



Friends of the Earth (HK) Policy Address 2018 Policy Advocacy - Brief

**香港地球之友
有關2018年施政報告
所作出之政策倡議 – 簡報**

Key Areas 重要範疇

1) Circular Economy 循環經濟

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

Resource Management 資源管理

- Enhance and accelerate PRS 提升和加快生產者責任計劃
- Support the recycling industry 支持回收行業
- Reform waste management system 改革廢物管理制度



Key Areas 重要範疇

2) Energy and Climate Change 能源及氣候變化

Climate Mitigation 氣候變化緩減措施

- 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
- Support green buildings 支持綠色建築
- Reform electricity tariffs 改革用電價目

Climate Adaptation 氣候變化適應措施

- Strengthen flood protection 加強防洪
- Establish water security 建立水安全



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
- Reduce on-road private cars 減少道路私家車



Green Infrastructure 綠色設施

- Expand urban greenery 擴大城市綠化
- Advance sustainable agriculture 促進可持續農業
- Enhance local biodiversity 加強本地生物多樣性



Key Areas 重要範疇

4) 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 Highlights 重點

1. 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。

2. Carbon Pricing 碳定價

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變化中應負擔的公平份額。

Key Highlights 重點

3. Climate Mitigation & Adaptation 氣候變化減緩與適應

Climate targets of 80% carbon reduction by 2050 and 10% renewable energy by 2030 should be enacted. Adaptation measures have to be adopted to strengthen flood protection and water security.

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。應採取適應措施以加強防洪和水安全。

4. Local Biodiversity 本地生物多樣性

Blue and green spaces should be expanded to connect fragmented and isolated ecosystems. A brownfield-first policy should be adopted for long-term housing strategy.

應擴大藍色和綠色空間，以連接零散和分隔的生態系統。長期房屋策略應採用以發展棕土為先。

Key Highlights 重點

5. Urban Greenery 城市綠化

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

應建立城市森林計劃，為市民提供經濟，社會和健康效益，並提高城市的宜居性。

6. 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。

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