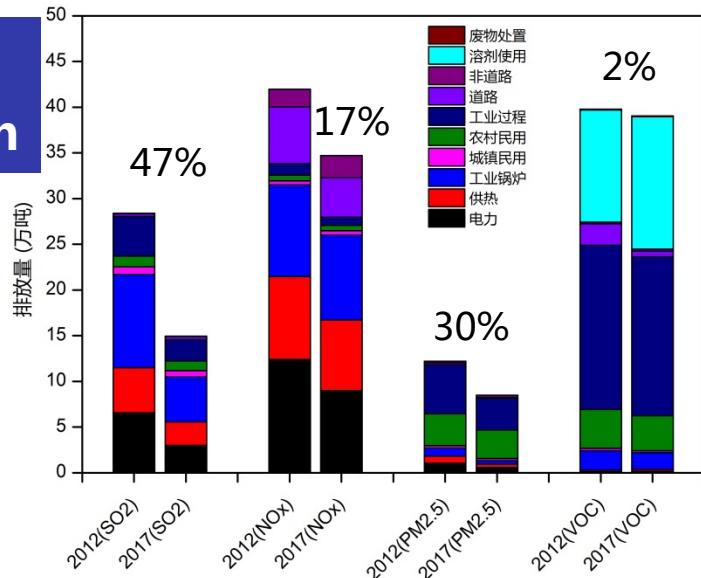
| 中主要末端控制措施及其参数化方案 (%)  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 政策  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>2017</b>   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 河北 北京 天津 河北   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 18 0 0 0  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 40 0 11 5   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>推进燃油与机动车排放控制标准：到 2015 年，全面实施国五标准；到 2016 年，北京市实施国六标准。</b> |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 82 42 42 28   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 0 43 55   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 17 17 0   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11 45 45 0  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 83 38 38 27   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 0 0 38  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 0 0 0   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 17 17 0   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11 45 45 0  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 83 38 38 27   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 0 0 38  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 0 0 0   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>加快淘汰黄标车：到 2017 年底，京津冀地区黄标车全部淘汰，报废黄标车约 200 万辆。</b>        |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 18 0 0 0  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 40 0 11 5   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 82 42 42 28   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 0 43 55   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 17 17 0   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11 45 45 0  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 83 38 38 27   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 0 0 38  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 0 0 0   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>大型载客柴油车</b>  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9 20 20 0   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 91 80 80 12   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 0 0 11  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 0 0 11  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 91 80 80 12   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 0 0 11  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9 20 20 0   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 91 80 80 12   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 0 0 11  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>重型载货柴油车</b>  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7 15 15 0   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 93 85 85 35   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 0 0 11  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 0 0 11  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 93 85 85 35   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 0 0 11  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 0 0 11  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 0 0 11  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>轻型载货柴油车</b>  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 17 17 0   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11 83 83 25   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 83 0 0 11   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 0 0 28  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 0 0 28  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11 83 83 25   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 0 0 28  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 0 0 28  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>重型载客柴油车</b>  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9 20 20 0   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 91 80 80 12   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 0 0 11  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 0 0 11  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 91 80 80 12   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 0 0 11  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 0 0 11  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>大型载客柴油车</b>  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9 20 20 0   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 91 80 80 12   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 0 0 11  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 0 0 11  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 91 80 80 12   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 0 0 11  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 0 0 11  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>重型载货柴油车</b>  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 17 17 0   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11 83 83 25   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 83 0 0 11   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 0 0 28  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 0 0 28  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11 83 83 25   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 0 0 28  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>重型载客柴油车</b>  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9 20 20 0   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 91 80 80 12   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 0 0 11  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 0 0 11  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 91 80 80 12   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 0 0 11  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>重型载货柴油车</b>  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 17 17 0   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11 83 83 25   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 83 0 0 11   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 0 0 2   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

# 2017年主要污染物排放下降幅度 Emission reduction rates in 2017

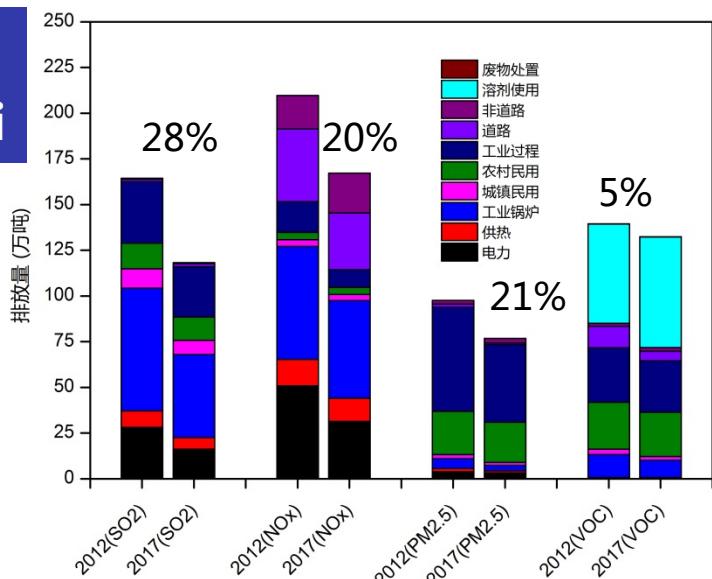
北京  
Beijing



天津  
Tianjin



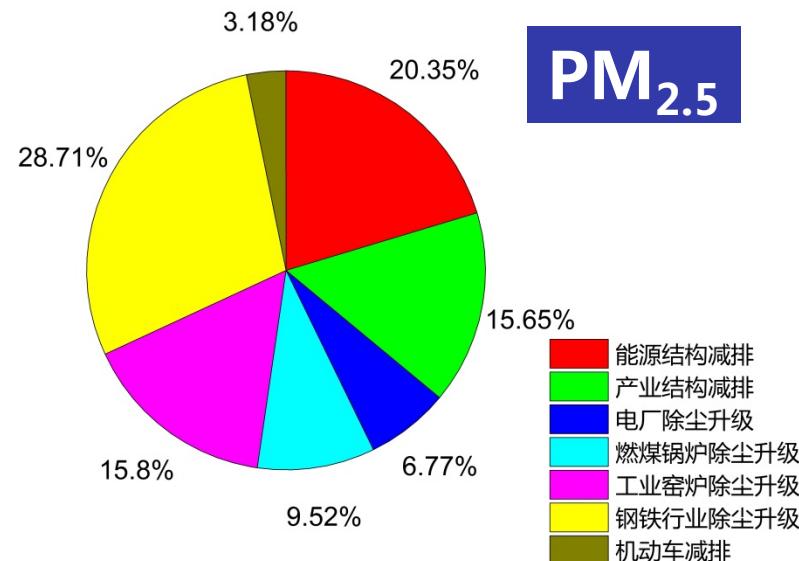
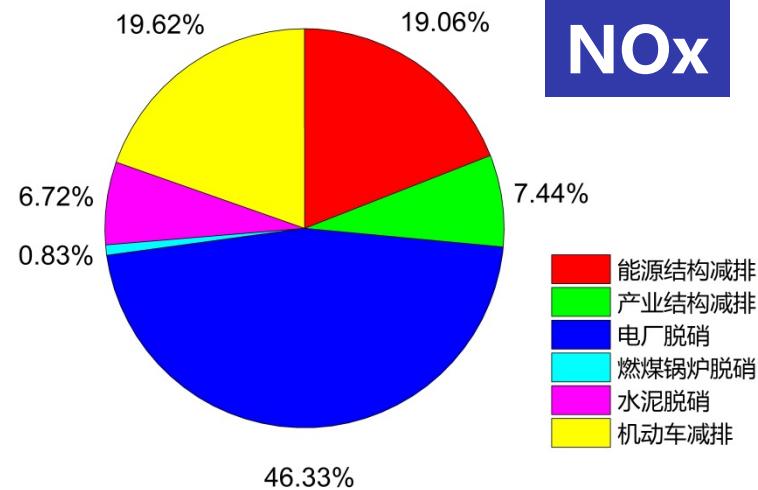
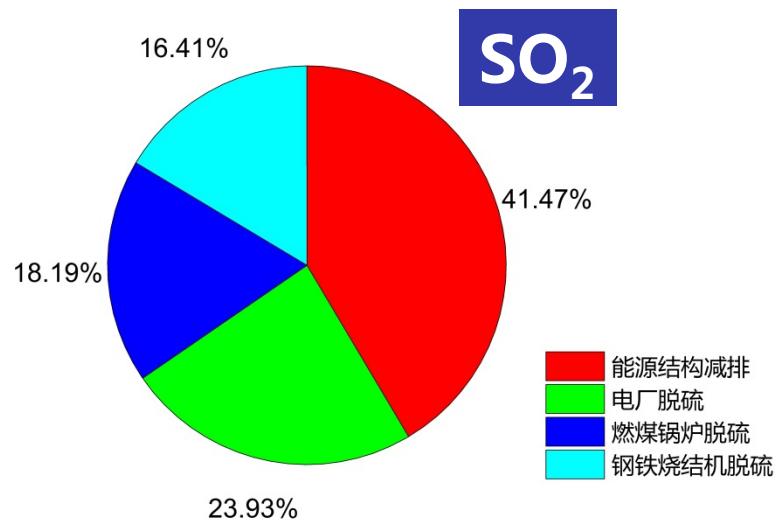
河北  
Hebei



- 河北污染物排放量削减率总体低于京津。  
Emissions reduction rates in Hebei are lower than Beijing and Tianjin.
- VOCs排放量削减缺乏政策的有效支撑。  
More stringent policies should be implemented on controlling VOCs emissions.
- 在SO<sub>2</sub>和NO<sub>x</sub>大幅削减的情况下，NH<sub>3</sub>排放量未削减，造成区域NH<sub>3</sub>进一步过剩。  
NH<sub>3</sub> will be further excess due to reductions of SO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> emissions.

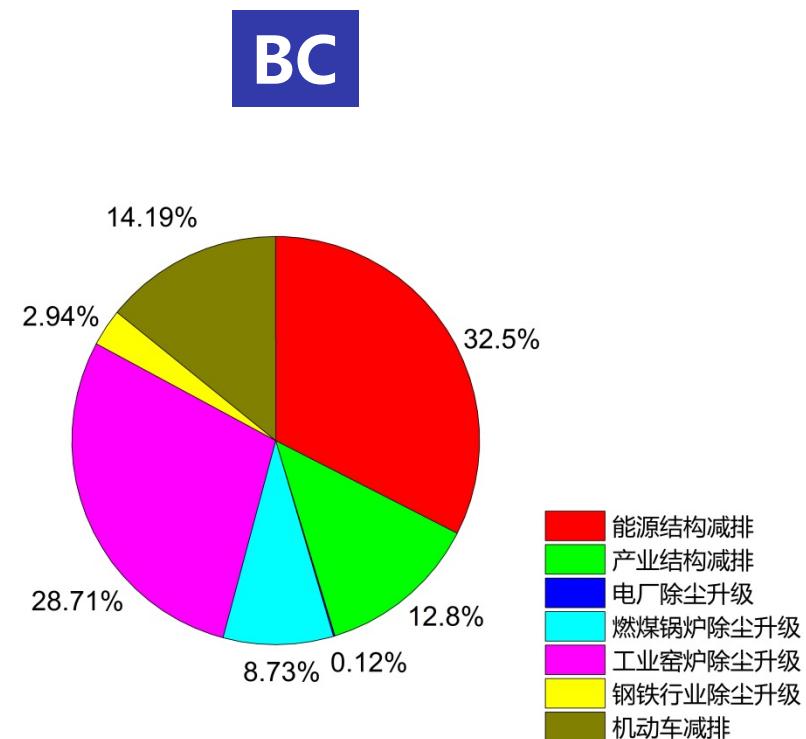
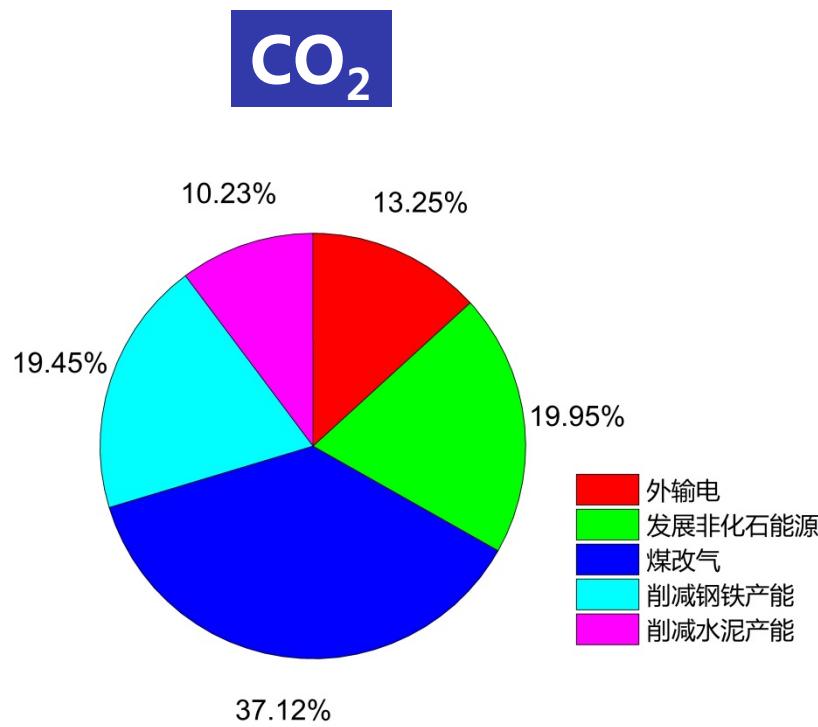
# 各项措施的减排贡献

The contributions of each measures on emission reduction



# 温室气体减排协同效应分析

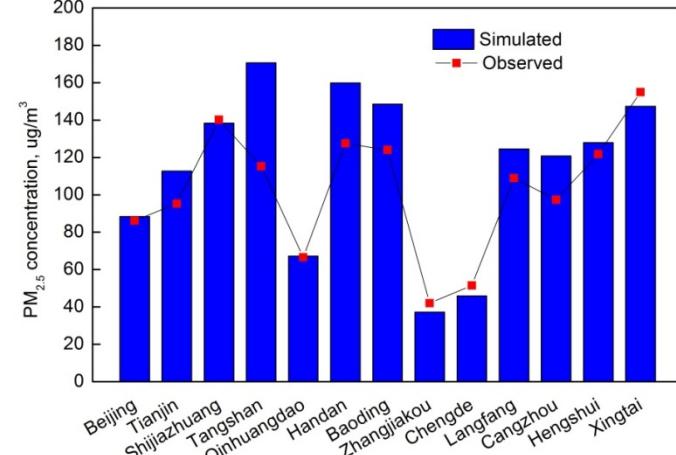
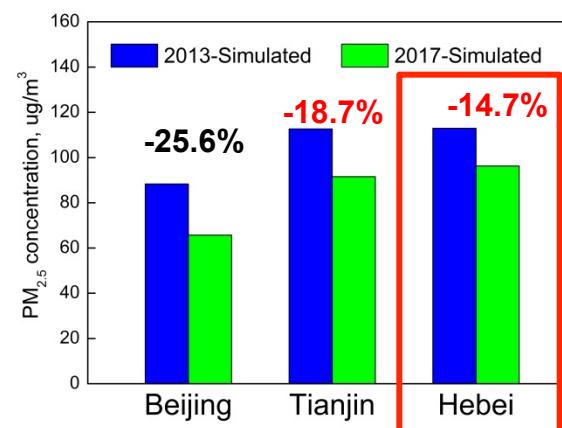
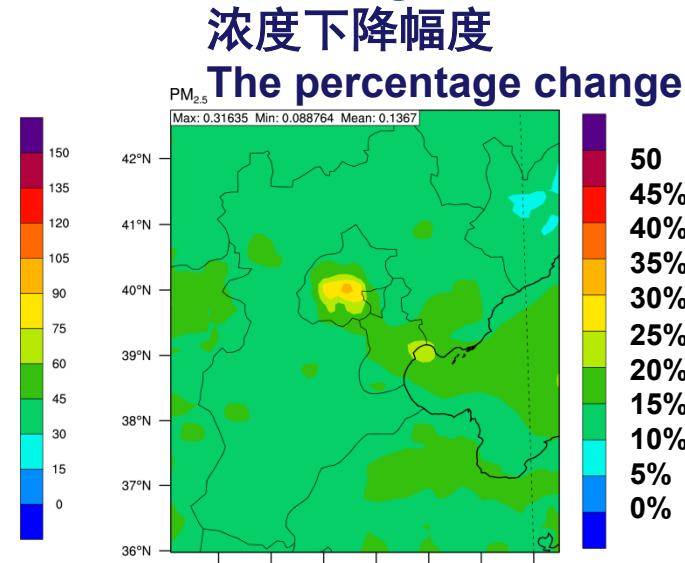
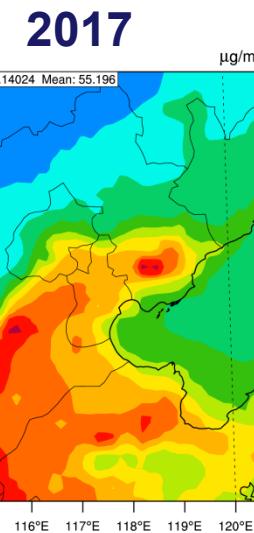
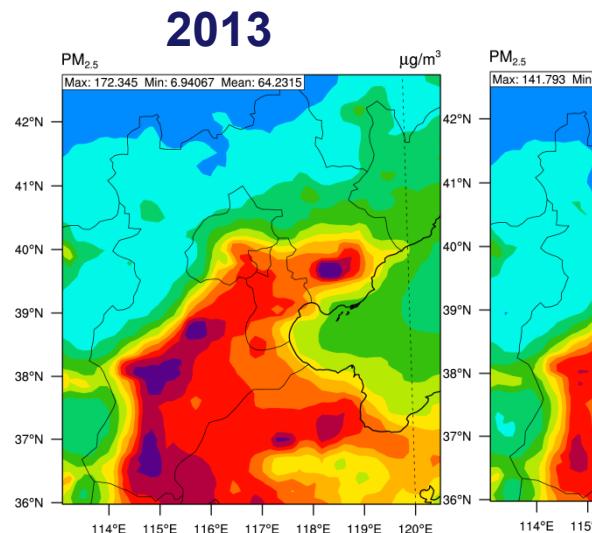
## Co-benefits on greenhouse gas mitigation



# 效果预评估：河北、天津难以实现改善目标

Pre-evaluation: hard for Tianjin and Hebei to achieve the goals

## 京津冀地区PM<sub>2.5</sub>浓度变化 PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentration changes in BTH

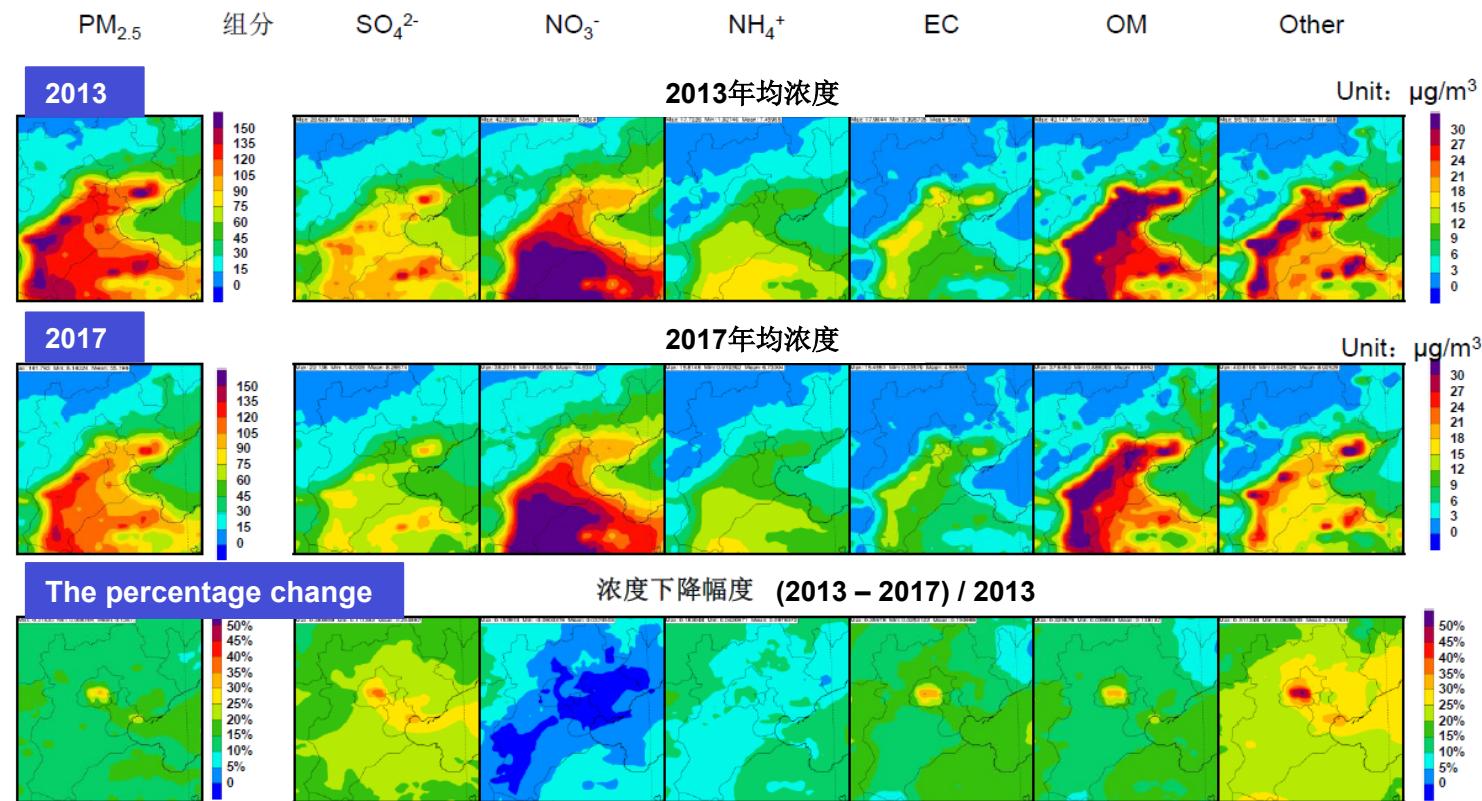


# 河北和天津无法达到预期效果的原因

## Reasons for not achieving the reduction targets in Hebei and Tianjin

京津冀地区  
PM<sub>2.5</sub>浓度变化

PM<sub>2.5</sub>  
concentration  
changes in BTH



- 华北地区NH<sub>3</sub>过剩，大幅减少SO<sub>2</sub>会促使冬季NO<sub>x</sub>向硝酸盐转化。Following the SO<sub>2</sub> emission reductions, nitrate concentrations increase under NH<sub>3</sub>-rich condition in winter.
- 在NH<sub>3</sub>过剩条件下，二次无机离子对大气氧化性更为敏感。因华北属于VOC控制区，减少NOx排放会增加臭氧浓度，增强大气氧化性，从而促进二次无机离子生成。As BTH is located in NH<sub>3</sub>-rich conditions and VOC-limited regime, the NOx emission reductions result in an elevated level of atmospheric oxidation capacity, then enhancing the SIA formation.

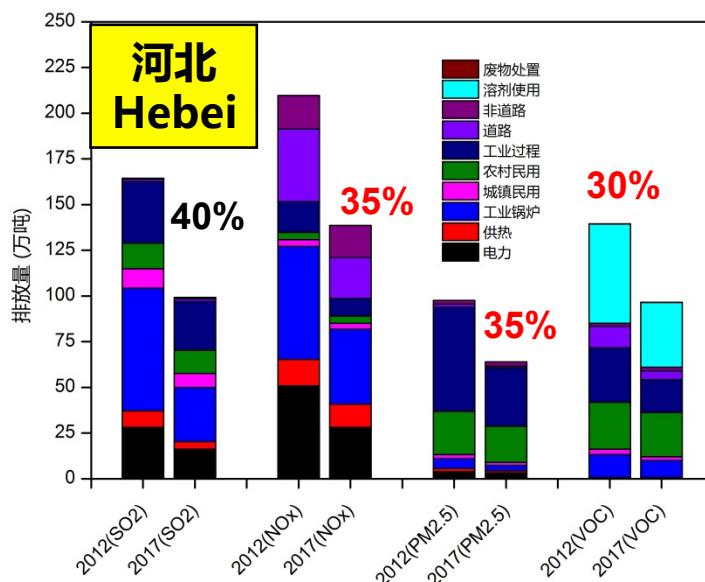
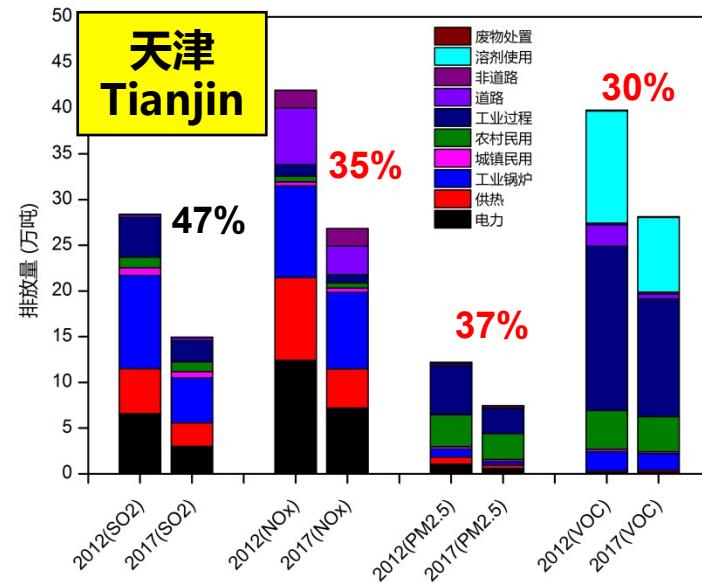
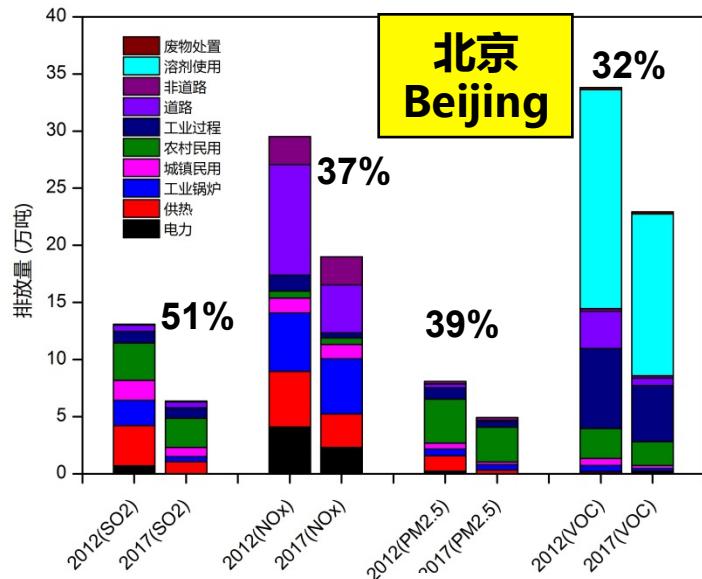
# 强化减排达标情景：强化的减排措施

Enhanced reduction scenario : enhanced control measures

| 省份<br>Provinces | 强化的减排措施<br>Enhanced control measures       |
|-----------------|--|
| 河北 Hebei        | 钢铁产量削减，保证煤炭削减总量从4000万吨增加至6000万吨            |
| 河北 Hebei        | 工业煤炭洗选，禁止使用硫含量高于0.6%的煤炭                    |
| 河北 Hebei        | 对欧三柴油车进行限行：其中重型载货柴油车油耗比例从基准情景的35~40%降低至20% |
| 河北 Hebei        | VOC重点行业减排30~40%（炼焦、涂料、制药等行业）               |
| 河北 Hebei        | 畜牧养殖业集约化比例增加30%、推广施用缓释肥料品种                 |
| 河北 Hebei        | 钢铁、水泥、炼焦行业除尘升级改造                           |
| 天津 Tianjin      | 50%的燃煤供热锅炉安装脱硝设施                           |
| 天津 Tianjin      | 对欧三柴油车进行限行：其中重型载货柴油车油耗比例从基准情景的35~40%降低至20% |
| 天津 Tianjin      | VOC重点行业减排30~40%（涂料、制药等行业）                  |
| 天津 Tianjin      | 畜牧养殖业集约化比例增加30%、推广施用缓释肥料品种                 |
| 天津 Tianjin      | 钢铁、水泥、炼焦行业除尘升级改造                           |

# 强化减排达标情景：污染物排放变化

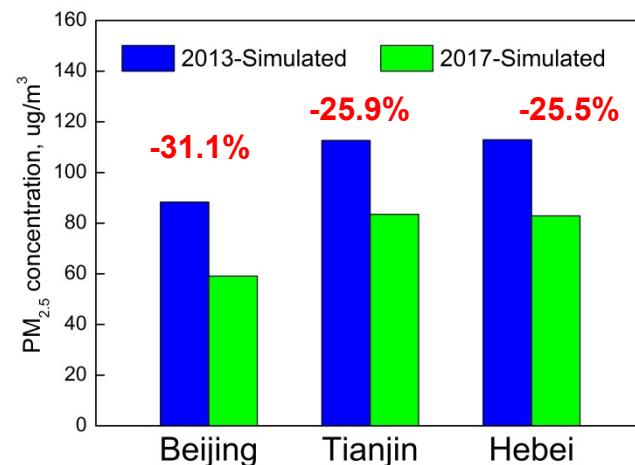
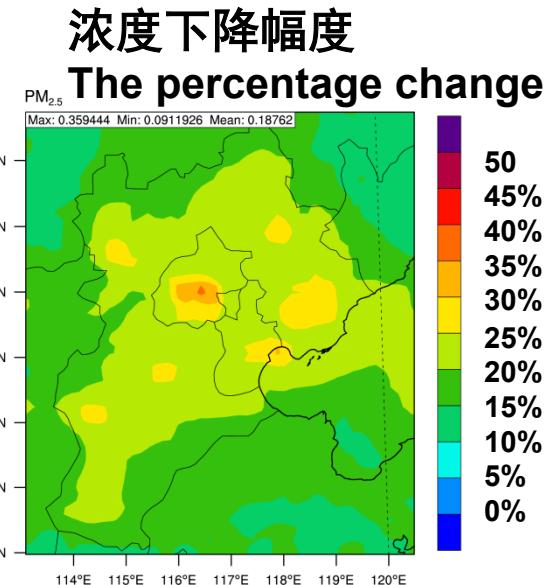
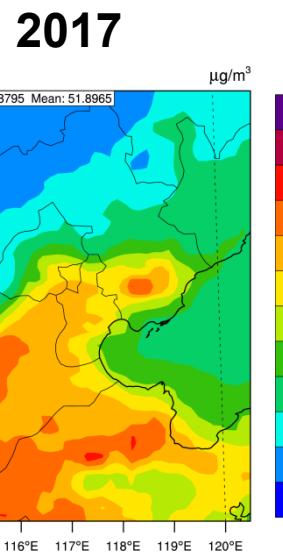
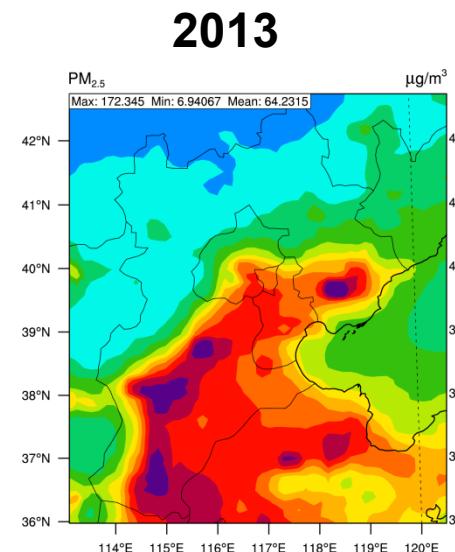
## Enhanced reduction scenario : emission changes



# 强化减排达标情景：PM<sub>2.5</sub>浓度变化

## Enhanced reduction scenario : PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentration changes

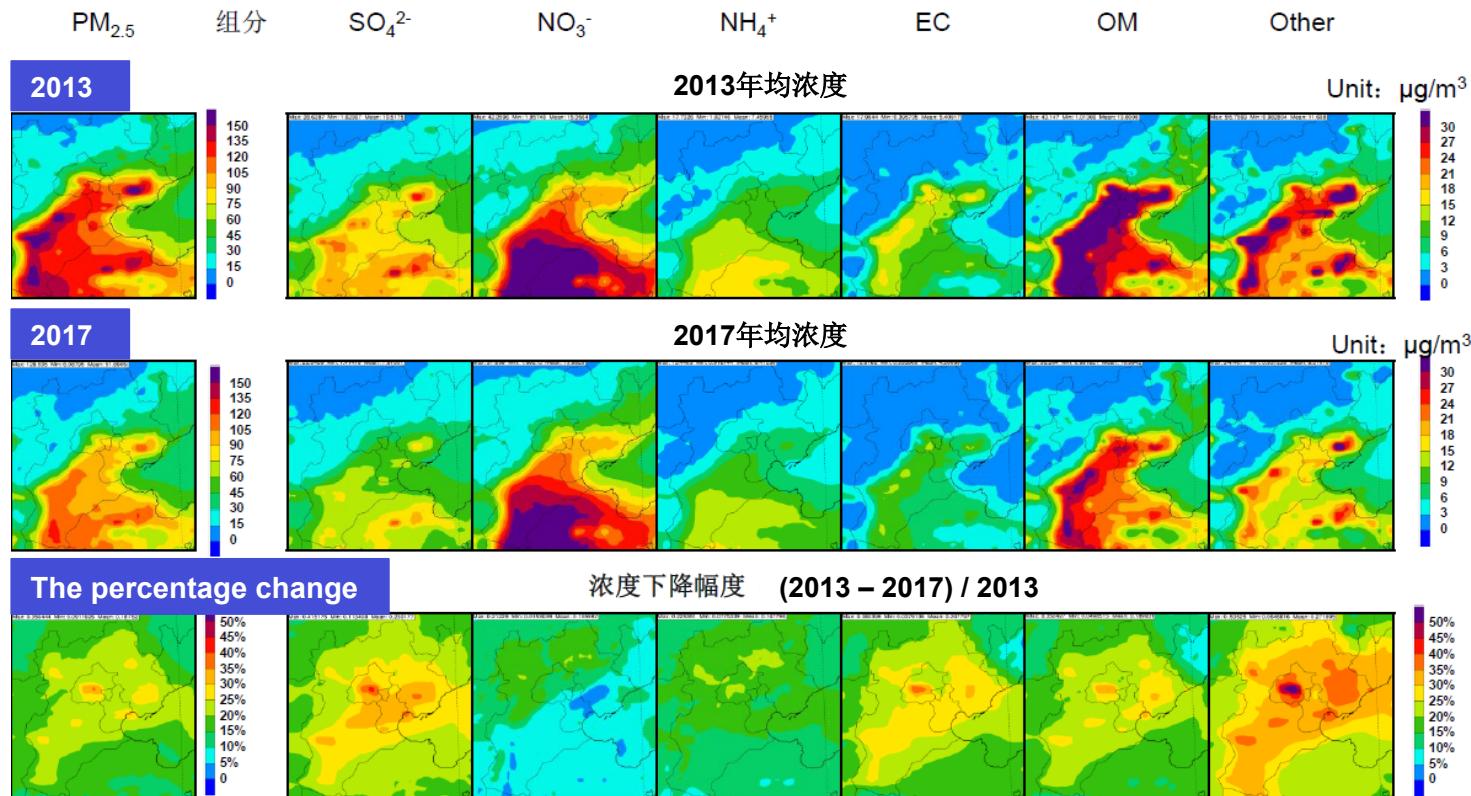
### 京津冀地区PM<sub>2.5</sub>浓度变化 PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentration changes in BTH



# 强化减排达标情景：PM<sub>2.5</sub>化学组分浓度变化

Enhanced reduction scenario : concentration changes of PM<sub>2.5</sub> and its components

## 京津冀地区PM<sub>2.5</sub>及其组分浓度变化

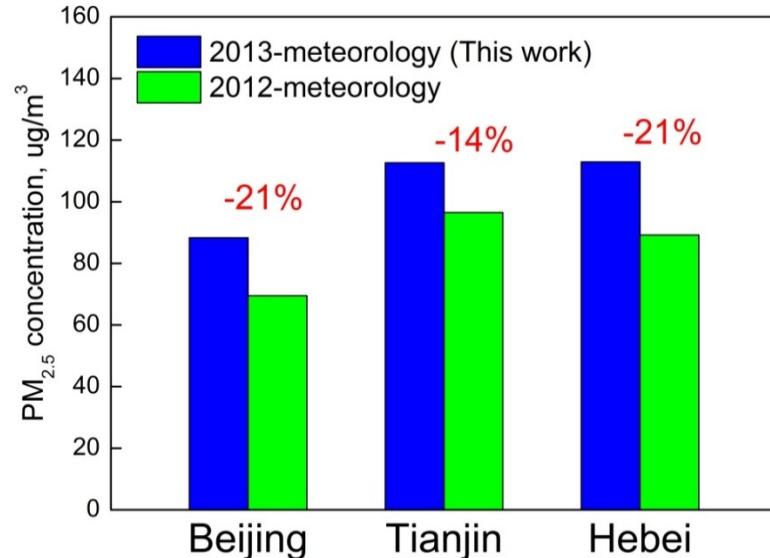


- 通过SO<sub>2</sub>、NO<sub>x</sub>和VOC的协同减排实现浓度下降目标。SO<sub>2</sub>, NOx and VOC emissions should be reduced simultaneously to achieve the targets.
- 充分体现了多污染物在多部门协同减排的必要性。Emissions of different pollutants from different sectors should be reduced simultaneously.

# 气象年际变化的影响

## The impacts of inter-annual variability of meteorology

基准年模拟结果  
Simulated results of base year



- 气象年际变化对于单年的浓度模拟结果影响较大。PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentration of one year is greatly affected by inter-annual variability of meteorology.
- 由于采用同一气象场，气象场的年份对于评估浓度下降比例的影响不大。The selection of meteorological field has little impacts on reduction rates.
- 选择2013年作为“大气十条”考核的基准年，若2017年的气象条件较好，将有利于“大气十条”浓度达标。If 2013 is selected as the base year for the assessment, it will be conducive to achieve the PM<sub>2.5</sub> reduction targets.

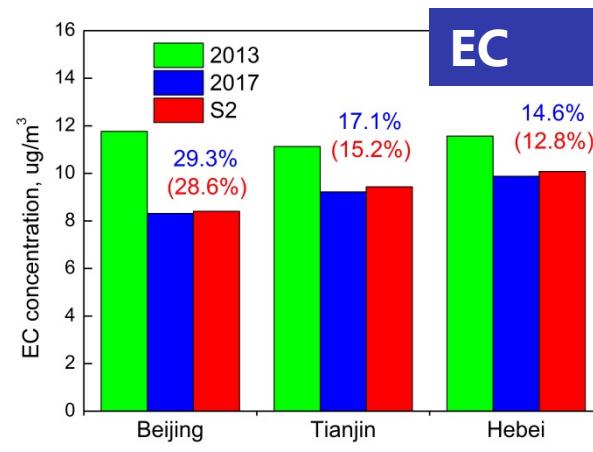
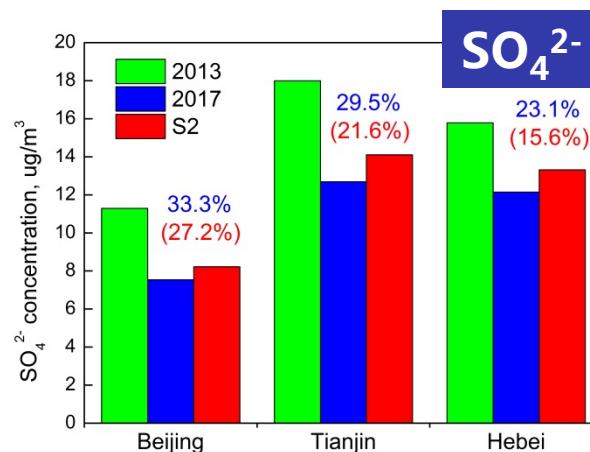
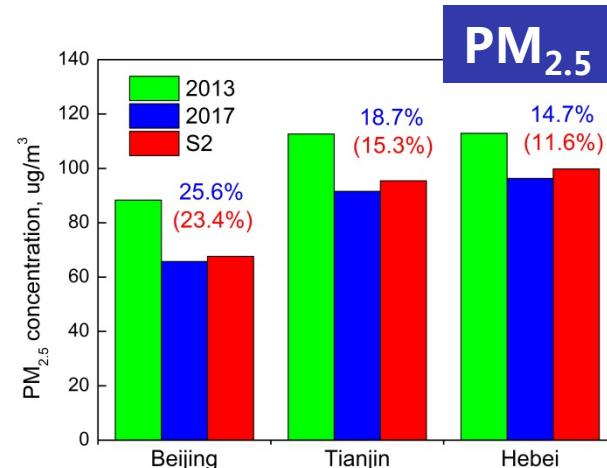
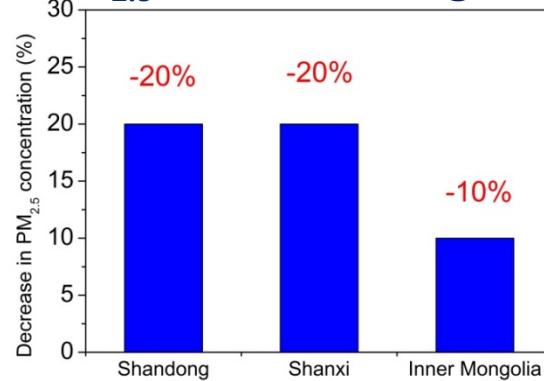
# 京津冀周边省份协同减排的重要性

The importance of synergistic reduction outside BTH

S2情景：  
周边省份维  
持在2012年  
排放水平

S2 scenario :  
surrounding  
provinces  
keep the  
emission  
level of year  
2012

## 周边省份下降目标 $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ reduction targets



- 充分体现了区域协同控制的重要性，特别是在控制二次无机气溶胶方面
- Regional synergic control are important for the reduction of the PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentrations, especially for SIA

# 总结

## Summary

- 依据现行可明确量化措施的初步分析结果表明，实施“大气十条”后，京津冀地区PM<sub>2.5</sub>浓度降幅显著，但天津和河北仍存在达不到2017年浓度降低25%的风险。Based on measures that could be clearly quantified in the Action Plan, PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentration in BTH will decrease significantly in 2017, but risks exist in Tianjin and Hebei to achieve a 25% decline in PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentration.
- 通过SO<sub>2</sub>、NOx和VOC的协同减排实现浓度下降目标。SO<sub>2</sub>, NOx and VOC emissions should be reduced simultaneously to achieve the targets.
- 控制京津冀区域细颗粒物污染需要区域协同减排，特别在控制二次无机气溶胶方面。Regional synergic control are important for the reduction of the PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentrations, especially for SIA.
- 气象年际变化对于单年的浓度模拟结果影响较大，空气质量考核评估时应将气象因素纳入。As PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentration of one year is greatly affected by inter-annual variability of meteorology, the impacts of meteorology shall be considered during assessment.



*Thank you !*