

**Friends of the Earth (HK)  
Policy Address 2017  
Policy Advocacy - Brief**

**香港地球之友  
有關2017年施政報告  
所作出之政策倡議 – 簡報**

# Key Areas 重要範疇

## 1) Green Economy 綠色經濟

### Green Finance 綠色金融

- Promote green investment 促進綠色投資
- Issue green bonds 發行綠色債券
- Develop MAC curve 制定邊際減量曲線



### Green Industry 綠色產業

- Incentivise green businesses 鼓勵綠色企業
- Support green employment 支持綠色就業
- Support green procurement 支持綠色採購

# Key Areas 重要範疇

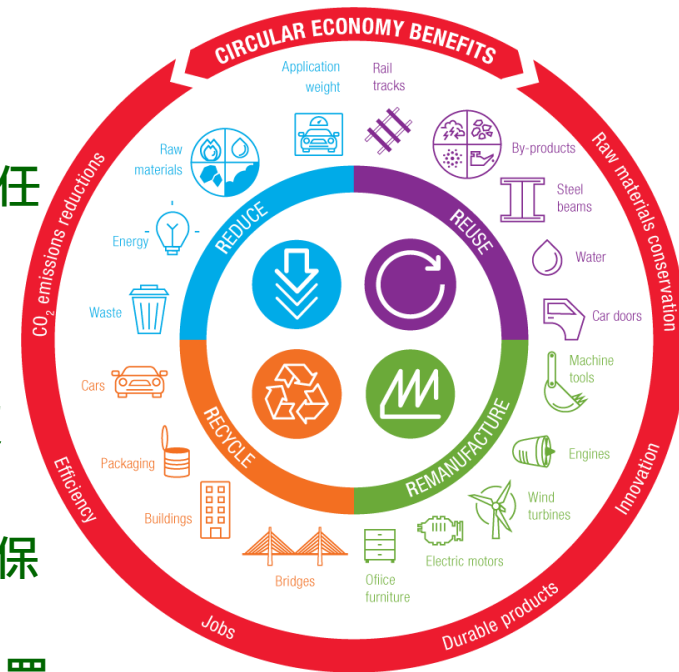
## 2) Circular Economy 循環經濟

### Resource Management 資源管理

- Support the recycling industry 支持回收行業
- Integrate producer responsibility 整合生產者責任
- Enact landfill ban 落實堆填區棄置禁令

### Sustainable Consumption 可持續消費

- Provide green subsidies 提供綠色補貼
- Develop and recognize eco-labels 開發認可環保標籤
- Promote more sustainable behaviours 鼓勵大眾貫徹可持續發展行為習慣



# Key Areas 重要範疇

## 3) City Planning and Nature Conservation 城市規劃和自然保育

### Transport-oriented Development 公共運輸導向發展

- Strengthen public transportation 加強公共交通
- Encourage walking and cycling 鼓勵步行和騎單車
- Set up low emission zones 設置低排放區域

### Green Infrastructure 綠色設施

- Preserve green spaces 保留綠色空間
- Advance sustainable agriculture 推進可持續農業
- Expand urban greenery 擴大城市綠化



NATURE  
CONSERVATION

# Key Areas 重要範疇

## 4) Energy and Climate Change 能源及氣候變化

### Energy supply 電力供應

- Set carbon reduction targets 設定碳減排目標
- Develop renewable energy capacity 發展可再生能源能力
- Establish carbon pricing 為碳排放定價

### Demand Side Management 發展需求管理

- Support green buildings 支持綠色建築
- Reform electricity tariffs 改革用電價目
- Install smart meters 安裝智能電錶



# Green Economy

## 綠色經濟

# Green Economy 綠色經濟

## Green Finance 綠色金融:

### Promote green investment 促進綠色投資：

- A good investment is evaluated on its ability to generate high financial returns in the short- to medium-term.  
優良的投資理應可以帶來中、長期的高效經濟回報。
- Issues such as environmental sustainability are typically considered immaterial.  
環境是否可持續發展，一般視為無關重要。
- United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) published a list of guiding principles for developing sustainable investment policies.  
聯合國貿易和發展會議已公佈了可持續投資政策的指引可供參考。
- Beyond policymaking, building a green investor base is important as well.  
除了政策制定，建立綠色投資者基礎也很重要。
- Financial Services Development Council (FSDC) suggests hosting regional conferences & seminars and offering professional development courses at universities or professional institutions on green financing.  
金融服務發展委員會亦有建議於大學或專業機構舉辦地區性會議和研討會，並提供專業發展課程。
- FoE (HK) recommends the Government to raise green investment concerns and build a knowledge base in green financing to facilitate green investments.  
香港地球之友建議政府提高對綠色投資的關注，並擴大對市民知識基礎，以促進綠色投資。

# Green Economy 綠色經濟

## Green Finance 綠色金融:

### Issue green bonds 發行綠色債券 :

- To support the development of the green industry, China became the first country to announce official guidelines for issuing green bonds after COP21.  
為支持綠色產業的發展，中國已成為第一個在COP21後，官方公佈綠色債券發行指引的國家。
- Green bonds can help to attract private capital to support environmentally friendly projects by reducing the risks.  
透過降低投資風險，綠色債券可以吸引私人資本去支持環保項目。
- Governments can stimulate interest in green bonds by providing a credible pipeline of green projects and tax incentives for investment.  
政府可以通過提供可信的綠色項目管道和對投資的稅收激勵來刺激對綠色債券投資的興趣。
- FoE (HK) recommends the Government to issue green bonds to support regional low-carbon infrastructures and technologies.  
香港地球之友建議政府發行綠色債券，以支持區域的低碳基礎設施建立和技術發展。



# Green Economy 綠色經濟

## Green Finance 綠色金融：

### Develop a MAC curve 發展邊際減量成本曲線：

- There are many means of carbon reduction – e.g. different types of renewable energy, energy efficiency, building retrofits and more.  
現時有很多減碳方法 - 例如：不同種類的可再生能源，能源效率，建築改造等。
- The marginal abatement cost (MAC) curve shows low carbon technologies as alternatives to business as usual scenario and quantifies the effectiveness of different abatement technologies.  
邊際減量成本曲線 (Marginal Abatement Cost Curve)分析可以有效地評估各種減排技術的成本效益。
- FoE (HK) recommends the Government to develop a MAC curve for Hong Kong and set priorities on low-carbon solutions.  
香港地球之友建議政府為香港制定邊際減量成本曲線，以訂立本港的減排技術方案。

# Green Economy 綠色經濟

## Green Industry 綠色產業:

### Incentivise green businesses 鼓勵綠色企業:

- In Hong Kong, the environmental industry represents just 0.4% of the city's GDP, but it has been identified with potential for further development due to its growth over the past years.  
在香港，環保產業只佔本地生產總值的0.4%，由於過去幾年的增長，已被確定有進一步發展的潛力。
- Policy instruments can be used to subsidize greener businesses while penalizing polluting ones.  
政策措施可用於補貼環保企業，同時懲罰污染企業。
- FoE (HK) recommends the Government to support local green businesses through financial incentives and policy instruments.  
香港地球之友建議政府透過資金獎勵和政策措施支持綠色企業。

# Green Economy 綠色經濟

## Green Industry 綠色產業:

### Support green employment 支持綠色就業 :

- United Nations Environmental Programmes (UNEP) estimated that the shift to the green economy could create 15-60 million jobs worldwide over the next 20 years.  
聯合國環境規劃署 ( UNEP ) 估計，綠色經濟可能在未來20年內為全球創造1千萬至6千萬個職位。
- The nature and scope of existing jobs may be evolved that require new skills and competencies.  
現有工作的性質和範圍將需要新的技能和能力支援。
- FoE (HK) recommends the Government to promote green careers by offering vocational training and certification programmes.  
香港地球之友建議政府提供職業培訓和進修課程去推廣綠色就業。

# Green Economy 綠色經濟

## Green Industry 綠色產業:

### Support green procurement 支持綠色採購:

- Public procurement accounts for a significant portion of a developed country's GDP, around 10-15%.  
公共採購佔發達國家國內生產總值約10-15%，為數不少。
- A European study shows that green products and services offer better financial savings over the entire lifecycle through enhanced efficiency and/or reduced disposal cost .  
一個在歐洲進行的研究顯示，綠色產品和服務在整個生命週期中，能夠透過提高效率及降低處置成本去達至更好的理財效益。
- As the largest consumer of goods and services, the Government has a significant role in promoting long-term efficiency, stimulating innovation & sustainability, and demonstrating commitment to the environment & the community.  
作為最大的貨物和服務消費者，政府在促進長期效率，刺激創新和可持續發展以及展示對環境和社會的承諾上有重要的角色
- FoE (HK) recommends the Government revise its public procurement guidelines to encourage green procurement across its bureaus and departments.  
香港地球之友建議政府修訂公共採購指引，以鼓勵各局及部門進行綠色採購

# Circular Economy

## 循環經濟

# Circular Economy 循環經濟

## Resource Management 資源管理:

### Producer Responsibility Scheme 生產者責任計劃:

- Under the polluter-pays principle, producer responsibility integrates the environmental costs of goods into its market price.  
根據污者自付原則，生產者有責任將商品的環境成本納入其市場價格內。
- In 2016, the Legislative Council passed the enabling legislations on WEEE and glass beverage containers on March and May respectively.  
立法會分別於2016年的3月及5月通過有關電子電機設備及玻璃飲料容器的賦權法例。
- EPD has failed to meet all of the time targets set down for PRS implementation.  
環保署並未能依時按計劃落實各個生產者責任計劃。
- According to EPD data, we disposed 136 tonnes PET plastic bottles at landfill every day in 2015.  
根據環保署的數據，2015年平均每天有136噸PET膠樽棄置於堆填區。
- The Government should develop a container deposit-refund system on plastic bottles, putting a rebatable duty to increase recovery rates.  
政府應該為回收膠樽實施按樽制度，以提高膠樽的回收率

# Circular Economy 循環經濟

## Resource Management 資源管理:

### Producer Responsibility Scheme 生產者責任計劃:

- Producer responsibility can be implemented through various models. In Japan, retailers are responsible for the take-back of waste goods, while manufacturers or importers responsible for their recycling.  
生產者責任可以通過各種不同的模式實行。在日本，零售商負責回收廢物，而製造商或進口商則負責廢物的循環再造。
- In the EU, producers have a financial obligation for the collection and treatment of their own products.  
在歐盟，生產者有財政義務去回收和處理自己的產品。
- FoE (HK) recommends the Government to integrate and accelerate producer responsibility to cover more goods and services so as to reflect their true environmental cost from production to disposal.  
香港地球之友建議政府加快並擴大強制性的生產者責任制，以涵蓋更多產品和服務，從而反映整個產品生命週期中的環境成本。

# Circular Economy 循環經濟

## Resource Management 資源管理:

### Support recycling industry 支持回收業:

- In 2015, only 37% of MSW was recovered, with the remaining disposed in landfills.  
在二零一五年，只有37%的城市固體廢物得到回收，其餘的則棄置於堆填區。
- Of the recovered materials, 98% were shipped to the Mainland and other countries for recycling.  
在回收物料中，有98%運往內地和其他國家進行循環再造。
- The \$1 billion Recycling Fund launched in October 2015 has only approved 38 applicants and mobilised 5% of the funds so far.  
2015年10月啟動的10億元的回收基金當中，只有38個申請人得到批准，並只動用了5%的資金。



# Circular Economy 循環經濟

## Resource Management 資源管理:

### Support recycling industry 支持回收業:

- The one-off funding is not able to solve the root of the problem, including the the high operational cost (labour, rent, insurance, etc.) and the low value of certain recyclables.  
一次性的資金並不能從根本解決問題，包括高運營成本（勞動力，租金，保險等）和某些可回收物品的低價值。
- The Government needs to develop material recovery facilities (MRFs) in each of the 18 districts to receive and sort out solid waste for recycling.  
政府亦應在全港18區建立回收分類廠，接收固體廢物並進行仔細分類。
- The Government should support the recycling industry through leasing the land with a lower rent and longer duration.  
政府需要以較低租金和更長的租期租賃土地予回收業界，以促進回收業的可持續發展。

# Circular Economy 循環經濟

## Resource Management 資源管理:

### Landfill ban on food waste and recyclables:

- Hong Kong can borrow best practices from other countries. For instance, Germany implemented landfill ban for several years on recyclable, biodegradable and untreated waste, with evident waste reduction.  
香港可以向其他國家的最佳實踐方案借鏡。例如，德國對可回收，可生物降解和未經處理的廢物實施了數年的堆填區棄置禁令，並明顯令廢物量減少。
- Putrescibles, plastics and papers are the three largest categories of waste, accounting for 44%, 21% and 20% of the MSW disposed in Hong Kong respectively.  
可腐爛物質，塑料和紙張是香港廢物的三大類別，分別佔城市固體廢物的44%，21%和20%。
- FoE (HK) recommends the Government to enact a landfill ban on food waste and recyclables, accompanied with other policy instruments to ensure its effectiveness.  
香港地球之友建議政府實施廚餘和可回收物料堆填區棄置禁令，並制定相關政策確保其有效執行。

# Circular Economy 循環經濟

## Sustainable Consumption 可持續消費:

### Provide green subsidies 提供綠色補貼:

- Greener alternatives are typically offered at a price premium.  
環保的替代品通常比起普通產品的價格為高昂。
- Financial stimulus is an effective mean to influence consumer lifestyle and consumption behaviour.  
金融誘因是影響消費者生活方式和消費行為的有效手段。
- FoE (HK) recommends the Government to provide subsidies to make green products and services more accessible to citizens.  
香港地球之友建議政府提供補貼，使公眾能更易使用到綠色產品及服務。

# Circular Economy 循環經濟

## Sustainable Consumption 可持續消費:

### Develop recognise eco-labels 開發認可環保標籤:

- Eco-labels provide information on the environmental impacts of the product.  
環保標籤提供有關該產品對環境所作出之影響的資料。
- Germany developed Label-Online, providing description and review of different eco-labels, facilitating consumers to make rational purchases.  
德國開發了Label-Online，提供不同環保標籤的描述和審查，促進消費者作出理性購買選擇。
- FoE (HK) recommends the Government to establish mandatory labels and a repository of recognised voluntary eco-labels to promote more sustainable purchasing decisions.  
香港地球之友建議政府設立強制性標籤和認可自願性環保標籤儲存庫，以促進更多人去實行可持續的購買。

# Circular Economy 循環經濟

## Sustainable Consumption 可持續消費:

### Promote more sustainable behaviours 促進更可持續的行為習慣:

- Sustainably-made products are not sustainable if not consumed at a sustainable rate.  
如果過度消費，可持續發展的產品是不可持續的。
- The Hong Kong Ecological Footprint 2016 report also indicated that 3.9 Earths are needed to meet the global resource demand if the world lived as Hong Kong people do.  
“香港生態足跡2016年報告”還指出，如果全世界都像香港人一樣生活，我們共需要3.9個地球才能滿足全球的資源需求。

# Circular Economy 循環經濟

## Sustainable Consumption 可持續消費:

### Promote more sustainable behaviours 促進更可持續的行為習慣:

- The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) recognises the need for education and learning to compliment technological solutions, political regulations and financial instruments in influencing consumers to make decisive change in their consumption habits.  
聯合國教育，科學及文化組織（教科文組織）確認需要以教育作為輔助，再配合科技，政治法規和金融工具，去影響消費者對其消費習慣作出決定性的改變。
- FoE (HK) recommends the Government to coordinate soft approaches such as education with top-down measures such as infrastructural & regulatory changes to reinforce sustainable behaviour.  
香港地球之友建議政府採取軟性方法，例如教育，再加上由上而下的措施，例如基建和監管的改革，以促進更可持續的行為習慣。

# **City Planning and Nature Conservation**

## **城市規劃與自然保育**

# City Planning and Nature Conservation

## 城市規劃與自然保育

### Transport-oriented Development 公共運輸導向發展:

#### Strengthen public transportation 加強公共交通:

- Hong Kong is well-known for its traffic congestion and it is the main source contributing to roadside air pollution.  
交通擠塞是導致路邊空氣污染的主要原因。
- Many cities, such as Birmingham, are now envisioning to expand low-impact modes of transport and to reduce the role of private cars .  
其他城市例如伯明翰正構思拓展能減輕對環境造成影響的運輸方式，以及減少使用私家車。
- FoE (HK) recommends the Government continue strengthening the public transportation network while controlling the growth of private cars through policy and regulation.  
香港地球之友建議政府加強公共交通網絡，同時通過政策和法規控制私家車的增長。



# City Planning and Nature Conservation

## 城市規劃與自然保育

### Transport-oriented Development 公共運輸導向發展:

#### Encourage walking and cycling 鼓勵步行和騎單車:

- Walking and cycling are the most sustainable modes of transport, yet they are often overlooked by city planners.  
步行和騎單車是最環保的交通模式，但它們經常被城市規劃者所忽略。
- In addition to being pollution-free, walking and cycling promotes healthier lifestyles, social connectivity among Hong Kong citizens and mitigate climate change.  
除了零污染外，步行和騎單車可以促進更健康的生活方式和市民之間的聯繫，以及減輕氣候變化影響。
- FoE (HK) recommends the Government to promote walking and cycling as sustainable modes of transport through both policies and infrastructures.  
香港地球之友建議政府透過政策和基礎設施，將步行和騎單車推廣為可持續交通模式。

# City Planning and Nature Conservation

## 城市規劃與自然保育

### Transport-oriented Development 公共運輸導向發展:

#### Setup low emission zones 設置低排放區域 :

- More than 220 European cities have adopted low emission zones (LEZs).  
歐洲有220多個城市已設置低排放區（LEZ）。
- LEZs can be paired with pedestrianization to enhance public space utilisation and encourage low-impact commutes.  
於行人專用區設立低排放區，可提高空間使用量及鼓勵低碳出行。
- FoE (HK) recommends the Government to set up more low emission zones and expand the restriction scope from franchised buses to all vehicle types so as to enhance roadside air quality.  
香港地球之友建議政府設立更多低排放區，並將專利巴士的限制範圍擴展至其他所有車輛，以提高路邊空氣質素。

# City Planning and Nature Conservation

## 城市規劃與自然保育

### Green Infrastructure 綠色基礎設施:

#### Preserve green space 保留綠色空間:

- The small city supports more than 3,300 species of vascular plants, 50 species of mammals, about 80 species of reptiles, more than 20 amphibian species, more than 240 butterflies species and 116 species of dragonflies.  
香港現時有多於3,300種維管植物，50種哺乳動物，約80種爬行動物，20多種兩棲動物，多於240種的蝴蝶及116種蜻蜓。
- The destruction or fragmentation of habitats will lead to the direct loss of biodiversity and alter ecosystem functions.  
棲息地的破壞會導致生物多樣性的損失及嚴重影響生態平衡。
- The Government should instead consider the areas with low ecological value for housing development – such as the >800 ha of underutilised brownfields.  
政府必須優先發展800公頃閒置的棕土，把生態價值低的地區用作房屋發展
- The total area of brownfields is sufficient to cover the projected housing needs in the “Long Term Housing Strategy”.  
現時的棕土面積已足夠長遠房屋政策的發展需要。
- FoE (HK) recommends the Government to protect Hong Kong’s natural legacy and to embrace a brownfield-first approach in its planning policy.  
香港地球之友建議政府保護香港的自然遺產，落實「棕土優先」政策。

# City Planning and Nature Conservation

## 城市規劃與自然保育

### Green Infrastructure 綠色基礎設施:

#### Advance sustainable agriculture 推動可持續農業:

- Hong Kong has low food security, making it vulnerable to volatile food prices during political or economic instability.  
香港的糧食安全水平較低，在政治或經濟不穩定的情況下，易受糧價波動的影響。
- AFCD is exploring the feasibility to establish an 80-ha Agricultural Park.  
漁護署正探討建立一個80公頃農業公園的可行性。
- However, AFCD should ensure all agricultural land is reserved and look towards to revitalise 3,781 ha of abandoned farmlands, which represents 80% of total agricultural land in Hong Kong.  
漁護署應確保保留所有農地，並致力重振3,781公頃的廢棄農地，其面積高佔香港總農地八成。
- FoE (HK) recommends the Government advance local agriculture as a healthier and more sustainable source of food for Hong Kong.  
香港地球之友建議政府推動本地農業，為香港帶來更健康及更可持續的食物來源。

# City Planning and Nature Conservation

## 城市規劃與自然保育

### Green Infrastructure 綠色基礎設施:

#### Expand urban greenery 擴大城市綠化:

- Hong Kong can take pride for having the most per-capita green space amongst neighbouring Asian cities – though this green space is mostly located in rural areas instead of within the city.  
比起鄰近亞洲城市，香港擁有令人引以為傲、最多的人均綠化空間，但這些綠化空間主要集中在郊區而非市區。
- Urban greenery (urban forestry and urban farming) provides a number of environmental, social and health benefits.  
城市綠化 (城市森林及都市農業) 能為環境，社會和健康方面帶來各種的好處。
- FoE (HK) recommends the Government to recognise the importance of urban greenery and support its expansion through urban planning and clear regulations.  
香港地球之友建議政府必須確立城市綠化的重要性，並制定政策去推廣城市綠化。

# Energy and Climate Change

## 能源及氣候變化

# Energy and Climate Change 能源及氣候變化

## Energy Supply 電力供應:

### Set Carbon Reduction Target 設定減碳目標:

- Hong Kong has a target of reducing carbon intensity by 50-60% by 2020.  
香港現時的目標是在2020年把碳強度由2005年水平降低50%至60%。
- Carbon intensity is carbon emission measured against our GDP, does not help mitigate climate change, and only absolute reduction in carbon emission helps.  
碳強度是根據GDP衡量的碳排放，不能紓解氣候變化，只有減少絕對碳排放量才可充分應對氣候變化的問題。
- The IPCC AR5 Synthesis Report and the UNEP Emission Gap Report stated that we must reduce our global greenhouse gas emissions by 40-70% by 2050 (compared to 2010 levels), in order to limit warming to no more than 2°C above pre-industrial levels.  
IPCC AR5綜合報告和《UNEP排放差距報告》指出，到2050年，我們必須將全球溫室氣體排放量減少40-70%（與2010年水平相比），將氣溫維持在不超過工業革命前2°C或以下的水平。
- **80 x 50 target**  
訂立80 x 50的減碳目標。

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## Energy Supply 電力供應:

### Develop Renewable Energy Capacity 發展可再生能源 :

- Electricity generation is the major source of Hong Kong's GHG emission due to its predominately fossil fuel-based fuel mix.  
發電是製造溫室氣體的主要來源，主要由燃燒化石燃料產生。
- Renewable energy is the key in generating electricity in a sustainable manner and thereby mitigating climate change.  
可再生能源是以可持續的發電方式，亦是減緩氣候變化的關鍵。
- According to the Renewables 2016 Global Status Report, at least 173 countries had renewable energy targets. Unfortunately, our Government only plans to supply 1% of our electricity demand through waste-to-energy.  
根據Renewables 2016 Global Status Report指出，至少173個國家已設有進取的可再生能源的發展目標。然而香港政府只計劃透過轉廢為能的再生能源提供的1%電力供應。
- Study shows that city has the potential to generate 8,058 and 5,944 GWh of energy every year from wind and solar respectively, which is equivalent to over 30% of Hong Kong's electricity demand.  
有研究指出，香港有潛力每年從風能和太陽能分別產生8,058和5,944 GWh的再生電力能源，相當於30%以上的電力需求。
- FoE (HK) recommends the Government to supply > 10% of Hong Kong's electricity with renewable energy by 2030, with decarbonising the power sector as the long-term goal.  
香港地球之友建議政府促請電力公司，於2030年達到多於10%的可再生能源製造量。並以實現「零碳排放」為長遠目標。



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## Energy Supply 電力供應:

### Establish Carbon Pricing 建立碳定價:

- Following the polluter-pays principle, carbon pricing internalises the effects of GHG into more tangible, financial costs to producers.  
根據「污者自付」原則，碳稅或碳交易機制將二氧化碳等溫室氣體訂價，讓排放者承擔全球暖化的環境成本。
- Models have demonstrated that such incentives are effective on both individuals and businesses to curb the carbon emissions that are warming the planet.  
這個模式已被證實成效顯著，有效地減慢全球變暖。
- **China** for example will launch a world's largest national emission trading program in 2017 under its 13th Five-Year Plan.  
中國計劃於2017年啟動世界上最大的碳排放交易計劃。
- Given that Hong Kong's emissions come primarily from the power and transport sectors, a similar trading scheme may be difficult to enact with the small pool of players. A carbon tax is more equitable and less susceptible to speculation.  
鑑於香港的碳排放主要來自電力和運輸部門，此類型的碳交易計劃難以在不同類型的機構實施，因此實施碳稅會更公平及容易實行。
- FoE (HK) recommends the Government to implement a carbon tax to ensure producers pay their equitable share of the climate burden.  
香港地球之友促請政府實施碳稅及碳交易，確保碳排放產生者公平地承擔氣候變化的代價。

# Energy and Climate Change 能源及氣候變化

## Demand Side Management 需求管理:

### Support Green Buildings 支持綠色建築 :

- In Hong Kong, buildings are responsible for 64% and 92% of the city's energy and electricity consumption respectively.  
香港建築物的能源和電力消耗量分別佔本港總消耗量的64%和92%。
- In many cases, tenants cannot retrofit buildings due to ownership issues, and there are no incentives for landlords to do so as they are not responsible for electric bills.  
由於業權問題，租戶不能改造建築物，另一方面，業主亦缺乏誘因去為建築物翻新。
- Mandates for efficiency in existing buildings are expanding around the world.  
世界多個城市已為舊建築物實施強制能源效率規例。
- FoE (HK) recommends the Government to strengthen performance standards and establish economic instruments to promote greener buildings.  
香港地球之友建議政府提高建築物的能效標準，並提供經濟誘因以促進綠色建築。

# Energy and Climate Change 能源及氣候變化

## Demand Side Management 需求管理:

### Reform electricity tariff 改革電費 :

- Demand side management is an effective way to reduce the peak electricity demand so as to delay the need for new power sources.  
需求側管理是降低最高電力需求的有效途徑，能減少對興建新電廠的需求。
- Progressive pricing of electricity has been demonstrated to be effective in reducing usage.  
遞進式的電費能有效地鼓勵節約和減少用電。
- FoE (HK) recommends the Government to integrate progressive rates and time-of-use rates to electricity tariffs to encourage better consumption patterns.  
香港地球之友建議政府採用遞進式電費和按使用時段收費定價，以鼓勵市民節約用電。

# Energy and Climate Change 能源及氣候變化

## Demand Side Management 需求管理:

### Install smart meters 安裝智能電錶 :

- The bi-directional communication provides more flexibility for operators and information for users on their usage and areas for improvement.  
智能電錶具備雙向通信功能，增強客戶和電力公司之間的數據交流，使用戶能夠監測自己的用電量，從而作出節能減排措施。
- Smart meters, when paired with variable rates (i.e. time-of-use), enable users with greater control over their electricity use, avoid price volatility and enjoy electricity savings.  
用戶可透過智能電錶的訊息，能更有效地控制其用電模式，避免在高電費價格時段用電，節省電費。
- FoE (HK) recommends the Government to support the expansion of smart metering to synergise with tariff reforms and encourage sustainable behaviours.

香港地球之友建議政府推動智能電錶的應用並改革電費，以鼓勵市民節約能源。

# Key Highlights 重點

## 1. Green Economy 綠色經濟

A low-carbon, climate-resilient economy should be developed for green industry and environmental friendly projects. Green businesses and green employment should be supported and technological solutions prioritised according to the marginal abatement cost curve.

應為綠色工業和環保項目開發低碳及氣候適應型經濟。支持綠色企業和綠色就業，並根據邊際減量成本曲線優先考慮減排技術方案。

## 2. Circular Economy 循環經濟

A circular economy should be established to keep materials in a closed loop through reuse and recycling. The recycling industry needs to be supported by economic instruments, infrastructural support and producer responsibility schemes.

應建立循環經濟，確保材料的再用及再造保持在封閉循環內。以經濟手段、設備支援及生產者責任計劃去支持回收業。

# Key Highlights 重點

## 3. **Brownfield-first Policy 棕土為先的政策**

A brownfield-first policy should be adopted for long-term housing strategy. Redevelopment of poor land use should be considered over the ecologically-valuable spaces.

長期房屋策略應採用以發展棕土為先。應考慮優先開發生態價值低的土地。

## 4. **Urban Greenery 城市綠化**

An urban greenery plan (urban forestry and farming) should be established to provide economic, environmental, social and health benefits to citizens and enhance the liveability of the high-density, compact city.

應建立城市綠化計劃（城市森林和農業），為市民提供經濟，社會和健康效益，並提高城市的宜居性。

# Key Highlights

## 5. **Carbon Tax / Trade** 碳稅/碳交易

Carbon pricing should be implemented to reflect the true cost of carbon emissions and ensure emitters pay their fair share of the climate burden. 應實施碳定價以反映碳排放的真實成本，並確保排放者支付其在氣候影響中的公平份額。

## 6. **80 x 50, 10% RE by 2030**

Climate targets of 80% carbon reduction by 2050 and 10% renewable energy by 2030 should be enacted. Progressive goals help to facilitate climate actions and align the city with international targets. The goals are backed by new technologies, modern practices and strong policy instruments to minimise carbon emission.

應制定2050年香港減碳排放達80%，並在2030年達到使用10%可再生能源目標。遞進目標有助於促進氣候行動，使香港的碳減排目標能與國際達成一致。

**End**