





- Invited the Council for Sustainable Development to launch bottom-up and stakeholder-oriented public engagement exercises for the whole community in order to assist the Government in formulating policies such as municipal solid waste charging (MSW charging), the "Hong Kong's Climate Action Plan 2050" and control of single-use plastics
- Invited different sectors to become partners of "Carbon Neutrality Partnership" programmes, to achieve deep carbon reduction together with the Government
- Made good use of social media to create a "big waster" image, to promote environmental education for all, for reducing food waste and waste at source
- Partnered with different groups to set up a new image community recycling network covering Hong Kong, and launched the electronic GREEN\$ points scheme to encourage the public to reduce waste and adopt recycling
- Set up a green outreach team to go into the community to promote waste reduction and provide community support, to prepare for the implementation of MSW charging

- Through various funds, we support non-governmental organisations and sectors to carry out various cooperative projects such as community publicity and education, energy conservation and waste reduction, nature conservation, environmental improvement, innovative scientific research, and technology pioneering
- Established the Countryside Conservation Office and the Countryside Conservation Funding Scheme to work with various government departments, non-profit-making organizations and stakeholders to improve the countryside environment; and established a platform to support all sectors in cleaning up coastal refuse and improving coastal cleanliness
- Invited young people to join advisory committees and set up a green employment scheme to provide employment opportunities to graduates of environment-related disciplines for supporting the future development of Hong Kong's environmental protection profession
- Deepened regional cooperation. The governments of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao worked together to improve the environment, enhance ecological conservation, combat climate change and promote cleaner production in the Pearl River Delta region
- Joined the C40 City Network to promote climate actions together with other cities around the world

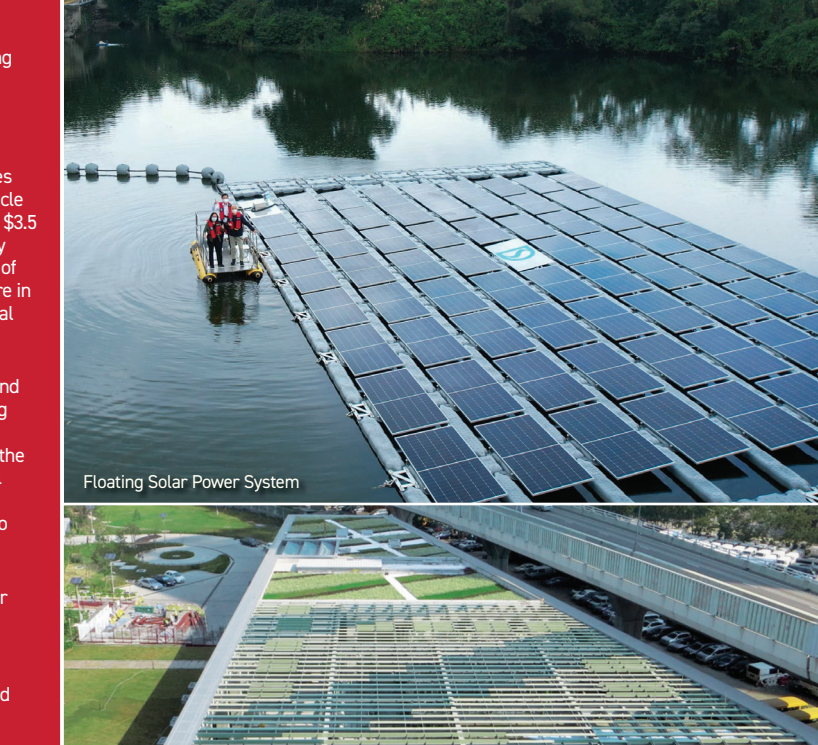
- Clean Air Plan for Hong Kong
- Hong Kong Blueprint for Sustainable Use of Resources 2013-2022
- Energy Saving Plan for Hong Kong's Built Environment 2015-2025+
- Hong Kong Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2016-2021
- Hong Kong's Climate Action Plan 2030+
- Hong Kong's Path to Becoming a Sustainable City: Environmental Report 2012-2017
- Waste Blueprint for Hong Kong 2035
- Hong Kong Roadmap on Popularization of Electric Vehicles
- Clean Air Plan for Hong Kong 2035
- Hong Kong's Climate Action Plan 2050



- Carbon Reduction**
 - Hong Kong's total carbon emissions have reached its peak in 2014, with the per capita carbon emissions significantly reduced from 6.2 tonnes in 2014 to 4.5 tonnes in 2020
- Energy Saving**
 - Hong Kong has reduced energy intensity by 30% in 2019 using 2005 as the base
 - The Government has taken the lead to improve its energy performance by 6% in the five years ending 2024-25
- Air Quality**
 - In 2021, the concentrations of Hong Kong's major air pollutants (i.e. respirable suspended particulates (PM₁₀), fine suspended particulates (PM_{2.5}), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and sulphur dioxide (SO₂)) in the ambient air have dropped by 32% to 62% as compared with 2011, while their concentrations at the roadside have also reduced by 43% to 58%
 - The average annual concentrations of SO₂, NO₂ and PM₁₀ recorded by the Pearl River Delta Regional Air Quality Monitoring Network in 2020 have decreased by 86%, 43% and 49% respectively, compared with the 2006 levels. The average annual concentration of PM_{2.5} also decreased by 31% compared with the 2015 level
- Waste Reduction**
 - Over one billion of shopping plastic bags were reduced in 2015 when the Full Implementation of the Plastic Shopping Bags Charging was introduced
 - The daily amount of food waste disposed per capita was reduced by over 10% to 0.33 kg in 2019 from 0.37 kg in 2013
- Water Quality Improvement**
 - The water quality has great improvement with commissioning of Harbour Area Treatment Scheme (HATS) Stage 1 in 2001 and Stage 2A in 2015. Hence, the most celebrated event for over 70 years, the Cross Harbour Race was resumed in 2011 and returned the route at the central of Victoria Harbour in 2017
- Nature Conservation**
 - The total area of country parks increased by about 50 hectares. The proposed Robin's Nest Country Park will add about 500 more hectares to the total area of Hong Kong Country Parks, i.e. expanding the total area to about 44,800 hectares
 - The latest South Lantau Marine Park will be the 7th marine park in Hong Kong, increasing the total protected sea area by around 50% from 4 000 hectares to 6 000



- T-PARK: Using advanced incineration technology, 720 000 metric tons of sludge from sewage treatment plants can be used to generate electricity per year, which is sufficient to meet the electricity needs of about 4 000 households
- WEEE-PARK: 30 000 metric tons of regulated waste electrical and electronic equipment can be converted into valuable secondary raw materials per year
- O-PARK1: 72,000 metric tons of food waste can be converted into electricity per year, sufficient to meet the electricity needs of some 3,000 households; O-PARK2 is under construction
- Y-PARK: About 22 000 tonnes of yard waste can be converted into different useful materials per year and to provide wood for related industries
- I-PARK: The first large-scale waste-to-energy facility is under construction, which can use more than one-fourth of Hong Kong's municipal waste to generate electricity; more large-scale waste-to-energy facilities are under planning
- Install renewable energy systems at government premises, such as floating photovoltaic systems on reservoirs
- Tightened the Gross Floor Area concession arrangement for new buildings, about 73 500 parking spaces have been provided with electric vehicle charging infrastructure; launched the \$3.5 billion "EV-charging at Home Subsidy Scheme" to subsidise the installation of electric vehicle charging infrastructure in car parks of existing private residential buildings
- Explore the introduction of new low and zero-carbon energy sources, including the trial of hydrogen fuel cell electric buses and heavy vehicles, as well as the promoting the use of liquefied natural gas for vessels; develop an offshore liquefied natural gas (LNG) terminal to expand supply sources
- Offshore wind farm projects are under planning to increase the supply of renewable energy
- District cooling systems are integrated into development planning



INTERACTION

Actively promoted interaction and cooperation among the whole society and the region, as well as pulled all parties and talents together to support sustainable development:

INNOVATION

The Environment Bureau and its supporting departments are actively exploring the introduction of smart and innovation measures and technologies in different areas to improve the environment and to develop Hong Kong into a smart city.

INTEGRATION

A series of environmental protection blueprints have been formulated, integrating the policies and plans of different government departments, pulling together the efforts of all sectors of society to move forward, and leading Hong Kong towards carbon neutrality.



Through intensive efforts such as resource investment, interaction and collaboration, pioneering infrastructure and smart innovation, the quality of Hong Kong's environment has improved significantly in many aspects in the past decade. Persistent efforts from the community are still needed in the future.

IMPROVEMENT

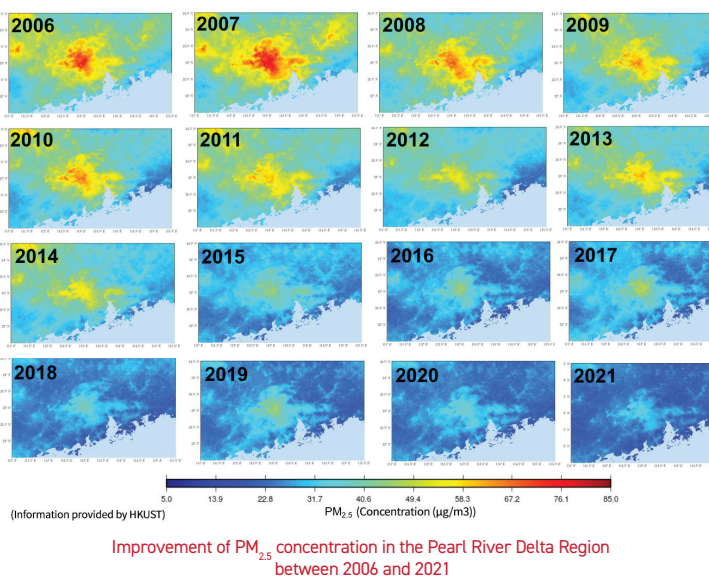
Between 2012 and 2022, the government invested more resources to advance the work of the Environment Bureau, illustrating the government's commitment on climate action and environmental protection.

INVESTMENT

Developed the environmental infrastructure, turned waste into energy/resources, and promoted the use of new energy, laying the foundation for the goals of sustainable development and carbon neutrality. By 2035, we will no longer rely on landfills to dispose of municipal waste. It will help reduce the use of fossil fuels for electricity generation, and avoid waste dumped in landfills to produce methane, thereby helping to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in Hong Kong.



- Introduced "feed-in tariff" and updated guidelines on New Territories Exempted Houses to encourage the development of private distributed renewable energy systems
- Promoted retro-commissioning to identify energy-saving potential in buildings; the Energy Efficiency Office provided a testing platform to help promote different innovative energy-saving technologies
- Promoted the use of new energy ferries
- Developed the food waste/sewage sludge anaerobic co-digestion system in sewage treatment plants for turning food waste into energy more efficiently
- On green construction, used the deep cement mixing technology for reclamation and introduced ecological coastlines that mimic the natural intertidal zone
- New buildings adopted innovative noise mitigation designs to reduce the impact of road traffic noise, and acoustic cameras are used to improve the efficiency of noise investigation
- Set up a smart command and control center, combined with a variety of innovative technologies, including smart drones equipped with 200x zoom camcorder and water sampling device, unmanned submarine, all-weather robot, etc., to support law enforcement investigations
- Adopted roadside remote sensing technology to detect petrol and LPG vehicles with excessive emissions; used smart drones and miniature sniffing sensor technology to monitor the sulfur content of ocean-going vessel fuel in real time
- Used LIDAR technology for three-dimensional monitoring of air quality; developed a smart air quality monitoring system with the integration of air quality monitoring stations, micro sniffing sensors, Internet of Things, artificial intelligence and numerical models
- COVID-19 sewage-related virus surveillance work which helps with the identification of asymptomatic patients in the community through sewage surveillance. It is the joint efforts of EPD and DSD with local scientific teams to fight the virus with technology to achieve even better results in our anti-epidemic work



- The 10-year total allocation under the Environment Bureau's purview was \$183.3 billion, with allocation for 2021-22 increased by 68% as compared with 2012-13
- The Government allocated more than \$47 billion to implement various carbon reduction measures
- Allocated \$11.4 billion and \$7.1 billion respectively to subsidise the phasing out of Pre-Euro IV and Euro IV diesel commercial vehicles to accelerate roadside air quality improvements
- First registration tax concessions for electric vehicles and "One-for-One Replacement" Scheme, with a tax revenue foregone of about \$11.4 billion
- More than \$83 billion was allocated to build and upgrade various waste treatment and waste-to-energy/resources facilities
- Allocated \$48.5 billion to improve sewage discharge
- Allocated \$8.8 billion for injection into the Environment and Conservation Fund, establishment of the Recycling Fund, the New Energy Transport Fund and the Green Tech Fund. Allocated around \$800 million to implement the Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and the Countryside Conservation Funding Scheme
- The Environment Academy was established to strengthen the training of staff of the Environmental Protection Department
- The staffing establishment of the Environmental Protection Department increased from 1 710 in 2012-13 to 2 349 in 2021-22
- About \$240 billion will be spent to combat climate change over the next 15 to 20 years, and to support measures on climate adaptation and resilience

