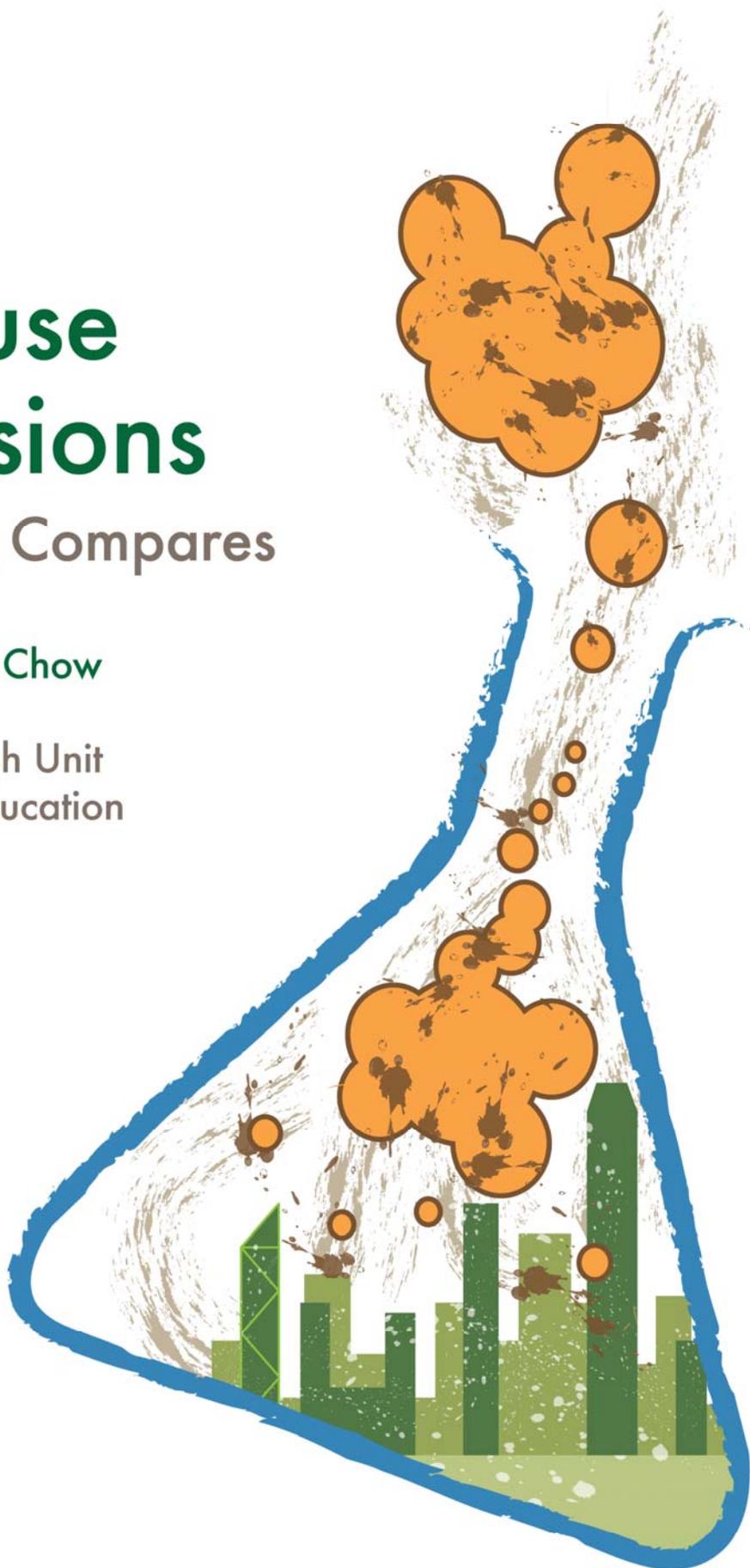


Greenhouse Gas Emissions

How Hong Kong Compares

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About the Social and Policy Research Unit

The Hong Kong Institute of Education's Social and Policy Research Unit serves as a focal point for—and vigorous facilitator of—research on social and policy issues, broadly defined. Its aim is to foster research among and with scholars in the Social Sciences Department and to encourage collaboration on social and policy research with other centres and staff within the Institute and further afield. A fundamental objective of SPRU is to increase demonstrably knowledge transfer and refereed research outputs for the benefit of the community, government and public bodies, business and the wider world.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions: How Hong Kong Compares

Report of the Social and Policy Research Unit
Department of Social Sciences
Hong Kong Institute of Education
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Executive Summary

Hong Kong's existing GHG inventory serves an important technical purpose: it is calculated for inclusion within China's national GHG report. However, HK's inventory does not use the same methodology as that used by nation-states. In order to avoid double counting, some of Hong Kong's emissions are included in China's GHG inventory rather than in Hong Kong's. For this reason, Hong Kong's reported emissions do not provide a fair basis of comparison with those of states.

Hong Kong's inventory also does not include emissions that are embodied in imports from China or internationally nor does it include emissions from aviation and shipping. Trade data suggest that Hong Kong's consumption-linked GHG emissions are approximately three to four times reported production-linked emissions. Analysis of apparent jet fuel consumption suggests that including aviation emissions would add approximately 25 percent to Hong Kong's reported emissions. Exclusion of these emissions means that Hong Kong's current inventory accounting methodology does not reflect its full climate impact and so does not provide an adequate guide to policy making.

To enable useful and accurate input to policy, the following recommendations should be implemented by the Hong Kong government:

- The Hong Kong government should not make comparisons between the territory's GHG emissions and those of other territories (e.g., cities or states) without using the same methodologies used in those places. This will avoid routine understating of Hong Kong's contributions to climate change.
- In addition to calculating the territory's emissions as part of China's reporting schedule, the Hong Kong government should compile a GHG inventory that reflects Hong Kong's actual contribution to climate change. Reporting of emissions using methodologies of the *Draft International Standard for Determining Greenhouse Gas Emissions for Cities* would be appropriate for this purpose. This would provide for fuller reporting of emissions linked to consumption in Hong Kong.
- In addition to existing programmes, policies of the Hong Kong government that aim to reduce the territory's contribution to climate change should mitigate the environmental impacts of local consumption patterns and of emissions embodied in imports.

溫室氣體排放：香港排放數字與比較

社會與政策研究室報告

社會科學系

香港教育學院

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摘要

香港現行的溫室氣體排放清單有一重要的技術作用，便是將香港的排放量列入中國的國家溫室氣體排放報告中。但是，現時香港採用的溫室氣體排放量計算方法跟國家排放報告所採用的並非完全一樣。為免重複計算，部份於香港排放的溫室氣體量是納入中國的排放量而非香港的排放計算中。因此，現時編制下的香港溫室氣體排放量並不能夠提供一個可與其他國家公平比較的基礎。

香港的溫室氣體排放計算不包括由中國及世界各地入口、供香港消費的產品隱含排放，也不包括源自航空和航運活動的溫室氣體排放。貿易數字顯示，香港以消費為計算基礎的溫室氣體排放量，是香港以生產活動為計算基礎而得的排放量三至四倍。從香港飛機燃料使用的分析顯示，沒有包括在排放報告內的航空排放量，約會額外增加所報排放量的四份之一。這正好表明香港現時的溫室氣體排放報告沒有全面反映其氣候影響，亦不能為政策制訂提供足夠的指導。

為提供有效和準確的氣候政策基礎，香港特別行政區政府應執行以下建議：

- 如非使用同一排放計算方法，政府不應比較香港和其他地區(如城市或國家)的排放表現。此舉可避免各界對香港所造成的氣候變化影響產生片面理解。
- 除計算香港作為中國一部份而得的排放量外，政府應編制全面反映香港實際溫室氣體排放的數據。《城市溫室氣體排放測算國際標準(草案)》(*The Draft International Standard for Determining Greenhouse Gas Emissions for Cities*) 所建議的排放量計算方法可提供較為全面、以消費為基礎的溫室氣體排放量。
- 除現行方案外，政府的氣候變化減緩策略應針對本地消費模式和入口所造成的環境影響。