

EyE  
on U

# 普及使用電動車 實現車輛零排放

## 黃錦星：清新空氣藍圖引導香港成為更宜居城市

環保正在潛移默化地改變着生活，與每個人形影不離。《香港清新空氣藍圖2035》如何引導香港成為一個更宜居、更優質的城市，並朝着完全達到世界衛生組織空氣質量準則的終極目標邁進？在本集節目中，香港環境局局長黃錦星與我們分享他對環境政策的見解。

主持：I'd like to talk about the electric vehicle as well. Financial subsidies is always a very direct way to encourage people to adopt electric vehicles. In February, the government announced to amend the first registration tax for electric vehicles. Do you think the amended arrangement can improve the adoption of electric vehicles in HK?

我想談談電動車的補貼。財政補貼是一個非常直接的方式來鼓勵人們採用電動汽車，在2月份，政府宣布修改電動汽車的首次登記稅，您認為修改後的安排是否能推動人們在香港使用電動車？

嘉賓：A good question. In order to improve the air quality, particularly the roadside air quality, and also to help decarbonization to meet HK's path is to meet the carbon neutrality before 2050. It's not easy, but that's why we launched HK's first ever road map on the popularization of electric vehicles, in short, EV.

這是個好問題。為了改善空氣質素，特別是路邊的空氣質素，同時也為了幫助減碳，以達到香港計劃在2050年前實現碳中和的目標，這是不容易的，但這就是為什麼我們推出了香港首個電動車普及路線圖。

The good news is, HK's number of EV have been increasing. You can see that on this table, among the 10 major economies in the world, HK is among the top most. The good news is that in the past year, one out of every eight newly registered private cars were EV. The latest figure is that, within the first five months of this year, up to almost 20 percent. That means every five new private cars, one is EV. Also, in the very recent two months, one out of four. So, very close to 25% to 30%, and it's the highest amount of cities in Asia.

好消息是，香港的電動車數量一直在

增加。你可以在這個表格中看到，在全球10個主要經濟體中，香港名列前茅。在過去一年，每8輛新註冊的私家車中就有1輛是電動車，而最新的數據是在今年的前五個月內，達到了近20%，這意味着每五輛新的私家車中就有一輛是電動汽車。在最近的兩個月裏，每四輛中就有一輛，比例接近25%到30%，也是亞洲電動車佔比最高的城市。

主持：Wow, we ranked the third all around the world!

哇！我們在世界範圍內排名第三！

嘉賓：Yeah, but certainly we welcome more supply, because HK does not manufacture cars. So that's why on one hand, we'd like to welcome more supply of the electric vehicles and other low energy vehicles. At the same time, we have to solve our problem about charging.

沒錯，但當然，我們也歡迎更多的供應，因為香港並不生產汽車，這就是為什麼我們歡迎更多的電動車和其他低能耗車輛的供應，同時我們也要解決充電的問題。

主持：I have checked the HK Planning Standards and Guidelines. It says that the HK longer term targets is that, as far as private cars are concerned, 30 percent are EVs or hybrid by 2020. Of course we know that we are going towards our aim. The government has once said it is simply a vision, so now with the formulation of the clean air plan and the new road map, HK will ban fossil fuel power cars from 2035, with a target of zero carbon emission by 2050. Do you think this is feasible? And what will be the challenges?

我查過「香港規劃標準與準則」，就私家車而言，香港的長期目標是到2020年，電動車或混合動力車佔30%。當然，我們都知道現時正朝着我們的目標前進。政府曾經說過，這只是一個願



It's that we'd like to have more supply of the new energy vehicles  
我們希望有更多的新能源汽車的供應

● 黃錦星（右二）認為，普及電動車對環保非常重要。

視頻截圖

景，現在隨着清新空氣藍圖的制定和新推出的路線圖，香港將從2035年起禁止使用化石燃料的汽車，以實現到2050年實現零碳排放的目標，你認為這是否可行？以及會遇到什麼挑戰？

嘉賓：There are various challenges. We'd like to have more supply of the new energy vehicles. At the same time, we have to solve the local problem, in particular about charging. So that's why we launched this road map to be very comprehensive, setting target initiatives, covering various aspects in relation to the popularization of EV.

各種挑戰都有。我們希望有更多的新能源汽車的供應，同時亦必須解決本地的問題，特別是充電問題。這就是為什麼我們推出這個路線圖，非常全面，而且設定多個目標，涵蓋各方面，以普及電動車。

And I would like to highlight that there are two particular milestones. One is to ban the new sales of conventional private cars before 2035, and ultimately that will go towards zero vehicle emissions before 2050. The local charging infrastructure is a very important as-

pect, but the progress in HK in recent years is pretty encouraging, as we see on the graph. So, we have confidence that with the collaboration by the trade and also the drivers, we can meet our targets. From a very practical point of view, electric vehicle takes a very long time to charge, therefore, having sufficient charging stations all around HK is very important in promoting the adoption of electric vehicles

我想強調兩個特別的時間點，一個是在2035年之前停止銷售傳統的私人汽車，另一個就是最終在2050年前實現車輛零排放。充電基礎設施也是一個非常重要的方面，但香港近年來的進展相當令人鼓舞，正如我們在圖上看到的。因此我們有信心，在業界和私家車司機的合作下，我們可以實現目標。從實際角度來看，電動汽車需要很長的時間來充電，因此足夠的充電站對推廣電動車非常重要。

主持：Do you have any plans on improving the charging network in HK? And mentioning parking, is the government going to introduce the smart parking innovations to solve the parking

problem in HK?

當局是否有計劃改善香港的充電網絡？政府是否打算引入智能停車創新技術來解決香港的停車問題？

嘉賓：A very good question. That's why the e-road map covers various aspects about a EV charging. I would like to highlight that in the little buildings about 10 years ago, HK already had the policy to encourage the new developments to integrate EV ready parking space. You can see from the picture that those are newly built buildings. They make the car park 100% EV-ready, and also some of them even install the medium chargers, so as to facilitate both the occupants, and also the people going to the shopping mall, can have the charging much easier.

好問題，這就是為什麼電子路線圖要涵蓋電動車充電的各個層面。一個是大約10年前，我們已經有政策在小型樓宇裏，鼓勵新的工程專案納入電動車的停車位。從圖片中可以看到，這些新建樓宇的停車場完全適合電動車，其中一些甚至安裝了中速充電器，為居住者和去購物的人提供便利，讓他們更容易充電。

● 點新聞英文節目《EyE on U 容來照往》，由立法會議員容海恩及全國港澳研究會委員梁照主持，邀請香港社會各界包括政界、商界及專業人士，分享及討論社會熱話。

## 畫中有話 繪形繪聲

### 貼地英文

隔星期四見報

當你看到一張很美的畫，你會怎樣說？Beautiful? Pretty? Great? Excellent? Fantastic? 如可用日常口語，又是靚、正、勁正之類。就算你不喜歡討好別人，但遇上「靚絕人寰」的人物事，也不知如何讚賞，是否有點可惜呢？

有人說，好的畫比語言更勝一籌，英文中就有一句「a picture is worth a thousand words」。Edward Hopper就說過一句更絕的：「If you could say it in words, these would be no reason to paint」。畢加索也有句妙語：「Some painters transform the sun into a yellow spot, others transform a yellow spot into the sun。」

來嘗試幾個生字，驚艷(stunning)的圖畫，可以是場面有聲有色(impressive)，又或繪出友情和愛心，歌頌溫馨(so warm)或令人激動(sensational)。不過，若要提出比較有內涵的美言，就要切合欣賞物品的特質。例如看到嚴肅家庭掛着端正的油畫，就可用上「it is very classic」，或是family heritage(家族傳承)，用字上就會華麗多一點。當然，遇上你不喜愛的傳統，也別補上一刀bor-

ing。

正確地把畫完成這個任務，只要畫師不是新手，理論上是必須基本做到的。不過，這有時也不是件輕鬆的事，例如西斯汀禮拜堂的天花畫，著名畫家米高安哲羅就用了八年時間才完成。這是場耐力的考驗，而相傳他是這樣想：「If people only knew how hard I work to gain my mastery. It wouldn't seem so wonderful at all。」

名畫能夠傳世，總離不開一個共同因素——它很迷人(The painting is so captivating. It's a captivating painting)。名畫的美，得到多人的認同，令人們的眼睛停下來，說一句：「It's so alluring(誘人) and mysterious(神秘)」。一幅好的畫作，其實都是在說一個故事(a good painting tell a story)，高級繪畫師在構圖(composition)時，已經隱藏了一些細微(subtle)的點子，讀者需要花心力才能找出端倪。

再吸引的畫，若人們看了之後便遺忘，它仍不能揚名於世，好的畫作擁有讓你思念的魔力，令人掛心的親密感覺(intimacy)。有穿透力(penetrating)的圖畫，可引領你進入畫中，超越時空，一看難忘。我老是覺得，有性格的大師，總看不起只論繪畫技術的觀眾，而愛那些能找到畫中隱藏元素的同好。

● 康源(專業英語導師)

## 倒楣抽短籤 被迫做苦差

### 英語世界

隔星期四見報

很多事情都要抽籤決定，誰人可以買政府資助的房屋，誰人可得到發展商送出的單位，甚至誰人可以得到某個委員席位等，都靠抽籤決定。當資源有限，而所有人的條件都一樣，難分高下的時候，要決定誰人可得到某些獎賞、優惠或職位，最公平的方法當然就是抽籤。抽籤是隨機的方法，不是由人控制，被視作最公平解決難題的方法，從古到今都有，英文是draw lots, draw是抽出的意思，而lots就是抽籤時用的物品，例如紙條、木片、樹枝、石頭、稻草、竹籤等。同時draw和lot可單獨用作名詞，指用隨機抽出作決定的做法。

They draw lots to decide who will get the prize money.

他們抽籤決定誰可以得到獎金。

Everyone can participate in the lucky draw.

全部人都可參加這次幸運抽獎。

Members of the jury are chosen by lot.

陪審員以抽籤形式選出。

抽籤除了隨機決定誰人得到一些受歡迎的東西，例如獎金，亦可以決定誰去做一些不歡迎的事情，例如苦差。而且抽籤可以有不同方法，用上不同的物件，其中一種以前常用的方法是用稻草straws。主

持人手持一束稻草，其中一根稻草比別短，遮掩顯示長短的一端，只露出平齊的另一端，有關的抽籤者不知長短，各自抽出一支，抽得最短一支的便是中籤，通常是做些不歡迎的工作。現在當然不用稻草，但仍會用另一種straw——飲管，或者其他長形物件，例如牙籤、竹籤等等。不管用什麼，draw straws現在日常的意思就是在沒有自願者的情況下，抽籤決定誰人當選。

They drew straws to decide who would talk to the boss. They thought it was the fairest way.

他們抽籤決定誰去跟老闆說，他們認為這是最公平的做法。

I guess nobody would like to do the washing up. So let's draw straws.

我想沒有人願意洗碗碟，我們抽籤決定吧。

由於抽中最短一支籤的一般都是被派去做些最不受歡迎的、最沒趣的事，draw the short straw(抽得短籤)就比喻某些人在一組人當中，抽了短籤，不得不做那件無趣的、最苦的事。現在說draw/pull/get the short straw,不一定經過抽籤，只是形容某人或某些人甚為不幸，被選中或指派不得不做最困難、最不討好、沒有人喜歡的工作，又或者得到最差、最不好的待遇。

I'm afraid that you have drawn the short straw. You are the one to rewrite



● 抽籤是隨機的，不是由人控制，被視作最公平解決難題的方法。資料圖片

the report.

我恐怕你抽了短籤，你要負責重寫報告。

It seems that our team has got the short straw. We are assigned to deal with this very complicated case.

看來我們這一組抽了短籤，被指派去處理這個十分複雜的個案。

抽籤是隨機的，當遇到難以決定的情況，例如職位、獎品等的分配，或者任務、工作的分工，利用抽籤可減少爭議。有些時候得不到最好的資源，或者被派去執行一些苦差，可以當自己運氣不好吧，抽到短籤draw the short straw,也只好盡力把事情做好。

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