Chinachem Group **Sustainability Conference** 2022

Creating Social Impact on the Zero Carbon Journey in Hong Kong



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Summary

Green Buildings in HK's Carbon Neutrality Journey

- Hong Kong's Climate Action Plan 2050 envisions a zero-carbon emissions liveable city with sustainable development.
- Hong Kong has seen steady progress in its carbon emissions journey since 2013/14 when total carbon emissions hit its peak. To achieve carbon neutrality by 2050, we need to cut emissions by at least 50% by 2035.
- Hong Kong's greatest source of carbon emissions is electricity generation, which accounted for about 66% in 2019, followed by transport at 18%. As for the city's total electricity consumption, buildings accounted for 90%.
- Our strategy can include four decarbonisation actions to be achieved by 2035:
 - Net-zero electricity generation: cease the use of coal, derive 60-70% of our electricity from new energy sources, and drive renewable energy innovation.
 - Energy saving and green buildings: reduce electricity consumption by 10-20% and 20-30% in commercial and residential buildings respectively by 2035, strengthen regulation on energy performance, and deploy smart technologies to enhance energy efficiency.
 - **Green transport:** implement Clean Air Plan and EV roadmap strategies.
 - Waste reduction: implement Waste Blueprint, regulate disposable plastic tableware, and develop waste-to-energy facilities.
- Since 2013/14 when Hong Kong hit its emissions peak, we have marked several milestones in our road to carbon neutrality as our commitment to a net zero future grew. This has taken us from 6.2 tonnes carbon emissions per capita in 2014, to 4.5 tonnes in 2020. We are well on our way to our goal of 2-3 tonnes before 2025.
- We can leverage 6 'l's to realise our goals:
 - Interaction and collaboration among the whole society and the region.
 - Innovation, using advanced technologies to improve the environment and develop a smart city.
 - Integration of the series of environmental protection blueprints, pulling together the efforts of all stakeholders.
 - **№** <u>Improvement</u>, building on the progress we have made in the last decade.
 - Investment of resources to advance the work of the Environment Bureau (Environment & Ecology Bureau from 1 July 2022 onwards).
 - Infrastructure, e.g. BEAM Plus certified infrastructure and reduction of landfills.
- Challenges remain, including the cost of decarbonisation, space constraints, and demand for talent.



華懋集團

可持續發展論壇2022

香港零碳之旅 • 創造社會效益



黃錦星 前環境局局長 香港特別行政區政府

重點

香港綠色建築的碳中和之路

- ◎《香港氣候行動藍圖2050》提出以「零碳排放·綠色宜居·持續發展」為願景。
- 图 香港自2013/14年度碳排放總量達到頂峰之後,減碳排放之路穩步推進。 為實現2050年碳中和,我們需要在2035年將排放量減少最少50%。
- 發電是香港最大的碳排放源頭,在2019年佔全港總碳排放量66%,其次為運輸,佔18%。而建築物的耗電量約佔全港總耗電量90%。
- 我們的策略包括於2035年前落實以下四項減碳行動:
 - ▶ 淨零發電:停止使用煤炭發電,將新能源發電比重提升到60至70%, 並推動創新及可再生能源。
 - 診 節能綠建:在2035年前將商業和住宅樓宇用電量分別減少10-20%及20-30%, 加強對能源效益的監管,利用智能技術提升能源效益。
 - ▶ 綠色運輸:推動《香港清新空氣藍圖》和《香港電動車普及化路線圖》。
 - ▼ 全民減廢:實施資源循環藍圖、管制即棄塑膠餐具及發展轉廢為能設施等。
- 自2013/14年香港達到碳排放量頂峰以來,我們對未來淨零排放的承諾不斷提高,在實現碳中和的路上取得多個里程碑。人均碳排放量從2014年的6.2噸下降至2020年的4.5噸,我們正朝著2025年前減少至2至3噸的目標邁進。
- 我們可以利用 6 個「I」來實踐這方面目標:
 - ▶ 互動(Interaction):推行整個社會、地區性的互動與合作。
 - ▶ 創新(Innovation):利用先進技術改善環境,發展智慧城市。
 - ▶ 整合(Integration):整合一系列環境保護藍圖,匯聚各方力量。
 - ▶ 改進(Improvement):以我們在過去十年取得的進展為基礎繼續向前推進。
 - ▶ 投資(Investment):投放資源推動環境局(2022年7月1日起改名為環境及生態局)的工作。
 - ▶ 基礎設施(Infrastructure):例如綠建環評基礎設施認證和減少堆填區。
- 減碳之路仍然充滿挑戰,包括減碳成本、空間限制和人才需求。

