

# 香港走向低碳型經濟

TRANSFORMING HONG KONG INTO A LOW CARBON ECONOMY



氣候變化是地球面對的其中一項重大考驗，在國際社會已引起極大的關注。

全球各地和每個人都感受到氣候變化所帶來的影響。

社會各界擁有減低香港碳足跡的共同願景。我們正與國際社會共同協力應對氣候變化的挑戰。

**Climate** change is one of the greatest challenges facing the Earth. It has become a subject of intense international attention and concern.

The impacts of climate change are felt in every continent and by every person.

The EPD shares a common vision with our society to bring down the carbon footprint of our city. We are joining hands with the global community in fronting up this challenge.



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# 氣候變化對香港的影響

## IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON HONG KONG



香港天文台早於120多年前已開始有系統地觀察氣候變化，記錄了多種氣候模式的變化情況。

The Hong Kong Observatory began making systematic observations of climate variables more than 120 years ago. It has recorded changes in a number of weather patterns.

### 截至2009年觀察所得的香港氣候變化情況 Observed Climate Changes in Hong Kong to 2009

氣象參數 Climatic Variables	每十年計觀察所得的變化 Observed Change per Decade
年平均氣溫 Annual mean temperature	上升攝氏0.12度 (1885-2009) Increasing by 0.12°C (1885 - 2009)
平均每日溫差 Mean diurnal range	減少攝氏0.24度 (1947-2009) Decreasing by 0.24°C (1947 - 2009)
6月至8月的熱夜數目 (即最低溫度在攝氏28度或以上) Hot nights (minimum temperature $\geq 28^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) in Jun - Aug	增加3.5晚 (1947-2009) Increasing by 3.5 nights (1947 - 2009)
12月至2月的寒冷日數 (即最低溫度在攝氏12度或以下) Cold days (minimum temperature $\leq 12^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) in Dec - Feb	減少2.3日 (1948-2009) Decreasing by 2.3 days (1948 - 2009)
年降雨量 Annual rainfall	增加51毫米 (1947-2009) Increasing by 51mm (1947 - 2009)
雷暴日數 Thunderstorm days	增加1.8日 (1947-2009) Increasing by 1.8 days (1947 - 2009)
暴雨日數 (即在一小時內降雨量超過30毫米) Heavy rain days (hourly rainfall > 30mm)	增加0.4日 (1947-2009) Increasing by 0.4 days (1947 - 2009)
平均海平面 (維多利亞港) Mean sea level (Victoria Harbour)	上升26毫米 (1954-2009) Rising by 26mm (1954 - 2009)

資料來源：香港天文台 Source: Hong Kong Observatory

香港氣溫上升的趨勢未來料會持續，展望21世紀餘下時間，酷熱日數相信會增加，而寒冷日數則會急劇減少。

The rising trend in Hong Kong's temperatures is likely to continue in future. The number of very hot days is projected to increase for the rest of the 21st century, while the number of cold days will fall dramatically.

### 預計香港在21世紀末氣候變化的主要影響 Some of the Climatic Factors Projected for Hong Kong by the end of the 21st Century

	現狀 Current Conditions (1971 - 2000年)	預計的情況 Impact (2090 - 2099年)
十年平均年溫度 (°C) Decadal mean annual temperature (°C)	23.1	24.5 - 32.3
6月至8月的熱夜數目 (即最低溫度在攝氏28度或以上) Hot nights (minimum temperature $\geq 28^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) in Jun - Aug	12.2	22.0 - 68.7
6月至8月酷熱日數 (即最高溫度在攝氏33度或以上) Very Hot days (maximum temperature $\geq 33^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) in Jun - Aug	8.2	9.6 - 23.5
12月至2月寒冷日數 (即最低溫度在攝氏12度或以下) Cold days (minimum temperature $\leq 12^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) in Dec - Feb	16.3	< 1

資料來源：香港天文台  
註：以上預測會按最新科學數據及資料更新

Source: Hong Kong Observatory  
Note: Projected figures may be fine-tuned as scientific data and information are updated



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# 碳排放—今日香港

## CARBON EMISSIONS – HONG KONG'S PRESENT SITUATION

**2008**年香港的溫室氣體(又稱CO<sub>2</sub>-e或二氧化碳當量)排放量約為4,200萬公噸,其中約67%來自發電。

香港建築物所佔的用電量最多,達全港總耗電量近90%。換言之,建築物的耗電量佔本港溫室氣體排放總量約60%。

本港第二大溫室氣體排放源頭是運輸(18%),其次是廢物處理(5%)、工業工序、農業及其他排放源。

**Hong Kong** emitted about 42 million tonnes of greenhouse gases (GHG; also called CO<sub>2</sub>-e or carbon dioxide-equivalent) in 2008, of which about 67% came through electricity generation.

The biggest user of electricity in Hong Kong is buildings, which account for close to 90% of total electricity consumption and, thus, about 60% of Hong Kong's GHG emissions.

The second largest source of local GHG emissions comes from the transport sector (18%), followed by waste treatment (5%) and industrial processes, agriculture and other sources.



### 香港的溫室氣體排放量 — 歷史高位及2008年最新情況 GHG emissions in Hong Kong - historical peak and latest position in 2008

	歷史高位 Historical peak	2008年 2008
溫室氣體總排放量 (二氧化碳當量) Total GHG Emissions (CO <sub>2</sub> -e)	4,340萬公噸 (1993年) 43.4 million tonnes (in 1993)	4,200萬公噸 42 million tonnes
人均溫室氣體排放量 (二氧化碳當量) Per Capita GHG Emissions (CO <sub>2</sub> -e)	7.4公噸 (1993年) 7.4 tonnes (in 1993)	6公噸 6 tonnes
碳強度 (每港元本地生產總值計的二氧化碳當量) Carbon Intensity (CO <sub>2</sub> -e per HK dollar GDP)	0.048千克 (1992年) 0.048 kg (in 1992)	0.025千克 0.025 kg



(相片由中電提供)  
(courtesy of CLP)

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# 減少溫室氣體排放的措施

## ACTION TAKEN TO REDUCE GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

為減少溫室氣體排放量，本港展開多項行動，包括改用潔淨燃料發電、改善建築物能源效益、研究採用可再生能源及轉廢為能的可能性，以及開發既有效率又環保的公共運輸系統。

**Actions** have been set in train to reduce Hong Kong's GHG emissions by switching to cleaner fuels for power generation, improving building energy efficiency, exploring the potential of renewable energy and waste-to-energy, and developing an efficient and environment-friendly public transportation system.

### 潔淨燃料 / 可再生能源 Cleaner Fuels / Renewable Energy

2008年與中國內地簽訂能源合作諒解備忘錄，確保香港未來二十年繼續享有充足的天然氣及核電供應。

Signed a Memorandum of Understanding on energy co-operation with Mainland China in 2008 to ensure a continuous supply of natural gas and nuclear electricity to Hong Kong for the next two decades.

提高本港天然氣發電的比例。

Increased the proportion of natural gas in local electricity generation.

提供誘因鼓勵電力公司投資可再生能源設施。

Provided incentives for power companies to invest in renewable energy facilities.

加強善用堆填氣體生產煤氣和用作能源。

Enhanced utilization of landfill gas for town gas production and use as energy.

鼓勵及促進公眾廣泛使用電動車。

Encouraged and facilitated the wider use of electric vehicles.

豁免車用生物柴油的徵稅。

Exempted duty for motor vehicle biodiesel.



### 能源效益 Energy Efficiency

2009年4月推出4.5億港元的「建築物能源效益資助計劃」。

Launched the HK\$450 million Buildings Energy Efficiency Funding Schemes in April 2009.

就冷氣機及雪櫃等電器推行「強制性能源效益標籤計劃」。

Introduced the Mandatory Energy Efficiency Labelling Scheme for electrical appliances like air conditioners, refrigerators, etc.

立法強制新建和現有建築物實施「建築物能源效益守則」。

Introduced legislation to provide for mandatory implementation of the Building Energy Codes in new and existing buildings.

提供稅務優惠鼓勵車主選購能源效益高的私家車。

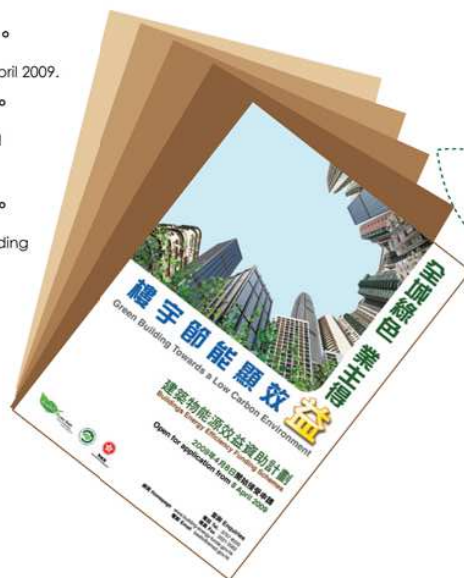
Provided tax incentives to buyers of energy efficient private cars.

立法禁止停車引擎空轉。

Introduced legislation to ban idling vehicles with running engines.

於啟德發展區推行區域供冷系統。

Implemented a district cooling system in Kai Tak development area.



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# 減少溫室氣體排放的措施

## ACTION TAKEN TO REDUCE GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

### 政府帶頭行動 Government Taking the Lead

- 2008年推出本港建築物碳審計指引。  
Introduced carbon audit guidelines for buildings in Hong Kong in 2008.
- 2008年推出「綠色香港•碳審計」運動。  
Launched the "Green Hong Kong • Carbon Audit" campaign in 2008.
- 提高政府建築物及公共設施的能源效益。  
Enhanced energy efficiency in government buildings and public facilities.
- 政府建築物工程須考慮採用能源效益及可再生能源技術。  
Government building projects should consider adopting energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies.
- 擴大環保採購範圍，制訂指引及提供新資源鼓勵政府部門採購環保產品。  
Expanded the scope of green procurement and formulated guidelines and provided new resources to encourage government departments to procure green products.
- 政府車隊選購電動車。  
Procured electric vehicles for the government fleet.
- 停止採購鎢絲燈泡。  
Stopped the procurement of incandescent light bulbs.



### 其他 Others

- 設立3億港元「綠色運輸試驗基金」。  
Set up a HK\$300 million Pilot Green Transport Fund.
- 提供資助採購六部油電混能巴士，試驗行駛繁忙走廊路段。  
Provided resource to procure six hybrid buses for trial at busy corridors.
- 宣布香港企業推行「清潔發展機制」項目的安排。  
Announced arrangements for Hong Kong enterprises to implement Clean Development Mechanism projects.
- 在「香港環保卓越計劃」下推出「減碳證書」表揚計劃。  
Introduced the "Carbon-Less" Certificate Scheme under the Hong Kong Awards for Environmental Excellence.
- 繼續推進綠化及植樹計劃。  
Continued to implement greening and tree planting programmes.

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二十五周年

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# 建議行動綱領

## PROPOSED ACTION AGENDA






**2010**年9月，香港特別行政區政府就香港應對氣候變化策略及行動綱領展開公眾諮詢。政府建議訂立碳強度下降自主目標，在2020年將香港的碳強度由2005年水平減少50%至60%（建議目標）。

**The** HKSAR Government rolled out a public consultation on Hong Kong's climate change strategy and action agenda in September 2010. We propose to adopt a voluntary carbon intensity reduction target of 50% - 60% by 2020 as compared with 2005 level (the proposed target).

建議目標誠然不易達到，而且有賴公眾廣泛支持才有望成功。正因如此，政府一直呼籲社會各界攜手行動，實踐低碳生活，致力開拓發展低碳型經濟的潛力。此外，我們擬定全面措施，在2020年前進一步減低碳排放量。具體建議措施包括：

That proposed target is a tall order and it will require widespread support if it is to be achieved. The Government has been reaching out to all sectors of society to take collective action to achieve a low carbon lifestyle, and tap into the potential of developing a low carbon economy. A comprehensive package of measures to help us further reduce carbon emissions by 2020 has also been proposed, including :



-  盡量提高能源效益，尤其是建築物的能源效益，包括減少冷氣和其他主要電力設備的能源需求。  
Maximizing energy efficiency, in particular, improving energy efficiency in buildings, including reducing energy demand for air conditioning and other major electrical equipment.
-  發展環保陸路運輸，包括提倡使用電動車及實施車輛能源效益標準。  
Greening road transport, including promoting the use of electric vehicles and implementing energy efficiency standards for vehicles.
-  推廣汽車使用清潔燃料，例如生化燃料。  
Promoting the use of clean fuels for motor vehicles, such as biofuels.
-  發展綜合廢物管理設施、有機資源回收中心及污泥處理設施，積極研究透過這些設施生產可再生能源的潛力，轉廢為能。  
Turning waste into energy by exploring the potential of renewable energy generation through the development of integrated waste management facilities, organic waste treatment facilities and a sludge treatment facility.
-  改變發電燃料組合，使用更多潔淨、低碳的非化石燃料。  
Revamping the fuel mix for electricity generation by using more non-fossil, clean and low carbon fuel.



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二十五周年  
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# 投入綠色生活：低碳減廢

THE GREEN LIFE: LOW CARBON, LESS WASTE



**政**府誠然會努力推行計劃和政策減少溫室氣體排放量，可是若要措施一揮而就，香港社會必須萬眾一心，攜手合作。氣候變化和污染與每位市民息息相關，深深影響着我們的健康、地方環境、天氣及日常生活，所以大家均責無旁貸，應當身體力行紓減我們對環境造成的影響和保護地球。

**While** the Government can introduce programmes and policies to reduce Hong Kong's greenhouse gas emissions, it cannot achieve full success without the co-operation of everyone in the community. Climate change and pollution affect everyone and they touch on our health, local environment, weather, and daily living. We all therefore have a responsibility to do something to reduce our impacts and protect our planet.



## 投入低碳生活 Lead a low-carbon life

碳排放，又稱溫室氣體，是全球暖化和氣候變化的主要成因。碳排放是燃燒化石燃料產生的氣體，例如發電用的煤和機動車使用的汽油及天然氣等。只要我們減少耗電量和改用較低污染的運輸工具，便可減輕我們對環境造成的影響。

Carbon emissions, or greenhouse gases, are a major cause of global warming and climate change. They come from burning fossil fuels, such as coal for electricity and oil and gas in vehicles. If we use less electricity and choose cleaner forms of transport, we can reduce our impacts.

## 避免浪費 Be less wasteful

食物和消費產品運到商店發售，以及消耗後成為廢物的處置過程，都需要耗用電力和其他天然資源。若要減低對環境的影響，便應選擇產生較少廢物的產品，同時勿作超出需要的多餘消費。

Electricity and many natural resources are needed to get food and manufactured products to stores, and to dispose of them when they become waste. If we choose products that create less waste, and consume only what we need, we can reduce our impacts.

每名香港人平均每年生產約6公噸溫室氣體

On average, each Hong Kong person produces about 6 tonnes of greenhouse gases per YEAR

每名香港人每日棄置約1.29公斤廢物(每年470公斤)

Each Hong Kong person disposes of about 1.29 kilogrammes of waste per DAY (470 kilogrammes per year)

日常生活中，其實有許多機會作出行動，減少個人對環境造成的影響，拯救地球  
THERE ARE MANY THINGS YOU CAN DO IN YOUR DAILY LIFE TO REDUCE YOUR IMPACTS AND HELP OUR PLANET



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# 低碳生活：衣

## LOW-CARBON LIVING: CLOTHING



**我**們的衣着習慣不但影響我們調校冷氣機的溫度，也影響我們每隔多久買新衣服，甚至每隔多久洗衣服。以上所有行動都會耗用額外電力。由今天開始實行幾個簡單步驟，便可減少對環境的影響：

**The** way we dress affects how cool we set air-conditioners, how often we buy new clothes, even how frequently we wash them. These things all require the use of additional electricity. You can take a few steps today to reduce your impacts:

-  穿着適合香港溫暖氣候的衣服，布料宜選輕薄舒適。盡量用風扇納涼，若開動冷氣則將調溫器設定於較高溫度(最少攝氏25度)，因為溫度愈低耗電量便愈大。  
Dress for Hong Kong's warm weather in light, comfortable clothes. Use fans to keep you cool whenever you can. If you turn on the air-con, keep the thermostat set at a higher temperature (at least 25° Celsius); cooler temperatures require more electricity.
-  只購買必須的衣服，盡量選擇天然布料。考慮如何配搭現有衣服，拼出潮流款式。  
Only buy clothes you need, preferably made with natural materials. Think of how to adapt your current wardrobe to the latest styles.
-  舊衣服應捐贈慈善機構，促進循環再用。  
Recycle old clothes by donating to charities.
-  待至洗衣機滿載後才洗衣，不要用過多洗衣劑，衣物洗滌後在陽光及清風下天然晾乾。避免乾洗衣物，以免耗用能源和使用有害化學物。  
Only wash clothes when you have a full load, don't use too much detergent, and let the clothes dry naturally in the sun and air. Avoid dry cleaning, which uses energy and harmful chemicals.



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二十五周年

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# 低碳生活：食

## LOW-CARBON LIVING : FOOD




**香**港人每日產生的廚餘超過3,000公噸。如能避免浪費食物，不但能大大減少廚餘數量，也能節約能源。


**Hong** Kong generates more than 3,000 tonnes per day of food waste. This could be much reduced if we avoid wasting food, and thus energy.

 到街市或超市時不要購買超出需要的食物。選擇包裝最少或簡約的食物，因為包裝不但會增加廢物量，而且需耗用能源製造。

Only buy what you can eat in the market or supermarket. Choose food with minimal or simple packaging because packaging adds to waste loads and also requires energy in its manufacturing.

 定期檢查雪櫃及儲物櫃內食物，避免過期。


Regularly check food stored in the refrigerator or store room to avoid expiry.

 外出用膳時，堅守「少飯」原則，只點取你需要的分量，並帶走剩餘的食物。避免用發泡膠飯盒、紙杯及膠杯、木筷子、膠餐具、膠飲管、紙巾和其他用完即棄物品。

When eating out, follow the "less rice" initiative and only take and order what you can eat. Take home left over food. Avoid Styrofoam boxes, paper and plastic cups, wooden chopsticks, plastic utensils, plastic straws, paper towels and other disposable items.

 採用節省能源的烹調方法，例如快炒。

Cook in ways that use less energy, such as quick stir-fry.

 多菜少肉。飼養牲口產生的溫室氣體遠比耕種蔬菜多。

Choose more vegetables and eat less meat. Rearing livestock contributes a lot more to greenhouse gases than growing vegetables.



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# 低碳生活：日常生活

## LOW-CARBON LIVING : DAILY LIFE



**除**了衣、食兩方面，日常起居也有許多機會減少碳排放。只要我們注意生活細節，投入低碳生活，都可以為環境帶來裨益。

**There** are many simple things we can do in our daily lives to reduce our carbon emissions, apart from clothing and food choices. Every conscious effort we take to live a low-carbon life can add up to a positive impact on our environment.

**使用電器及其他電力設備時均應善用能源。電燈、電腦、電視機、熱水器、電話充電器及其他電力裝置無須使用時應關上或拔掉插頭。選用能源效益較高的電器，例如慳電膽和獲得一級能源效益標籤的電器。**

Be energy-wise in using appliances and other items that consume electricity. Turn off or unplug lights, computers, televisions, water heaters, phone chargers and other items when you aren't using them. Purchase electrical appliances with higher energy efficiency such as compact fluorescent lamps or appliances with Grade 1 Energy Labels.

**將廢物分類以便回收，包括舊電腦、電器、玩具及其他可再用或含可循環再造零件的物品。此舉可節省重新製造新產品所需的能源和減少處置廢物。**

Separate waste for recycling, including your old computers, electrical appliances, toys and other items that are re-usable or have recyclable parts. This saves energy in making new items from scratch, and reduces disposal needs.

**自備購物袋。政府收取五角作塑膠購物袋環保徵費，目的是減低塑膠購物袋的需求(塑膠耗用石油製造)。**

Bring your own bag. The 50-cent levy on plastic bags has helped to reduce the need for new bags (plastic is made from petroleum).

**購買在香港附近地區種植或製造的食物和其他物品，這類產品運至本地市場使用較少燃料。**

Buy food and other items that are grown or produced close to Hong Kong. They don't require as much fuel to get them to market here.



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# 低碳生活：行

## LOW-CARBON LIVING: TRANSPORT



**我**們每次乘坐機動運輸工具，都會排放溫室氣體。巴士、輪船、的士和汽車均使用柴油、液化石油氣及汽油等化石燃料；火車和電車則以電力驅動，而本港目前主要以煤、天然氣及核能發電。以下是日常生活中減少排放的建議：

**Whenever** we take motorized transport, we contribute to greenhouse gas emissions. Buses, ferries, taxis and cars are powered by fossil fuels such as diesel, liquefied petroleum gas and petrol. Trains and trams operate on electricity, which in Hong Kong currently is produced largely by coal, natural gas and nuclear power. We can reduce emissions from our daily travels :

**應多乘坐公共交通工具，因為它們每程的排放都少於的士或私家車。而我們的集體運輸系統亦非常完善。**

Keep using public transport because it produces fewer emissions per ride than taxis or cars. Fortunately, Hong Kong has an excellent mass transit system.

**短程可安步當車，例如從港鐵站步行至辦公室或住所。步行對健康也有裨益。**

Walk short distances, for example from the train station to your office or home. It's good for your health, too.

**駕車人士停車等候時切勿讓引擎空轉。**

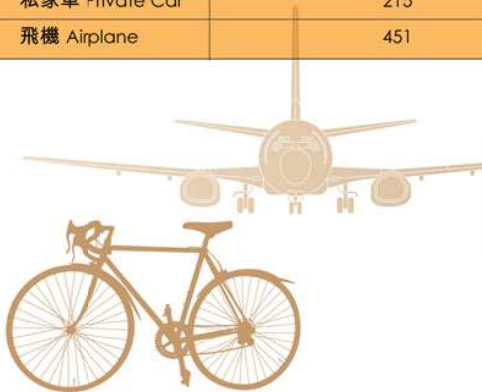
If you drive, don't idle your engine while waiting.

**如需要購買汽車，應選擇可獲提供首次汽車登記稅優惠的環保款式。購買電動車輛更可豁免首次汽車登記稅。(詳情可參閱環保署網頁)**

If you have to buy a car, choose an environment-friendly model, which can enjoy reduction in first registration tax under Government's incentive scheme. For electric vehicles, Government has even waived the first registration tax. (Details are available on EPD's website.)

各種交通工具的平均二氧化碳排放量  
Average CO<sub>2</sub> Emission of Different Types of Transportations

	平均二氧化碳排放量(克/公里) Average CO <sub>2</sub> Emission (gram/km)
單車 Bicycle	4
步行 Walk	8
鐵路 Train	25
輪船 Ferry	31
巴士 Bus	62
私家車 Private Car	215
飛機 Airplane	451



環保署  
二十五周年

25th Anniversary of Environmental Protection Department

# 告別浪費：減少垃圾

## A LESS WASTEFUL LIFE: REDUCE RUBBISH



由於製造和棄置物品都會耗用能源，所以要投入低碳生活，必須減少產生廢物。此外，本港的堆填區轉眼便會滿溢，尋找處置廢物的空間亦是另一難題。

**Low**-carbon living inevitably requires us to reduce our waste because of all the energy involved in producing things and disposing of them. But waste disposal is also a problem of space. Our landfills are getting full.

儘管以嚴格排放標準設計的先進焚化能源回收設施能大幅縮減廢物體積，但焚化後的灰燼仍要運到堆填區棄置，所以每位香港市民都必須肩負責任，協力節約堆填空間。

Even when modern waste-to-energy incinerators of stringent emission standards are built to substantially reduce the bulk of waste, we will still need landfills to dispose of the ash. Everyone in Hong Kong has a responsibility to help conserve our limited landfill space.

向用完即棄產品說不，選擇可重覆使用產品(例如布質購物袋、充電池、金屬餐具)。

Choose reusable products over disposable ones (e.g. cloth bags, rechargeable batteries, metal utensils).

只購買真正需要的物品，例如手機功能良好的話，想想是否真的需要換新？

Only buy items you need. For example, if your mobile phone is working well, do you really need a new one?

購物前準備清單，避免過量購物或購買不需要的物品。

Make a list when you go shopping. That way you can avoid buying too much, or buying things you do not need.

選擇最少包裝的產品。

Choose items with minimal packaging.



香港有多類廢物分類回收計劃和服務，藉此減少廢物量。你有參與嗎？

Hong Kong has programmes and services that help people to separate their waste for recycling, thereby reducing waste loads. Have you been using them?



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二十五周年

25th Anniversary of Environmental Protection Department

# 告別浪費：廢物分類回收

## A LESS WASTEFUL LIFE: SEPARATE RUBBISH FOR RECYCLING



供循環再造的可回收廢物必須清潔、乾爽及與其他垃圾分開。混合廢物(例如廢紙與廚餘混和)均不能回收再造。環保署推行的廢物源頭分類計劃現已覆蓋80%住宅樓宇，讓市民更方便實行廢物分類和減少廢物。

**Recyclable** waste has to be clean, dry and separated from other waste. Mixed waste (for example, paper mixed with food waste) cannot be recycled. The EPD's Programme on Source Separation of Waste now operates in 80% of residential premises, making it easy for everyone to separate and reduce their waste.

### 可回收物料 Recyclable Materials

<b>廢紙</b> Waste Paper	 報紙、雜誌、宣傳單張、信封等 Newspapers, magazines, leaflets, envelopes, etc	 物件包裝紙盒、(蛋)盒 Packaging materials & egg cartons	 購物紙袋 Paper shopping bags
<b>金屬</b> Metals	 鐵/鋁罐(清潔) Steel/aluminium cans(clean)	 奶粉罐 Milk powder cans	 煮食器具 Cookwares 月餅盒(塑膠托盤分至塑膠類) Mooncake cans (plastic trays should be recovered as plastics)
<b>塑膠</b> Plastics	 膠樽和樽蓋(清潔) Plastic bottles & caps(clean)	 塑膠容器(例如:膠桶、清潔食物膠盒)及膠樽 Plastic containers (e.g. buckets, clean food containers) & chairs 購物膠袋、塑膠包裝(清潔乾淨) Shopping bags, plastic wrappings (clean & dry)	 光碟、錄音/影帶及錄射影碟 CD, DVD, cassette/video tapes & laser discs 玩具及文具 Toys & stationery

### 不可回收物料 Non-Recyclable Materials

 含有塑膠/鋁金屬層的紙包飲品或牛奶盒 Beverage or milk cartons with plastic or aluminium interior coatings
 壓縮氣體罐、化學物料容器 Aerosol cans, chemical containers
 地拖、塗改液容器或醫藥用容器 Mops, correction fluid containers or medicine containers

### 其他可回收物料 Other Recyclable Materials

<b>充電電池</b> Rechargeable Batteries	<b>其他物料</b> Other Materials
 所有充電電池，包括一般獨立充電電池及電腦附設充電電池 All rechargeable batteries, including general purpose and small electronic devices  主要收集點: 豐澤、麥當勞、寶源家居廣場、屈臣氏、海濱車站、銀禧油站、嘉寧超級市場及 7-ELEVEN (*部份) Major collection points: Fortress, McDonald's, Priorite Stores, Watsons, MTR Stations, Shell Stations, Wellcome* & 7-ELEVEN (*Selected)	 舊衣及玩具(清潔乾淨) Old clothing & toys (clean & dry) 螢光燈及光管 Fluorescent lamps 磁粉盒 Ink cartridges 電腦、電器及電子用品 Computers, electrical & electronic appliances  註: 透過不同的計劃或途徑回收 Remark: Recycle through various programmes of outlets

### 其他未能回收物料 Other Non-Recyclable Materials

 電燈泡及陶瓷 light-bulbs and ceramics
 含有鋁金屬層膜的塑膠包裝袋 Plastic bags with aluminium interior coatings 受污染的物料 Contaminated materials

註: 一些廚餘及玻璃回收計劃正在試驗階段  
 Remark: Some food waste and glass recycling programmes are on pilot trial

環保署  
 二十五周年  
 25th Anniversary of Environmental Protection Department

# 告別浪費：舊物循環再用

## A LESS WASTEFUL LIFE: RE-USE OLD ITEMS

舊東西除了可以分類回收，亦可以分類循環再用。許多被丟棄的物品都可以再用，而且現在的捐贈程序亦妥善便利，將二手物品轉送給有需要的人絕不麻煩。環保署的「香港減廢網站」(www.wastereduction.gov.hk) 載有分區回收機構名單。此外，不少環保團體、學校和社區組織也經常收集二手物品。

**Apart** from separating old items for recycling, you can also separate them for re-use. Many things get thrown away that are perfectly useable, yet it's easier than ever to get these items to the people who need them most. The EPD's waste reduction website (www.wastereduction.gov.hk) lists organizations by district that collect used items. Green groups, schools and community groups often organize second-hand collections, too.

以下是一些可回收再用的物品：

Some of the items that are collected for re-use include :

- 衣服、鞋和手袋 Clothes, shoes and handbags
- 書本、雜誌、CD及DVD光碟 Books, magazines, CDs and DVDs
- 電腦 Computers
- 電器 Electrical appliances
- 玩具 Toys
- 傢俬及其他家居用品 Furniture and other household goods
- 禮品 Gift items

你亦可在家裡再用舊物品，例如紙張雙面使用、將舊物品翻新改裝(例如膠樽用作花瓶)，以及與友人分享書本雜誌。

You can also re-use things in your own home. Use both sides of paper, refurbish old things into something new (e.g. a bottle into a vase) and share your books and magazines with friends.



經聖雅各福群會修理後的舊電器轉贈給有需要人士  
(相片由聖雅各福群會提供)  
Electrical appliance donated to needy after refurbishment by  
St. James' Settlement (courtesy of St. James' Settlement)



流動舊電腦及電器收集中心 Mobile WEEE Collection Centre

### .....改用更環保產品 ...AND REPLACE WITH GREENER ITEMS

需要購物時，應先在市面搜尋較環保的型號。選擇持久耐用的產品便無須經常更換，例如慳電膽；產品的原料也值得注意，有些質料造成較少浪費，對環境損害也較輕，例如採用未經漂白棉布製造的衣服、採用永續樹林木材製造的紙和木質產品等；此外還應選擇可重覆使用產品，好像布質購物袋及充電電池。

Search for greener alternatives when you buy new items. Choose products that are long-lasting and do not need to be replaced as often, such as compact fluorescent lamps. Look at the raw materials used to make products; some materials are less wasteful and less environmentally-damaging than others, such as unbleached cotton for clothes and trees from sustainable forests for paper and wooden products. Choose items that are re-usable, such as cloth bags and rechargeable batteries.

環保署  
二十五周年  
25th Anniversary of Environmental Protection Department

# 推動綠色文化

## BE A GREEN CAMPAIGNER



香港有許多機構從事社區推廣工作，喚起公眾關注環境問題，而他們推行的計劃亦成績斐然。以下環保團體在香港已有逾25年歷史，包括：

Many organizations work to raise the profile of environmental issues in the community and introduce programmes that produce tangible improvements. Green groups that have been established in Hong Kong for more than 25 years include:



除環保團體外，綠色學校亦肩負起推動環境管理及教育的責任。環保措施包括建立綠色學習環境、實踐環保管理及安裝環保設施，皆有助將綠色概念融入學校課程及學生日常生活。學生不但投入綠色生活並把環保的種子播滿社區。

Apart from green groups, green schools have also been making good efforts in promoting environmental management and education. Green measures like building up a green learning environment, adopting environmental management and installing green facilities help integrate green ideas into school curriculum and students' daily life. Students do not only live green but also spread the green seeds in the community.



環境保護運動委員會、環保署及教育局於2000年開始合辦香港綠色學校獎，目的是鼓勵學校制訂環境政策及執行環境管理計劃，以提高環保意識、培養對環境友善的態度及鼓勵學校管理層、教師、非教學人員、學生及家長實踐環保生活。目前已有超過160間學校獲頒綠色學校榮譽。

The Hong Kong Green School Award, organized by the Environmental Campaign Committee, EPD and Education Bureau since 2000, aims to encourage schools to formulate an environmental policy and an environmental management plan towards a green school; enhance environmental awareness; develop environmentally friendly attitude; and promote green practices among school managers, teachers, non-teaching staff, students and their parents. Over the years, there are over 160 schools that have been awarded the 'Green School' status.

環保署  
二十五周年

25th Anniversary of Environmental Protection Department

# 推動綠色文化

## BE A GREEN CAMPAIGNER



香港的慈善團體致力推行環境政策及實踐環保措施以提升持份者、服務人士及員工的環保意識及為其他機構建立良好榜樣。參與由環境及自然保育基金資助的「邁向綠色機構團體」包括：

**Charities** in Hong Kong are also committed to upholding environmental policy and implementing green initiatives, so as to raise the environmental awareness of the stakeholders, service recipients and staff and set good examples for other organizations to follow suit. The following organizations have participated in the "Moving Towards Green Organization" programme funded under the Environment and Conservation Fund:



### 環保新生活！ A GREENER LIFE!

只要我們今天坐言起行，投入環保新生活，便可減少香港的廢物量、改善空氣質素和減少溫室氣體。點點貢獻，涓滴成河，每位香港人的參與也舉足輕重。讓我們攜手協力，使大家共享的環境煥然一新，惠澤全民。

If we all act now to adopt a greener life, we can help Hong Kong to reduce its waste loads, improve its air quality, and reduce its greenhouse gases. Every individual action will add up to a big difference to our shared environment – and the benefits will be felt by all.



香港的美麗環境得天獨厚，我們必須同心保護！

Don't forget that we have an environment worth protecting!

環保署  
二十五周年

25th Anniversary of Environmental Protection Department

