INDEPENDENT ANALYSIS REPORT

SUBMITTED TO

COUNCIL FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Independent Analysis and Reporting Services for the Public Engagement on Long-term Decarbonisation Strategy

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Submitted by
Social Sciences Research Centre
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Executive Summary

A. Process

The Council for Sustainable Development (SDC) undertook a public engagement (PE) entitled "Long-term Decarbonisation Strategy". The Social Sciences Research Centre of The University of Hong Kong (SSRC-HKU), was appointed to collect, compile, analyse and report views of various stakeholder groups, including those of the general public, expressed during the PE. During the PE, there were 5 regional fora, 9 public consultative platforms and 51 conferences/round tables/seminars/briefings. The public interaction phase of the PE started on 14th June 2019, with all feedback collected by the closing date of 20th September 2019 included in the analysis.

The HKU-SSRC assisted the SDC in designing a bilingual Views Collection Form (VCF) simple enough to be understood by anyone with secondary education. It was available online as well as through the PE events to facilitate wide distribution in the community. In addition, written submissions and feedback via online fora, print media and public events were collected. Feedback provided using the VCF (other than open-ended comments) was processed and analysed using quantitative methods. All feedback other than the closed-ended questions in the VCFs has been analysed using qualitative analysis, based on a framework that was developed by the HKU-SSRC to reflect all the issues covered in the PE document, and then extended to cover all the other relevant issues raised in the qualitative materials collected during the PE.

The quantitative analysis provides a more precise picture of the public feedback for topics where a specific closed-ended question was asked, based on the more than 70,000 VCFs from individuals and organisation/company representatives, while the qualitative analysis provides a broader, but less precise picture including aspects not covered in the closed-ended questions. It is also important to note that the VCFs are not a random sample of the population, so statistical tests, which assume random samples, are not appropriate and we cannot project the views expressed to the population.

B. Quantitative analysis summary

Overall:
A total of 71,812 VCFs were received as of 20th September 2019 and subsequently processed, including 3,037 paper forms and 68,775 forms received through the dedicated website, after excluding duplicate online VCFs. Of these VCFs, 3,188 were processed as from organisations, 1,949 from companies and 66,675 from individuals. Of the 3,188 Organisations that stated their type, 27.5% were Professional bodies – Engineering, 16.4% were Public Organisations, 15% were Professional bodies – Building construction and 11.3% were Professional bodies – Others. Of the 1,949 Companies that stated their type, 43.4% were commercial tenants and 10.3% were real estate developers, while 35% were other types. Of the 66,618 individuals who reported their age group, 52.4% were aged 31-60, and 40.7% were aged 18-30. Of the 66,165 individuals who reported their property ownership status, only 14.9% stated that they owned property.

Energy:
Support for gradually phasing out fossil fuel ranged from 54.6% versus 20.4% (Yes versus No) for Individuals (ratio of 2.7 to 1) down to 46.6% versus 28.6% for Commercial (ratio of 1.6 to 1), indicating clear support across roles. Reliability, and Security and Availability both have around 30% rating them as most important in all three groups, with about 25% rating Affordability most important in all three groups and about 15% rating Environmental Performance most important. However, when we examine those rating the considerations 1st or 2nd in importance, around 70% rate Security and Availability as the most or 2nd most important in all 3 groups, followed by around 60% for Reliability, 40% for Affordability and 30% for Environmental Performance.

Measures:
Support for the deep decarbonisation measures was not very strong with only 10-15% of the three groups of respondents stating that they support the measures. As regards which measure to prioritise, adopting a low-carbon lifestyle is the clear leader with 55-64% support across the three groups, followed by intensifying energy saving efforts with 25-31% support, with close regional cooperation only receiving 8-12% support.

Organisations and companies:
Over 80% of both organisations and companies reported it was likely or very likely that they would formulate or tighten up green procurement policy and provide relevant training to staff. Over 90% of both organisations and companies reported it was likely or very likely that they would purchase energy-efficient office appliances. Over 80% of both organisations and companies reported it was likely or very likely that they would participate in the Energy Saving Charter to practise measures such as maintaining temperatures of 24-26^{o}C in summer. Over 80% of both organisations and companies reported it was likely or very likely that they would retrofit office premises to improve energy efficiency. Over 70% of both organisations and companies reported it was likely or very likely that they would participate in the Government 4T Charter. Over 70% of both organisations and companies reported it was likely or very likely that they would carry out energy carbon audits. Over 75% of both organisations and companies reported it was likely or very likely that they would reduce flights through teleconferencing or using emails. Over 65% of both organisations and companies reported it was likely or very likely that they would use new energy company vehicles. Over 85% of both organisations and companies reported it was likely or very likely that they would formulate waste reduction and recycling policies. 32% of both organisations and companies stated that the government needs to do more to promote building energy efficiency.

Individuals:
Most clothing/waste/food measures are very popular with individuals, with nearly all (over 97%) stating that it was likely or very likely that they would adopt to avoid purchasing excess food and over 90% reporting that it was likely or very likely that they would buy fewer clothes, buy products with minimal packaging, support waste reduction at source and bring their own bottle. The least supported measures, namely buy local food and eat less meat, still had over 80% reporting that it was likely or very likely that they would adopt these measures. Most energy measures are very popular with individuals, with nearly all (over 95%) stating that it was likely or very likely that they would adopt energy efficient appliances, turn appliances off instead of leaving them on standby, turn off lights, and only do full loads of laundry. Over 90% reported it was likely or very likely that they would control aircon temperatures and use less shower water, while for using natural ventilation the proportion was over 85%. Public transport and walking received strong support with over 95% and 90% of individual

respondents respectively reporting that it was likely or very likely that they would adopt these measures. For local instead of international recreation and use of the Low Carbon Living Calculator, there were only 74% and 59% of individual respondents respectively reporting that it was likely or very likely that they would adopt these measures. 36% of respondents stated that the government needs to do more to promote building energy efficiency.

C. Qualitative analysis summary

Overall:
HKU-SSRC coded all the open-ended responses in the 71,812 VCFs, as well as all submissions received through other channels by the end of the public interaction phase. For written submissions which were identical or from the same template, we classified them into petitions. We thus ended up with four petitions in total. Of the 301,486 views expressed, 191,682 (63.6%) came through the VCF and 98,733 (32.7%) came through petitions. Of the 301,486 views, 120,460 related to further decarbonising electricity generation (majority through VCF), 61,737 related to reducing energy use (majority through petitions), 44,440 related to other carbon-reduction strategies not mentioned in the PE document, 28,182 related to low-carbon transport, 27,787 related to carbon reduction target, 12,227 related to other carbon-reduction strategies in the PE document, 6,162 related to transition towards a low-carbon lifestyle, with 491 about the PE.

Carbon reduction targets:
Most of the 27,787 views about carbon-reduction targets were in general support for action to reduce carbon emissions in order to limit global average temperature rise without further stance on specific reduction target, with some supporting net zero emissions by 2050 in order to limit the global average rise to 1.5^{o}C. Others supported short-term and long-term targets or wanted faster targets.

Low-carbon lifestyle:
Of the 6,162 views about transition towards a low-carbon lifestyle and society, about half were about a low-carbon lifestyle, a quarter about reducing carbon emissions in companies or organisations, some about government's role in reduction of individual carbon footprint and some about government's role in reduction of company or organisation footprint. Of the views about low-carbon lifestyle, some were general support for this, some were about specific waste reduction suggestions, some support changes in eating habits, reducing carbon footprint through clothing and associated waste and setting individual carbon reduction targets. Of the specific suggestions, some support waste reduction at source and clean recycling, using less paper, shopping wisely, second-hand items, using fewer plastic bags, using reusable containers when shopping, buying products with minimal packaging and avoiding disposable items. Of the views about changes in eating habits, some were general support, some support eating more fruit and vegetables and less meat, avoiding disposable utensils, not ordering more food than needed, buying local food, avoiding plastic bottled drinks and bring your own bottle. Of the views about clothing and waste, some support buying second-hand clothing and buying less clothing. Of the positive views about reducing carbon emissions in companies or organisations, some were about general support for reductions, some support reduced packaging in products, green procurement, industrial upgrading to lower carbon footprint, manufacturers to provide effective recycling pathways, minimising food waste through not over-ordering and labelling systems. Of the views about reduced packaging, some were about general support, some support reduced packaging in retail and reusable containers. There were

also views in favour of setting carbon reduction targets for companies or organisations. Of the views about government's role in reducing individual carbon footprint, some support government incentives, some support government mandates or punitive measures. Of the views about government's role in reducing company or organisation carbon footprint, some supported government incentives and government regulation to ensure companies and organisations achieve the targets.

Reducing energy use:

Of the 61,737 views about reducing energy use, some were about promoting building efficiency and energy saving, some were about government's role in reducing energy usage of companies or organisations (majority through petitions), some support increasing energy efficiency and conservation in companies or organisations (majority through petitions), some support energy saving by individuals (majority through petitions), some were about government's role in increasing energy saving by individuals (majority through petitions) and some support setting energy saving targets. Of the views about promoting building efficiency and energy saving, some views expressed general support for promoting energy savings, the majority were about all buildings (majority through petitions), some were specifically about new or renovated buildings, some were about existing buildings, and some were about setting targets. Of the views about all buildings, some support reducing aircon use (majority through petitions), reducing lighting, energy efficient appliances, green building support, incentives for energy saving projects, greening in buildings, tightening statutory efficiency standards, innovation, reducing water usage, setting carbon emissions caps, using smart meters and labelling schemes. Of the views specifically about new or renovated buildings, some were about general support, some support energy-smart designs in general, passive energy saving, installation of smart appliances, district cooling or heating and heat pumps or other multi-generation systems. Of the views about existing buildings, some expressed general support, some support retrofitting, energy saving in existing buildings, energy audits, retro-commissioning and carbon audits. Of the views about setting targets, some support tightening regulations to cover all, wider implementation of energy saving retrofitting and retro-commissioning for existing buildings, mandating all large existing buildings to implement energy saving retrofitting and retro-commissioning, all new or renovated buildings be zero emissions and a wider implementation for zero emissions. Of the views about government's role in reducing energy usage of companies or organisations (majority through petitions), some support government setting regulatory requirements (majority through petitions), some support government incentives (majority through petitions), some support government taking the lead (majority through petitions), some support government promotion of energy saving practices. Of the views about increasing energy efficiency and conservation in companies or organisations (majority through petitions), some express general support, some (majority through petitions) support the Energy Saving Charter, some support reduced operating hours to save energy, retro-fitting office premises, purchase of energy-efficient appliances and support carbon or energy audits. Of the views about energy saving by individuals (majority through petitions), some (majority through petitions) support this in general, some support reduced air-conditioning, purchases of energy-efficient appliances, turning off lights when not in use, turning off power to appliances that use energy in standby mode and more use of fans or natural ventilation. Of the views about government's role in increasing energy saving by individuals (majority through petitions), some (majority through petitions) support government incentives, while some support government disincentives or mandates. Of the views about setting energy saving targets, some supported non-mandatory measures, while some supported mandatory measures.

Further decarbonising electricity generation:
Of the 120,460 views about further decarbonising electricity generation, about 80% were about reductions by electricity producers, some were about considerations for the long-term electricity generation strategy (majority through petitions) and some were about government's role in reducing carbon emissions by electricity suppliers (majority through petitions). Of the views about reductions by electricity producers, the majority were negative views on further reduction, the minority were positive views on further reduction, some were about setting targets for future reduction. Of the negative views on further reduction, most were negative about regional cooperation without specific reasons and some specifically reject importing energy from the Mainland (majority through petitions), of which some do not give a reason. Some (majority through petitions) reject reduction because of reliability concerns, some (majority though petitions) specifically reject nuclear energy import from the Mainland, some (majority through petitions) reject Mainland import as it may not be eco-friendly, some reject import of renewable energy from Mainland (majority through petitions), some reject import as they believe there is sufficient local supply, or because they believe it is expensive, or because they believe it is not safe, or because it lowers the proportion of local supply, some reject import nuclear energy in general and some reject importing renewable energy in general. Of the positive views on further reduction, some were general support for carbon reduction, the majority support local renewable energy of which some support local solar energy in general, some (majority through petitions) support independent power producers, some support self-produced solar, local wind energy and local tidal energy, while some support regional cooperation in general, some support importing renewable energy, importing nuclear energy and developing hydrogen as an energy carrier. There are also some views supporting changing the regressive tariff for business (majority through petitions), some views (majority through petitions) support more use of natural gas, some support incentives from suppliers for energy saving, emerging technology, increased tariff to encourage saving, converting food waste to energy, improving the fuel mix and phasing out fossil fuels. Of the views about considerations for the long-term electricity generation strategy (majority through petitions), some see reliability as important (majority through petitions), some see environmental performance as important (majority through petitions), some see safety as important (majority through petitions), some see affordability as important, some see security as important. Of the views about government's role in reducing carbon emissions by electricity suppliers (majority through petitions), some support competition being allowed for renewable energy (majority through petitions), some support government incentives to electricity suppliers and government regulatory requirements on electricity suppliers.

Low-carbon transport:
Of 28,182 views about low-carbon transport in a smart city, the majority expressed positive support for low-carbon transport, some were about government's role in promoting low-carbon transport, some were about setting targets for low-carbon transport, some were negative responses to low-carbon transport, some noted the high cost of electric vehicles and some expressed support for reducing the number of vehicles. Of the views supporting low-carbon transport, some expressed general support, some support phasing out fossil fuel vehicles, low-carbon travel by individuals, promoting mobility and walkability, better transportation management, and low-carbon travel by companies or organisations. Of the views supporting phasing out fossil fuel vehicles, some expressed general support, some support accelerated adoption of new energy vehicles, increased charging stations, financial incentives for new energy vehicles, increasing the financial disincentives for fossil fuel vehicles, increased fuel efficiency for vehicles, restrictions on fossil fuel vehicles in downtown areas, improving support facilities for new energy vehicles, more information about new energy vehicles and use

of biofuels. Of the views about low-carbon travel by individuals, the majority support using public transport as far as possible, some support using bicycles more, walking where possible, using less transport, and minimising outbound travel by using local facilities. Of the views supporting promotion of mobility and walkability, the majority were supporting a bicycle friendly infrastructure, some support upgrading infrastructure to improve walkability, and turning off lifts during off-peak. Of the views supporting better transportation management, some expressed general support, some support car or bike sharing, and minimising traffic jams. Of the views supporting low-carbon travel by companies or organisations, some supported employers supporting work from home, using telecommunication instead of travel, and changing company vehicles to be new energy vehicles. Of the views about government's role in promoting low-carbon transport, the majority were about government incentives, some supported government taking the lead, and mandatory measures. Of the views about setting targets for low-carbon transport, the majority support gradual shift to low-carbon transport, some were about mandatory measures (the majority positive), and some support proactive transition to low-carbon. Of the negative responses to low-carbon transport, some expressed general disagreement and the majority were against phasing out of fossil fuel vehicles.

Other strategies listed in the PE document:
Of 12,227 views about other carbon-reduction strategies mentioned in the PE document, some were about education and publicity, some about better waste management, some about economics and finance, some positive views about carbon removal measures, some positive views about learning from international experience and some about collaboration across sectors. Of the views about education and publicity, the majority were general positive support for education and publicity about low-carbon emissions, some about strengthening relevant research, some support launching a media based climate change awareness campaign, embedding climate change in school curricula, launching a campaign to promote carbon reduction for all and strengthening the energy saving for all campaign. Of the views about better waste management, the majority were about better policy, and some were about waste-to-energy technologies. Of the views about economics and finance, some were general support for providing economic opportunities and financing mechanism, some support taxation measures (including concessions), cap-and-trade schemes and green bonds.

Other strategies not listed:
Of the 44,440 comments about other carbon-reduction strategies not mentioned in the PE document, the majority support local water production/collection, some support restricting population growth, government taking the lead, better urban planning, limiting infrastructural development, encouraging local agriculture (majority through petitions), encouraging local industry (majority through petitions), laws to address carbon reduction targets, reducing land reclamation, Hong Kong reporting direct to the Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) (majority through petitions), Hong Kong joining the Paris Agreement directly (majority through petitions), not using Mainland products, a dedicated government body to deal with climate change, reducing large-scale public events, carbon emission labelling for products and a societal indicator of carbon reduction progress.

Feedback on the process:
Of the 491 views on the PE, some were about whether it was an open, transparent and bottom-up process, some about the information provided (including a majority of negative views), some about the engagement channels (the majority about the VCF questions), some about the need for further consultation or study, some about implementing or launching feasible options and some about publicity (majority were negative).

D. Consensus

As seen in the summary above, especially for the quantitative analysis, it is notable that there was strong support for many decarbonisation actions to be taken by government, organisations, companies and individuals, from those who participated in the PE (too many actions to list in detail here). The qualitative analysis shows many suggestions from the community about how to implement decarbonisation effectively and support for greater education and publicity to back up those measures.

E. Areas showing significantly different opinions

There were two areas where significantly different opinions were reflected in the qualitative analysis, namely regional cooperation on low-carbon energy generation and phasing out of fossil fuel vehicles.

For regional cooperation on energy generation, there were considerable public views expressing resistance to importing low-carbon energy from the Mainland. These views were expressed in different ways, some of which tapped into anti-Mainland feelings at that time, but also concerns about the cost and safety of nuclear power generation in the Mainland. There was also strong support that Hong Kong should be generating renewable energy (solar, wind or tidal) locally, rather than importing.

There was strong quantitative support for phasing out fossil fuel in general. As regards phasing out fossil fuel vehicles, while there were many views supporting this, there was also considerable concern expressed on the grounds that new energy vehicle technology is not yet mature and hence the phasing out should be gradual.

Chapter 1 Introduction

1.1 Background

The Council for Sustainable Development (SDC) launched a public engagement (PE) entitled "Long-term Decarbonisation Strategy". The Social Sciences Research Centre of The University of Hong Kong (HKU-SSRC), an analysis and reporting consultant with strong experience in research and public surveys, was appointed to collect, compile, analyse and report views of various stakeholder groups, including those of the general public, expressed during the PE.

1.2 Research Team

The team is led by Professor John Bacon-Shone, with assistance from Ms. Linda Cho, processing and analysis by Mr. Thomas Lo, Mr. Kelvin Ng, Miss Lee Hiu Ling, Miss Erica Wong, Miss Katherine Siu, Mr. Dicky Yip, Ms. Procy Li, Mr. Sonny Chan and logistics support from all the staff of HKU-SSRC.

1.3 Public Interaction Phase

The public interaction phase started on 14th June 2019, with all feedback collected by the closing date of 20th September 2019 included in the analysis. During this phase, there were 5 regional fora (listed in **Annex A**, with a total of 19 focus group discussions), 9 public consultative platforms (listed in **Annex B**) and 51 conferences/round tables/seminars/briefings (listed in **Annex C**).

1.4 Types of Feedback Received

The HKU-SSRC assisted the SDC in designing a bilingual Views Collection Form (VCF). It was available online as well as through the PE events to facilitate wide distribution in the community. The form was designed to be simple enough to be understood by anyone with secondary education. In addition, written submissions, and feedback via online fora and print media were collected. Lastly, the HKU-SSRC was invited to attend 65 events (please refer to **Annexes A-C**) during the PE. These were an important source of feedback by stakeholders and the general public.

1.5 Analysis of Feedback

The feedback provided using the VCFs (other than open-ended comments) was processed and analysed using quantitative methods and the results can be found in Chapter 2 with the VCF in **Annex J**. All other feedback was analysed using qualitative methods and the results of analysis can be found in Chapter 3 with the framework in **Annex K**.

All the collected data in the VCFs (i.e. closed-ended questions) has been tabulated and analysed using JMP 14 software to provide percentages for the different response options, and where appropriate, cumulative percentages.

All the feedback other than the closed-ended questions in the VCFs has been analysed using qualitative analysis using the NVivo software, based on a framework in **Annex K** that was developed by the HKU-SSRC to reflect all the issues covered in the PE document, and then extended to cover all the other relevant issues raised in the qualitative materials collected during the public interaction phase.

The quantitative analysis provides a more precise picture of the public feedback for topics where a specific closed-ended question was asked, based on the more than 70,000 VCFs from individuals and organisation/company representatives, while the qualitative analysis provides a broader, but less precise picture including aspects not covered in the closed-ended questions.

Chapter 2 Quantitative Analysis of the Feedback Forms

2.1 Quantity of VCFs

A total of 71,812 VCFs were received as on 20th September 2019 and subsequently processed, including 3,037 paper VCFs and 68,775 VCFs received through the dedicated website, after excluding duplicate online VCFs (i.e. VCFs with identical data including demographic variables and open-ended questions from identical IP addresses and received within a 15-second period and VCFs submitting with "testing" in the open-ended questions and no responses in the other questions). Of these VCFs, 3,188 were processed as from organisations (Org), 1,949 from companies (Com) and 66,675 from individuals (Ind).[1] The SDC states that every voice counts, so all responses in the VCFs are included unless excluded for the specific reasons mentioned above.

2.2 Statistical analysis

As noted in Chapter 1, all the closed-ended questions have been tabulated and analysed using JMP 14 software to provide percentages for the different response options, and where appropriate, cumulative percentages. The main questions have been cross-tabulated with the demographic variables. Some percentages might not add up to the total or 100 because of rounding. The results are based on the responses to each question and those questions without a valid response are considered missing data and are excluded in the analysis. Therefore, the number of responses for each question are shown as the Base, under each table.

It is important to note that the VCFs are not a random sample of the population, so statistical tests, which assume random samples, are not appropriate and we cannot project the views expressed to the population.

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[1] For the online VCFs, we excluded 489 as duplicates because identical VCFs were submitted within 15 seconds from the same IP address or the VCFs were submitted with "testing" in the open-ended questions and no responses in the other questions. Otherwise, the issues are minor – 15 submissions completed the VCF for individuals, but also claimed Organisation (Org) or Company (Com) status (so we treat those 15 as individuals), and 2 submissions completed the VCF for Org or Com, but did not complete the type of Org or the type of Com, so we also exclude those 2 submissions as we cannot classify them. Hence, we have 63,759 individuals, 3,078 Orgs and 1,938 Com, yielding a total of 68,775 online submissions for analysis. For the 3,037 paper submissions received, the issues are more complex as people often did not complete the VCFs in a consistent manner. 110 completed the Org part and 76 completed the Com part, but 65 completed both, so we analysed them as Org (as this is assumed to be a more important role than Com), so we have 110 Org and 11 Com. If the paper VCFs did not complete either Org or Com, we treated them as Individual, i.e. 2,916 Individual submissions. Hence overall, we have 3,078+110=3,188 Org; 1,938+11=1,949 Com; 63,759+2,916=66,675 Individuals, for a total of 71,812 submissions processed.

2.3 Design of VCF

The VCF covers both closed-ended questions and open-ended questions, but only the analysis of responses to closed-ended questions is included in this chapter (please see Chapter 3 for the analysis of all qualitative data, including the open-ended questions).

2.4 Background Information

Table 2.1 Organisation Type

Organisation Type	Count	Percentage
Professional bodies - Building construction	477	15.0%
Professional bodies - Transportation	193	6.1%
Professional bodies - Engineering	878	27.5%
Professional bodies - Others	361	11.3%
Public Organisations	522	16.4%
Others	757	23.7%
Base	**3,188**	**100.0%**

As seen in Table 2.1, of the 3,188 Organisations that stated their type, 27.5% were Professional bodies – Engineering, 16.4% were Public Organisations, 15% were Professional bodies – Building construction and 11.3% were Professional bodies – Others.

Table 2.2 Company Type

Company Type	Count	Percentage
Real estate - Real estate developers	201	10.3%
Real estate - Property management companies	129	6.6%
Real estate - Brokerage and agencies	90	4.6%
Commercial tenants	846	43.4%
Others	683	35.0%
Base	**1,949**	**100.0%**

As seen in Table 2.2, of the 1,949 Companies that stated their type, 43.4% were commercial tenants and 10.3% were real estate developers, while 35% were other types.

Table 2.3 Age Group of Individuals

Age Group	Count	Percentage
Below 18	2,938	4.4%
18-30	27,084	40.7%
31-60	34,892	52.4%
Above 60	1,704	2.6%
Base	**66,618**	**100.0%**

As seen in Table 2.3, of the 66,618 individuals who reported their age group, 52.4% were aged 31-60, 40.7% were aged 18-30.

Table 2.4 Property Owner or Not

Property Owner	Count	Percentage
Yes	9,830	14.9%
No	56,335	85.1%
Base	**66,165**	**100.0%**

As seen in Table 2.4, of the 66,165 individuals who reported their property ownership status, only 14.9% stated that they owned property.

2.5 Support for gradually phasing out fossil fuel

Table 2.5 Support for gradually phasing out fossil fuel by Role

Support phasing out fossil fuel	Ind	Com	Org	Total
Yes	36,406 54.6%	909 46.6%	1,617 50.8%	38,932 54.3%
No	13,577 20.4%	558 28.6%	859 27.0%	14,994 20.9%
No comment	16,642 25.0%	482 24.7%	710 22.3%	17,834 24.9%
Base	**66,625**	**1,949**	**3,186**	**71,760**

As seen in Table 2.5, the support for gradually phasing out fossil fuel ranged from 54.6% versus 20.4% (Yes versus No) for Individuals (ratio of 2.7 to 1) down to 46.6% versus 28.6% for Commercial (ratio of 1.6 to 1), indicating clear support across roles.

2.6 Long-term fuel mix considerations

Tables 2.6 and 2.7 show the numbers and percentage who rated each of four considerations as 1st and 1st or 2nd in importance respectively. Reliability, and Security and Availability both have around 30% rating them as most important in all three groups, with about 25% rating Affordability most important in all three groups and about 15% rating Environmental Performance most important.

Table 2.6 Most important consideration

Rank 1st in importance	**Ind**	**Com**	**Org**	**Total**
Reliability	19,225 29.2%	602 30.9%	994 31.4%	20,821 29.3%
Security and Availability	21,096 32.0%	539 27.7%	918 29.0%	22,553 31.8%
Affordability	15,464 23.5%	510 26.2%	811 25.6%	16,785 23.6%
Environmental Performance	10,592 16.1%	297 15.3%	460 14.5%	11,349 16.0%
Base[2]	**65,908**	**1,947**	**3,168**	**71,023**

However, when we examine the percentage rating the considerations as 1st or 2nd in importance, it is clear that around 70% rate Security and Availability as most or 2nd most important in all 3 groups, followed by around 60% for Reliability, 40% for Affordability and 30% for Environmental Performance.

Table 2.7 Most or 2nd most important consideration

Rank 1st or 2nd in importance	**Ind**	**Com**	**Org**	**Total**
Reliability	38,963 59.1%	1,165 59.8%	1,930 60.9%	42,058 59.2%
Security and Availability	46,921 71.2%	1,368 70.3%	2,183 68.9%	50,472 71.1%
Affordability	26,193 39.7%	839 43.1%	1,334 42.1%	28,366 39.9%
Environmental Performance	19,936 30.2%	523 26.9%	900 28.4%	21,359 30.1%
Base	**65,908**	**1,947**	**3,168**	**71,023**

[2] In the paper forms, some respondents rated multiple considerations as most important, so the base is the number of people who responded and the percentages add to more than 100%.

2.7 Support for decarbonisation measures

As seen in Table 2.8, support for the deep decarbonisation measures including adopting a low-carbon lifestyle, intensifying energy saving efforts, and increasing the proportion of zero carbon energy in our fuel mix through closer regional cooperation, etc. was not very strong with only 10-15% of the three groups of respondents stating that they support the measures. As regards which measure to prioritise, Table 2.9 shows that adopting a low-carbon lifestyle is the clear leader with 55-64% support across the three groups, followed by intensifying energy saving efforts with 25-31% support, with close regional cooperation only receiving 8-12% support.

Table 2.8 Support for deep decarbonisation measures

Support Measures	**Ind**	**Com**	**Org**	**Total**
Yes	9,536 14.3%	213 10.9%	348 10.9%	10,097 14.1%
No	55,352 83.1%	1,712 87.9%	2,801 87.9%	59,865 83.5%
No comment	1,695 2.5%	23 1.2%	38 1.2%	1,756 2.4%
Base	**66,583**	**1,948**	**3,187**	**71,718**

Table 2.9 Which measure to prioritise?

Which measure to prioritise	**Ind**	**Com**	**Org**	**Total**
Adopting a low-carbon lifestyle	6,328 62.4%	137 64.0%	190 54.9%	6,655 62.2%
Intensifying energy saving efforts	2,543 25.1%	58 27.1%	106 30.6%	2,707 25.3%
Increasing the proportion of zero carbon energy in our fuel mix through closer regional cooperation	1,082 10.7%	17 7.9%	42 12.1%	1,141 10.7%
Combination[3]	191 1.9%	2 0.9%	8 2.3%	201 1.9%
Base[4]	**10,144**	**214**	**346**	**10,704**

[3] Some respondents using paper VCFs selected a combination of measures rather than just one.

[4] Some respondents suggested measures to prioritise, despite not answering yes to whether they support the measures.

2.8 Organisation/company measures to reduce emissions

As seen in Table 2.10, over 80% of both organisations and companies reported it was likely or very likely that they would formulate or tighten up green procurement policy and provide relevant training to staff.

Table 2.10 Likelihood of green procurement

Green procurement	Com	Org	Total
Very likely	516 40.3%	734 37.9%	1,250 38.8%
Likely	559 43.6%	909 46.9%	1,468 45.6%
Unlikely	145 11.3%	184 9.5%	329 10.2%
Very unlikely	61 4.8%	112 5.8%	173 5.4%
Base	**1,281**	**1,939**	**3,220**

As seen in Table 2.11, over 90% of both organisations and companies reported it was likely or very likely that they would purchase energy-efficient office appliances.

Table 2.11 Likelihood of purchasing energy-efficient appliances

Purchase Energy-efficient	Com	Org	Total
Very likely	756 59.2%	1,138 58.7%	1,894 58.9%
Likely	417 32.6%	651 33.6%	1,068 33.2%
Unlikely	61 4.8%	83 4.3%	144 4.5%
Very unlikely	44 3.4%	66 3.4%	110 3.4%
Base	**1,278**	**1,938**	**3,216**

As seen in Table 2.12, over 80% of both organisations and companies reported it was likely or very likely that they would participate in the Energy Saving Charter to practise measures such as maintaining temperatures of 24-26ºC in summer.

Table 2.12 Likelihood of participating in the Energy Saving Charter

Energy Saving Charter	**Com**	**Org**	**Total**
Very likely	646 50.7%	995 51.3%	1,641 51.0%
Likely	472 37.0%	712 36.7%	1,184 36.8%
Unlikely	104 8.2%	146 7.5%	250 7.8%
Very unlikely	53 4.2%	87 4.5%	140 4.4%
Base	**1,275**	**1,940**	**3,215**

As seen in Table 2.13, over 80% of both organisations and companies reported it was likely or very likely that they would retrofit office premises to improve energy efficiency.

Table 2.13 Likelihood of retrofitting office premises to improve energy efficiency

Retrofit for efficiency	**Com**	**Org**	**Total**
Very likely	499 39.2%	823 42.7%	1,322 41.3%
Likely	540 42.4%	817 42.4%	1,357 42.4%
Unlikely	174 13.7%	205 10.6%	379 11.8%
Very unlikely	60 4.7%	82 4.3%	142 4.4%
Base	**1,273**	**1,927**	**3,200**

As seen in Table 2.14, over 70% of both organisations and companies reported it was likely or very likely that they would participate in the Government 4T Charter.

Table 2.14 Likelihood of participating in the Government 4T Charter

4T Charter	Com	Org	Total
Very likely	359 28.4%	639 33.4%	998 31.4%
Likely	529 41.9%	810 42.4%	1,339 42.2%
Unlikely	278 22.0%	317 16.6%	595 18.7%
Very unlikely	98 7.8%	145 7.6%	243 7.7%
Base	**1,264**	**1,911**	**3,175**

As seen in Table 2.15, over 70% of both organisations and companies reported it was likely or very likely that they would carry out energy carbon audits.

Table 2.15 Likelihood of carrying out energy/carbon audits

Energy/Carbon audits	Com	Org	Total
Very likely	383 30.4%	666 35.0%	1,049 33.2%
Likely	553 43.9%	847 44.5%	1,400 44.3%
Unlikely	246 19.5%	274 14.4%	520 16.5%
Very unlikely	77 6.1%	115 6.0%	192 6.1%
Base	**1,259**	**1,902**	**3,161**

As seen in Table 2.16, over 75% of both organisations and companies reported it was likely or very likely that they would reduce taking business trips through teleconferencing or using emails.

Table 2.16 Likelihood of reducing taking business trips through teleconferencing or using emails

Reduce taking business trips	**Com**	**Org**	**Total**
Very likely	502 39.6%	777 40.5%	1,279 40.2%
Likely	491 38.8%	789 41.1%	1,280 40.2%
Unlikely	191 15.1%	233 12.1%	424 13.3%
Very unlikely	83 6.6%	119 6.2%	202 6.3%
Base	**1,267**	**1,918**	**3,185**

As seen in Table 2.17, over 65% of both organisations and companies reported it was likely or very likely that they would use new energy company vehicles.

Table 2.17 Likelihood of using new energy company vehicles

New energy vehicles	**Com**	**Org**	**Total**
Very likely	335 26.5%	591 30.8%	926 29.1%
Likely	530 42.0%	798 41.6%	1,328 41.8%
Unlikely	300 23.8%	375 19.6%	675 21.2%
Very unlikely	97 7.7%	152 7.9%	249 7.8%
Base	**1,262**	**1,916**	**3,178**

As seen in Table 2.18, over 85% of both organisations and companies reported it was likely or very likely that they would formulate waste reduction and recycling policies.

Analysis of other measures specified by the respondents can be found in Chapter 3 as this is qualitative data.

Table 2.18 Likelihood of formulating waste reduction and recycling policies

Waste reduction policy	Com	Org	Total
Very likely	611 48.7%	970 50.5%	1,581 49.8%
Likely	500 39.9%	759 39.5%	1,259 39.7%
Unlikely	94 7.5%	110 5.7%	204 6.4%
Very unlikely	49 3.9%	81 4.2%	130 4.1%
Base	**1,254**	**1,920**	**3,174**

2.9 Individual measures to reduce emissions

As seen in Table 2.19, most clothing/waste/food measures are very popular with individuals, with nearly all (over 97%) stating that it was likely or very likely that they would adopt to avoid purchasing excess food and over 90% reporting that it was likely or very likely that they would buy fewer clothes, buy products with minimal packaging, support waste reduction at source and bring their own bottle. The least supported measures, namely buy local food and eat less meat, still had over 80% reporting that it was likely or very likely that they would adopt these measures.

Table 2.19 Likelihood of clothing/waste/food measures

How likely	Buy fewer clothes	Buy minimal packaging	Waste reduction at source	Avoid purchasing excess food	Buy local food	Eat less meat	Bring Your Own Bottle
Very likely	37,816 60.2%	42,434 67.6%	40,047 64.0%	46,033 73.5%	27,095 43.4%	31,973 51.1%	34,055 54.5%
Likely	21,200 33.8%	18,109 28.9%	20,019 32.0%	14,837 23.7%	23,495 37.6%	22,765 36.4%	23,711 37.9%
Unlikely	2,795 4.5%	1,492 2.4%	1,766 2.8%	1,127 1.8%	8,693 13.9%	6,295 10.1%	3,720 6.0%
Very unlikely	967 1.5%	710 1.1%	787 1.3%	626 1.0%	3,150 5.0%	1,493 2.4%	1,009 1.6%
Base	**62,778**	**62,745**	**62,619**	**62,623**	**62,433**	**62,526**	**62,495**

As seen in Table 2.20, most energy-saving measures are very popular with individuals, with nearly all (over 95%) stating that it was likely or very likely that they would adopt energy efficient appliances, turn appliances off instead of leaving them on standby, turn off lights, and only do full loads of laundry. Over 90% reported they would likely or very likely control aircon temperatures and use less shower water, while for using natural ventilation the proportion was over 85%.

Table 2.20 Likelihood of energy-saving measures

How likely	Buy energy-efficient appliances	Natural ventilation	Set aircon temperature at 24-26ºC or above	Turn off appliances	Turn off lights	Less shower water	Full load laundry
Very likely	42,534 68.3%	28,952 46.4%	34,021 54.6%	44,177 70.9%	48,706 78.2%	35,975 57.8%	45,759 73.5%
Likely	18,105 29.1%	25,476 40.9%	22,578 36.2%	16,264 26.1%	12,253 19.7%	21,899 35.2%	14,472 23.3%
Unlikely	1,131 1.8%	6,399 10.3%	4,282 6.9%	1,317 2.1%	880 1.4%	3,526 5.7%	1,423 2.3%
Very unlikely	504 0.8%	1,503 2.4%	1,437 2.3%	568 0.9%	459 0.7%	818 1.3%	575 0.9%
Base	**62,274**	**62,330**	**62,318**	**62,326**	**62,298**	**62,218**	**62,229**

As seen in Table 2.21, public transport and walking received strong support with over 95% and 90% of individual respondents respectively reporting that it was likely or very likely that they would adopt these measures. For enjoying local recreation and use of the Low Carbon Living Calculator, there were 74% and 59% of individual respondents respectively reporting that it was likely or very likely that they would adopt these measures.

Table 2.21 Likelihood of travel and footprint measures

How likely	Public transport	Walking	Local recreation	Use Low Carbon Living Calculator
Very likely	45,392 72.9%	35,492 57.0%	21,540 34.7%	12,950 21.1%
Likely	14,539 23.4%	22,763 36.6%	24,194 39.0%	23,187 37.8%
Unlikely	1,672 2.7%	3,192 5.1%	12,663 20.4%	19,467 31.7%
Very unlikely	641 1.0%	781 1.3%	3,628 5.8%	5,780 9.4%
Base	**62,244**	**62,228**	**62,025**	**61,384**

2.10 Need for Government to do more on building energy efficiency

As seen in Table 2.22, only 32-36% of respondents in the three groups stated that the government needs to do more to promote building energy efficiency.

Table 2.22 Government needs to do more on building energy efficiency

Need for Government to do more to promote building energy efficiency	Ind	Com	Org	Total
Yes	13,665 36.3%	346 31.9%	577 32.4%	14,588 36.0%
No	23,964 63.7%	738 68.1%	1,205 67.6%	25,907 64.0%
Base	**37,629**	**1,084**	**1,782**	**40,495**

2.11 Demographic breakdowns

Demographic breakdowns are not discussed here as the differences across commercial type for companies; across age groups for individual submissions; and across organisation type for organisations were all very small (U statistics[5] all less than 3%) suggesting a high degree of consensus within the type of submission.

[5] This statistic is similar to R^2 statistic in linear models in that it indicates how much of the variability in one variable can be explained using the other variable.

Chapter 3 Qualitative Analysis

3.1 Introduction to qualitative analysis

HKU-SSRC coded all the open-ended responses in the 71,812 VCFs, as well as all submissions received through other channels by the end of the PE's public interaction phase using the NVivo software, based on a coding framework in **Annex K** that was developed by HKU-SSRC to reflect all the issues covered in the PE document, and then extended to cover all the other relevant issues raised in the qualitative materials collected during the PE's public interaction phase. For written submissions which were identical or from the same template, we classified them into petitions. We thus ended up with four petitions in total. Where appropriate (i.e. there is some disagreement), comments are coded as positive, negative or neutral. The comments in the submissions are also divided up by the feedback channels shown in Table 3.1. It is impracticable to account for some individuals or organisations expressing their views through multiple channels, so the same view may be included in more than one channel.

In the discussion below, topics are normally sorted within tables in decreasing order and topics with at least 30 comments are mentioned in the text, together with typical relevant quotes. The quotes have been translated as necessary and edited lightly to ensure relevance, e.g. a comment about low-carbon lifestyle and low-carbon transport in the low-carbon transport section would have the low-carbon lifestyle reference removed. Topics for which at least half of the comments came through a single channel are highlighted by adding a reference to the dominant channel, e.g. (x through petitions) if at least half came through petitions.

Table 3.1 Number of submissions and number of views by channels

Item	Channel	Sources	Number of Submissions	Number of Views
1	PCP (Public Consultative Platforms)	District Council/Advisory and Statutory Bodies (ASBs)	9 (9 Summaries)	253
2	E (Event)	Regional Forum	5 (19 Summaries)	1,184
		Non-ASBs/Chambers/Youth	51 (40 Summaries)	1,078
3	WSC (Written Submission from Organisation or Company)	Written Submission from Organisation or Company	52	1,239
4	WSI (Written Submission from Individual)	Written Submission from Individual	610	6,793
5	VCF	Online Form	68,775	186,267

Item	Channel	Sources	Number of Submissions	Number of Views
	(Views Collection Form)	Other Form	3,037	5,415
6	M (Media)	Radio	1	0
		Print Media	53	59
7	IM (Internet and Social Media)	Blog	4	2
		Discussion Forum	22	95
		Facebook	150	161
		Web-based Media	137	205
8	P (Petitions)	Petitions	Petition 1 (5,018) Petition 1.1 (50) Petition 2 (142) Petition 2.1 (27) Petition 3 (73) Petition 4 (18)	98,733
9	OS (Opinion Surveys)	Opinion Surveys	1	2
Total				301,486

Table 3.1 shows that of the 301,486 views, 191,682 (=186,267+5,415) (63.6%) came through the VCF/feedback forms and 98,733 (32.7%) came through petitions.

Table 3.2 Overall counts by Broad Type and channel

Tables	PCP	E	WSC	WSI	VCF	M	IM	P	OS	Total
A. Carbon Reduction Target for 2050	47	293	62	562	21,406	7	82	5,328	0	27,787
B. Transition Towards a Low-carbon Lifestyle and Society	8	361	114	85	5,575	5	14	0	0	6,162
C(i). Reducing Energy Use[6]	50	396	279	1,856	18,512	2	25	40,616	1	61,737
C(ii). Further Decarbonising Electricity Generation[7]	23	306	277	3,785	64,084	32	231	51,721	1	120,460
D. Low-carbon Transport in A Smart City	52	306	246	113	27,445	0	20	0	0	28,182
E. Other carbon-reduction strategies and measures (mentioned in the PE document)	37	437	189	143	11,172	4	22	223	0	12,227

[6] Reducing Energy Use is codes C1, C4, C5, C6, C7 & C90

[7] Further Decarbonising Electricity Generation is codes C2, C3 & C8

G. Other carbon-reduction strategies and measures	15	75	39	212	43,212	1	41	845	0	44,440
P. Comments on public engagement	21	88	33	37	276	8	28	0	0	491
Total	253	2,262	1,239	6,793	191,682	59	463	98,733	2	301,486

Table 3.2 shows that of the 301,486 views, 120,460 related to further decarbonising electricity generation (64,084 through VCF), 61,737 related to reducing energy use (40,616 through petitions), 44,440 related to other carbon-reduction strategies not mentioned in the PE document (43,212 through VCF), 27,787 related to carbon reduction target (21,406 through VCF), 28,182 related to low-carbon transport (27,445 through VCF), 12,227 to other carbon-reduction strategies in the PE document (11,172 through VCF), 6,162 to transition towards a low-carbon lifestyle (5,575 through VCF), with 491 about the PE (276 through VCF).

3.2 Carbon reduction target for 2050

Table 3.3 Carbon reduction target

Tables	PCP	E	WSC	WSI	VCF	M	IM	P	OS	Total
A. Carbon Reduction Target for 2050	47	293	62	562	21,406	7	82	5,328	0	27,787
A.1 Overall support for action to limit global average temperature rise through reducing carbon emissions WITH or WITHOUT specific targets	45	270	43	548	21,352	6	81	5,328	0	27,673
A.1.0 General support for action to reduce carbon emissions in order to limit global average temperature rise without further stance on specific reduction target	43	261	29	527	21,336	5	80	5,310	0	27,591
A.1.3 Achieving Net Zero Carbon Emissions (Carbon Neutral) by 2050 in order to limit global average temperature rise to 1.5°C	1	7	10	21	11	1	1	18	0	70
A.1.3.1 Support for Net Zero Carbon Emissions (Carbon Neutral) by 2050 in order to limit global average temperature rise to 1.5°C without further stance	1	6	8	20	11	1	1	18	0	66
A.1.3.2 Support for Net Zero Carbon Emissions (Carbon Neutral) by 2050 in order to limit global average temperature rise to 1.5°C as reducing carbon emissions by only 80% is not enough	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	4

Tables	PCP	E	WSC	WSI	VCF	M	IM	P	OS	Total
A.1.4 Reducing carbon emissions by 60%~80% by 2050 (2005 as base year)	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	5
A.1.4.1 Support for reducing carbon emissions by 60%~80% by 2050 (2005 as base year) without further stance	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	5
A.1.2 Reducing carbon emissions by 80% by 2050 (2005 as base year) in order to limit global temperature rise to between 1.5°C and 2°C	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
A.1.2.1 Support for reducing carbon emissions by 80% by 2050 (2005 as base year) in order to limit global temperature rise to between 1.5°C and 2°C without further stance	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
A.1.1 Reducing carbon emissions by 60% by 2050 (2005 as base year) in order to limit global average temperature rise to 2°C	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
A.1.1.1 Support for reducing carbon emissions by 60% by 2050 (2005 as base year) in order to limit global average temperature rise to 2°C without further stance	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
A.2 Overall disagreement on limiting global average temperature rise through reducing carbon emissions	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
A.2.0 General disagreement on limiting global average temperature rise through reducing carbon emissions without further stance	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
A.99 Other comments on carbon reduction target for 2050	2	23	19	14	49	1	1	0	0	109
A.99.1 Support for setting short term and long-term carbon reduction targets	2	8	7	0	16	0	0	0	0	33
A.99.2 Support for setting faster carbon reduction targets	0	11	7	5	7	1	1	0	0	32
A.99.6 Support for reducing consumption-based instead of production-based carbon emission as carbon emission reduction targets	0	1	1	7	8	0	0	0	0	17

Tables	PCP	E	WSC	WSI	VCF	M	IM	P	OS	Total
A.99.4 Support for focusing on working with industries or sectors instead of individuals in order to achieve targets of carbon emission reduction more effectively	0	2	1	0	12	0	0	0	0	15
A.99.3 Support for meeting simple carbon reduction targets before the difficult ones	0	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	6
A.99.8 Support for using carbon emission per capita to set target	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	4
A.99.7 Support for setting cross-region cooperation carbon emission reduction targets	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2

Table 3.3. shows that of the 27,787 views about carbon-reduction targets (21,406 through VCF), 27,591 were in general support for action to reduce carbon emissions in order to limit global average temperature rise without further stance on specific reduction target (21,336 through VCF) ("climate change is happening and getting worse—Hong Kong has to act NOW") and 70 support net zero emissions by 2050 in order to limit the global average rise to 1.5ºC ("Hong Kong should target to become a net zero emission city by 2050"). There were 109 other views about the target, including 33 supporting short-term and long-term targets ("for the sake of the next generation's livelihood and sustainable development, short- and long-term environmental protection and conservation policies should be established") and 32 wanting faster targets ("we urge the government to set more aggressive targets and to achieve real reductions").

3.3 Transition towards a low-carbon lifestyle and society

Table 3.4 Transition towards a low-carbon lifestyle and society

Tables	PCP	E	WSC	WSI	VCF	M	IM	P	OS	Total
B. Transition Towards A Low-carbon Lifestyle and Society	8	361	114	85	5,575	5	14	0	0	6,162
B.1 A less wasteful and low-carbon lifestyle by individuals	4	208	41	51	2,929	5	8	0	0	3,246
B.1.1 Positive responses on a less wasteful and low-carbon lifestyle by individuals	4	200	39	46	2,883	4	7	0	0	3,183
B.1.1.0 General Support for less wasteful and low-carbon lifestyle by individuals	0	13	7	2	325	0	1	0	0	348

Tables	PCP	E	WSC	WSI	VCF	M	IM	P	OS	Total
without specific targets and methods										
B.1.1.4 Positive responses on other waste reduction suggestions at individual level	0	69	6	19	1,430	1	0	0	0	1,525
B.1.1.4.00 General Support for reduce wastes at individual level without specific targets and measures	0	1	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	20
B.1.1.4.02 Support for practising waste reduction at source and clean recycling	0	5	3	5	497	1	0	0	0	511
B.1.1.4.08 Support for using less paper	0	0	0	0	493	0	0	0	0	493
B.1.1.4.03 Support for shopping wisely	0	6	1	1	130	0	0	0	0	138
B.1.1.4.11 Support for other second-hand items	0	51	0	3	58	0	0	0	0	112
B.1.1.4.07 Support for using less plastic bags (e.g. using recycled bags)	0	1	0	3	80	0	0	0	0	84
B.1.1.4.05 Support for using reusable containers when shopping	0	1	0	2	54	0	0	0	0	57
B.1.1.4.01 Support for buying products with minimal packaging	0	4	1	2	36	0	0	0	0	43
B.1.1.4.04 Support for avoiding disposable items e.g. facial tissues, hand towels or paper handkerchiefs etc.	0	0	1	3	34	0	0	0	0	38
B.1.1.4.10 Support for using less water by individuals	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	22
B.1.1.4.09 Support for using home-made product	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	6
B.1.1.4.06 Support for reducing unused pharmaceuticals	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1

Tables	PCP	E	WSC	WSI	VCF	M	IM	P	OS	Total
B.1.1.2 Positive responses on changes in eating habits and reduction on associated wastes	3	74	21	16	1,031	1	5	0	0	1,151
B.1.1.2.00 General Support for changes in eating habits and reduction on associated wastes without specific targets and methods	1	13	1	0	30	0	0	0	0	45
B.1.1.2.03 Support for eating more vegetables and fruits and less meat	0	37	12	6	285	1	2	0	0	343
B.1.1.2.07 Support for avoiding using disposable utensils	1	1	1	4	299	0	1	0	0	307
B.1.1.2.02 Support for minimising our food waste, avoid purchasing or ordering more food than needed	1	10	0	1	147	0	1	0	0	160
B.1.1.2.01 Support for buying local or neighbouring areas' food	0	10	5	2	121	0	1	0	0	139
B.1.1.2.04 Support for avoiding buying plastic bottled drinks	0	1	0	0	81	0	0	0	0	82
B.1.1.2.05 Support for bringing your own bottle	0	1	2	2	53	0	0	0	0	58
B.1.1.2.06 Support for delivering surplus to those in need	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	11
B.1.1.2.08 Support for buying sustainable foods	0	1	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	6
B.1.1.1 Positive responses on reducing the carbon footprint of the clothes and associated wastes	1	41	4	7	82	1	1	0	0	137
B.1.1.1.00 General Support for reducing the carbon footprint of the clothes and associated wastes without specific targets and measures	1	1	1	1	20	0	0	0	0	24

Tables	PCP	E	WSC	WSI	VCF	M	IM	P	OS	Total
B.1.1.1.02 Support for buying vintage and second-hand clothing	0	16	0	1	35	0	0	0	0	52
B.1.1.1.01 Support for buying fewer clothes	0	7	3	2	16	1	1	0	0	30
B.1.1.1.03 Support for choosing garments made from eco-friendly, natural fabrics	0	9	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	15
B.1.1.1.04 Support for buying good-quality clothes that last longer	0	5	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	8
B.1.1.1.05 Support for instead of buying new clothes, giving clothes a makeover	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	7
B.1.1.1.06 Support for wearing casual wear for working	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
B.1.1.3 Positive responses on reviewing progress on switching to low-carbon living from time to time	0	3	1	2	15	1	0	0	0	22
B.1.1.3.00 General Support for reviewing progress on switching to low-carbon living from time to time without specific targets and methods	0	3	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	7
B.1.1.3.01 Support for using Environment Bureau's Low Carbon Living Calculator or other similar apps from time to time to assess personal carbon footprint and identify room for carbon reduction	0	0	1	0	13	1	0	0	0	15
B.1.90 Setting carbon reduction targets by individuals	0	7	2	5	42	1	1	0	0	58
B.1.90.1 Individuals taking initiative to change habits gradually to reduce energy use and carbon emissions	0	7	2	5	42	1	1	0	0	58

Tables	PCP	E	WSC	WSI	VCF	M	IM	P	OS	Total
B.1.90.1.1 Agree or other positive responses	0	7	2	5	42	1	1	0	0	58
B.1.2 Negative responses on a less wasteful and low-carbon lifestyle by individuals	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	4
B.1.2.0 General disagreement on less wasteful and low-carbon lifestyle by individuals without comments on specific targets and methods	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	4
B.1.3 Neither positive nor negative responses on a less wasteful and low-carbon lifestyle by individuals	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
B.1.3.1 Concern on the price of sustainable food	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
B.2 Reducing carbon emissions in companies or organisations	2	62	33	13	1,538	0	3	0	0	1,651
B.2.1 Positive responses on reducing carbon emissions in companies or organisations	2	61	31	12	1,498	0	3	0	0	1,607
B.2.1.0 General Support for reducing carbon emissions in companies or organisations without specific targets and measures	0	4	2	1	141	0	0	0	0	148
B.2.1.7 Support for reduced packaging in products	0	5	4	5	409	0	0	0	0	423
B.2.1.7.00 Support for reduced packaging in products in general	0	1	3	0	141	0	0	0	0	145
B.2.1.7.03 Support for reduced packaging in retailing products	0	1	0	1	203	0	0	0	0	205
B.2.1.7.02 Support for allowing shoppers to use their own reusable containers for shopping	0	0	1	2	41	0	0	0	0	44
B.2.1.7.01 Support for effective solutions to reduce shipping packaging waste	0	3	0	2	24	0	0	0	0	29

Tables	PCP	E	WSC	WSI	VCF	M	IM	P	OS	Total
B.2.1.11 Support for using less paper by companies or organisation	0	0	0	0	288	0	0	0	0	288
B.2.1.2 Support for formulating (or updating) internal waste reduction and internal recycling policy (e.g. paper and plastic recycling materials)	0	1	4	0	266	0	0	0	0	271
B.2.1.1 Positive responses on green procurement by companies or organisations without specific targets and measures	1	5	12	3	116	0	1	0	0	138
B.2.1.1.0 General Support for green procurement by companies or organisations without specific targets and measures	1	3	3	2	46	0	1	0	0	56
B.2.1.1.1 Support for formulating (or tighten up) green procurement company or organisation policy	0	2	8	1	55	0	0	0	0	66
B.2.1.1.2 Provide training to staff on green procurement by companies or organisations	0	0	1	0	15	0	0	0	0	16
B.2.1.3 Support for Industrial upgrading (e.g. use of low-carbon materials and production methods)	0	8	1	0	84	0	2	0	0	95
B.2.1.4 Support for manufacturers to provide effective ways for recycling products to minimise waste	0	10	0	2	78	0	0	0	0	90
B.2.1.9 Support for minimising food waste, avoid purchasing or ordering more food than needed by companies or organisations	0	3	2	0	74	0	0	0	0	79
B.2.1.8 Support for manufacturers or retailers to introduce label system(s) for products	1	25	6	1	28	0	0	0	0	61

Tables	PCP	E	WSC	WSI	VCF	M	IM	P	OS	Total
B.2.1.10 Support for using less water by companies or organisation	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	14
B.2.90 Setting carbon reduction targets by companies or organisations	0	1	2	1	38	0	0	0	0	42
B.2.90.1 Companies or organisations taking initiative to gradually shift to low-carbon practices (e.g. green procurement)	0	1	1	1	22	0	0	0	0	25
B.2.90.1.1 Agree or other positive responses	0	1	1	1	22	0	0	0	0	25
B.2.90.2 Mandating low-carbon practices in companies or organisations (e.g. green procurement)	0	0	1	0	16	0	0	0	0	17
B.2.90.2.1 Agree or other positive responses	0	0	1	0	16	0	0	0	0	17
B.2.3 Neither agree nor disagree on reducing carbon emissions in companies or organisations	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
B.2.3.1 Generally neither agree nor disagree on reducing carbon emissions in companies or organisations without comments on specific targets and methods	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
B.2.2 Negative responses on reducing carbon emissions in companies or organisations	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
B.2.2.0 General disagreement on reducing carbon emissions in companies or organisations without comments on specific targets and methods	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
B.3 Government's role in driving down individual's carbon footprint	1	43	20	8	667	0	2	0	0	741
B.3.1 Government providing incentives to encourage change of behaviour to reduce carbon emissions by individuals	0	21	11	4	444	0	2	0	0	482
B.3.1.1 Agree or other positive responses	0	21	11	4	443	0	2	0	0	481

Tables	PCP	E	WSC	WSI	VCF	M	IM	P	OS	Total
B.3.1.2 Disagree or other negative responses	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
B.3.2 Government setting mandating or punitive measures to require all citizens shifting to lower-carbon lifestyle more proactively	1	22	9	4	223	0	0	0	0	259
B.3.2.1 Agree or other positive responses	1	22	9	4	215	0	0	0	0	251
B.3.2.2 Disagree or other negative responses	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	8
B.4 Government's role in driving down companies or organisations' carbon footprint	1	48	20	13	441	0	1	0	0	524
B.4.1 Government providing incentives to encourage transitioning to low-carbon practices in companies or organisations (e.g. green procurement)	0	27	12	4	233	0	0	0	0	276
B.4.1.1 Agree or other positive responses	0	27	12	4	233	0	0	0	0	276
B.4.2 Government setting regulatory requirements to ensure companies and organisations meeting the designated carbon reduction targets	1	21	8	9	208	0	1	0	0	248
B.4.2.1 Agree or other positive responses	1	21	8	9	207	0	1	0	0	247
B.4.2.2 Disagree or other negative responses	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1

Table 3.4 shows 6,162 views about transition towards a low-carbon lifestyle and society (5,575 through VCF), including 3,246 about a low-carbon lifestyle (2,929 through VCF), 1,651 about reducing carbon emissions in companies or organisations (1,538 through VCF), 741 about government's role in reduction of individual carbon footprint and 524 about government's role in reduction of company or organisation footprint.

Of the 3,246 views about low-carbon lifestyle (2,929 through VCF), 348 were about general support for this (325 through VCF) ("change the wasteful life-style"), 1,525 were about specific waste reduction suggestions, 1,151 about changes in eating habits, 137 were about reducing

carbon footprint through clothing and associated waste and 58 about setting individual carbon reduction targets (42 through VCF) ("reducing carbon from your habits is a good place to start"). Of the 1,525 specific suggestions (1,430 through VCF), 511 were about support for waste reduction at source and clean recycling (497 through VCF) ("provide more resources for people to recycle in daily living, educate citizens to categorise different materials at home before dumping"), 493 about support for using less paper (all through VCF) ("use less paper"), 138 about support for shopping wisely (130 through VCF) ("avoid buying unnecessary things"), 112 about support for second-hand items (58 through VCF) ("try my best to look for second-hand product before buying new product"), 84 about support for using less plastic bags (80 through VCF) ("bringing reusable cloth bags to replace plastic"), 57 about support for using reusable containers when shopping (54 through VCF) ("encourage the public to bring their own reusable containers to pack takeaway food"), 43 about buying products with minimal packaging (36 through VCF) ("concerned about food packaging, e.g. apples wrapped in unnecessary plastic") and 38 about support for avoiding disposable items (34 through VCF) ("use electrical hand dryer rather than tissues"). Of the 1,151 views about changes in eating habits (1,031 through VCF), 45 were general support (30 through VCF) ("diet should be low-carbon"), 343 were about eating more fruit and vegetables and less meat (285 through VCF) ("government should encourage a reduction in meat consumption towards a flexitarian diet"), 307 were about avoiding disposable utensils (299 through VCF) ("bring your own cutlery every day"), 160 were about not ordering more food than needed (147 through VCF) ("don't waste food"), 139 were about buying local food (121 through VCF) ("buy more local agricultural products"), 82 were about avoiding plastic bottled drinks (81 through VCF) ("drinking water machine in major shopping malls or MTR stations to encourage the public to reduce the purchase of plastic bottled drinks") and 58 were about bring your own bottle (53 through VCF) ("water machines to encourage the public to bring their own water bottles"). Of the 137 about clothing and waste (82 through VCF), 52 were about buying second-hand clothing (35 through VCF) ("more young people were okay with second-hand clothes") and 30 about buying less clothing (16 through VCF) ("buy about five or six pieces of clothing a year that suit you").

Of the 1,607 positive views about reducing carbon emissions in companies and organisations, 148 were about general support for reductions (141 through VCF) ("encourage employees to live a green life"), 423 about support for reduced packaging in products (409 through VCF) ("merchants should control product packaging materials to reduce waste"), 138 about supporting green procurement (116 through VCF) ("all operating materials and building materials are procured from a sustainable source"), 95 about support for industrial upgrading to lower carbon footprint (84 through VCF) ("encourage industrial and commercial institutions to replace plastics with decomposable materials"), 90 about support for manufacturers to provide effective recycling pathways (78 through VCF) ("strengthen mandatory

recycling/reuse packaging"), 79 about minimising food waste through not over-ordering (74 through VCF) ("Hong Kong can reduce kitchen waste"), 61 about support for labelling systems ("carbon emission labels can be added to make it easy for the public to choose low-carbon products"). Of the 423 views about reduced packaging (409 through VCF), 145 were about general support (141 through VCF) ("encourage merchants to reduce packaging"), 205 were about reduced packaging in retail (203 through VCF) ("require manufacturers to reduce packaging and be responsible for packaging waste"), 44 were about support for reusable containers (41 through VCF) ("catering industry should encourage customers to bring their own takeaway boxes and offer discounts"). There were also 42 views in favour of setting carbon reduction targets for companies or organisations (38 through VCF) ("ask professionals to set science-based carbon reduction goal for their companies").

Of the 741 views about government's role in reducing individual carbon footprint, 481 were support for government incentives (443 through VCF) ("government should first provide economic incentives to encourage behaviour change"), and 251 were about support for government mandates or punitive measures (215 through VCF) ("if education is not possible, need to enact some mandatory legislation").

Of the 524 views about government's role in reducing company or organisation carbon footprint (441 through VCF), 276 supported government incentives (233 through VCF) ("provide green tax concessions to merchants or large companies to encourage implementation of carbon reduction policies"), and 247 supported government regulation to ensure companies and organisations achieve the targets (207 through VCF) ("mandatory for retailers to remove all single use plastics").

3.4 Reducing energy use

Table 3.5 Reducing energy use

Tables	PCP	E	WSC	WSI	VCF	M	IM	P	OS	Total
C(i). Reducing Energy Use	50	396	279	1,856	18,512	2	25	40,616	1	61,737
C.1 Promoting energy saving and efficiency in buildings (by the government, property developers or managers)	25	154	189	620	13,190	0	16	10,172	1	24,367
C.1.1 Positive responses on promoting energy saving and efficiency in buildings (by the government, property developer or managers)	21	148	172	618	12,466	0	16	10,172	1	23,614

Tables	PCP	E	WSC	WSI	VCF	M	IM	P	OS	Total
C.1.1.0 General Support for promoting energy saving and efficiency in buildings (by the government, property developer or managers) without specific targets and methods	2	1	5	2	49	0	13	0	1	73
C.1.1.3 All new, renovated or existing buildings	13	100	98	590	8,856	0	2	10,172	0	19,831
C.1.1.3.08 Support for using less air-conditioning in buildings or better ventilation	2	21	9	274	1,676	0	1	5,068	0	7,051
C.1.1.3.07 Support for reducing unnecessary lighting	1	18	4	266	1,592	0	0	5,068	0	6,949
C.1.1.3.10 Support for install energy smart or energy saving appliances in buildings (e.g. elevator, escalators, lighting, cooling and heating systems)	3	14	14	7	1,538	0	1	0	0	1,577
C.1.1.3.05 Support for green building or promoting Green Building Certification	4	15	15	8	1,034	0	0	18	0	1,094
C.1.1.3.03 Support for increasing funding to support energy saving projects in buildings (e.g. replacement of central air-conditioning and lifts funded by energy efficiency funds scheme)	1	6	13	3	962	0	0	0	0	985
C.1.1.3.12 Support greening in buildings (e.g. roof-top garden)	0	0	0	0	926	0	0	0	0	926
C.1.1.3.01 Support for tightening statutory energy efficiency standards of buildings	1	12	19	25	724	0	0	18	0	799
C.1.1.3.04 Support for technology advancement and innovation for saving energy in buildings	0	8	5	2	102	0	0	0	0	117

Tables	PCP	E	WSC	WSI	VCF	M	IM	P	OS	Total
C.1.1.3.11 Support using less water in buildings	0	0	1	0	104	0	0	0	0	105
C.1.1.3.02 Support for setting carbon emissions caps for large buildings	1	1	3	1	85	0	0	0	0	91
C.1.1.3.09 Support for installing smart meters to show carbon emission readings from electricity, gas and water usage	0	3	7	0	65	0	0	0	0	75
C.1.1.3.06 Support for fully implementing Labelling Schemes (e.g. MEELS)	0	2	8	4	48	0	0	0	0	62
C.1.1.1 New or renovated buildings	0	27	27	15	2,343	0	0	0	0	2,412
C.1.1.1.00 General Support for promoting energy saving and efficiency in new or renovated buildings without specific mechanisms	0	1	3	3	89	0	0	0	0	96
C.1.1.1.01 Designs to incorporate energy-smart elements in new or renovated buildings	0	26	24	12	2,126	0	0	0	0	2,188
C.1.1.1.1.00 General support for designs to incorporate energy-smart elements in new or renovated buildings	0	2	3	6	313	0	0	0	0	324
C.1.1.1.1.03 Support for promoting passive energy saving building designs (e.g. new RTTV standard, better ventilation, use of natural sources of cooling and heating)	0	15	12	4	1,056	0	0	0	0	1,087
C.1.1.1.1.04 Support for installing energy smart or energy saving appliances (e.g. elevator, escalators, lighting, cooling and heating systems) in	0	6	3	1	677	0	0	0	0	687

Tables	PCP	E	WSC	WSI	VCF	M	IM	P	OS	Total
new or renovated buildings										
C.1.1.1.1.01 Support for adopting district cooling or heating systems in new or renovated buildings	0	2	3	1	44	0	0	0	0	50
C.1.1.1.1.02 Support for adopting heat pumps, combined heat and power (co-generation) and tri-generation systems (cooling, heating and power) in new or renovated buildings	0	1	3	0	36	0	0	0	0	40
C.1.1.1.07 Support for using durable building materials	0	0	0	0	128	0	0	0	0	128
C.1.1.2 Existing buildings	6	20	42	11	1,218	0	1	0	0	1,298
C.1.1.2.00 General Support for promoting energy saving and efficiency in existing buildings without specific targets	1	0	0	1	49	0	0	0	0	51
C.1.1.2.05 Support for Retrofitting in existing buildings	0	6	12	2	519	0	0	0	0	539
C.1.1.2.01 Support for energy saving in existing buildings	2	7	5	1	338	0	1	0	0	354
C.1.1.2.04 Support for Retro-commissioning in existing buildings	1	2	8	3	129	0	0	0	0	143
C.1.1.2.02 Support for Energy audit in existing buildings	1	3	15	4	120	0	0	0	0	143
C.1.1.2.03 Support for Carbon audit in existing buildings	1	2	2	0	63	0	0	0	0	68
C.1.90 Setting targets on energy saving and efficiency in buildings (by the government, property developer or managers)	4	6	17	2	712	0	0	0	0	741

Tables	PCP	E	WSC	WSI	VCF	M	IM	P	OS	Total
C.1.90.3 All new, renovated or existing buildings	0	3	5	1	484	0	0	0	0	493
C.1.90.3.1 Tightening the building ordinance and regulations to mandating all buildings to emit less carbon	0	3	5	1	484	0	0	0	0	493
C.1.90.3.1.1 Agree or other positive responses	0	3	5	1	484	0	0	0	0	493
C.1.90.2 Existing buildings	1	2	7	0	123	0	0	0	0	133
C.1.90.2.1 Wider implementation of energy saving retrofitting and retro-commissioning for existing buildings	1	0	6	0	74	0	0	0	0	81
C.1.90.2.1.1 Agree or other positive responses	1	0	4	0	74	0	0	0	0	79
C.1.90.2.1.3 Neither agree nor disagree or other neutral responses	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
C.1.90.2.2 Mandating all large existing buildings to implement energy saving retrofitting and retro-commissioning	0	2	1	0	49	0	0	0	0	52
C.1.90.2.2.1 Agree or other positive responses	0	2	1	0	48	0	0	0	0	51
C.1.90.2.2.2 Disagree or other negative responses	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
C.1.90.1 New or renovated buildings	3	1	5	1	105	0	0	0	0	115
C.1.90.1.2 Mandating all new or renovated buildings to be net zero carbon emissions	1	1	3	1	68	0	0	0	0	74
C.1.90.1.2.1 Agree or other positive responses	1	1	3	1	68	0	0	0	0	74
C.1.90.1.1 Wider implementation to be net	2	0	2	0	37	0	0	0	0	41

Tables	PCP	E	WSC	WSI	VCF	M	IM	P	OS	Total
zero carbon emissions for new or renovated building										
C.1.90.1.1.1 Agree or other positive responses	2	0	2	0	37	0	0	0	0	41
C.1.2 Negative responses on promoting energy saving and efficiency in buildings (by the government, property developer or managers)	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	7
C.1.2.0 General disagreement on promoting energy saving and efficiency in buildings (by the government, property developer or managers) without comments on specific targets and methods	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	7
C.1.3 Neither positive nor negative responses on promoting energy saving and efficiency in buildings (by the government, property developer or managers)	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
C.1.3.0 Generally neither agree nor disagree on promoting energy saving and efficiency in buildings (by the government, property developer or managers) without comments on specific targets and methods	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
C.7 Government's role in driving down companies or organisations' energy usage	6	101	34	610	1,635	0	1	15,204	0	17,591
C.7.2 Government setting regulatory requirements to ensure companies and organisations meeting the designated energy saving targets	1	42	11	264	654	0	0	5,068	0	6,040
C.7.2.1 Agree or other positive responses	1	42	11	264	654	0	0	5,068	0	6,040
C.7.1 Government providing incentives to encourage transitioning to energy saving practices in companies or organisations	2	45	11	88	580	0	0	5,068	0	5,794

Tables	PCP	E	WSC	WSI	VCF	M	IM	P	OS	Total
C.7.1.1 Agree or other positive responses	2	45	11	88	579	0	0	5,068	0	5,793
C.7.1.2 Disagree or other negative responses	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
C.7.3 Government taking the lead to save energy (e.g. using less air-conditioning in Government premises)	2	14	10	255	374	0	1	5,068	0	5,724
C.7.3.1 Agree or other positive responses	2	14	10	255	374	0	1	5,068	0	5,724
C.7.0 Government should promote transitioning to energy saving practices in companies or organisations without further explanation	1	0	2	3	27	0	0	0	0	33
C.7.0.1 Agree or other positive responses	1	0	2	3	27	0	0	0	0	33
C.5 Increasing energy efficiency and conservation in companies or organisations	4	60	24	270	1,557	1	0	5,068	0	6,984
C.5.1 Positive responses on increasing energy efficiency and conservation in companies or organisations	4	60	24	270	1,555	1	0	5,068	0	6,982
C.5.1.0 General Support for increasing energy efficiency and conservation in companies or organisations without specific targets	0	8	5	15	117	0	0	0	0	145
C.5.1.1 Support for less air-conditioning or participating in the Energy Saving Charter to practise energy saving measures such as maintaining air-conditioned average room temperature between 24°C and 26°C or above by companies and organisations in summer	3	26	6	241	874	1	0	5,068	0	6,219
C.5.1.6 Support for shortening business or operation hours to save energy	0	0	0	0	207	0	0	0	0	207
C.5.1.2 Support for retrofitting office premises to improve energy efficiency,	1	13	2	4	167	0	0	0	0	187

Tables	PCP	E	WSC	WSI	VCF	M	IM	P	OS	Total
such as installing new lighting and air-conditioning systems										
C.5.1.3 Support for purchasing energy-efficient electrical office appliances (e.g. those with energy labels) except light and air-conditioning, such as computers and printers etc.	0	10	4	8	149	0	0	0	0	171
C.5.1.5 Support for carrying out energy or carbon audits with a view to identifying and implementing measures to reduce energy consumption and carbon emissions	0	2	3	0	28	0	0	0	0	33
C.5.1.4 Support for participating in the Government 4T Charter (namely target, timeline, transparency and together) to set a target and timeline to reduce carbon emissions by saving energy	0	1	4	2	13	0	0	0	0	20
C.5.2 Negative responses on increasing energy efficiency and conservation in companies or organisations	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
C.5.2.1 Disagreement for less air-conditioning and maintaining air-conditioned average room temperature between 24°C and 26°C or above by companies and organisations in summer	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
C.5.3 Neither positive nor negative responses on increasing energy efficiency and conservation in companies or organisations	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
C.5.3.0 Generally neither agree nor disagree on increasing energy efficiency and conservation in companies or organisations without comments on specific targets and methods	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
C.4 Energy saving by individual	10	40	13	262	1,543	1	5	5,068	0	6,942

Tables	PCP	E	WSC	WSI	VCF	M	IM	P	OS	Total
C.4.1 Positive responses on energy saving by individual	10	40	13	262	1,543	1	5	5,068	0	6,942
C.4.1.0 General support for energy saving by individual without specific targets	1	5	4	242	405	1	2	5,068	0	5,728
C.4.1.3 Support for less air-conditioning or maintaining air-conditioned average room temperature between 24°C and 26°C or above in summer at home	5	12	2	3	400	0	1	0	0	423
C.4.1.1 Support for purchasing energy-efficient electrical appliances (e.g. those with Grade 1 energy labels), such as inverter type air conditioners and LED light bulbs, etc.	1	15	5	10	321	0	0	0	0	352
C.4.1.5 Support for turning off the lights when not in use	0	2	1	1	168	0	0	0	0	172
C.4.1.4 Support for switching off power source to the electrical appliances that will not be in use to avoid energy consumption in standby mode	2	1	0	0	158	0	0	0	0	161
C.4.1.2 Support for using natural ventilation or fans instead of air conditioners as far as possible	1	5	1	3	80	0	2	0	0	92
C.4.1.6 Support for installing a low-flow shower-head and taking shorter showers (i.e. reducing the energy to supply clean water)	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	7
C.4.1.8 Support for avoiding using automatic flush toilets to prevent potential water waste	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	4
C.4.1.7 Support for waiting until there is a full laundry load before using the washing machine	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
C.4.1.9 Support for taking cold shower	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1

Tables	PCP	E	WSC	WSI	VCF	M	IM	P	OS	Total
C.6 Government's role in driving down energy usage by individual	4	37	12	90	537	0	2	5,068	0	5,750
C.6.1 Government providing incentives to encourage energy saving by individuals	2	24	7	83	397	0	1	5,068	0	5,582
C.6.1.1 Agree or other positive responses	2	24	7	83	397	0	1	5,068	0	5,582
C.6.2 Government setting mandating or punitive measures to require all citizens to save energy more proactively	2	13	5	7	140	0	1	0	0	168
C.6.2.1 Agree or other positive responses	2	13	5	7	140	0	1	0	0	168
C.90 Setting targets on energy saving	1	4	7	4	50	0	1	36	0	103
C.90.1 Improvements in energy efficiency and conservation through non-mandatory measures, e.g. tightening energy-related standards and encouraging behavioural changes	1	0	3	2	13	0	1	36	0	56
C.90.1.1 Agree or other positive responses	1	0	3	2	13	0	1	36	0	56
C.90.2 Improvements in energy efficiency and conservation through mandatory measures	0	4	4	2	37	0	0	0	0	47
C.90.2.1 Mandatory energy saving measures without mentioning the zero carbon emission target	0	2	3	1	34	0	0	0	0	40
C.90.2.1.1 Agree or other positive responses	0	2	3	1	34	0	0	0	0	40
C.90.2.2 Mandatory energy saving measures to achieve zero carbon emission	0	2	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	7
C.90.2.2.1 Agree or other positive responses	0	2	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	7

Table 3.5 shows that of the 61,737 views about reducing energy use, 24,367 were about promoting building efficiency and energy saving (13,190 through VCF), 17,591 were about government's role in reducing energy usage of companies or organisations (15,204 through petitions), 6,984 were about increasing energy efficiency and conservation in companies or

organisations (5,068 through petitions), 6,942 were about energy saving by individuals (5,068 through petitions), 5,750 were about government's role in increasing energy saving by individuals (5,068 through petitions), and 103 were about setting energy saving targets.

Of the 24,367 views about promoting building efficiency and energy saving (13,190 through VCF), 73 views (49 through VCF) were about general support for promoting energy savings ("improve energy efficiency of buildings"), 19,831 were about all buildings (10,172 through petitions), 2,412 were specifically about new or renovated buildings (2,343 through VCF), 1,298 were about existing buildings (1,218 through VCF) and 741 were about setting targets (712 through VCF). Of the 19,831 views about all buildings (10,172 through petitions), 7,051 were about reducing aircon use (5,068 through petitions) ("well designed buildings reduce the use of air-conditioning"), 6,949 about reducing lighting (5,068 through petitions) ("turning off unnecessary lights, such as those on the exterior walls of buildings, can reduce light damage and save energy"), 1,577 (1,538 through VCF) about energy efficient appliances ("use electrical appliances with higher energy efficiency"), 1,094 about green building support (1,034 through VCF) ("innovative green buildings bring economic benefits, such as reduced long-term operating costs"), 985 about incentives for energy saving projects (962 through VCF) ("provide grants/concessions and encourage enterprises to install solar panels"), 926 support greening in buildings (all through VCF) ("rooftop greening to lower temperature during day time"), 799 support tightening statutory efficiency standards (724 through VCF) ("progressively tighten the statutory energy efficiency standards in buildings"), 117 for supporting innovation (102 through VCF) ("promote innovative construction technology to the practitioner"), 105 support reducing water usage (104 through VCF) ("provide rainwater harvesting recycling systems for irrigation"), 91 support setting carbon emissions caps (85 through VCF) ("cap carbon emissions and provide funding for refurbishment, replacement and renovation of existing buildings and equipment"), 75 support using smart meters (65 through VCF) ("install smart meters to effectively monitor power use") and 62 support labelling schemes (48 through VCF) ("energy labels for equipment, so energy efficiency considerations can be added to purchase decision"). Of the 2,412 views specifically about new or renovated buildings (2,343 through VCF), 96 were about general support (89 through VCF) ("all new buildings have to be energy-efficient"), 324 supporting energy-smart designs in general (313 through VCF) ("reduce temperature of wall body and air using plants, insulation materials, water, air conditioning, fans in combination"), 1,087 supporting passive energy saving (1,056 through VCF) ("use reflective and insulated materials to add to the wall to reduce heat absorption inside the building"), 687 supporting installation of smart appliances (677 through VCF) ("use sensors so appliances are only activated when used"), 50 supporting district cooling or heating (44 through VCF) ("install district cooling system for the new buildings") and 40 supporting heat pumps or other multi-generation systems (36 through VCF) ("recommend use of heat pumps or multi-link heat

pumps”). Of the 1,298 views about existing buildings (1,218 through VCF), 51 expressed general support (49 through VCF) (“legislation to govern energy efficiency in building operations”), 539 supported retrofitting (519 through VCF) (“force old buildings to upgrade their power supply equipment and utility facilities with high electricity consumption, such as lifts, with government financial support”), 354 for energy saving in existing buildings (338 through VCF) (“update existing building interior facilities to better meet the purpose of energy conservation and emission reduction”), 143 for retro-commissioning (129 through VCF) (“perform retro-commissioning to measure and verify the energy performance of existing electrical appliance”),143 for energy audits (120 through VCF) (“government should take the lead in conducting regular energy audits on major government buildings”), and 68 for carbon audits (63 through VCF) (“existing buildings have high potential to become more environmentally friendly through carbon audits”). Of the 741 views about setting targets (712 through VCF), 493 were supporting tightening regulations to cover all buildings (484 through VCF) (“add terms in building ordinance - equipment for the use of renewable energy must be provided”), 79 were about wider implementation of energy saving retrofitting and retro-commissioning for existing buildings (74 through VCF) (“create a board to review old buildings and set standard for minimum energy efficiency”), 51 support mandating all large existing buildings to implement energy saving retrofitting and retro-commissioning (48 through VCF) (“implement as soon as possible the mandatory requirement for all existing large buildings to be refurbished and re-inspected and other energy savings”), 74 support that all new or renovated buildings be zero emissions (68 through VCF) (“mandate that new buildings are at least carbon neutral”), while 41 support a wider implementation for zero emissions (37 through VCF) (“clear goal and regulation for new building to reach a defined level of energy consumption reduction plan”).

Of the 17,591 views about government’s role in reducing energy usage of companies or organisations (15,204 through petitions), 6,040 support government setting regulatory requirements (5,068 through petitions) (“better and stronger regulation of shipping and factories”), 5,793 support government incentives (5,068 through petitions) (“offer incentive for businesses, merchants who meet the carbon reduction standards”), 5,724 support government taking the lead (5,068 through petitions) (“government to take the lead in the use of power-saving equipment”), and 33 support government promotion of energy saving practices (27 through VCF) (“government should further encourage the private sector”).

Of the 6,984 views about increasing energy efficiency and conservation in companies or organisations (5,068 through petitions), 145 express general support (117 through VCF) (“promote energy conservation and emission reduction in industrial and commercial sectors”), 6,219 (5,068 through petitions) support the Energy Saving Charter (“limit the central air

conditioning of private company buildings to 24-26℃"), 207 support reduced operating hours to save energy (all through VCF) ("limiting the number of hours employees work can reduce the Organisation's unnecessary carbon emissions beyond working hours"), 187 support retro-fitting office premises (167 through VCF) ("install new and energy-efficient equipment to improve energy efficiency and reduce carbon emissions"), 171 support purchase of energy-efficient appliances ("use energy-efficient appliances as much as possible"), and 33 support carbon or energy audits (28 through VCF) ("implement new statutory regulations, such as annual energy operation audit").

Of the 6,942 views about energy saving by individuals (5,068 through petitions), 5,728 (5,068 through petitions) support this in general ("individuals need to play a more active role"), 423 support reduced air-conditioning (400 through VCF) ("set the air-conditioning to a higher temperature but increase ventilation so that it doesn't feel stuffy"), 352 support purchases of energy-efficient appliances (321 through VCF) ("use electric appliances with grade 1 energy efficiency label"), 172 support turning off lights when not in use (168 through VCF) ("switch off lights which are not in use"), 161 support turning off power to appliances that use energy in standby mode (158 through VCF) ("switch off or uninstall unnecessary electronic devices"), and 92 support more use of fans or natural ventilation (80 through VCF) ("try to replace air conditioning with a fan").

Of the 5,750 views about government's role in increasing energy saving by individuals (5,068 through petitions), 5,582 (5,068 through petitions) support government incentives ("provide more incentives to lower energy usage"), while 168 (140 through VCF) support government disincentives or mandates ("penalise those who live a high carbon and wasteful style").

Of the 103 views about setting energy saving targets, 56 supported non-mandatory measures (36 through petitions) ("government should create an enabling environment to fully explore domestic renewable energy potential"), while 47 supported mandatory measures (37 through VCF) ("set legislative requirements to meet the environmental needs which should be regularly reviewed").

Table 3.6 Further Decarbonising Electricity Generation

Tables	PCP	E	WSC	WSI	VCF	M	IM	P	OS	Total
C(ii). Further Decarbonising Electricity Generation	23	306	277	3,785	64,084	32	231	51,721	1	120,460
C.2 Further Carbon Reduction Measures in Electricity Generation (by electricity suppliers)	13	238	180	2,350	61,696	27	180	31,207	1	95,892

Tables	PCP	E	WSC	WSI	VCF	M	IM	P	OS	Total
C.2.2 Negative responses on further carbon reduction in electricity generation (by electricity suppliers)	0	31	9	1,469	51,531	13	134	20,587	0	73,774
C.2.2.1 Use of zero carbon energy source	0	31	9	1,469	51,531	13	134	20,587	0	73,774
C.2.2.1.1 Negative responses on regional cooperation	0	22	9	1,469	51,530	13	134	20,587	0	73,764
C.2.2.1.1.00 General disapproval on regional cooperation for use of zero carbon energy source without comments on specific targets and reasons	0	2	1	24	41,182	0	6	0	0	41,215
C.2.2.1.1.07 Disagree on importing energy from the Mainland	0	18	7	1,425	9,223	12	125	20,587	0	31,397
C.2.2.1.1.7.00 Disagree on importing energy from the Mainland without explanation or fuel type	0	3	0	35	5,741	0	17	0	0	5,796
C.2.2.1.1.7.04 Disagree on importing energy from the Mainland because whether it cannot be guaranteed that they are not reliable	0	8	1	342	1,018	2	39	5,237	0	6,647
C.2.2.1.1.7.01 Disagree on importing nuclear energy from the Mainland or other regions	0	4	6	305	591	8	12	5,141	0	6,067
C.2.2.1.1.7.03 Disagree on importing energy from the Mainland because whether it cannot be guaranteed that they	0	2	0	320	440	2	7	5,068	0	5,839

Tables	PCP	E	WSC	WSI	VCF	M	IM	P	OS	Total
are eco-friendly energy										
C.2.2.1.1.7.02 Disagree on importing renewable energy from the Mainland or other regions	0	0	0	373	336	0	1	5,068	0	5,778
C.2.2.1.1.7.05 Disagree on importing energy from the Mainland because there are sufficient electricity supply from local generators to meet the demand	0	1	0	29	631	0	23	73	0	757
C.2.2.1.1.7.08 Disagree on importing energy from the Mainland because it is expensive	0	0	0	12	276	0	11	0	0	299
C.2.2.1.1.7.07 Disagree on importing energy from the Mainland because it is not safe	0	0	0	5	170	0	2	0	0	177
C.2.2.1.1.7.06 Disagree on importing energy from the Mainland because it lowers the proportion of electricity supply from local electricity suppliers	0	0	0	4	20	0	13	0	0	37
C.2.2.1.1.08 Disagree on importing nuclear energy from other regions but not specify the Mainland	0	2	1	18	1,024	1	3	0	0	1,049
C.2.2.1.1.09 Disagree on importing renewable energy from other regions but not specify the Mainland	0	0	0	2	101	0	0	0	0	103

Tables	PCP	E	WSC	WSI	VCF	M	IM	P	OS	Total
C.2.2.1.2 Negative response on local renewable energy	0	9	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	10
C.2.2.1.2.0 Negative response on local renewable energy in general without specific	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
C.2.2.1.2.1 Negative response on locally generated solar energy	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
C.2.2.1.2.3 Negative response on locally generated tidal energy	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
C.2.2.1.2.2 Negative response on locally generated wind energy	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
C.2.1 Positive responses on further carbon reduction in electricity generation (by electricity suppliers)	13	207	153	872	10,130	14	43	10,620	0	22,052
C.2.1.00 General support for further carbon reduction in electricity generation (by electricity suppliers) without specific targets and methods	1	0	2	5	48	0	0	0	0	56
C.2.1.01 Use of zero carbon energy source	10	165	117	566	9,255	14	34	5,310	0	15,471
C.2.1.1.0 General Support for use of zero carbon energy source without specific targets	0	6	8	2	53	0	3	0	0	72
C.2.1.1.2 Support for local renewable energy	6	108	69	544	9,049	7	24	5,310	0	15,117
C.2.1.1.2.0 Support for local renewable energy in general without specifics	1	19	20	181	1,635	2	11	169	0	2,038
C.2.1.1.2.1 Support for locally generated solar energy	3	72	37	356	6,511	3	10	5,141	0	12,133
C.2.1.1.2.1.00 Support for locally generated solar	1	22	15	24	2,947	3	7	73	0	3,092

Tables	PCP	E	WSC	WSI	VCF	M	IM	P	OS	Total
energy without specifics										
C.2.1.1.2.1.01 Support for using more renewable energy generated by independent power producer (e.g. installing solar panel electricity systems in buildings and connected to power grid, Renewable Energy Feed-in Tariff)	1	14	11	310	432	0	2	5,068	0	5,838
C.2.1.1.2.1.02 Support for using self-produced renewable energy (e.g. installing solar power plates to power households, buildings or public facilities) but did not mention connecting to power grid	1	36	11	22	3,132	0	1	0	0	3,203
C.2.1.1.2.2 Support for locally generated wind energy	1	11	8	7	707	2	2	0	0	738
C.2.1.1.2.3 Support for locally generated tidal energy	1	6	4	0	196	0	1	0	0	208
C.2.1.1.1 Positive responses on regional Cooperation	4	47	34	18	108	7	6	0	0	224
C.2.1.1.1.00 General Support for regional cooperation for use of zero carbon energy source without specific targets	1	7	3	3	51	1	1	0	0	67
C.2.1.1.1.02 Support importing renewable energy	1	22	19	10	37	3	5	0	0	97

Tables	PCP	E	WSC	WSI	VCF	M	IM	P	OS	Total
C.2.1.1.1.01 Support importing nuclear energy	2	18	12	5	20	3	0	0	0	60
C.2.1.1.4 Support for developing hydrogen as an energy carrier (e.g. to make fuel cells, blending into natural gas, storing renewable energy etc.)	0	4	6	2	18	0	1	0	0	31
C.2.1.1.3 Support for locally generated nuclear energy	0	0	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	27
C.2.1.06 Support for abandoning regressive electricity tariff for business customers to encourage energy saving	0	3	0	238	151	0	0	5,068	0	5,460
C.2.1.04 Support for using more natural gas	2	9	10	53	130	0	7	242	0	453
C.2.1.09 Support for electricity suppliers to provide incentives to promote energy saving (e.g. rewarding scheme, energy saving contest)	0	4	4	0	158	0	1	0	0	167
C.2.1.02 Support for use of emerging and future technologies	0	10	15	9	131	0	0	0	0	165
C.2.1.14 Support for increasing electricity tariff to encourage energy saving	0	7	0	0	138	0	0	0	0	145
C.2.1.03 Support for turning food waste into energy	0	9	4	1	56	0	1	0	0	71
C.2.1.10 Support for improving the fuel mix to achieve the decarbonisation targets	0	0	1	0	48	0	0	0	0	49
C.2.1.15 Support for offering green tariff to encourage use of renewable energy	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	15
C.2.90 Setting target for reducing carbon emissions	0	0	18	9	34	0	3	0	1	65
C.2.90.4 Gradually phase out fossil fuel	0	0	13	5	24	0	3	0	1	46

Tables	PCP	E	WSC	WSI	VCF	M	IM	P	OS	Total
C.2.90.4.1 Agree or other positive responses	0	0	13	4	22	0	3	0	1	43
C.2.90.4.2 Disagree or other negative responses	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	3
C.2.90.3 100% zero carbon energy	0	0	5	4	10	0	0	0	0	19
C.2.90.3.1 Agree or other positive responses	0	0	5	4	10	0	0	0	0	19
C.2.3 Neither positive nor negative responses on further carbon reduction in electricity generation (by electricity suppliers)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
C.2.3.1 Generally neither agree nor disagree on further carbon reduction in electricity generation (by electricity suppliers) without comments on specific targets and methods	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
C.3 Considerations when determining our long-term strategy to decarbonise the electricity generating sector	8	58	86	1,158	2,241	4	50	15,446	0	19,051
C.3.2 Reliability (availability of power)	3	9	24	431	708	1	12	5,237	0	6,425
C.3.2.1 More Importance or other positive responses	3	9	24	431	708	1	12	5,237	0	6,425
C.3.1 Environmental performance	3	6	14	336	615	1	9	5,068	0	6,052
C.3.1.1 More Importance or other positive responses	3	6	14	336	615	1	9	5,068	0	6,052
C.3.3 Safety	1	19	14	350	441	1	15	5,141	0	5,982
C.3.3.1 More Importance or other positive responses	1	19	14	350	441	1	15	5,141	0	5,982
C.3.4 Affordability	1	15	21	27	462	1	14	0	0	541
C.3.4.1 More Importance or other positive responses	1	15	21	27	462	1	14	0	0	541
C.3.5 Security (availability of fuel)	0	9	13	14	15	0	0	0	0	51

Tables	PCP	E	WSC	WSI	VCF	M	IM	P	OS	Total
C.3.5.1 More Importance or other positive responses	0	9	13	14	15	0	0	0	0	51
C.8 Government's role in driving down carbon emissions by electricity suppliers	2	10	11	277	147	1	1	5,068	0	5,517
C.8.3 Government introducing competition into electricity sector to allow competitor to supply renewable energy at a lower cost	0	2	4	263	49	1	1	5,068	0	5,388
C.8.3.1 Agree or other positive responses	0	2	4	262	49	1	1	5,068	0	5,387
C.8.3.2 Disagree or other negative responses	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
C.8.1 Government providing incentives to encourage reduction in carbon emissions by electricity suppliers	1	6	6	10	59	0	0	0	0	82
C.8.1.1 Agree or other positive responses	1	6	6	10	59	0	0	0	0	82
C.8.2 Government setting regulatory requirements to ensure electricity suppliers meeting the designated carbon emissions reduction targets	1	2	1	4	39	0	0	0	0	47
C.8.2.1 Agree or other positive responses	1	2	1	4	39	0	0	0	0	47

Table 3.6 shows that of the 120,460 views about further decarbonising electricity generation, 95,982 were about reductions by electricity suppliers (61,696 through VCF), 19,051 were about considerations for the long-term electricity generation strategy (15,446 through petitions) and 5,517 were about government's role in reducing carbon emissions by electricity suppliers (5,068 through petitions).

Of the 95,892 views about reductions by electricity suppliers (61,696 through VCF), 73,774 were negative views on further reduction (51,531 through VCF), 22,052 were positive views on further reduction, and 65 were about setting targets for future reduction (34 through VCF) ("reduce the use of fossil energy and increase the use of new energy"). Of the 73,774 negative views on further reduction (51,531 through VCF), 41,215 (41,182 through VCF) were negative about regional cooperation without specific reasons ("oppose purchase of electricity from other

places") and 31,397 specifically reject importing energy from the Mainland (20,587 through petitions), of which 5,796 (5,741 through VCF) do not give a reason (oppose buying electricity from Mainland China"), 6,647 (5,237 through petitions) reject because of reliability concerns ("reliability of the electricity supply from the Mainland is questionable"), 6,067 (5,141 though petitions) specifically reject nuclear energy import from the Mainland ("strongly object to buying nuclear power from Mainland China"), 5,839 (5,068 through petitions) reject Mainland import as it may not be eco-friendly ("cannot ensure that power grid and power generation process are renewable energy and comply with environmental codes"), 5,778 reject import of renewable energy from Mainland (5,068 through petitions) ("against the importation of renewable energy from the Mainland"), 757 reject import as they believe there is sufficient local supply (631 through VCF) ("no need to import electricity from the Mainland as there is a surplus of electricity generated in Hong Kong"), 299 reject import as they believe it is expensive (276 through VCF) ("should not purchase electricity from Mainland with an unreasonable price"), 177 reject import as they believe it is not safe (170 through VCF) ("energy from the Mainland may emit more carbon in the process, which is unsafe"), 37 reject import as it lowers the proportion of local supply (20 through VCF) ("purchase of additional nuclear or renewable energy from Mainland will seriously affect the profits of the local electricity companies"), 1,049 reject import nuclear energy in general (1,024 through VCF) ("nuclear power is a major threat to the safety of all living things") and 103 (101 through VCF) reject importing renewable energy in general ("strongly oppose purchase of renewable energy from other places"). Of the 22,052 positive views on further reduction, 56 were general support for carbon reduction (48 through VCF) ("improve power plant facilities in Hong Kong to improve production efficiency"), 15,117 were support for local renewable energy (9,049 through VCF) of which 3,092 (2,947 through VCF) support local solar energy in general ("develop local solar energy vigorously"), 5,838 (5,068 through petitions) support independent power producers ("solar feed-in tariff plan is good"), 3,203 (3,132 through VCF) support self-produced solar ("equip bus roof with solar panels to generate electricity for streetlights nearby"), 738 support local wind energy (707 through VCF) ("expedite development of wind farms in Hong Kong") and 208 support local tidal energy ("tidal energy is a feasible way to generate electricity"), while 67 views (51 through VCF) support regional cooperation in general ("increase proportion of zero carbon energy in the fuel mix through closer regional cooperation"), 97 support importing renewable energy ("feasible to buy renewable energy from the Mainland"), 60 support importing nuclear energy ("can import nuclear power as the plants are not located in the seismic zone and are relatively safe") and 31 (18 through VCF) support developing hydrogen as an energy carrier ("some difficulties in using hydrogen, but the development must be explored"). There are also 5,460 views supporting changing the regressive tariff for business (5,068 through petitions) ("regressive electricity charges encourage business users to use more electricity and should be abolished"), 453 views (242 through petitions) support more use of natural gas ("natural gas is

more environmentally friendly, so increase the proportion"), 167 views (158 through VCF) support incentives from suppliers for energy saving ("offer discount to people using less electricity then previous year"), 165 views (131 through VCF) supporting emerging technology ("invest in development of green technology"), 145 supporting increased tariff to encourage saving (138 through VCF) ("increase electricity cost, especially to commercial and industrial buildings, to make them switch to energy saving appliances"), 71 supporting converting food waste to energy (56 through VCF) ("kitchen waste can be used for power generation, like Singapore and Taiwan") and 49 (48 through VCF) supporting improving the fuel mix ("promote and increase the proportion of local low-polluting energy source in electricity generation"), while 46 support phasing out fossil fuels ("reduce use of fossil fuels and increase the use of new energy").

Of the 19,051 views about considerations for the long-term electricity generation strategy (15,446 through petitions), 6,425 see reliability as important (5,237 through petitions) ("reliable energy supply is more important than whether it is zero carbon energy"), 6,052 see environmental performance as important (5,068 through petitions) ("encourage more environmentally friendly fuels"), 5,982 see safety as important (5,141 through petitions) ("Hong Kong power plants should focus on safety"), 541 see affordability as important (462 through VCF) ("energy costs are also important for business competitiveness"), and 51 see security as important ("although renewable energy is of great benefit, supply of wind and water in Hong Kong is unstable").

Of the 5,517 views about government's role in reducing carbon emissions by electricity suppliers (5,068 through petitions), 5,387 support competition being allowed for renewable energy (5,068 through petitions) ("consider a more open market for clean energy"), 82 support government incentives to electricity suppliers (59 through VCF) ("offer tax concession to HK Electric and CLP for using more natural gas to generate power"), and 47 support government regulatory requirements on electricity suppliers (39 through VCF) ("tighten the requirement for the power supply companies in carbon emission reduction").

3.5 Low-carbon transport

Table 3.7 Low-carbon transport

Tables	PCP	E	WSC	WSI	VCF	M	IM	P	OS	Total
D. Low-carbon Transport In A Smart City	52	306	246	113	27,445	0	20	0	0	28,182

Tables	PCP	E	WSC	WSI	VCF	M	IM	P	OS	Total
D.1 Positive responses on low-carbon transport in a smart city	46	250	181	84	23,213	0	17	0	0	23,791
D.1.0 General support on low-carbon transport in a smart city without specific targets	1	4	5	0	1,050	0	0	0	0	1,060
D.1.1 Phasing out or ban fossil fuel vehicles in Hong Kong	22	107	94	35	13,998	0	5	0	0	14,261
D.1.1.0 General support on phasing out or ban fossil fuel vehicles in Hong Kong without specific targets	1	7	3	3	4,009	0	2	0	0	4,025
D.1.1.1 Support for accelerating the adoption of new energy vehicles such as EVs and vehicles using non-traditional fuels (ethanol and biodiesel)	4	38	27	13	5,774	0	3	0	0	5,859
D.1.1.2 Support for increasing numbers of EV charging stations	11	34	25	4	1,664	0	0	0	0	1,738
D.1.1.7 Support for providing tax deduction or subsidies for environment-friendly vehicles	2	9	12	4	1,455	0	0	0	0	1,482
D.1.1.8 Support for increasing the expense on using fossil fuel vehicles (e.g. tax)	0	1	8	5	358	0	0	0	0	372
D.1.1.3 Support for improving fuel efficiency of vehicles (e.g. hybrid vehicle)	0	6	4	2	251	0	0	0	0	263
D.1.1.9 Support for banning or limiting the number of fossil fuel vehicles in Hong Kong in downtown area	0	5	2	4	218	0	0	0	0	229
D.1.1.5 Support for improving new energy vehicles maintenance service and facilities	3	3	2	0	136	0	0	0	0	144
D.1.1.6 Support for providing more information about electric cars	1	1	1	0	110	0	0	0	0	113
D.1.1.4 Support for promoting the use of biofuels in heavy goods vehicles, etc.	0	3	10	0	23	0	0	0	0	36

Tables	PCP	E	WSC	WSI	VCF	M	IM	P	OS	Total
D.1.3 Low-carbon travel by individual	10	72	32	20	6,594	0	10	0	0	6,738
D.1.3.00 General support on low-carbon travel by individual without specific targets	0	2	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	15
D.1.3.01 Support for using public transportation as far as possible	5	28	10	12	3,254	0	5	0	0	3,314
D.1.3.05 Support for riding more bicycles by individuals	2	17	9	1	2,033	0	1	0	0	2,063
D.1.3.02 Support for walking for short distance commuting as far as possible	2	15	6	4	1,023	0	1	0	0	1,051
D.1.3.06 Support for using less transports (including public or private transports)	1	6	2	0	183	0	1	0	0	193
D.1.3.03 Support for minimising outbound travel via air and cruise trips. Enjoy our local or neighbouring areas' recreational facilities as far as possible, such as country parks, etc.	0	4	5	3	88	0	2	0	0	102
D.1.2 Promote Mobility and Walkability (by government policy)	10	57	33	24	842	0	2	0	0	968
D.1.2.0 General support on promoting mobility and walkability at policy level without specific targets	1	2	6	1	11	0	0	0	0	21
D.1.2.2 Support for upgrading infrastructure to fostering a “bicycle-friendly” environment (e.g. building more bicycle tracks and parking facilities)	3	34	12	13	621	0	1	0	0	684
D.1.2.1 Support for upgrading infrastructure to improve walkability (e.g. building more footbridge)	6	20	15	9	136	0	1	0	0	187
D.1.2.3 Support for the policy to switch off some elevators during off-peak hours	0	1	0	1	74	0	0	0	0	76

Tables	PCP	E	WSC	WSI	VCF	M	IM	P	OS	Total
D.1.5 Better effective transportation management	1	2	2	3	459	0	0	0	0	467
D.1.5.00 General support on more effective transportation management without specific targets	0	1	0	0	144	0	0	0	0	145
D.1.5.04 Support for car or bicycle sharing	1	0	1	0	151	0	0	0	0	153
D.1.5.02 Support for more effective transportation management to minimise traffic jam	0	0	0	1	105	0	0	0	0	106
D.1.5.03 Support for more effective transportation management to minimise the waiting time to park	0	1	1	1	24	0	0	0	0	27
D.1.5.05 Support for building more electric rail network	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	22
D.1.5.01 Support for more effective transportation management to minimise detour	0	0	0	1	13	0	0	0	0	14
D.1.4 Low-carbon travel measures by companies or organisations	2	8	15	2	270	0	0	0	0	297
D.1.4.00 General support on low-carbon travel measures by companies or organisations without specific targets	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	4
D.1.4.03 Support for arranging employers to work at home	2	4	1	1	129	0	0	0	0	137
D.1.4.01 Support for instead of taking business trips, conduct video conferencing or use emails to reduce carbon footprint from flights	0	0	5	1	73	0	0	0	0	79
D.1.4.02 Support for using new energy vehicles (e.g. electric vehicles) as company vehicles	0	4	8	0	65	0	0	0	0	77
D.4 Government's role in promoting low-carbon transport	4	38	25	12	1,904	0	2	0	0	1,985

Tables	PCP	E	WSC	WSI	VCF	M	IM	P	OS	Total
D.4.1 Government providing incentives to encourage low-carbon transport	4	25	17	4	1,134	0	2	0	0	1,186
D.4.1.1 Agree or other positive responses	4	25	17	4	1,134	0	2	0	0	1,186
D.4.3 Government taking the lead to use low-carbon transportation	0	0	0	2	517	0	0	0	0	519
D.4.3.1 Agree or other positive responses	0	0	0	2	517	0	0	0	0	519
D.4.2 Government setting mandating or punitive measures to require all citizens, companies and organisations to use low-carbon transportation more proactively	0	13	8	6	253	0	0	0	0	280
D.4.2.1 Agree or other positive responses	0	13	8	6	253	0	0	0	0	280
D.90 Setting targets on low-carbon transport policy in a smart city	2	11	29	7	554	0	1	0	0	604
D.90.1 Gradually shift to low-carbon transport policy in a smart city (e.g. gradually replacing conventional fuel-driven vehicles with new energy vehicles)	1	4	14	5	314	0	0	0	0	338
D.90.1.1 Agree or other positive responses	1	4	14	5	314	0	0	0	0	338
D.90.3 Mandating policy on low-carbon transport in a smart city (e.g. mandating zero emission vehicles to replace all conventional fuel-driven vehicles)	1	1	7	2	131	0	0	0	0	142
D.90.3.1 Agree or other positive responses	1	1	7	2	95	0	0	0	0	106
D.90.3.2 Disagree or other negative responses	0	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	0	36
D.90.2 Proactively transition to low-carbon transport policy in a smart city (e.g. EVs as the key main-streamed choice	0	6	8	0	109	0	1	0	0	124
D.90.2.1 Agree or other positive responses	0	6	8	0	109	0	1	0	0	124

Tables	PCP	E	WSC	WSI	VCF	M	IM	P	OS	Total
D.2 Negative responses on low-carbon transport in a smart city	0	1	0	0	577	0	0	0	0	578
D.2.0 General disagreement on low-carbon transport in a smart city without comments on specific targets and methods	0	1	0	0	130	0	0	0	0	131
D.2.1 Disagreement on phasing out or ban fossil fuel vehicles in Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	447	0	0	0	0	447
D.2.1.0 General disagreement on phasing out or ban fossil fuel vehicles in Hong Kong without specific targets	0	0	0	0	447	0	0	0	0	447
D.3 Neither positive nor negative responses on low-carbon transport in a smart city	0	2	0	0	137	0	0	0	0	139
D.3.0 Generally neither agree nor disagree on low-carbon transport in a smart city without comments on specific targets and methods	0	0	0	0	59	0	0	0	0	59
D.3.2 High cost of buying electric vehicles	0	1	0	0	61	0	0	0	0	62
D.3.1 The battery of the electric vehicles should be recycled properly	0	1	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	18
D.99 Other comments on further reduce our transport-related carbon emissions at policy level	0	4	11	10	1,060	0	0	0	0	1,085
D.99.1 Support for reducing the number of vehicles	0	1	6	6	1,018	0	0	0	0	1,031
D.99.2 Support for reducing carbon emission in marine transport	0	1	3	3	22	0	0	0	0	29
D.99.3 Support for reducing carbon emission in air transport	0	2	2	1	20	0	0	0	0	25

Table 3.7 shows that of 28,182 views about low-carbon transport in a smart city, 23,791 were about positive support for low-carbon transport (23,213 through VCF), 1,985 were about government's role in promoting low-carbon transport (1,904 through VCF), 604 were about setting targets for low-carbon transport (554 through VCF), 578 were negative responses to low-carbon transport (577 through VCF), 62 views noted the high cost of electric vehicles (61

through VCF) (“price is not affordable”) and 1,031 other views expressed support for reducing the number of vehicles (1,018 through VCF) (“limit number of private cars in Hong Kong”).

Of the 23,791 views supporting low-carbon transport (23,213 through VCF), 1060 were general support (1,050 through VCF) (“green transport is the future”), 14,261 support phasing out fossil fuel vehicles, 6,738 support low-carbon travel by individuals (6,594 through VCF), 968 support promoting mobility and walkability (842 through VCF), 467 support better transportation management (459 through VCF), and 297 support low-carbon travel by companies or organisations (270 through VCF). Of the 14,261 views supporting phasing out fossil fuel vehicles (13,998 through VCF), 4,025 were in general support (4,009 through VCF) (“support banning fossil fuel vehicles in HK”), 5,859 support accelerated adoption of new energy vehicles (5,774 through VCF) (“promote electric car”), 1,738 support increased charging stations (1,664 through VCF) (“improve charging facilities and establish a coverage target”), 1,482 support financial incentives for new energy vehicles (1,455 through VCF) (“attractive tax relief for purchase of EVs”), 372 support increasing the financial disincentives for fossil fuel vehicles (358 through VCF) (“gradually raise taxes on fossil fuel vehicles”), 263 support increased fuel efficiency for vehicles (251 through VCF) (“all vehicles shall be at least hybrid powered”), 229 support restrictions on fossil fuel vehicles in downtown areas (218 through VCF) (“ban all non-electric cars in some areas”), 144 support improving support facilities for new energy vehicles (136 through VCF) (“help traditional garages equip for the maintenance of new energy vehicles”), 113 support more information about new energy vehicles (“government should help promote electric cars”) and 36 support use of biofuels (23 through VCF) (“promote the use of biofuels, biodiesel in heavy goods vehicles”). Of the 6,738 views about low-carbon travel by individuals (6,594 through VCF), 3,314 support using public transport as far as possible (3,254 through VCF) (“public transport should be promoted”), 2,063 support using bicycles more (2,033 through VCF) (“cycling is an important part to reduce carbon footprint”), 1,051 support walking where possible (1,023 through VCF) (“building covered passages could encourage short distance walk”), 193 support using less transport (183 through VCF) (“reduce the demand for transport”), and 102 support minimising outbound travel by using local facilities (88 through VCF) (“encourage low-carbon tourism”). Of the 968 supporting promotion of mobility and walkability (842 through VCF), 684 were about a bicycle friendly infrastructure (621 through VCF) (“government should make it easier for people to ride a bike across districts”), 187 were about upgrading infrastructure to improve walkability (136 through VCF) (“more built footpaths and pedestrian overpasses”), 76 were about turning off lifts during off-peak (74 through VCF) (“when no one uses lift, the power should be automatically suspended”). Of the 467 views supporting better transportation management (459 through VCF), 145 were general support (144 through VCF) (“better real-time traffic management”), 153 support car or bike sharing (151 through VCF) (“promote car-sharing”), and 106 support minimising traffic jams

(105 through VCF) ("the road network should be optimised to expedite traffic flow to reduce emissions"). Of the 297 views supporting low-carbon travel by companies or organisations (270 through VCF), 137 were about employers supporting work from home (129 through VCF) ("promote working at home to reduce unnecessary traveling"), 79 were about using telecommunication instead of travel (73 through VCF) ("reduce unnecessary flights and travel and use videoconferencing instead"), and 77 were about changing company vehicles to be new energy vehicles (65 through VCF) ("subsidies to small companies for green transportation, electric or hybrid car purchasing").

Of the 1,985 views about government's role in promoting low-carbon transport (1,904 through VCF), 1,186 were about government incentives (1,134 through VCF) ("price reduction is the best incentive for the public to use public transport"), 519 were about government taking the lead (517 through VCF) ("senior government officials travel by walking, cycling and public transport"), and 280 were about mandatory measures (253 through VCF) ("set and quickly tighten emission regulation for all vehicles, including vessels").

Of the 604 views about setting targets for low-carbon transport (554 through VCF), 338 support gradual shift to low-carbon transport (314 through VCF) ("gradually change all vehicles to electric and provide adequate facilities to support this"), 142 were about mandatory measures (131 through VCF) (106 positive ("impose total ban on diesel and petrol cars"), 36 negative ("completely banning fossil fuels may not be a good idea but gradually phasing out them could be a way out")), and 124 were about proactive transition to low-carbon (109 through VCF) ("government to encourage people to use electric vehicles, but should not ban fossil fuel vehicles").

Of the 578 negative responses to low-carbon transport (577 through VCF), 131 were general disagreement (130 through VCF) ("don't waste resources on green and innovative transport technology") and 447 were against phasing out of fossil fuel vehicles (all through VCF) ("new energy vehicle technology is not mature and fossil fuel vehicles should not be forcibly banned").

3.6 Other strategies listed in the PE document

Table 3.8 Other strategies listed in the PE document

Tables	PCP	E	WSC	WSI	VCF	M	IM	P	OS	Total
E. Other carbon-reduction strategies and measures (mentioned in the PE document)	37	437	189	143	11,172	4	22	223	0	12,227

Tables	PCP	E	WSC	WSI	VCF	M	IM	P	OS	Total
E.01. Education and publicity	22	154	64	40	4,943	1	3	18	0	5,245
E.1.0 General support on promoting low-carbon emission through education and publicity without specific targets	17	95	30	26	4,340	0	3	0	0	4,511
E.1.0.1 Agree or other positive responses	17	93	30	26	4,340	0	3	0	0	4,509
E.1.0.3 Neither there is a need nor no need or other neutral responses	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
E.1.2 To strengthen policy-oriented and enable more environment researches	2	19	13	7	452	0	0	18	0	511
E.1.2.1 Agree or other positive responses	2	19	13	7	452	0	0	18	0	511
E.1.1 To launch climate change awareness campaigns using the media	1	23	3	1	39	0	0	0	0	67
E.1.1.1 Agree or other positive responses	1	23	3	1	39	0	0	0	0	67
E.1.3 To include climate change topics in school curricula	1	8	8	5	32	1	0	0	0	55
E.1.3.1 Agree or other positive responses	1	8	8	5	32	1	0	0	0	55
E.1.5 Launch campaign(s) to promote carbon emission reduction for all	0	2	7	1	44	0	0	0	0	54
E.1.5.1 Agree or other positive responses	0	2	7	1	44	0	0	0	0	54
E.1.4 Strengthen the "Energy Saving for All” Campaign	1	7	3	0	36	0	0	0	0	47
E.1.4.1 Agree or other positive responses	1	7	3	0	36	0	0	0	0	47
E.03 Better waste management	4	92	30	33	3,417	0	3	169	0	3,748
E.3.0 General support on better waste management without specific targets	0	6	2	1	14	0	0	0	0	23
E.3.0.1 Agree or other positive responses	0	6	2	1	14	0	0	0	0	23
E.3.1 Better waste reduction policy (including policy on waste	2	62	15	30	3,208	0	3	169	0	3,489

Tables	PCP	E	WSC	WSI	VCF	M	IM	P	OS	Total
reduction at source, recycling, reusing, sharing, repairing, refurbishment, remanufacturing)										
E.3.1.1 Agree or other positive responses	2	62	15	30	3,208	0	3	169	0	3,489
E.3.2 Improving waste-to-energy technologies	2	24	13	2	195	0	0	0	0	236
E.3.2.1 Agree or other positive responses	2	24	13	2	195	0	0	0	0	236
E.02 Economic Opportunities and Financing Mechanism	2	98	40	30	1,035	2	14	36	0	1,257
E.2.0 General support on promoting low-carbon emission through providing economic opportunities and financing mechanism without specific targets	1	20	9	7	38	1	0	0	0	76
E.2.0.1 Agree or other positive responses	1	20	9	7	37	1	0	0	0	75
E.2.0.3 Neither there is a need nor no need or other neutral responses	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
E.2.3 Imposing taxation measures (e.g. tax concessions for energy saving practice in buildings) or concessions	0	59	15	17	959	1	10	18	0	1,079
E.2.3.1 Agree or other positive responses	0	59	15	17	959	1	10	18	0	1,079
E.2.2 Cap-and-trade scheme	1	7	7	5	15	0	4	18	0	57
E.2.2.1 Agree or other positive responses	1	7	7	5	15	0	4	18	0	57
E.2.1 Green Bonds	0	12	9	1	23	0	0	0	0	45
E.2.1.1 Agree or other positive responses	0	12	9	1	23	0	0	0	0	45
E.06 Adoption of carbon removal measures (e.g. carbon capture and storage technologies, reforestation and afforestation, growing plants in private or public area)	1	14	15	12	973	0	0	0	0	1,015
E.6.1 Agree or other positive responses	1	11	13	11	973	0	0	0	0	1,009

Tables	PCP	E	WSC	WSI	VCF	M	IM	P	OS	Total
E.6.3 Neither agree nor disagree or other neutral responses	0	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	6
E.04 Learning from international experience	6	63	25	23	753	1	2	0	0	873
E.4.1 Agree or other positive responses	6	63	25	23	752	1	2	0	0	872
E.4.2 Disagree or other negative responses	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
E.05 Collaboration across sectors	2	16	15	5	51	0	0	0	0	89
E.5.1 Agree or other positive responses	2	16	15	5	51	0	0	0	0	89

Table 3.8 shows that of 12,227 views about other carbon-reduction strategies mentioned in the PE document, 5,245 were about education and publicity (4,943 through VCF), 3,748 about better waste management (3,417 through VCF), 1,257 about economics and finance (1,035 through VCF), 1,009 positive views about carbon removal measures (973 through VCF), 872 positive views about learning from international experience (752 through VCF) and 89 about collaboration across sectors (51 through VCF).

Of the 5,245 views about education and publicity, 4,511 were about general positive support for education and publicity about low-carbon emissions (4,340 through VCF) (“promotion is one of the only ways to raise awareness about climate change”), 511 about strengthening relevant research (452 through VCF) (“need funding of research on related technologies”), 67 about launching a media based climate change awareness campaign (39 through VCF) (“short advertisements that show the future consequences, and quick and easy ways for people to change their lifestyle”), 55 about embedding climate change in school curricula (“offer learning experience and lessons about low-carbon life style”), 54 about launching a campaign to promote carbon reduction for all (“show citizens that there is collective effort and it needs engagement of every individual in the city”), and 47 about strengthening the energy saving for all campaign (“launch the "Energy Saving for All” Campaign”).

Of the 3,748 views about better waste management, 3,489 were about better policy (3,208 through VCF) (“improvement in waste policy is needed”) and 236 were about waste-to-energy technologies (“turning waste into energy is important”).

Of the 1,257 views about economics and finance, 76 were about general support for providing economic opportunities and financing mechanism (“only green finance can drive governments

to develop renewable energy"), 1,079 were about taxation measures, including concessions (959 through VCF) ("adopt carbon tax"), 57 about cap-and-trade schemes ("carbon trading and emissions trading could promote carbon reduction"), and 45 about green bonds (23 through VCF) ("great opportunity for power companies or government to issue a green bond to let local businesses and people invest").

3.7 Other strategies not listed in the PE document

Table 3.9 Other strategies not listed in the PE document

Tables	PCP	E	WSC	WSI	VCF	M	IM	P	OS	Total
G. Other carbon-reduction strategies and measures	15	75	39	212	43,212	1	41	845	0	44,440
G.16 Encourage producing or collecting fresh water locally	0	0	1	1	38,818	0	0	0	0	38,820
G.16.1 Agree or other positive responses	0	0	1	1	38,818	0	0	0	0	38,820
G.09 Restrict population growth rate so as to limit energy use	0	2	0	46	811	0	12	169	0	1,040
G.9.1 Agree or other positive responses	0	2	0	46	811	0	12	169	0	1,040
G.15 Support for the Government taking the lead to reduce carbon emission without specifying the areas (e.g. saving energy)	6	16	6	3	752	0	0	0	0	783
G.15.1 Agree or other positive responses	6	16	6	3	751	0	0	0	0	782
G.15.2 Disagree or other negative responses	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
G.12 Better urban planning to reduce carbon emission	5	17	16	12	683	0	0	0	0	733
G.12.1 Agree or other positive responses	5	17	16	12	683	0	0	0	0	733
G.19 Support for the avoiding excessive infrastructure and development	0	0	0	3	649	0	0	0	0	652
G.19.1 Agree or other positive responses	0	0	0	3	649	0	0	0	0	652
G.10 Encourage local agriculture to reduce carbon emission caused by importing	0	13	3	38	204	1	8	169	0	436
G.10.1 Agree or other positive responses	0	11	3	38	204	1	8	169	0	434

Tables	PCP	E	WSC	WSI	VCF	M	IM	P	OS	Total
G.10.3 Neither agree nor disagree or other neutral responses	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
G.20 Support for establishing laws to achieve targets of carbon emission deduction	0	0	1	8	404	0	1	0	0	414
G.20.1 Agree or other positive responses	0	0	1	8	403	0	1	0	0	413
G.20.3 Neither agree nor disagree or other neutral responses	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
G.18 Support for reducing the effect on climate change by decreasing reclamation projects (e.g. moratorium on land reclaiming)	0	0	0	2	407	0	0	0	0	409
G.18.1 Agree or other positive responses	0	0	0	2	407	0	0	0	0	409
G.24 Support for using products not from the Mainland (e.g. electric vehicles)	0	0	0	0	274	0	0	0	0	274
G.24.1 Agree or other positive responses	0	0	0	0	274	0	0	0	0	274
G.11 Encourage local industry to reduce carbon emission caused by importing	0	2	0	31	37	0	6	169	0	245
G.11.1 Agree or other positive responses	0	2	0	31	37	0	6	169	0	245
G.07 Hong Kong reporting to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) directly	0	1	0	32	7	0	6	169	0	215
G.7.1 Agree or other positive responses	0	1	0	32	7	0	6	169	0	215
G.08 Hong Kong joining Paris Agreement directly	0	0	0	27	10	0	7	169	0	213
G.8.1 Agree or other positive responses	0	0	0	27	10	0	7	169	0	213
G.22 Support for having dedicated position, working group or department in the government to deal with climate change	0	1	2	3	45	0	1	0	0	52
G.22.1 Agree or other positive responses	0	1	2	3	44	0	1	0	0	51
G.22.2 Disagree or other negative responses	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
G.23 Support for having less large-scale public activities (e.g. CNY fireworks)	0	0	0	0	48	0	0	0	0	48

Tables	PCP	E	WSC	WSI	VCF	M	IM	P	OS	Total
G.23.1 Agree or other positive responses	0	0	0	0	48	0	0	0	0	48
G.14 Support for label system(s) to indicate amount of carbon emission of product or service without specifying the name of the product (e.g. food) or service (e.g. electricity supply)	2	14	5	3	16	0	0	0	0	40
G.14.1 Agree or other positive responses	2	14	5	3	16	0	0	0	0	40
G.17 Set up an indicator on carbon emission reduction to let people know the progress of decarbonisation in the whole society	2	1	1	0	28	0	0	0	0	32
G.17.1 Agree or other positive responses	2	1	1	0	28	0	0	0	0	32
G.13 Change the language to illustrate the climate change to reflect the seriousness of the overall situation (e.g. climate crisis)	0	8	2	3	13	0	0	0	0	26
G.13.1 Agree or other positive responses	0	8	2	3	13	0	0	0	0	26
G.21 Support for electrifying construction to replace diesel generators	0	0	2	0	6	0	0	0	0	8
G.21.1 Agree or other positive responses	0	0	2	0	6	0	0	0	0	8

Table 3.9 shows that of the 44,440 comments about other carbon-reduction strategies not mentioned in the PE document, 38,820 were about local water production/collection (38,818 through VCF) (“develop a desalination system and stop buying Dongjiang water”), 1,040 were about restricting population growth (811 through VCF) (“actively control Hong Kong's population - while the population increases, carbon emissions will inevitably increase”), 782 were views about government taking the lead (without specifying the areas) (751 through VCF) (“government must take the lead in reducing waste of resources”), 733 were views about better urban planning (683 through VCF) (“need to plan green sustainable districts”), 652 were views about limiting infrastructural development (649 through VCF) (“less infrastructure would help to reduce carbon emissions”), 434 were views about encouraging local agriculture (204 through VCF) (“increase the agricultural land, to increase the supply of local fruit and vegetables, thereby reducing the cost of green food in restaurants”), 414 were views about laws to address carbon reduction targets (404 through VCF) (“need legislation to limit carbon emissions in public and private sectors”), 409 were views about reducing land reclamation (407 through VCF) (“no reclamation is the best carbon reduction method”), 274 were about not using

Mainland products (all through VCF) (“oppose the purchase of immature green and innovative transport technology from the Mainland”), 245 were views about encouraging local industry (169 through petitions) (“formulate a policy on Hong Kong's re-industrialisation to reduce emissions from the importation of goods”), 215 were positive views about Hong Kong reporting direct to the IPCC (169 through petitions) (“seek permission for Hong Kong to report directly to the IPCC on emission reduction strategies”), 213 were about Hong Kong joining the Paris Agreement directly (169 through petitions) (“Hong Kong should join the Paris Agreement as a developing district and implement the agreement in a more flexible manner based on its situation”), 51 were about a dedicated government body to deal with climate change (44 through VCF) (“establish a government committee, with professionals in climate change, the youth, relevant government officials to increase public participation for combating climate change and gathering more public opinions”), 48 were about reducing large-scale public events (all through VCF) (“reduce useless fireworks displays”), 40 were about carbon emission labelling for products (“carbon tags would allow consumers to avoid products with high carbon footprints”) and 32 were about a societal indicator of carbon reduction progress (28 through VCF) (“set up an independent monitoring committee to examine carbon emissions from all sectors and set up rankings for public reference”).

3.8 Feedback on the public engagement

Table 3.10 Comments on the public engagement

Tables	PCP	E	WSC	WSI	VCF	M	IM	P	OS	Total
P. Comments on the public engagement	21	88	33	37	276	8	28	0	0	491
P.11 Whether it is a transparent, fair, genuine, adequate PE and in bottom-up approach	0	6	1	0	138	0	0	0	0	145
P.11.3 Neither agree nor disagree or other neutral responses	0	4	1	0	98	0	0	0	0	103
P.11.1 Agree or other Positive responses	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	25
P.11.2 Disagree or other negative responses	0	2	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	17
P.02 PE document and other information provided by the Support Group	7	39	13	16	10	2	4	0	0	91
P.2.2 Negative responses	5	32	9	13	9	2	4	0	0	74
P.2.3 Neutral responses	2	7	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	17
P.04 Engagement channels	6	7	2	6	30	0	11	0	0	62
P.4.1 VCF	6	3	2	4	29	0	11	0	0	55

Tables	PCP	E	WSC	WSI	VCF	M	IM	P	OS	Total
P.4.1.1 VCF questions	3	3	2	2	26	0	5	0	0	41
P.4.1.1.2 Negative responses	2	3	2	2	26	0	5	0	0	40
P.4.1.1.3 Neutral responses	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
P.4.1.0 General comment on VCF	1	0	0	1	1	0	6	0	0	9
P.4.1.0.2 Negative responses	1	0	0	1	1	0	6	0	0	9
P.4.1.2 Collection method	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	5
P.4.1.2.2 Negative responses	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4
P.4.1.2.3 Neutral responses	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
P.4.6 Other public events	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
P.4.6.2 Negative responses	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
P.4.2 Regional forums	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
P.4.2.2 Negative responses	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
P.4.3 Roving exhibition	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
P.4.3.2 Negative responses	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
P.4.4 Social Media	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
P.4.4.2 Negative responses	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
P.4.5 Website	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
P.4.5.3 Neutral responses	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
P.4.0 General comment on engagement channels	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
P.4.0.2 Negative responses	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
P.10 There should be further consultation or study to reach consensus	0	1	6	6	40	0	1	0	0	54
P.10.1 Agree or other Positive responses	0	1	6	6	39	0	1	0	0	53
P.10.3 Neither agree nor disagree or other neutral responses	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
P.14 Comments about implementing/launching feasible options	4	15	9	2	21	0	0	0	0	51
P.14.1 Agree or other Positive responses	3	12	9	1	14	0	0	0	0	39
P.14.3 Neither agree nor disagree or other neutral responses	1	3	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	12

Tables	PCP	E	WSC	WSI	VCF	M	IM	P	OS	Total
P.07 Engagement, publicity and advertisement	2	4	0	1	16	2	6	0	0	31
P.7.2 Negative responses	1	0	0	1	9	2	6	0	0	19
P.7.3 Neutral responses	1	4	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	12
P.01 Target audience	0	6	1	2	5	1	0	0	0	15
P.1.2 Negative responses	0	5	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	9
P.1.3 Neutral responses	0	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	6
P.00 General comment on public engagement exercise	0	6	1	2	3	1	0	0	0	13
P.0.2 Negative responses	0	5	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	10
P.0.1 Positive responses	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
P.0.3 Neutral responses	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
P.06 Engagement period	2	1	0	1	4	2	3	0	0	13
P.6.2 Negative	1	1	0	1	4	2	3	0	0	12
P.6.2.2 Too short	1	1	0	1	4	2	3	0	0	12
P.6.3 Other comments	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
P.03 Whether the suggested decarbonisation strategy and measures are feasible in general	0	2	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	8
P.3.2 Disagree or other negative responses	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
P.3.3 Neither agree nor disagree or other neutral responses	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4
P.05 Number of events or activities	0	1	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	7
P.5.2 Negative	0	1	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	7
P.5.2.2 Too few	0	1	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	7
P.12 Assumptions behind the PE e.g. causes and impacts of carbon emissions	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
P.12.2 Disagree or other negative responses	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1

Table 3.10 shows that of the 491 views on the PE (276 through VCF), 145 were about whether it was an open, transparent and bottom-up process (138 through VCF) ("need to consult the public in a fair and open way"), 91 were about the information provided (including 74 negative views) ("questionable assertions in the document, such as Hong Kong can only generate 3-4% of electricity from renewable sources, not including nuclear energy"), 62 were about the engagement channels (including 41 about the VCF questions, of which 26 were through VCF ("should be more challenging questions in order to understand the views of the public and to make the public aware of the present situation")), 54 were about the need for further

consultation or study (40 through VCF) (“need to regularly collect public feedback on long term strategy”), 51 were about implementing or launching feasible options (“implementation very often lags behind, very important to see the policies in practice”) and 31 were about publicity (19 negative and 12 neutral).

Chapter 4 Conclusion

4.1 Process

The Council for Sustainable Development (SDC) undertook a public engagement (PE) entitled "Long-term Decarbonisation Strategy". The Social Sciences Research Centre of The University of Hong Kong (HKU-SSRC), was appointed to collect, compile, analyse and report views of various stakeholder groups, including those of the general public, expressed during the PE. During the PE, there were 5 regional fora, 9 public consultative platforms and 51 conferences/round tables/seminars/briefings. The public interaction phase of the PE started on 14th June 2019, with all feedback collected by the closing date of 20th September 2019 included in the analysis.

The HKU-SSRC assisted the SDC in designing a bilingual Views Collection Form (VCF) simple enough to be understood by anyone with secondary education. It was available online as well as through the PE events to facilitate wide distribution in the community. In addition, written submissions and feedback via online fora, print media and public events were collected. Feedback provided using the VCF (other than open-ended comments) was processed and analysed using quantitative methods. All feedback other than the closed-ended questions in the VCFs has been analysed using qualitative analysis, based on a framework that was developed by the HKU-SSRC to reflect all the issues covered in the PE document, and then extended to cover all the other relevant issues raised in the qualitative materials collected during the PE.

The quantitative analysis provides a more precise picture of the public feedback for topics where a specific closed-ended question was asked, based on the more than 70,000 VCFs from individuals and organisation/company representatives, while the qualitative analysis provides a broader, but less precise picture including aspects not covered in the closed-ended questions. It is also important to note that the VCFs are not a random sample of the population, so statistical tests, which assume random samples, are not appropriate and we cannot project the views expressed to the population.

4.2 Quantitative analysis summary

Overall:
A total of 71,812 VCFs were received as of 20th September 2019 and subsequently processed, including 3,037 paper forms and 68,775 forms received through the dedicated website, after excluding duplicate online VCFs. Of these VCFs, 3,188 were processed as from organisations, 1,949 from companies and 66,675 from individuals. Of the 3,188 Organisations that stated their type, 27.5% were Professional bodies – Engineering, 16.4% were Public Organisations, 15% were Professional bodies – Building construction and 11.3% were Professional bodies – Others. Of the 1,949 Companies that stated their type, 43.4% were commercial tenants and 10.3% were real estate developers, while 35% were other types. Of the 66,618 individuals who reported their age group, 52.4% were aged 31-60, and 40.7% were aged 18-30. Of the 66,165 individuals who reported their property ownership status, only 14.9% stated that they owned property.

Energy:
Support for gradually phasing out fossil fuel ranged from 54.6% versus 20.4% (Yes versus No) for Individuals (ratio of 2.7 to 1) down to 46.6% versus 28.6% for Commercial (ratio of 1.6 to 1), indicating clear support across roles. Reliability, and Security and Availability both have around 30% rating them as most important in all three groups, with about 25% rating Affordability most important in all three groups and about 15% rating Environmental Performance most important. However, when we examine those rating the considerations 1st or 2nd in importance, around 70% rate Security and Availability as the most or 2nd most important in all 3 groups, followed by around 60% for Reliability, 40% for Affordability and 30% for Environmental Performance.

Measures:
Support for the deep decarbonisation measures was not very strong with only 10-15% of the three groups of respondents stating that they support the measures. As regards which measure to prioritise, adopting a low-carbon lifestyle is the clear leader with 55-64% support across the three groups, followed by intensifying energy saving efforts with 25-31% support, with close regional cooperation only receiving 8-12% support.

Organisations and companies:
Over 80% of both organisations and companies reported it was likely or very likely that they would formulate or tighten up green procurement policy and provide relevant training to staff. Over 90% of both organisations and companies reported it was likely or very likely that they would purchase energy-efficient office appliances. Over 80% of both organisations and companies reported it was likely or very likely that they would participate in the Energy Saving Charter to practise measures such as maintaining temperatures of 24-26^{o}C in summer. Over 80% of both organisations and companies reported it was likely or very likely that they would retrofit office premises to improve energy efficiency. Over 70% of both organisations and companies reported it was likely or very likely that they would participate in the Government 4T Charter. Over 70% of both organisations and companies reported it was likely or very likely that they would carry out energy carbon audits. Over 75% of both organisations and companies reported it was likely or very likely that they would reduce flights through teleconferencing or using emails. Over 65% of both organisations and companies reported it was likely or very likely that they would use new energy company vehicles. Over 85% of both organisations and companies reported it was likely or very likely that they would formulate waste reduction and recycling policies. 32% of both organisations and companies stated that the government needs to do more to promote building energy efficiency.

Individuals:
Most clothing/waste/food measures are very popular with individuals, with nearly all (over 97%) stating that it was likely or very likely that they would adopt to avoid purchasing excess food and over 90% reporting that it was likely or very likely that they would buy fewer clothes, buy products with minimal packaging, support waste reduction at source and bring their own bottle. The least supported measures, namely buy local food and eat less meat, still had over 80% reporting that it was likely or very likely that they would adopt these measures. Most energy measures are very popular with individuals, with nearly all (over 95%) stating that it was likely or very likely that they would adopt energy efficient appliances, turn appliances off instead of leaving them on standby, turn off lights, and only do full loads of laundry. Over 90% reported it was likely or very likely that they would control aircon temperatures and use less shower water, while for using natural ventilation the proportion was over 85%. Public transport and walking received strong support with over 95% and 90% of individual

respondents respectively reporting that it was likely or very likely that they would adopt these measures. For local instead of international recreation and use of the Low Carbon Living Calculator, there were only 74% and 59% of individual respondents respectively reporting that it was likely or very likely that they would adopt these measures. 36% stated that the government needs to do more to promote building energy efficiency.

4.3 Qualitative analysis summary

Overall:
HKU-SSRC coded all the open-ended responses in the 71,812 VCFs, as well as all submissions received through other channels by the end of the public interaction phase. For written submissions which were identical or from the same template, we classified them into petitions. We thus ended up with four petitions in total. Of the 301,486 views expressed, 191,682 (63.6%) came through the VCF and 98,733 (32.7%) came through petitions. Of the 301,486 views, 120,460 related to further decarbonising electricity generation (majority through VCF), 61,737 related to reducing energy use (majority through petitions), 44,440 related to other carbon-reduction strategies not mentioned in the PE document, 28,182 related to low-carbon transport, 27,787 related to carbon reduction target, 12,227 related to other carbon-reduction strategies in the PE document, 6,162 related to transition towards a low-carbon lifestyle, with 491 about the PE.

Carbon reduction targets:
Most of the 27,787 views about carbon-reduction targets were in general support for action to reduce carbon emissions in order to limit global average temperature rise without further stance on specific reduction target, with some supporting net zero emissions by 2050 in order to limit the global average rise to 1.5ºC. Others supported short-term and long-term targets or wanted faster targets.

Low-carbon lifestyle:
Of the 6,162 views about transition towards a low-carbon lifestyle and society, about half were about a low-carbon lifestyle, a quarter about reducing carbon emissions in companies or organisations, some about government's role in reduction of individual carbon footprint and some about government's role in reduction of company or organisation footprint. Of the views about low-carbon lifestyle, some were general support for this, some were about specific waste reduction suggestions, some support changes in eating habits, reducing carbon footprint through clothing and associated waste and setting individual carbon reduction targets. Of the specific suggestions, some support waste reduction at source and clean recycling, using less paper, shopping wisely, second-hand items, using fewer plastic bags, using reusable containers when shopping, buying products with minimal packaging and avoiding disposable items. Of the views about changes in eating habits, some were general support, some support eating more fruit and vegetables and less meat, avoiding disposable utensils, not ordering more food than needed, buying local food, avoiding plastic bottled drinks and bring your own bottle. Of the views about clothing and waste, some support buying second-hand clothing and buying less clothing. Of the positive views about reducing carbon emissions in companies or organisations, some were about general support for reductions, some support reduced packaging in products, green procurement, industrial upgrading to lower carbon footprint, manufacturers to provide effective recycling pathways, minimising food waste through not over-ordering and labelling systems. Of the views about reduced packaging, some were about

general support, some support reduced packaging in retail and reusable containers. There were also views in favour of setting carbon reduction targets for companies or organisations. Of the views about government's role in reducing individual carbon footprint, some support government incentives, some support government mandates or punitive measures. Of the views about government's role in reducing company or organisation carbon footprint, some supported government incentives and government regulation to ensure companies and organisations achieve the targets.

Reducing energy use:
Of the 61,737 views about reducing energy use, some were about promoting building efficiency and energy saving, some were about government's role in reducing energy usage of companies or organisations (majority through petitions) , some support increasing energy efficiency and conservation in companies or organisations (majority through petitions), some support energy saving by individuals (majority through petitions), some were about government's role in increasing energy saving by individuals (majority through petitions) and some support setting energy saving targets. Of the views about promoting building efficiency and energy saving, some views expressed general support for promoting energy savings, the majority were about all buildings (majority through petitions), some were specifically about new or renovated buildings, some were about existing buildings, and some were about setting targets. Of the views about all buildings, some support reducing aircon use (majority through petitions), reducing lighting, energy efficient appliances, green building support, incentives for energy saving projects, greening in buildings, tightening statutory efficiency standards, innovation, reducing water usage, setting carbon emissions caps, using smart meters and labelling schemes. Of the views specifically about new or renovated buildings, some were about general support, some support energy-smart designs in general, passive energy saving, installation of smart appliances, district cooling or heating and heat pumps or other multi-generation systems. Of the views about existing buildings, some expressed general support, some support retrofitting, energy saving in existing buildings, energy audits, retro-commissioning and carbon audits. Of the views about setting targets, some support tightening regulations to cover all, wider implementation of energy saving retrofitting and retro-commissioning for existing buildings, mandating all large existing buildings to implement energy saving retrofitting and retro-commissioning, all new or renovated buildings be zero emissions and a wider implementation for zero emissions. Of the views about government's role in reducing energy usage of companies or organisations (majority through petitions), some support government setting regulatory requirements (majority through petitions), some support government incentives (majority through petitions), some support government taking the lead (majority through petitions), some support government promotion of energy saving practices. Of the views about increasing energy efficiency and conservation in companies or organisations (majority through petitions), some express general support, some (majority through petitions) support the Energy Saving Charter, some support reduced operating hours to save energy, retro-fitting office premises, purchase of energy-efficient appliances and support carbon or energy audits. Of the views about energy saving by individuals (majority through petitions), some (majority through petitions) support this in general, some support reduced air-conditioning, purchases of energy-efficient appliances, turning off lights when not in use, turning off power to appliances that use energy in standby mode and more use of fans or natural ventilation. Of the views about government's role in increasing energy saving by individuals (majority through petitions), some (majority through petitions) support government incentives, while some support government disincentives or mandates. Of the views about setting energy saving targets, some supported non-mandatory measures, while some supported mandatory measures.

Further decarbonising electricity generation:

Of the 120,460 views about further decarbonising electricity generation, about 80% were about reductions by electricity producers, some were about considerations for the long-term electricity generation strategy (majority through petitions) and some were about government's role in reducing carbon emissions by electricity suppliers (majority through petitions). Of the views about reductions by electricity producers, the majority were negative views on further reduction, the minority were positive views on further reduction, some were about setting targets for future reduction. Of the negative views on further reduction, most were negative about regional cooperation without specific reasons and some specifically reject importing energy from the Mainland (majority through petitions), of which some do not give a reason. Some (majority through petitions) reject reduction because of reliability concerns, some (majority though petitions) specifically reject nuclear energy import from the Mainland, some (majority through petitions) reject Mainland import as it may not be eco-friendly, some reject import of renewable energy from Mainland (majority through petitions), some reject import as they believe there is sufficient local supply, or because they believe it is expensive, or because they believe it is not safe, or because it lowers the proportion of local supply, some reject import nuclear energy in general and some reject importing renewable energy in general. Of the positive views on further reduction, some were general support for carbon reduction, the majority support local renewable energy of which some support local solar energy in general, some (majority through petitions) support independent power producers, some support self-produced solar, local wind energy and local tidal energy, while some support regional cooperation in general, some support importing renewable energy, importing nuclear energy and developing hydrogen as an energy carrier. There are also some views supporting changing the regressive tariff for business (majority through petitions), some views (majority through petitions) support more use of natural gas, some support incentives from suppliers for energy saving, emerging technology, increased tariff to encourage saving, converting food waste to energy, improving the fuel mix and phasing out fossil fuels. Of the views about considerations for the long-term electricity generation strategy (majority through petitions), some see reliability as important (majority through petitions), some see environmental performance as important (majority through petitions), some see safety as important (majority through petitions), some see affordability as important, some see security as important. Of the views about government's role in reducing carbon emissions by electricity suppliers (majority through petitions), some support competition being allowed for renewable energy (majority through petitions), some support government incentives to electricity suppliers and government regulatory requirements on electricity suppliers.

Low-carbon transport:

Of 28,182 views about low-carbon transport in a smart city, the majority expressed positive support for low-carbon transport, some were about government's role in promoting low-carbon transport, some were about setting targets for low-carbon transport, some were negative responses to low-carbon transport, some noted the high cost of electric vehicles and some expressed support for reducing the number of vehicles. Of the views supporting low-carbon transport, some expressed general support, some support phasing out fossil fuel vehicles, low-carbon travel by individuals, promoting mobility and walkability, better transportation management, and low-carbon travel by companies or organisations. Of the views supporting phasing out fossil fuel vehicles, some expressed general support, some support accelerated adoption of new energy vehicles, increased charging stations, financial incentives for new energy vehicles, increasing the financial disincentives for fossil fuel vehicles, increased fuel efficiency for vehicles, restrictions on fossil fuel vehicles in downtown areas, improving

support facilities for new energy vehicles, more information about new energy vehicles and use of biofuels. Of the views about low-carbon travel by individuals, the majority support using public transport as far as possible, some support using bicycles more, walking where possible, using less transport, and minimising outbound travel by using local facilities. Of the views supporting promotion of mobility and walkability, the majority were supporting a bicycle friendly infrastructure, some support upgrading infrastructure to improve walkability, and turning off lifts during off-peak. Of the views supporting better transportation management, some expressed general support, some support car or bike sharing, and minimising traffic jams. Of the views supporting low-carbon travel by companies or organisations, some supported employers supporting work from home, using telecommunication instead of travel, and changing company vehicles to be new energy vehicles. Of the views about government's role in promoting low-carbon transport, the majority were about government incentives, some supported government taking the lead, and mandatory measures. Of the views about setting targets for low-carbon transport, the majority support gradual shift to low-carbon transport, some were about mandatory measures (the majority positive), and some support proactive transition to low-carbon. Of the negative responses to low-carbon transport, some expressed general disagreement and the majority were against phasing out of fossil fuel vehicles.

Other strategies listed in the PE document:
Of 12,227 views about other carbon-reduction strategies mentioned in the PE document, some were about education and publicity, some about better waste management, some about economics and finance, some positive views about carbon removal measures, some positive views about learning from international experience and some about collaboration across sectors. Of the views about education and publicity, the majority were general positive support for education and publicity about low-carbon emissions, some about strengthening relevant research, some support launching a media based climate change awareness campaign, embedding climate change in school curricula, launching a campaign to promote carbon reduction for all and strengthening the energy saving for all campaign. Of the views about better waste management, the majority were about better policy, and some were about waste-to-energy technologies. Of the views about economics and finance, some were general support for providing economic opportunities and financing mechanism, some support taxation measures (including concessions), cap-and-trade schemes and green bonds.

Other strategies not listed:
Of the 44,440 comments about other carbon-reduction strategies not mentioned in the PE document, the majority support local water production/collection, some support restricting population growth, government taking the lead, better urban planning, limiting infrastructural development, encouraging local agriculture (majority through petitions), encouraging local industry (majority through petitions), laws to address carbon reduction targets, reducing land reclamation, Hong Kong reporting direct to the IPCC (majority through petitions), Hong Kong joining the Paris Agreement directly (majority through petitions), not using Mainland products, a dedicated government body to deal with climate change, reducing large-scale public events, carbon emission labelling for products and a societal indicator of carbon reduction progress.

Feedback on the process:
Of the 491 views on the PE, some were about whether it was an open, transparent and bottom-up process, some about the information provided (including a majority of negative views), some about the engagement channels (the majority about the VCF questions), some about the need for further consultation or study, some about implementing or launching feasible options and some about publicity (majority were negative).

4.4 Consensus

As seen in the summary above, especially for the quantitative analysis, it is notable that there was strong support for many decarbonisation actions to be taken by government, organisations, companies andand individuals, from those who participated in the PE (too many actions to list in detail here). The qualitative analysis shows many suggestions from the community about how to implement decarbonisation effectively and support for greater education and publicity to back up those measures.

4.5 Areas showing significantly different opinions

There were two areas where significantly different opinions were reflected in the qualitative analysis, namely regional cooperation on low-carbon energy generation and phasing out of fossil fuel vehicles.

For regional cooperation on energy generation, there were considerable public views expressing resistance to importing low-carbon energy from the Mainland. These views were expressed in different ways, some of which tapped into anti-Mainland feelings at that time, but also concerns about the cost and safety of nuclear power generation in the Mainland. There was also strong support that Hong Kong should be generating renewable energy (solar, wind or tidal) locally, rather than importing.

There was strong quantitative support for phasing out fossil fuel in general. As regards phasing out fossil fuel vehicles, while there were many views supporting this, there was also considerable concern expressed on the grounds that new energy vehicle technology is not yet mature and hence the phasing out should be gradual.

Annex A List of regional forums (PF)

Regional fora are PE events organised and widely advertised as open to all public members. There were 19 summaries from 5 regional forums which were included in the qualitative analysis.

Table A.1: List of regional fora

Item	Date	Details	No. of Summaries
1	09-08-2019	1st Regional Forum (Kowloon West)	5
2	14-08-2019	2nd Regional Forum (Kowloon East)	5
3	15-08-2019	3rd Regional Forum (New Territories East)	2
4	09-09-2019	4th Regional Forum (Hong Kong Island)	3
5	12-09-2019	5th Regional Forum (New Territories West)	4
		Total:	**19**

Annex B List of public consultative platforms (PCP)

PCP is a consultation platform provided by the District Councils or Advisory and Statutory Bodies. All concerns and views from the District Council (1 summary), and Advisory and Statutory Bodies (8 summaries) were included in the qualitative analysis.

Table B.1: List of meeting of District Council

Item	Date	Details	No. of summaries/ minutes
1	18-07-2019	Chairmen and Vice-chairmen of 18 District Councils	1
		Total:	**1**

Table B.2: List of meetings of other Advisory and Statutory Bodies

Item	Date	Details	No. of summaries/ minutes
1	20-06-2019	Steering Committee on the Promotion of Electric Vehicles	1
2	04-07-2019	Environmental Campaign Committee	1
3	08-07-2019	Advisory Council on the Environment	1
4	12-07-2019	Steering Committee of Pilot Green Transport Fund	1
5	26-07-2019	Town Planning Board	1
6	30-07-2019	Small and Medium Enterprises Committee	1
7	12-09-2019	Energy Advisory Committee	1
8	12-09-2019	Family Council	1
		Total:	**8**

Annex C List of briefings (EV)

Briefings/Seminars/Workshops were given to organisations, concern groups, secondary groups, tertiary institutions, etc. All concerns and views from 51 briefings (40 summaries and 14 attended with no summaries) were collected and included in the qualitative analysis.

Table C.1: List of briefings to organisations, concern groups, secondary schools, tertiary institutions, etc.

Item	Date	Details	No. of summaries/ minutes
1	20-06-2019	Sai Kung Sung Tsun Catholic School (Secondary Section)	-
2	24-06-2019	The Chinese University of Hong Kong	1
3	25-06-2019	Pok Oi Hospital Chan Kai Memorial College	-
4	25-06-2019	Joint College Environmental Innovation Alliance	1
5	26-06-2019	The Lutheran Church Hong Kong Synod MKMCF Ma Chan Duen Hey Memorial College	-
6	26-06-2019	The Hong Kong Polytechnic University	1
7	27-06-2019	Bethel High School	-
8	27-06-2019	Airport Authority Hong Kong	1
9	27-06-2019	Business Environment Council	1
10	28-06-2019	Rhenish Church Pang Hok Ko Memorial College	-
11	28-06-2019	Chong Gene Hang College	-
12	28-06-2019	Civic Exchange	1
13	02-07-2019	SKH Li Fook Hing Secondary School	-
14	03-07-2019	Carmel Secondary School	-
15	04-07-2019	Kau Yan College	-
16	05-07-2019	Caritas St. Joseph Secondary School	-
17	08-07-2019	South Tuen Mun Government Secondary School	-
18	09-07-2019	Ling Liang Church E Wun Secondary School	-
19	10-07-2019	Hong Kong and Kowloon Kaifong Women's Association Sun Fong Chung College	-
20	11-07-2019	Buddhist Wong Fung Ling College	-
21	16-07-2019	The International Chambers of Commerce – Hong Kong	1
22	19-07-2019	City University of Hong Kong	1
23	30-07-2019	Hong Kong Institute of Acoustics, Hong Kong Institute of Environmental Impact Assessment,	1

Item	Date	Details	No. of summaries/ minutes
		Hong Kong Institute of Environmental Protection Officers, Hong Kong Institute of Qualified Environmental Professionals and The Environmental Management Association of Hong Kong	
24	01-08-2019	Chartered Institution of Water and Environmental Management Hong Kong	1
25	15-08-2019	Hong Kong Jockey Club	1
26	16-08-2019	The Hong Kong Institution of Engineers – Environmental Division	1
27	19-08-2019	Hong Kong Green Building Council	1
28	23-08-2019	Friends of the Earth (HK)	1
29	26-08-2019	The Hong Kong Institute of Planners	1
30	28-08-2019	English Schools Foundation	1
31	28-08-2019	The Hong Kong Institute of Architects	1
32	29-08-2019	Estate Management Advisory Committee of Yiu Tung Estate	1
33	02-09-2019	The Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce	1
34	03-09-2019	The Green Earth	1
35	05-09-2019	Campus Sustainability Office of The Hong Kong Polytechnic University	1
36	06-09-2019	Asia Investor Group on Climate Change	1
37	09-09-2019	Designing Hong Kong	1
38	10-09-2019	The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology – EcoChat	1
39	11-09-2019	The University of Hong Kong	1
40	11-09-2019	Low CarbonCare InnoLab & 350 HK	1
41	13-09-2019	The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology	1
42	16-09-2019	The Chinese Manufacturers' Association of Hong Kong	1
43	17-09-2019	Institution of Gas Engineers and Managers	1
44	17-09-2019	Education University of Hong Kong	1
45	17-09-2019	World Wildlife Fund Hong Kong	3
46	17-09-2019	Youth Forum	2
47	18-09-2019	Royal Hong Kong Yacht Club	1

Item	Date	Details	No. of summaries/ minutes
48	19-09-2019	Hong Kong E-Vehicles Business General Association	1
49	19-09-2019	Estate Management Advisory Committee of Tin Shui I & Tin Shui II Estates	1
50	20-09-2019	Chu Hai College of Higher Education	1
51	20-09-2019	Sustainability Workshop for Liberal Studies Teachers	1
		Total:	**40**

Remark: "-" was marked for those events which no comments from the public members were given.

Annex D List of written submissions from organisations or companies (WSC)

All concerns and views from 52 written submissions including either by soft or hard copies from an organisation or company were collected during the public interaction phase and included in the qualitative analysis.

Table D.1: List of written submissions from organisations/companies

Item	Name of organisation/company (English)	Name of organisation/company (Chinese)
D001	ADM Capital Foundation	–
D002	Ampd Energy Limited	–
D003	Asian Energy Studies Centre, Hong Kong Baptist University	香港浸會大學亞洲能源研究中心
D004	Business and Professionals Alliance for Hong Kong	香港經濟民生聯盟
D005	Business Environment Council Limited	商界環保協會有限公司
D006	Carbon Care Asia Limited	低碳亞洲
D007	CarbonCare InnoLab	低碳想創坊
D008	Chartered Institution of Water and Environmental Management	水與環境管理特別協會
D009	China Real Estate Chamber of Commerce Hong Kong and International Chapter Limited and Allied Sustainability and Environmental Consultants Group Limited	全國工商聯房地產商會香港及國際分會有限公司及沛然環保顧問有限公司
D010	Civic Exchange	思匯政策研究所
D011	Civic Party	公民黨
D012	CLP Holdings Limited	中電控股有限公司
D013	Democratic Party	民主黨
D014	EcoTech Professional Association of Hong Kong	香港環保科技專業人員總會
D015	European Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong	香港歐洲商會協會
D016	Extinction Rebellion Hong Kong	香港反抗滅絕
D017	Fashion Summit (HK)	時尚高峰（香港）
D018	Friends of the Earth (HK) Charity Limited	地球之友
D019	Gammon Construction Limited	金門建築有限公司

Item	Name of organisation/company (English)	Name of organisation/company (Chinese)
D020	Greeners Action	綠領行動
D021	Greenpeace	綠色和平
D022	Hong Kong Green Building Council	香港綠色建築議會
D023	Hong Kong E-Vehicles Business General Association Limited	香港電動業總商會有限公司
D024	Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce	香港總商會
D025	Hong Kong Green Strategy Alliance	香港綠色策略聯盟
D026	Hong Kong Institute of Carbon Emission Reduction & Energy Management	香港減碳及能源管理專業學會
D027	Hong Kong Institute of Qualified Environmental Professionals Limited	香港環專會
D028	Hong Kong Nuclear Society	香港核學會
D029	Hong Kong Professionals and Senior Executives Association	香港專業及資深行政人員協會
D030	Hong Kong Women Professionals and Entrepreneurs Association Limited	香港女工商及專業人員聯會有限公司
D031	MTR Corporation Limited	香港鐵路有限公司
D032	New People’s Party	新民黨
D033	Our Hong Kong Foundation	香港團結基金
D034	Outdoor Wildlife Learning Hong Kong	香港戶外生態教育協會
D035	Relisuco Renewables Ltd.	–
D036	Royal Hong Kong Yacht Club	香港遊艇會
D037	RS Group Asia and Sustainable Finance Initiative	–
D038	Smart Charge (HK) Limited	–
D039	Soul Are You Limited	–
D040	Swire Pacific Limited	太古股份有限公司
D041	The American Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong	香港美國商會
D042	The British Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong	香港英商會
D043	The Canadian Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong	香港加拿大商會
D044	The Conservancy Association	長春社
D045	The Green Earth	綠惜地球

Item	Name of organisation/company (English)	Name of organisation/company (Chinese)
D046	The Hong Kong and China Gas Company Limited	香港中華煤氣有限公司
D047	The Hong Kong Institute of Architects	香港建築師學會
D048	The Hong Kong Institution of Engineers	香港工程師學會
D049	The Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd	香港電燈有限公司
D050	The Professional Commons	公共專業聯盟
D051	World Wildlife Fund Hong Kong	世界自然基金會香港分會
D052	(Declined to disclose)	（不願意公開）

Annex E List of written submissions from individuals (WSI)

All concerns and views from 610 written submissions from individuals (4 declined to disclose their identities) including either by soft or hard copies were collected and included in the qualitative analysis.

Table E.1: List of written submissions from individuals

Item	Name of respondents
E001	A concerned Hong Kong citizen (1)
E002	A concerned Hong Kong citizen (2)
E003	A group of Hong Kong citizens
E004	A HK citizen Fiona
E005	A deeply concerned Hong Kong citizen
E006	Ada Cheng
E007	Adrian Ngan
E008	Albert
E009	Alice
E010	Alice Chin
E011	Alison Lai
E012	Alvina Hung
E013	Amandine Lang
E014	Amy Su
E015	Andrew Kwan
E016	Angel Lim
E017	Anthony Li
E018	Antony Wong
E019	Attle Lee
E020	Bao Tsang
E021	Barbara Wimpee
E022	Bernie Harrad
E023	Bingo
E024	Brian Cochran
E025	Brian Li
E026	Brian Wong
E027	Calvin Chow
E028	Carmen Cheng
E029	Ceres Tsang

Item	Name of respondents
E030	Chan Candy
E031	Chan Chun On
E032	Chan Ka Ying
E033	Chan Man Wa
E034	Chan Man Yi
E035	Chan Tai Man
E036	Cheng Hiu Yang Kenneth
E037	Cheuk Wing Travis Yip
E038	Cheung Byorn
E039	Cheung Wai
E040	CheungPohin
E041	Chin Chin Lam
E042	Ching Chi Wai
E043	Choi How Heung
E044	Chris Chak
E045	Chris Li
E046	Chu Pui Shan
E047	Cindy Yiu
E048	CK So
E049	Connie Chan
E050	Constant Tedder
E051	Cynthia Li
E052	Den Lam
E053	Dennis
E054	Dody
E055	Doreen Ngan
E056	Dorothy Ling
E057	Dr Martin Williams
E058	Dr. William CHUNG Siu-Wai
E059	EC
E060	Edmond Chui
E061	Edmond Yu
E062	Elaine Wong
E063	Ellen Harvey
E064	Elvis Fan
E065	Eunice Chung

Item	Name of respondents
E066	Eve Leung
E067	Fiona Sykes
E068	Fiona Tang
E069	Floortje van der Grinten
E070	Florence Yeung
E071	Frances Fung
E072	Franco Wong
E073	Fung Wai To
E074	G. Mendel Stewart
E075	Garfield Tang
E076	Gloria So
E077	Grace Lee
E078	Hachi Wu
E079	Hazel Lau
E080	Ho Ka Man
E081	Ho Sin Ting
E082	Ida Chong
E083	Ida Lui
E084	Irene Ku
E085	Irene Law
E086	Iris Wan
E087	Isobel
E088	Ivy Fok
E089	J Robert Gibson
E090	J Robert Gibson (further submission)
E091	Janice Baird
E092	Janis Wong
E093	Jerry Shing
E094	Jessie Ho
E095	Jin Dan
E096	Jo Leung
E097	Joanne Law
E098	Joe Chan
E099	Joel Leung
E100	Joey Pang
E101	John

Item	Name of respondents
E102	Joseph Chim
E103	Katherine Kuk
E104	Kathryn Lowry
E105	Kathy Lam
E106	Kayleigh Cheung
E107	Keith Cheng
E108	Ken Wong
E109	Kennis Yiu
E110	Kimmi Hung
E111	Kindy Chan
E112	Kit Yip
E113	Kitching Wong
E114	KK Yu
E115	Kong Chun Hung
E116	Krispy Lo
E117	Kwok Chau Tung
E118	Kwok Y.S.
E119	Kwun Lam
E120	Lam Siu Lai
E121	Lam Siu Tong
E122	Lam Wing Wai
E123	Lap
E124	Lau Chui Shan
E125	Lau Hiu Laam
E126	Lau Ka Wing
E127	Law
E128	Lee Hoi Yee
E129	Lee Ka Wing
E130	Leung Lai Yi
E131	Li Kong Yu
E132	Lily Lam Kok Lee
E133	Lily Lam Kok Lee (further submission)
E134	Ling Yau
E135	Liz Chau
E136	Lo Yee Ning
E137	Lucretia Ho

Item	Name of respondents
E138	Lui Woon Man
E139	Lydia Ling
E140	Maggie Chan
E141	Mak Kiu Yan
E142	Marisa Sin
E143	Marsha Gau
E144	Martin Law
E145	Martina Yu Ka Ming
E146	May
E147	MC Li
E148	Miffy Ng
E149	Mikey Chow
E150	Ming Wong
E151	Miu Yeung
E152	Molly Kong
E153	Momo Chan
E154	Mr. Leung Kwok On
E155	Ms. Katie chan
E156	Ngai Ho Chun
E157	Owain Johns BSc
E158	Pat Wong
E159	Patrapol Tangchitnamthamrong
E160	Patricia Chow
E161	Patrick Gilfillan
E162	Paul
E163	Peggy Chan
E164	Penha
E165	Phoebe Mo
E166	Pollawat Prisawong
E167	Ray Chan
E168	Ray Wong
E169	Rebecca Cochran
E170	Rebekah Butler
E171	Ricci Au
E172	Richard Cheng
E173	Rita Wong

Item	Name of respondents
E174	Robert Cochran
E175	Robert Harvey
E176	Ron
E177	Rufina Ng
E178	Saettawut Iammeechai
E179	Sam Char
E180	Samantha Hung
E181	Sarah Turner
E182	SC Mok
E183	Selina Ng
E184	Shailesh Sreedharan
E185	Sharon
E186	Sinda Cheng
E187	Sophia Chan
E188	Sophie Zwingelstein
E189	Stanley Yuen
E190	Stefan Strub
E191	Steven
E192	Steven Cheung
E193	Suki Lai
E194	Suvipha Worakundamrong
E195	SY Yuan
E196	Tammy Wong
E197	Tang Li Mei
E198	Taylor Chung
E199	Tiffany Wong
E200	Tina Lai
E201	To Siu Ling
E202	Tobey Cheung
E203	Tony Tong
E204	Tse Kit Man
E205	Tsz Ching Tam
E206	V. Cochran
E207	Vanessa Lim
E208	Venus Chung
E209	Vickie Tsang

Item	Name of respondents
E210	Vicky Sing
E211	Victor Kwong
E212	Vien Shum
E213	Vienna Chan
E214	Vincy
E215	Wai Chun Yip
E216	Wan Yuk Yee Yuki
E217	Water Chan
E218	Wendy Fung
E219	Wing Yu Ip (Bianca)
E220	Winnie Chan
E221	Winnie Yee
E222	Winnie Yu
E223	Wong Cheong Shiu
E224	Wong Chun Long
E225	Wong In Ping
E226	Wong Lai Fan
E227	Wong Shui Kan
E228	Wong Yin Ling
E229	XXX
E230	Yandy Yuen
E231	Yip Shuk Yan
E232	Yuki Si
E233	Yung Hei Mun
E234	Yvonne Wu
E235	Zemiu Ng
E236	Zoe Chan
E237	Zoe Ma
E238	一名香港市民 (1)
E239	一名香港市民 (2)
E240	一名香港市民 (3)
E241	一名香港市民 (4)
E242	一名香港市民 (5)
E243	一名香港市民 (6)
E244	一名香港市民 (7)
E245	一名香港市民 (8)

Item	Name of respondents
E246	一名香港市民 (9)
E247	一名香港居民
E248	一名衷心希望政府能聆聽的市民
E249	一名熱心香港市民及極度需要電力穩定的資訊科技人員 (1)
E250	一名熱心香港市民及極度需要電力穩定的資訊科技人員 (2)
E251	一位香港市民 (1)
E252	一位香港市民 (2)
E253	一位香港市民 (3)
E254	一位香港市民 (4)
E255	一位香港市民 (5)
E256	九龍東黃先生
E257	方儷雯
E258	王文傑
E259	王先生
E260	王成璐
E261	王海茵
E262	王舒萱
E263	王靜婷
E264	丘小姐
E265	史家奇
E266	司徒志明
E267	叻
E268	市民
E269	市民石氏
E270	伍栢烯
E271	朱凱廸新西團隊
E272	江培榮
E273	何彥彪 (工程師)
E274	何素婷
E275	何葵興
E276	余小姐
E277	余桂華
E278	余逸天
E279	吳小姐
E280	吳思銳
E281	吳鳳鳴

Item	Name of respondents
E282	呂小姐
E283	呂城都
E284	巫小姐
E285	李小姐 (1)
E286	李小姐 (2)
E287	李小姐 (3)
E288	李小姐 (4)
E289	李小玲
E290	李先生 (1)
E291	李先生 (2)
E292	李宗勵
E293	李俊明
E294	李流
E295	李凱婷
E296	李善童
E297	李善濤
E298	李詠妍
E299	李雯慧
E300	李嘉敏
E301	李德明
E302	李慧姍
E303	李曉雲
E304	李燕麗
E305	李龍威
E306	冼世豪
E307	冼高飛
E308	周女士
E309	周小姐
E310	孟國祥
E311	屈啟楠
E312	林太
E313	林先生
E314	林沛恩
E315	林俊健
E316	林韋辰
E317	林清濠

Item	Name of respondents
E318	林凱恩
E319	林楓
E320	林靖
E321	林嘉穎
E322	林鳳姿
E323	林學建
E324	林耀基
E325	姚凱莉
E326	柳玉儀
E327	洪文慧
E328	洪燕婷
E329	胡嘉敏
E330	范文堅
E331	香港小市民 (1)
E332	香港小市民 (2)
E333	香港市民 (1)
E334	香港市民 (2)
E335	香港市民 (3)
E336	香港市民 (4)
E337	香港市民 (5)
E338	香港市民 (6)
E339	孫宇璒
E340	容女士
E341	徐生
E342	徐定慧
E343	徐麗欣
E344	翁宗雄
E345	翁曉怡
E346	袁諾怡
E347	軒
E348	馬少芬
E349	馬家寶
E350	馬雅萍
E351	馬麗娟
E352	高永山
E353	高偉傑

Item	Name of respondents
E354	高景雄
E355	張小姐
E356	張文遠
E357	張貝琳
E358	張姓市民
E359	張家欣
E360	張國柱
E361	張婉雯
E362	張梓誠
E363	張港耀
E364	張裕婷
E365	張懿汶
E366	曹先生
E367	曹嘉彥
E368	梁小姐
E369	梁生
E370	梁先生
E371	梁思敏
E372	梁倩珩
E373	梁振偉
E374	梁振鴻
E375	梁斯祺
E376	梁楊楊
E377	梁煥碧
E378	梁嘉宜
E379	梁幗穎
E380	梁漢邦
E381	梁繼昌
E382	梁儷覺
E383	畢雅萍
E384	章小葆
E385	莊先生
E386	許秀英
E387	許倩珩
E388	許栢寧
E389	郭子峰

Item	Name of respondents
E390	郭先生
E391	郭俊德
E392	郭銘高
E393	陳子峰
E394	陳子晴
E395	陳子鈺
E396	陳子麟
E397	陳太
E398	陳少斌
E399	陳少琪
E400	陳玉如
E401	陳兆杰
E402	陳先生 (1)
E403	陳先生 (2)
E404	陳秀文
E405	陳貝姬
E406	陳佩寶
E407	陳明慧
E408	陳芳貝
E409	陳桂冰
E410	陳珮愉
E411	陳茜茜
E412	陳健聰
E413	陳敏恩
E414	陳淑貞
E415	陳雪嫻
E416	陳凱晴
E417	陳惠萍
E418	陳智
E419	陳榮禮
E420	陳漢薇
E421	陳鳳愛
E422	陳燕儀
E423	陳聰倩
E424	陳寶芳
E425	陳耀忠

Item	Name of respondents
E426	陸麗賢
E427	黃美玲
E428	傅美思
E429	彭錫榮
E430	普通市民
E431	曾冠榮
E432	曾綺文
E433	湯智文
E434	馮天麗
E435	馮雨慧
E436	馮美玲
E437	馮逸飛
E438	馮嘉茵
E439	馮慧美
E440	馮錦霖
E441	黃小姐
E442	黃友光
E443	黃先生
E444	黃安利
E445	黃品傑
E446	黃英傑
E447	黃婉清
E448	黃詠儀
E449	黃雅儀
E450	黃碧儀
E451	黃維界
E452	黃鳳琼
E453	黃德群
E454	黃韻瓊
E455	黃露思
E456	黃艷媚
E457	愛護香港的香港人
E458	楊桂芳
E459	楊添添
E460	楊裕賢
E461	溫明蕙

Item	Name of respondents
E462	葉小姐
E463	葉先生
E464	葉芳芳
E465	葉偉文
E466	葉智勤
E467	葉頌秋
E468	葉嘉明
E469	董智童
E470	雷海森
E471	廖秀菁
E472	廖俊宏
E473	廖美裳
E474	廖廣生
E475	趙偉偉
E476	趙繼馨
E477	劉玉清
E478	劉玉儀
E479	劉先生
E480	劉秀萍
E481	劉衍恒
E482	劉漢棠
E483	劉燕虹
E484	劉錦成
E485	樊錦源
E486	歐陽小姐
E487	潘梓揚
E488	潘惠敏
E489	蔡乃生
E490	蔡小琴
E491	蔡仲濠
E492	蔡欣彤
E493	蔡洛如
E494	蔡淑華
E495	蔡翠金
E496	衛少羽
E497	鄧志偉

Item	Name of respondents
E498	鄭先生
E499	鄭先生 (further submission)
E500	鄭沛然
E501	鄭貝文
E502	鄭家俊
E503	鄭偉文
E504	鄭啟基
E505	鄭梓
E506	鄭雄
E507	鄭嘉儀
E508	黎小姐
E509	黎海燕
E510	黎偲文
E511	黎智聰
E512	盧允成先生
E513	盧媛妮
E514	盧麗莉
E515	禤淑敏
E516	賴子珊
E517	賴小姐
E518	龍淑敏
E519	戴詩敏
E520	薛巧儀
E521	薛先生
E522	謝偉銓
E523	謝麗茵
E524	鍾天穎
E525	鍾宇
E526	鍾萬山
E527	鄺婷婷
E528	顏英華
E529	羅小姐
E530	羅致伶
E531	羅曦雯
E532	譚永文
E533	譚嘉樂

Item	Name of respondents
E534	譚曉欣
E535	譚麗梅
E536	關亮盈
E537	關智豪
E538	嚴小姐
E539	蘇小姐
E540	蘇美嘉
E541	Name was not provided 沒有提供姓名 (1)
E542	Name was not provided 沒有提供姓名 (2)
E543	Name was not provided 沒有提供姓名 (3)
E544	Name was not provided 沒有提供姓名 (4)
E545	Name was not provided 沒有提供姓名 (5)
E546	Name was not provided 沒有提供姓名 (6)
E547	Name was not provided 沒有提供姓名 (7)
E548	Name was not provided 沒有提供姓名 (8)
E549	Name was not provided 沒有提供姓名 (9)
E550	Name was not provided 沒有提供姓名 (10)
E551	Name was not provided 沒有提供姓名 (11)
E552	Name was not provided 沒有提供姓名 (12)
E553	Name was not provided 沒有提供姓名 (13)
E554	Name was not provided 沒有提供姓名 (14)
E555	Name was not provided 沒有提供姓名 (15)
E556	Name was not provided 沒有提供姓名 (16)
E557	Name was not provided 沒有提供姓名 (17)
E558	Name was not provided 沒有提供姓名 (18)
E559	Name was not provided 沒有提供姓名 (19)
E560	Name was not provided 沒有提供姓名 (20)
E561	Name was not provided 沒有提供姓名 (21)
E562	Name was not provided 沒有提供姓名 (22)
E563	Name was not provided 沒有提供姓名 (23)
E564	Name was not provided 沒有提供姓名 (24)
E565	Name was not provided 沒有提供姓名 (25)
E566	Name was not provided 沒有提供姓名 (26)
E567	Name was not provided 沒有提供姓名 (27)
E568	Name was not provided 沒有提供姓名 (28)
E569	Name was not provided 沒有提供姓名 (29)

Item	Name of respondents
E570	Name was not provided 沒有提供姓名 (30)
E571	Name was not provided 沒有提供姓名 (31)
E572	Name was not provided 沒有提供姓名 (32)
E573	Name was not provided 沒有提供姓名 (33)
E574	Name was not provided 沒有提供姓名 (34)
E575	Name was not provided 沒有提供姓名 (35)
E576	Name was not provided 沒有提供姓名 (36)
E577	Name was not provided 沒有提供姓名 (37)
E578	Name was not provided 沒有提供姓名 (38)
E579	Name was not provided 沒有提供姓名 (39)
E580	Name was not provided 沒有提供姓名 (40)
E581	Name was not provided 沒有提供姓名 (41)
E582	Name was not provided 沒有提供姓名 (42)
E583	Name was not provided 沒有提供姓名 (43)
E584	Name was not provided 沒有提供姓名 (44)
E585	Name was not provided 沒有提供姓名 (45)
E586	Name was not provided 沒有提供姓名 (46)
E587	Name was not provided 沒有提供姓名 (47)
E588	Name was not provided 沒有提供姓名 (48)
E589	Name was not provided 沒有提供姓名 (49)
E590	Name was not provided 沒有提供姓名 (50)
E591	Name was not provided 沒有提供姓名 (51)
E592	Name was not provided 沒有提供姓名 (52)
E593	Name was not provided 沒有提供姓名 (53)
E594	Name was not provided 沒有提供姓名 (54)
E595	Name was not provided 沒有提供姓名 (55)
E596	Name was not provided 沒有提供姓名 (56)
E597	Name was not provided 沒有提供姓名 (57)
E598	Name was not provided 沒有提供姓名 (58)
E599	Name was not provided 沒有提供姓名 (59)
E600	Name was not provided 沒有提供姓名 (60)
E601	Name was not provided 沒有提供姓名 (61)
E602	Name was not provided 沒有提供姓名 (62)
E603	Name was not provided 沒有提供姓名 (63)
E604	Name was not provided 沒有提供姓名 (64)
E605	Name was not provided 沒有提供姓名 (65)

Item	Name of respondents
E606	Name was not provided 沒有提供姓名 (66)
E607	Remain anonymous 不公開姓名
E608	Remain anonymous and keep opinions confidential 不公開姓名及保密全部意見 (1)
E609	Remain anonymous and keep opinions confidential 不公開姓名及保密全部意見 (2)
E610	Remain anonymous and keep opinions confidential 不公開姓名及保密全部意見 (3)

Annex F List of comments expressed on media coverage (M)

A total of 53 articles from newspapers included as print media were collected and included in the qualitative analysis.

Table F.1: List of print media

Item	Date	Sources of the print media	Title of the news article
1	15-06-2019	Apple Daily	為達減碳排放目標 政府擬向內地買電
2	15-06-2019	Hong Kong Commercial Daily	長遠減碳策略諮詢 3 個月
3	15-06-2019	Hong Kong Economic Times	港達《巴黎協定》減碳目標 林超英感樂觀
4	15-06-2019	Ming Pao Daily	指區域合作方達巴黎協定要求 減碳措施諮詢 綑綁內地買電
5	15-06-2019	Ming Pao Daily	李國章走數 快閃唔答逃犯例
6	15-06-2019	Oriental Daily	減碳目標空口講 環保官僚盡卸膊
7	15-06-2019	Oriental Daily	減碳諮詢未訂目標 環團轟擬引入核電 文件提出向內地採購 被要求限再生能源
8	15-06-2019	Sing Pao Daily	2050 年長遠減碳策略諮詢 港無可避免要向內地買核能
9	15-06-2019	Sing Tao Daily	八成電力未來須「零碳」環團憂為擴核鋪路
10	15-06-2019	South China Morning Post	Zero-carbon Plan for City Means Turning Off Air-con
11	15-06-2019	Wen Wei Po	林超英:有信心達國際減碳標準
12	15-06-2019	Hong Kong Economic Journal	環境局諮詢組織徵市民減碳意見
13	20-06-2019	South China Morning Post	Tough choices lie ahead on global warming
14	24-06-2019	PC Market	電力送中
15	30-06-2019	South China Morning Post	Environment should not be ignored amid political crisis
16	06-07-2019	Sing Pao Daily	全民節能運動全面啟動
17	08-07-2019	Sing Tao Daily	核電減碳如飲鴆止渴

Item	Date	Sources of the print media	Title of the news article
18	08-07-2019	Wen Wei Po	「全民節能 2019」推各界做「慳神」
19	09-07-2019	Sing Tao Daily	黃遠輝：港減碳排放逼在眉睫
20	09-07-2019	Hong Kong Economic Journal	環保新聞報導新趨勢
21	09-07-2019	Hong Kong Economic Journal	港府擬規管水銀 明年初提草案
22	12-07-2019	AM730	買內地電還未壽終正寢
23	15-07-2019	South China Morning Post	Think tank urges stricter regime for listed companies
24	22-07-2019	Headline Daily	長遠減碳策略公眾參與
25	23-07-2019	Metro Daily	長遠減碳策略公眾參與
26	26-07-2019	The Standard	Long-term Decarbonisation Strategy Public Engagement
27	29-07-2019	Sky Post	長遠減碳策略公眾參與
28	31-07-2019	Metro Daily	長遠減碳策略公眾參與
29	02-08-2019	Sky Post	慳神兄弟
30	05-08-2019	Metro Daily	長遠減碳策略公眾參與
31	06-08-2019	Headline Daily	長遠減碳策略公眾參與
32	08-08-2019	The Standard	Long-term Decarbonisation Strategy Public Engagement
33	09-08-2019	Headline Daily	長遠減碳策略公眾參與
34	12-08-2019	Sky Post	長遠減碳策略公眾參與
35	14-08-2019	Metro Daily	長遠減碳策略公眾參與
36	17-08-2019	Apple Daily	向中國買核電? 不!
37	19-08-2019	Apple Daily	電力過剩為甚麼要買電?
38	24-08-2019	Hong Kong Economic Times	減碳長策 港府怎爭能源自主空間
39	26-08-2019	Hong Kong Economic Journal	減碳是懲罰住在偏遠地區的人?
40	26-08-2019	PC Market	數據中心愈做愈旺 趨向轉用再生能源
41	02-09-2019	Ming Pao Daily	反修例牽連內地買電諮詢 長遠減碳核電非唯一選擇
42	03-09-2019	Headline Daily	長遠減碳策略公眾參與
43	04-09-2019	Sing Tao Daily	中電轉軚改立場 允駁內地網購核電
44	04-09-2019	The Standard	Long-term Decarbonisation Strategy Public Engagement

Item	Date	Sources of the print media	Title of the news article
45	05-09-2019	Oriental Daily	中電擬向內地購核電
46	06-09-2019	Metro Daily	全球邁向減碳目標 氣候變化「水浸眼眉」
47	06-09-2019	Sky Post	長遠減碳策略公眾參與
48	09-09-2019	Hong Kong Economic Times	拓太陽能潛力大 惟兩地效益差異
49	09-09-2019	Metro Daily	長遠減碳策略公眾參與
50	10-09-2019	Hong Kong Economic Journal	向學生學習不服從的勇氣
51	12-09-2019	Sing Tao Daily	中大生推廣本地低碳遊 負笈牛津冀學以致用
52	19-09-2019	Hong Kong Economic Journal	推動低碳生活 邁向潔淨社會
53	20-09-2019	Hong Kong Economic Times	港長遠減碳 可再生能源要追落後

A total of 1 radio programme was included in the qualitative analysis.

Table F.2: List of broadcasting (radio)

Item	Date	Station	Name of Radio Programme
1	20-7-2019	Radio Television Hong Kong (RTHK)	大氣候

Annex G List of comments expressed on internet and social media (IM)

A total of 137 online articles from websites included as online media were collected and included in the qualitative analysis.

Table G.1: List of web-based media

Item	Date	Sources of web-based media	Title of news articles
1	14-06-2019	頭條日報 (Headline Daily)	大亞灣核電廠 2025 年建成輸電系統 政府疑購買更多核電減碳
2	14-06-2019	商業電台 (Commercial Radio)	可持續發展委員會開展三個月減碳策略諮詢
3	14-06-2019	星島日報 (Sing Tao Daily)	長遠減碳策略擬購入核電 綠色和平批製造另一場環境危機
4	14-06-2019	香港新聞網	圖：香港展開長遠減碳策略公眾參與活動
5	14-06-2019	小道新聞	万博体育注册-圖：香港展開長遠減碳战略公眾參與活動
6	14-06-2019	雅虎 (香港) (Yahoo (Hong Kong))	減碳諮詢未訂目標 環團轟擬引入核電
7	14-06-2019	東方報業集團 (On.cc)	政府倡區域合作減碳 環團促合作只限再生能源
8	14-06-2019	香港電台 (RTHK)	林超英對香港做到《巴黎協定》的減碳目標感樂觀
9	14-06-2019	新浪香港 (Sina Hong Kong)	林超英對香港做到《巴黎協定》的減碳目標感樂觀
10	14-06-2019	巴士的報 (Bastille Post)	大亞灣核電廠 2025 年建成輸電系統
11	14-06-2019	香港 01 (hk01)	長遠減碳策略今展開 減碳目標公眾訂 倡買內地買核能或再生能源
12	14-06-2019	星島日報加拿大版 (Sing Tao CA)	大亞灣核電廠 2025 年建成輸電系統 政府疑購買更多核電減碳
13	15-06-2019	東方報業集團 (On.cc)	功夫茶減碳目標空口講 環保官僚盡卸膊
14	15-06-2019	香港商報 (Hong Kong Commercial Daily)	長遠減碳策略諮詢 3 個月
15	15-06-2019	無綫新聞 (TVB News)	本港展開長遠減碳策略公眾參與活動 冀限制人均碳排放
16	15-06-2019	文匯報 (Wen Wei Po)	林超英：有信心達國際減碳標準(網頁版)

Item	Date	Sources of web-based media	Title of news articles
17	15-06-2019	文匯報 (Wen Wei Po)	林超英：有信心達國際減碳標準 (PDF 版)
18	15-06-2019	星島日報 (Sing Tao Daily)	2050 年實現二氧化碳「淨零排放」
19	15-06-2019	星島日報 (Sing Tao Daily)	八成電力未來須「零碳」 環團憂為擴核鋪路
20	15-06-2019	明報加西網 (Ming Pao Canada)	指區域合作方達巴黎協定要求 減碳措施諮詢 綑綁內地買電
21	15-06-2019	華僑報 (Jornal “Va Kio”)	「長遠減碳策略」公眾參與的公眾互動階段展開
22	15-06-2019	蘋果日報 (Apple Daily)	為達減碳排放目標 政府擬向內地買電
23	15-06-2019	明報教育網 (Ming Pao Life)	指區域合作方達巴黎協定要求 減碳措施諮詢 綑綁內地買電
24	15-06-2019	明報新聞網 (Ming Pao Daily)	指區域合作方達巴黎協定要求 減碳措施諮詢 綑綁內地買電
25	15-06-2019	明報新聞網 (Ming Pao Daily)	內地電力供應有限 料電費上升
26	15-06-2019	明報新聞網 (Ming Pao Daily)	李國章走數 快閃唔答逃犯例
27	15-06-2019	明報新聞網 (Ming Pao Daily)	指區域合作方達巴黎協定要求 減碳措施諮詢 綑綁內地買電 (圖片看世界)
28	15-06-2019	東方日報 (Oriental Daily)	減碳諮詢未訂目標 環團轟擬引入核電
29	15-06-2019	東方日報 (Oriental Daily)	減碳目標空口講 環保官僚盡卸膊
30	15-06-2019	香港經濟日報 (Hong Kong Economic Times)	減塑膠防污染 3 招對症下藥
31	15-06-2019	香港經濟日報 (Hong Kong Economic Times)	港達《巴黎協定》減碳目標 林超英感樂觀
32	15-06-2019	Line Today	八成電力未來須「零碳」 環團憂為擴核鋪路
33	15-06-2019	Line Today	可持續發展委員會開展三個月減碳策略諮詢
34	15-06-2019	TOPick	長遠減碳策略公眾諮詢今起展開 長遠或從內地輸電到港
35	15-06-2019	South China Morning Post (南華早報)	How far are Hongkongers willing to go to save planet from climate change? Consultation aims to find out
36	15-06-2019	成報 (Sing Pao Daily)	2050 年長遠減碳策略諮詢 港無可避免要向內地買核能

Item	Date	Sources of web-based media	Title of news articles
37	15-06-2019	信報財經新聞 (Hong Kong Economic Journal)	環境局諮詢組織徵市民減碳意見
38	17-06-2019	深港在线	迈向低碳社会 香港开展长远减碳策略公众参与活动
39	18-06-2019	立場新聞 (Stand News)	減塑膠防污染 3 招對症下藥
40	19-06-2019	中国国际贸易促进委员会	长远减碳策略公众参与活动在香港展开
41	19-06-2019	立場新聞 (Stand News)	甲烷排放持續增加起因成謎 需更多碳減排措施達致《巴黎氣候協議》目標
42	19-06-2019	South China Morning Post (南華早報)	Tough choices lie ahead on global warming
43	20-06-2019	Line Today	Tough choices lie ahead on global warming
44	21-06-2019	商界環保協會 (BEC)	Stepping Up to the BEC Low Carbon Charter: How to Set & Achieve Decarbonisation Targets (Workshop 1)
45	21-06-2019	頭條日報 (Headline Daily)	與青山發電及港燈簽協議 Shell 將提供液化天然氣
46	21-06-2019	新城電台 (Metro Radio)	青電及港燈與蜆殼簽訂液態天然氣供應協議
47	21-06-2019	華富財經 (Quamet.com)	青電、港燈與日本航運公司 MOL 就海上液化天然氣接收站訂協議
48	21-06-2019	雅虎 (香港) (Yahoo (Hong Kong))	中電及港燈與 Shell 簽訂 供應香港長遠液化天然氣合約
49	21-06-2019	明報新聞網 (Ming Pao Daily)	紐約州通過「最環保法案」 2050 年達碳中和
50	22-06-2019	信報財經新聞 (Hong Kong Economic Journal)	兩電與 Shell 簽液化天然氣供應合約
51	24-06-2019	美通社 (PR Newswire)	恒隆地產制訂全新策略性可持續發展框架及目標 | 美通社 (美通社頭條)
52	24-06-2019	美通社 (PR Newswire)	恒隆制訂全新策略性可持續發展框架及目標 (行業新聞稿)
53	24-06-2019	TOPick	山竹吹襲後 1300 公噸塌樹成園藝肥料土壤改良劑 完成第二使命
54	25-06-2019	資本雜誌 (Capital)	迎戰 16 度：發展再生能源 增加電力自主

Item	Date	Sources of web-based media	Title of news articles
55	25-06-2019	當代科技 (TechNow)	恒隆制訂全新策略性可持續發展框架及目標
56	26-06-2019	大公網 (Ta Kung Pao)	全球暖化剎不住 2050 能源需求攀升六成
57	26-06-2019	大公網 (Ta Kung Pao)	港華燃氣布局灣區 增長潛力大望 6.5 元/陳汝銘
58	26-06-2019	香港電台 (RTHK)	New species of fish found in Hong Kong waters
59	27-06-2019	文匯報 (Wen Wei Po)	灣裡多配套 區內好前途
60	28-06-2019	NOW 免費即時資訊網站	【環球金融快線】徵碳排放稅搵笨？
61	28-06-2019	商界環保協會 (BEC)	BEC Policy Dialogue Series: Long-term Decarbonisation Strategy
62	28-06-2019	經濟通 (ETNET)	恒隆制訂全新策略性可持續發展框架及目標
63	28-06-2019	明報新聞網 (Ming Pao Daily)	空氣污染物減 電廠粒子反增 學者：燃煤淘汰需時
64	02-07-2019	輕新聞 (Lite News)	【特稿】立法會設施受損停會兩周 哪些議案將受阻延
65	05-07-2019	新城電台 (Metro Radio)	黃錦星指政府積極推動香港低碳轉型
66	06-07-2019	成報 (Sing Pao Daily)	全民節能運動全面啟動
67	08-07-2019	頭條日報 (Headline Daily)	黃遠輝：長遠減碳策略報告將於 9 月完成 倡 2050 年人均碳排放量減至 2 公頓
68	08-07-2019	文匯報 (Wen Wei Po)	「全民節能 2019」推各界做「慳神」 (網頁版)
69	08-07-2019	文匯報 (Wen Wei Po)	「全民節能 2019」推各界做「慳神」 (PDF 版)
70	08-07-2019	星島日報 (Sing Tao Daily)	黃遠輝：長遠減碳策略報告將於 9 月完成 倡 2050 年人均碳排放量減至 2 公頓
71	08-07-2019	雅虎 (香港) (Yahoo (Hong Kong))	黃遠輝：長遠減碳策略報告將於 9 月完成 倡 2050 年人均碳排放量減至 2 公頓
72	08-07-2019	新浪香港 (Sina Hong Kong)	黃遠輝倡效法土地大辯論就修例爭議辦諮詢會

Item	Date	Sources of web-based media	Title of news articles
73	08-07-2019	Line Today	黃遠輝：長遠減碳策略報告將於 9 月完成 倡 2050 年人均碳排放量減至 2 公頓
74	08-07-2019	巴士的報 (Bastille Post)	黃遠輝：「長遠減碳策略」報告 9 月完成
75	09-07-2019	Sina 大陸新聞	香港長遠減碳策略報告倡 2050 年人均碳排放量減至 2 公噸
76	09-07-2019	搜狐 (Sohu)	香港长远减碳策略报告倡 2050 年人均碳排放量减至 2 公吨
77	09-07-2019	新浪香港 (Sina Hong Kong)	黃遠輝：港減碳排放逼在眉睫
78	09-07-2019	中國新聞網	香港长远减碳策略报告倡 2050 年人均碳排放量减至 2 公吨
79	10-07-2019	華夏經緯網	香港长远减碳策略报告倡 2050 年人均碳排放量减至 2 公吨
80	11-07-2019	大河報網	香港长远减碳策略报告倡 2050 年人均碳排放量减至 2 公吨
81	12-07-2019	AM730	買內地電還未壽終正寢
82	13-07-2019	新城電台 (Metro Radio)	黃錦星指正就減少即棄塑膠進行不同諮詢
83	15-07-2019	碳道 (Ideacarbon)	香港长远减碳策略报告倡 2050 年人均碳排放量减至 2 公吨
84	15-07-2019	香港中華總商會 (The Chinese General Chamer of Commerce, Hong Kong)	「長遠減碳策略」公眾參與
85	15-07-2019	South China Morning Post (南華早報)	Hong Kong think tank slams omission of green finance in government's climate strategy, calls for stronger environmental impact reporting of listed companies
86	16-07-2019	Intellasia	HK think tank slams omission of green finance in government's climate strategy, calls for stronger environmental impact reporting of listed companies
87	17-07-2019	香港理工大學 (PolyU)	Long-term Decarbonisation Strategy Public Engagement – your views wanted
88	02-08-2019	晴報 (Sky Post)	慳神兄弟

Item	Date	Sources of web-based media	Title of news articles
89	08-08-2019	The Standard (英文虎報)	HK told to move rapidly on Paris climate goals
90	08-08-2019	香港電台 (RTHK)	'Plan now for long-term emission reductions'
91	08-08-2019	雅虎 (香港) (Yahoo (Hong Kong))	低碳交通政策滯後 商界促推清晰連貫政策 設完善配套
92	08-08-2019	香港 01 (hk01)	低碳交通政策滯後 商界促推清晰連貫政策 設完善配套
93	09-08-2019	香港總商會 (The Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce)	Decarbonising Hong Kong in the Areas of Energy, Transport and Consumption
94	09-08-2019	香港中華總商會 (The Chinese General Chamer of Commerce, Hong Kong)	長遠減碳策略 歡迎提交意見
95	10-08-2019	世界日報 (World Journal)	慳神兄弟
96	12-08-2019	香港美國總商會 (American Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong)	Decarbonising Hong Kong in the areas of energy, transport and consumption
97	14-08-2019	香港總商會 (The Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce)	Paving the Way for Decarbonisation: How to Transform Hong Kong Into a Low-Carbon City?
98	17-08-2019	Fortune Insight	【講清講楚】政府再研向內地買電，經濟學教授：需提供實際方案供市民參考。
99	17-08-2019	蘋果日報 (Apple Daily)	向中國買核電？不！ - 高慧然
100	19-08-2019	蘋果日報 (Apple Daily)	電力過剩為甚麼要買電？
101	24-08-2019	香港經濟日報 (Hong Kong Economic Times)	減碳長策 港府怎爭能源自主空間
102	26-08-2019	Medium	減碳是懲罰住在偏遠地區的人?
103	02-09-2019	明報新聞網 (Ming Pao Daily)	聞風筆動：反修例牽連內地買電諮詢 長遠減碳核電非唯一選擇 / 文：李先知
104	03-09-2019	經濟通 (ETNET)	中電（00002）支持長遠減碳，提出兩個長遠增加低碳供電方向
105	03-09-2019	蘋果日報 (Apple Daily)	聯網買強國電？中電：成本可能大大提高 至少十年建跨境電網
106	03-09-2019	香港經濟日報 (Hong Kong Economic Times)	中電（00002）支持長遠減碳，提出兩個長遠增加低碳供電方向

Item	Date	Sources of web-based media	Title of news articles
107	03-09-2019	Market Screener	CLP : Power Commits to Long-Term Decarbonisation and Calls for a Community-Wide Effort to Combat Climate Change
108	04-09-2019	星島日報 (Sing Tao Daily)	中電轉軚改立場 允駁內地網購核電
109	04-09-2019	雅虎 (香港) (Yahoo (Hong Kong))	中電轉軚 倡向內地輸入再生能源及核電
110	04-09-2019	雅虎 (香港) (Yahoo (Hong Kong))	若建跨境聯網買內地電 中電料需時至少十年 需確保價格合理可靠
111	04-09-2019	東方報業集團 (On.cc)	中電轉軚 倡向內地輸入再生能源及核電
112	04-09-2019	財華社 (Finet)	中電(00002-HK)轉軚改立場 允駁內地網購核電
113	04-09-2019	香港 01 (hk01)	若建跨境聯網買內地電 中電料需時至少十年 需確保價格合理可靠
114	04-09-2019	新浪香港 (Sina Hong Kong)	中電轉軚改立場 允駁內地網購核電
115	04-09-2019	星島日報加拿大版 (Sing Tao CA)	中電轉軚改立場 允駁內地網購核電
116	04-09-2019	星島日報美國版 (Sing Tao USA)	中電轉軚改立場 允駁內地網購核電
117	05-09-2019	東方日報 (Oriental Daily)	中電擬向內地購核電
118	06-09-2019	都市日報 (Metro Daily Hong Kong)	新聞專題 全球邁向減碳目標 氣候變化「水浸眼眉」
119	09-09-2019	Medium	向學生學習不服從的勇氣
120	11-09-2019	熱新聞 (Yes News)	十天之內，告訴我們，香港未來應該怎樣走？
121	11-09-2019	立場新聞 (Stand News)	向學生學習不服從的勇氣
122	11-09-2019	獨立媒體 (Inmediahk)	向學生學習不服從的勇氣
123	11-09-2019	灼見名家 (Master-insight)	十天之內，告訴我們，香港未來應該怎樣走？
124	12-09-2019	星島日報 (Sing Tao Daily)	【教育要聞】中大生推廣本地低碳遊 負笈牛津冀學以致用
125	15-09-2019	灼見名家 (Master-insight)	全球邁向減碳目標 氣候變化「水浸眼眉」
126	16-09-2019	熱新聞 (Yes News)	長遠減碳答客問：核電？能源自主？

Item	Date	Sources of web-based media	Title of news articles
127	16-09-2019	立場新聞 (Stand News)	長遠減碳答客問：核電？能源自主？
128	18-09-2019	獨立媒體 (Inmediahk)	長遠減碳答客問：核電？能源自主？
129	19-09-2019	蘋果日報 (Apple Daily)	能源學者反對買內地電 建議維持本地發電加外地植樹減排
130	19-09-2019	流動新聞 (Mobia.com)	能源學者反對向內地買電 建議本地發電及植樹
131	19-09-2019	msn.com	能源學者反對向內地買電 建議本地發電及植樹
132	19-09-2019	信報財經新聞 (Hong Kong Economic Journal)	推動低碳生活 邁向潔淨社會
133	20-09-2019	蘋果日報 (Apple Daily)	買內地電諮詢今截止 港燈：可行性取決多項不確定因素
134	20-09-2019	香港經濟日報 (Hong Kong Economic Times)	港長遠減碳 可再生能源要追落後
135	20-09-2019	香港 01 (hk01)	港燈倡區域合作買內地電深度減碳 以專用輸電線路確保供電可靠性
136	20-09-2019	獨立媒體 (Inmediahk)	長遠減碳救地球 唔洗買中國電嘅
137	20-09-2019	South China Morning Post (南華早報)	Hong Kong environmental activists join global ‘climate strike’ to get green issues back on city’s political agenda

A total of 176 topics (including 150 topics from Facebook, 22 topics from online discussion forum and 4 topics from blogs) were included as non-government webpage and fora in the qualitative analysis.

Table G.2: List of Facebook webpage

Item	Date	Sources	Title
1	14-06-2019	The Economist	Climate-change protesters are planning “non-violent direct action” at Heathrow beginning June 18th
2	14-06-2019	Iris Man Wai Tse	電力市場也「送中」 周五諮詢減碳策略 增買內地電料掀爭議 《蘋果》獲悉，
3	14-06-2019	環境資訊中心	國際再生能源機構公開了一份「重量級」的能源轉型報告，報告中指出，如果與《巴黎協定》的控溫目標對齊，電力在全球能源消耗中
4	15-06-2019	撐香港 Support HK	# 減碳排 //長遠減碳策略支援小組召集人林超英表示，因為《巴黎協定》亦適用於香港，所以香港有國際責任，其中亦希望透過
5	15-06-2019	Soey So	長遠減碳策略公眾諮詢今起展開 長遠或從內地輸電到港 - 香港經濟日報 - TOPick
6	15-06-2019	林超英 Lam Chiu Ying	根據與遏止氣候變化有關的巴黎協定，香港必須於2020 年提交長遠減碳策略，列明目標及措施，香港的可持續發展委員會今天宣布
7	15-06-2019	撐香港 Support HK	#減碳排 //長遠減碳策略支援小組召集人林超英表示，因為《巴黎協定》亦適用於香港，所以香港有國際責任，其中亦希望透過諮詢探討如何與市民達至《巴黎協定》的減碳目標。他說今次並非政府諮詢，而是希望用上而下的方式，廣泛地收集公眾的意見，然後向政府提出建議。
8	15-06-2019	時聞香港	大亞灣核電廠 2025 年建成輸電系統
9	19-06-2019	東講西讀	香港人今個星期好忙，差點忘記了電力市場「送中」的諮詢已開始。大家請提出自己的意見，以保障香港電力的自主性。由於是「打包
10	19-06-2019	福佳與林忌創作	所謂「可持續發展委員會」的「問卷」，所謂支持環保的選項，冇講原來就係買中國核電，來呃市民支持。

Item	Date	Sources	Title
11	19-06-2019	維多利亞講	所謂「可持續發展委員會」的「問卷」，所謂支持環保的選項，冇講原來就係買中國核電，來呃市民支持。
12	19-06-2019	回歸曠野	//在意見收集表部份，其中一條問題為「你是否支持實行前言所述的措施，包括實踐低碳生活、提升能源效益，以及透過更緊密的區
13	19-06-2019	譚凱邦 Roy Tam	(更正版)【唔好俾藉口港共向大陸買電】政府前幾日公佈咗《香港至 2050 年的長期減碳策略》公眾諮詢，提出輸入大陸聯網電力？…
14	19-06-2019	捍衛電力自主 反對港中電力聯網	(更正版)【唔好俾藉口港共向大陸買電】政府前幾日公佈咗《香港至 2051 年的長期減碳策略》公眾諮詢，提出輸入大陸聯網電力？…
15	19-06-2019	Hoi Dick Chu	長遠減碳策略公眾諮詢今起展開 長遠或從內地輸電到港。
16	20-06-2019	林超英 Lam Chiu Ying	下星期一我到中文大學康本國際學術園參與長遠減碳策略的公眾諮詢，歡迎到場，詳情和報名見以下連結。我會先講從科學及現實角度 …
17	22-06-2019	MI MING MART 彌明生活百貨	行路定搭車 ？ 減碳由您起 。汽車是對我們有著極大的貢獻，為我們帶來方便、亦是最普及的交通工具。有些國家更以汽車的數量作為社會進步和繁榮的指標。…
18	22-06-2019	陳百里	HONG KONG PIONEERS NOWCASTING TO COPE WITH CLIMATE CHANGE
19	22-06-2019	Sample 樣本	6 月 30 日截稿，期待各位來稿。【Sample X 微批？聯合徵稿啟事】氣候變化問題日益嚴重，隨着污染逐步加劇，天氣系統越趨不穩，碳排放也催生全球暖化，順着洋流和空氣流動將影響拓展至全球。…
20	24-06-2019	StartupBeat	未來我地無可避免要為碳排放付鈔。
21	24-06-2019	CUHK Secrets	…其中區議會選舉，職業專才教育同減碳 lee 3 樣嘢都好大濟 雖然填咗可能唔一定有用，但總好過又俾人拎出黎話「大部分人都無出聲，即係贊成啦」…

Item	Date	Sources	Title
22	24-06-2019	Dr.Winnie Tang	和大家分享今天我在信報刊登的文章。提升都市抗災力有法，隨着全球暖化，100 年後世界會是怎樣的景象？…
23	24-06-2019	政府新聞網	【轉廢為材　】只要好好安排同處理，塌樹斷枝都可以變出驚喜　！想知箇中奧秘　？跟星星局長去~
24	24-06-2019	黃錦星 Wong Kam Sing	【豈止「化作春泥」】　上年「山竹」之後，政府跨部門加強協作，反思園林棄置物多元回收出路，豈止「化作春泥」！ 剛剛聖誕節及農曆新年，政府加強回收天然聖誕樹及桃花，轉廢為材…
25	24-06-2019	Business Environment Council 商界環保協會	上周五，BEC 舉辦了「Stepping Up to the BEC Low Carbon Charter」工作坊，吸引超過 60 名行業專家參與，共同討論及探討如何設定及實現減碳目標…
26	24-06-2019	大嘥鬼 Big Waster	【廢柴不廢！ 園林廢物 轉廢為材】　仲記唔記得上年超強颱風「山竹」襲港　？　，令到大量樹木倒塌？香港堆填區每日接接收約 160 公噸園林棄置物…
27	25-06-2019	長青網	【減碳減廢 造福社羣】
28	25-06-2019	Capital Weekly 資本壹週	【 # 迎戰 16 度 ：發展再生能源 增加電力自主】除了開放電網，在社區中加設太陽設備亦可加快綠能發展。
29	26-06-2019	香港綠色建築議會 Hong Kong Green Building Council	【長遠減碳策略公眾參與活動】# 可持續發展委員會 於 6 月 14 日展開「 # 長遠減碳策略 」公眾參與的公眾互動階段，冀藉此加深市民對碳排放影響的認識，並就 …
30	26-06-2019	Friends of the Earth (HK) 香港地球之友	【環球投資者 促請 G20 成員國領袖優先關注氣候變化問題】二十國集團峰會就喺幾日後舉行，一批資產總值超過 340 億、嚟自全球多國嘅投資者促請 G20 成員國領袖將氣候變化同全球暖化問題視為優先解決議題。…
31	26-06-2019	Friends of the Earth (HK) 香港地球之友	【低碳經濟係全球大勢 ！】二十國集團峰會舉行在即，唔知大家對呢個跨國經濟論壇喺環境政策上嘅推動熟唔熟悉呢？睇返資料…

Item	Date	Sources	Title
32	26-06-2019	早安健康	家中照明設備佔電費比相當高！其實，只要簡單換掉家中電燈，就可能有效減少電費！專家更分享簡單又實用的小方法，幫你在不知不覺中節電省電費，一年省下將近 70 度電！
33	27-06-2019	寰雨膠事錄　國際新聞 Gaus.ee 台	愛爾蘭環境省：唔開自己油浪費更多碳排放。
34	27-06-2019	Civic Exchange 思匯政策研究所	思匯政策研究所一直關注香港的空氣質素，而作為「PRAISE-HK」支持機構，我們最近獲邀出席 PRAISE-HK APP 發布會。會上介紹…
35	27-06-2019	Business Environment Council 商界環保協會	【BEC Summer meet-up with ENB】BEC 董事局成員與環境局副局長謝展寰先生和環境局常任秘書長鄭美施女士會面，就三大議題包括氣候變化和減碳政策、資源管理…
36	28-06-2019	政府新聞網	【全民參與】呢排咁熱你會開冷氣涼一涼，定係開風扇？要長遠減碳，就要有策略！依家大家都可以畀意見，為香港邁向低碳社會出一分力。
37	28-06-2019	大嘥鬼 Big Waster	【乜野係碳】相信大家呢幾日都感受到，天氣真係愈黎愈熱 ？ ！阿鬼我都要高歌一曲：「夏日熱辣辣，熱辣辣，好熱～好熱！」 天氣愈來愈反常，其實…
38	28-06-2019	黃錦星 Wong Kam Sing	【小學環保周 DBS 係乜】　今早赴約，去小學環保周，聽學生減廢減碳心得，佢哋關心廚餘、走塑同慳電等。我回應，請大家…
39	28-06-2019	Business Environment Council 商界環保協會	50 多名 BEC 會員參加昨天舉行的「BEC Policy Dialogue Series: Long-term Decarbonisation Strategy」研討會，就最近可持續發展委員會展開的「長遠減碳策略」公眾參與諮詢與講者作意見交流，…
40	28-06-2019	世界綠色組織 World Green Organisation	【做個減碳至 fit 達人】世界衛生組織將「#步行」列為「世界上最好嘅運動」，行多啲，對身體好，心情都好啲！不如趁住...
41	28-06-2019	Sing Tao Daily EU Edition 星島日報（歐洲版	新《氣候變化法案》生效 新修訂的《氣候變化法案》27 日生效，正式確立英國到 2050 年實現溫室氣體「淨零排放」的目標。

Item	Date	Sources	Title
			英國由此成為世界主要經濟體中率先以法律形式確立這一目標的國家。…
42	29-06-2019	大紀元時報（香港	新型飛機問世,希望儘快普及,節約能源及費用!新型電動飛機只花 5 美元充電 1 小時，就能飛 160 公里！
43	29-06-2019	黃錦星 Wong Kam Sing	【 適可而「紙」】 本港堆填區中，都市固體廢物「三甲」為廚餘、廢紙及廢膠；減廢亦減碳，應對氣候變化！今早出席「惜紙行動」，見商界教育界等…
44	30-06-2019	環保進城 - 雋成	香港環境環保工程議案過一關，但係後面重有好多好多關。 廢物管理及處理堆填區問題等要打多場硬仗，無論是在面對利益、政治、立法會和最近的紛爭等。…
45	01-07-2019	運動筆記 hk	【低碳策略】訓練前後減碳水，鍛鍊耐力更有效？訓練之前當然要準備充足先好去馬；但而家反而有論點認為訓練之前減碳水化合物，對跑步會有顯注進步？有咁神奇？
46	01-07-2019	健康空氣行動 Clean Air Network	#長遠減排策略【收集意見，全民參與】
47	03-07-2019	環境運動委員會 Environmental Campaign Committee	【低碳微旅行減少碳排放】想增廣見聞，放鬆心情？唔一定要搶平機票外遊嘅，本地低碳遊一樣得！我哋就同 V'air Hong Kong 低碳本地遊 帶埋團友齊齊低碳遊香港欣賞香港獨特美景，關注海洋保育…
48	05-07-2019	黃錦星 Wong Kam Sing	【全民節能 齊做慳神】減緩氣候變化，發電及慳電為本地兩座減碳行動大山。 今午「全民節能」運動，推動同行慳電，多謝業界、學界、大人、細路等等積極支持！當然，…
49	08-07-2019	巴士的政事	黃遠輝指，目標是直至 2050 年人均碳排放量由 5.7 公頓，減至 2 公頓。
50	09-07-2019	Finance	【2050 年人均 #碳排放量 減至 1 公頓？】
51	09-07-2019	一桶金	【2050 年人均 #碳排放量 減至 2 公頓？】

Item	Date	Sources	Title
52	12-07-2019	CUHK Jockey Club Museum of Climate Change	可持續發展委員會現正就長遠減碳策略進行公眾參與，並邀請公眾就三個主要範疇提供意見。
53	12-07-2019	HKCSS 香港社會服務聯會	氣候變化正在影響全球每個角落。香港與其他沿岸城市一樣，現正面臨多種與氣候變化相關的威脅，包括氣溫上升和更多極端天氣現象。2015 年，196 個締約方通過了歷史性的《巴黎協定》。這份多邊協議旨在應對氣候變化和共同建立低碳、具抗禦力及可持續的未來。《巴黎協定》適用於香港特別行政區。香港須於 2020 年或以前制定至 2050 年的長遠減碳策略，亦須每五年檢討我們的氣候變化工作。
54	15-07-2019	大嘥鬼 Big Waster	【碳排放你又識幾多？】 今次可持續發展委員會幫鬼鬼派出特派環保專員蘇麗珊，去考考街上嘅朋友仔，到底咩係「碳排放」？而高碳排放又會有乜後果？我哋又可以做啲咩減低碳排放呢？…
55	15-07-2019	CICE 明愛社區書院	氣候變化正在影響全球每個角落。香港與其他沿岸城市一樣，現正面臨多種與氣候變化相關的威脅，包括氣溫上升和更多極端天氣現象。2015 年，196 個締約方通過了歷史性的《巴黎協定》。這份多邊協議旨在應對氣候變化和共同建立低碳、具抗禦力及可持續的未來。《巴黎協定》適用於香港特別行政區。香港須於 2020 年或以前制定至 2050 年的長遠減碳策略，亦須每五年檢討我們的氣候變化工作。
56	16-07-2019	世界綠色組織 World Green Organisation	【長遠減碳 一齊參與】　酷熱天氣警告下 呢排熱到溶 ，唔知大家會揀開冷氣 ，定係開風扇？
57	17-07-2019	大嘥鬼 Big Waster	鬼鬼我作為環保界潮流人士 ，又點可以唔袋定幾句環保界潮語係身呢！咁大家又知唔知，今期最潮嘅環保潮語係咩先？無錯，係「碳」呀！…
58	17-07-2019	黃錦星 Wong Kam Sing	【今日 4 個影】　今日多咗4 個影，由朝 8 到晚 7，跟咗我去視察垃圾收費試點、港大社科院策動永續發展坊、建築署、FB 新總部等，了解減廢回收、長遠減碳、鄉郊保育、創新環保建築、公眾參

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			與及社交媒體等最新情況。午飯喺「咪嘥嘢食店」，講環境局局長方方面面，食低碳健康素食。
59	17-07-2019	選擇月刊	「長遠減碳策略」公眾參與
60	19-07-2019	HKU Sustainability	The Council for Sustainable Development is conducting a territory-wide public engagement exercise for the Government for gauging the views of public and stakeholders in formulating a long-term decarbonisation strategy for Hong Kong. The first regional forum will be conducted at HKU, join the forum and voice your opinion!
61	24-07-2019	頭條日報	【「長遠減碳策略」公眾參與】
62	24-07-2019	The Standard 英文虎報	【Public Engagement on Long-term Decarbonisation Strategy】
63	24-07-2019	V'air Hong Kong 低碳本地遊	【發表意見 香港長遠減碳策略】
64	24-07-2019	AmCham HK	#AmChamHK is a proud supporting organization to the Council of Sustainable Development (SDC), and stands firm with its mission to combat climate change.
65	25-07-2019	黃錦星 Wong Kam Sing	【後生仔 傾吓偈 撐減碳 有乜計】　近日，紐約一帶熱浪下，大停電；今日，巴黎亦迎幾十年來新高氣溫，熱浪 42℃！全球氣候變化，引致更頻繁更極端天氣，越來越多人覺醒，包括各年齡層男女老少。…
66	25-07-2019	Civic Exchange 思匯政策研究所	【Public Engagement on Long-term Decarbonisation Strategy 長遠減碳策略公眾參與】
67	26-07-2019	Civic Exchange 思匯政策研究所	【Hong Kong 2050 Is Now】
68	30-07-2019	黃錦星 Wong Kam Sing	【林超英@星星飯局】熱！熱浪正相繼襲歐、美及亞洲，例如巴黎迎來逾 42℃歷史高溫、紐約高溫下大停電。政府快將公佈年度最新「香港溫室氣體排放清單」(2017 年)，不知我城減碳走勢如何？…
69	31-07-2019	黃錦星 Wong Kam Sing	【香港減碳 三個指標 四年降勢】　今日，颱風壓港，大家保重。全球氣候變化，極端天氣愈見頻繁和加劇，加強減碳人人有責。…

Item	Date	Sources	Title
70	01-08-2019	黃錦星 Wong Kam Sing	【世界學生氣候大會 香港代表】 今年六月初，兩中六學生巧琳 Yoyo、家濠 Kelvin 和廖老師 Aaron 三人行赴芬蘭，代表香港學界參與「世界學生氣候大會」。…
71	03-08-2019	林超英 Lam Chiu Ying	關注眼前，不忘長遠未來。風雨中到專業團體 CIWEM 講述香港必須長遠減碳的原因，以及請求大家多提意見，注意我手中的問卷樣本。...
72	07-08-2019	頭條日報	【「長遠減碳策略」公眾參與】
73	07-08-2019	The Standard 英文虎報	【Public Engagement on Long-term Decarbonisation Strategy】
74	08-08-2019	The Standard 英文虎報	A leading sustainability advocate says Hong Kong needs to move more quickly to achieve its long-term goals in reducing emissions and meet its obligations under the 2015 Paris Agreement on climate change, RTHK reports.
75	09-08-2019	黃錦星 Wong Kam Sing	【減廢 減碳 基本法】 早前，一眾「基本法大使」討論社區議題，同學特？關心減廢挑戰。政府會「ECO」三管齊下：教育先行 (Education)、社區支援 (Community Support) 及外展協助 (Outreaching Assistance)，促進社區移風易俗， 助市民理解垃圾收費為減廢基本。…
76	09-08-2019	石先生	政府又有新搞作「要同區域合作發展核電啦，可能係起多幾個核電廠之類？」今次大家要快啲發表意見啦！
77	09-08-2019	灣仔廣義 The Wanchai Commons	#AmChamHK is a proud supporting organization to the Council of Sustainable Development (SDC), and stands firm with its mission to combat climate change.
78	10-08-2019	Connie Chan	喺大家仲打緊仗的時候，呢個仆街政府正陰陰濕濕咁進行「香港至 2050 年的長期減碳策略」公眾諮詢。引述蘋果說法，當局料提出與內地聯網買電方案。…
79	14-08-2019	Business Environment Council 商界環保協會	為支持可持續發展委員會就香港的「長期減碳策略」進行的公眾參與，BEC 成立了一個由會員以自願性質參與的工作小組，為本會即將於 9 月中提交

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			的意見書出謀獻策。昨天，工作小組成員在會議上，不但積極參與討論，更提出了多項建議。
80	14-08-2019	金水	為期三個月的《長遠減碳策略》 公眾諮詢係六月中已經開始左，無人理既話又會比政府陰陰濕濕過左，希望大家可以關注一下同埋花少少時間上佢個網填意見收集表格。…
81	16-08-2019	Friends of the Earth (HK) 香港地球之友	【為環境發聲】長遠減碳策略等你表態 政府做緊長遠減碳策略嘅公眾諮詢，你支持落實「巴黎協定」大力減碳嗎? 你接受發展比較潔但係承受高健康風險嘅核電嗎？ …
82	16-08-2019	前線科技人員	又想偷雞要香港向中國買電？留意：－ 問題 3: 透過更緊密的區域合作增加燃料組合中零碳能源的比例等，以符合《巴黎協定》的
83	16-08-2019	Canadian Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong	[Event] Last month, we co-hosted a public engagement exercise regarding Hong Kong's long-term decarbonisation strategy. The audience was highly engaged and shared their views on feasible actions we can take….
84	16-08-2019	Lau Hei Fung	一波未停，一波又起！香港人真係好唔得閒！一人做一啲啦好嘛，每個人一分力都好緊要　政府打算偷偷通過議案，用超高價向大陸買電，將香港儲備滙走！…
85	16-08-2019	陳嘉言 Chris Chan	市民交稅俾政府，係想政府搞好民生。政府做唔到嘢，回水天經地義，唔需要覺得財爺今時今刻派糖係體察民情，五大訴求一個都冇回應過，政府先係嚇走外資、搞衰經濟嘅原兇!...
86	16-08-2019	Friends of the Earth (HK) 香港地球之友	【為環境發聲】長遠減碳策略等你表態
87	16-08-2019	生死教育 X 伍桂麟	#素人轉載【#長遠電力供應】你想香港向內地買電嗎?
88	16-08-2019	區諾軒 Au Nok-hin	呢幾日有兩份諮詢文件廣傳，一份係關於課程發展，一份係關於能源組合。收到相當信息問係咩黎，我很簡單說說自己的看法。可持續發展委員會的那份諮詢，減少碳排放、增加再生能源...

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89	17-08-2019	高慧然	為期三個月的《長遠減碳策略》 公眾諮詢係六月中已經開始左，無人理既話又會比政府陰陰濕濕過左，希望大家可以關注一下同埋花少少時間上佢個網填意見收集表格。
90	17-08-2019	良心抗稅運動	長遠來說，如要符合減碳目標，必須透過非常緊密的區域合作，方可增加燃料組合中零碳能源的比例，這意味着香港須從內地輸入更多包括可再生能源及／或核能的電力。//
91	17-08-2019	Fortune Insight	【講清講楚】政府再研向內地買電，經濟學教授：需提供實際方案供市民參考。
92	18-08-2019	經濟 3.0	唔好只掛住遊行，香港仲有其他事發生緊 【講清講楚】政府再研向內地買電，經濟學教授：需提供實際方案供市民參考。…
93	19-08-2019	高慧然	一個自稱「電器佬」的網民在網絡寫道：「香港要向大陸買電，白痴！自中電和大陸合作的大丫（亞）灣電廠使用後，加上香港工業（香港之前最大用電戶）息（式）微，香港本身電廠…
94	19-08-2019	HY Lee	賣港政府又有搞作？！向中國買核電？不！…
95	19-08-2019	環保觸覺 Green Sense	【咪做大嘥鬼，立即變慳神】再唔慳啲電，政府就更加大條道理買大陸電架啦！ 全球暖化咁嚴重，轉型低碳生活…
96	19-08-2019	Ricky Wan	susdev.org.hk Council for Sustainable Development Council…
97	21-08-2019	香港綠色建築議會 Hong Kong Green Building Council	【⚽「長遠減碳策略」公眾參與簡介會】
98	21-08-2019	黃錦星 Wong Kam Sing	【與 Dr. Tin 談「天」說「氣」】今早去大嘥鬼客廳，下午訪天文台，探 Dr. Tin 度天隊長 ，試做天文台科學主任報導天氣，談「天」說「氣」，天是關注極端天氣，氣是應對氣候變化，了解最新情況！. . .
99	23-08-2019	認真做無聊事	向中國買核電？！

Item	Date	Sources	Title
100	23-08-2019	認真做無聊事	一個城市，水和電都不能自給自足，還能生存下去嗎？用環保為理由，自廢香港自主權，政府的手段未免卑劣。如此關係公眾利益. . .
101	25-08-2019	灼見名家 Master Insight	【 # 空氣污染 # 可持續發展 】 香港現時的燃料組合以天然氣（40%）為主，其次為核能（23%）及煤（15%）為改善空氣質素及減少…
102	29-08-2019	健康空氣行動 Clean Air Network	#發聲為香港【長遠減碳及健康空氣 發表你的意見】
103	02-09-2019	頭條日報	【「長遠減碳策略」公眾參與】
104	02-09-2019	The Standard 英文虎報	【Public Engagement on Long-term Decarbonisation Strategy】
105	03-09-2019	大嘥鬼 Big Waster	鬼鬼我知道㗎，香港人真係好鍾意食牛！而巴西係全球最大嘅牛肉出口國，各位知道嗎？當中香港係最大嘅市場，佔咗足足 24%！而由於牛肉量…
106	03-09-2019	環境運動委員會 Environmental Campaign Committee	集思廣益 #長遠減碳策略
107	03-09-2019	香港蘋果日報	【聯網買強國電？中電：成本可能大大提高 至少十年建跨境電網】
108	04-09-2019	星島日報	中電轉軚改立場 允駁內地網購核電
109	06-09-2019	大嘥鬼 Big Waster	大家會唔會同鬼鬼一齊，承諾由今日起開始「減碳」、珍惜資源，做慳神？若然你都願意同我一齊做慳神，咁「長遠減碳策略」就點少得你嘅寶貴意見！嚟緊 9 月 20 號就會截止喇！一齊幫手制定長遠減碳目標啦！
110	06-09-2019	Osmond Lau	減碳找大陸！
111	06-09-2019	Friends of the Earth (HK) 香港地球之友	【與星星局長對話參觀綠在東區】香港地球之友一向認為要推動環保，政府、市民同商界係鐵三角關係。早前受環境局邀請同星星局長見面，我哋當然要把握機會表達意見啦!當日我哋除左喺長遠減碳. . .

Item	Date	Sources	Title
112	06-09-2019	黃錦星 Wong Kam Sing	【對話：建築界 X 減碳減廢】　昨夜，立法會議員與專業學會合辦「與局長對話」，我節錄部分對答：建築師：電動車減路邊空氣污染物，但…
113	06-09-2019	HKU Sustainability	The Council for Sustainable Development is conducting a territory-wide public engagement exercise for the Government for gauging the views of public and stakeholders in formulating a long-term decarbonisation strategy for Hong Kong. Key discussion topics set out in the PE document include the transition towards low-carbon lifestyles, intensifying efforts in enhancing the energy efficiency of buildings, using more zero-carbon fuel sources for electricity generation, and the development of low carbon transport.
114	08-09-2019	微網誌	成日停電 供電不穩 仲要同人買？　又送錢？香港有港燈 中電 就足夠啦 地方又唔係大 聯網買強國電？中電：成本可能大
115	09-09-2019	HKUST Sustainability	Calling for ideas on long-term decarbonisation strategies for Hong Kong!
116	10-09-2019	Kenneth Leung 梁繼昌	【向內地買水 買埋電？】雖然中電只提倡向內地購買潔淨能源（包括可再生能源及核能），但所輸入的電力是否完全為零碳生產根本難以保證和監察；中電亦強調...
117	10-09-2019	350HK	雖然中電只提倡向內地購買潔淨能源（包括可再生能源及核能），但所輸入的電力是否完全為零碳生產根本難以保證和監察；中電亦強調供電網絡的區域合作必須謹慎行事，並確保香港擁有與不同供應商洽談的機會及合理的控制權。我們會持續與政府及中電保持溝通，並留意最新的事態發展。
118	10-09-2019	Kenneth Leung 梁繼昌	【向內地買水 買埋電？】
119	11-09-2019	灼見名家 Master Insight	【 # 林超英 # 香港未來 # 全球暖化 # 二氧化碳 】　香港天文台計算過，如果全球暖化持續惡化，以前 50 年一遇的海水高位到了 2100 會變成年年出現，颱風襲港的風暴潮將高過不少市區地面。…

Item	Date	Sources	Title
120	11-09-2019	林超英 Lam Chiu Ying	十天之內，告訴我們，香港未來應該怎樣走？
121	12-09-2019	綠在元朗	大家好，歡迎收睇長遠減碳節目！我就係你哋嘅節目主持人 - 慳神-
122	13-09-2019	捍衛電力自主 反對港中電力聯網	今日蘋果報導，中共要求控制香港主要行業，包括電力、房地產、交通、電訊、燃料，日後各行勢將由中石化、中移動、中遠洋、招商局、…
123	13-09-2019	林超英 Lam Chiu Ying	倒數七天：去以下網頁寫下你對香港長遠減碳策略的看法和建議，這是公民參與訂定政策的機會，不要輕易放棄。
124	14-09-2019	林超英 Lam Chiu Ying	中秋節氣溫達 33 度，不可思議而又確實發生，隱約記得小學時期中秋節去維園有時會覺得涼，簡直是兩個世界。 氣候變化已向氣候災難過渡，必須立即全民減少排放二氧化碳才可能保障將來世界宜居，否則甚麼「發展」都沒有意義。
125	14-09-2019	食光光 EmptyPlate Action HK	香港應該怎樣盤算未來？應該採取甚麼策略去保障香港到時仍然宜居？
126	15-09-2019	林超英 Lam Chiu Ying	長遠減碳策略公眾參與，倒數五天！
127	15-09-2019	灼見名家 Master Insight	【#減少碳排放 #氣候變化 #長遠減碳策略】
128	16-09-2019	林超英 Lam Chiu Ying	長遠減碳答客問：幾位網友提出疑問，指長遠減碳公眾參與問卷逼人支持輸入零碳能源，等於支持核電，又問香港可否能源自主，簡覆如下。. . .
129	16-09-2019	ecobus	年輕人如果對香港長遠減碳問題有任何想法或意見千祈唔好錯過聽日由可持續發展委員會所舉辦嘅「長遠減碳策略」公眾參與 - 青年討論坊
130	17-09-2019	渾水	又唔做野又唔讀書呀～ 【鬼鬼熱到嗌三聲】呀～～～真係好熱呀！有冇人同阿鬼我一樣，過咗一個留晒汗嘅中秋 ?. . .
131	16-09-2019	Stand News 立場新聞	有一點大家必須認識：香港從來沒有所謂「能源自主」，香港面積細小，沒有礦產，沒有煤、石油或

Item	Date	Sources	Title
			天然氣，風力或太陽能發電解決不了多少香港人的消耗，因此燒煤發電要從外地買煤（目前…
132	17-09-2019	創建香港 Designing Hong Kong	政府「長遠減碳策略」 的公眾諮詢將於 9 月 20 號截止， 請積極提交你的意見 ！
133	17-09-2019	林超英 Lam Chiu Ying	長遠減碳策略公眾參與，倒數三天！氣候變化向氣候災難過渡中，不容輕視，但是不少香港人繼續過着不可持續的高耗電生活（如用電月費一萬元），辦公室、商場、酒店等繼續凍到大家要穿外套，怎麼辦？怎樣才能令市民、商家和政府主動減少用電？…
134	18-09-2019	Albert Lai	政府沒有具體表明買核電，還是向南方電網買電。政府希望避開買「大陸電」，這個比較政治敏感的問法。如在問題二中，只談及燃料組合會否考慮安全、可靠、價錢等因素。. . .
135	18-09-2019	Business Environment Council 商界環保協會	《長遠減碳策略》公眾諮詢 9 月 20 日截止，呼籲所有人盡快 電郵去： comments@susdev.org.hk
136	18-09-2019	Business Environment Council 商界環保協會	應對氣候變化對企業及個人而言，皆為最迫切的事項。商界環保協會 （BEC） 最近就長遠減碳策略公眾參與活動，向可持續發展委員會提交建議。BEC 呼籲政府盡快落實加速轉型，並按照《巴黎協議》，定下明確減碳目標，以能就氣候變化及時採取行動，否則人類將付上沉重代價。
137	19-09-2019	謝偉銓 Tony Tse Wai Chuen	【回應長遠減碳策略公眾參與 FB】可持續發展委員會早前發表《長遠減碳策略公眾參與》文件，諮詢期將於周五(20 號)結束。我我在提交委員會的意見書指出，減碳策略牽涉…
138	19-09-2019	林超英 Lam Chiu Ying	長遠減碳策略公眾參與，倒數兩天！
139	19-09-2019	「玻璃再生璀璨」Green Glass Green	唔買核電「可持續發展委員會」正進行《長遠減炭策略》公眾諮詢，9 月 20 日（明天）是 deadline!

Item	Date	Sources	Title
140	20-09-2019	Civic Exchange 思匯政策研究所	【Hong Kong's long term decarbonisation strategy 香港長遠減碳策略】
141	20-09-2019	HKnomics 鄉講經濟學	【你支持哪個減碳方案？】《長遠減碳策略》公眾諮詢將於今日結束，當中涉及從內地輸入更多核能或再生能源，以達至長遠減碳目標的所謂「區域合作」。…
142	20-09-2019	Kenneth Leung 梁繼昌	【今日截止】　大家對香港的環保政策有咩睇法？政府應該點樣推動減廢減碳、發展可再生能源？仲有，向唔向內地買電？
143	20-09-2019	Outdoor Wildlife Learning Hong Kong 香港戶外生態教育協會	【長遠減碳策略公眾參與 - 提交意見】 最後今日！公眾參與文件提到，如將目標定為，透過於 2050 年將碳排放總量由 2005 年水平降低 80%，就需要「全民積極地改變生活模式，大幅減排節能」，而「教育及宣傳」是當中重要一環。…
144	20-09-2019	香港蘋果日報	《長遠減碳策略》公眾諮詢今日截止，最大爭議就是香港為了減碳，應否與內地聯網買電。過去反對與內地聯網買電的港燈今日提交意見書，未有明確反對聯網買電計劃，但指出有五大不確定因素影響可行性。
145	20-09-2019	陳珮明 Mike Chan	《長遠減排策略諮詢》今日截止請盡快電郵…
146	20-09-2019	香港獨立媒體網	咁多人反對，都係要買中國電，又唔環保。諮詢今日截止。
147	20-09-2019	捍衛電力自主 反對港中電力聯網	今日截止，記得 SEND EMAIL 去…
148	20-09-2019	真愛香港－守護香港	【急】最後一天，今日就是政府可持續發展委員會長遠減碳公眾參與的最後一日，黃絲附屬的團體環保觸覺發動一人一信，拒絕大陸電!
149	20-09-2019	Business Environment Council 商界環保協會	BEC 最近就長遠減碳策略公眾參與活動，向可持續發展委員會提交意見。睇睇呢幅圖，了解多啲我們嘅建議重點。

Item	Date	Sources	Title
150	20-09-2019	Friends of the Earth (HK) 香港地球之友	【最後今日】長遠減碳策略公眾參與截止喇!! 唔好以為依家去趟郊外仲呼吸到新鮮空氣，就當氣候變化唔嚴重呀!大家仲記得一年前發生嘅颱風山竹吹襲嗎？地牢停車場…

Table G.3: List of online discussion forums

Item	Date	Sources	Title
1	15-06-2019	cntvboxnow.com	指區域合作方達巴黎協定要求 減碳措施諮詢 綑綁內地買電
2	25-06-2019	HKGOLDEN .com	全球面臨「氣候種族隔離」專家:富人花錢躲 苦難窮人受
3	26-06-2019	LIHKG.com	長遠減碳策略公眾諮詢今起展開 長遠或從內地輸電到港
4	29-06-2019	hkitalk.net	政府射晒波,個人係支持有關工程，如果洗 10 億可以減改善同地鐵站接駁，多一萬人搭鐵路，可以大減碳排放。
5	01-07-2019	uwants.com	拖慢綠色能源
6	09-07-2019	LIHKG.com	大灣區三年計劃魔鬼細節
7	09-08-2019	LIHKG.com	【極緊急！】一人一信，反對購買大陸電，反對送錢俾大陸買核電
8	10-08-2019	HKGOLDEN .com	呢個 HiHi 政府正陰陰濕濕咁進行香港至 2050 年的長期減碳策略
9	16-08-2019	uwants.com	林鄭又賣港，香港唔夠電用?又要送錢比大陸?向大陸買電???
10	16-08-2019	LIHKG.com	關於“快 d 填表阻止林鄭偷錢”第 10 題答法建議!
11	16-08-2019	review33.com	政府打算偷偷通過議案，用超高價向大陸買電
12	17-08-2019	memehk.com	政府打算偷偷通過議案，用超高價向大陸買電，將香港儲…
13	18-08-2019	LIHKG.com	港共政府想用香港人錢向支那買核電!
14	19-08-2019	LIHKG.com	電力過剩為甚麼要買電?-高慧然
15	19-08-2019	LIHKG.com	林鄭仲想陰啲陰啲通過其他草案!
16	05-09-2019	cyclub.happyhongkong.com	中電轉軚 倡向內地輸入再生能源及核電
17	11-09-2019	LIHKG.com	香港政府想同大陸買更多電 <公眾咨詢到 7 月 20 日!!>
18	17-09-2019	LIHKG.com	香港就黎仆街啦 你班友仲唔做野
19	18-09-2019	HKGOLDEN .com	長遠減碳策略 長遠或從內地輸電到港(公眾諮詢 9 月 20 日完)

Item	Date	Sources	Title
20	18-09-2019	LIHKG.com	政府要同大陸買電 9 月 20 號截諮詢!!!!
21	20-09-2019	LIHKG.com	買中國電咨詢聽日截止喇
22	20-09-2019	LIHKG.com	【最後今日!!】填個名，填 E-mail，一人一信，拒絕大陸電 !

Table G.4: List of blogs

Item	Date	Sources	Title
1	23-06-2019	GIRLAB	係時候為地球出一點力:Alpine solar 香港太陽能物業升值平台太陽能板發電
2	19-08-2019	港文集	【蘋果日報】高慧然:電力過剩為甚麼要買電?(893)
3	11-09-2019	草雲居	十天之內，告訴我們，香港未來應該怎樣走?
4	16-09-2019	草雲居	長遠減碳答客問:核電?能源自主?

Annex H List of opinion surveys (OS)

The results of 1 opinion survey was included in the qualitative analysis.

Table H.1: List of opinion surveys

Item	Sources	Title
1	Hong Kong E-Vehicles Business General Association Limited 香港電動業總商會有限公司	Long-term Decarbonisation Strategy Public Engagement

Annex I List of petitions (P)

There were 4 petitions included in the qualitative analysis.

Table I.1: List of signature campaigns/petitions

Item	Title	Nature	No. of valid signatures
SCP00001	「長遠減碳策略公眾參與」	Petition	Version 1: 5,018
			Version 1.1: 50
SCP00002	「長遠減碳策略公眾參與」諮詢意見		Version 2: 142
			Version 2.1: 27
SCP00003	Public Engagement on Long-term Decarbonisation Strategy		Version 3: 73
SCP00004	Submission on Long Term Decarbonisation Strategy		Version 4: 18

Annex J Views collection form (VCF)

Your Views Mean A Lot

4.1 The climate crisis touches every aspect of our lives. We are running out of time to avoid or mitigate catastrophic impacts of climate change.

4.2 To adequately address the climate crisis, we must urgently reduce our carbon emissions. It requires cross-sectoral actions on lifestyle/consumption, buildings, transport, energy, water and waste systems, etc. with wide participation from the community, the business sector and the Government at all levels.

4.3 The Council for Sustainable Development (SDC) sincerely invites you to send your views on issues related to the formulation of the long-term decarbonisation strategy for Hong Kong. Please complete and return the views collection form in Chapter 4 on or before 20 September 2019. Please also visit SDC's dedicated website at www.susdev.org.hk for updated information on the public engagement activities.

4.4 Please note that the SDC would wish, either during private or public discussion or in any subsequent reports, to be able to refer to and attribute views submitted in response to this Public Engagement document. Any request to treat all or part of a response in confidence will be respected, but if no such request is made, it will be assumed that the response is not intended to be confidential and the SDC may disclose or publish all or part of the views received as well as the identity of the source.

Decarbonisation is for human survival and the well-being of our future generations.

There is no time to waste in the fight against climate change. We need to act NOW and plan AHEAD!

Every measure counts! Your views are appreciated! We look forward to receiving your views.

Views Collection Form

This is an anonymous form for the purpose of gauging public views about Hong Kong's long-term decarbonisation strategy.

Preamble – Let's revisit the following background information before completing this views collection form

- To combat climate change, the Paris Agreement has set a carbon reduction target – holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels.
- To meet this target, the whole society needs to step up efforts by implementing a host of measures, including adopting a low-carbon lifestyle, enhancing energy efficiency and using more zero carbon fuel sources for electricity generation, coupled with technological advancements, in order to further reduce carbon emissions. (See P. 14; 17-21; 41-42 of the PE document)
- This means the pattern of our daily lives and behaviour is required to adapt to the transition towards low-carbon lifestyles, including the adoption of "Use Less, Waste Less" practices, low-carbon diets, energy and water conservation, and low-carbon transportation for daily and holiday journeys. (See P. 22-26; 30-31 and 44 of the PE document)
- Currently, about 67% of Hong Kong's carbon emissions come from electricity generation (See P. 17 of the PE document). In this regard, further carbon reduction in electricity generation is one of the key factors in overall carbon reduction for Hong Kong. In the long run, to comply with the decarbonisation target, we must increase the proportion of zero carbon energy in our fuel mix through very close regional cooperation, meaning importation of more electricity including renewable and / or nuclear energy from the Mainland. The gradual replacement of old power plants running up to 2050 by the use of cleaner energy is timely to help progress the decarbonisation journey. Regardless of the fuel type and sources to be chosen, the cost of electricity supply would increase due to the replacement of the retiring plants and the higher costs of cleaner energy. However, as the cost impact would depend on a host of factors, it would be premature to make any meaningful assessment on the tariff impact for 2050. (See P. 29 of the PE document)
- It is noteworthy that, according to the Paris Agreement, while Hong Kong has set, and is on track to achieve, the 2030 carbon reduction target, to formulate and reach a 2050 target is rather challenging. To pursue a more aggressive target would be an even more formidable challenge, entailing more significant costs for society and more substantial changes to the lifestyles and behavioural patterns of the public.

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General Information

Which of the following identities are you using to respond to this views collection form?
(Please select **ONE** only)

Organisations

☐ **Professional bodies**
- o Building construction
- o Engineering
- o Transportation
- o Others

☐ **Public organisations**

☐ **Others**

Companies

☐ **Real estate**
- o Real estate developers
- o Brokerage and agencies
- o Property management companies

☐ **Commercial tenants**

☐ **Others**

Individuals

Which age group do you belong to?

☐ Below 18 ☐ 31-60
☐ 18-30 ☐ Above 60

Are you a private commercial/industrial property owner?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Question 1 Carbon emissions by the current generation have serious implications on our future generations - extreme weather, flooding, etc. Decarbonisation is an inter-generation challenge. The key way to reduce carbon emissions is to allocate resources to gradually phase out fossil fuel. Do you support this direction?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ No comment

Question 2 How would you rank the importance of different considerations (reliability, security and availability, affordability, and environmental performance and response to climate change) when considering the long-term fuel mix for Hong Kong? (Please rank the following in order of importance: 1 – most important; 4 – least important) (See P. 27-29; 48-50 of the PE document)

☐ Reliability
☐ Security and availability
☐ Affordability
☐ Environmental Performance and Response to Climate Change

Question 3 Do you support the measures mentioned in the preamble for deep decarbonisation with a view to complying with the target of the Paris Agreement? Such measures include adopting a low-carbon lifestyle, intensifying energy saving efforts, and increasing the proportion of zero carbon energy in our fuel mix through closer regional cooperation, etc. (See Preamble of this views collection form)

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ No Comment

If you **support** the measures mentioned, which one should be prioritised?
(Please take **ONE** that applies)

☐ Adopting a low-carbon lifestyle
☐ Intensifying energy saving efforts
☐ Increasing the proportion of zero carbon energy in our fuel mix through closer regional cooperation

Question 4 What measures would you adopt to reduce your carbon emissions? (Please tick ONE that applies)

For Organisations / Companies
(only applicable to respondents who answer this views collection form in their organisational/company's capacity)

		Very likely	Likely	Unlikely	Very Unlikely
Procurement	(i) Formulate (or tighten up) green procurement policy and provide training to staff on green procurement	☐	☐	☐	☐
	(ii) Purchase energy-efficient electrical office appliances (e.g. those with energy labels), such as computers, printers, LED light bulbs, etc.	☐	☐	☐	☐
Energy Efficiency and Conservation	(iii) Participate in the Energy Saving Charter to practise energy saving measures such as maintaining air-conditioned average room temperature between 24 °C and 26 °C or above in summer	☐	☐	☐	☐
	(iv) Retrofit office premises to improve energy efficiency, such as installing new lighting system and air-conditioning system	☐	☐	☐	☐
	(v) Participate in the Government 4T Charter (namely target, timeline, transparency and together) to set a target and timeline to reduce carbon emissions by saving energy	☐	☐	☐	☐
	(vi) Carry out energy / carbon audits with a view to identifying and implementing measures to reduce energy consumption and carbon emissions	☐	☐	☐	☐
Transportation	(vii) Instead of taking business trips, conduct video conferencing or use emails to reduce carbon footprint from flights	☐	☐	☐	☐
	(viii) Use new energy vehicles (e.g. electric vehicles) as company vehicles	☐	☐	☐	☐
Policy Formulation	(ix) Formulate (or update) waste reduction and recycling policy (e.g. paper and plastic recycling materials)	☐	☐	☐	☐
Others	(x) Please specify:	☐	☐	☐	☐

For Individuals

(only applicable to respondents who answer this views collection form in their personal capacity)

		Very likely	Likely	Unlikely	Very Unlikely
Clothing / Wsaste Reduction	(i) Buy fewer clothes	☐	☐	☐	☐
	(ii) Buy products with minimal packaging	☐	☐	☐	☐
	(iii) Practise waste reduction at source and clean recycling	☐	☐	☐	☐
Eating	(iv) Avoid purchasing/ordering more food than needed	☐	☐	☐	☐
	(v) Buy local / neighbouring areas' food as far as practicable which consumes less energy arising from transportation	☐	☐	☐	☐
	(vi) Eat more vegetables and fruits and less meat	☐	☐	☐	☐
	(vii) Avoid buying plastic bottled drinks, etc. and bring your own bottle	☐	☐	☐	☐
Accommodation	(viii) Purchase energy-efficient electrical appliances (e.g. those with Grade 1 energy labels), such as inverter type air conditioners and LED light bulbs, etc.	☐	☐	☐	☐
	(ix) Use natural ventilation/fans instead of air conditioners as far as possible	☐	☐	☐	☐
	(x) Maintain air-conditioned average room temperature between 24 °C and 26 °C or above in summer	☐	☐	☐	☐
	(xi) Switch off power source to the electrical appliances that will not be in use to avoid energy consumption in standby mode	☐	☐	☐	☐
	(xii) Turn off the lights when not in use	☐	☐	☐	☐
	(xiii) Install a low-flow shower-head and take shorter showers	☐	☐	☐	☐
	(xiv) Wait until there is a full laundry load before using the washing machine	☐	☐	☐	☐
Commuting	(xv) Use public transportation as far as possible	☐	☐	☐	☐
	(xvi) Walk for short-distance commuting as far as possible	☐	☐	☐	☐
	(xvii) Minimise outbound travel via air and cruise trips. Enjoy our local / neighbouring areas' recreational facilities as far as possible, such as country parks, etc.	☐	☐	☐	☐
Review Progress	(xviii) Use Environment Bureau's Low-carbon Living Calculator from time to time to assess personal carbon footprint and identify room for carbon reduction	☐	☐	☐	☐
Others	(xix) Please specify:	☐	☐	☐	☐

Question 5 Beyond measures listed in Question 4, what could you or your sector do to reduce energy consumption in new and existing buildings in Hong Kong? What support measures and information may be useful to further promote energy efficiency in new and existing buildings? (See P. 25-26 of the PE document)

New buildings:

Existing buildings:

Question 6 The Government has rolled out various measures to promote green buildings. (See Chapter 3 of the PE document) To help us achieve the decarbonisation target, is there a need for the Government to do more to promote energy efficiency in new and existing buildings? If yes, what further policy instruments and incentives should be implemented? (See P. 26, 45-46 of the PE document)

☐ There is a need (Please specify the policy instruments and incentives that should be implemented)
☐ No need

New buildings:

Existing buildings:

Question 7 What are your views on promoting the wider use of green and innovative transport technologies? (See P. 30-31 of the PE document)

Question 8 There are calls for a ban on fossil fuel powered (e.g. petrol and diesel) vehicles around the world. Some countries have announced that they will ban the sale of fossil fuel vehicles from 2030 onwards. What are your views on banning fossil fuel vehicles in Hong Kong? What other measures would you suggest to further reduce our transport-related carbon emissions? (See P. 30-31 of the PE document)

Question 9 What measures would you suggest to (a) the Government / the public sector and (b) private organisations that would motivate you as an individual to practise low-carbon lifestyle? (See P. 22-24 of the PE document)

Question 10 Apart from all the decarbonisation measures mentioned in the PE document, do you have any other suggestions to help Hong Kong reduce carbon emissions? (See Chapter 3 of the PE document)

– END –

Thank you for your participation!

Annex K Coding Framework

Table K.1: Coding Framework

A. Carbon Reduction Target for 2050

A.1 Overall support for action to limit global average temperature rise through reducing carbon emissions WITH or WITHOUT specific targets

A.1.0 General support for action to reduce carbon emissions in order to limit global average temperature rise without further stance on reduction target

A.1.1 Reducing carbon emissions by 60% by 2050 (2005 as base year) in order to limit global average temperature rise to 2°C

A.1.1.1 Support for reducing carbon emissions by 60% by 2050 (2005 as base year) in order to limit global average temperature rise to 2°C without further stance

A.1.1.2 Support for reducing carbon emissions by 60% by 2050 (2005 as base year) in order to limit global average temperature rise to 2°C but should set the target of reducing carbon emission by 80%

A.1.2 Reducing carbon emissions by 80% by 2050 (2005 as base year) in order to limit global temperature rise to between 1.5°C and 2°C

A.1.2.1 Support for reducing carbon emissions by 80% by 2050 (2005 as base year) in order to limit global temperature rise to between 1.5°C and 2°C without further stance

A.1.2.2 Support for reducing carbon emissions by 80% by 2050 (2005 as base year) in order to limit global temperature rise to between 1.5°C and 2°C as reducing carbon emissions by only 60% is not enough

A.1.2.3 Support for reducing carbon emissions by 80% by 2050 (2005 as base year) in order to limit global temperature rise to between 1.5°C and 2°C but should set the target for net zero carbon emission

A.1.3 Achieving Net Zero Carbon Emissions (Carbon Neutral) by 2050 in order to limit global average temperature rise to 1.5°C

A.1.3.1 Support for Net Zero Carbon Emissions (Carbon Neutral) by 2050 in order to limit global average temperature rise to 1.5°C without further stance

A.1.3.2 Support for Net Zero Carbon Emissions (Carbon Neutral) by 2050 in order to limit global average temperature rise to 1.5°C as reducing carbon emissions by only 80% is not enough

A.1.4 Reducing carbon emissions by 60%~80% by 2050 (2005 as base year)

A.1.4.1 Support for reducing carbon emissions by 60%~80% by 2050 (2005 as base year) without further stance

A.1.5 Reducing carbon emissions by 80%~100% by 2050 (2005 as base year)

A.1.5.1 Support for reducing carbon emissions by 80%~100% by 2050 (2005 as base year) without further stance

A.2 Overall disagreement on limiting global average temperature rise through reducing carbon emissions

A.2.0 General disagreement on limiting global average temperature rise through reducing carbon emissions without further stance

A.3 Overall neither agree nor disagree on limiting global average temperature rise through reducing carbon emissions

A.3.0 Generally neither agree nor disagree on limiting global average temperature rise through reducing carbon emissions without further stance

A.99 Other comments on carbon reduction target for 2050

A.99.1 Support for setting short term and long-term carbon reduction targets

A.99.2 Support for setting faster carbon reduction targets

A.99.3 Support for meeting simple carbon reduction targets before the difficult ones

A.99.4 Support for focusing on working with industries or sectors instead of individuals in order to achieve targets of carbon emission reduction more effectively

A.99.6 Support for reducing consumption-based instead of production-based carbon emission as carbon emission reduction targets

A.99.7 Support for setting cross-region cooperation carbon emission reduction targets

A.99.8 Support for using carbon emission per capita to set target

B. Transition Towards A Low-carbon Lifestyle and Society

B.1 A less wasteful and low-carbon lifestyle by individuals

B.1.1 Positive responses on a less wasteful and low-carbon lifestyle by individuals

B.1.1.0 General Support for less wasteful and low-carbon lifestyle by individuals without specific targets and methods

B.1.1.1 Positive responses on reducing the carbon footprint of the clothes and associated wastes

B.1.1.1.00 General Support for reducing the carbon footprint of the clothes and associated wastes without specific targets and measures

B.1.1.1.01 Support for buying fewer clothes

B.1.1.1.02 Support for buying vintage and second-hand clothing

B.1.1.1.03 Support for choosing garments made from eco-friendly, natural fabrics

B.1.1.1.04 Support for buying good-quality clothes that last longer

B.1.1.1.05 Support for instead of buying new clothes, giving clothes a makeover

B.1.1.1.06 Support for wearing casual wear for working

B.1.1.2 Positive responses on changes in eating habits and reduction on associated wastes

B.1.1.2.00 General Support for changes in eating habits and reduction on associated wastes without specific targets and methods

B.1.1.2.01 Support for buying local or neighbouring areas' food

B.1.1.2.02 Support for minimising our food waste, avoid purchasing or ordering more food than needed

B.1.1.2.03 Support for eating more vegetables and fruits and less meat

B.1.1.2.04 Support for avoiding buying plastic bottled drinks

B.1.1.2.05 Support for bringing your own bottle

B.1.1.2.06 Support for delivering surplus to those in need

B.1.1.2.07 Support for avoiding using disposable utensils

B.1.1.2.08 Support for buying sustainable foods

B.1.1.3 Positive responses on reviewing progress on switching to low-carbon living from time to time

B.1.1.3.00 General Support for reviewing progress on switching to low-carbon living from time to time without specific targets and methods

B.1.1.3.01 Support for using Environment Bureau's Low Carbon Living Calculator or other similar apps from time to time to assess personal carbon footprint and identify room for carbon reduction

B.1.1.4 Positive responses on other waste reduction suggestions at individual level

B.1.1.4.00 General Support for reduce wastes at individual level without specific targets and measures

B.1.1.4.01 Support for buying products with minimal packaging

B.1.1.4.02 Support for practising waste reduction at source and clean recycling

B.1.1.4.03 Support for shopping wisely

B.1.1.4.04 Support for avoiding disposable items e.g. facial tissues, hand towels or paper handkerchiefs etc.

B.1.1.4.05 Support for using reusable containers when shopping

B.1.1.4.06 Support for reducing unused pharmaceuticals

B.1.1.4.07 Support for using less plastic bags (e.g. using recycled bags)

B.1.1.4.08 Support for using less paper

B.1.1.4.09 Support for using home-made product

B.1.1.4.10 Support for using less water by individuals

B.1.1.4.11 Support for other second-hand items

B.1.2 Negative responses on a less wasteful and low-carbon lifestyle by individuals

B.1.2.0 General disagreement on less wasteful and low-carbon lifestyle by individuals without comments on specific targets and methods

B.1.3 Neither positive nor negative responses on a less wasteful and low-carbon lifestyle by individuals

B.1.3.0 Generally neither agree nor disagree on less wasteful and low-carbon lifestyle by individuals without comments on specific targets and methods

B.1.3.1 Concern on the price of sustainable food

B.1.90 Setting carbon reduction targets by individuals

B.1.90.1 Individuals taking initiative to change habits gradually to reduce energy use and carbon emissions

B.1.90.1.1 Agree or other positive responses

B.1.90.1.2 Disagree or other negative responses

B.1.90.1.3 Neither agree nor disagree or other neutral responses

B.1.99 Other measures or considerations

B.1.99.1 Other measures or considerations

B.2 Reducing carbon emissions in companies or organisations

B.2.1 Positive responses on reducing carbon emissions in companies or organisations

B.2.1.0 General Support for reducing carbon emissions in companies or organisations without specific targets and measures

B.2.1.1 Positive responses on green procurement by companies or organisations without specific targets and measures

B.2.1.1.0 General Support for green procurement by companies or organisations without specific targets and measures

B.2.1.1.1 Support for formulating (or tighten up) green procurement company or organisation policy

B.2.1.1.2 Provide training to staff on green procurement by companies and organisations

B.2.1.2 Support for formulating (or updating) internal waste reduction and internal recycling policy (e.g. paper and plastic recycling materials)

B.2.1.3 Support for Industrial upgrading (e.g. use of low-carbon materials and production methods)

B.2.1.4 Support for manufacturers to provide effective ways for recycling products to minimise waste

B.2.1.7 Support for reduced packaging in products

B.2.1.7.00 Support for reduced packaging in products in general

B.2.1.7.01 Support for effective solutions to reduce shipping packaging waste

B.2.1.7.02 Support for allowing shoppers to use their own reusable containers for shopping

B.2.1.7.03 Support for reduced packaging in retailing products

B.2.1.8 Support for manufacturers or retailers to introduce label system(s) for products

B.2.1.9 Support for minimising food waste, avoid purchasing or ordering more food than needed by companies and organisations

B.2.1.10 Support for using less water by companies or organisation

B.2.1.11 Support for using less paper by companies or organisation

B.2.2 Negative responses on reducing carbon emissions in companies or organisations

B.2.2.0 General disagreement on reducing carbon emissions in companies or organisations without comments on specific targets and methods

B.2.3 Neither agree nor disagree on reducing carbon emissions in companies or organisations

B.2.3.1 Generally neither agree nor disagree on reducing carbon emissions in companies or organisations without comments on specific targets and methods

B.2.90 Setting carbon reduction targets by companies or organisations

B.2.90.1 Companies or organisations taking initiative to gradually shift to low-carbon practices (e.g. green procurement)

B.2.90.1.1 Agree or other positive responses

B.2.90.1.2 Disagree or other negative responses

B.2.90.1.3 Neither agree nor disagree or other neutral responses

B.2.90.2 Mandating low-carbon practices in companies or organisations (e.g. green procurement)

B.2.90.2.1 Agree or other positive responses

B.2.90.2.2 Disagree or other negative responses

B.2.90.2.3 Neither agree nor disagree or other neutral responses

B.2.99 Other measures or considerations

B.2.99.01 Suggested measures

B.3 Government's role in driving down individual's carbon footprint

B.3.1 Government providing incentives to encourage change of behaviour to reduce carbon emissions by individuals

B.3.1.1 Agree or other positive responses

B.3.1.2 Disagree or other negative responses

B.3.1.3 Neither agree nor disagree or other neutral responses

B.3.2 Government setting mandating or punitive measures to require all citizens shifting to lower-carbon lifestyle more proactively

B.3.2.1 Agree or other positive responses

B.3.2.2 Disagree or other negative responses

B.3.2.3 Neither agree nor disagree or other neutral responses

B.4 Government's role in driving down companies or organisations' carbon footprint

B.4.1 Government providing incentives to encourage transitioning to low-carbon practices in companies or organisations (e.g. green procurement)

B.4.1.1 Agree or other positive responses

B.4.1.2 Disagree or other negative responses

B.4.1.3 Neither agree nor disagree or other neutral responses

B.4.2 Government setting regulatory requirements to ensure companies and organisations meeting the designated carbon reduction targets

B.4.2.1 Agree or other positive responses

B.4.2.2 Disagree or other negative responses

B.4.2.3 Neither agree nor disagree or other neutral responses

B.99 Other comments on transition towards a low-carbon lifestyle and society (except those related to energy and transport)

B.99.1 Other comments

C(i). Reducing Energy Use

C.1 Promoting energy saving and efficiency in buildings (by the government, property developers or managers)

C.1.1 Positive responses on promoting energy saving and efficiency in buildings (by the government, property developer or managers)

C.1.1.0 General Support for promoting energy saving and efficiency in buildings (by the government, property developer or managers) without specific targets and methods

C.1.1.1 New or renovated buildings

C.1.1.1.00 General Support for promoting energy saving and efficiency in new or renovated buildings without specific mechanisms

C.1.1.1.01 Designs to incorporate energy-smart elements in new or renovated buildings

C.1.1.1.1.00 General support for designs to incorporates energy-smart elements in new or renovated buildings

C.1.1.1.1.01 Support for adopting district cooling or heating systems in new or renovated buildings

C.1.1.1.1.02 Support for adopting heat pumps, combined heat and power (co-generation) and tri-generation systems (cooling, heating and power) in new or renovated buildings

C.1.1.1.1.03 Support for promoting passive energy saving building designs (e.g. new RTTV standard, better ventilation, use of natural sources of cooling and heating)

C.1.1.1.1.04 Support for installing energy smart or energy saving appliances (e.g. elevator, escalators, lighting, cooling and heating systems) in new or renovated buildings

C.1.1.1.07 Support for using durable building materials

C.1.1.2 Existing buildings

C.1.1.2.00 General Support for promoting energy saving and efficiency in existing buildings without specific targets

C.1.1.2.01 Support for energy saving in existing buildings

C.1.1.2.02 Support for Energy audit in existing buildings

C.1.1.2.03 Support for Carbon audit in existing buildings

C.1.1.2.04 Support for Retro-commissioning in existing buildings

C.1.1.2.05 Support for Retrofitting in existing buildings

C.1.1.3 All new, renovated or existing buildings

C.1.1.3.01 Support for tightening statutory energy efficiency standards of buildings

C.1.1.3.02 Support for setting carbon emissions caps for large buildings

C.1.1.3.03 Support for increasing funding to support energy saving projects in buildings (e.g. replacement of central air-conditioning and lifts funded by energy efficiency funds scheme)

C.1.1.3.04 Support for technology advancement and innovation for saving energy in buildings

C.1.1.3.05 Support for green building or promoting Green Building Certification

C.1.1.3.06 Support for fully implementing Labelling Schemes (e.g. MEELS)

C.1.1.3.07 Support for reducing unnecessary lighting

C.1.1.3.08 Support for using less air-conditioning in buildings or better ventilation

C.1.1.3.09 Support for installing smart meters to show carbon emission readings from electricity, gas and water usage

C.1.1.3.10 Support for install energy smart or energy saving appliances in buildings (e.g. elevator, escalators, lighting, cooling and heating systems)

C.1.1.3.11 Support using less water in buildings

C.1.1.3.12 Support greening in buildings (e.g. roof-top garden)

C.1.2 Negative responses on promoting energy saving and efficiency in buildings (by the government, property developer or managers)

C.1.2.0 General disagreement on promoting energy saving and efficiency in buildings (by the government, property developer or managers) without comments on specific targets and methods

C.1.3 Neither positive nor negative responses on promoting energy saving and efficiency in buildings (by the government, property developer or managers)

C.1.3.0 Generally neither agree nor disagree on promoting energy saving and efficiency in buildings (by the government, property developer or managers) without comments on specific targets and methods

C.1.90 Setting targets on energy saving and efficiency in buildings (by the government, property developer or managers)

C.1.90.1 New or renovated buildings

C.1.90.1.1 Wider implementation to be net zero carbon emissions for new or renovated building

C.1.90.1.1.1 Agree or other positive responses

C.1.90.1.1.2 Disagree or other negative responses

C.1.90.1.1.3 Neither agree nor disagree or other neutral responses

C.1.90.1.2 Mandating all new or renovated buildings to be net zero carbon emissions

C.1.90.1.2.1 Agree or other positive responses

C.1.90.1.2.2 Disagree or other negative responses

C.1.90.1.2.3 Neither agree nor disagree or other neutral responses

C.1.90.2 Existing buildings

C.1.90.2.1 Wider implementation of energy saving retrofitting and retro-commissioning for existing buildings

C.1.90.2.1.1 Agree or other positive responses

C.1.90.2.1.2 Disagree or other negative responses

C.1.90.2.1.3 Neither agree nor disagree or other neutral responses

C.1.90.2.2 Mandating all large existing buildings to implement energy saving retrofitting and retro-commissioning

C.1.90.2.2.1 Agree or other positive responses

C.1.90.2.2.2 Disagree or other negative responses

C.1.90.2.2.3 Neither agree nor disagree or other neutral responses

C.1.90.3 All new, renovated or existing buildings

C.1.90.3.1 Tightening the building ordinance and regulations to mandating all buildings to emit less carbon

C.1.90.3.1.1 Agree or other positive responses

C.1.90.3.1.2 Disagree or other negative responses

C.1.90.3.1.3 Neither agree nor disagree or other neutral responses

C.4 Energy saving by individual

C.4.1 Positive responses on energy saving by individual

C.4.1.0 General support for energy saving by individual without specific targets

C.4.1.1 Support for purchasing energy-efficient electrical appliances (e.g. those with Grade 1 energy labels), such as inverter type air conditioners and LED light bulbs, etc.

C.4.1.2 Support for using natural ventilation or fans instead of air conditioners as far as possible

C.4.1.3 Support for less air-conditioning or maintaining air-conditioned average room temperature between 24°C and 26°C or above in summer at home

C.4.1.4 Support for switching off power source to the electrical appliances that will not be in use to avoid energy consumption in standby mode

C.4.1.5 Support for turning off the lights when not in use

C.4.1.6 Support for installing a low-flow shower-head and taking shorter showers (i.e. reducing the energy to supply clean water)

C.4.1.7 Support for waiting until there is a full laundry load before using the washing machine

C.4.1.8 Support for avoiding using automatic flush toilets to prevent potential water waste

C.4.1.9 Support for taking cold shower

C.4.2 Negative responses on energy saving by individual

C.4.2.0 General disagreement on energy saving by individual without comments on specific targets and methods

C.4.3 Neither positive nor negative responses on energy saving by individual

C.4.3.0 Generally neither agree nor disagree on energy saving by individual without comments on specific targets and methods

C.5 Increasing energy efficiency and conservation in companies and organisations

C.5.1 Positive responses on increasing energy efficiency and conservation in companies and organisations

C.5.1.0 General Support for increasing energy efficiency and conservation in companies and organisations without specific targets

C.5.1.1 Support for less air-conditioning or participating in the Energy Saving Charter to practise energy saving measures such as maintaining air-conditioned average room temperature between 24°C and 26°C or above by companies and organisations in summer

C.5.1.2 Support for retrofitting office premises to improve energy efficiency, such as installing new lighting and air-conditioning systems

C.5.1.3 Support for purchasing energy-efficient electrical office appliances (e.g. those with energy labels) except light and air-conditioning, such as computers and printers etc.

C.5.1.4 Support for participating in the Government 4T Charter (namely target, timeline, transparency and together) to set a target and timeline to reduce carbon emissions by saving energy

C.5.1.5 Support for carrying out energy or carbon audits with a view to identifying and implementing measures to reduce energy consumption and carbon emissions

C.5.1.6 Support for shortening business or operation hours to save energy

C.5.2 Negative responses on increasing energy efficiency and conservation in companies and organisations

C.5.2.0 General disagreement on increasing energy efficiency and conservation in companies and organisations without comments on specific targets and methods

C.5.2.1 Disagreement for less air-conditioning and maintaining air-conditioned average room temperature between 24°C and 26°C or above by companies and organisations in summer

C.5.3 Neither positive nor negative responses on increasing energy efficiency and conservation in companies and organisations

C.5.3.0 Generally neither agree nor disagree on increasing energy efficiency and conservation in companies and organisations without comments on specific targets and methods

C.6 Government's role in driving down energy usage by individual

C.6.1 Government providing incentives to encourage energy saving by individuals

C.6.1.1 Agree or other positive responses

C.6.1.2 Disagree or other negative responses

C.6.1.3 Neither agree nor disagree or other neutral responses

C.6.2 Government setting mandating or punitive measures to require all citizens to save energy more proactively

C.6.2.1 Agree or other positive responses

C.6.2.2 Disagree or other negative responses

C.6.2.3 Neither agree nor disagree or other neutral responses

C.7 Government's role in driving down companies or organisations' energy usage

C.7.0 Government should promote transitioning to energy saving practices in companies or organisations without further explanation

C.7.0.1 Agree or other positive responses

C.7.0.2 Disagree or other negative responses

C.7.0.3 Neither agree nor disagree or other neutral responses

C.7.1 Government providing incentives to encourage transitioning to energy saving practices in companies or organisations

C.7.1.1 Agree or other positive responses

C.7.1.2 Disagree or other negative responses

C.7.1.3 Neither agree nor disagree or other neutral responses

C.7.2 Government setting regulatory requirements to ensure companies and organisations meeting the designated energy saving targets

C.7.2.1 Agree or other positive responses

C.7.2.2 Disagree or other negative responses

C.7.2.3 Neither agree nor disagree or other neutral responses

C.7.3 Government taking the lead to save energy (e.g. using less air-conditioning in Government premises)

C.7.3.1 Agree or other positive responses

C.7.3.2 Disagree or other negative responses

C.7.3.3 Neither agree nor disagree or other neutral responses

C.90 Setting targets on energy saving

C.90.1 Improvements in energy efficiency and conservation through non-mandatory measures, e.g. tightening energy-related standards and encouraging behavioural changes

C.90.1.1 Agree or other positive responses

C.90.1.2 Disagree or other negative responses

C.90.1.3 Neither agree nor disagree or other neutral responses

C.90.2 Improvements in energy efficiency and conservation through mandatory measures

C.90.2.1 Mandatory energy saving measures without mentioning the zero carbon emission target

C.90.2.1.1 Agree or other positive responses

C.90.2.1.2 Disagree or other negative responses

C.90.2.1.3 Neither agree nor disagree or other neutral responses

C.90.2.2 Mandatory energy saving measures to achieve zero carbon emission

C.90.2.2.1 Agree or other positive responses

C.90.2.2.2 Disagree or other negative responses

C.90.2.2.3 Neither agree nor disagree or other neutral responses

C.99 Other comments on reducing energy use and further decarbonising electricity generation

C.99.1 Other comments

C(ii). Further Decarbonising Electricity Generation

C.2 Further Carbon Reduction Measures in Electricity Generation (by electricity suppliers)

C.2.1 Positive responses on further carbon reduction in electricity generation (by electricity suppliers)

C.2.1.00 General support for further carbon reduction in electricity generation (by electricity suppliers) without specific targets and methods

C.2.1.01 Use of zero carbon energy source

C.2.1.1.0 General Support for use of zero carbon energy source without specific targets

C.2.1.1.1 Positive responses on regional Cooperation

C.2.1.1.1.00 General Support for regional cooperation for use of zero carbon energy source without specific targets

C.2.1.1.1.01 Support importing nuclear energy

C.2.1.1.1.02 Support importing renewable energy

C.2.1.1.2 Support for local renewable energy

C.2.1.1.2.0 Support for local renewable energy in general without specifics

C.2.1.1.2.1 Support for locally generated solar energy

C.2.1.1.2.1.00 Support for locally generated solar energy without specifics

C.2.1.1.2.1.01 Support for using more renewable energy generated by independent power producer (e.g. installing solar panel electricity systems in buildings and connected to power grid, Renewable Energy Feed-in Tariff)

C.2.1.1.2.1.02 Support for using self-produced renewable energy (e.g. installing solar power plates to power households, buildings or public facilities) but did not mention connecting to power grid

C.2.1.1.2.2 Support for locally generated wind energy

C.2.1.1.2.3 Support for locally generated tidal energy

C.2.1.1.3 Support for locally generated nuclear energy

C.2.1.1.4 Support for developing hydrogen as an energy carrier (e.g. to make fuel cells, blending into natural gas, storing renewable energy etc.)

C.2.1.02 Support for use of emerging and future technologies

C.2.1.03 Support for turning food waste into energy

C.2.1.04 Support for using more natural gas

C.2.1.06 Support for abandoning regressive electricity tariff for business customers to encourage energy saving

C.2.1.09 Support for electricity suppliers to provide incentives to promote energy saving (e.g. rewarding scheme, energy saving contest)

C.2.1.10 Support for improving the fuel mix to achieve the decarbonisation targets

C.2.1.14 Support for increasing electricity tariff to encourage energy saving

C.2.1.15 Support for offering green tariff to encourage use of renewable energy

C.2.2 Negative responses on further carbon reduction in electricity generation (by electricity suppliers)

C.2.2.0 General disagreement on further carbon reduction in electricity generation (by electricity suppliers) without comments on specific targets and methods

C.2.2.1 Use of zero carbon energy source

C.2.2.1.1 Negative responses on regional cooperation

C.2.2.1.1.00 General disapproval on regional cooperation for use of zero carbon energy source without comments on specific targets and reasons

C.2.2.1.1.07 Disagree on importing energy from the Mainland

C.2.2.1.1.7.00 Disagree on importing energy from the Mainland without explanation or fuel type

C.2.2.1.1.7.01 Disagree on importing nuclear energy from the Mainland or other regions

C.2.2.1.1.7.02 Disagree on importing renewable energy from the Mainland or other regions

C.2.2.1.1.7.03 Disagree on importing energy from the Mainland because whether it cannot be guaranteed that they are eco-friendly energy

C.2.2.1.1.7.04 Disagree on importing energy from the Mainland because whether it cannot be guaranteed that they are not reliable

C.2.2.1.1.7.05 Disagree on importing energy from the Mainland because there are sufficient electricity supply from local generators to meet the demand

C.2.2.1.1.7.06 Disagree on importing energy from the Mainland because it lowers the proportion of electricity supply from local electricity suppliers

C.2.2.1.1.7.07 Disagree on importing energy from the Mainland because it is not safe

C.2.2.1.1.7.08 Disagree on importing energy from the Mainland because it is expensive

C.2.2.1.1.08 Disagree on importing nuclear energy from other regions but not specify the Mainland

C.2.2.1.1.09 Disagree on importing renewable energy from other regions but not specify the Mainland

C.2.2.1.2 Negative response on local renewable energy

C.2.2.1.2.0 Negative response on local renewable energy in general without specifics

C.2.2.1.2.1 Negative response on locally generated solar energy

C.2.2.1.2.2 Negative response on locally generated wind energy

C.2.2.1.2.3 Negative response on locally generated tidal energy

C.2.3 Neither positive nor negative responses on further carbon reduction in electricity generation (by electricity suppliers)

C.2.3.1 Generally neither agree nor disagree on further carbon reduction in electricity generation (by electricity suppliers) without comments on specific targets and methods

C.2.90 Setting target for reducing carbon emissions

C.2.90.1 About 80% zero carbon energy

C.2.90.1.1 Agree or other positive responses

C.2.90.1.2 Disagree or other negative responses

C.2.90.1.3 Neither agree nor disagree or other neutral responses

C.2.90.2 More than 80% zero carbon energy

C.2.90.2.1 Agree or other positive responses

C.2.90.2.2 Disagree or other negative responses

C.2.90.2.3 Neither agree nor disagree or other neutral responses

C.2.90.3 100% zero carbon energy

C.2.90.3.1 Agree or other positive responses

C.2.90.3.2 Disagree or other negative responses

C.2.90.3.3 Neither agree nor disagree or other neutral responses

C.2.90.4 Gradually phase out fossil fuel

C.2.90.4.1 Agree or other positive responses

C.2.90.4.2 Disagree or other negative responses

C.2.90.4.3 Neither agree nor disagree or other neutral responses

C.3 Considerations when determining our long-term strategy to decarbonise the electricity generating sector

C.3.1 Environmental performance

C.3.1.1 More Importance or other positive responses

C.3.1.2 Less importance or other negative responses

C.3.1.3 Neither important nor unimportant or other neutral responses

C.3.2 Reliability (availability of power)

C.3.2.1 More Importance or other positive responses

C.3.2.2 Less importance or other negative responses

C.3.2.3 Neither important nor unimportant or other neutral responses

C.3.3 Safety

C.3.3.1 More Importance or other positive responses

C.3.3.2 Less importance or other negative responses

C.3.3.3 Neither important nor unimportant or other neutral responses

C.3.4 Affordability

C.3.4.1 More Importance or other positive responses

C.3.4.2 Less importance or other negative responses

C.3.4.3 Neither important nor unimportant or other neutral responses

C.3.5 Security (availability of fuel)

C.3.5.1 More Importance or other positive responses

C.3.5.2 Less importance or other negative responses

C.3.5.3 Neither important nor unimportant or other neutral responses

C.8 Government's role in driving down carbon emissions by electricity suppliers

C.8.1 Government providing incentives to encourage reduction in carbon emissions by electricity suppliers

C.8.1.1 Agree or other positive responses

C.8.1.2 Disagree or other negative responses

C.8.1.3 Neither agree nor disagree or other neutral responses

C.8.2 Government setting regulatory requirements to ensure electricity suppliers meeting the designated carbon emissions reduction targets

C.8.2.1 Agree or other positive responses

C.8.2.2 Disagree or other negative responses

C.8.2.3 Neither agree nor disagree or other neutral responses

C.8.3 Government introducing competition into electricity sector to allow competitor to supply renewable energy at a lower cost

C.8.3.1 Agree or other positive responses

C.8.3.2 Disagree or other negative responses

C.8.3.3 Neither agree nor disagree or other neutral responses

D. Low-carbon Transport In A Smart City

D.1 Positive responses on low-carbon transport in a smart city

D.1.0 General support on low-carbon transport in a smart city without specific targets

D.1.1 Phasing out or ban fossil fuel vehicles in Hong Kong

D.1.1.0 General support on phasing out or ban fossil fuel vehicles in Hong Kong without specific targets

D.1.1.1 Support for accelerating the adoption of new energy vehicles such as EVs and vehicles using non-traditional fuels (ethanol and biodiesel)

D.1.1.2 Support for increasing numbers of EV charging stations

D.1.1.3 Support for improving fuel efficiency of vehicles (e.g. hybrid vehicle)

D.1.1.4 Support for promoting the use of biofuels in heavy goods vehicles, etc.

D.1.1.5 Support for improving new energy vehicles maintenance service and facilities

D.1.1.6 Support for providing more information about electric cars

D.1.1.7 Support for providing tax deduction or subsidies for environment-friendly vehicles

D.1.1.8 Support for increasing the expense on using fossil fuel vehicles (e.g. tax)

D.1.1.9 Support for banning or limiting the number of fossil fuel vehicles in Hong Kong in downtown area

D.1.2 Promote Mobility and Walkability (by government policy)

D.1.2.0 General support on promoting mobility and walkability at policy level without specific targets

D.1.2.1 Support for upgrading infrastructure to improve walkability (e.g. building more footbridge)

D.1.2.2 Support for upgrading infrastructure to fostering a “bicycle-friendly” environment (e.g. building more bicycle tracks and parking facilities)

D.1.2.3 Support for the policy to switch off some elevators during off-peak hours

D.1.3 Low-carbon travel by individual

D.1.3.00 General support on low-carbon travel by individual without specific targets

D.1.3.01 Support for using public transportation as far as possible

D.1.3.02 Support for walking for short distance commuting as far as possible

D.1.3.03 Support for minimising outbound travel via air and cruise trips. Enjoy our local or neighbouring areas' recreational facilities as far as possible, such as country parks, etc.

D.1.3.05 Support for riding more bicycles by individuals

D.1.3.06 Support for using less transports (including public or private transports)

D.1.4 Low-carbon travel measures by companies or organisations

D.1.4.00 General support on low-carbon travel measures by companies or organisations without specific targets

D.1.4.01 Support for instead of taking business trips, conduct video conferencing or use emails to reduce carbon footprint from flights

D.1.4.02 Support for using new energy vehicles (e.g. electric vehicles) as company vehicles

D.1.4.03 Support for arranging employers to work at home

D.1.5 Better effective transportation management

D.1.5.00 General support on more effective transportation management without specific targets

D.1.5.01 Support for more effective transportation management to minimise detour

D.1.5.02 Support for more effective transportation management to minimise traffic jam

D.1.5.03 Support for more effective transportation management to minimise the waiting time to park

D.1.5.04 Support for car or bicycle sharing

D.1.5.05 Support for building more electric rail network

D.2 Negative responses on low-carbon transport in a smart city

D.2.0 General disagreement on low-carbon transport in a smart city without comments on specific targets and methods

D.2.1 Disagreement on phasing out or ban fossil fuel vehicles in Hong Kong

D.2.1.0 General disagreement on phasing out or ban fossil fuel vehicles in Hong Kong without specific targets

D.3 Neither positive nor negative responses on low-carbon transport in a smart city

D.3.0 Generally neither agree nor disagree on low-carbon transport in a smart city without comments on specific targets and methods

D.3.1 The battery of the electric vehicles should be recycled properly

D.3.2 High cost of buying electric vehicles

D.4 Government's role in promoting low-carbon transport

D.4.1 Government providing incentives to encourage low-carbon transport

D.4.1.1 Agree or other positive responses

D.4.1.2 Disagree or other negative responses

D.4.1.3 Neither agree nor disagree or other neutral responses

D.4.2 Government setting mandating or punitive measures to require all citizens, companies and companies to use low-carbon transportation more proactively

D.4.2.1 Agree or other positive responses

D.4.2.2 Disagree or other negative responses

D.4.2.3 Neither agree nor disagree or other neutral responses

D.4.3 Government taking the lead to use low-carbon transportation

D.4.3.1 Agree or other positive responses

D.4.3.2 Disagree or other negative responses

D.4.3.3 Neither agree nor disagree or other neutral responses

D.90 Setting targets on low-carbon transport policy in a smart city

D.90.1 Gradually shift to low-carbon transport policy in a smart city (e.g. gradually replacing conventional fuel-driven vehicles with new energy vehicles)

D.90.1.1 Agree or other positive responses

D.90.1.2 Disagree or other negative responses

D.90.1.3 Neither agree nor disagree or other neutral responses

D.90.2 Proactively transition to low-carbon transport policy in a smart city (e.g. EVs as the key main-streamed choice

D.90.2.1 Agree or other positive responses

D.90.2.2 Disagree or other negative responses

D.90.2.3 Neither agree nor disagree or other neutral responses

D.90.3 Mandating policy on low-carbon transport in a smart city (e.g. mandating zero emission vehicles to replace all conventional fuel-driven vehicles)

D.90.3.1 Agree or other positive responses

D.90.3.2 Disagree or other negative responses

D.90.3.3 Neither agree nor disagree or other neutral responses

D.99 Other comments on further reduce our transport-related carbon emissions at policy level

D.99.1 Support for reducing the number of vehicles

D.99.2 Support for reducing carbon emission in marine transport

D.99.3 Support for reducing carbon emission in air transport

E. Other carbon-reduction strategies and measures (mentioned in the PE document)

E.01 Education and publicity

E.1.0 General support on promoting low-carbon emission through education and publicity without specific targets

E.1.0.1 Agree or other positive responses

E.1.0.2 Disagree or other negative responses

E.1.0.3 Neither there is a need nor no need or other neutral responses

E.1.1 To launch climate change awareness campaigns using the media

E.1.1.1 Agree or other positive responses

E.1.1.2 Disagree or other negative responses

E.1.1.3 Neither agree nor disagree or other neutral responses

E.1.2 To strengthen policy-oriented and enabling more environment researches

E.1.2.1 Agree or other positive responses

E.1.2.2 Disagree or other negative responses

E.1.2.3 Neither agree nor disagree or other neutral responses

E.1.3 To include climate change topics in school curricula

E.1.3.1 Agree or other positive responses

E.1.3.2 Disagree or other negative responses

E.1.3.3 Neither agree nor disagree or other neutral responses

E.1.4 Strengthen the "Energy Saving for All" Campaign

E.1.4.1 Agree or other positive responses

E.1.4.2 Disagree or other negative responses

E.1.4.3 Neither agree nor disagree or other neutral responses

E.1.5 Launch campaign(s) to promote carbon emission reduction for all

E.1.5.1 Agree or other positive responses

E.1.5.2 Disagree or other negative responses

E.1.5.3 Neither agree nor disagree or other neutral responses

E.02 Economic Opportunities and Financing Mechanism

E.2.0 General support on promoting low-carbon emission through providing economic opportunities and financing mechanism without specific targets

E.2.0.1 Agree or other positive responses

E.2.0.2 Disagree or other negative responses

E.2.0.3 Neither there is a need nor no need or other neutral responses

E.2.1 Green Bonds

E.2.1.1 Agree or other positive responses

E.2.1.2 Disagree or other negative responses

E.2.1.3 Neither agree nor disagree or other neutral responses

E.2.2 Cap-and-trade scheme

E.2.2.1 Agree or other positive responses

E.2.2.2 Disagree or other negative responses

E.2.2.3 Neither agree nor disagree or other neutral responses

E.2.3 Imposing taxation measures (e.g. tax concessions for energy saving practice in buildings) or concessions

E.2.3.1 Agree or other positive responses

E.2.3.2 Disagree or other negative responses

E.2.3.3 Neither there is a need nor no need or other neutral responses

E.03 Better waste management

E.3.0 General support on better waste management without specific targets

E.3.0.1 Agree or other positive responses

E.3.0.2 Disagree or other negative responses

E.3.0.3 Neither there is a need nor no need or other neutral responses

E.3.1 Better waste reduction policy (including policy on waste reduction at source, recycling, reusing, sharing, repairing, refurbishment, remanufacturing)

E.3.1.1 Agree or other positive responses

E.3.1.2 Disagree or other negative responses

E.3.1.3 Neither agree nor disagree or other neutral responses

E.3.2 Improving waste-to-energy technologies

E.3.2.1 Agree or other positive responses

E.3.2.2 Disagree or other negative responses

E.3.2.3 Neither agree nor disagree or other neutral responses

E.04 Learning from international experience

E.4.1 Agree or other positive responses

E.4.2 Disagree or other negative responses

E.4.3 Neither agree nor disagree or other neutral responses

E.05 Collaboration across sectors

E.5.1 Agree or other positive responses

E.5.2 Disagree or other negative responses

E.5.3 Neither agree nor disagree or other neutral responses

E.06 Adoption of carbon removal measures (e.g. carbon capture and storage technologies, reforestation and afforestation, growing plants in private or public area)

E.6.1 Agree or other positive responses

E.6.2 Disagree or other negative responses

E.6.3 Neither agree nor disagree or other neutral responses

G. Other carbon-reduction strategies and measures

G.07 Hong Kong reporting to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) directly

G.7.1 Agree or other positive responses

G.7.2 Disagree or other negative responses

G.7.3 Neither agree nor disagree or other neutral responses

G.08 Hong Kong joining Paris Agreement directly

G.8.1 Agree or other positive responses

G.8.2 Disagree or other negative responses

G.8.3 Neither agree nor disagree or other neutral responses

G.09 Restrict population growth rate so as to limit energy use

G.9.1 Agree or other positive responses

G.9.2 Disagree or other negative responses

G.9.3 Neither agree nor disagree or other neutral responses

G.10 Encourage local agriculture to reduce carbon emission caused by importing

G.10.1 Agree or other positive responses

G.10.2 Disagree or other negative responses

G.10.3 Neither agree nor disagree or other neutral responses

G.11 Encourage local industry to reduce carbon emission caused by importing

G.11.1 Agree or other positive responses

G.11.2 Disagree or other negative responses

G.11.3 Neither agree nor disagree or other neutral responses

G.12 Better urban planning to reduce carbon emission

G.12.1 Agree or other positive responses

G.12.2 Disagree or other negative responses

G.12.3 Neither agree nor disagree or other neutral responses

G.13 Change the language to illustrate the climate change to reflect the seriousness of the overall situation (e.g. climate crisis)

G.13.1 Agree or other positive responses

G.13.2 Disagree or other negative responses

G.13.3 Neither agree nor disagree or other neutral responses

G.14 Support for label system(s) to indicate amount of carbon emission of product or service without specifying the name of the product (e.g. food) or service (e.g. electricity supply)

G.14.1 Agree or other positive responses

G.14.2 Disagree or other negative responses

G.14.3 Neither agree nor disagree or other neutral responses

G.15 Support for the Government taking the lead to reduce carbon emission without specifying the areas (e.g. saving energy)

G.15.1 Agree or other positive responses

G.15.2 Disagree or other negative responses

G.15.3 Neither agree nor disagree or other neutral responses

G.16 Encourage producing or collecting fresh water locally

G.16.1 Agree or other positive responses

G.16.2 Disagree or other negative responses

G.16.3 Neither agree nor disagree or other neutral responses

G.17 Set up an indicator on carbon emission reduction to let people know the progress of decarbonisation in the whole society

G.17.1 Agree or other positive responses

G.17.2 Disagree or other negative responses

G.17.3 Neither agree nor disagree or other neutral responses

G.18 Support for reducing the effect on climate change by reclamation projects (e.g. moratorium on land reclaiming)

G.18.1 Agree or other positive responses

G.18.2 Disagree or other negative responses

G.18.3 Neither agree nor disagree or other neutral responses

G.19 Support for the avoiding excessive infrastructure and development

G.19.1 Agree or other positive responses

G.19.2 Disagree or other negative responses

G.19.3 Neither agree nor disagree or other neutral responses

G.20 Support for establishing laws to achieve targets of carbon emission deduction

G.20.1 Agree or other positive responses

G.20.2 Disagree or other negative responses

G.20.3 Neither agree nor disagree or other neutral responses

G.21 Support for electrifying construction to replace diesel generators

G.21.1 Agree or other positive responses

G.21.2 Disagree or other negative responses

G.21.3 Neither agree nor disagree or other neutral responses

G.22 Support for having dedicated position, working group or department in the government to deal with climate change

G.22.1 Agree or other positive responses

G.22.2 Disagree or other negative responses

G.22.3 Neither agree nor disagree or other neutral responses

G.23 Support for having less large-scale public activities (e.g. CNY fireworks)

G.23.1 Agree or other positive responses

G.23.2 Disagree or other negative responses

G.23.3 Neither agree nor disagree or other neutral responses

G.24 Support for using products not from the Mainland (e.g. electric vehicles)

G.24.1 Agree or other positive responses

G.24.2 Disagree or other negative responses

G.24.3 Neither agree nor disagree or other neutral responses

G.99 Other comments on carbon-reduction strategies and measures

G.99.1 Other comments

P. Comments on public engagement

P.00 General comment on public engagement exercise

P.0.1 Positive responses

P.0.2 Negative responses

P.0.3 Neutral responses

P.01 Target audience

P.1.1 Positive responses

P.1.2 Negative responses

P.1.3 Neutral responses

P.02 PE document and other information provided by the support group

P.2.1 Positive responses

P.2.2 Negative responses

P.2.3 Neutral responses

P.03 Whether the suggested decarbonisation strategy and measures are feasible in general

P.3.1 Agree or other Positive responses

P.3.2 Disagree or other negative responses

P.3.3 Neither agree nor disagree or other neutral responses

P.04 Engagement channels

P.4.0 General comment on engagement channels

P.4.0.1 Positive responses

P.4.0.2 Negative responses

P.4.0.3 Neutral responses

P.4.1 VCF

P.4.1.0 General comment on VCF

P.4.1.0.1 Positive responses

P.4.1.0.2 Negative responses

P.4.1.0.3 Neutral responses

P.4.1.1 VCF questions

P.4.1.1.1 Positive responses

P.4.1.1.2 Negative responses

P.4.1.1.3 Neutral responses

P.4.1.2 Collection method

P.4.1.2.1 Positive responses

P.4.1.2.2 Negative responses

P.4.1.2.3 Neutral responses

P.4.2 Regional forums

P.4.2.1 Positive responses

P.4.2.2 Negative responses

P.4.2.3 Neutral responses

P.4.3 Roving exhibition

P.4.3.1 Positive responses

P.4.3.2 Negative responses

P.4.3.3 Neutral responses

P.4.4 Social Media

P.4.4.1 Positive responses

P.4.4.2 Negative responses

P.4.4.3 Neutral responses

P.4.5 Website

P.4.5.1 Positive responses

P.4.5.2 Negative responses

P.4.5.3 Neutral responses

P.4.6 Other public events

P.4.6.1 Positive responses

P.4.6.2 Negative responses

P.4.6.3 Neutral responses

P.05 Number of events or activities

P.5.1 Appropriate

P.5.2 Negative

P.5.2.1 Too much

P.5.2.2 Too few

P.5.3 Other comments

P.06 Engagement period

P.6.1 Appropriate

P.6.2 Negative

P.6.2.1 Too long

P.6.2.2 Too short

P.6.3 Other comments

P.07 Engagement, publicity and advertisement

P.7.1 Positive responses

P.7.2 Negative responses

P.7.3 Neutral responses

P.08 Comments about Support Group on Long-term Decarbonisation Strategy or Council for Sustainable Development

P.8.1 Positive responses

P.8.2 Negative responses

P.8.3 Neutral responses

P.09 Comments on staff of the public engagement

P.9.1 Positive responses

P.9.2 Negative responses

P.9.3 Neutral responses

P.10 There should be further consultation or study to reach consensus

P.10.1 Agree or other Positive responses

P.10.2 Disagree or other negative responses

P.10.3 Neither agree nor disagree or other neutral responses

P.11 Whether it is a transparent, fair, genuine, adequate PE and in bottom-up approach

P.11.1 Agree or other Positive responses

P.11.2 Disagree or other negative responses

P.11.3 Neither agree nor disagree or other neutral responses

P.12 Assumptions behind the PE e.g. causes and impacts of carbon emissions

P.12.1 Agree or other Positive responses

P.12.2 Disagree or other negative responses

P.12.3 Neither agree nor disagree or other neutral responses

P.13 Whether the PE can reach consensus

P.13.1 Agree or other Positive responses

P.13.2 Disagree or other negative responses

P.13.3 Neither agree nor disagree or other neutral responses

P.14 Comments about implementing/launching feasible options

P.14.1 Agree or other Positive responses

P.14.2 Disagree or other negative responses

P.14.3 Neither agree nor disagree or other neutral responses

P.99 Other comments about PE

P.99.1 Other comments