GRAPHIC DESIGN
PORTFOLIO

Selected graphic design and illustration projects
Neil Avern, Loop Creative

1. The Nature Conservancy
2. HEAL — Health and Envrionment Alliance
3. ECOS — Environmental Coalition on Standards
4. *Assorted projects*
5. Tai Kwun Contemporary

The Nature Conservancy

The Nature Conservancy is a global environmental organisation headquartered in the US. Since 2017 Loop Creative has designed various print and digital assets for their regional office in Hong Kong. These range from high print volume welcome packs, premium gifts and leaflets, to digital factsheets and annual impact reports.

IMPACT REPORTS

保護土地、水及資源
Protecting Land, Water & Resources

TNC不單保護了世界各地超過5,200萬公頃的土地及長達8,000 公里的河流，我們更與各地社區、原住民群體及政府協作，確保其土地、水源和海域的管理達至保育成效。若再加上我們跟合作夥伴共同開發和分享科研技術所帶來的影響力，我們的保育足跡便更廣大了。

感謝您的慷慨支持，為土地及水資源帶來保育佳績，在此讓我們跟您分享幾項成果!

At TNC, we say we've saved more than 52M HA of land and 8K KMs of rivers around the world... But if you tally up the impact of our partnerships with communities, indigenous groups, and governments to ensure conservation management of lands, fresh water sources and marine sites—and add to that the scientific research and technology we've developed and shared with partners—the true footprint of our work adds up to something much greater.

Here, we highlight a few of the land and water conservation achievements made possible last year by our generous supporters.

澳洲及新西蘭 New Zealand & Australia

TNC在香港重建蠔礁並取得進展的同時，我們於澳洲南部海岸的蠔礁修復工作亦邁進一大步，並成功令新西蘭豪拉基灣的青口礁床重現。

Alongside our progress rebuilding oyster reefs in Hong Kong, TNC also made enormous strides toward reviving oyster reefs along the coast of southern Australia and bringing mussel beds back to New Zealand's Hauraki Gulf.

中國 China

TNC工作人員進行及監督植樹，為中國的「螞蟻森林」行動提供植樹造林技術以及碳監察方法，該行動至今已種植了一億棵樹木，更獲得聯合國至高的環保榮譽。部分得以修復的森林是滇金絲猴 (TNC 多年來致力保護的瀕危物種) 的家園。

TNC staff planted trees and contributed reforestation science, tree planting oversight and carbon accounting methodology to Ant Forest—a restoration effort that has planted 100 million trees to-date and earned the UN's highest environmental honor. Some of these forests are home to endangered Yunnan Golden Monkeys—a species TNC has worked for years to save.

印度 India

TNC的科學家發現，隨著我們擴大復原印度各主要水道(由欽奈至納爾默達河及戈德河盆地)，森巴卡勒湖的水質已有開始有改善的跡象。

TNC scientists note that water quality in Lake Sembakkam is showing early signs of improving, as part of our wider efforts to rejuvenate waterways across India—from Chennai to the River Narmada and the Ghod river basin.

印尼、新加坡、墨西哥、美國及伯利茲 Indonesia, Singapore, Mexico, U.S. & Belize

TNC積極連繫並鼓勵美國、印尼及新加坡的海鮮食品公司，承諾只買入較大的鯛魚，以恢復印尼的漁業。我們也和墨西哥25個漁業社區攜手，使當地魚類產量回升百分之三十，並與伯利茲政府開展新計劃，以保護其百分之十二的水源。

TNC engaged seafood companies in the U.S., Indonesia and Singapore to commit to only buying larger, mature snapper to help Indonesian fisheries recover. We also worked with 25 Mexican fishing communities to enable local fish to rebound 30% and with Belize's government to launch a new plan protecting 12% of its waters.

加拿大 Canada

經過十年來與社區及Łutsël K'é Dene原住民的共同協作，TNC喜見Thaidene Nëné國家公園保護區終於誕生。

TNC was thrilled to see the creation of the enormous new Thaidene Nëné National Park Reserve finally come to fruition, capping 10 years of collaboration with local partners, including the Łutsël K'é Dene First Nation.

世界各地 Around the World

TNC開展了一項目標遠大的計劃：由名為Blue Bonds for Conservation的新保育項目支持，並致力在2030年前，使全球的海洋保育區增加百分之十五。要加入此保育項目，該國必須承諾保護其至少百分之三十的海洋領域。

TNC launched an ambitious plan to increase marine conservation zones around the world by 15% by 2030 and a new financing program called Blue Bonds for Conservation to pay for it. To be eligible for the program, a country must commit to protecting at least 30% of its marine areas.

68+
68+ 年
68+ years

1M
100 萬位支持者
1 million supporters

79
79 個國家和地區
79 countries & territories

400
400 位科學家
400 scientists

52M
5,200 萬公頃土地受到保育
52M hectares of land conserved

100+
100+ 個海洋修復區
100+ reef and marine restoration sites

TNC 在亞太區的工作
TNC in Asia Pacific

感謝您和其他一百萬名支持者，一同持守著令地球和生活重拾健康與平衡的信念和承諾，使TNC得以繼續在香港以至亞太地區履行對大自然的使命。

TNC saves nature in Hong Kong and across the Asia Pa
to restoring health and balance to our planet—and our li

三十年來，像您一樣慷慨的大自然愛好者和TNC
野生動植物和自然棲息地帶來了巨大的改變。我

For 30 years, generous nature lovers like you have b
make a big difference for people, wildlife and natura
Thank you.

Sources: Natural Earth; Flanders Marine Institute (2020). Carti

國家及地區	主要物種及棲息地	TNC 工作重點
澳洲	岩袋鼠、鸚鵡 、七彩文鳥、北方袋鼬 、貝類礁、河道	修復貝類礁，原住民土地和林火管理
中國	雲南滇金絲猴、大熊貓、穿山甲、森林、河流、濕地和海岸	減碳，保護及修復河流，森林和貝類礁

TNC的使命是保護萬物賴以為生的土地及水資源。
The mission of The Nature Conservancy is to protect the lands and waters on which all life depends.

TNC透過以科學為本的保育策略，在72 個國家和地區為人類和野生動植物帶來改變
72 countries & territories where TNC's science-first conservation strategies make a difference for people and wildlife

72

聯合不同持份者，以協作方式，領導全球攜手就共同目標保育大自然
Global leader in collaborative conservation that unites all parties around common goals to protect nature

協作

100 多個礁石及海洋修復點，當中包括復育珊瑚礁項目、以及在香港的重建蠔礁保育點
100+ marine restoration sites, including coral reef reseeding projects as well as shellfish reef rebuilding sites here in HK

100+

100萬名支持者，與您持有相同理念，同為更健康、平衡及豐富的大自然努力
1M supporters who share your vision—and your commitment—to a healthy, balanced and nature-filled world

1M

400名科學家推動最新保育研究及科技，致力解決全球最大的環境挑戰
400 scientists driving the latest conservation research and technology to solve the world's greatest environmental challenges

400

重點大規模的保育成效，為大自然和人類取得最大的環境效益
Focus on large-scale conservation impact to achieve the biggest environmental wins for nature and people

規模

超過69 年以來善用一分一毫來投入保育大自然，在亞太區擁有逾30年相關經驗
69 years of making the most of every $ to protect nature and preserve life, including 30+ years in Asia Pacific

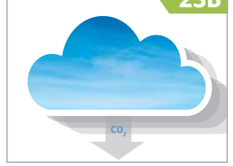
69

5,200多萬公頃的自然棲息地及8,000公里的河流得到保護，足跡遍全球
52M+ hectares of natural habitats protected and 8K+ kilometers of rivers preserved around the world, so far

52M+

帶領全球減碳行動，透過以自然為本的解決方案，每年減少237億噸的二氧化碳
Spearheading global efforts to reduce emissions by 23B tons of CO_2 per year through nature-based solutions

23B



以千港元為單位
In thousands of HKD

SUPPORT & REVENUE	資助及收益	2020	2019
Dues & Private Contributions	會費及私人捐款	6,104,907	4,667,308
Government Contributions	政府資助	985,389	1,001,685
Total Dues & Contributions	**總會費及捐助**	**7,090,296**	**5,668,993**
Investment Income	投資收益	609,926	736,924
Other Income	其他收益	726,264	1,089,941
Land Sales & Gifts	土地銷售及捐贈	1,160,918	779,810
TOTAL SUPPORT & REVENUE	**資助及收益總額**	**9,587,404**	**8,275,668**
EXPENSES & PURCHASES OF CONSERVATION LAND & EASEMENTS	**開支及購買保育土地和地役權**		
Conservation Activities & Actions	保育活動及行動	4,180,444	4,077,976
Purchases of Conservation Land & Easements	購買保育土地和地役權	1,217,563	1,819,574
Total Conservation Program Expenses & Purchases of Conservation Land & Easements	**保育項目及購買保育土地和地役權的總金額**	**5,398,007**	**5,897,550**
General & Administrative	一般事務及行政	1,408,280	1,267,786
Fundraising & Membership	資金籌募及會員項目	1,076,614	1,117,592
Total Support Services	**支援服務總開支**	2,484,894	2,385,378
TOTAL EXPENSES & PURCHASES OF CONSERVATION LAND & EASEMENTS	**總開支及購買保育土地和地役權的金額**	**7,882,901**	**8,282,928**
NET RESULT-Support & Revenue over Expenses & Purchases of Conservation Land & Easements (1)	**淨金額：資助及收益與購買保育土地和地役權的金額比對 (1)**	**1,704,503**	**(7,260)**

ASSET, LIABILITY & NET ASSET SUMMARY	資產、債項及總資產概要		
Conservation Lands	保育土地	16,764,544	16,685,214
Conservation Easements	保育地役權	18,603,207	17,941,192
Investments Held for Conservation Projects	作保育用途之投資項目	7,341,917	6,071,364
Endowment Investments	捐贈投資	10,400,747	10,263,538
Planned Giving Investments	計劃性捐贈投資	2,460,963	2,528,242
Property & Equipment (Net of Depreciation)	物業及設備 (淨折舊金額)	1,187,349	1,113,077
Other Assets **(2)**	其他資產 **(2)**	4,585,985	5,846,956
TOTAL ASSETS	**總資產**	**61,344,712**	**60,449,583**
Accounts Payable & Accrued Liabilities	應付賬款及應計負債	1,133,498	1,720,200
Notes Payable	應付票據	2,635,458	3,124,217
Other Liabilities **(3)**	其他負債 **(3)**	3,275,907	2,945,956
Total Net Assets	淨資產總值	54,299,849	52,659,210
TOTAL LIABILITIES & NET ASSETS	**總負債及淨資產總值**	**61,344,712**	**60,449,583**

Global figures for the fiscal years ending on June 30, 2020 and 2019, in thousands of HKD based on the annual average exchange rate with USD.

(1) Not intended to represent changes in net assets **(2)** Primarily includes cash, pledges of future gifts, collateral received under securities lending agreement, notes receivable, and deposits on land and other assets **(3)** Primarily includes deferred revenue, payable under securities lending agreement, planned giving liability, and other liabilities.

Note: The figures that appear here are derived from the 2020 and 2019 consolidated financial statements that have been audited and have received an unqualified opinion. The complete, audited 2020 and 2019 financial statements for The Nature Conservancy can be seen at nature.org/annualreport.

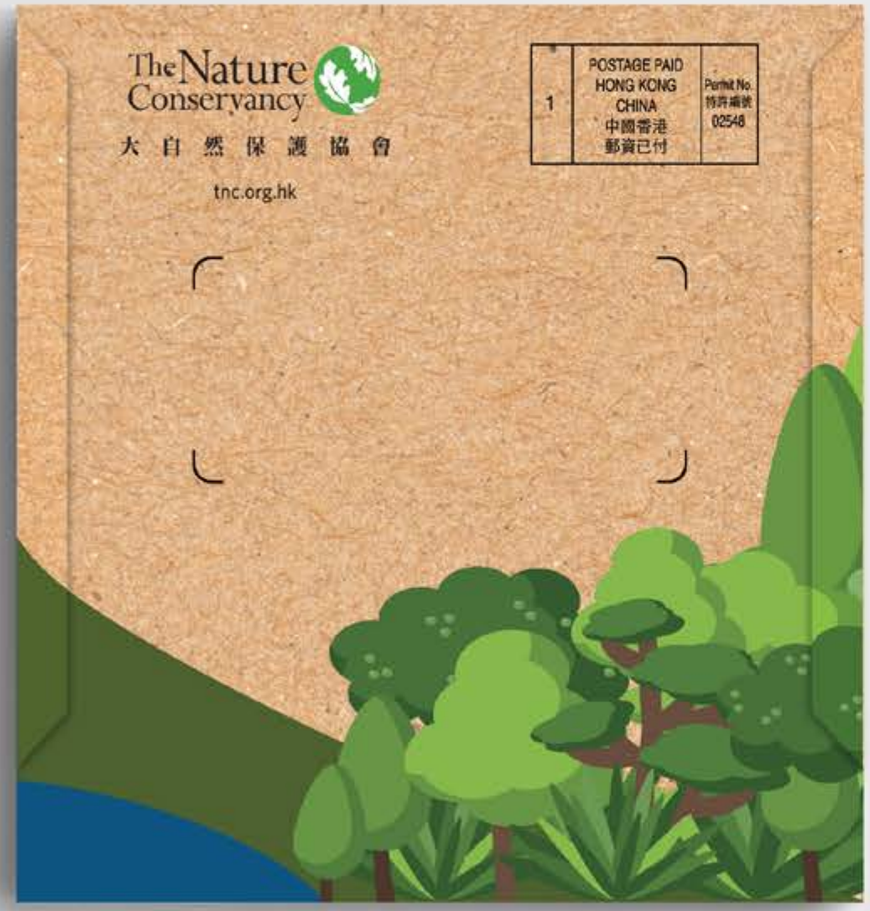
Financials reported here are for The Nature Conservancy globally, including The Nature Conservancy Hong Kong Foundation Limited.

For a dedicated financial summary of The Nature Conservancy Foundation Hong Kong Limited, please contact our office using the the contact details on the back of this report.


數以萬計和您一樣的香港人，
已加入TNC的行列，一起：
拯救野生物種
保護野外地方
將宜居的地球傳給下一代
Tens of thousands of HK PEOPLE JUST LIKE YOU have joined TNC in order to:
Save wildlife
Protect wild places
Pass a livable planet on to the next generations
CONSERVATION CHAMPIONS LIKE YOU MAKE A DIFFERENCE EVERY DAY
What does your gift accomplish?
How will your gift be used?
Your donations make it possible to:
S&P Global Ratings
DMA Nonprofit Federation
2018 WORLD'S MOST ETHICAL COMPANIES
WWW.ETHISPHERE.COM
Grateful to YOU and all of our Conservation Champions!
由您的支持開始！ BEGINS WITH YOU!
The Nature Conservancy
感謝您
在關鍵時刻
作出拯救行動！
Thank you for acting now, before it's too late.


Thank you!
我們的海洋將更豐饒，
and our oceans
will be richer.
keeping fresh water flowing—for fish, for our drinking water, for all
ensuring parts of our world stay wild and beautiful
給下一代帶來希望
giving the next generation hope
8K
8,000公里的河流得到所需的保育
8,000 kilometers of rivers protected
100
21個國家內設立100個海洋保護計劃
100 marine conservation projects in 21 countries
1,400
1,400百個保護區得到保
1,400 preserves manag
66+
66年以上的環境保育行動
66+ years of environmental conservation
52.6M
公頃 hectares
5,260萬公頃的土地得到所需要的保育
52.6M hectares of land conserved
600
600 位個科學家
600 scientists
1M
100萬名活躍會員
1 million active members
自1951年以來，大自然
的土地及水資源
The Nature Conservancy
tnc.org.hk
CONSERVATION CHAMPIONS

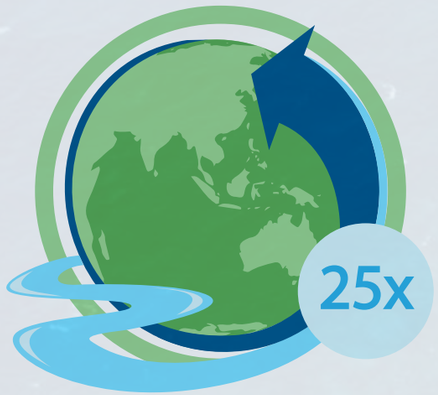
Welcome packs and membership gifts.
Mass printed and sent to members.



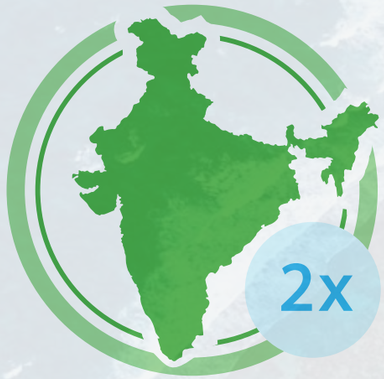
Full concept, packaging and graphic design. Sourcing and product design through to print management.

我們將於2030年保護到4,650 億公頃的土地和海洋。

By 2030 we will protect 4.65 billion hectares of land and sea.



河流的總長度足以環繞地球25次
Enough rivers to wrap around Earth 25 times



土地面積是印度面積的2倍
A land area 2x the size of India

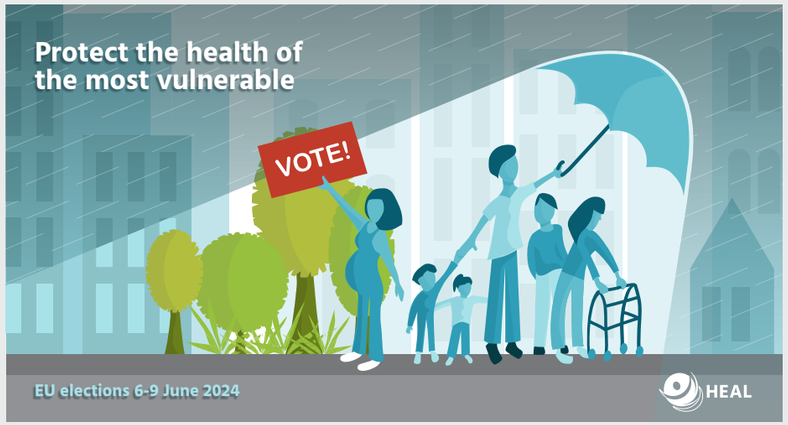
佔全球海洋面積的10%
10% of Earth's oceans

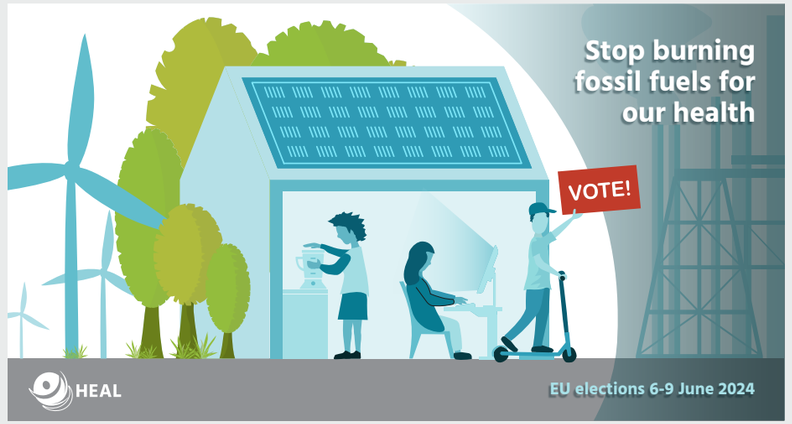
湖泊和濕地的面積可覆蓋272 個香港
Lakes and wetlands that would cover Hong Kong 272 times

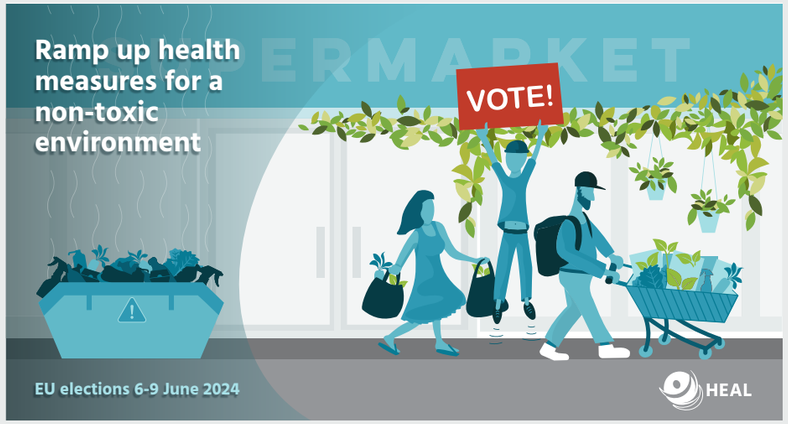
HEAL
HEALTH AND
ENVIRONMENT
ALLIANCE

The Health and Environment Alliance is a leading European not-for-profit organisation, addressing how the natural and built environments affect health in the EU and beyond. Loop works with Heal designing reports, social media campaigns and illustrating their vital messages.

HEAL EU ELECTION CAMPAIGN - ONLINE & SOCIAL MEDIA







A HEAL prescription for healthy people on a healthy planet 2024-2029

Being and staying healthy is not always an individual or lifestyle choice: our health also depends on the health of the natural world and on the environment we live in. Currently, our natural world and our health are out of balance.

Our air, food and water are polluted, while global heating, extreme weather and biodiversity loss affect our health and well-being negatively. The science and evidence on how pollution, climate change and biodiversity loss impact people's health has steadily increased and underlines the need for urgent action.

Pollution, from a cocktail of substances in the air, food, water and earth, impacts adults' and children's health even at low levels and at all ages. The irrevocable loss of species and plants deprives us of nutritional variety and future medicines, while heatwaves, floods and droughts from the accelerating climate crisis bring suffering and come at a high cost to our health.

People's exposure to endocrine disrupting chemicals leads to at least €157 billion in health costs per year in Europe.

20% of early death and disease in Europe are due to pollution.

Global heating increases the frequency and severity of heatwaves. In the summer of 2022, 61,000 people in Europe lost their lives due to heat.

The European Union has been a leader in recognising and addressing the link between the deterioration of the natural world, the climate crisis and our health, and has adopted a series of measures and policy frameworks for healthy people on a healthy planet.

But the pace of measures and the level of ambition and action needs to be ramped up.

It is urgent to adopt and implement robust and coherent measures to prevent the worst health impacts linked to an unhealthy planet. There is still time to protect everyone's health, and especially the health of those most vulnerable.

With the elections in 2024 and a new policy cycle, the European Union can choose the path to better health. It can recognise the urgency to act, and adopt environmental and climate
that nee

We're all vulnerable to these health impacts, and some are more at risk than others, including children, pregnant women, the elderly, those already sick or facing health inequalities. Moreover, socio-economic inequalities in countries, and between countries in the EU, worsen the environmental and climate impacts on people's health.

The impacts from pollution and global heating include:

- Early death
- Heart and lung disease
- Cancer
- Harm to the body's hormone, immune and reproductive systems
- Neuro-developmental disease
- Behavioural impacts
- Depression and eco-anxiety

HEAL works to ensure that curren
future generations can benefit fr
environment to enjoy long and he
HEAL envisions a world that is fre
harming chemicals, where the air
and the food we eat are health pr
and a future in which we have tra
just way to a non-toxic, decarbon
resilient and sustainable economy

HEAL
HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT ALLIANCE

Ten pathways for better health 2024-2029

1 Protect the health of the most vulnerable
Pollution in the air, water, soil, in our food, in daily products can harm everyone, and is a particular risk for the most vulnerable.
Set EU policies which recognise vulnerabilities and set a level of ambition which protects them (e.g. strict clean air standards, swift pesticide reduction deadlines).

2 Recognise and act on the unhealthy connection between social inequalities and pollution
People living in poverty or facing economic hardships are at greater risk of health impacts from environmental and climate threats.
Recognise the interlinkages between social, environmental and health determinants and act upon them to ensure a just transition.

3 Invest in better health, not pollution
Public financing plays a key role in enabling the transformation towards healthy people on a healthy planet.
End all direct and indirect taxpayer financing of activities which harm health, the environment and the climate, especially when it comes to financing fossil fuels.

4 Place health at the centre of climate action
Europe is the most vulnerable region to impacts from heat, and the health impacts from climate change are increasingly being felt.
Adopt mitigation and adaptation measures which place health protection at the centre. This will result in significant health and economic shared benefits.

5 Stop burning fossil fuels for our health
The burning of oil, coal and gas fuels climate change and harms people's health directly through air pollution and indirectly by fuelling global heating.
Adopt timelines and plans to end the burning of all fossil fuels swiftly, and boost energy savings and renewables, without resorting to false solutions like burning wood.

6 Achieve clean air everywhere, for everyone's health
Air pollution is one of the top risk factors for chronic disease in Europe, leading to hundreds of thousands of early deaths each year and a wide range of preventable health impacts which cost billions in healthcare.
Show political leadership to drive forward science-based clean air laws, including strict clean air standards and stringent measures to cut pollution in all sectors.

7 Ramp up health measures for a non-toxic environment
The health burden from hazardous chemicals is unacceptably high and keeps growing. Preventing the fast-rising rate of non-communicable diseases, such as breast cancer and prostate cancer, obesity and diabetes as well as infertility and learning disorders, requires urgent improvements in EU laws.
Swiftly restrict harmful substances such as endocrine disruptors and PFAS, which are widely used in polluting materials such as plastics, pesticides and many everyday products. Safer alternatives are available.

8 Accelerate the reform of EU chemicals law REACH to safeguard health
The landmark EU chemicals law REACH is in dire need of reform, as the pace of restricting and phasing out chemicals has been woefully slow.
Put forward a health-protective update of the EU chemicals law REACH, truly implementing the 'no data, no market' principle, allowing for swifter restrictions of groups of harmful substances and accounting for our real-life exposure to chemicals mixtures in risk assessment.

9 Step up action for a pesticide-free EU, for healthy food and healthy people
Europe's reliance on synthetic pesticides in agriculture, public and residential areas has harmed people's health and nature.
Adopt measures to swiftly reduce exposure to hazardous pesticides, including ending pesticide use in sensitive areas. This will prevent new cancer cases, disruption of the body's hormone system, reproductive disorders, and strengthen children's healthy development.

10 Step up on healthy mobility
Walking and cycling benefits people's health, the climate and clean air.
Prioritise and incentivise active mobility, especially in cities, together with a move towards accessible and affordable public transportation, as well as zero and low emission zones.

HEAL
HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT ALLIANCE

HEAL gratefully acknowledges the financial support of the European Union (EU). The responsibility for the content lies with the authors and the views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the EU institutions, CINEA and funders. The European Climate, Infrastructure and Environment Executive Agency (CINEA) and the funders are not responsible for any use that may be made of the information contained in this publication.HEAL EU transparency register number: 0072334929-96

CLEAN AIR CAMPAIGN

ECOS, Environmental Coalition on Standards, is an international NGO with a network of members and experts advocating for environmentally friendly technical standards, policies, and laws. Headquartered in Brussels, ECOS are active across the world.

Loop has designed a number of factsheets and reports, working within pre-existing brand guidelines yet developing a distinctive new style.

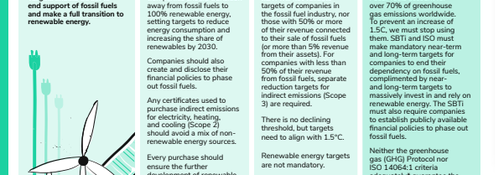
To enhance the overall sustainability of EV chargers, the European Commission must investigate the adoption of ecodesign requirements for different aspects.

The EN 4555X standard series can play a role because it sets out methodologies to assess common ecodesign requirements focusing on the efficiency of materials for energy-related products. These standards provide ecodesign guidelines that can be adapted to many different product groups – including EV chargers. The standards cover a range of topics that relate to sustainability across the entire lifespan of a product, including:

Requirements	Standard	Description
Durability	EN45552[4]	The ability to function as required, under defined conditions of use, maintenance, and repair, until a main function is no longer being delivered
Repair	EN 45554[5]	The process of returning a faulty product to a condition where it can fulfil its intended use
Upgrade	EN 45554	The process of enhancing the functionality, performance, capacity, or aesthetics of a product
Reuse	EN 45554	The process by which a product or its parts, having reached the end of their first use, are used for the same purpose for which they were conceived
Remanufacturing	EN 45553[6]	The industrial process which produces a product from used products or used parts where at least one change is made which influences the safety, original performance, purpose, or type of the product
Recycling	EN 45555[7]	A recovery operation of any kind, by which waste materials are reprocessed into products, materials, or substances whether for the original or other purposes excluding energy recovery
Recovery	EN45555	An operation of any kind, the principal result of which is waste serving a useful purpose by replacing other materials which would otherwise have been used to fulfil a particular function, or waste being prepared to fulfil that function, in the plant or in the wider economy

In addition to the requirements assessed by the EN 4555X series, an ecodesign requirement is needed on the use of recycled content.

Timetable for F-gas phase out by application in the EU



*Other applications included in the phase out: Chillers, fire protection equipment, foams, technical aerosols, and incentives for a phase down of Metered Dose Inhalers (MDIs).

ecos

UN HLEG Recommendations – Best practice	What is in the ISO IWA 42:2022 Net Zero Guidelines?	What is in the SBTi Corporate Net-Zero Standard?	Recommendations for ISO and SBTi
Targets should be set to end support of fossil fuels and make a full transition to renewable energy.	Companies should transition away from fossil fuels to 100% renewable energy, setting targets to reduce energy consumption and increasing the share of renewables by 2030. Companies should also create and disclose their financial policies to phase out fossil fuels. Any certificates used to purchase indirect emissions for electricity, heating, and cooling (Scope 2) should avoid a mix of non-renewable energy sources. Every purchase should ensure the further	SBTi will not validate targets of companies in the fossil fuel industry, nor those with 50% or more of their revenue connected to their sale of fossil fuels (or more than 5% revenue from their assets). For companies with less than 50% of their revenue from fossil fuels, separate reduction targets for indirect emissions (Scope 3) are required. There is no declining threshold, but targets need to align with 1.5°C. Renewable energy targets are not mandatory.	Fossil fuels account for over 70% of greenhouse gas emissions worldwide. To prevent an increase of 1.5C, we must stop using them. SBTi and ISO must make mandatory near-term and long-term targets for companies to end their dependency on fossil fuels, complimented by near- and long-term targets to massively invest in and rely on renewable energy. The SBTi must also require companies to establish publicly available financial policies to phase out fossil fuels. Neither the greenhouse gas (GHG) Protocol nor ISO 14064:1 criteria

Ease of disassembly

Products should be designed for straightforward disassembly.

Documentation availability

Comprehensive documentation regarding materials, open software, and hardware interfaces should be accessible.

Standardised interfaces

The use of standardised interfaces should be encouraged to enhance the compatibility and interchangeability of components.

Blueprint for an F-gas-free future: The EU's new F-Gas Regulation

Despite posing a threat to the planet and human health, F-gases are still present in many commonly used items and applications. The good news is that viable alternatives exist, so F-gases can be phased out – a step the European Union is taking with its new F-Gas Regulation.

What are F-gases and how are they used?

Fluorinated gases (F-gases) are a group of synthetic, human-made gases that include hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulphur hexafluoride (SF6), nitrogen trifluoride (NF3), and hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs). They are commonly used in various industrial applications, such as refrigeration, air conditioning, insulation, electronics manufacturing, and switchgear.

The EU will phase out F-gases by 2050

The EU reached a landmark provisional agreement in October 2023 to phase out all F-gases by 2050, taking a staggered approach. Its new EU F-Gas Regulation is an ambitious step and a progressive piece of legislation. It also signals to the market that it must innovate and move away from F-gases faster.

Why are F-gases so damaging?

F-gases such as HFCs were developed as alternatives to ozone-depleting substances, but they have significant global warming potential (GWP) and a huge impact when they leak into the environment because some F-gases break down into forever chemicals (PFAS) - ultra-persistent, polluting substances that risk human health.

The world has already established commitments to phase down F-gases in international agreements like the Montreal Protocol and the Kigali Amendment.

Is the industry ready?

F-gases can and should be phased out. They harm our planet and our bodies – and viable alternatives exist. Natural refrigerants such as ammonia, hydrocarbons, and carbon dioxide can be used in heat pumps and air conditioning while maintaining efficiency and cost-effectiveness.

In the case of switchgear, F-gas-free technology is already used and it does not even require major changes to existing infrastructure.

ecos

The EU policy toolbox

The European Commission is due to progress on some overarching files relating to heating and cooling that will set the agenda for the next five years.

What do we need to see?

Heating and Cooling Strategy

With policy instruments out there — all covering different elements of heating and cooling — we urgently need an overarching vision to help lower emissions faster and reduce energy poverty . An updated Heating and Cooling Strategy could offer this direction, but it must be ambitious enough to meet the scale of the problem.

Fossil fuels replaced with clean solutions in all buildings.[1]

Electrification Action Plan

An effective way to decarbonise many sectors is through electrification — this is also the case for heating and cooling. Electric heat pumps are a key technology that already play a huge role in transitioning away from fossil fuels in buildings. However, EU guidance to speed up the rollout of heat pumps (and complementary technologies to ensure energy storage and smart demand management) is lacking.

Renewable-based heating, including heat pumps, prioritised.[2]

Geothermal Action Plan

Energy from the ground can provide reliable and stable energy production, contributing to electricity grid flexibility and energy efficiency, especially for district heating networks and heavy industries, with a limited environmental impact.

Faster deployment of geothermal energy for heating demand.

Affordable Energy Action Plan

Energy poverty is on the rise in the EU. In 2023, over 10% of Europeans could not keep their houses adequately warm due to high energy bills. Consumers are too often not given a cost-effective choice — instead, they are locked into gas with its fluctuating prices.

Financial incentives and subsidies directed to renewable instead of gas appliances, putting vulnerable citizens as a priority.[3]

Towards efficient and long-lasting EV chargers

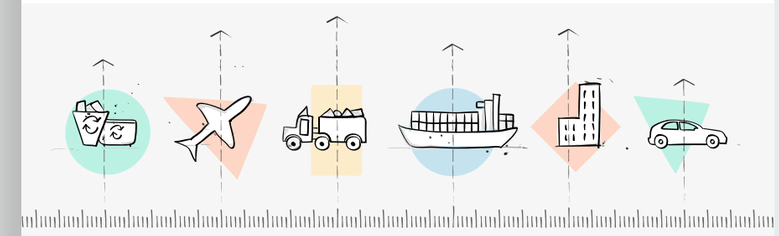
Ecodesign requirements for electric vehicle chargers

March 2024

ecos

International carbon accounting standards: It's time to fill the gaps

November 2024



Companies wanting to measure and communicate their carbon footprint over time need tools to help them do so. Here's where international carbon accounting standards enter the picture. But there are many on the market – and each sets different rules for managing and reporting on greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. How do they compare?

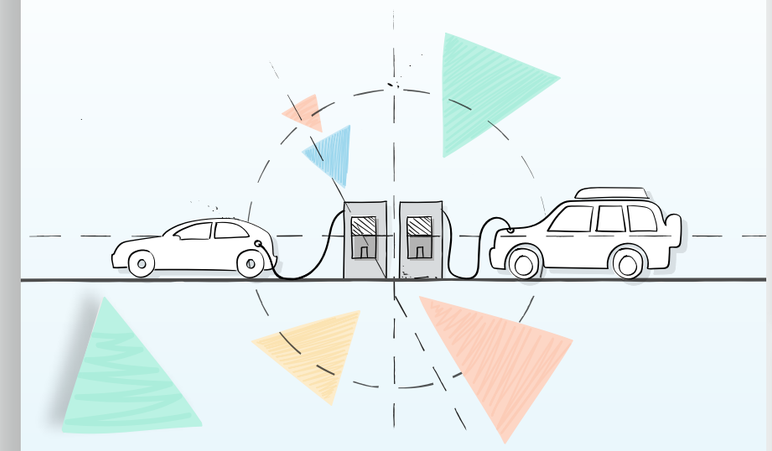
We assess two of the most widely used tools – both of which will soon be revised:

1. Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (GHG Protocol)
2. ISO 14064-1:2018 Greenhouse gases (ISO 14064)

What are the differences? What are the gaps? How must these tools evolve to ensure accurate, environmentally effective, and transparent accounting of corporate emissions? Find out below.

Regarding material efficiency, the rapidly evolving nature of the EV charger market requires a shift in perspective. For this product we need to move away from an exclusive focus on overall

essential products over their whole lifecycle.



How to decarbonise heating and cooling by 2030

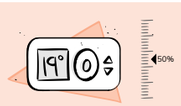
The path to renewable, healthy, and efficient buildings in the EU

February 2025

Heating and cooling buildings requires a lot of energy all year round. In the EU, nearly half of all energy consumed goes towards it. That's because around 80% of the energy used by each household is for heating and cooling — and most of that still comes from fossil fuels, polluting as much as all the cars in the EU combined.

Heating appliances that use fossil fuels aren't being replaced quickly enough with cleaner, cheaper, renewable alternatives. The EU can help by lifting barriers that hold back the rapid deployment of decarbonised renewable heating solutions — including stopping new installations of fossil fuel boilers. This will help to address long-term costs for consumers, energy poverty, indoor air pollution, and energy insecurity.

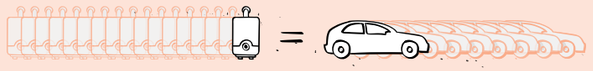
PROBLEMS



Half of the energy consumed in the EU is for heating and cooling

On average, 80% of the energy used by every EU household is for heating and cooling

Over 70% of the energy used for heating and cooling comes from fossil fuels



Heating appliances pollute as much as all the cars in the EU

SOLUTION

Decarbonised renewable heating and cooling

Is better for consumers

Pollutes less

Offers lower long term costs

Comes from more secure sources

Regarding material efficiency, the rapidly evolving nature of the EV charger market requires a shift in perspective. For this product we need to move away from an exclusive focus on overall

essential products over their whole lifecycle.

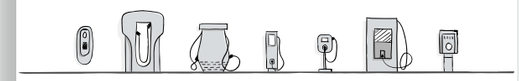
In its Ecodesign and Energy Labelling Working Plan 2022-2024, the European Commission conducted a study[1] in 2021 to assess the potential for environmental savings from new product regulations. Among other products, it was found that regulating EV chargers could lead to significant energy savings. Therefore, the European Commission will soon investigate, by means of a preparatory study, whether ecodesign and energy labelling requirements are capable of significantly lowering the environmental impact of EV chargers. This new study will consider how to best regulate the chargers.

In this position paper, we underline the ecodesign measures identified by the initial study that are environmentally ambitious enough to transform the deployment of EV chargers. We also outline other measures that have been overlooked yet must be assessed due to their potential to improve the sustainability of EV chargers.

lower energy costs for consumers.

In its upcoming ecodesign preparatory study for EV chargers, we urge the European Commission to assess all possible measures to reduce the environmental impact of all types of e-mobility chargers through their entire lifecycle, as well as adopting future proof smart charging standards.

A key element in the EU's energy transition, a large amount of charging stations will be built the coming years and decades[2]. Therefore, the sooner an ecodesign regulation is in place, the more sustainable charging stations will be designed to minimise their environmental impact, both regarding energy and material use.



Potential loopholes in the EU F-Gas Regulation

Building codes and standards should not impede the implementation of the F-Gas Regulation or allow the industry to continue selling F-gas-based technologies. However, there is a risk that exemptions included in the legislation will allow this to happen.

For example, according to the F-Gas Regulation, the phase out for certain applications could receive an exemption if **"required to meet safety requirements".**

In addition, **"when safety requirements at the site of installation would not allow using alternatives to fluorinated greenhouse gases, the GWP limit is 750."**

Determining the full meaning of these statements is crucial because they could negatively affect the uptake or wider use of natural refrigerants.

Several countries have building safety and fire regulations that in some cases explicitly prohibit the use of certain substances in public or private buildings.

Italy, France, and Spain reported several national decrees that severely restrict the use of flammable refrigerants for use in air conditioning equipment in certain types of public access buildings.

Sweden reported that additional risk assessments are required for the use of flammable refrigerants, leading to additional time and cost constraints.

In many Member States, local building codes and fire regulations - as well as transport and storage-related codes - can severely restrict the use of flammable refrigerants.

Standards and national rules must not impede the implementation of the F-Gas Regulation and the adoption of natural refrigerants. They should be updated to reflect the technological reality. Otherwise, safety requirements could be used to avoid phasing out certain equipment in a timely manner in unpredictable ways.

Environmental Coalition on Standards
c/o WeWork, Rue du Commerce 31, 1000 Brussels, Belgium, +32 2 899 76 80
@ECOS_Standard ECOS-NGO **ecostandard.org**

The EU policy toolbox (cont.)

What do we need to see?

Social Climate Fund

The Social Climate Fund will support the lowest income households in Europe by trying to shield them from price rises when the ETS2 (EU Emissions Trading System) kicks off. Though not sufficient, it will play a critical role in making efficient and renewable heating and cooling technology accessible for this part of the population. The national plans should be the occasion to set up long-lasting support frameworks.

Support for low-income households in adopting renewable heating solutions with zero-upfront-cost schemes and innovative business models.

Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation (ESPR)

The revised ESPR was adopted in 2024 and will now be applied to products. Many different products fall under the ecodesign umbrella — including the revisions of those related to heating and cooling. For example, space and water heaters, air heating and cooling products, local space heaters, and solid fuel heating.

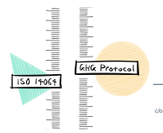
Heating-related products prioritised and designed with the highest levels of sustainability and energy efficiency.[3]

Ecodesign and energy labelling for space and water heating	Energy efficiency requirements that are as close to 115% as possible by 2030, and a new energy scale with fossil fuel boilers at the bottom and renewables at the top.[4]
Ecodesign and energy labelling for solid fuel heating	Coal boilers phased out as soon as possible, and tighter rules on energy efficiency and emission pollutants for biomass heaters.[5]
Ecodesign for air heating and cooling products	Fossil fuel-based appliances phased out.[6]
Energy labelling for local space heaters	A revised energy scale, with fossil fuel boilers at the bottom and renewables at the top.[7]

Standards

Environmentally ambitious standards for all heating and cooling products.

Carbon offsetting: Offsets should be reported separately from the GHG inventory and cannot be aggregated into a company's carbon footprint. This is already the case for both the GHG Protocol and ISO 14064 – and should remain so when they are revised.



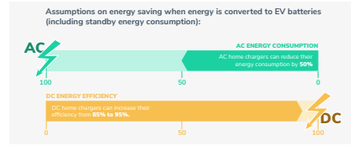
Carbon accounting standards underpin the climate transition plans of companies – but they are only as good as their methods. During the coming revisions of ISO 14064 and the GHG Protocol, following our recommendations will ensure these standards can truly help to mitigate the climate crisis.

Environmental Coalition on Standards
c/o WeWork, Rue du Commerce 31, 1000 Brussels, Belgium, +32 2 899 76 80
@ECOS_Standard ECOS-NGO **ecostandard.org**

Support for energy-saving measures

The Commission's initial study focuses on energy losses of EV chargers when energy is converted to the type (alternating or direct current) and voltage level suitable for EV batteries, as well as the (standby) energy consumption of the EV charger's control systems. It is assumed that AC home chargers can reduce their energy consumption by 50%. DC chargers can increase their efficiency from 85% to 95%. This would lead to an estimated total primary energy saving of 1.44 TWh/year by 2030 and 9.49 TWh/year by 2050. This would be 0,49 MT CO^2eq/year of greenhouse gas emission savings by 2030 and 2,47 MT CO^2/year by 2050. While these numbers are estimates based on assumptions regarding future market and technical developments, the recently adopted Alternative Fuels Infrastructure Regulation (AFIR) sets legal requirements for Member States to deploy more EV charging infrastructure. Furthermore, the projections of EV sales made in the Commission's 2021 study are expected to be an underestimation due to the rapid electrification of the road transport sector. When taking these trends into account, and including the charging stations of heavy-duty transport and buses, the energy savings potential is even larger than anticipated.

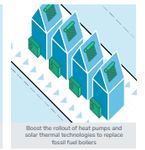
We strongly support the Commission in setting minimum energy efficiency requirements for all types of EV chargers to deliver as much energy savings as possible.



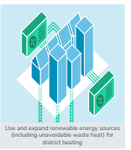
There's a cleaner solution for every building

Sustainable heating and cooling products must be able to compete on the EU market, which today is still dominated by fossil fuel-based appliances. There are already established technologies that can help to clean up heating — and they are improving every year. Innovation has expanded renewable heating and cooling to the whole market, but they need a level playing field. Every building is different, but with so many technologies available, there's a solution for them all — including the oldest and most inefficient buildings.

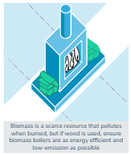
Halt the sale of new fossil fuel-based appliances so households are not locked into gas appliances for decades



Boost the rollout of heat pumps and solar thermal technologies to replace fossil fuel boilers



Use and expand renewable energy sources (including unavoidable waste heat) for district heating

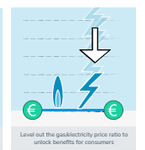


Biomass is a scarce resource that pollutes when burned, but if wood is used, ensure biomass boilers are as energy efficient and low-emission as possible

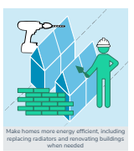
Avoid the hype of hydrogen and renewable fuels for buildings — other solutions are cheaper and effective

Target economic support to vulnerable households for the heating transition

Support heating installers with training and guidance on renewable heating options



Level out the gas/electricity price ratio to unlock benefits for consumers



Make homes more energy efficient, including replacing radiators and renovating buildings when needed

ASSORTED PROJECTS

UNDP

Loop provided design services for the Mozambique Recovery Facility managed from its UNDP field office in Maputo — a facility set up to assist in the recovery from recent multiple catastrophic cyclones. Loop designed a series of reports, factsheets and infographics.

INCLUSIE INVEST

Inclusie Invest builds, finances and manages real estate projects for people in the social care system. Loop designed an infographic to make the process easier to understand.

ZERO WASTE EUROPE

A report designed for ZWE's Zero Waste Cities project: creating an easy to read and visually engaging document from raw data provided by 10 European Cities.

KING BAUDOUIN FOUNDATION

KBF is an independent, social foundation based in Brussels. It seeks to change society for the better and invests in inspiring projects and individuals. Loop created the logo and branding for one of its subsidiary funds: the Business Partnership Facility.

UNDP

for Mozambique, a situation which
is one of the African nations most prone
by cyclones, floods and droughts.

were the most devastating in recent history in terms of its
geographic extent. Less than two years later, Mozambique
ich pressured recovery process and caused significant

ead destruction of infrastructure and shelters, as
cial activity and livelihoods. The effects of the
ing with high levels of vulnerability, namely
and chronic diseases.

Mozambique ranks
181
of 189 countries in the
n Development Index

livery of
pecific
mic

The Mozambique Recovery Facility - MRF

A post-cyclone recovery programme

Planned under a five-year basket fund

Supported by multi-partners

Budgeted in US$ 72.2 million

UNDP in partnership with the Government of Mozambique set up the Mozambique Recovery Facility (MRF) shortly after cyclones Idai and Kenneth in 2019, and following the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) and the national Disaster Recovery Framework (DRF).

The programme was initially supported by the generous contributions of Canada, China, the European Union, India, Finland, the Netherlands, Norway and UNDP core resources.

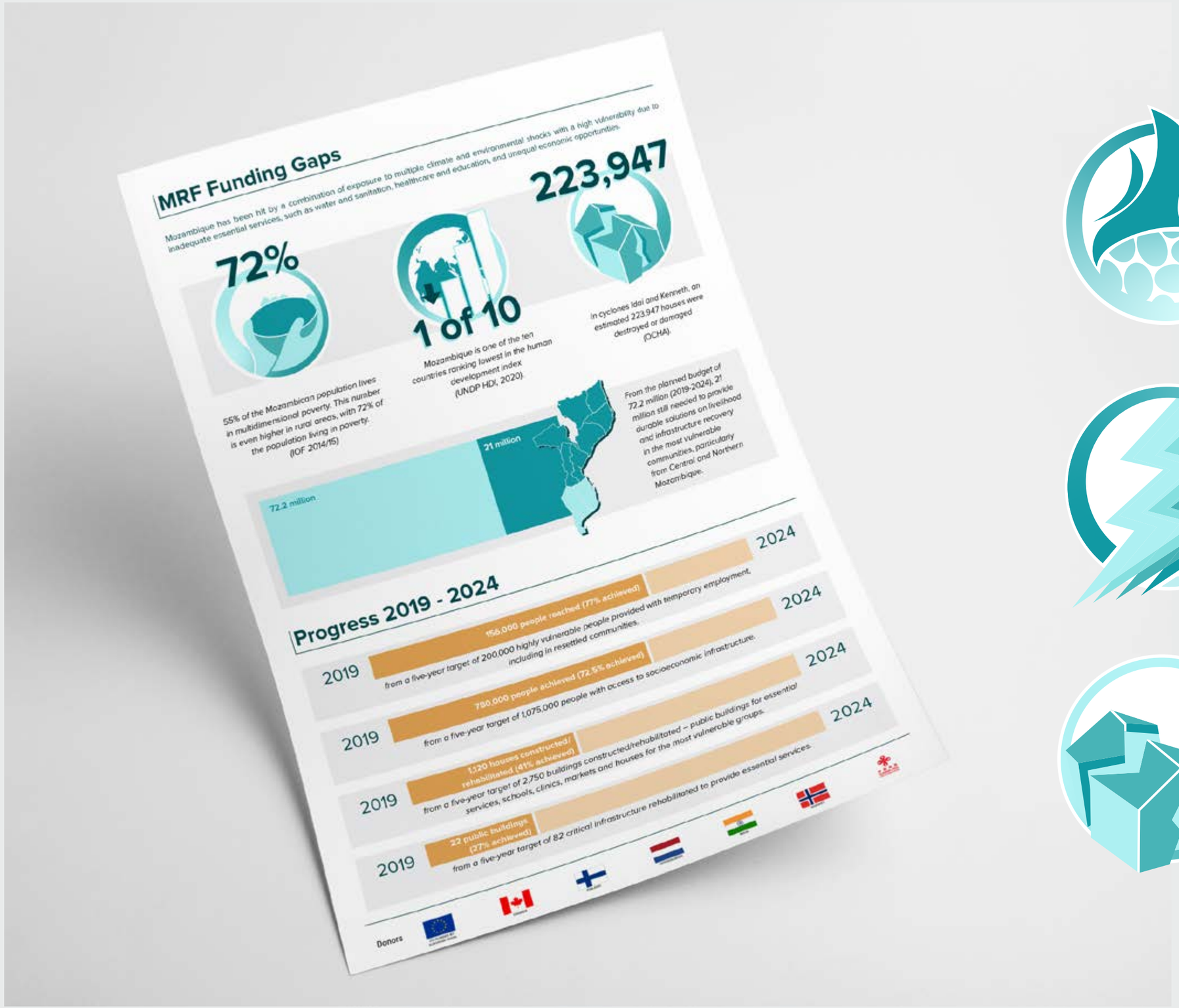
Restoring Mozambique's development pathways in all levels

The programme deploys both short and long-term recovery activities in cyclone-affected provinces, with strong capacity building component. To particularly meet the recovery needs of those most vulnerable affected and support resilience building, the programme designs people-centred solutions and community-led actions on the ground.

The Mozambique Recovery Facility is guided by three Programme Pillars (outcomes) and their Strategic Goals (outputs), which are complementary with one another for an integrated approach and to meet the principle of Building Back Better.

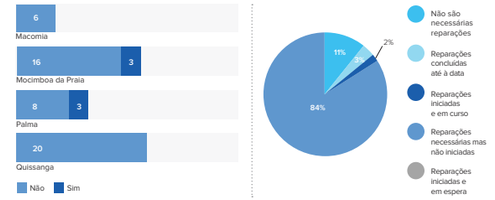
To provide in-depth technical support to Government of Mozambique in its recovery processes and to address the root causes of people's vulnerability in the planned activities, UNDP has been working in coordination with local governments and setting up partnerships at different programme stages.

These partnerships include international and national non-governmental organizations, United Nations' agencies, international financial institutions, bilateral donors and private sector. These partnerships are active according to the nature of the expected recovery interventions.


MRF Funding Gaps
Mozambique has been hit by a combination of exposure to multiple climate and environmental shocks with a high vulnerability due to inadequate essential services, such as water and sanitation, healthcare and education, and unequal economic opportunities.
72%
55% of the Mozambican population lives in multidimensional poverty. This number is even higher in rural areas, with 72% of the population living in poverty. (IOF 2014/15)
1 of 10
Mozambique is one of the ten countries ranking lowest in the human development index (UNDP HDI, 2020)
223,947
In cyclones Idai and Kenneth, an estimated 223,947 houses were destroyed or damaged (OCHA).
21 million
72.2 million
From the planned budget of 72.2 million (2019-2024), 21 million still needed to provide durable solutions on livelihood and infrastructure recovery in the most vulnerable communities, particularly from Central and Northern Mozambique.
Progress 2019 - 2024
2019
156,000 people reached (77% achieved)
from a five-year target of 200,000 highly vulnerable people provided with temporary employment, including in resettled communities.
2024
2019
780,000 people achieved (72.5% achieved)
from a five-year target of 1,075,000 people with access to socioeconomic infrastructure.
2024
2019
1,320 houses constructed/rehabilitated (41% achieved)
from a five-year target of 2,750 buildings constructed/rehabilitated – public buildings for essential services, schools, clinics, markets and houses for the most vulnerable groups.
2024
2019
22 public buildings (27% achieved)
from a five-year target of 82 critical infrastructure rehabilitated to provide essential services.
2024
Donors

UNDP

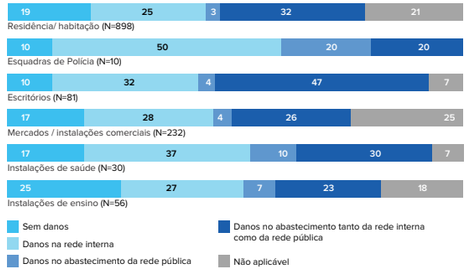
Figura 12: Número de instalações educacionais que requerem reparos urgentes e reparos feitos desde os danos



Existem desafios em relação ao acesso à água nos distritos avaliados. Antes do conflito, 51% das famílias em Quissanga usavam poços desprotegidos para acessar água potável, em comparação com os 19% que usavam poços protegidos e 4% que tinham acesso a água encanada (Censo Populacional, 2017). As mesmas condições prevalecem nos restantes dos distritos avaliados, com 44%, 43% e 42% dos agregados familiares a utilizar poços não protegidos em Mocimboa da Praia, Macomia e Palma, respectivamente.

Os ataques dos NSAGs pioraram as coisas. Mais da metade dos edifícios pesquisados actualmente não tem acesso a água potável. As infraestruturas hídricas existentes também foram danificadas na maioria dos edifícios avaliados. Os edifícios residenciais, bem como as instalações de escritórios, têm sofrido, na sua maioria, danos nas redes de abastecimento de água interna e externa, 32% e 47% dos edifícios, respetivamente (Figura 19). Metade das esquadras de polícia encontraram danos em sua rede interna de água. A maioria das instalações educacionais e comerciais também sofreram danos em suas redes internas de água, em 27% e 28%, respectivamente. No entanto, não há grande diferença entre a proporção que sofreu apenas danos na rede interna e a que sofreu danos internos e externos. Assim como os estabelecimentos de mercados e educacionais, os estabelecimentos de saúde registraram, em sua maioria, danos em sua rede interna de água, com um em cada três deles enfrentando esse impacto.

Figura 19: Danos ao sistema de abastecimento de água (em %)



O saneamento também é um desafio dentro dos distritos avaliados. Antes do conflito, a maioria dos agregados familiares usava latrinas de baixa qualidade, enquanto uma parte significativa nem sequer tinha latrinas. Em Palma, 42% dos agregados familiares usavam latrinas não melhoradas, enquanto 31% viviam sem latrinas (censo populacional, 2017). Em Mocimboa da Praia, metade dos agregados familiares entrevistados em 2017 usava latrinas não melhoradas para defecar. A partir de Macomia e Quissanga, a maioria dos agregados familiares, 46% e 47%, respectivamente, estava a utilizar casas de banho em mau estado em 2017.

Esta avaliação examinou o impacto do conflito nas latrinas públicas. Em média, apenas uma latrina pública (+/- 1) está funcional, sendo o máximo de 15 latrinas. Em Macomia, a sanita com autoclismo é o tipo mais comum nas operações, constituindo quase metade de todas as sanitas (48%) (Figura 20). Nos restantes distritos, são utilizados três tipos principais de casas de banho públicas; nomeadamente, a sanita com autoclismo, latrina de fossa sem laje e latrina de fossa com laje e placa. Em Mocimboa da Praia, a mais disponível destas três é a latrina de fossa com laje e placa (32%), enquanto em Palma, as duas casas de banho públicas mais funcionais são a latrina de fossa sem laje (32%) e a sanita com autoclismo (31%).

5. Preparação e resiliência

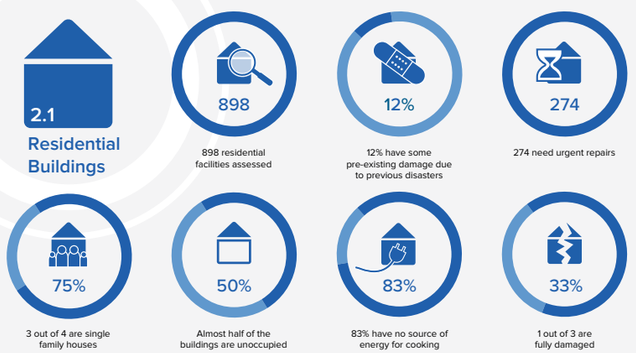
A maioria dos edifícios residenciais/habitacionais e instalações comerciais e mercados não estão em conformidade com os códigos de construção (Figura 26). Os dados indicam que 72% dos edifícios residenciais e habitacionais

Tabela 4: Danos as componentes das instalações do escritório

	Sem danos	Danos menores (0-24%)	Dano moderado (25-49%)	Danos graves (50-74%	Completamente destruído (> 75%) (colapso)	Total
Paredes	1.2	18.5	46.9	27.2	6.2	100.0
Cobertura	1.2	17.3	30.9	25.9	24.7	100.0
Tecto	11.1	13.6	21.0	19.8	34.6	100.0
Piso	0.0	24.7	46.9	22.2	6.2	100.0
Fundação	58.0	27.2	11.1	0.0	3.7	100.0

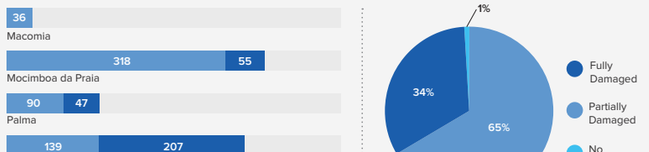
Embora a maioria das instalações de escritórios tenha sofrido danos parciais em todo o edifício, aquelas conectadas ao sistema elétrico sofreram danos graves. Isso é ilustrado pela Figura 8, que mostra que apenas 3% não tiveram danos no sistema elétrico e apenas 4% sofreram danos menores. Duas em cada três (65%) instalações de escritórios sofreram um nível grave de danos ou a destruição completa de seu sistema elétrico. Um total de 31% das instalações viram seus sistemas elétricos severamente danificados, enquanto a maioria (44%) teve seus sistemas elétricos destruídos.

2. Physical Damage to Buildings[1]

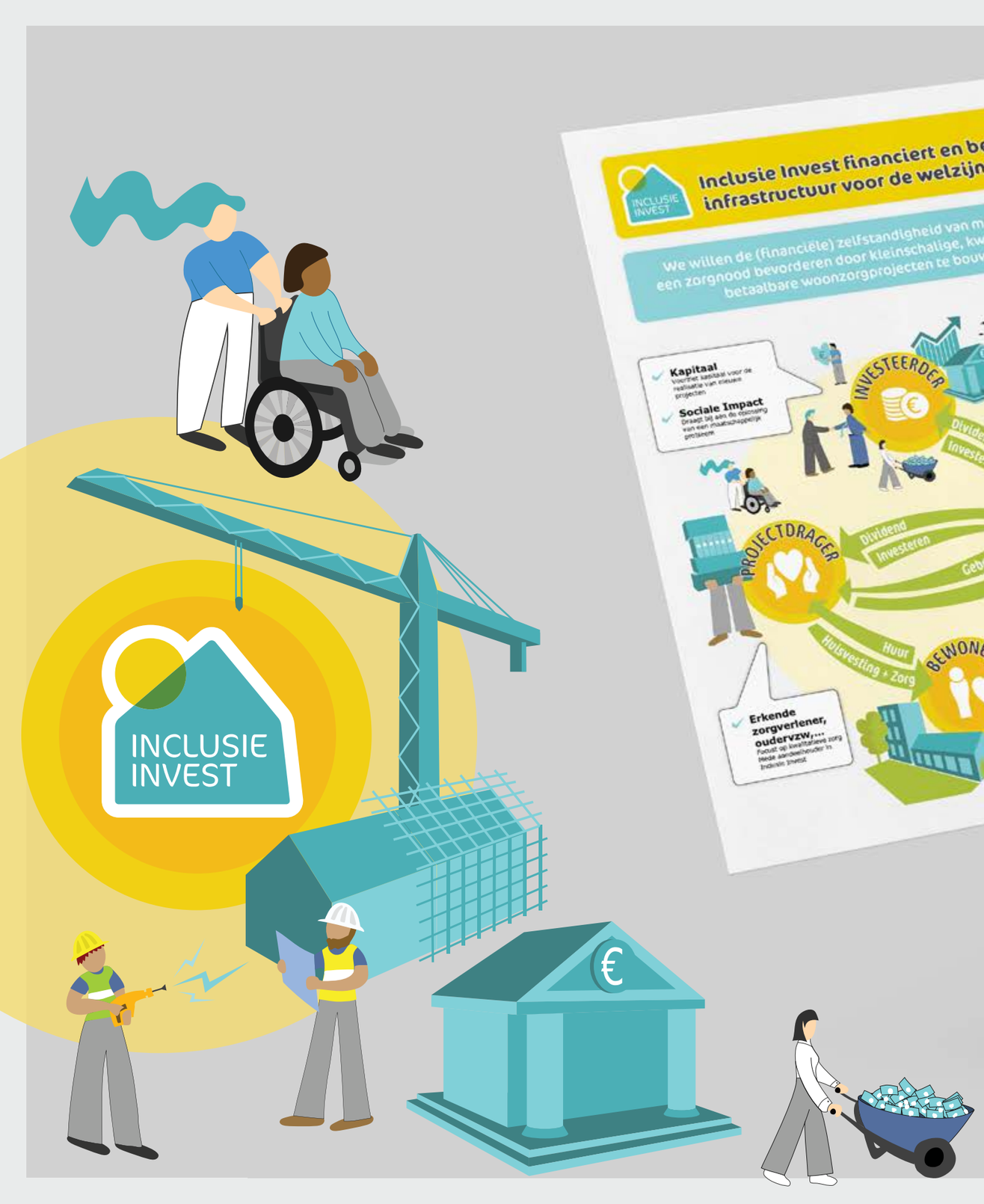


Practically all the residential buildings surveyed were found to have been impacted by the conflict. While the largest share of the buildings had sustained partial damages, the share of residential buildings considered as fully damaged is relatively high. Out of the 898 buildings assessed, 65% or an equivalent of 583 buildings have been partially damaged while 34%, or 310 buildings, have been fully damaged (Figure 1). A district-wise comparison shows most of the buildings that are fully damaged are in Quissanga. More than half of the buildings assessed in this district are fully damaged, with a total of buildings fully damaged being 207, as compared to 139 that are partially damaged. In Macomia, almost all buildings assessed have sustained partial damage, while only one was fully damaged. The share of buildings that are fully damaged in Mocimboa da Praia is also relatively small; namely, 15% compared to 85% that are partially damaged.

Figure 1: Damage to residential buildings (total=898)



INCLUSIE INVEST



Annual OPEX costs for the transport (fuel)	€1,100,000	€1,200,000	-	-	€372,726
Additional costs	€3,300,000 Referring mostly to vans provided by cooperatives	-	€3,196,340 Total all local citizens pay for waste management service	€3,053,151 Annual OPEX costs for the entire system	€50,695 Bulky waste collection with on demand D2D service

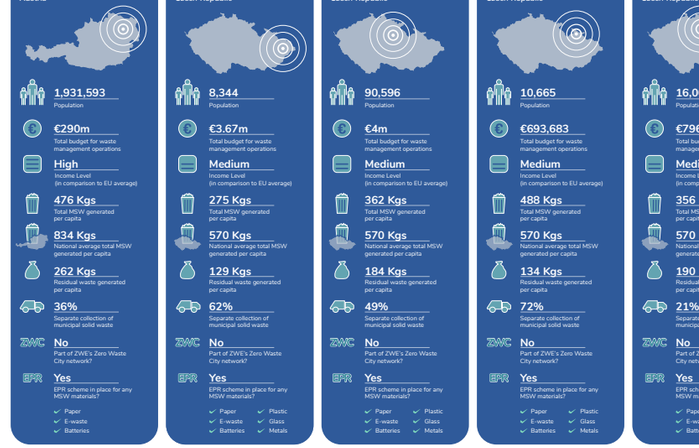
Raw data sets can be made available for each municipality/region upon request to jack@zerowasteeurope.eu

Understanding the costs:

A brief overview of the economic costs related to waste infrastructure across Europe

zerowastecities.eu
21 November 2023

Jicin, Czech Republic



Raw data sets can be made available for each municipality/region upon request to jack@zerowasteeurope.eu

zerowaste

Highlights from the Data

	Total Waste Budget							Composting Plant		Recyc
	Population	Total Budget	Separate collection of MSW	Residual waste per capita	Total MSW per capita	National average Total MSW per capita	Capacity	CAPEX Costs	Capac
		€		Kgs	Kgs	Kgs	Tons	€	Tons
Vienna	1.93m	290m	36%	262	476	834	-	-	
Příbor	8,344	3.67m	62%	129	275	570	7,500	71,516	243
Hradec Králové	90,596	4m	49%	184	362	570	15,000	73,559	1,700
Jesenik	10,665	693,683	72%	134	488	570	5,500	726,870	1,280
Jičín	16,000	796,895	21%	190	356	570	2,000	408,664	2,700
Parma	196,764	39.37m	81%	106	569	487	167,000	62m	17,98
Livorno	159,000	32m	62%	201	530	487	-	-	25,00
Siauliai region	267,717	10.86m	44%	211	375	480	25,230	4.68m	15,83
Bergueda County	40,046	3.83m	67%	143	436	472	20,000	7.2m	2,141
Manlleu	21,164	2.46m	83%	62	378	472	16,000	16.8m*	1,852

*Inclusive of RW treatment

Raw data sets can be made available for each municipality/region upon request to jack@zerowasteeurope.eu

zerowastecit

ZERO WASTE EUROPE

To balance this, we wanted not only an economically representative sample of data but also geographically too. Therefore a key part of our considerations was to ensure we had data from countries across all four corners of Europe, as much as possible.

Given all this, we decided to collect data from **10 municipalities and regions** in the following countries: **Austria, Czech Republic, Italy, Lithuania and Spain** (fig.1). We acknowledge the limitations of this methodology, but we believe that these countries provide a useful, representative sample of the lived realities of European municipalities. With this methodology, we believe most municipalities will be able to find data that is relevant and applicable for their local context.

To prepare this report, we have worked with a number of local partners in each country to help us collect the data. We did this given the greater expertise and relationships each partner had in their respective countries, rather than one organisation working across several countries and languages. Each partner was provided with the same template for data collection that was used across the 5 countries. The template was an open invitation for municipalities & waste companies to share information on the costs of several key pieces of infrastructure and their operations.

These include:

Case Study: Milano Servizi

- Door-to-door separate collection systems
- Recycling centres
- Organic waste treatment methods (Composting, anaerobic digestion & biogas)
- Reuse & repair centres
- Extra costs incurred by adopting a Pay-As-You-Throw (PAYT) system

In one case, we have included data on closed landfills that create biogas, as an additional solution for waste which has not been separated for recycling.

We identified these 5 categories as core operations that form the foundations of a zero waste city, which most municipalities and their waste companies should have data on. In each case, some of the data requested was not applicable (e.g. a PAYT system not yet installed or biogas plants used to treat organic waste). It is important to note that we collected data from municipalities inside and outside of our Zero Waste Cities programme, as we wanted to showcase the applicability and relevance of the data for all municipalities, regardless of their current performance or starting point regarding waste management.

Recycling centres / Drop-off points (2 of 2)

	Parma Italy	Livorno Italy	Siauliai Region Lithuania	Bergueda County Spain	Manlleu Catalonia (Spain)
Number of recycling drop-off points	5	2	25	3	1

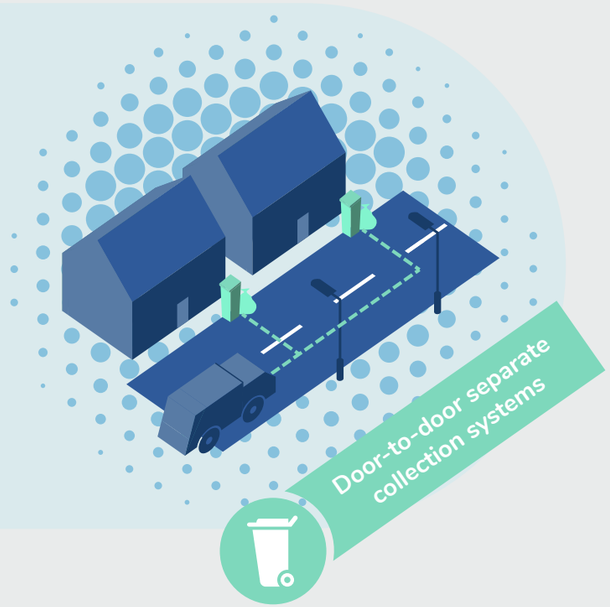
Conclusions

So, what can we make of all this data?

As mentioned at the start, this repo
designed with the aim of providing city
professionals and consultants with a wid
the costs associated with critical waste
It is far from being a comprehensive ove
give you absolute clarity on the costs of
plant, recycling centre etc... Instead, this
the reader a good insight into what it co
area of Europe before, so that reade
informed as to what it will likely cost for
based in a similar region.

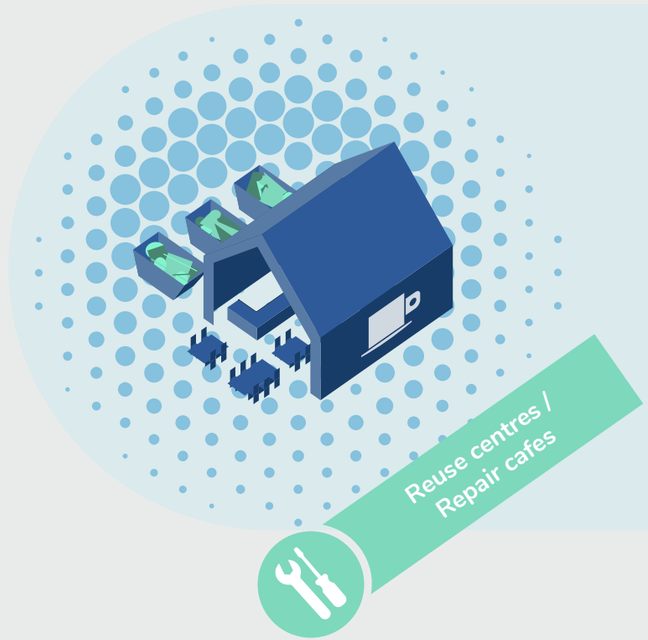
A true comparison between cities
infrastructure cannot be made, despite o
in this report to provide an introductory
overview. This is due to several factors
data - especially how cities collect their
they report. In each local context there are
and specific factors at play which determ
costs in each city. For example, some com
will have anaerobic digestion added on,
have an MBT function included. Some c
hybrid system of door-to-door and stre
and the nature of the hybrid system diffe
In some locations the region has been abl
funding to build and operate key infrastru
others it is in the hands of private compa

All this means that in many cases, it is not
are comparing apples with pears but rath


Door-to-door separate collection systems


Recycling centres and Drop-off points


Composting & Anaerobic Digestion


Reuse centres / Repair cafes

Alternative yellow background can be used (see colour palette page for code)

Logo for use on a dark background

[Monotone]

Avenir Black
Headlines. Highlighting key words and phrases

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 ! ? . , ; ' "

Avenir Book
Body text

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 ! ? . , ; ' "

Highlight boxes
Contrasting accent colours can be used for highlight box text. Avenir Black font

Pici venis repero et et eossequam ex-perferisci cus modissendisi dolupta tiandigenis reprerspel idit ea doluptiis maximaios cullici dent, sa quiate re es-tibusciam rehendit fugiate persperias et et lautati ipsa

Pici venis repero et et eossequam ex-perferisci cus modissendisi dolupta tiandigenis reprerspel idit ea doluptiis maximaios cullici dent, sa quiate re es-tibusciam rehendit fugiate persperias et et lautati ipsa

大館
TAI KWUN
古蹟及藝術館
CENTRE FOR HERITAGE & ARTS

A series of art explorer pouches created for Tai Kwun Contemporary, a world class art gallery in Hong Kong. The content is designed to educate, inform and relate to curated exhibitions, fully engaging kids with the artwork. The packs also act as an informal 'family guide' to the gallery.

One of the key packs designed was for MURAKAMI VS MURAKAMI, a major exhibition of the Japanese artist Takashi Murakami.


美術館指南
Gallery
Guide
大館當代美術館
TAI KWUN CONTEMPORARY
大館當代美術館
TAI KWUN CONTEMPORARY

計劃行程
Planning Your Trip

嬰兒護理 ｜ Baby Changing

F倉地下的洗手間設有嬰兒護理設施
You will find a washroom on ground floor – F Hall with baby care facilities

手袋和嬰兒車 ｜ Bags & Strollers

我們的衣帽間可存放手袋, 如有需要, 亦可存放嬰兒車
Our cloakroom is the place to leave bags and, if you like, baby strollers

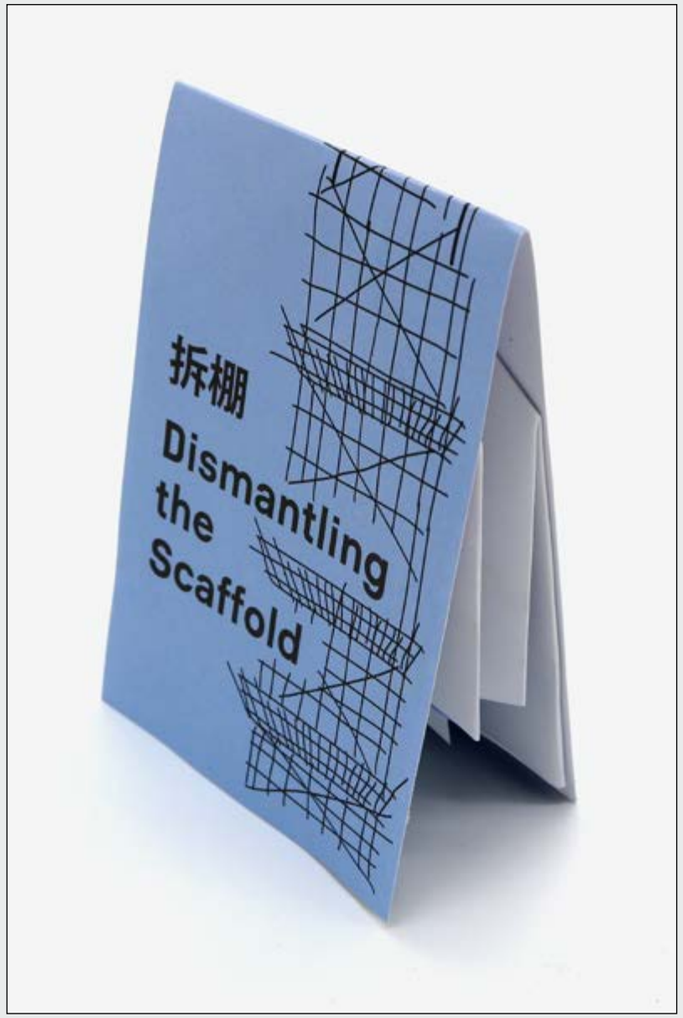
背囊 ｜ Backpacks

背囊必須穿在身體的前面
Backpacks must be worn on the front of your body

手拖手 ｜ Stay Together

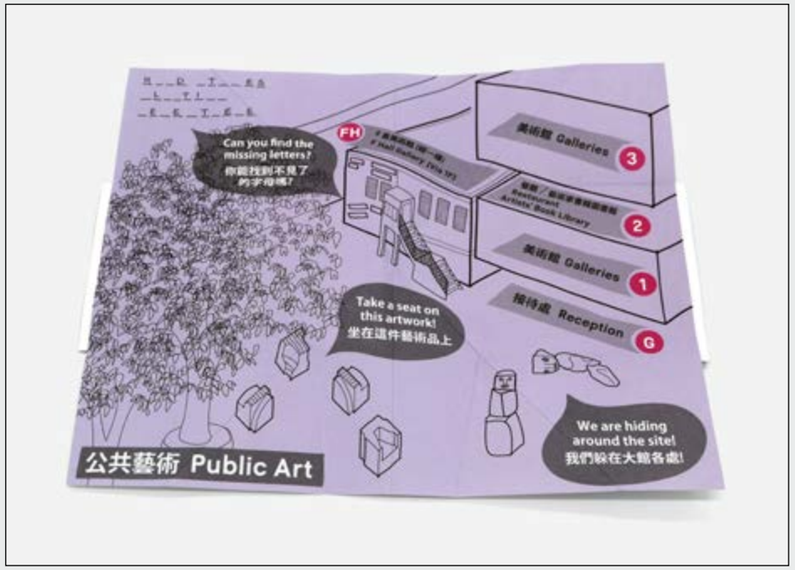
我們十分歡迎小朋友參觀美術館。我們建議大人與年幼的小朋友於參觀期間手拖手
Exploring the gallery is always more fun with your group. We recommend adults to hold hands with younger children

請電郵至art@taikwun.hk與我們分享您的意見
We welcome your feedback: art@taikwun.hk


拆棚
Dismantling
the
Scaffold


找出LOOK
for your favourite piece
捕捉Capture
發現
Discover


蘇詠寶
Wing
Po
So


Can you find the missing letters?
你能找到不見了的字母嗎?
FH
美術館 Galleries 3
2
美術館 Galleries 1
接待處 Reception G
Take a seat on this artwork!
坐在這件藝術品上
We are hiding around the site!
我們躲在大館各處!
公共藝術 Public Art


ART
EXPLORER
藝術探索員
美術館指南
Gallery
Guide


你看到什麼嗎?
What can
you see?


ART
EXPLORER
藝術探索員

Neil Avern, Loop Creative

+32 465 00 72 95

neil@weareloopcreative.com

Leuven, Belgium

weareloopcreative.com