



Climate Policy Forum Cum Workshops

GHG Reduction Solutions for a Low Carbon Hong Kong

30 September, 2010

Disclaimer: This powerpoint presentation for this forum only reflects the opinion of our guest speakers and do not represent the stance of WWF-Hong Kong.

Green Buildings and Greener Urban Environment

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1. What is the role of **HKGBC**?
2. Overview of Green Buildings in HK –
% of penetration?
3. Which cities have been making **progress**
in developing a low carbon city?

BEAM Plus New Buildings

Version 1.1 (2010.04)



Building Environmental Assessment Method

BEAM Plus Existing Buildings

Version 1.1 (2010.04)



Building Environmental Assessment Method

Assessment Award



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SUSTAINABLE SINGAPORE

A Lively & Liveable City

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*Making Singapore a liveable & lively city state,
one that Singaporeans love and are proud to call home*

What is Sustainable Development?

Sustainable development for Singapore means growing our city state in a way that:

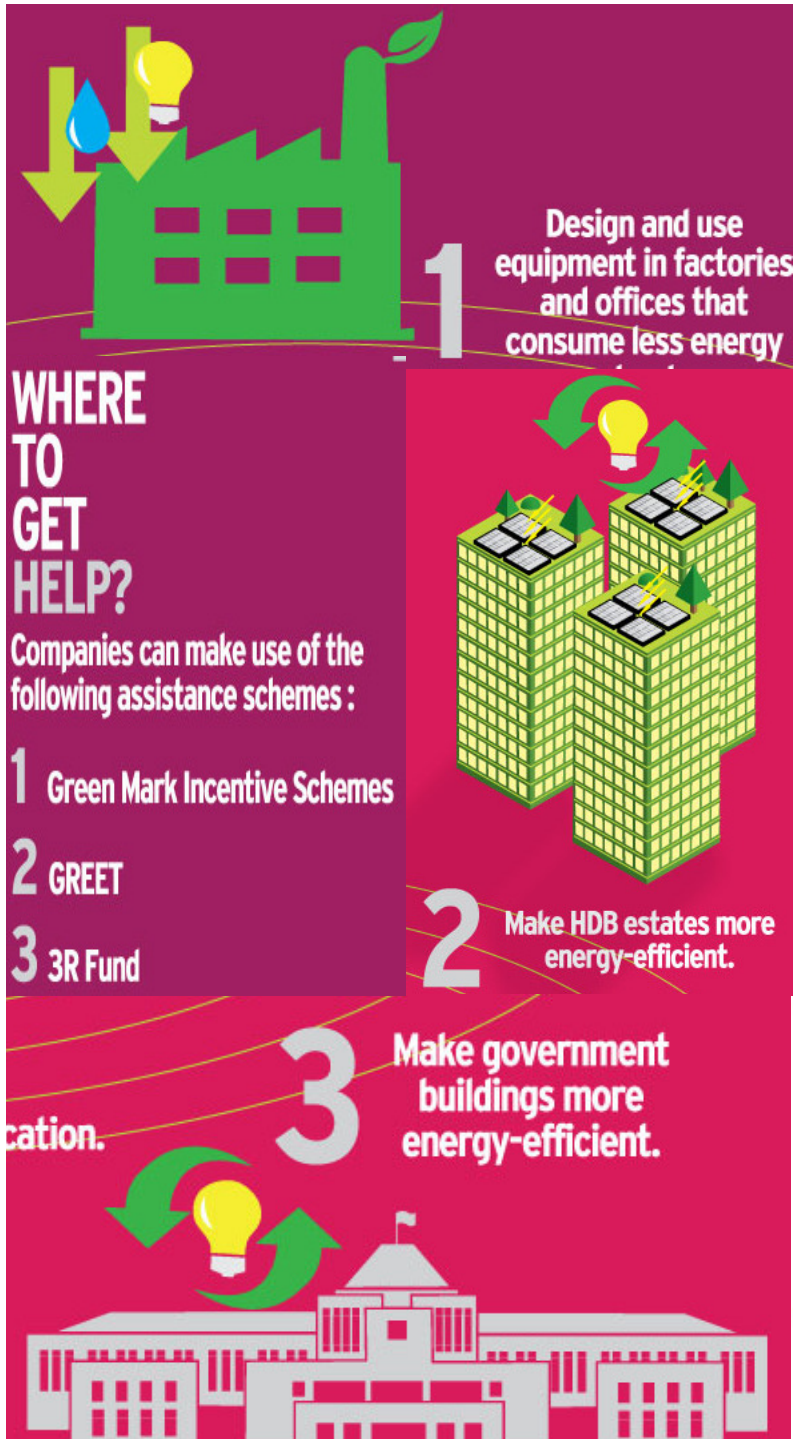
- Is efficient: we develop with less resources and waste
- Is clean: we develop without polluting our environment
- Is green: we develop while preserving greenery, waterways and our natural heritage

This way, we ensure that Singapore can enjoy both economic growth and a good living environment for ourselves, and for future generations.

Download the Blueprint

The Sustainable Development Blueprint contains the strategies and initiatives we believe are needed for Singapore to achieve both economic growth and a good living environment over the next two decades.





market principles, to make sure there is no waste and over-use. In addition, we will look at setting energy prices to reflect the environmental impact of energy-production and to further encourage conservation.

- **Providing information for better decisions:** We will make more information on energy use, costs and benchmarks available to firms and consumers so that they can manage their usage and reduce waste. This can include mandating energy labelling and minimum performance standards for key electrical appliances, and setting energy performance benchmarks for industrial processes.
- **Boosting energy-efficient industry designs, processes and technologies:** We will provide financial incentives and set new standards to promote more investment in energy-efficient technologies, designs and industrial processes. We will encourage industries to adopt good energy management systems to enhance their efficiency. In the longer term, we will study whether to set minimum energy performance standards for various types of industrial equipment and processes.
- **Building capabilities in renewable energy:** In tropical Singapore, solar energy is now the most promising renewable energy source. We will invest early in solar technology test-bedding projects to prepare to use solar technology on a larger scale when the cost of solar energy falls closer to that of conventional energy.
- **Promoting resource-efficient buildings:** We aim to have 80% of our existing buildings achieve at least a Green Mark Certification rating by 2030. For new buildings within

strategic districts, a higher rating of Green Mark Gold^{Plus}/Platinum will be a condition for the land sales. We will also seek to improve the energy efficiency of public housing estates by 30% for mature HDB estates and 20% for new estates by introducing energy-saving devices.

- **Promoting public transport:** We aim to have a 70:30 ratio between public and private transport journeys made during morning peak hours by 2020. The Land Transport Authority (LTA)'s Masterplan spells out the ways to do this. We will also refine private vehicle ownership and usage policies, and introduce new technologies for public transport.
- **Expanding our water supply:** We will expand our water catchment area from half to two-thirds of Singapore's land area, develop new fringe catchments, tap on more used water, and strive to raise recycling yields. We will build a trans-island pipeline network to link up our NEWater plants with demand areas.
- **Improving our water efficiency:** We aim to reduce domestic water consumption to 140L per person per day by 2030, down from 156L in 2008, through promoting water-saving habits and appliances. We will promote water-efficient buildings and the use of water-efficient devices and process designs within industries. This includes promoting water monitoring and management systems in commercial and industrial premises. We will also mandate water-efficiency labelling for water fittings. Where feasible, industries will be encouraged to implement water recycling and replace potable water with NEWater or seawater.

Boosting Resource-Efficient Buildings

4. What is the **1st step** to be taken for HK?
5. Target **existing** building or **new** building?
6. Develop **tools or policy**?

無冷氣日

原來一匹冷氣啓動8小時所釋放的二氧化碳，一棵成年樹足足需要3個月才能完全吸收。中秋雖過，天氣早帶點涼意，但不少人家中仍維持冷氣開放，商場、公共交通工具、戲院等更終年長開，所排出的大量二氧化碳不斷令全球暖化加劇。

有見及此，環保觸覺將9月29日（星期三）訂為無冷氣日，呼籲全港市民在當晚7時至翌晨7時關掉冷氣，詳情可瀏覽網址 <http://lessaircon.hk>），實行低碳生活，喚起普羅大眾對氣候轉變及節約能源的意識，減少排放溫室氣體，對抗全球暖化問題。

港人節能意識薄弱，根據統計處資料，香港的用電量（扣除出口往中國內地）由1997年的322億度攀升至2009年的415億度，增幅為28.7%，同期的居住人口由651.7萬人增至703.4萬人，增幅卻只有7.9%。隨本地工業北移，工業用電量不斷下降，但這並無減少港人耗電量，住宅及商業的用電不斷增

加，於同期的增幅分別高達34.7%及45.7%。


住宅耗電量大部份由不當使用冷氣機所致，按環保觸覺統計每年夏季7月至8月，空調的耗電量佔全港總用電量約60%，全年平均用在冷氣上的用電量亦近30%。其實戒掉濫用冷氣這習慣亦不難，以下是一些小貼士：

1. 利用耗電量較小的風扇代替冷氣，或盡量開啓窗戶，保持室內空氣流通；
2. 盡量關掉一些不用的電器，避免將電腦、電視、音響等長期處於備用狀態，減少耗電，亦有助降低室溫；
3. 穿著輕便衣服，保持身體涼快；
4. 多喝開水或凍飲來降溫；
5. 睡前來個凍水淋浴，令身體涼快，不用冷氣亦輕易入睡。

無冷氣日當天，碰巧要在地區辦事處會見市民，屆時定必為大家準備凍飲及風扇，齊齊體驗無冷氣的日子。

Are We Making Progress?

7. How to influence the government to adopt **effective tool/policy** on EB/NB?
8. Is any **new legislation** required?
9. Will **BEC** appear to be very minimal standards compared to other?



China Resources Building,
Wanchai, Hong Kong

NB / EB?

Residential / Commercial

No Benchmark, No Value!

No Blueprint, No Progress!

An aerial photograph of a dense urban landscape, likely Hong Kong, showing a complex grid of streets and a high concentration of buildings. The image has a halftone or dithered texture.

Our “Hong Kong” Way?

**Less Waste
Make “Wish”
More “Wise”**