



环境保护

ENVIRONMENT
PROTECTION



空气质量

AIR QUALITY

污水防治

SEWAGE PREVENTION & TREATMENT

节能减排

ENERGY CONSERVATION & EMISSION REDUCTION

垃圾处理

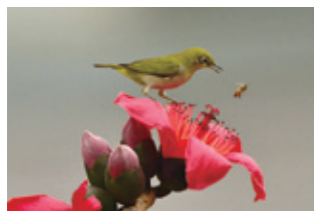
GARBAGE DISPOSAL

美化绿化

BEAUTIFICATION & GREENING



In 2015, Guangzhou went all out to reach the goal of “bluer skies” through continuously strengthening the treatment of industrial pollution and pushing the optimization and adjustment of the energy structure; accelerating the prevention and treatment of vehicle pollution and speeding up the elimination of yellow-label vehicles; innovating management models and enhancing the control of dust pollution; assigning the sources of volatile organic chemicals and carrying forward the rectification of the key sectors; reinforcing the supervision and studies on air quality and guiding the way for air pollution prevention and treatment. The local air quality saw distinctive improvement in the same year as that of 312 days reached the previously-set standard, up 30 days year on year and the air quality of Guangzhou was ranked as No.1 among 5 national central cities.



环境保护 Environment Protection
AIR QUALITY
空气质量

2015年，广州为实现“天更蓝”，不断深化工业污染治理，促进能源结构调整优化；强化机动车污染防治，促进加快淘汰黄标车；创新管理方式，促进扬尘污染控制；摸清挥发性有机物来源，推进重点行业治理；加强空气质量监测与研究，指引大气污染防治工作方向。全年环境空气质量改善明显，空气质量达标312天，同比增加30天，环境空气质量在5个国家中心城市中保持最优。





环境保护 Environment Protection

SEWAGE PREVENTION & TREATMENT 污水防治

2015年，按照《广州市2015年度实施南粤水更清工作计划》的9方面47项任务，以广佛跨界河流污染整治为重点，以加强流溪河水源保护为核心，广州全面推进水污染防治工作，城市集中式饮用水源地水质达标率保持100%；主要江河（省控断面）水质达标率为82.1%；珠江广州河段平均水质为Ⅳ类，东江北干流、增江、沙湾水道、蕉门水道、洪奇沥水道等江河水质优良。

In 2015, Guangzhou went all out to push water pollution prevention and treatment, based on the 47 tasks from 9 aspects according to the "Guangzhou 2015 Implementation Plan of Creating Clearer Rivers in South Guangdong", with the rectification of Guangzhou-Foshan cross-border river pollution as the key and the enhancement of protecting the water source of Liuxi River at the core. The water quality at the city's centralized water source areas had met the standards 100%; the water quality of 82.1% of the major rivers (provincial monitored sections) reached standards; the water quality of Pearl River's Guangzhou section was classified as IV while that of the Northern Main Stream of Beijiang River, Zengjiang River, Shawan Waterway, Jiaomen Waterway and Hongqili Waterway were all ranked as excellent in the meantime.





环境保护 Environment Protection

ENERGY CONSERVATION & EMISSION REDUCTION 节能减排

2015年，根据《广州市2015年主要污染物总量减排计划》，广州提出3方面17条具体减排措施，完成263个项目。增城永和污水处理厂等16个国家责任书项目已全部建成。完成2015年化学需氧量、氨氮、二氧化硫和氮氧化物排放总量分别下降0.2%、1%、1%和2%的目标任务。规模以上工业单位增加值能耗下降13%左右，总量减排任务全面完成。

In 2015, Guangzhou proposed 17 specific emission reduction measures from 3 aspects and accomplished 263 projects based on the "Guangzhou 2015 Total Emission Reduction Plan for Major Pollutants". The city also finished the construction of 16 projects, including Zengcheng Yonghe Sewage Plant, which were part of the national responsibility pledge scheme; fulfilled the task for the total emission reduction of chemical oxygen demand, ammonia nitrogen, sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxide, which were down 0.2%, 1%, 1% and 2%, respectively, and the industrial energy consumption per unit of added value of industrial enterprises above the designated scale were down 13%, also finishing the total emission reduction task.



环境保护 Environment Protection

GARBAGE DISPOSAL 垃圾处理



2015年，广州稳步推进生活垃圾分类投放，基本稳定“定时定点”分类投放模式，全市实行“定时定点”分类投放的社区达953个，成功创建全国首批生活垃圾分类示范城市。

大力推进低值可回收物回收，全面加强垃圾处理设施建设，新增无害化处理能力3000吨/日，建筑废弃物循环利用能力达到680万吨/年，新增消纳容量1375万立方米。城市垃圾处理能力与处理成效显著提高。

全年全市生活垃圾清运处理总量达604.4万吨，无害化处理动物尸骸和变质肉类3552吨、粪便粪渣24.5万吨；城镇生活垃圾无害化处理率95.24%，比上年提高3.74个百分点；全市再生资源回收总量250多万吨，其中低值可回收物70多万吨。

In 2015, Guangzhou promoted the sorting of life garbage steadily and basically followed the model of garbage sorting at “Fixed Hours and Fixed Spots”. The total number of communities adopting the model of “Fixed Hours and Fixed Spots” reached 953 in the city, which was successfully named among the first batch of National Life Garbage Sorting Demonstration Cities in the same year.

The city strongly pushed the retrieving of low-value recyclables and intensified the construction of garbage treatment facilities, with 3000 ton/day of newly added innocent treatment capacity while the recycling and utilization capacity of construction waste reached 6.8 million tons per year and there were 13.75 million cubic meters of newly added absorptive capacity. The urban garbage disposal capacity and treatment level had also seen remarkable improvements in the meantime.

In 2015, the city cleaned and transferred a total of 6.044 million tons of life garbage while disposing 3,552 tons of dead animals and spoiled meat as well as 245,000 tons of excrements through innocent treatment; the innocent treatment rate of urban life garbage reached 95.24%, up 3.74 percentage points year on year; the city's overall recyclables reached 2.5 million tons including over 700,000 tons of low-value recyclables.



环境保护 Environment Protection

BEAUTIFICATION & GREENING

美化绿化

2015年，广州围绕建设花园城市目标，全力实施“青山绿地”、新一轮绿化广东大行动和“花城绿城水城”战略，通过实施园林景观工程，推进林业生态建设，提供优质生态产品，使城市园林景观品质显著提升，森林资源得到有效保护，绿地服务功能逐步强化。

全年城市建成区绿地率36%、绿化覆盖率41.5%、人均公园绿地面积16.5平方米，全市森林覆盖率42%，森林蓄积量达到1593万立方米，全市林业用地面积438万亩，生态公益林270万亩，新增森林公园14个，湿地公园7个。

In 2015, Guangzhou fully implemented the “Green Mountain and Green Land”, the new round of Greening Guangdong campaign and the “Flower City, Green City and Water City” strategy, centering around the goal of building a garden city. Through the implementation of the landscaping projects, the city promoted the forest ecological development, provided quality ecological products, significantly improved the quality of urban landscape, offered efficient protection of the forest resources and gradually strengthening the function of the green land.

In the same year, the city’s constructed areas had the greening rate of 36%, green coverage rate of 41.5% and the per capita park green space reached 16.5 square meters. The city also boasted the forest coverage rate of 42%, the forest reserve of 15.93 million cubic meters, the forestry land area of 4.38 million mu, the ecological non-commercial forest of 2.7 million mu as well as 14 newly added forest parks and 7 wetland parks.

