

# 应对气候变化 共赴可持续未来

RESPONDING TO CLIMATE CHANGE  
COOPERATING FOR FUTURE SUSTAINABILITY

## 什么是可持续发展？

What is sustainable development?

可持续发展是指既满足当代人的需求，又不对后代人满足其需要的能力构成危害的发展。193个成员国在2015年的联合国可持续发展峰会上正式通过17个可持续发展目标。可持续发展目标旨在从2015年到2030年间以综合方式彻底解决社会、经济和环境三个维度的发展问题，转向可持续发展道路。

全球气候变化是本世纪人类面临的最严峻的生存挑战之一，也是人类不可持续发展模式的产物。只有在可持续发展的框架内加以统筹，气候变化才可能得到根本解决。

Sustainable development refers to a model designed to meet the needs of people in contemporary society without undermining the ability of future generations to meet their needs. During the United Nations Summit on Sustainable Development in 2015, the 193 Member States of the United Nations formally adopted 17 Sustainable Development Goals, which aim to comprehensively resolve social, economic, and environmental development issues from 2015 to 2030 and turn to the path of sustainable development.

Global climate change is one of the most severe existential challenges facing humanity this century and directly resulted from humanity's unsustainable development model. Only by coordinating within the framework of sustainable development can climate change be fundamentally solved.



## 博物馆为什么要支持可持续发展？

Why should museums support sustainable development?

可持续发展是当前全球人类发展的共同主题，博物馆作为重要的公共教育机构，理应承担起相应的责任。国际博物馆协会在2018年成立了可持续性工作组，并在2019年的京都大会上通过了《关于可持续性和2030议程的实施的决议》。2022年，第26届国际博物馆协会大会通过了新的博物馆定义：“博物馆是为社会服务的非营利性常设机构，它研究、收藏、保护、阐释和展示物质与非物质遗产。向公众开放，具有可及性和包容性，促进多样性和可持续性。博物馆以符合道德且专业的方式进行运营和交流，并在社区的参与下，为教育、欣赏、深思和知识共享提供多种体验。”

博物馆对于可持续发展目标有着重要的意义，对如下几个目标尤为关键：

Sustainable development is a shared theme of current global human development. As important public, educational institutions, museums should undertake corresponding responsibilities. In 2018, the International Council of Museums established the Working Group on Sustainability and, during the 2019 General Conference in Kyoto, adopted the resolution "On sustainability and the implementation of Agenda 2030". At the 26th General Conference in 2022, a new definition for museums was adopted, as follows: "A museum is a not-for-profit, permanent institution in the service of society that researches, collects, conserves, interprets and exhibits tangible and intangible heritage. Open to the public, accessible and inclusive, museums foster diversity and sustainability. They operate and communicate ethically, professionally and with the participation of communities, offering varied experiences for education, enjoyment, reflection and knowledge sharing."

Museums are immensely significant for the Sustainable Development Goals and are particularly critical to the following goals:



## 零废弃是什么？

What is zero waste?

“零废弃”概念产生于20世纪末，很快为世界多个国家所接受，并被联合国环境规划署所提倡。它是指运用可持续发展原则管理资源和废弃物，目标是消除废弃物及有害物质排放，减少所需资源，实现资源的再利用和再循环。零废弃理念的提出是推动可持续发展的必然选择和重要抓手。

2022年12月14日，联合国大会第77届会议宣布每年的3月30日为国际零废物日，国际零废物日的确立旨在促进可持续消费和生产模式，支持社会向循环型转变，并提高人们对“零废物倡议如何促进2030年可持续发展议程”这一问题的认识。

“零废弃”并不是硬性规定的规则或制度，而是一个倡导与努力的方向。在实施过程中，零废弃应遵循“减量化、再利用、资源化”这三个原则。这也是中国循环经济体系遵循的基本原则，在2009年正式实施的《中华人民共和国循环经济促进法》中已被明确提出。

Originated in the late 20th century, the concept of zero waste was adopted rapidly by many countries around the globe and has been advocated by the United Nations Environment Programme. It refers to the application of sustainable development principles to manage resources and waste with the goal of eliminating waste and toxic emissions, reducing requisite resources, and realizing the reuse and recycling of resources. Proposition of the zero-waste concept is an inevitable choice and a fundamental starting point in promoting sustainable development.

On 14 December 2022, the 77th session of the United Nations General Assembly adopted a resolution to proclaim an International Day of Zero Waste on 30 March of each year to promote sustainable consumption and production models, support the transition of society to a recycling-oriented approach, and increase awareness of how "zero-waste initiatives can contribute to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development".

Zero waste is not a rigid rule or system but a direction for advocacy and diligent action. During the process of implementation, zero waste should adhere to the three-principle formula "Reduce, Reuse, Recycle". These are also the basic principles of China's cyclical economic system, explicitly described in the *Circular Economy Promotion Law of the People's Republic of China*, which was officially implemented in 2009.



## 什么是博物馆零废弃？

What is a zero-waste museum?

博物馆零废弃是指将零废弃的理念转化为具体措施，落实到博物馆日常运营的方方面面，并长期执行和持续改进。在博物馆中贯彻零废弃的理念，是将零废弃视为一个倡导与努力的方向，而非标准。参与零废弃建设的博物馆并不是不产生废弃物，而是通过有效行动来减少废弃物产生，对资源循环利用，最终实现博物馆内废弃物减量及就地资源化，回应和支持生物多样性保护、气候变化等可持续发展相关议题，并面向公众尤其是青少年开展科普教育。

我们将从场景、人群、项目、进程四个维度来介绍，如何在博物馆中展开零废弃实践。

Zero-waste museums translate the concept of zero waste into concrete measures, implement them in each aspect of daily operations, and apply and continuously improve them over the long term. The zero-waste approach adopted by museums underscores the advocacy and direction of their efforts rather than merely adhering to specified standards. Participating institutions do not generate no waste but use numerous avenues to reduce the generation of waste. Cyclical utilization of resources will ultimately lead to waste reduction and on-site recycling at the museum and enhance the ability to respond to and provide support for issues related to biodiversity conservation, climate change, sustainable development, and other areas while providing science education to the public, especially younger generations.

We will introduce zero-waste museum practices from four dimensions: Place, People, Program, and Process.



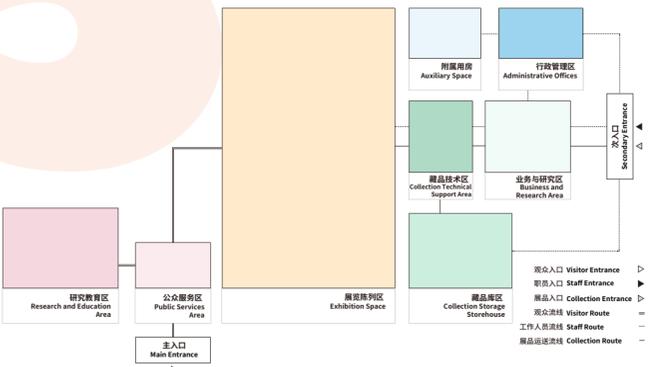
## Place 场景

### 在哪些场景中开展博物馆零废弃？

Which settings in museums are suitable for zero-waste approaches?

博物馆按空间功能可以大致划分为面向公众的开放区域和面向工作人员的非开放区域。开放区主要包括藏品的陈列空间和公共服务空间，非开放区包括藏品保护空间及行政办公空间。因此在博物馆中的零废弃场景，大致可以分为开放区中的游览场景，以及非开放区中的办公场景。

Museums can generally be divided into public visiting areas for guests and private work areas for personnel according to spatial function. Public areas include gallery spaces for showcasing the collection and providing essential services while private areas involve spaces for housing and conserving the collection as well as administrative offices. Accordingly, zero-waste practices for museums may be divided into those for public tours and for private operations.



### 开放区 Public Area

公共服务空间 Public Services Area  
陈列空间 Galleries



零废弃游览场景  
Zero Waste Exhibitions

### 非开放区 Private Area

行政空间 Administration Area  
藏品保管空间 Collection Storehouse



零废弃办公场景  
Zero Waste Workspaces

## People 人群

### 谁是博物馆零废弃中的关键行动者？

Who are the key actors for museums' zero-waste campaign?

博物馆零废弃建设的过程中，“人”的工作是重中之重。只有参与其中的群体理解并按照零废弃原则开展相关工作，整个废弃物管理和处置链条才会有序地运转起来。博物馆中零废弃的关键行动者可以划分为4类群体，为他们提供持续的零废弃学习和发展机会，帮助他们将零废弃的理念融入日常工作和参观活动中。

Throughout the process of developing a zero-waste museum, the work of the "people" is of top priority. Only when participating groups understand and carry out relevant work in accordance with zero-waste principles can the entire waste classification and disposal chain operate in an orderly manner. Key zero-waste actors in museums can be divided into four categories. It is of paramount importance to provide them with continuous zero-waste learning and development opportunities and to help them integrate zero-waste concepts into their daily work and visiting activities.



管理者  
Leadership

要将零废弃原则和实践融入博物馆，需要有管理者明确的领导和协调。可以由博物馆的管理者组成的零废弃行动小组，制定零废弃的相关目标，纳入博物馆整体的工作计划中，并为整个工作提供监督和指导。

To embed zero-waste principles and practices into museum's operations, the administration team needs to provide clear leadership and coordination. Managerial leaders can form a Zero-Waste Action Team to establish zero-waste goals and integrate them into the overall work plan while providing oversight and guidance for all aspects of implementation.



职员  
Personnel

职员包括博物馆中的工作人员也包括外部聘用人员（如保洁人员、餐厅服务员等），在博物馆内部持续举行各类培训、宣传和活动，不断提升职员的零废弃自主意识与能力，帮助他们在日常工作中践行零废弃。

Personnel includes a museum's employees and staff of all kinds as well as externally hired workers (such as custodial and dining service staff). Various training, publicity, and thematic events may be held regularly at the museum to strengthen the proactive zero-waste awareness and aptitude for daily application among personnel.



导游/讲解员/  
志愿者  
Guides

导游、讲解员及志愿者是影响公众参观体验的重要媒介。部分公众是在导游/讲解员/志愿者的带领下参观博物馆，就能这一群体掌握零废弃理念及宣传方法，可以直接影响观众。

Four guides, docents, and volunteers are an important medium that affects the public's visiting experience. Most visitors are led by such guides during their time at an institution, so empowering them to grasp zero-waste concepts and publicity methods can leave a direct, positive influence on the public.



观众  
Visitors

灵活运用文化、艺术、设计等多类创新方法，让观众在润物细无声的文化艺术氛围中切实感受到零废弃理念。结合世界地球日、世界环境日等重要纪念日，积极策划线上线下零废弃主题活动，带动观众在参观游览的过程中零废弃行为。

The flexible application of multiple innovative cultural, artistic, and design approaches allows visitors to experience the zero-waste concept in a cultural and artistic atmosphere. In conjunction with important annual events and holidays such as Earth Day and World Environment Day, museums can actively plan online and in-person zero-waste themed publicity activities to motivate the public to adopt best practices during their visit.

发布机构  
RELEASED BY



让故宫“成为国际一流的博物馆、世界文化遗产保护的典范、文化和旅游融合的引领者、文明交流互鉴的中华文化会客厅”，抱着这一期待，2020年1月16日，在紫禁城建成600年以及故宫博物院建院95周年之际，故宫博物院携手万科公益基金会，全面启动了“故宫零废弃”项目。项目希望在公众广泛参与的基础上，采用科学精细的废弃物管理方式，持续追求“将填埋/焚烧处理的垃圾减少至无限趋近于零”的目标。

在“故宫零废弃”实施期间，面向故宫职工开展了积极且丰富的零废弃行动，从优化垃圾分类等基础设施的全面建设，到加强零废弃培训及光盘行动等宣传倡导，分阶段、分步骤地稳步推进“零废弃办公”和“零废弃游览”相关工作，直接带动约3000位故宫工作人员、2100万人次观众、4万名导游加入到共建绿色故宫的行动中来。

未来，双方将继续深化零废弃实践，共同推进绿色故宫建设，形成碳中和时代绿色故宫影响力，助力生态文明建设，贡献中国案例。

We strive to build the Palace Museum into a world-class museum, a model of world cultural heritage conservation, a leader in culture and tourism integration, and a platform for intercultural dialogue. With these visions in mind, on 16 January 2020, at the historic juncture of the 600th anniversary of the Forbidden City and the 95th anniversary of the Palace Museum, the Palace Museum and Vanke Foundation jointly launched the comprehensive "Zero Waste Palace Museum" project. The project employs precise scientific waste management approaches with extensive public participation to pursue the goal of "reducing landfill and incineration waste to infinitely close to zero."

In the years since the Zero Waste Palace Museum project was launched, various programs have been implemented, including dynamic zero-waste actions for the Palace Museum staff — from optimizing the comprehensive development of infrastructure, like waste classification, to expanding publicity and advocacy in programs like zero-waste tour guide training and the Clean Plate Campaign. Step by step, steady promotion of the work related to zero-waste office norms and zero-waste tourism policies have been developed, involving about 3,000 Palace Museum staff members, 21 million visitors, and 40,000 tour guides in the drive to build a green Palace Museum with the hope that zero waste will gradually become a habit for people in all walks of life.

The Vanke Foundation and the Palace Museum hope these continued efforts will strengthen zero-waste practices, promote the development of a green Palace Museum, establish the influence of the green Palace Museum in this carbon-neutral era, and promote ecological civilization to contribute Chinese wisdom for the future of our planet.



中文网页

扫描二维码  
了解更多关于“故宫  
零废弃”的故事

For more information  
of zero waste initiative  
at the palace museum.



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INTRODUCTION: ZERO WASTE MUSEUMS

引言：博物馆零废弃

我们的行动：场景 & 人群 OUR ACTION: PLACE & PEOPLE

# Program 项目

## 在博物馆可以开展哪些零废弃项目？ What zero-waste programs can museums develop?

### 生活垃圾管理 EFFECTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT

对博物馆的开放区和非开放区产生的生活垃圾进行科学精细的管理，制定废弃物分类全链条规则，通过宣传教育，减少资源消耗以实现垃圾减量，并提高垃圾分类回收效率和再利用比例。根据博物馆中生活垃圾产生及运输的全过程，合理布局各环节的相关设施，逐步完善基础设施建设。如有条件，可采用智能监管平台，精准计量各类垃圾分布特征，不断优化精细化的废弃物分类及减量方案。

Scientific, detailed waste management can be developed for both public and private areas of museums by formulating rules for the entire chain of waste classification and by reducing resource consumption and waste through educational messaging while improving recycling efficacy and reuse ratios. By understanding the entire process of waste generation and transportation at the museum, relevant facilities in each link can be sensibly arranged, and infrastructure can be gradually upgraded. As conditions permit, an intelligent oversight platform may be deployed to accurately measure the distribution of each type of waste and constantly optimize refined waste classification and reduction strategies.



**案例 Case Study**  
通过环境行为学调研分析和数据化，呈现观众游览路线，故宫在2020年11月全面更新了院内垃圾分类桶，将垃圾桶的数量由原来的310组减至110组，提升布局的合理性，定制设计了4大类7小类的投放箱，提升了分类效率。  
With the design of tour routes aided by environmental behavioral analysis and dataization approaches, the Palace Museum comprehensively upgraded its waste disposal system with classified trash bins in November 2020. These efforts reduced the number of bins from the original 310 sets to 110 sets and improved the rationality of the arrangement. The custom-designed bins include 4 categories and 7 subcategories and have markedly improved efficiency.

### 建筑绩效提升 BUILDING PERFORMANCE ENHANCEMENT

博物馆作为大型公共建筑，在运营过程中必然产生能源和水的消耗，博物馆应在整体运营过程中践行可持续发展理念，尽可能避免博物馆建筑能耗高、能效低的问题。

As institutions with large public buildings, museums inevitably consume energy and water in daily operations, so realizing sustainable development in the overall process and striving to solve engineering problems like high energy consumption and low energy efficiency should be top priorities.



### 生态环境改善 LANDSCAPE BIODIVERSITY DEVELOPMENT

全面梳理博物馆内的生物物种本底信息，结合馆藏文物，考证传统生态智慧，构建博物馆生态环境改善及生态教育的基础。在博物馆周边绿地通过种植乡土物种、蜜源食物植物、提供小型生态设施等方式，提升城市生物多样性，适度开展科普观测等活动，充分调动社会公众特别是青少年生态环境意识和能力。

Museums can comprehensively catalogue information on the species in and around the museum grounds while incorporating collections, verify traditional ecological wisdom, and build a foundation for the improvement of the museum's ecological atmosphere and education. In the green spaces around the museum, additional measures, such as increasing urban biodiversity by planting native species like nectar and food producing plants and creating landscapes with micro-ecologies, can be adopted. Museums can conduct targeted activities, such as wildlife observation, to fully mobilize the public, especially young people, in developing an ecological and environmental awareness and aptitude.



**案例 Case Study**  
根据故宫馆藏画作考证故宫中的传统植物，在“生态堆肥花坛”种植了多种兼具文化内涵的食物、蜜源植物，堆肥箱将故宫的落叶和枯枝进行生态堆肥，将园林垃圾腐熟为土壤改良剂用于故宫园林绿地的土壤优化，搭配着蚯蚓塔、昆虫屋等设施，构建了一个完整的生态系统。  
After identifying traditional plant species of the Forbidden City from historical paintings in the collection, the Palace Museum has innovated "Ecological Compost Flower Beds" to support the ecosystem with culturally rich nectar and food producing plants. Using fallen leaves and withered branches, the compost transforms garden waste into organic fertilizer for landscape vegetation in the Forbidden City, and cultivates an environment with earthworm towers, insect houses, and other installations to attract small animals for comprehensive ecological support.

### 公共教育 PUBLIC EDUCATION

博物馆作为重要的文化传播和社会教育平台，应当充分发挥精神引领作用，通过研究和教育活动，提升其他领域和社会公众的可持续发展意识，推动面向可持续发展的实践。在博物馆中可以开展的教育活动包括：

- 1) 张贴有关零废弃理念、知识的海报；
- 2) 提供相关的线上及线下培训课程；
- 3) 线上及线下相结合的零废弃主题活动；
- 4) 社交媒体互动。

As an important cultural dissemination and social education platform, museums should give full play to their spiritual leadership role, enhance the awareness of sustainable development of the public through research and educational activities, and promote sustainable development-oriented practices. Museums may develop the following educational activities:

- 1) Display posters promoting zero-waste concepts and knowledge;
- 2) Provide relevant online and in-person training courses;
- 3) Organize online and in-person thematic activities;
- 4) Interact with the public through social media.

#### 案例 Case Study



1) 宣传海报：故宫博物院的职工食堂及对观众开放的餐厅，珍惜食物、光盘光盘的海报占据着显眼的位，引导用餐者适量用餐、按需取餐，减少食物浪费。  
2) 培训课程：为博物馆职工、导游、讲解员及志愿者提供形式丰富的零废弃培训及工作坊。

1) Publicity posters: In the Palace Museum's canteens for staff and restaurants for visitors, posters promoting the Clean Plate Campaign's values of appreciating food and finishing one's meal should occupy prominent positions to guide diners to eat in moderation, take only needed servings, and reduce food waste.  
2) Training courses: A wide range of zero-waste trainings and workshops are available for museum staff, tour guides, docents, and volunteers.



3) 主题活动：组织线下的参观活动，带领青少年了解零废弃知识及生物多样性。  
4) 社交媒体互动：在80组垃圾分类桶桶身置重泰殿古字垃圾分类贴纸，通过广泛宣传，邀请故宫线下观众及线上公众参与互动。  
4) Social media: The Palace Museum has launched a mini program by which users may identify Chinese characters written in the ancient seal script on 80 sets of classified trash bins to encourage participation among visitors and netizens.

### 绿色展览 GREEN EXHIBITION

博物馆的重要职能之一是通过展览和陈列文物，向公众传播知识、启发思考和提供教育机会，因此应在展览中践行并传播零废弃理念。

- 1) 可持续展览设计：使用可重复使用的展台，减少一次性材料的使用；采用低碳的方式装箱、运输藏品。
- 2) 环保物料选取：使用可回收、可降解、符合环保标准的材料和产品；
- 3) 废弃物分类回收：在展览现场设置明显的废弃物分类回收点，鼓励参展商和观众将废弃物按类别投放，便于后续回收和资源再利用。
- 4) 合作与共享：展览组织方可以与环保组织或废弃物回收公司合作，确保废弃物的有效回收和处理。同时，与其他参展方和供应商共享环保资源和信息，提高整体环保水平。
- 5) 环保教育：通过展览活动向参展商和观众宣传零废弃理念，鼓励大家共同参与环保行动。
- 6) 数字化展览：借助数字技术，推进虚拟展览或混合展览，减少实体展览所产生的废弃物。

One of the museums' important functions is to convey knowledge to the public by showcasing cultural heritage to inspire thinking and provide educational opportunities, therefore the zero-waste concept should be implemented and conveyed in exhibitions.

- 1) Sustainable exhibition design: Use reusable showcases to reduce the use of disposable materials, and adopt low-carbon methods for collection packaging and transportation.
- 2) Selection of environmentally friendly materials: Use materials and products that are recyclable, biodegradable, and meet environmental standards.
- 3) Waste classification and recycling: Set up noticeable waste classification and recycling points at exhibition sites to encourage exhibitors and visitors to dispose of waste according to categories, in an effort to facilitate subsequent recycling and reuse.
- 4) Cooperation and sharing: Exhibition organizers can cooperate with environmental protection organizations or waste recycling companies to ensure effective recycling and processing of waste while sharing environmental protection resources and information with other exhibitors and suppliers to enhance the overall approach to environmental protection.
- 5) Environmental education: Promote the concept of zero waste to exhibitors and visitors through activities and encourage everyone to participate in specific actions for environmental protection.
- 6) Digital exhibition: Use digital technology to promote virtual exhibitions or hybrid exhibitions to reduce waste generated by physical exhibitions.

#### 案例 Case Study



2021年春节期间，故宫博物院、万科公益基金会联合韩美林艺术基金会推出了“福牛辞旧”废弃物再生雕塑，雕塑由来自故宫的3000个矿泉水瓶、2000个矿泉水瓶盖、8000个吸管、500个快餐盒等废弃物制作而成。  
During the Spring Festival of 2021, the Palace Museum, the Vanke Foundation, and the Han Meilin Art Foundation created a sculpture named "The Ox of Fortune Bidding Farewell to the Past Year". Made of recycled waste, the work comprises 3,000 water bottles, 2,000 water bottle caps, 8,000 straws, and 500 fast-food containers originally disposed of in the Palace Museum.

### 商店与餐厅 SHOPS AND RESTAURANTS

文化创意产品的出现为博物馆的经济可持续发展提供了解决方案，也成为博物馆文化传播的重要媒介。博物馆中的商店和餐厅也成为观众访问博物馆的热点场所。在商店与餐厅中可以实行以下策略：

- 1) 在产品销售过程中践行零废弃：对外经营部门，不得为消费者提供超薄塑料袋，仅提供可重复利用的或环保材料制作的购物袋。
- 2) 设计开发符合零废弃理念的文创产品：使用再生材料来制作文创产品；减少文创产品的外包装，如必须使用包装的情况，主动选择环保材料包装代替塑料包装。
- 3) 职工餐厅及面向公众的餐厅践行食物“零废弃”：少提供或不提供纸杯、一次性餐具等非环保消耗品，鼓励自带杯、光盘行动、剩食打包等。

The emergence of innovative cultural products provides solutions for the sustainable economic development of museums and has become an important medium for cultural transmission. Shops and restaurants have also become popular reasons for the public to visit museums. The following strategies can be implemented in such businesses:

- 1) Practice zero waste in the sales process: Provide only shopping bags made of reusable or environmentally friendly materials to customers while prohibiting the use of ultra-thin plastic bags.
- 2) Design and develop innovative cultural products that comply with the zero-waste concept: Use recycled materials to make cultural products and reduce packaging. If packaging must be used, proactively choose environmentally friendly materials instead of plastic.
- 3) Apply zero-waste principles in staff canteens and public restaurants: Encourage people to bring reusable bottles and take leftovers home while promoting the Clean Plate Campaign and eliminating or providing fewer non-environmentally friendly consumables such as paper cups and disposable tableware.

#### 案例 Case Study



**如何从塑料瓶变为故宫零废弃环保文创？**  
How are plastic bottles transformed into environmentally friendly cultural products for the "Zero Waste Palace Museum" project?  
Step 1 回收塑料瓶  
Collecting plastic bottles  
Step 2 切片、消毒清洗、烘干  
Shredding, sterilizing, and drying  
Step 3 熔融成为再生聚酯颗粒  
Melting and shaping into rPET pellets  
Step 4 将颗粒融化、拉丝成为再生聚酯纤维纱线  
Melting, pulling, and spinning into rPET yarn  
Step 5 设计、印刷、制作  
Designing, printing, and producing  
Step 6 环保文创产品  
Presenting environmentally friendly cultural products

# Process 进程

## 如何在博物馆中按步骤推进零废弃行动？ How can museums methodically implement zero-waste initiatives?

**基础调查**  
充分的前期调研可以帮助我们更好地了解目前废弃物产生的情况，找出存在的问题，从而有针对性地制定实施方案，采取后续措施。

**BASIC INVESTIGATION**  
Adequate preliminary research can help a museum better understand the current state of waste generation and identify existing complications to formulate targeted implementation plans and take follow-up measures.

**基础设施建设**  
根据博物馆中废弃物产生及运输的全过程，逐步完善各环节的基础建设。

**INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT**  
While developing understanding of the entire process of a museum's waste generation, disposal, and transportation, targeted infrastructure for each link can gradually be improved.

**宣传倡导**  
针对不同的群体采用不同的宣传动员手段。  
**INSTRUCTIVE PUBLICITY**  
Various informative materials and advocacy methods can be used to target different demographics using a range of publicity methods.

**项目实施**  
根据博物馆的具体情况开展适宜的项目。  
**PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION**  
Suitable projects based on the specific circumstances of the museum can be planned by staff, promoted in various ways, and presented to the public.

**持续巩固**  
对零废弃工作进行持续跟踪，并对工作方案进行调整。  
**STEADY PROGRESS**  
Museum personnel can continue to track the progress of zero-waste projects and adjust plans according to circumstances.



# 博物馆零废弃 行动指南

## THE ZERO WASTE MUSEUM GUIDE

迈向零废弃 故宫新探索  
THE PALACE MUSEUM'S  
INNOVATIVE EXPLORATION FOR ZERO WASTE



我们的行动：项目 OUR ACTION: PROGRAM

我们的行动：项目 OUR ACTION: PROGRAM

我们的行动：进程 OUR ACTION: PROCESS