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### Replies to initial written questions raised by Finance Committee Members in examining the Estimates of Expenditure 2016-17

**Director of Bureau : Secretary for the Environment**

**Session No. : 7**

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<a href="#">ENB242</a>	4262	CHAN Hak-kan	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB243</a>	4282	CHAN Hak-kan	44	(1) Waste
<a href="#">ENB244</a>	3500	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB245</a>	3501	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB246</a>	3502	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB247</a>	3503	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(2) Air

<b>Reply Serial No.</b>	<b>Question Serial No.</b>	<b>Name of Member</b>	<b>Head</b>	<b>Programme</b>
<a href="#">ENB248</a>	3504	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(5) Environmental Assessment and Planning
<a href="#">ENB249</a>	3505	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(6) Nature Conservation
<a href="#">ENB250</a>	3536	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB251</a>	5781	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(1) Waste
<a href="#">ENB252</a>	5782	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(1) Waste
<a href="#">ENB253</a>	5783	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(1) Waste
<a href="#">ENB254</a>	5784	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(1) Waste
<a href="#">ENB255</a>	5785	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(1) Waste
<a href="#">ENB256</a>	5786	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(1) Waste
<a href="#">ENB257</a>	5787	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(1) Waste
<a href="#">ENB258</a>	5788	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(1) Waste
<a href="#">ENB259</a>	5789	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(1) Waste
<a href="#">ENB260</a>	5790	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(1) Waste
<a href="#">ENB261</a>	5791	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(1) Waste
<a href="#">ENB262</a>	5792	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(1) Waste
<a href="#">ENB263</a>	5793	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(1) Waste
<a href="#">ENB264</a>	5794	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB265</a>	5795	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(1) Waste
<a href="#">ENB266</a>	5796	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB267</a>	5797	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB268</a>	5798	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB269</a>	5800	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB270</a>	5801	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(2) Air

<b>Reply Serial No.</b>	<b>Question Serial No.</b>	<b>Name of Member</b>	<b>Head</b>	<b>Programme</b>
<a href="#">ENB271</a>	5803	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB272</a>	5805	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB273</a>	5806	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB274</a>	5807	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB275</a>	5808	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB276</a>	5809	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB277</a>	5810	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB278</a>	5811	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB279</a>	5812	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB280</a>	5814	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB281</a>	5815	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB282</a>	5816	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB283</a>	5817	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(3) Noise
<a href="#">ENB284</a>	5818	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(3) Noise
<a href="#">ENB285</a>	5819	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(4) Water
<a href="#">ENB286</a>	5820	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(5) Environmental Assessment and Planning
<a href="#">ENB287</a>	5821	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(5) Environmental Assessment and Planning
<a href="#">ENB288</a>	5822	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(6) Nature Conservation
<a href="#">ENB289</a>	5823	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(6) Nature Conservation
<a href="#">ENB290</a>	5824	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(6) Nature Conservation
<a href="#">ENB291</a>	5825	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(6) Nature Conservation
<a href="#">ENB292</a>	5826	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(6) Nature Conservation
<a href="#">ENB293</a>	5827	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(6) Nature Conservation

<b>Reply Serial No.</b>	<b>Question Serial No.</b>	<b>Name of Member</b>	<b>Head</b>	<b>Programme</b>
<a href="#">ENB294</a>	5828	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(6) Nature Conservation
<a href="#">ENB295</a>	5829	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(0) -
<a href="#">ENB296</a>	5830	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(0) -
<a href="#">ENB297</a>	4535	CHAN Wai-yip, Albert	44	(1) Waste
<a href="#">ENB298</a>	4536	CHAN Wai-yip, Albert	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB299</a>	3731	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	44	(1) Waste
<a href="#">ENB300</a>	3732	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	44	(1) Waste
<a href="#">ENB301</a>	3739	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	44	(1) Waste
<a href="#">ENB302</a>	7096	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB303</a>	4309	CHEUNG Kwok-che	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB304</a>	5585	CHEUNG Kwok-che	44	(1) Waste
<a href="#">ENB305</a>	5586	CHEUNG Kwok-che	44	(1) Waste
<a href="#">ENB306</a>	5615	CHEUNG Kwok-che	44	(1) Waste
<a href="#">ENB307</a>	5616	CHEUNG Kwok-che	44	(1) Waste
<a href="#">ENB308</a>	5617	CHEUNG Kwok-che	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB309</a>	4876	KWOK Dennis	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB310</a>	5943	KWOK Dennis	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB311</a>	5944	KWOK Dennis	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB312</a>	5945	KWOK Dennis	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB313</a>	5946	KWOK Dennis	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB314</a>	5947	KWOK Dennis	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB315</a>	5948	KWOK Dennis	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB316</a>	5949	KWOK Dennis	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB317</a>	6265	KWOK Dennis	44	(1) Waste
<a href="#">ENB318</a>	6267	KWOK Dennis	44	(1) Waste
<a href="#">ENB319</a>	6269	KWOK Dennis	44	(1) Waste
<a href="#">ENB320</a>	6270	KWOK Dennis	44	(1) Waste

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<a href="#">ENB321</a>	6274	KWOK Dennis	44	(6) Nature Conservation
<a href="#">ENB322</a>	6643	KWOK Dennis	44	(1) Waste
<a href="#">ENB323</a>	6645	KWOK Dennis	44	(1) Waste
<a href="#">ENB324</a>	6646	KWOK Dennis	44	(1) Waste
<a href="#">ENB325</a>	6647	KWOK Dennis	44	(1) Waste
<a href="#">ENB326</a>	6648	KWOK Dennis	44	(1) Waste
<a href="#">ENB327</a>	6649	KWOK Dennis	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB328</a>	6650	KWOK Dennis	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB329</a>	6651	KWOK Dennis	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB330</a>	6653	KWOK Dennis	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB331</a>	6654	KWOK Dennis	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB332</a>	4187	LEE Kok-long, Joseph	44	(1) Waste
<a href="#">ENB333</a>	4188	LEE Kok-long, Joseph	44	(1) Waste
<a href="#">ENB334</a>	4189	LEE Kok-long, Joseph	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB335</a>	4797	LEUNG Kenneth	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB336</a>	4587	MO, Claudia	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB337</a>	4927	TANG Ka-piu	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB338</a>	4928	TANG Ka-piu	44	(1) Waste
<a href="#">ENB339</a>	4929	TANG Ka-piu	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB340</a>	4086	WONG Kwok-hing	44	(0) -
<a href="#">ENB341</a>	4087	WONG Kwok-hing	44	(0) -
<a href="#">ENB342</a>	4088	WONG Kwok-hing	44	(0) -
<a href="#">ENB343</a>	3446	WU Chi-wai	44	(1) Waste
<a href="#">ENB344</a>	3447	WU Chi-wai	44	(0) -
<a href="#">ENB345</a>	3448	WU Chi-wai	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB346</a>	4699	WU Chi-wai	44	(1) Waste
<a href="#">ENB347</a>	4700	WU Chi-wai	44	(1) Waste
<a href="#">ENB348</a>	4701	WU Chi-wai	44	(1) Waste
<a href="#">ENB349</a>	4702	WU Chi-wai	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB350</a>	4703	WU Chi-wai	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB351</a>	4704	WU Chi-wai	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB352</a>	4705	WU Chi-wai	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB353</a>	4706	WU Chi-wai	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB354</a>	4707	WU Chi-wai	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB355</a>	4708	WU Chi-wai	44	(6) Nature Conservation
<a href="#">ENB356</a>	4709	WU Chi-wai	44	(0) -
<a href="#">ENB357</a>	4710	WU Chi-wai	44	(0) -
<a href="#">ENB358</a>	7267	WU Chi-wai	60	(1) Capital Projects
<a href="#">ENB359</a>	5375	CHAN Chi-chuen	137	(1) Director of Bureau's Office
<a href="#">ENB360</a>	5813	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	137	(2) Power
<a href="#">ENB361</a>	5831	CHAN Ka-lok,	137	(1) Director of Bureau's

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		Kenneth		Office
<a href="#">ENB362</a>	5832	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	137	(1) Director of Bureau's Office
<a href="#">ENB363</a>	5833	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	137	(1) Director of Bureau's Office
<a href="#">ENB364</a>	5834	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	137	(2) Power
<a href="#">ENB365</a>	5835	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	137	(2) Power
<a href="#">ENB366</a>	5836	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	137	(2) Power
<a href="#">ENB367</a>	5837	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	137	(2) Power
<a href="#">ENB368</a>	5838	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	137	(2) Power
<a href="#">ENB369</a>	5839	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	137	(2) Power
<a href="#">ENB370</a>	5840	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	137	(2) Power
<a href="#">ENB371</a>	5841	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	137	(2) Power
<a href="#">ENB372</a>	5842	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	137	(3) Sustainable Development
<a href="#">ENB373</a>	5843	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	137	(0) -
<a href="#">ENB374</a>	5844	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	137	(0) -
<a href="#">ENB375</a>	7097	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	137	(2) Power
<a href="#">ENB376</a>	4308	CHEUNG Kwok-che	137	(2) Power
<a href="#">ENB377</a>	6858	CHEUNG Kwok-che	137	(0) -
<a href="#">ENB378</a>	6278	KWOK Dennis	137	(1) Director of Bureau's Office
<a href="#">ENB379</a>	6284	KWOK Dennis	137	(2) Power
<a href="#">ENB380</a>	6287	KWOK Dennis	137	(2) Power
<a href="#">ENB381</a>	6289	KWOK Dennis	137	(2) Power
<a href="#">ENB382</a>	6665	KWOK Dennis	137	(2) Power
<a href="#">ENB383</a>	6666	KWOK Dennis	137	(2) Power
<a href="#">ENB384</a>	6672	KWOK Dennis	137	(2) Power
<a href="#">ENB385</a>	6673	KWOK Dennis	137	(2) Power
<a href="#">ENB386</a>	6675	KWOK Dennis	137	(2) Power
<a href="#">ENB387</a>	6678	KWOK Dennis	137	(2) Power
<a href="#">ENB388</a>	6681	KWOK Dennis	137	(2) Power

<b>Reply Serial No.</b>	<b>Question Serial No.</b>	<b>Name of Member</b>	<b>Head</b>	<b>Programme</b>
<a href="#"><u>ENB389</u></a>	4414	LEONG Kah-kit, Alan	137	(1) Director of Bureau's Office
<a href="#"><u>ENB390</u></a>	5299	MOK, Charles Peter	137	(0) -
<a href="#"><u>ENB391</u></a>	5320	MOK, Charles Peter	137	(0) -
<a href="#"><u>ENB392</u></a>	5739	MOK, Charles Peter	137	(0) -
<a href="#"><u>ENB393</u></a>	4733	WU Chi-wai	137	(3) Sustainable Development
<a href="#"><u>ENB394</u></a>	4734	WU Chi-wai	137	(2) Power
<a href="#"><u>ENB395</u></a>	4735	WU Chi-wai	137	(2) Power



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB001****(Question Serial No. 1016)**Head: (22) Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (2) Nature Conservation and Country ParksControlling Officer: Director of Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation  
(Dr LEUNG Siu-fai)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

Regarding the work in promoting nature conservation, please advise on:

- (a) the details of the conservation work undertaken within country parks over the past 3 year, as well as the departments, manpower and expenditure involved;
- (b) the details of the conservation work undertaken for sites outside country parks over the past 3 years, as well as the departments, manpower and expenditure involved; and
- (c) the details of the work in enhancing public awareness towards nature conservation over the past 3 years, as well as the departments, manpower and expenditure involved.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Hak-kan (Member Question No. 23)Reply:

- (a) The Agriculture Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) manages and protects country parks in accordance with the Country Park Ordinance (Cap. 208) for conservation, recreation, education and tourism. In the past 3 years, the conservation work undertaken within country parks included habitat and facility management, seedling production and tree planting, hill fire prevention and fighting, patrolling and law enforcement as well as education and publicity. The number of staff and expenditure involved are as follows:

Year	Number of Staff	Expenditure (\$ million)
2013-14	743	270.8
2014-15	699	280.3
2015-16 (revised estimate)	631	286.2

- (b) In the past 3 years, the conservation work of AFCD on flora, fauna and natural habitats outside country parks included the territory-wide ecological survey programme, the preparation of the first Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Hong Kong, monitoring the implementation of nature conservation management agreement projects and ecological mitigation measures, management of the Mai Po Inner Deep Bay Ramsar Site and the Hong Kong Wetland Park, identification of sites of high scientific value for listing as Sites of Special Scientific Interest, provision of nature conservation advice on development and planning projects, law enforcement and public awareness programmes on nature conservation. The number of staff and expenditure involved are as follows:

Year	Number of Staff	Expenditure (\$ million)
2013-14	183	137.9
2014-15	182	150.5
2015-16 (revised estimate)	178	157.4

- (c) In the past 3 years, AFCD conducted a series of education and publicity programmes on conservation and appreciation of nature for students and the general public. These programmes included school visits, eco-tours and teacher's training, guided tours at visitor centres or education centres, thematic exhibition, educational workshops, competitions, public lectures and public engagement programmes such as nature ambassador scheme and volunteer scheme. To publicise the programmes and promote appreciation of nature, AFCD organised roving exhibitions, published leaflets and posters, and maintained thematic website and mobile applications.

The number of staff and expenditure of AFCD involved in education and publicity on nature conservation in country parks and the Hong Kong Wetland Park in the past 3 years are as follows:

Year	Number of Staff	Expenditure (\$ million)
2013-14	60	25.3
2014-15	59	26.3
2015-16 (revised estimate)	58	24.2

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB002**

**(Question Serial No. 1017)**

Head: (22) Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Nature Conservation and Country Parks

Controlling Officer: Director of Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation  
(Dr LEUNG Siu-fai)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the conservation of biodiversity, please advise on the following:

- (a) What were the details, manpower and expenditure involved in the promotion of compatible use of country parks over the past 3 years?
- (b) What were the details, manpower and expenditure involved in the promotion of compatible use of marine parks over the past 3 years?
- (c) Has the Government received any complaint against the damage or pollution of country and marine parks over the past 3 years? If yes, what were the numbers and types of complaints? Has the Government made any investigations, taken any follow-up actions and initiated any prosecutions against such complaints?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Hak-kan (Member Question No. 24)

Reply:

- (a) & (b) Country and marine parks are managed for the purposes of nature conservation, recreation and education. Various compatible uses including hiking, camping, mountain biking, photo taking, barbecuing, boating, swimming, snorkeling, SCUBA diving, canoeing and dolphin watching are allowed in country and marine parks. The Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) has been promoting these uses through issuing relevant guidelines and codes for visiting country parks and marine parks, publishing promotional leaflets and posters, organising education and public engagement programmes. In parallel, we have been monitoring such uses within country and marine parks and conducting regular patrol and law enforcement actions to deter incompatible

activities. In the past 3 years, the number of staff and expenditure involved in promoting the country and marine parks for compatible uses are as follows:

Financial year	Country Parks		Marine Parks	
	Number of Staff	Expenditure (\$ million)	Number of Staff	Expenditure (\$ million)
2013-14	36	16.67	3	3.18
2014-15	35	16.22	4	3.53
2015-16 (revised estimate)	34	16.44	4	3.99

- (c) The number of complaints received by AFCD in relation to the damage of country and marine park environment in 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 is 103, 110 and 94 respectively. These complaints were mainly related to littering and damage to vegetation.

AFCD conducts investigation into suspected irregularities that are reported to us or detected during our regular patrol. The number of prosecutions against offences related to the damage of country park (including countryside areas nearby) and marine park environment in 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 is 336, 365 and 288 respectively.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB003**

**(Question Serial No. 1018)**

Head: (22) Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Nature Conservation and Country Parks

Controlling Officer: Director of Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation  
(Dr LEUNG Siu-fai)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the control of international trade in endangered species, please advise on the following:

- (a) Please tabulate by year the numbers of licences issued for legal trade or possession of endangered species, the numbers of new applications for licences received and approved over the past 3 years.
- (b) Please set out by year the numbers of cases in which the Government has successfully curbed the illegal trade of endangered species in Hong Kong and the details, manpower and expenditure involved over the past 3 years.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Hak-kan (Member Question No. 25)

Reply:

- (a) The number of applications for licences/certificates received and the number of licences/certificates issued with respect to the import, export, re-export and possession of scheduled species under the Protection of Endangered Species of Animals and Plants Ordinance (Cap. 586) (the Ordinance) over the past 3 years are as follows:

Year	Number of applications received	Number of licences / certificates issued*
2013	27 153	26 935
2014	25 700	25 894
2015	23 089	23 475

\* The number of licences/certificates issued may be different from the number of applications received in a calendar year as some licences and certificates were issued in respect of applications submitted at the end of the previous year.

- (b) The statistics on cases involving illegal import, export, re-export and possession of scheduled species under the Ordinance over the past 3 years are set out below:

	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>
Number of prosecutions	161	266	179
Number of convictions	158	263	175
Maximum penalty	Imprisonment for 4 months	Imprisonment for 10 months	Imprisonment for 6 months
Minimum penalty	A fine of \$100	A fine of \$100	A fine of \$100

The expenditure and manpower involved in the enforcement of the Ordinance over the past 3 years are as follows:

	<b>2013-14</b>	<b>2014-15</b>	<b>2015-16</b> <b>(revised estimate)</b>
Expenditure (\$ million)	19.6	20.6	23.6
Number of staff	33	34	38

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB004**

**(Question Serial No. 1019)**

Head: (22) Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Nature Conservation and Country Parks

Controlling Officer: Director of Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation  
(Dr LEUNG Siu-fai)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the work in the identification of sites of high scientific value, please advise on:

- (a) the sites listed by the Government as Sites of Special Scientific Interest over the past 3 years by District Council districts, the criteria for the identification and the related details; and
- (b) the departments, manpower and expenditure involved in the identification work.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Hak-kan (Member Question No. 26)

Reply:

- (a) In considering whether an area should be listed as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), the area will generally be assessed against 3 criteria: (i) its uniqueness, naturalness or rareness in a territory-wide context; (ii) its scientific value in a territorial or regional context; and (iii) whether it is representative or typical of its kind. Over the past 3 years, Sunshine Island, which is located within the Islands District, was designated as an SSSI in February 2015 owing to the presence of a very rare and endemic Bogadek's Burrowing Lizard (*Dibamus bogadeki*, 香港雙足蜥) on the island.
- (b) The Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department is responsible for the identification of suitable areas for designation as SSSIs. The manpower and expenditure involved on SSSIs management, including the identification work, are tabulated below:



	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (revised estimate)
Manpower (Number of staff)	1	1	1
Expenditure (\$ million)	0.65	0.55	0.65

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB005**

**(Question Serial No. 1527)**

Head: (22) Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Nature Conservation and Country Parks

Controlling Officer: Director of Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation  
(Dr LEUNG Siu-fai)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Would the Government advise on the respective numbers of plastic refuse bags used by the Government and contractors in managing country parks and the related expenditure in 2015-2016, as well as the respective estimated numbers of refuse bags to be used and the related expenditure in 2016-2017? What were the quantities of leaf and tree litter collected within country parks and disposed of at landfills in the last year?

Asked by: Hon Albert CHAN Wai-yip (Member Question No. 29)

Reply:

Most of the refuse collected within country parks are wet wastes (i.e. dirty wastes), such as contaminated waste paper and tissue paper, containers or packaging bags with leftover food or drinks inside, food waste, etc. Plastic refuse bags are usually placed inside litter bins by the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) or its contractors for collecting wastes and transporting them to appropriate sites for disposal.

In managing country parks, the number of plastic refuse bags used in 2015-16 by AFCD is about 180 000, while the number of plastic refuse bags used by AFCD's contractors is about 350 000. It is estimated that the similar number of plastic refuse bags will be used for such purposes in 2016-17. The estimated expenditure of AFCD on plastic refuse bags in 2015-16 and 2016-2017 is \$0.20 million and \$0.21 million respectively. Since the contractors are responsible for the provision of plastic refuse bags when they carry out litter collection and related duties in country parks, the cost of refuse bags is unknown to AFCD.

On the other hand, most of the green wastes (e.g. tree branches, leaves) generated from vegetation management in country parks are stockpiled in nearby natural habitats to provide niches for wildlife. When they decompose, nutrients will be released back to nature. Some tree logs are recycled to make furniture or decorative materials for the recreational

facilities in country parks such as animated features, waymarks, and benches, etc. In 2015, all the green wastes generated from vegetation management in country parks were stockpiled on-site or recycled, and hence no green wastes collected within country parks were disposed of at landfills. In collecting and disposing of green wastes, it is not necessary for AFCD to use plastic refuse bags.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB006**

**(Question Serial No. 0234)**

Head: (22) Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Nature Conservation and Country Parks

Controlling Officer: Director of Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation  
(Dr LEUNG Siu-fai)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The waters around the Brothers are traditional operation areas of local fishermen; in regard to “the preparation for the designation of the Brothers Marine Park” mentioned in the programme, please advise on:

- (a) the progress on the Department's preparation for the designation of the Brothers Marine Park, as well as the total expenditure and manpower involved in the relevant work;
- (b) the details of the consultation with fishermen conducted by the Department; and
- (c) any plan devised by the Department to reduce the impact on fishermen caused by designating the Brothers as a marine park.

Asked by: Hon Steven HO Chun-yin (Member Question No. 1)

Reply:

- (a) The Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) has been preparing for the designation of the proposed Brothers Marine Park (BMP) since 2013. Following the completion of public consultation exercise in mid 2015, we consulted the Country and Marine Parks Board on the draft map of the BMP on 30 October 2015, and gazetted a notice to inform the public that the draft map is available for public inspection for 60 days on 12 February 2016. The public inspection period will end on 11 April 2016. As the above work is part of the duties of the team responsible for the management of marine parks in Hong Kong, there is no separate breakdown of the expenditure and manpower involved in such work.

- (b) The public consultation exercise on the proposed BMP was conducted in 2 stages in 2014 and 2015 respectively to collect views from major stakeholders, including the major fishermen's organisations / representatives. A total of 12 consultation meetings with major fishermen's organisations and fishermen representatives from relevant homeports were held. While stakeholders consulted generally supported the BMP designation proposal, some members of fishermen organisations were concerned that the establishment of the marine park would further reduce the area of fishing grounds which would affect the sustainability of the fisheries industry in Hong Kong. The AFCD has explained to the fishermen that the establishment of the marine park would not affect the sustainability of the fisheries industry.
- (c) The Director of Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation may, at his discretion, grant permits to *bona fide* fishermen who have been habitually fishing in the subject area before it is designated as a marine park for them to continue their fishing operations there after the designation. AFCD has reviewed the existing permit requirements and has adopted enhancement measures, including allowing the succession of marine park fishing permits to an immediate family member and the transfer of a fishing permit to an authorised person listed on any of the fishing permit issued for the same marine park. AFCD has announced the enhanced permit system in July 2015 and has been processing applications in relation to succession and transfer of marine park fishing permits accordingly.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB007**

**(Question Serial No. 0265)**

Head: (22) Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Nature Conservation and Country Parks

Controlling Officer: Director of Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation  
(Dr LEUNG Siu-fai)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding marine parks and marine reserves, please advise on the following:

- (a) Please set out the names, locations, sizes and dates of establishment of the marine parks and marine reserves currently established or to be established. Please also provide the boundary maps of these marine parks and marine reserves.
- (b) Please set out the existing number of fishing permits issued to various types of fishing vessels in each marine park and marine reserve.
- (c) What is the progress of the Government's work in reviewing and enhancing the arrangements for the succession of fishing permits in marine parks and marine reserves?

Asked by: Hon Steven HO Chun-yin (Member Question No. 32)

Reply:

- (a) The names, locations, sizes and dates of designation of existing marine parks and marine reserve are as follows:

<b>Name of Existing Marine Park / Marine Reserve</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Area (hectares)</b>	<b>Designation Date</b>
Hoi Ha Wan Marine Park	Sheltered bay located north of the Sai Kung West Country Park	260	July 1996
Yan Chau Tong Marine	Northeast coast of Plover	680	July 1996

<b>Name of Existing Marine Park / Marine Reserve</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Area (hectares)</b>	<b>Designation Date</b>
Park	Cove Country Park		
Sha Chau and Lung Kwu Chau Marine Park	Waters enclosing the islands of Sha Chau and Lung Kwu Chau on the western side of Hong Kong	1 200	November 1996
Tung Ping Chau Marine Park	Waters enclosing the small island Ping Chau northeastern waters of Hong Kong	270	November 2001
Cape D'Aguilar Marine Reserve	Waters at the southeastern tip of Hong Kong Island	20	July 1996

The names, locations, sizes and tentative designation time of the proposed marine parks are as follows:

<b>Name of Proposed Marine Park</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Area (hectares)</b>	<b>Tentative Designation Timetable</b>
The Brothers Marine Park	Waters in vicinity of The Brothers in northern Lantau	~ 970	End 2016
Southwest Lantau Marine Park	Waters in vicinity of Fan Lau in southwest Lantau	~ 1 930 in total	2017
Soko Islands Marine Park	Waters in vicinity of Soko Islands in southern Lantau		

In addition to the above proposed marine parks, it is recommended that 2 new marine parks to be established as ecological mitigation measures for the projects of Integrated Waste Management Facilities at Shek Kwu Chau and Three-Runway System respectively. Detailed studies for these marine parks, including size and location, will be conducted at a later stage.

The boundaries of the existing marine parks and marine reserve as well as that of the proposed marine parks listed in the tables above are shown in Figure 1.



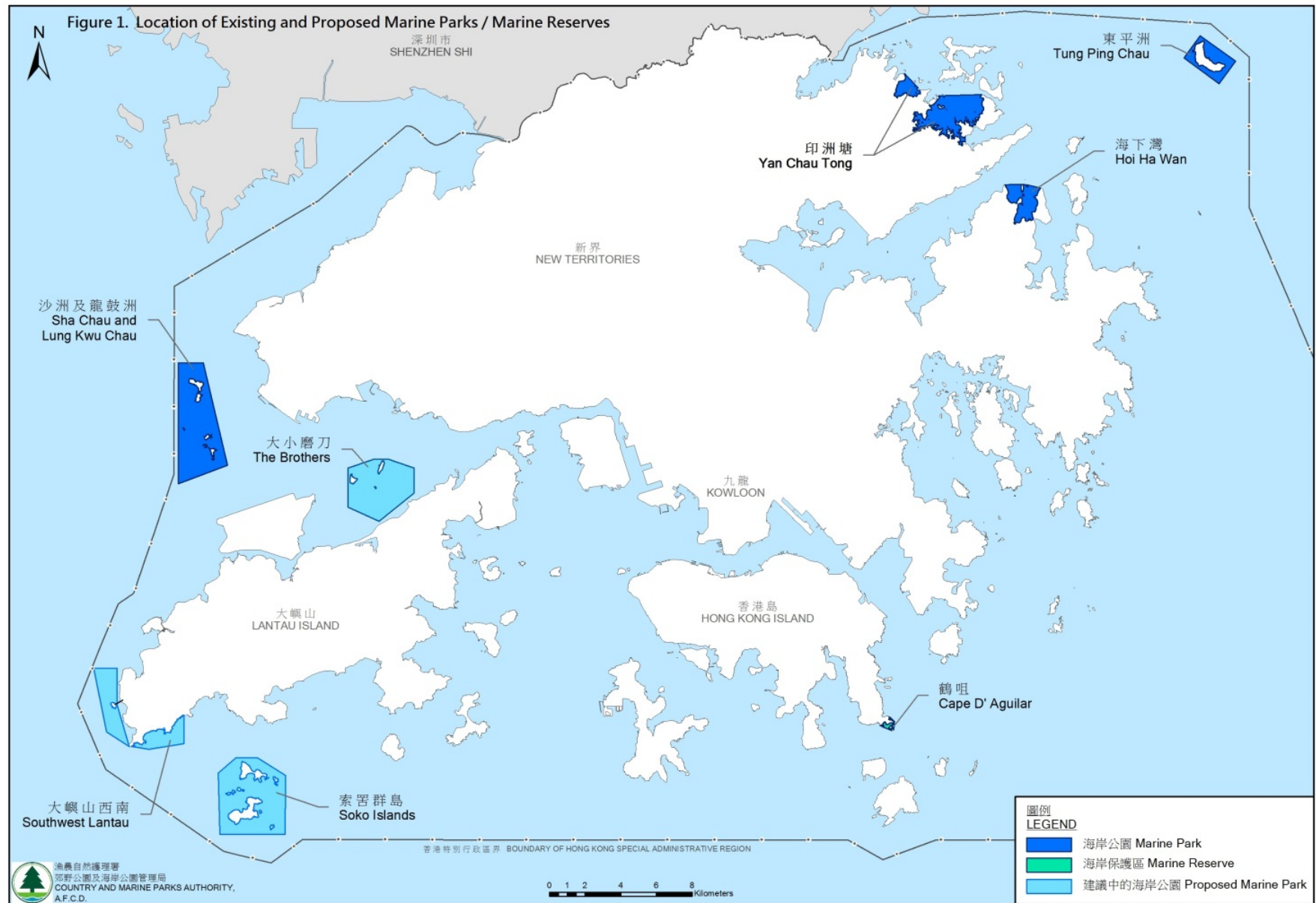
(b) The number of fishing permits issued is follows:

Type of Marine Parks Fishing Permit	No of valid fishing permits for fishermen (updated to 29 Feb 2016)
Hoi Ha Wan / Yan Chau Tong / Tung Ping Chau Marine Park	269
Sha Chau and Lung Kwu Chau Marine Park	80
<b>Total</b>	<b>349</b>

Note: The authorised fishing vessels are mainly sampans with vessel length shorter than 10 metres.

(c) The Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) has reviewed the existing permit requirements and has adopted enhancement measures, including allowing the succession of marine park fishing permits to an immediate family member and the transfer of a fishing permit to an authorised person listed on any of the fishing permit issued for the same marine park. AFCD has announced the enhanced permit system in July 2015 and has been processing applications in relation to succession and transfer of marine park fishing permits accordingly.

- End -



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**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB008**

**(Question Serial No. 3043)**

Head: (22) Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Nature Conservation and Country Parks

Controlling Officer: Director of Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation  
(Dr LEUNG Siu-fai)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding combating the illegal trade and smuggling activities of endangered species, please advise on the following:

- (a) Please provide in table form the numbers of cases related to the felling or smuggling of Incense Trees, numbers of prosecutions, penalties and the weight and numbers of Incense Trees involved over the past 3 years.
- (b) With the constant felling of Incense Trees in recent years, would the Government consider amending the relevant legislation with a view to enhancing the deterrent effect?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Wai-keung (Member Question No. 39)

Reply:

- (a) The information on prosecutions involving illegal felling of Incense Trees handled by the Hong Kong Police Force (the Police) over the past 3 years is provided below:

Year	Number of Cases Reported	Number of Persons Arrested	Number of Prosecutions	Maximum Penalties	Weight of Wood / Number of Trees Involved
2013	96	41	21	45 months	133 kg / 168
2014	134	65	30	55 months	283 kg / 240
2015	120	16	6	35 months	107 kg / 249

The statistics on cases involving illegal import and export of *Aquilaria*\* species (agarwood) over the past 3 years are tabulated below.

Year	Number of Cases	Number of Prosecutions	Maximum Penalties	Weight of Wood Involved (kg)
2013	9	0	N.A.	331
2014	29	2	Imprisonment of 10 months	1 035
2015	13	1	A fine of \$40,000	184

\* The statistics refer to all *Aquilaria* species. There is no separate breakdown for cases involving Incense Tree (*Aquilaria sinensis*).

- (b) The Government has always been very concerned about illegal felling of Incense Tree, and vigorously enforces relevant legislation against illegal tree felling, which includes the Forests and Countryside Ordinance (Cap. 96), the Country Parks Ordinance (Cap. 208) and the Theft Ordinance (Cap. 210). Currently, all suspected cases of illegal felling of Incense Trees are reported to the Police for investigation. Depending on circumstances of individual cases, the Police may initiate prosecution under the Theft Ordinance, which imposes a heavier penalty than the other two ordinances. Any person arrested and charged with theft under the Theft Ordinance is liable to a maximum fine of \$100,000 and imprisonment of ten years. The Government takes the view that the penalty already has a sufficient deterrent effect on the offenders and has no intention to increase the penalty.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB009**

**(Question Serial No. 0217)**

Head: (22) Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Nature Conservation and Country Parks

Controlling Officer: Director of Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation  
(Dr LEUNG Siu-fai)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Under Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2016-17, the Government has mentioned “the inclusion of selected country park enclaves into country parks”. Would the Government please inform this Committee if provisions for research will be earmarked to conduct timely review on the coverage of country parks, so that areas that have been included in country parks can be released to make available more land resources if their conservation value or quality has dropped? If yes, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon Jeffrey LAM Kin-fung (Member Question No. 1)

Reply:

Country Parks are designated under the Country Parks Ordinance (Cap. 208) for conservation, education and recreational purposes. They cover important habitats for the majority of the terrestrial plant and animal species of Hong Kong. They are also our natural heritage which the public treasures and attaches great importance to. Apart from playing a vital role in maintaining biodiversity in the territory, our country parks are also important venues for the public to escape from the hustle and bustle of urban life and enjoy the beautiful scenery, tranquility and the wilderness of our countryside. The Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department will continue to manage and protect the country parks for the purposes of nature conservation, recreation, eco-tourism and education. There is no plan to conduct a review on the coverage of country parks for the sake of releasing land for development.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB010**

**(Question Serial No. 1353)**

Head: (22) Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Nature Conservation and Country Parks

Controlling Officer: Director of Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation  
(Dr LEUNG Siu-fai)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

It is mentioned under Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2016-17 that the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department will focus its work on the inclusion of selected country park enclaves into country parks. What are the details, information on sites and the timetable of the work in this regard?

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Che-cheung (Member Question No. 9)

Reply:

A total of 3 enclaves, namely Fan Kei Tok, Sai Lau Kong and the site near Nam Shan, have been assessed to be suitable for incorporation into country parks based on the established principles and criteria for designating new country parks or extending existing country parks and other relevant considerations. The Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department has commenced the statutory procedures in accordance with the Country Parks Ordinance (Cap. 208) to incorporate these 3 enclaves into their respective country parks in October 2015 with a view to completing the designation process in 2017.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB011**

**(Question Serial No. 1932)**

Head: (22) Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Nature Conservation and Country Parks

Controlling Officer: Director of Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation  
(Dr LEUNG Siu-fai)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the measures that are conducive to the conservation and the continued survival of the Chinese white dolphins (CWDs) in Hong Kong waters:

- (a) Please set out by quarter the number of CWDs sighted in West Lantau, Northwest Lantau and Northeast Lantau over the past 5 years, and explain how the statistics were compiled.
- (b) Please set out by year the breakdown of manpower and expenditure involved in the conservation of CWDs including monitoring of the population of dolphins, patrolling, and management of the Sha Chau and Lung Kwu Chau Marine Park, over the past 5 years.
- (c) Please set out by year the average noise levels, the numbers of times the noise level exceeded the background noise level, as well as the numbers of cases about the injuries and deaths of dolphins, in different waters around Lantau Island over the past 5 years.
- (d) According to the Environmental Permit granted by the Environmental Protection Department to the Airport Authority Hong Kong (AAHK) in 2014 for the Three-runway System, project proponents are required to minimise the noise disturbance and the risk of injury or death caused to dolphins by construction vessels and high-speed vessels. At the end of last year, the AAHK started to restrict the number, speed and routes of high-speed vessels in Northern Lantau waters. Please set out by month the average daily numbers of high-speed vessel trips, average speed, numbers of speeding cases, numbers of warnings issued by the Department for speeding, average noise levels, and numbers of death cases of dolphins, since the implementation of the marine traffic mitigation measures.



- (e) Please provide the details of the preparation work for the Brothers Marine Park, including the proposed size, as well as the manpower and expenditure to be dedicated.

Asked by: Hon Kenneth LEUNG (Member Question No. 3.03)

Reply:

- (a) The Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) employs the line-transect method to conduct long-term, regular vessels surveys of Chinese white dolphins (CWDs) in Hong Kong waters. CWD sightings were recorded during the surveys, and the encounter rates of CWD were calculated by dividing the sighting numbers by the amount of survey effort deployed in each survey area.

The quarterly encounter rates (number of sightings per 100 km of survey effort) of CWD in West Lantau, Northwest Lantau and Northeast Lantau over the past 5 years are as follows:

	<b>January to March</b>	<b>April to June</b>	<b>July to September</b>	<b>October to December</b>
<b>West Lantau</b>				
2011	10.9	14.4	22.1	15.6
2012	8.9	24.2	17.2	15.4
2013	16.6	19.9	21.2	27.1
2014	19.1	23.7	34.9	15.0
2015	33.0	17.7	28.4	18.8
<b>Northwest Lantau</b>				
2011	8.5	7.1	11.1	10.6
2012	5.3	5.9	7.8	8.9
2013	9.0	3.0	4.7	7.4
2014	3.1	2.1	5.7	3.0
2015	1.5	1.5	4.3	2.9
<b>Northeast Lantau</b>				
2011	2.2	2.0	3.2	6.8
2012	5.3	1.1	3.3	0.0
2013	1.4	0.0	0.9	2.7
2014	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0
2015	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

- (b) The expenditure involved in the conservation of CWDs is as follows:

<b>Financial Year</b>	<b>Expenditure (\$ million)</b>
2011-12	4.5
2012-13	6.3
2013-14	6.5
2014-15	6.7
2015-16 (revised estimate)	6.3

- (c) AFCD does not monitor the ambient noise levels of the marine environment. Cases of CWDs with minor injury are not recorded because it is not uncommon to find wounds on their bodies, especially those teeth marks made by other dolphins through physical interaction. In the past 5 years, there was a single case of seriously injured CWD sighted near Tai O of Lantau in January 2015. It was rescued and brought to the Ocean Park for treatment on 6 February 2015, but euthanised 4 days later because of sudden deterioration of body conditions.

The number of stranded CWDs recorded in the past 5 years in North Lantau waters near Castle Peak, the Sha Chau and Lung Kwu Chau Marine Park, waters around Chek Lap Kok and Tai O is tabulated below:

Calendar Year	Number of CWDs stranded				
	North Lantau waters near Castle Peak	Sha Chau and Lung Kwu Chau Marine Park	Waters around Chek Lap Kok	Tai O	Other areas
2011	2	1	1	0	6
2012	0	3	0	1	3
2013	3	1	2	2	1
2014	2	0	1	2	7
2015	2	2	1	2	8

- (d) The mitigation measures of speed restriction and route diversion for high-speed ferries using SkyPier managed by the Airport Authority Hong Kong (AAHK) have been implemented since 28 December 2015. The Environmental Protection Department has already issued a letter requesting AAHK to submit information on the operation of high-speed ferries subsequent to the speed restriction and route diversion for their review, and AFCD has not yet received the requested information. Since 28 December 2015 and up to early March 2016, no stranding case of CWD was recorded within Hong Kong waters.
- (e) AFCD has been preparing for the designation of the proposed Brothers Marine Park (BMP), which covers an area of about 970 hectares, since 2013. Following the completion of public consultation exercise in mid 2015, we consulted the Country and Marine Parks Board on the draft map of the BMP on 30 October 2015, and gazetted a notice to inform the public that the draft map is available for public inspection for 60 days on 12 February 2016. The public inspection period will end on 11 April 2016. As the above work is part of the duties of the team responsible for the management of marine parks in Hong Kong, there is no separate breakdown of the expenditure and manpower involved in such work.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB012**

**(Question Serial No. 1959)**

Head: (22) Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Nature Conservation and Country Parks

Controlling Officer: Director of Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation  
(Dr LEUNG Siu-fai)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Please set out the details on the prosecutions taken against the import of products containing ingredients from bear gall bladders in contravention of the Protection of Endangered Species of Animals and Plants Ordinance (the Ordinance) over the past 5 years (including information on names, places of origin, composition/species of bears involved, reasons for the contravention, quantities imported of the products and the penalties). Would the Department consider conducting random inspections on products claiming to contain ingredients from bear gall bladders, in order to prevent illegal imports of animal products regulated under the Ordinance in Hong Kong? Moreover, given that the Chief Executive had promised to a black bear concern group before assuming office that he would consider following up with the central authorities the issue of black bear abuse on the Mainland, that the Legislative Council Panel on Health Services passed a motion at its meeting on 14 May 2012 “that this Panel requests the Government to legislate against the sale or import in Hong Kong of Chinese herbal medicines or proprietary Chinese medicines which contain ingredients from bear gall bladders extracted with any inhumane method”, and that some research results have shown that there are alternatives to products made with bear gall bladders, has the Government taken any follow-up actions regarding this matter? Though the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora and the Ordinance do not impose regulation on the methods of collecting specimens of endangered species, would the Government prohibit the sale or import in Hong Kong of such products on humanitarian ground?

Asked by: Hon Claudia MO (Member Question No. 9)

Reply:

Over the past 5 years, a total of 2 prosecutions were taken against the import of products containing ingredients from bear gall bladders in contravention of the Protection of Endangered Species of Animals and Plants Ordinance (Cap. 586) (the Ordinance). The details of the cases are as follows:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Place of origin</b>	<b>Product(s) involved</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Penalty</b>
2012	Mainland China	Wine containing ingredients from bear gall bladders (claimed)	3 bottles	A fine of \$1,000
2012	Mainland China	Wine containing ingredients from bear gall bladders (claimed)	1 bottle	A fine of \$500

Hong Kong implements the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) through enforcing the Ordinance. AFCD officers regularly conduct inspection at border control points and shops to deter illegal import and trade in endangered species, including products containing or claimed to contain bear bile. The objective of the CITES is to strengthen trade controls through adoption of effective measures among governments of the contracting parties, so as to effectively protect the endangered species of wild fauna and flora and ensure that the sustainable use of wild fauna and flora will not be affected by international trade. However, both the CITES and the Ordinance do not impose regulation on the methods of collecting specimens of endangered species. We will continue to follow international practices in the control of international trade in endangered species.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB013**

**(Question Serial No. 1960)**

Head: (22) Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Nature Conservation and Country Parks

Controlling Officer: Director of Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation  
(Dr LEUNG Siu-fai)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the conservation of Chinese white dolphins (CWDs), what are the details of the Department's work over the past 5 years? What are the expenditure involved in the Sha Chau and Lung Kwu Chau Marine Park and the estimated expenditure for the proposed Brothers Marine Park respectively? What is the effectiveness of marine parks in the conservation of CWDs? Will the Department consider the construction of additional marine parks? Please also set out the populations and numbers of stranding cases of CWDs over the past 5 years in the most popular waters among CWDs within the territory, including but not limited to the North Lantau waters near Castle Peak, the Sha Chau and Lung Kwu Chau Marine Park, waters around Chek Lap Kok and Tai O, as well as the details and the number of exceedances of water pollution.

Asked by: Hon Claudia MO (Member Question No. 10)

Reply:

The Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) has put in place a variety of measures that are conducive to the conservation and the continued survival of the Chinese white dolphins (CWDs) in Hong Kong waters. They include (a) close monitoring of the occurrence and distribution of CWDs in local waters; (b) designation of important dolphin habitats as marine parks and subject them to proper management; (c) stipulating stringent requirements in Environmental Impact Assessments of coastal development projects to ensure that the potential impacts to dolphins are adequately addressed; (d) implementation of fisheries management measures which would benefit CWDs whose prey food species are dependent on sustainable and healthy fish stocks; and (e) organising education and publicity programmes to raise public awareness of and solicit their support for the conservation of CWDs.

The expenditure involved in the management of the Sha Chau and Lung Kwu Chau Marine Park (SCLKCMP) over the past 5 years is as follows:

<b>Financial Year</b>	<b>Expenditure (\$ million)</b>
2011-12	2.2
2012-13	3.6
2013-14	3.8
2014-15	3.9
2015-16 (revised estimate)	3.6

The estimated annual expenditure for the management of the proposed Brothers Marine Park (BMP) is \$3.9 million, with estimated additional capital expenditure of \$4 million for 2016-17.

As revealed by the recent surveys conducted at SCLKCMP, though the overall CWD population in Hong Kong has reduced, SCLKCMP remained as an important CWD habitat in Hong Kong, with healthy and stable level of fish resources. Citing the findings of studies conducted at SCLKCMP over a decade, the designation of marine park is considered as an effective measure for the conservation of CWDs.

AFCD is planning to designate 3 new marine parks for the protection of CWDs. They are the proposed BMP and the proposed Southwest Lantau Marine Park and Soko Islands Marine Park.

AFCD's monitoring of CWDs provides estimates of dolphin abundance in 3 areas, i.e., West Lantau, Northwest Lantau and Northeast Lantau, which are the major habitats of CWDs in Hong Kong. Further breakdown of the abundance estimates for specific locations such as SCLKCMP is not available. The estimated abundance of CWDs is as follows:

<b>Calendar Year</b>	<b>Abundance</b>			
	<b>West Lantau</b>	<b>Northwest Lantau</b>	<b>Northeast Lantau</b>	<b>Total</b>
2011	28	39	11	78
2012	17	40	4	61
2013	23	36	3	62
2014	36	24	1	61
2015	(Being analysed)			

The number of stranded CWDs recorded in the past 5 years in North Lantau waters near Castle Peak, the Sha Chau and Lung Kwu Chau Marine Park, waters around Chek Lap Kok and Tai O is provided in the table below:

Calendar Year	Number of CWDs stranded				
	North Lantau waters near Castle Peak	Sha Chau and Lung Kwu Chau Marine Park	Waters around Chek Lap Kok	Tai O	Other areas
2011	2	1	1	0	6
2012	0	3	0	1	3
2013	3	1	2	2	1
2014	2	0	1	2	7
2015	2	2	1	2	8

Regular water quality monitoring at SCLKCMP is conducted by AFCD and 21 physical, chemical and microbiological parameters including nutrients, 5-day Biochemical Oxygen Demand and *E. coli* have been measured or analysed. The water quality of the marine park has been basically good and generally complied with the Water Quality Objectives of the Environmental Protection Department, except for the total inorganic nitrogen (a parameter for measuring nutrients)<sup>(Note)</sup>. AFCD has no information on water quality of other locations outside marine parks.

Note: Water quality at SCLKCMP is influenced by water current. The discharge from the river in its periphery causes low salinity but high nutrient levels.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB014**

**(Question Serial No. 1961)**

Head: (22) Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Nature Conservation and Country Parks

Controlling Officer: Director of Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation  
(Dr LEUNG Siu-fai)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

What were the details of the work of the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department on combating the illegal felling of Agarwood (Incense Tree), and the expenditure involved, over the past 5 years? Please also set out the numbers of cases concerned, the ordinance(s) contravened, persons arrested and prosecutions initiated, the details of penalty as well as the number of trees involved over the past 5 years. As illegal felling cases of Incense Tree surged in recent years, how effective has the Government's work been in combating the illegal felling of Incense Tree? Will the Police be advised to deploy additional staff of the Village Patrol Unit to step up patrols at black spots of illegal felling of Incense Tree (e.g. Lamma Island and Lantau Island)?

Asked by: Hon Claudia MO (Member Question No. 11)

Reply:

The Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) has been working closely with the Hong Kong Police Force (the Police) in combating the illegal felling of Incense Trees. Major activities carried out in co-operation with the Police include: (a) gathering and exchange of intelligence; (b) conducting joint operations at black spots; (c) assisting the Police in the investigations into illegal tree felling cases with our expertise in local plants; and (d) enhancing the awareness and vigilance of the public about such offences through the Police Magazine television programme, and other regular education and publicity activities such as producing a poster on "No Unauthorized Tree Felling" for posting at country parks and various district offices. As these activities form part of the nature conservation work of AFCD, there is no separate breakdown on the expenditure involved.

The Police has stepped up patrols at relevant black spots, as well as strengthened its communication with the villagers and concern groups to collect intelligence on illegal tree felling and suspicious persons. Currently, suspects are mainly charged with criminal



offences on theft, criminal damage, possession of offensive weapons, going equipped for stealing, etc. The statistics on criminal cases involving illegal felling of Incense Trees handled by the Police over the past 5 years are provided below:

Year	Number of Cases Reported	Number of Persons Arrested	Number of Prosecutions	Maximum Penalties (Imprisonment)	Estimated Number of Trees Involved
2011	72	65	28	35 months	210
2012	67	64	28	45 months	99
2013	96	41	21	45 months	168
2014	134	65	30	55 months	240
2015	120	16	6	35 months	249

In addition to protecting the existing populations, efforts are also made to enhance local propagation of Incense Tree. AFCD has increased the production of seedlings of Incense Tree in the past few years, and planted the seedlings extensively in country parks. Since 2009, about 10 000 seedlings have been produced and planted each year. These measures will be continued to assist in the re-stocking of Incense Trees in the countryside of Hong Kong.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB015**

**(Question Serial No. 2444)**

Head: (22) Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Nature Conservation and Country Parks

Controlling Officer: Director of Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation  
(Dr LEUNG Siu-fai)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

What were the responsibilities of the wild pig hunting teams, as well as the expenditure involved, over the past 5 years? Please set out the outcomes of the operations conducted by the wild pig hunting teams over the past 5 years, including the number of operations, operation areas, reasons for hunting, number of wild pigs caught, method(s) of handling wild pig carcasses as well as the casualties and losses of property incurred in hunting operations. What were the details of the inter-departmental co-operation between the Department and the Police Force on wild pig hunting operations, and the expenditure involved? What is the estimated expenditure on the work of the wild pig hunting teams in 2015-16?

Asked by: Hon MO Claudia (Member Question No. 6)

Reply:

There are 2 wild pig hunting teams (the hunting teams) in Hong Kong formed by civilian volunteers, which are responsible for wild pig hunting operations. All the members are required to obtain an arms licence issued by the Commissioner of the Hong Kong Police Force (the Police) and fully comply with the licence conditions thereunder, as well as to obtain a Special Permit under the Wild Animals Protection Ordinance issued by the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) before they can take part in the hunting operations.

Only if there are confirmed public reports of damage by wild pigs or they are threatening human safety and property on a frequent basis, and the preventive measures are not effective, AFCD will notify the hunting teams to conduct hunting operations. Upon receipt of notification, hunting team members will be deployed to the scene. The hunting team shall submit an application to the police station concerned, and obtain prior written

approval from the Police before conducting the hunting operation on the date, time and venue as approved by the Police. The hunting team will inform AFCD in writing when the hunting operation is confirmed, which will then relay the information to the relevant department(s) and the district office concerned, so that they can inform the villagers or residents living in the vicinity as soon as possible. The carcasses of the wild pigs shot must be disposed of at the animal carcasses collection points of the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department. So far, there has not been any human casualty or losses of property incurred in the hunting operations.

Over the past 5 financial years, no hunting operations were arranged in Kowloon. Hunting operations arranged and wild pigs shot in the New Territories, Hong Kong Island and other outlying islands are summarised as follows:

Financial Year	Operations/wild pigs shot		
	New Territories	Hong Kong Island and other islands	Total
2011-12	83 / 26	13 / 10	96 / 36
2012-13	90 / 45	20 / 10	110 / 55
2013-14	63 / 28	10 / 10	73 / 38
2014-15	27 / 15	4 / 6	31 / 21
2015-16*	39 / 22	4 / 18	43 / 40

\* up to 1 March 2016 only

The average expenditure involved in handling public complaints against wild pig nuisance over the past 5 years is \$0.16 million per year. No AFCD's expenditure is involved in maintaining the establishment of the hunting teams as their members are all volunteers.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB016**

**(Question Serial No. 2433)**

Head: (22) Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Nature Conservation and Country Parks

Controlling Officer: Director of Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation  
(Dr LEUNG Siu-fai)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

What is the Government's expenditure involved in the conservation of biological diversity in 2016-17? What are the specific measures to be undertaken?

Asked by: Dr Hon Elizabeth QUAT (Member Question No. 13)

Reply:

In 2016-17, the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) will continue its efforts in conserving biological diversity. The work includes (a) the implementation of a territory-wide biodiversity survey programme; (b) the implementation of conservation action plans for species of conservation concern; (c) overseeing the implementation of management agreement projects for nature conservation; and (d) the preparation and implementation of the first Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Hong Kong.

The estimated expenditure involved in the above work in 2016-17 is \$42 million.

Also, other initiatives of the AFCD under Programme 2, such as the designation, management and protection of country parks, special areas, marine parks and marine reserves, as well as the promotion of public education and publicity on nature conservation, have made contributions to conserving biological diversity.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB017**

**(Question Serial No. 2434)**

Head: (22) Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Nature Conservation and Country Parks

Controlling Officer: Director of Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation  
(Dr LEUNG Siu-fai)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

What are the respective numbers of visitors to the 2 regions of the Hong Kong Global Geopark of China (the Geopark) over the past 3 years? How will the Government enhance transport facilities and step up publicity and education so as to attract more visitors to the Geopark in 2016-17? According to the Government's assessment, how many new visitors could be attracted through publicity?

Asked by: Dr Hon Elizabeth QUAT (Member Question No. 14)

Reply:

Over the past 3 years, the number of visitors to the Hong Kong Global Geopark of China (the Geopark) has remained stable at around 1.4 million per year. Among them, around 60% and 40% visited Sai Kung Volcanic Rock Region and the Northeast New Territories Sedimentary Rock respectively.

In 2016-17, the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department will continue its on-going efforts in enhancing the accessibility, promoting geo-tourism and popularizing earth science in the Geopark. Major activities include (a) production of multilingual promotion materials and electronic books for local and overseas tourists; (b) overseas promotion through the international platform of the Global Geoparks Network; (c) upgrading the skills of the geopark guides through the Accredited Geopark Guide System in conjunction with non-governmental organisations (NGOs); (d) training of tour operators, local communities and other stakeholders of the Geopark; (e) science popularisation programme for students through the Geopark School Programme; (f) collaboration with NGOs and private sectors in setting up and operation of education and visitor centres; and (g) facilitate applications for public transport services including kaito ferry and shuttle bus services to the Geopark.

It is anticipated that the number of visitors to the Geopark would remain stable at around 1.4 to 1.5 million in 2016-17.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB018**

**(Question Serial No. 2435)**

Head: (22) Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Nature Conservation and Country Parks

Controlling Officer: Director of Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation  
(Dr LEUNG Siu-fai)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

What specific measures will the Government implement to strengthen the trade control of endangered species (in particular ivory) and combat illegal trade and smuggling activities of endangered species in 2016-17? What are the manpower and expenditure involved?

Asked by: Dr Hon Elizabeth QUAT (Member Question No. 15)

Reply:

The Government is committed to the protection of endangered species and abides by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) in the regulation of trade in endangered species including elephants. The Government has put in place a strict regulatory system to control the import, export, re-export and possession of endangered species under the Protection of Endangered Species of Animals and Plants Ordinance (Cap. 586) (the Ordinance), and has made much efforts in the enforcement against smuggling of and the control of local trade in endangered species, including ivory.

Regarding strengthening the control of ivory trade, the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) has reviewed the regulatory regime of the ivory trade and devised a suite of new/enhanced measures to step up enforcement against smuggling of ivory, strengthen the control of local trade in ivory, and raise public awareness on the protection of elephants and the relevant control. These measures include stepping up joint operations and intelligence exchange in cooperation with the Customs and Excise Department and the Hong Kong Police Force and overseas law enforcement agencies, deploying sniffer dogs to detect illegally imported and exported ivory at import and export control points, conducting a comprehensive check of all local ivory stock, using tamper-proof holograms to mark ivory, as well as using hi-tech radiocarbon dating analysis to determine the age and hence the legality of ivory. AFCD will also enhance the

awareness and vigilance of the public about offences related to illegal trade in ivory through displaying posters at immigration control points and railway stations, broadcasting of Announcements of Public Interests on radio, holding exhibitions at public venues, as well as organising talks and seminars.

To further contribute to the conservation of elephants, the Government will initiate the legislative procedures as soon as possible to ban the import and export of elephant hunting trophies and actively explore other appropriate measures including enacting legislation to further ban the import and export of ivory and phase out local ivory trade, and imposing heavier penalties on smuggling and illegal trading of endangered species.

An additional provision of \$3.7 million and 3 staff have been earmarked for 2016-17 to strengthen the regulatory control of trade in ivory.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB019**

**(Question Serial No. 2436)**

Head: (22) Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department

Subhead (No. & title): (600) Works

Programme: (-) Not Specified

Controlling Officer: Director of Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation  
(Dr LEUNG Siu-fai)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

When will the works for the provision of a sitting out area at Sai Wan in Sai Kung East Country Park be completed? What are the timetable and details of the works?

Asked by: Dr Hon Elizabeth QUAT (Member Question No. 16)

Reply:

A conceptual design has already been prepared for the sitting-out area through a design charette workshop and a public exhibition in November 2015. The Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department is liaising with the relevant stakeholders, including the village representatives and villagers of Sai Wan, to collect their views on implementation of the project. As the liaison is still ongoing, timetable and details of the works are not available at this stage.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB020**

**(Question Serial No. 0700)**

Head: (22) Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Nature Conservation and Country Parks

Controlling Officer: Director of Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation  
(Dr LEUNG Siu-fai)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

What is the area of the existing Lantau Country Parks? What is the percentage of such area in the total area of Lantau Island? What initiatives does the Government have in place to conserve the Lantau Country Parks in future? What is the estimated expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon James TO Kun-sun (Member Question No. 29)

Reply:

The total area of country parks on Lantau Island is 102 square kilometres. It represents about 70% of the land area of the island.

The conservation measures implemented in country parks include afforestation, habitat enhancement, hill-fire prevention and tree planting. The Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department will continue to carry out these conservation measures in all country parks in Hong Kong including those on Lantau Island. In 2016-17, the estimated expenditure for implementing these measures in the Country Parks on Lantau Island is \$13.7 million.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB021**

**(Question Serial No. 0701)**

Head: (22) Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Nature Conservation and Country Parks

Controlling Officer: Director of Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation  
(Dr LEUNG Siu-fai)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

What is the area of the existing country parks in the New Territories? What is the percentage of such area in the total area of the New Territories? What initiatives does the Government have in place for the conservation of the New Territories in future? What is the estimated expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon James TO Kun-sun (Member Question No. 30)

Reply:

The total area of country parks in the New Territories is 311 square kilometres. It represents about 37% of the land area of the New Territories.

The conservation measures implemented in country parks include afforestation, habitat enhancement, hill-fire prevention and tree planting. The Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department will continue to carry out these conservation measures in all country parks in Hong Kong including those in the New Territories. In 2016-17, the estimated expenditure for implementing these measures in the country parks in the New Territories is \$41.4 million.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB022**

**(Question Serial No. 0702)**

Head: (22) Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Nature Conservation and Country Parks

Controlling Officer: Director of Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation  
(Dr LEUNG Siu-fai)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

What is the area of the existing country parks in Kowloon? What is the percentage of such area in the total area of Kowloon? What initiatives does the Government have in place for the conservation of Kowloon in future? What is the estimated expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon James TO Kun-sun (Member Question No. 31)

Reply:

The total area of country parks in Kowloon is 1.51 square kilometres. It represents about 3% of the land area of Kowloon.

The conservation measures implemented in country parks include afforestation, habitat enhancement, hill-fire prevention and tree planting. The Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department will continue to carry out these conservation measures in all country parks in Hong Kong including those in Kowloon. In 2016-17, the estimated expenditure for implementing these measures in the country parks in Kowloon is \$0.2 million.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB023**

**(Question Serial No. 0703)**

Head: (22) Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Nature Conservation and Country Parks

Controlling Officer: Director of Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation  
(Dr LEUNG Siu-fai)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

What is the area of the existing country parks on Hong Kong Island? What is the percentage of such area in the total area of Hong Kong Island? What initiatives does the Government have in place for the conservation of Hong Kong Island in future? What is the estimated expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon James TO Kun-sun (Member Question No. 32)

Reply:

The total area of country parks on Hong Kong Island is 30 square kilometres. It represents about 38% of the land area of Hong Kong Island.

The conservation measures implemented in country parks include afforestation, habitat enhancement, hill-fire prevention and tree planting. The Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department will continue to carry out these conservation measures in all country parks in Hong Kong including those on Hong Kong Island. In 2016-17, the estimated expenditure for implementing these measures in country parks on Hong Kong Island is \$4.0 million.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB024**

**(Question Serial No. 1301)**

Head: (22) Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Nature Conservation and Country Parks

Controlling Officer: Director of Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation  
(Dr LEUNG Siu-fai)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

What were the details of the inter-departmental co-operation between the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department and the Hong Kong Police on combating the illegal felling of Agarwood (Incense Tree), and the expenditure involved, over the past 2 years? What were the respective numbers of cases concerned, the ordinance(s) contravened, persons arrested and prosecutions initiated, the details of penalty as well as the number and types of trees involved?

As illegal felling cases of Incense Tree surged in recent years, will the Government exercise intelligent surveillance and control over the rare tree species concerned with the aid of technologies, in order to deter law-breakers from felling Incense Tree in Hong Kong illegally? If yes, what are the details? If no, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon Tony TSE Wai-chuen (Member Question No. 20)

Reply:

The Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) has been working closely with the Hong Kong Police Force (the Police) in combating the illegal felling of Incense Trees. Major activities carried out in co-operation with the Police include: (a) gathering and exchange of intelligence; (b) conducting joint operations at black spots; (c) assisting the Police in the investigations into illegal tree felling cases with our expertise in local plants; and (d) enhancing the awareness and vigilance of the public about such offences through the Police Magazine television programme and other regular education and publicity activities. As these activities form part of the nature conservation work of AFCD, there is no separate breakdown on the expenditure involved.

Currently, suspects are mainly charged with criminal offences on theft, criminal damage, possession of offensive weapons, going equipped for stealing, etc. The statistics on

criminal cases involving illegal felling of Incense Trees handled by the Police over the past 2 years are provided below:

Year	Number of Cases Reported	Number of Persons Arrested	Number of Prosecutions	Maximum Penalties (Imprisonment)	Estimated Number of Trees Involved
2014	134	65	30	55 months	240
2015	120	16	6	35 months	249

Incense Tree is a native tree species widespread in Hong Kong, particularly in mature woodlands behind rural villages in Hong Kong, as well as lowland forests in many country parks. The application of intelligent surveillance technologies such as remote electronic monitoring systems in the countryside is subject to physical constraints. AFCD is conducting a trial in the Tai Po Kau Nature Reserve on the effectiveness of using surveillance CCTV to deter illegal felling activities. Depending on the trial results, we may extend the trial to other country parks / countryside areas.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB025**

**(Question Serial No. 1304)**

Head: (22) Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Nature Conservation and Country Parks

Controlling Officer: Director of Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation  
(Dr LEUNG Siu-fai)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

- (a) Regarding the 68 sites currently listed as Sites of Special Scientific Interest, has the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) conducted regular reviews on whether these sites are still having their special scientific value? If yes, what are the details? If no, what are the reasons? What are the details of the manpower and expenditure involved?
- (b) Are there any measures put in place by the AFCD in monitoring all these Sites of Special Scientific Interest to prevent them from being damaged? If yes, what are the details? If no, what are the reasons? What are the details of the manpower and expenditure involved?
- (c) Regarding the private land within these sites, are there any measures put in place by the AFCD in encouraging owners to collaborate in protecting the special scientific value of these sites? If yes, what are the details? If no, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon Tony TSE Wai-chuen (Member Question No. 23)

Reply:

- (a) & (b) The Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) monitors Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) regularly to check for any changes in their status and irregularities. Based on the monitoring results, AFCD would conduct reviews, as and when necessary, on the special scientific interest of the SSSIs. If the special scientific interest of a particular site is found to have changed or to be no longer valid, AFCD would implement appropriate management measures or even propose the delisting of the concerned site. Furthermore, whenever irregularities are detected, AFCD will follow up as appropriate under relevant



legislation administered by the department and / or inform other relevant government departments, such as the Planning Department, Lands Department and Environmental Protection Department, for their necessary actions.

The manpower and expenditure involved on SSSIs management, including conducting reviews and regular monitoring, are tabulated below:

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (revised estimate)
Manpower (Number of staff)	1	1	1
Expenditure (\$ million)	0.65	0.55	0.65

- (c) Funding support is provided by the Environment and Conservation Fund for non-profit making organisations, including green groups and community bodies, to enter into management agreements (MA) with landowners or tenants of private land of a number of specific sites for enhancing the conservation of the private land concerned. The MA applies to SSSIs which are located within these sites. For instance, since its implementation in late 2005, the MA project at the Fung Yuen SSSI, which is an important area for butterflies, has produced encouraging results, with the number of butterfly species recorded there increased from 162 to over 200.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB026****(Question Serial No. 0859)**Head: (22) Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (2) Nature Conservation and Country ParksControlling Officer: Director of Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation  
(Dr LEUNG Siu-fai)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

The increase in the estimate by \$68.7 million is mainly due to provision for vacancies filled and new posts created.

Regarding the vacancies filled and new posts created, what are the respective numbers of posts involved, as well as the relevant staff establishment and salaries? What is the required expenditure on the Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, as well as the allocation in different expenditure areas?

Asked by: Hon WONG Ting-kwong (Member Question No. 11)Reply:

The information sought is provided in the table below:

*Vacancies under Programme 2*

Ranks	Number of posts	Provision for salaries in 2016-17
Fisheries Officer	1	\$33 million
Forestry Officer	2	
Field Officer I	3	
Field Officer II	7	
Assistant Clerk of Works	1	
Field Assistant	52	
Works Supervisor II	2	
Forest Guard	1	
Senior Artisan	1	
Artisan	22	
Workman I	44	
Workman II	102	
Total: 238		

*New posts under Programme 2*

Ranks	Number of posts	Provision for salaries in 2016-17
Fisheries Officer	3	\$7 million*
Forestry Officer	1	
Field Officer I	2	
Field Officer II	10	
Fisheries Supervisor I	1	
Fisheries Supervisor II	4	
Senior Field Assistant	3	
Field Assistant	15	
Artisan	1	
<i>Total: 40</i>		

\* Including \$2.4 million for the creation of 10 new posts (i.e. 2 Fisheries Officer, 1 Forestry Officer, 4 Field Officer II and 3 Field Assistant posts) for implementing the Hong Kong Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (BSAP).

The estimated expenditure for implementing the BSAP in 2016-17 is \$28.3 million, covering not only the work of implementing and enhancing existing conservation measures, but also conducting more biodiversity surveys and studies, as well as promoting public awareness and knowledge of biodiversity among stakeholders and the public. The Government is consulting the public on the formulation of the BSAP. Detailed breakdown on expenditure item would be confirmed upon the finalisation of the BSAP.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB027**

**(Question Serial No. 0860)**

Head: (22) Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Nature Conservation and Country Parks

Controlling Officer: Director of Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation  
(Dr LEUNG Siu-fai)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

What are the reasons for the decrease of the number of seedlings produced and planted year by year? What is the impact of the decrease on the Government's expenditure?

Asked by: Hon WONG Ting-kwong (Member Question No. 12)

Reply:

The number of seedlings produced and planted in country parks has decreased in the past years mainly due to 2 reasons. First, in the early stage of afforestation in country parks, the planting strategy was to grow a large quantity of tree species (mainly exotic ones) so as to provide quick establishment of vegetation cover at barren hillsides for the improvement of landscape and prevention of soil erosion. After decades of extensive tree planting, most country park areas are now well vegetated. Second, with the continued efforts in raising public awareness and stepping up hill fires preventive measures, outbreaks of hill fires in country parks have been consistently kept at a low level. Hence, the demand for tree planting to rehabilitate hill fire damaged areas has also dropped in recent years.

The planting objective in country parks has been shifted from soil erosion control to enhancement of ecological value and biodiversity. More native species are planted in recent years. Owing to the lower germination rate, higher mortality, slower growth and more stringent growth requirements of these native species as compared with the exotic ones, additional efforts and resources are required to produce seedlings of native species and take care of the seedlings after planting. Therefore, despite the decrease in the number of seedlings produced and planted in country parks in the past few years, the estimated expenditure and manpower involved in relevant work remain at a similar level.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB028**

**(Question Serial No. 2625)**

Head: (22) Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Nature Conservation and Country Parks

Controlling Officer: Director of Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation  
(Dr LEUNG Siu-fai)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the management of country parks, special areas, marine parks and marine reserves mentioned in this Programme, would the Government inform this Committee of the following:

- (a) According to the departmental record, what was the number of hiking trails or country trails closed by private land owners due to disputes over the interface of various types of hiking trails or country trails with their private land last year? Please set out the trail sections and locations involved in such cases, as well as the suggested alternative routes for hikers.
- (b) Has any request been made to the land owners concerned for the reopening of the said sections? If yes, what are the details of the reopening? If not, what are the reasons?
- (c) Has assistance been sought from other government departments, e.g. the Lands Department, the Department of Justice, etc, to see if the land owners' practice is legal or an encroachment on government land? If yes, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon WU Chi-wai (Member Question No. 65)

Reply:

- (a) In 2015, there were 3 cases of footpath blockage involving private land within country parks. The affected footpaths included Sai Kung MacLehose Trail Section 2 near Sai Wan Village, Lantau Trail Section 7 near Yi O Village and Ping Chau Country Trail on Tung Ping Chau.

- (b) The Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) has liaised with the landowners with a view to resolving the issue. The footpath near Sai Wan Village was blocked by the villagers in the morning of 11 August 2015 and then re-opened in the afternoon of the same day. We are maintaining communication with the landowners and relevant parties to follow up the other 2 cases. In all 3 cases, alternative footpaths bypassing the affected sections have been provided for country park visitors. Relevant information on the alternative routes has been posted on site as well as at AFCD's website.
- (c) We will maintain communication with the stakeholders having regard to the specific circumstances of each case in a bid to reach consensus and settle disputes.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB029****(Question Serial No. 1533)**Head: (22) Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (2) Nature Conservation and Country ParksControlling Officer: Director of Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation  
(Dr LEUNG Siu-fai)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

Please tabulate respectively the estimated and actual numbers of country park visitors over the past 3 years. What are the reasons for the significant differences between the estimated and actual numbers?

Year	Estimated number of visitors	Actual number of visitors
2013		
2014		
2015		

Asked by: Hon YIU Si-wing (Member Question No. 302)Reply:

The estimated and actual numbers of country park visitors over the past 3 years are set out in the following table:-

Year	Estimated number of visitors (million)	Actual number of visitors (million)
2013	13.0	11.4
2014	13.0	11.2
2015	11.5	13.2

The actual number of country park visitors in 2013 and 2014 was lower than the estimated number because of wet and inclement weather in the years. The number of country park visitors in 2015 was higher due to fewer rainy days in that year.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB030****(Question Serial No. 1534)**Head: (22) Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (2) Nature Conservation and Country ParksControlling Officer: Director of Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation  
(Dr LEUNG Siu-fai)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

- (a) Please set out in tabular form the overseas promotional activities on country parks conducted by the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department in collaboration with the Hong Kong Tourism Board over the past 3 years. What were the expenditures involved? What were the numbers of overseas visitors attracted by respective promotional activities?

Year	Promotional activities	Expenditure involved	Number of overseas visitors attracted
2013			
2014			
2015			

- (b) What are the budget, plans and objectives on promotion in future?

Asked by: Hon YIU Si-wing (Member Question No. 303)Reply:

- (a) The Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD), in collaboration with the Tourism Commission (TC) and the Hong Kong Tourism Board (HKTb), has been actively promoting Hong Kong's nature-based green tourism products through its "Great Outdoors Hong Kong" platform, covering the country parks and the Hong Kong Global Geopark of China. The HKTb has also been promoting the city's natural landscape to visitors, international media and overseas trade partners through various channels such as digital media, marketing promotions, public relations, visitor centres, hotlines and trade activities.



The expenditure of AFCD has been absorbed in the overall expenditure for publicity programme, while the promotion of green tourism is also included in HKTb's total marketing budget of the year. In 2016-17, the Government will provide an additional funding of \$2 million to the HKTb for enhancing the promotion of "Great Outdoors Hong Kong". The funding will be deployed for arranging guided activities for inbound visitors and producing hiking guidebooks to encourage visitors to experience the city's natural landscape.

"Great Outdoors Hong Kong" encourages overseas visitors to explore different districts, so it is difficult to count the number of overseas visitors attracted by the promotional activities.

- (b) In 2016-17, we will continue the collaboration with the TC and the HKTb to promote nature-based eco-tourism activities in country parks and the Hong Kong Global Geopark of China. The expenditure of AFCD will be absorbed in its overall expenditure for publicity programme.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB031**

**(Question Serial No. 1535)**

Head: (22) Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Nature Conservation and Country Parks

Controlling Officer: Director of Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation  
(Dr LEUNG Siu-fai)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Among others, the Department mentioned in the Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2016-17 that it would “strengthen publicity and education of the Hong Kong Global Geopark of China”.

- (a) Would the Government advise on the specific measures for strengthening publicity and education? What is the specific expenditure involved? What is the percentage of increase in the expenditure compared with that of last year?
- (b) What is the number of visitors to the newly established visitor centre, namely the Hong Kong Global Geopark Volcano Discovery Centre, throughout 2015?
- (c) Please tabulate the numbers of guided tours to the Hong Kong Global Geopark of China organised by the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department, as well as the numbers of participants, over the past 3 years.

Year	Number of guided tours	Number of participants
2013		
2014		
2015		

- (d) What are the promotional programmes, objectives and estimated expenditure in future?

Asked by: Hon YIU Si-wing (Member Question No. 304)

Reply:

- (a) In 2016-17, the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) will continue to strengthen its promotion on the Hong Kong Global Geopark of China (HKGP) and popularisation of geo-conservation through a variety of publicity and education activities. Major activities include (a) production of multilingual promotion materials and electronic books for local and overseas tourists; (b) overseas promotion through the international platform of the Global Geoparks Network; (c) upgrading the skills of the geopark guides through the Accredited Geopark Guide System in conjunction with non-governmental organisations (NGOs); (d) training of tour operators, local communities and other stakeholders of the geopark; (e) science popularisation programme for students through the Geopark School Programme; and (f) collaboration with NGOs and private sectors in setting up and operating education and visitor centres. \$8 million has been earmarked for these activities in 2016-17. It is the same as the provision made for this area of work in 2015-16.
- (b) The Hong Kong Global Geopark Volcano Discovery Centre (VDC) has attracted around 134 800 visitors in 2015.
- (c) The number of guided tours organised by AFCD and the number of participants are as follows:

Calendar Year	Number of guided tours	Number of participants
2013	65	7 926
2014	302	9 664
2015	545	14 205

- (d) AFCD will continue to carry out a variety of promotional activities in collaboration with the Hong Kong Tourism Board, relevant community groups and other stakeholders of HKGP to increase the visibility of HKGP and the Global Geoparks Network, and to enhance the quality of geo-tourism. The expenditure would be absorbed in the overall expenditure for publicity and education activities of HKGP as mentioned in (a) above.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB032****(Question Serial No. 1536)**Head: (22) Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (610) Minor recreational facilities and roadworks in country parks (block vote)Programme: (2) Nature Conservation and Country ParksControlling Officer: Director of Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation  
(Dr LEUNG Siu-fai)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

- (a) Please provide the numbers of minor recreational facilities and roadworks projects conducted in country parks over the last 3 years and the specific amounts of expenditure involved.

Year	Works projects	Expenditure involved
2013		
2014		
2015		

- (b) The block vote estimate for 2016-17 under Subhead 610 has increased by \$2,574,000 as compared with last year, marking an increase of 25.9%. Please set out the number of works projects to be implemented and the reasons for the relatively large increase in expenditure.

Asked by: Hon YIU Si-wing (Member Question No. 305)Reply:

- (a) The number of minor recreational facilities and roadworks projects conducted and the expenditure involved over the last 3 years are as follows:

Year	Number of Projects	Expenditure (\$ million)
2013-14	4	9.1
2014-15	5	9.7
2015-16 (revised estimate)	5	10.0

- (b) A total of 8 minor recreational facilities and roadworks projects will be implemented in 2016-17. These include some new initiatives to further improve the recreational and visitor service facilities in country parks such as the rehabilitation of septic system for the toilets in country parks and the improvement of mountain bike trial networks in Tai Lam Country Parks, etc. Since more minor projects will be implemented in 2016-17, the block vote estimate for 2016-17 under Subhead 610 has increased accordingly.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB033**

**(Question Serial No. 2392)**

Head: (33) Civil Engineering and Development Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (7) Management of Construction and Demolition Materials

Controlling Officer: Director of Civil Engineering and Development  
(Daniel K W CHUNG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

During 2016–17, the Civil Engineering and Development Department (CEDD) will continue the cross-boundary delivery of surplus public fill for beneficial re-use in the Mainland and review the scheme in the light of the experience gained. In this connection, will the Administration inform this Committee:

- (1) In the past 5 years, the quantities of public fill delivered to the Mainland and the expenditures involved in each year;
- (2) In 2016-17, what is estimated quantity of landfill to be delivered to the Mainland and the estimated expenditures involved; and
- (3) How to review the scheme?

Asked by: Hon James TIEN Pei-chun (Member Question No. 45)

Reply:

- (1) The quantities of surplus public fill delivered to the Mainland for beneficial reuse in the past 5 years are as follows:

Year	Quantity (million tonnes)
2011	11.2
2012	9.5
2013	9.8
2014	10.2
2015	13.0

On the other hand, the expenditure of the CEDD in the management of public fill in the past 5 financial years is as follows:

Financial Year	Expenditure (\$ million)
2011-12	759.8 (actual)
2012-13	718.1 (actual)
2013-14	694.9 (actual)
2014-15	910.1 (actual)
2015-16	944.4 (revised estimate)

(2) We discuss each year with the Mainland authorities the quantity of surplus public fill to be delivered to the Mainland for beneficial reuse. We estimate accordingly that 13 million tonnes of public fill will be delivered in 2016 and one million tonnes of additional delivery may be required in the first quarter of 2017. The forecast expenditure of the CEDD in the management of public fill in the financial year 2016-17 is \$1,178.0 million.

The above expenditure mainly covers the operation and maintenance costs of the public fill reception facilities, costs for the delivery of public fill to the Mainland and supply to local projects for reuse, the associated staff costs and administrative expenses and provision of necessary facilities for disposal of fill material at the disposal site.

(3) The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government and the relevant Mainland authorities hold a joint liaison meeting annually to review the actual operation of delivering public fill to Mainland waters for disposal and discuss the delivery quantity in the coming year. We also liaise with the relevant Mainland authorities to discuss measures to enhance the delivery operation, including coordination of vessel operation and compliance checking to enable a smoother and more efficient delivery process.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB034**

**(Question Serial No. 3027)**

Head: (33) Civil Engineering and Development Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (7) Management of Construction and Demolition Materials

Controlling Officer: Director of Civil Engineering and Development  
(Daniel K W CHUNG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

In 2016-17, the Civil Engineering and Development Department (CEDD) will continue to handle the considerable quantity of public fill to be generated from major infrastructure projects, as well as to identify alternative options for handling surplus public fill. In this connection, will the Administration inform this Committee:

- (1) In the past 5 years, the total quantities of public fill generated from major infrastructure projects each year and the handling method;
- (2) In 2016-17, what is the estimated quantity of the above public fill to be generated; and the estimated expenditure involved; and
- (3) What is the time anticipated for the completion of the identification and announcement of the alternative option for handling surplus public fill?

Asked by: Hon James TIEN Pei-chun (Member Question No. 46)

Reply:

- (1) In the past five years, major infrastructure projects generated about 4 million tonnes of public fill annually. The public fill generated is available to suitable local projects for reuse. Any surplus will be stockpiled at the fill banks in Hong Kong or delivered to the Mainland for reuse.
- (2) We estimate that the estimated quantity of public fill to be generated from major infrastructure projects in 2016 is similar to that of the previous years. The forecast expenditure for handling the public fill generated from major infrastructure projects in the financial year 2016-17 is about \$300 million.
- (3) The CEDD is looking into alternative outlets for handling surplus public fill, which include handling surplus fill through suitable reclamation projects outside the Victoria Harbour. We are seeking funding approval for the preliminary studies of some of these reclamation projects.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB035****(Question Serial No. 0357)**Head: (39) Drainage Services DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (2) Sewage ServicesControlling Officer: Director of Drainage Services (TONG Ka-hung, Edwin)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

How many appeal cases of sewage charge and trade effluent surcharge were there in 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16? Of these, how many were from the restaurant trade? How many appeal cases were approved? Of these, how many were from the restaurant trade? What is the average time needed to complete the processing of an appeal case?

Asked by: Hon Tommy CHEUNG Yu-yan (Member Question No. 41)Reply:

The number of applications and approved cases for reassessment of (i) trade effluent surcharge (TES) rate and (ii) discharge factor (DF) for sewage charge and TES in 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 are as follows:

		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (for 11 months only)
<b>Reassessment of TES rate</b>	Number of applications received			
	<i>All trades</i>	271	246	152
	<i>Restaurant trade</i>	253	193	140
	Number of applications approved <sup>(1)</sup>			
	<i>All trades</i>	182	123	132
	<i>Restaurant trade</i>	172	110	83
<b>Reassessment of DF</b>	Number of applications received			
	<i>All trades</i>	28	30	18
	<i>Restaurant trade</i>	0	0	0
	Number of applications approved <sup>(1)</sup>			
	<i>All trades</i>	8 <sup>(2)</sup>	17	22
	<i>Restaurant trade</i>	0	0	0

Notes:

1. As there is a time lag for processing the applications, the number of applications approved does not correspond to the number of applications received within the same financial year and excludes the number of applications received but withdrawn.
2. For the majority of DF reassessment applications, as it takes a longer time to collect and verify the data provided by the applicants, the number of applications approved in 2013-14 was therefore relatively low.

It normally takes 3 to 4 months to process a case.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB036****(Question Serial No. 1154)**Head: (39) Drainage Services DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (2) Sewage ServicesControlling Officer: Director of Drainage Services (TONG Ka-hung, Edwin)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

- (1) In 2015-16, how many burst incidents of sewers occurred due to network ageing? For how many years had each of these sewers been used before the incident occurred?
- (2) What measures were taken in 2015-16 to tackle the problem of bursts and leaks? What were the expenditure and manpower involved?
- (3) Please list the total lengths, current lifespans, overall average lifespan, median lifespan and maintenance cost of sewers in the territory.

Total length of sewers: \_\_\_\_\_

Lifespan of sewers	Percentage against total length	Maintenance cost (HK\$)
Less than 5 years		
5 to < 10 years		
10 to < 15 years		
15 to < 20 years		
20 to < 25 years		
25 to < 30 years		
30 to < 35 years		
35 to < 40 years		
40 to < 45 years		
45 to < 50 years		
50 years or above		

Overall average lifespan: \_\_\_\_\_

Median lifespan: \_\_\_\_\_

Asked by: Hon Alan LEONG Kah-kit (Member Question No. 9)

Reply:

- (1) In 2015-16, there were 734 cases of bursting or leakage of public sewers that required rehabilitation works. Most burst pipes had been operated for 10 to over 50 years.
- (2) The Drainage Services Department (DSD) will inspect the existing sewers under a systematic maintenance programme. Rehabilitation works to the sewers will be carried out when damage is identified in the inspections. For 2015-16, the estimated expenditure and manpower involved are \$94 million and 111 staff respectively.
- (3) DSD is managing a total of about 1 750 kilometres of sewers with their age distribution as follows:

Lifespan of sewers	Percentage against total length
Less than 5 years	6%
5 to < 10 years	5%
10 to < 15 years	6%
15 to < 20 years	14%
20 to < 25 years	11%
25 to < 30 years	14%
30 to < 35 years	11%
35 to < 40 years	9%
40 to < 45 years	6%
45 to < 50 years	4%
50 years or above	14%

The overall average and median ages of the sewers are about 29 and 25 years respectively.

For 2015-16, the total estimated expenditure on repair and maintenance of sewers is about \$219 million, which includes the estimate at part 2 above, as well as the estimated expenditure on, inter alia, regular cleansing, clearing and replacement of sewers. DSD does not keep the statistics of maintenance expenses broken down by the age of sewers.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB037****(Question Serial No. 3110)**Head: (39) Drainage Services DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (2) Sewage ServicesControlling Officer: Director of Drainage Services (TONG Ka-hung, Edwin)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

It is stated under Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2016-17 that the Department will “continue with the investigation, planning and design for replacement and rehabilitation of sewer systems”.

However, burst incidents of a number of ageing sewers used for over 20 to 30 years in many developed districts in Kowloon were common, which caused road subsidence and flooding, resulting in traffic disruption and damage to the property of the public. In this connection, please provide, in the table below, details of the burst incidents of sewers in Kowloon West (including Sham Shui Po, Yau Tsim Mong and Kowloon City) over the past three years.

Date and time	Location	Duration (hour)	Age of sewer	Whether the burst incident incurred any claims from the public or shop operators; if yes, the amount claimed	Expected date for the next full replacement of relevant pipes

Asked by: Hon Claudia MO (Member Question No. 48)Reply:

Details of road subsidence caused by burst incidents of sewers in Kowloon West (including Sham Shui Po, Yau Tsim Mong and Kowloon City) over the past three years are as follows:

<b>Date and time</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Duration (Note 4)</b>	<b>Age of sewer</b>	<b>Whether the burst incident incurred any claims from the public or shop operators; if yes, the amount claimed</b>	<b>Expected date for the next full replacement of relevant pipes</b>
28.2.2013	274 Prince Edward Road West	5 days	Over 10 years	No	Note 1
7.3.2013	Outside Maryknoll Convent School, Boundary Street	4 days	Over 10 years	No	Note 1
23.3.2013	63-67 Winslow Street, Hung Hom	5 days	About 20 years	No	Note 2
19.4.2013	Junction of Waterloo Road and Peace Avenue, Ho Man Tin	2 days	About 20 years	No	Note 1
15.7.2013	Heng Lam Street near Tsing On Street	4 days	Over 10 years	No	Note 1
19.8.2013	25-47 Man Cheong Street	18 days	About 20 years	No	Note 2
23.8.2013	7 Tak Ku Ling Road	4 days	Over 10 years	No	Note 1
26.8.2013	15 Thistle Street	1 day	About 20 years	No	Note 2
6.9.2013	80 Hau Wong Road	4 days	Over 10 years	No	Note 1
14.9.2013	Sai Yeung Choi Street South near Prince Edward MTR Station Exit B2	52 days	About 15 years	No	Note 2
24.9.2013	Ferry Street near Man Yuen Street	6 days	About 20 years	No	Note 2
3.10.2013	To Kwa Wan Road near Ma Tau Kok Road, Hung Hom	4 days	About 20 years	No	Note 2
17.12.2013	Rear lane of 11 Victory Avenue, Ho Man Tin	43 days	About 30 years	No	Note 1
23.12.2013	263 Prince Edward Road West	6 days	Over 10 years	No	Note 1
16.1.2014	2G Bulkeley Street, Hung Hom	10 days	About 30 years	No	Note 1

<b>Date and time</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Duration (Note 4)</b>	<b>Age of sewer</b>	<b>Whether the burst incident incurred any claims from the public or shop operators; if yes, the amount claimed</b>	<b>Expected date for the next full replacement of relevant pipes</b>
20.1.2014	Junction of Tam Kung Road and Mok Cheong Street, Hung Hom	3 days	About 30 years	No	Note 1
20.2.2014	8 Cornwall Street	2 days	Over 10 years	No	Note 1
30.3.2014	24 Salisbury Road (pedestrian way)	6 months	About 20 years	No	Note 2
28.4.2014	66-70 Tung Choi Street, Mong Kok	4 days	About 30 years	No	Note 2
10.5.2014	Kwei Chow Street near Mei King Street, Hung Hom	3 days	About 20 years	No	Note 3
17.5.2014	Junction of Cameron Road and Carnarvon Road	2 days	About 20 years	No	Note 2
11.6.2014	Junction of To Kwa Wan Road and Mok Cheong Street, Hung Hom	2 days	About 20 years	No	Note 2
28.6.2014	9 Gillies Avenue South, Hung Hom	2 days	About 20 years	No	Note 2
15.7.2014	To Kwa Wan Road near Kwei Chow Street, Hung Hom	2 days	About 20 years	No	Note 3
8.12.2014	Rear lane of 45A Reclamation Street	1 day	About 20 years	No	Note 1
19.1.2015	Rear lane of 18 Baker Street, Hung Hom	2 days	About 20 years	No	Note 1
19.1.2015	Rear lane of 2 Kiang Su Street, To Kwa Wan	11 days	About 20 years	No	Note 1
3.2.2015	4P Kwei Chow Street, Hung Hom	7 days	About 20 years	No	Note 1
3.2.2015	26-28 Kai Ming Street, Hung Hom	3 days	About 20 years	No	Note 1
4.2.2015	Dundas Street near the rear lane of Shanghai Street, Mong Kok	2 days	About 20 years	No	Note 1

<b>Date and time</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Duration (Note 4)</b>	<b>Age of sewer</b>	<b>Whether the burst incident incurred any claims from the public or shop operators; if yes, the amount claimed</b>	<b>Expected date for the next full replacement of relevant pipes</b>
24.2.2015	Fa Yuen Street near the rear lane of Argyle Street, Mong Kok	5 days	About 20 years	No	Note 1
2.3.2015	Rear lane of 15 Man Cheong Street, Jordan	4 days	About 20 years	No	Note 1
22.5.2015	Mody Road near Wing On Plaza, Tsim Sha Tsui	6 days	Over 10 years	No	Note 2
23.5.2015	Kwei Chow Street near To Kwa Wan Road, Hung Hom	6 months	About 20 years	No	Note 2
25.5.2015	Yan Cheung Road near Ferry Street, Yau Ma Tei	5 days	About 20 years	No	Note 2
4.6.2015	6 Victory Avenue, Ho Man Tin	3 days	About 20 years	No	Note 1
14.8.2015	Canton Road near Fife Street, Mong Kok	10 days	About 20 years	No	Note 2
2.9.2015	2 Victory Avenue, Ho Man Tin	6 days	About 20 years	No	Note 1
2.9.2015	Rear lane of 74 Woosung Street, Yau Ma Tei	5 days	About 20 years	No	Note 1
10.11.2015	Yan Cheung Road near Yau Cheung Road, Yau Ma Tei	Repair works in progress	About 20 years	No	Note 2
20.12.2015	Ma Tau Kok Road near Shim Luen Street, Hung Hom	5 days	About 20 years	No	Note 1

Note 1: The sewer section involved has been replaced.

Note 2: The sewer section involved has undergone slip-lining rehabilitation works.

Note 3: The damaged part has been fixed with cement coating. The consultancy study and investigation on the rehabilitation works for the sewer section involved is underway.

Note 4: Including the period for which the relevant road section or pedestrian way was affected by the replacement or rehabilitation works for the sewer involved.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB038**

**(Question Serial No. 1744)**

Head: (42) Electrical and Mechanical Services Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (1) Energy Supply; Electrical, Gas and Nuclear Safety

Controlling Officer: Director of Electrical and Mechanical Services (CHAN Fan)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

- (a) In the matters requiring special attention in 2016-17, it is stated that inspection of vehicle maintenance workshops in relation to liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) vehicles and education for the trades on gas safety measures will be stepped up. What are the details and progress? Will additional manpower be deployed to carry out the above work?
- (b) Among the indicators set by the Department for 2016, some indicators are higher than those in the past two years, including the number of approvals and revalidations of LPG fuel tanks in vehicles, etc. Will the Department deploy additional manpower to achieve these indicators?

Asked by: Hon POON Siu-ping (Member Question No. 35)

Reply:

- (a) From April this year, the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department (EMSD) will deploy seven additional inspectors to strengthen the inspection, regulation and education of vehicle maintenance workshops. The inspection work will cover some 2 700 vehicle maintenance workshops across the territory, with focus on those providing maintenance services for LPG vehicles.

Apart from more inspections to vehicle maintenance workshops, the EMSD will also promote adoption of the identification signage scheme for workshops that provide maintenance for LPG vehicle fuel system so as to facilitate their easy identification by LPG vehicle owners, drivers and the public. This administrative measure was launched in August 2015. Besides, the EMSD will publicise and educate LPG vehicle owners/drivers and concerned trade parties on repair and maintenance of LPG vehicles, and exchange views with them on safety related issues through various channels, such as talks, seminars and through issuance of notices, etc.

- (b) Approval and revalidation of LPG vehicle fuel tanks is part of the day-to-day law enforcement work of the EMSD. We will deploy resources as appropriate to deal with the workload in 2016. No additional manpower and expenditure will be required. The related work is undertaken by a team of engineers and inspectors. Their responsibilities cover a wide range of duties related to LPG vehicles including the overseeing of LPG filling network, supporting infrastructure for LPG vehicles, and conducting law enforcement work related to the revalidation of LPG vehicle fuel tanks, etc.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB039**

**(Question Serial No. 2360)**

Head: (42) Electrical and Mechanical Services Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (3) Energy Efficiency and Conservation, and Alternative Energy

Controlling Officer: Director of Electrical and Mechanical Services (CHAN Fan)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The Voluntary Energy Efficiency Registration Scheme for Buildings will cease to operate with effect from 2016 as the number of applications dropped significantly from 2013 onwards following the implementation of the Buildings Energy Efficiency Ordinance in September 2012. With regard to the above, please provide information and reply on the following:

- 1) Please list the number of buildings which participated in the schemes under the Ordinance on a voluntary and mandatory basis in the last three years and the estimated figures in 2016-17;
- 2) Please list the number of qualified Registered Energy Assessors in the last three years and the estimated figures in 2016-17;
- 3) Please list the post and number of staff involved in handling the Ordinance in the last three years and the estimated figures in 2016-17.

Asked by: Hon POON Siu-ping (Member Question No. 52)

Reply:

- 1) The number of buildings under the Voluntary Energy Efficiency Registration Scheme for Buildings (the Scheme) and the number of new buildings covered under the Buildings Energy Efficiency Ordinance (the Ordinance) in the last three years are tabulated below:

Year	Number of buildings under the Scheme	Number of new buildings covered under the Ordinance
2013	87	232
2014	98	346
2015	43	365

In 2016-17, the voluntary Scheme will cease to operate while the number of new buildings covered under the Ordinance is anticipated to be similar to that in last year.

2) The number of qualified Registered Energy Assessors (REAs) in the last three years are tabulated below:

Year	Number of REAs
2013	781
2014	837
2015	863

It is anticipated that the number of qualified REAs will slightly increase in 2016.

3) The number of staff responsible for handling and enforcing the Ordinance in the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department are tabulated below:

Year	Number of staff responsible for handling and enforcing the Ordinance
2013	6
2014	10
2015	16
2016	16

The posts involved include engineer, inspector and technical officer.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB040**

**(Question Serial No. 3055)**

Head: (42) Electrical and Mechanical Services Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (1) Energy Supply; Electrical, Gas and Nuclear Safety

Controlling Officer: Director of Electrical and Mechanical Services (CHAN Fan)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

With regard to gas safety and the current status of regulation, please provide the following information:

- 1) Please list the number of Class 1 to Class 8 registered gas installers and gas contractors, and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) vehicle maintenance workshops in the past three years and the estimated number in 2016-17;
- 2) In response to the fatal incident happened earlier involving a workshop servicing an LPG vehicle, will there be additional manpower and budget for enhancing the safety of the trade and continuing education? If yes, what are the details? If no, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon POON Siu-ping (Member Question No. 53)

Reply:

- 1) The number of registered gas installers and registered gas contractors responsible for residential, commercial and industrial gas installation works (Class 1 to Class 8) in the past three years and the estimated number in 2016-17 are tabulated below:

Financial Year	Registered Gas Installer	Registered Gas Contractor
2013-14	4 185	418
2014-15	4 239	440
2015-16	4 354	458
2016-17 (Estimate)	4 477	478

According to information of the past three years, there are a total of around 2 700 vehicle maintenance workshops across the territory, of which about 230 provide maintenance services for LPG vehicles.

- 2) From April this year, the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department (EMSD) will allocate seven additional inspectors and a one-off funding of \$1.2 million to further strengthen the inspection, regulation and education of vehicle maintenance workshops. The inspection work will cover some 2 700 vehicle maintenance workshops across the territory, with focus on those providing maintenance services for LPG vehicles.

Apart from more inspections to vehicle maintenance workshops, the EMSD will also promote adoption of the identification signage scheme for workshops that provide maintenance for LPG fuel system so as to facilitate their easy identification by LPG vehicle owners, drivers and the public. This administrative measure was launched in August 2015. Besides, the EMSD will publicise and educate LPG vehicle owners/drivers and concerned trade parties on repair and maintenance of LPG vehicles, and exchange views with them on safety related issues through various channels, such as talks, seminars, and through issuance of notices, etc.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB041**

**(Question Serial No. 1447)**

Head: (42) Electrical and Mechanical Services Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (1) Energy Supply; Electrical, Gas and Nuclear Safety

Controlling Officer: Director of Electrical and Mechanical Services (CHAN Fan)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

As liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) vehicle fuel tanks are required to undergo revalidation every five years, the approvals and revalidations of LPG fuel tanks in vehicles in 2015 had increased by almost 90% as compared to 2014. It is expected that the approvals and revalidations of LPG vehicle fuel tanks will further increase by 30% in 2016. What resources will be deployed for the related work?

Asked by: Hon Frankie YICK Chi-ming (Member Question No. 24)

Reply:

Approval and revalidation of LPG vehicle fuel tanks is part of the day-to-day law enforcement work of the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department. We will deploy resources as appropriate to deal with the workload in 2016. No additional manpower and expenditure will be required. The related work is undertaken by a team of engineers and inspectors. Their responsibilities cover a wide range of duties related to LPG vehicles including the overseeing of LPG filling network, supporting infrastructure for LPG vehicles, and conducting law enforcement work related to the revalidation of LPG vehicle fuel tanks, etc. Therefore, there is no separate breakdown of the expenditure involved in performing this particular duty.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB042****(Question Serial No. 1004)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (297) Fees for operation of waste facilitiesProgramme: (1) WasteControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

The provision of \$1,802,986,000 under Subhead 297 Fees for operation of waste treatment facilities in 2016-17 is for contract payments for the operation of the Chemical Waste Treatment Centre, refuse transfer stations, landfills and Sludge Treatment Facility. Would the Administration provide a breakdown of the above contract payments by individual items? The provision this year represents an increase of \$164,960,000 (10.1%) over the revised estimate for 2015-16. One of the explanations given by the Administration for this is the full implementation of diversion of municipal solid waste from South East New Territories Landfill. Would the Administration advise on the effectiveness of the diversion since its implementation?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Hak-kan (Member Question No. 11)Reply:

The estimated cost for the operation of waste facilities for 2016-17 is shown in the table below:

<b>Waste facilities</b>	<b>2016-17 Estimated operation cost (\$ million)</b>
Landfills	694.572
Refuse transfer stations	515.768
Sludge Treatment Facility	247.669
Chemical Waste Treatment Centre	214.735
Closed landfills	77.455



Organic waste treatment facilities <sup>1</sup>	21.141
Others (including waste recycling facilities <sup>2</sup> , low-level radioactive waste storage facility on Siu A Chau, etc.)	31.646
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,802.986</b>

Note1: Including the Pilot Composting Plant in Kowloon Bay and the Animal Waste Composting Plant in Ngau Tam Mei

Note2: Including the Computer Recycling Workshop and Material Transfer Centre in Kowloon Bay

### Waste Diversion Plan

The objective of implementing the Waste Diversion Plan (WDP) is to ensure that, upon the legislative amendment for changing the use of the South East New Territories (SENT) Landfill to receive only construction waste becoming effective, the other waste that cannot be accepted by the Landfill can be properly handled by the waste collection network. As substantial preparation work had been done before the new legislation came to effect, including making available refuse transfer capacity through re-routing of the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department (FEHD)'s waste collection service and opening up the Shatin Transfer Station, aligning the fee for use of refuse transfer service in urban areas to the same level and launching a subsidy scheme in addition to introducing legislative requirement to upgrade the environmental installations of refuse collection vehicles (RCVs), as well as the full support given by the trade to these measures, the overall operation progressed satisfactorily on various fronts since the official implementation on 6 January this year. Since the implementation of the WDP, most of the municipal solid waste (about 1 300 tonnes per day) diverted from the SENT Landfill have been absorbed by various refuse transfer stations (RTSs), where the waste is packed into sealed containers and transferred in bulk to landfills for disposal by land or sea. This arrangement can reduce the impacts of RCVs on road traffic and the surrounding environment. Meanwhile, the RTSs and landfills have been operating smoothly, and FEHD and private waste collectors can maintain normal waste collection service at various districts. The trade has also expressed satisfaction with the implementation of the WDP.

Since the SENT Landfill received only construction waste, the number of waste collection vehicle trips to the Landfill has been reduced from about 900 per day a year before to about 500 per day now. In addition, the Environmental Protection Department has not received any odour complaints against the SENT Landfill since the implementation of the WDP.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB043**

**(Question Serial No. 1013)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expenses

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

It is shown under Programme (2) that provision for 2016-17 is 31.7% lower than the revised estimate for 2015-16, representing a year-on-year decrease. On the contrary, provisions for other Programmes, such as Waste, Noise and Water, have continued to increase. What are the reasons? In what areas has the expenditure decreased?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Hak-kan (Member Question No. 16)

Reply:

The estimated expenditure under the Air Programme in 2016-17 is about \$1.1 billion (31.7%) less than the revised estimated expenditure last year. This is mainly due to a significant reduction in the estimated cash flow requirement for the non-recurrent project "Ex-gratia Payment for Phasing Out pre-Euro IV Diesel Commercial Vehicles" by \$1.2326 billion (44%) as compared with 2015-16.

The ex-gratia payment scheme is to assist the vehicle owners affected by the Government's incentive-cum-regulatory approach to phase out by end 2019 progressively some 82 000 pre-Euro IV diesel commercial vehicles (DCVs). The older DCVs will be phased out first under the scheme. The ex-gratia payment application deadlines for pre-Euro, Euro I, Euro II and Euro III DCVs are 31 December 2015, 31 December 2016, 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2019 respectively.

Since the launch of the scheme in March 2014, about 39 700 pre-Euro IV DCVs (i.e. about 48% of the eligible vehicles) have been retired under the scheme as at end February 2016, involving an ex-gratia payment of some \$5.2 billion. Among them, the ex-gratia payment application for pre-Euro DCVs which account for 22% of the eligible vehicles was closed at the end of last year, while 70% of the Euro I DCVs have been phased out. The remaining eligible vehicles are mostly newer Euro II and Euro III DCVs. As there are still about 21

months and 45 months respectively before the ex-gratia payment application deadlines for these vehicles, it is estimated that the number of DCVs participating in the scheme and the cash flow requirement in 2016-17 will be less than those in 2015-16.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB044**

**(Question Serial No. 1014)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the current waste separation and recovery in Hong Kong, please set out the following by type of waste recovered:

(a) the monthly number of waste separation bins in the 18 districts over the past 3 years.

(b) the monthly quantity of separated waste recovered from the 18 districts over the past 3 years.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Hak-kan (Member Question No. 21)

Reply:

- (a) The Government has placed about 16 000 sets of waste separation bins throughout the territory, including public places, schools, housing estates/residential buildings, government quarters and offices, hospitals and clinics. These 16 000 sets of waste separation bins include those being placed on the ground floor lobby or various floors of each block of the housing estates/residential buildings which have participated in the Source Separation of Waste Programme (the Programme). The Government has also encouraged housing estates/residential buildings to participate in the Programme by placing waste separation bins on the ground floor lobby or various floors of each block to facilitate waste separation at source by residents. More than 2 000 housing estates/residential buildings have joined the Programme, covering about 80% of Hong Kong population. Apart from the waste separation bins provided by the Government, a certain number of bins are placed by the housing estates/residential buildings according to their needs, and the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) does not have the number of waste separation bins placed by the housing estates/residential buildings on their own. The number of housing estates/residential

buildings participated in the Programme and the approximate population coverage are tabulated below:

<b>District</b>	<b>Number of housing estates/residential buildings participated in the Source Separation of Waste Programme as at end of 2015</b>	<b>Approximate population coverage</b>
<b>Hong Kong Island</b>		
Eastern	149	485 900
Southern	120	231 600
Wan Chai	117	55 300
Central & Western	283	136 300
<b>Kowloon</b>		
Kowloon City	172	229 700
Yau Tsim Mong	79	135 900
Sham Shui Po	155	289 700
Wong Tai Sin	75	414 100
Kwun Tong	90	602 100
<b>New Territories</b>		
Tai Po	79	200 700
Tuen Mun	124	474 600
Yuen Long	123	434 400
North	65	233 500
Sai Kung	98	410 800
Sha Tin	147	650 500
Tsuen Wan	73	261 000
Kwai Tsing	67	463 800
Islands	32	127 200
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 048</b>	<b>5 837 100</b>

Note: For those housing estates/residential buildings participated in the Source Separation of Waste Programme with no exact population figures, the population coverage is three times the number of households.

Since buildings in old districts generally do not have any property management

company to implement and oversee a recycling programme nor the space for waste recovery facilities, Community Recycling Centres (CRCs) have been set up in various districts with funding from the Environment and Conservation Fund. The Centres are operated by non-governmental organisations (NGOs) to provide services to local residents, facilitate waste separation by residents and promote waste reduction and recovery in the community. There are 19 CRCs in Hong Kong at present.

Among the 16 000 sets of waste separation bins placed by the Government throughout the territory, about 4 500 sets have been placed in public places, including pavements, public transport interchanges, refuse collection points, parks, leisure and cultural facilities and country parks. Over the past 3 years, the number of waste separation bins placed in public places has remained constant. Their distribution in the 18 districts in 2014 and 2015 is shown in the table below (The EPD does not conduct any monthly survey of the number of waste separation bins):

District	Number of waste separation bins (set)	
	As at December 2014	As at December 2015
<b>Hong Kong Island</b>		
Eastern	212	184
Southern	243	244
Wan Chai	157	180
Central & Western	206	203
<b>Kowloon</b>		
Kowloon City	125	125
Yau Tsim Mong	183	186
Sham Shui Po	96	94
Wong Tai Sin	70	72
Kwun Tong	82	86
<b>New Territories</b>		
Tai Po	516	483
Tuen Mun	218	211
Yuen Long	396	393
North	324	317
Sai Kung	669	652
Sha Tin	329	332
Tsuen Wan	315	301
Kwai Tsing	148	143
Islands	250	242
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 539</b>	<b>4 448</b>

- (b) The total amount of recyclables collected from the 4 500 sets of waste separation bins placed in the above-mentioned public places in 2014 to 2015 is as follows:

<b>Recyclables</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>
	<b>(tonnes)</b>	<b>(tonnes)</b>
Waste paper	142	301
Plastics	298	680
Metal	57	25

Note: The EPD does not conduct any monthly survey of the amount of recyclables collected from the waste separation bins.

The Government does not have statistics on the recyclable materials collected from the the waste separation bins in the 18 districts. Collection and recovery of recyclables is not limited to the use of waste separation bins only. Some residents or cleaners would sell recyclables directly to recyclers, carry out recovery through other means such as exchanging recyclables or delivering them to CRCs. Data gathered from waste recovery surveys and export quantity of recyclables compiled by the EPD (references have been made to the figures of domestic exports of relevant products compiled by the Census and Statistics Department) reflect more comprehensively the overall situation of municipal solid waste recovery. The total amounts of recovered materials for recycling in Hong Kong from 2012 to 2014 were 2.16 million tonnes, 2.01 million tonnes and 2.05 million tonnes respectively. Relevant data for 2015 are being compiled. The quantities of major recyclables recovered are detailed in the table below:

	<b>2012</b> (‘000 tonnes)	<b>2013</b> (‘000 tonnes)	<b>2014</b> (‘000 tonnes)
<b>Waste paper</b>	1 162	1 035	948
<b>Plastics</b>	317	243	99
<b>Metals</b> (including ferrous and non-ferrous metal ores)	578	602	921

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB045**

**(Question Serial No. 1015)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (4) Water

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the Harbour Area Treatment Scheme (HATS) Stage 2, please advise:

- (a) Since the commencement of Stage 2 of the Scheme, what are the details of the annual Victoria Harbour seawater dissolved oxygen level, *E. coli* level, and amount of sludge?
- (b) Since the commencement of Stage 2 of the Scheme, have the eight preliminary treatment works (PTWs) in North Point, Wan Chai East, Central, Sandy Bay, Cyberport, Wah Fu, Aberdeen and Ap Lei Chau received any complaints against odour pollution? If yes, what are the number and types of complaints? Has the Administration conducted investigations, taken follow-up actions and instituted prosecutions in respect of these complaints? What are the manpower and expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Hak-kan (Member Question No. 22)

Reply:

The Harbour Area Treatment Scheme (HATS) Stage 2A comprises the upgrading of eight existing preliminary treatment works on Hong Kong Island to collect sewage from the northern and southwestern parts of Hong Kong Island, construction of a deep tunnel of about 21 kilometers in length to convey the sewage to the Stonecutters Island Sewage Treatment Works (SCISTW) for centralised treatment, expanding the SCISTW's treatment capacity, and providing disinfection facilities. To reduce the *E. coli* level in water as soon as possible, part of the disinfection facilities were brought into operation earlier in March 2010. The remaining facilities of HATS Stage 2A were fully commissioned in December 2015.

- (a) The dissolved oxygen (DO) and *E. coli* levels in the seawater of Victoria Harbour and the quantity of sludge for treatment since 2010 are set out in the table below:



<b>Year</b>	<b>DO annual average (mg/l)</b>	<b><i>E. coli</i> annual geometric mean (no./100 ml)</b>	<b>Sludge average daily quantity for treatment (tonnes/day)</b>
2010	5.6	1 795	573
2011	5.3	614	579
2012	6.1	1 006	590
2013	5.4	1 217	574
2014	5.4	1 702	595
2015	5.4	623	678
<b>Average</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>1 060</b>	<b>598</b>

Since the main facilities of HATS Stage 2A were only commissioned in December 2015, the above annual average levels cannot reflect the improvement it brought. In comparing the data of December 2015 with that of the first quarter of 2015, the levels of *E. coli* and organic pollutants in terms of biochemical oxygen demand have significantly reduced by 74% and 20% respectively. The reduction for the above parameters is 88% and 50% respectively as compared with 2000-01 before HATS Stage 1 was implemented. Since the DO in seawater is affected by the weather, we need a longer period to assess its change. Nevertheless, the annual average DO level in the seawater of Victoria Harbour has increased by about 10% since 2010 as compared with that before HATS Stage 1.

As HATS adopts a chemical method to precipitate pollutants in water, sludge will be formed and needs to be transported to the sludge treatment facilities for treatment. The sludge generated during HATS Stage 1 was about 600 tonnes per day. After Stage 2A was fully commissioned in December 2015, the quantity of sludge generated has increased by 30% to about 800 tonnes per day.

- (b) In the period between 2010 and 2015, the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) received two odour complaints against the North Point Preliminary Treatment Works in September 2014. During the investigation, we did not find any odour nuisance arising from the North Point Preliminary Treatment Works. Notwithstanding that, the Drainage Services Department has strengthened measures in response to EPD's advice, including installing enclosure in the sludge collection area and shutting the roller gate of the sewage screen to reduce odour in the night time. As the handling of odour complaints is part of the routine enforcement duties of EPD, no separate breakdown on such expenditure is available.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB046**

**(Question Serial No. 1025)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expenses

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the promotion on the Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign (the Campaign):

1. What were the expenditures and contents of the Campaign over the past 3 years? What is the effectiveness of the Campaign?
2. What are the design cost of the application and the operating cost?
3. What is the design cost of the "Big Waster" mascot? What are the expenses for promoting it on the internet?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Hak-kan (Member Question No. 32)

Reply:

1. The Food Wise Hong Kong Steering Committee was set up in December 2012 to formally launch the Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign (the Campaign) in May 2013. The manpower involved in the implementation of the Campaign is absorbed by the existing establishment. Over the past 3 years, the expenditure spent on advertising and other related items was \$14.8 million and the total expenditure on the other major schemes and activities was \$10.6 million, as shown in the table below:

Description	Expenditure 2013-14	Expenditure 2014-15	Expenditure 2015-16
Advertising for the Campaign (including those in public transport system, printed materials and electronic platform, etc.)	About \$10.4 million	About \$3.1 million	About \$1.3 million

Drawing up and promoting good practices of food waste reduction in cooperation with the relevant trades and sectors	Not Applicable		
Launching the Food Wise Charter Scheme	Not Applicable		
Launching the Food Wise Hong Kong Ambassador Scheme	Not Applicable		
Meeting with the relevant sectors including women groups and the catering industry to conduct briefings and encourage participation	Not Applicable		
Establishing a supporting website for the Campaign, organising food waste reduction training workshops for launching the Food Wise Hong Kong Ambassador Scheme and participation by the relevant sectors and interested parties	About \$0.5 million	About \$1.1 million	About \$1 million
<p>Organising publicity activities to promote the Food Wise message, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Launch ceremony of the Campaign</li> <li>- Food Wise Hong Kong Steering Committee First Anniversary Ceremony/Food Wise Caroling</li> <li>- Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign Roving Exhibition at Kwun Tong District</li> <li>- Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign Roving Exhibition at Eastern District</li> <li>- Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign Roving Exhibition at Kwai Tsing District</li> <li>- Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign Roving Exhibition at Kowloon City District</li> <li>- Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign Roving Exhibition at Sha Tin District</li> <li>- Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign</li> </ul>	About \$2.4 million	About \$3.4 million	About \$2.2 million

Roving Exhibition at Tai Po District  - Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign Roving Exhibition at Wong Tai Sin District (note: two different locations)  - Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign Roving Exhibition at Sham Shui Po District  - Launch ceremony of the Food Wise Eateries Scheme  - Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign Roving Exhibition at Sai Kung District			
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Since its launching, the Campaign has promoted a food wise and waste less culture and encouraged behavioural change to reduce food waste in the community through various schemes and activities. The “Big Waster” symbolising food wastage in the Campaign is gradually taking root in the community and has become the commonly accepted icon of waste reduction and energy saving. The Campaign was also awarded an Excellence Award at the HKMA/TVB Awards for Marketing Excellence 2014 on 24 October 2014, recognising the effectiveness and positive impact of the Campaign on the community, and its promotion of a food wise culture in Hong Kong. It is the first promotional campaign run by the Government receiving such award. Besides, the Big Waster Facebook is very popular among the public. Up to February 2016, it has received more than 30 000 “likes”. As at 15 February 2016, about 480 organisations have signed the Food Wise Charter and are committed to reducing food waste, and some 3 300 Food Wise Hong Kong Ambassadors have taken part in the food waste reduction training workshops to help promote the Food Wise message. Moreover, roving exhibitions were held at various districts to bring the message of food waste reduction to the community and encourage behavioural change at individual and household levels to reduce food waste at source. The Government also launched the Food Wise Eateries Scheme in November 2015 to continue to encourage the food and beverage sector to offer portioned meals so that customers can order only the amount of food according to their appetite, so as to join efforts to avoid the generation of food waste. As at mid-February 2016, 420 eateries have joined the scheme. The Government will continue to promote a food wise and waste less culture through the above schemes and activities. As for the effectiveness of waste reduction, the Government expects that it needs to take some time for the public to react and gradually change their behaviour, so as to avoid or reduce food waste.

2. The Government has not developed any application on the Campaign. Yet, the expenditure on promotion of the Campaign at the electronic platform is about \$360,000.

3. The expenditure on the design and promotion of “Big Waster” is about \$1.6 million. The expenditure involved has already been included in the above Campaign.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB047**

**(Question Serial No. 1026)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (700) General non-recurrent

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The Government has set aside \$3,205,000 in the revised estimate for 2015-16 to conduct a PM<sub>2.5</sub> Study for Air Quality Improvement in the Pearl River Delta region. What are the details of the study?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Hak-kan (Member Question No. 33)

Reply:

A local university's study showed that as much as 70% of Hong Kong's fine suspended particulates (PM<sub>2.5</sub>) originated from sources in the Pearl River Delta (PRD) region and beyond. To reduce PM<sub>2.5</sub> pollution effectively, we have to understand how PM<sub>2.5</sub> is formed and quantify its sources through regional cooperation to help formulate effective control strategies.

Commenced in November 2014, the 30-month Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Joint Regional PM<sub>2.5</sub> Study aims to gain an understanding of the causes of PM<sub>2.5</sub> pollution in the PRD region as well as the mechanisms of the primary and secondary formation of PM<sub>2.5</sub> to help the governments of the 3 sides formulate control strategies. The study is progressing smoothly as planned. Concurrent sampling by the 3 sides was completed in 2015. The study team is now consolidating and analysing the data. The study is expected to conclude in 2017.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB048**

**(Question Serial No. 1027)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expenses

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding reduction of vessel emissions, please advise on the following:

(a) Please list by different types of pollutants the percentage share of emissions from ocean-going vessels (OGVs) among all vessels. What is their percentage in the total emissions in Hong Kong?

(b) Please list out the percentage of vessel emissions from various types of vessels.

(c) Has the Government installed any facilities inside and outside the Victoria Harbour or within the terminal areas to monitor air quality at present? If yes, what were the monitoring results in the past? What was the expenditure involved? If not, what were the reasons? Will the Government consider installing additional monitoring facilities in future?

(d) How many OGVs have participated in the Port Facilities and Light Dues Incentive Scheme so far? What is their percentage in the total number of OGV arrivals? What is the amount of port facilities and light dues involved?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Hak-kan (Member Question No. 34)

Reply:

The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) compiles the Hong Kong Air Pollutant Emission Inventory every year to analyse the air pollution situation and the major pollution sources in Hong Kong. The emission inventories for 2014 and 2015 are still under compilation.

- (a) In 2013, the proportion of emissions from ocean-going vessels (OGVs) in the overall vessel emissions and Hong Kong's total emissions of major air pollutants are as follows:

Air pollutant	Proportion of OGVs emissions in the <b>overall vessel emissions</b> in 2013	Proportion of OGVs emissions in <b>Hong Kong's total emissions</b> in 2013
Sulphur dioxide	79%	40%
Nitrogen oxides	44%	14%
Respirable suspended particulates	67%	24%

- (b) Besides OGVs, pollution from vessels in Hong Kong mainly comes from river vessels and local vessels. In 2013, the breakdown of emissions from these 3 types of vessels and their proportions in Hong Kong's total emissions of major air pollutants are as follows:

Air pollutant	Breakdown of emissions from vessels in 2013			Proportion of emissions from vessels in <b>Hong Kong's total emissions</b> in 2013		
	OGVs	River vessels	Local vessels	OGVs	River vessels	Local vessels
Sulphur dioxide	79%	12%	9%	40%	6%	5%
Nitrogen oxides	44%	25%	31%	14%	8%	10%
Respirable suspended particulates	67%	14%	19%	24%	5%	7%

- (c) At present, EPD has set up a total of 6 general air quality monitoring stations (AQMSs) on both sides of the Victoria Harbour. They are located at Central & Western district, Eastern district, Kwai Chung, Kwun Tong, Sham Shui Po and Tsuen Wan, which can reflect the air quality of both sides of the Victoria Harbour. Over the years, the air quality recorded at these AQMSs was much similar to that recorded at the AQMSs in other areas. However, as the Kwai Chung AQMS is located near the container terminals, the sulphur dioxide concentration recorded at this station is normally higher than that recorded at other AQMSs.

Since the implementation of the Air Pollution Control (Ocean Going Vessels) (Fuel at Berth) Regulation (Cap. 311AA) on 1 July 2015, the average concentration of sulphur dioxide recorded at the Kwai Chung AQMS has been reduced obviously. During the period from July to December 2015, the average concentration of sulphur dioxide recorded at the Kwai Chung AQMS was about 50% lower than that recorded in the same period of 2010-2014 when the station was downwind from the container terminals. This reflects that the Regulation has taken effect.

The expenditure for air quality monitoring by the EPD is absorbed by existing manpower and resources.

The EPD reviews the air quality monitoring network across the territory annually according to an established mechanism and international guidelines so as to ensure its representativeness and consider the need for setting up additional monitoring stations or adding new monitoring parameters. The factors we consider include the spatial distribution of the network, the coverage in different types of development areas (e.g. urban areas, new towns and rural areas), local population, the distribution of traffic flow and pollution sources, topography, etc. Our aim is to ensure that the air quality data are highly accurate, reliable, representative and internationally comparable. The latest findings of the review reveal that the existing air quality monitoring network covers around 90% of the total Hong Kong population and most of the densely populated areas, including the areas on both sides of the Victoria Harbour and in the vicinity of the major terminals inside the Harbour. As such, this is sufficient to provide representative air quality data.

- (d) The EPD has implemented the Port Facilities and Light Dues Incentive Scheme (the Incentive Scheme) since September 2012 to encourage the use of low sulphur fuel by OGVs while berthing in Hong Kong waters to reduce air pollution. Since 1 July 2015, Hong Kong has become the first city in Asia to legislate the requirement for OGVs to switch to low sulphur fuel while at berth. To sustain the competitiveness of Hong Kong Port, we have extended the Incentive Scheme for 30 months till 31 March 2018. As at 30 June 2015, we have approved about 9 200 applications for the port facilities and light dues reduction which account for about 13% of vessel arrivals. The amount of port facilities and light dues concession was about \$48 million. Starting from 1 July 2015, all OGVs are required to use low sulphur fuel while berthing in Hong Kong waters according to the legislation.

In addition, to maximise the emission reduction benefits in the region, the EPD has been exploring with the Guangdong authorities on the feasibility of mandating OGVs to switch fuel while at berth in Pearl River Delta (PRD) ports. The Ministry of Transport released an “Implementation Plan on Establishment of Marine Emission Control Areas in the Pearl River Delta, the Yangtze River Delta and the Bohai Rim regions (Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei)” (the Implementation Plan) in December 2015, about the setting up of Marine Emission Control Areas (ECAs) in three major waters, including the waters of the PRD, and mandating vessels to switch to low sulphur fuel (with sulphur content not exceeding 0.5%) while at berth in PRD ports in stages starting from 2017. It is anticipated that all PRD ports will mandate OGVs to switch fuel while at berth in 2018, same requirement as what we have already implemented in Hong Kong. The Implementation Plan will also require OGVs to switch to low sulphur fuel when entering the ECA in PRD waters from 2019 onwards. In support of the Implementation Plan, Hong Kong will coordinate with the Ministry of Transport and the relevant departments of the Guangdong Provincial Government for the preparation in setting up the ECA in PRD.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB049****(Question Serial No. 1028)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational ExpensesProgramme: (2) AirControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

Regarding the setting up of low emission zones (LEZs) in Causeway Bay, Central and Mong Kok by 2015 and the reduction of emission from franchised buses, please advise on the following:

- (a) Please tabulate by type the number of buses owned by various franchised bus companies now.

	<b>Euro II or before</b>	<b>Euro III</b>	<b>Euro II or III retrofitted with catalytic converters</b>	<b>Euro IV</b>	<b>Euro V</b>
KMB					
Citybus					
NWFB					
LWB					
NLB					

- (b) What were the monthly average emissions of various pollutants within the LEZs set up in the above three districts for the past 12 months? What were the percentages of reduction?
- (c) Does the Administration know how many low emission buses there are among the buses plying those routes passing the pilot LEZs now? Do they represent 100% of the buses?

- (d) Please list by year the number of buses retrofitted with catalytic reduction devices and the number of buses not yet retrofitted with the devices for the past 3 years.
- (e) Please list by year the manpower and expenditure involved in subsidising the retrofitting of catalytic reduction devices for Euro II or III buses for the past 3 years.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Hak-kan (Member Question No. 35)

Reply:

Franchised buses can account for up to 40% of the traffic at the busy corridors in Central, Causeway Bay and Mong Kok. The setting up of low emission zones (LEZs) for franchised buses at these busy corridors, allowing only low emission franchised buses (including buses of Euro IV or above, or Euro II and III buses retrofitted with selective catalytic reduction devices (SCRs) and diesel particulate filters) to run in these zones, can help improve the roadside air quality in these districts. Three franchised bus LEZs were set up at the above corridors at the end of 2015.

- (a) As franchised bus companies are required to provide their franchised bus services with buses under the age of 18, all pre-Euro and Euro I franchised buses have already been retired by the end of May 2012 and end of May 2015 respectively. According to the information provided by the Transport Department, the numbers of different types of licensed buses owned by various franchised bus companies as at the end of December 2015 are tabulated below.

	<b>Euro II</b>	<b>Euro III</b>	<b>Euro II or III retrofitted with SCRs</b>	<b>Euro IV</b>	<b>Euro V</b>	<b>Euro VI (hybrid bus)</b>	<b>Electric bus</b>
The Kowloon Motor Bus Company (1933) Limited	1 145	1 085	24	106	1 522	3	3
Citybus Limited	216	4	40	28	651	2	3
New World First Bus Services Limited	168	21	274	38	216	1	2
Long Win Bus Company Limited	31	18	0	32	109	0	0
New Lantao Bus Company (1973) Limited	2	54	0	26	41	0	0

- (b) The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) compiles the Hong Kong Air Pollutant Emission Inventory every year to grasp the main emission sources and formulate the relevant policies. Hong Kong is small in size. There are different air pollution sources and vehicles are running around in different districts, and air quality improvement measures are being implemented in parallel. Thus, assessing air pollutant emissions within specific road sections cannot adequately reflect the importance and effectiveness of the relevant improvement measures. On the other

hand, EPD has been monitoring the roadside air quality. According to the monitoring data of three roadside Air Quality Monitoring Stations in 2015, the average concentrations of major roadside air pollutants (including respirable suspended particulates, nitrogen dioxide and sulphur dioxide) have fallen by 10%, 3% and 11% respectively from 2014. This reflects that the measures for reducing vehicle emission have been effective.

- (c) The franchised bus companies have committed to deploy low emission buses to run in the 3 franchised bus LEZs as far as practicable. As at the end of January 2016, there were some 2 430 franchised buses running in the franchised bus LEZs, among which 2 370 were low emission buses. The overall compliance rate was about 98%. In case of traffic congestion, vehicle breakdowns and traffic accidents, etc., the franchised bus companies may need to deploy non-low emission buses to run in the LEZs occasionally in order to maintain normal bus services. However, these exceptional cases will be reduced with the franchised bus companies acquiring more new buses.

(d) & (e)

To improve roadside air quality, the Government is fully subsidising the franchised bus companies to retrofit some 1 400 eligible Euro II and III franchised buses with SCRs to upgrade their emission performance to Euro IV or above level. The estimated expenditure for the whole SCR retrofit programme is about \$320 million. The franchised bus companies will identify qualified SCR suppliers through a pre-qualification trial on the selected bus models before inviting tenders for the large-scale retrofit.

The numbers of Euro II/III buses with and without retrofitted SCRs in the past 3 years are tabulated below.

<b>Number of Euro II/III buses</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>
With retrofitted SCRs	6	136	338
Without retrofitted SCRs	3 826	3 580	2 744

Note: As there are Euro II buses reaching the retirement age of 18 years every year, the total number of Euro II/III buses will decrease year after year.

Together with the franchised bus companies, a trial was conducted by EPD between 2011 and 2013 to assess the technical feasibility and effectiveness of retrofitting Euro II and III buses with SCRs. The expenditure involved was about \$2 million. After the technical feasibility and effectiveness were verified, EPD has been subsidising the franchised bus companies to retrofit their Euro II and III buses with SCRs progressively since 2014. To be cost-effective, the retrofit programme only covered bus models with a service life not less than 2 years and bus models that were technically feasible and with a relatively large number (not less than 100 buses). The entire retrofit programme involved about 1 400 buses.

The retrofit programme involved an expenditure of about \$34 million and \$49 million in 2014 and 2015 respectively. A total of 4 time-limited posts were created to meet the

relevant workload, including 1 Senior Environmental Protection Officer and 1 Environmental Protection Officer in the EPD, and 1 Transport Officer I and 1 Motor Vehicle Examiner II in the Transport Department.

As a franchised bus company has not yet completed the pre-qualification trial, we are now liaising with the franchised bus company to finalise the timetable for the large-scale retrofit and the number of buses involved with a view to completing the large-scale retrofit as soon as possible.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB050**

**(Question Serial No. 1029)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expenses

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

According to the statistics of the Government, what is the current number of retired batteries for electric vehicles? What is the estimated number of such batteries in the coming 3 years?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Hak-kan (Member Question No. 36)

Reply:

The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) does not have statistics on retired batteries for electric vehicles (EVs) at present, but is following up the matter with various EV suppliers. Currently, the average age of EVs in Hong Kong remains low, and their number is still limited. As the average battery life of EVs is about 5 to 8 years, the number of retired batteries for EVs remains small in the coming 3 years.

According to the understanding of the EPD, all major EV suppliers will collect the retired EV batteries returned by their customers. If there is a need to dispose of waste EV batteries, one should comply with the requirements under the Waste Disposal Ordinance and the Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation and engage licensed collectors to collect waste batteries which will be transported to a local licensed chemical waste treatment facility for preliminary treatment before being exported to an authorised waste treatment facility in a foreign place for recovery and disposal.

In general, retired EV batteries will still be holding about residual 70% energy storage capacities. Making good use of retired EV batteries has become an important issue internationally. The Government will organise an international competition this year to encourage various sectors to explore ways to make good use of retired batteries.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB051****(Question Serial No. 1030)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational ExpensesProgramme: (2) AirControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

Regarding the improvement of vehicle emission, please advise on the following:

(a) The Government has set the target of phasing out Euro III or earlier diesel commercial vehicles (DCVs) in Hong Kong by end of 2019 and fixed a service life of 15 years. Please list the number of commercial vehicles of various Euro models still running now.

Euro I or before	Euro II	Euro III	Euro IV	Euro V or above

(b) Please tabulate the numbers of various types of vehicles required to undergo dynamometer emission test in Vehicle Emission Testing Centre due to excessive emission and those with vehicle licences cancelled due to non-compliance with the requirements in the past 3 years.

(c) What were the numbers of newly registered diesel private cars in each of the past 3 years?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Hak-kan (Member Question No. 37)Reply:

(a) Diesel commercial vehicles (DCVs) are one of the major sources of roadside air pollution in Hong Kong. To improve roadside air quality and better protect public health, the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) launched an incentive-cum-regulatory scheme in March 2014 with an aim to phase out by end 2019 progressively some 82 000 pre-Euro IV DCVs (including goods vehicles, light buses and non-franchised buses) with \$11.4 billion set aside for ex-gratia payment to assist the affected vehicle owners. Among these vehicles, the ex-gratia payment application for pre-Euro DCVs was closed at the end

of last year. EPD has also set a service life limit of 15 years for DCVs first registered on or after 1 February 2014. This new requirement aims to facilitate timely retirement of DCVs in the long run, thereby contributing to the continuous improvement of roadside air quality.

According to the information provided by the Transport Department (TD), as at 10 March 2016, the number of DCVs with a valid vehicle licence with a breakdown by emission standard is tabulated below. Among these vehicles, only some 39 100 are pre-Euro IV DCVs, which is about a half less than the some 82 000 DCVs at the end of 2013.

Euro I or before	Euro II	Euro III	Euro IV	Euro V or above
3 165	10 822	25 134	39 515	44 426

(b) Under the Smoky Vehicle Control Programme and the Strengthened Emission Control of Petrol and Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) Vehicles Programme, owners of vehicles found to have excessive emissions by EPD are required to send their vehicles to a designated vehicle emission testing centre (DVETC) for emission test so as to confirm that the excessive emission problem of their vehicles has been rectified. Vehicles failing the emission test will have their licences cancelled by the TD.

The Smoky Vehicle Control Programme mainly targets at diesel vehicles that emit excessive smoke due to poor maintenance. Under this programme, EPD's trained and accredited smoky vehicle spotters will report vehicles that emit excessive smoke to EPD. In accordance with the reports, EPD will issue Emission Testing Notices to the owners of the spotted vehicles, requiring them to fix the smoke problem and pass the emission test within 12 working days.

In the past 3 years (i.e. from 2013 to 2015), the number of various types of diesel vehicles required to undergo emission tests at DVETCs and the number of those with vehicle licences cancelled are tabulated below:

The number of various types of diesel vehicles required to undergo emission tests at DVETCs

	2013	2014	2015	<b>Total</b>
Light goods vehicles	1 994	1 834	1 525	<b>5 353</b>
Medium goods vehicles	2 488	2 175	1 782	<b>6 445</b>
Heavy goods vehicles	492	497	568	<b>1 557</b>
Light buses	482	520	353	<b>1 355</b>
Non-franchised buses	289	387	341	<b>1 017</b>
Private cars	72	47	77	<b>196</b>
Other vehicles	39	31	21	<b>91</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 856</b>	<b>5 491</b>	<b>4 667</b>	<b>16 014</b>

The number of various types of diesel vehicles with licences cancelled

	2013		2014		2015		Total
	Failed the test and had vehicle licences cancelled	Failed to undergo emission test in time and had vehicle licences cancelled	Failed the test and had vehicle licences cancelled	Failed to undergo emission test in time and had vehicle licences cancelled	Failed the test and had vehicle licences cancelled	Failed to undergo emission test in time and had vehicle licences cancelled	
Light goods vehicles	5	59	2	30	3	18	<b>117</b>
Medium goods vehicles	0	44	3	22	0	12	<b>81</b>
Heavy goods vehicles	0	5	0	1	0	3	<b>9</b>
Light buses	0	0	0	2	0	0	<b>2</b>
Non-franchised buses	0	6	0	5	1	3	<b>15</b>
Private cars	0	2	0	0	0	0	<b>2</b>
Other vehicles	0	1	0	1	0	1	<b>3</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>229</b>

In addition, since 1 September 2014, EPD has been deploying roadside remote sensing equipment to detect petrol and LPG vehicles with excessive emissions on the road. EPD will issue Emission Testing Notices to the owners of vehicles found to have excessive emissions, requiring them to fix their vehicles and pass the emission test within 12 working days.

In 2014 and 2015, the number of various types of petrol and LPG vehicles which underwent emission tests at DVETCs and the number of those with vehicle licences cancelled are as follows:

The number of petrol and LPG vehicles found to have excessive emissions by roadside remote sensing equipment

	2014*	2015	Total
Light goods vehicles	6	11	<b>17</b>
Private cars	508	1 010	<b>1 518</b>
Light buses	77	195	<b>272</b>
Taxis	658	2 476	<b>3 134</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 249</b>	<b>3 692</b>	<b>4 941</b>

\*The strengthened emission control of petrol and LPG vehicles commenced in September 2014.



The number of petrol and LPG vehicles with licences cancelled

	2014*		2015		Total
	Failed the test and had vehicle licences cancelled	Failed to undergo emission test in time and had vehicle licences cancelled	Failed the test and had vehicle licences cancelled	Failed to undergo emission test in time and had vehicle licences cancelled	
Light goods vehicles	0	0	2	0	2
Private cars	3	2	119	94	218
light buses	0	0	0	0	0
Taxis	0	1	0	32	33
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>253</b>

\*The strengthened emission control of petrol and LPG vehicles commenced in September 2014.

(c) According to TD's information, the number of first registered diesel private cars in the past 3 years is tabulated below.

Year	2013	2014	2015
Number of first registered diesel private cars	349	1 546	1 593

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB052**

**(Question Serial No. 1031)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expenses

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

With regard to the three strategic landfills in operation, please reply on the following:

- (a) Please tabulate the quantity of various types of waste received by the three strategic landfills in the past 3 years.
- (b) Please tabulate the quantity and proportion of waste delivered by land and by sea (if any) to the three strategic landfills in the past 3 years.
- (c) Please tabulate the number of refuse collection vehicle trips (by type of vehicles) entering the three strategic landfills per day in the past 3 years.
- (d) Please set out the number of complaints against various kinds of pollution including odour, noise, wastewater, environment, hygiene, etc., received in the past 3 years relating to the three strategic landfills, investigation and follow-up actions, as well as whether any prosecutions have been made against the complaints.
- (e) In the report submitted by the Public Accounts Committee of the Legislative Council in February 2016, it is found that the data for the Government's management of municipal solid waste (MSW) was inaccurate. Will the Government conduct a review of the existing statistical standard? If yes, what are the manpower and expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Hak-kan (Member Question No. 38)

Reply:

(a) The quantities of various types of waste received by the three strategic landfills in the past 3 years are tabulated below:

Year	NENT Landfill (tonnes per day on average)			SENT Landfill (tonnes per day on average)			WENT Landfill (tonnes per day on average)		
	Municipal Waste	Overall Construction Waste	Special Waste	Municipal Waste	Overall Construction Waste	Special Waste	Municipal Waste	Overall Construction Waste	Special Waste
2013	2 142	588	255	1 981	2 303	391	5 424	700	527
2014	2 256	568	270	1 713	2 500	297	5 813	874	568
2015	2 482	735	202	1 507	2 509	82	6 170	956	459

Note:

(1) The figures in the table above have been rounded off.

(b) The quantities and proportion of waste delivered by land and by sea to the three strategic landfills in the past 3 years are tabulated below:

	NENT Landfill (tonnes per day on average)	SENT Landfill (tonnes per day on average)	WENT Landfill (tonnes per day on average)		
	By land	By land	By land (%)	By sea (%)	Total
2013	2 985	4 674	2 272 (34%)	4 379 (66%)	6 651
2014	3 094	4 510	2 601 (36%)	4 653 (64%)	7 254
2015	3 419	4 097	2 887 (38%)	4 698 (62%)	7 585

Note:

(1) The figures in the table above have been rounded off.

(2) The NENT and SENT Landfills only received waste delivered by land.

(c) The average daily numbers of vehicle trips entering the three strategic landfills in the past 3 years are tabulated below:

	NENT Landfill (no. of vehicle trips)					SENT Landfill (no. of vehicle trips)					WENT Landfill (no. of vehicle trips)				
	Compaction type refuse collection vehicles	Sealed container trucks	Vehicles carrying construction waste	Other vehicles	Total	Compaction type refuse collection vehicles	Sealed container trucks	Vehicles carrying construction waste	Other vehicles	Total	Compaction type refuse collection vehicles	Sealed container trucks	Vehicles carrying construction waste	Other vehicles	Total
2013	50	47	159	207	463	207	0	499	264	970	22	50	121	83	276
2014	58	48	156	213	475	167	0	451	236	854	19	52	103	102	276
2015	75	49	192	221	537	137	0	467	207	811	17	52	113	127	309

Note:

(1) The figures in the table above have been rounded off.

- (d) Environmental complaints related to the NENT, SENT and WENT Landfills from 2013 to 2015 are set out in the tables below:

Environmental complaints related to the NENT Landfill:

Year	Number of complaints by type				
	Air	Noise	Water	Waste	Miscellaneous
2013	2	0	3 (1)	0	2
2014	0	0	0	0	1
2015	1	0	1	1	0

Note: The figure in bracket is the number of repeated complaints by complainants.

Environmental complaints related to the SENT Landfill:

Year	Number of complaints by type				
	Air	Noise	Water	Waste	Miscellaneous
2013	2 462 (1 842)	1	3	0	0
2014	1 891 (1 333)	0	1	0	6
2015	213 (132)	0	2	0	4

Note: The figure in bracket is the number of repeated complaints by complainants.

Environmental complaints related to the WENT Landfill:

Year	Number of complaints by type				
	Air	Noise	Water	Waste	Miscellaneous
2013	20 (3)	6 (4)	0	0	0
2014	8 (4)	2	1	0	4
2015	9 (1)	0	0	0	2

Note: The figure in bracket is the number of repeated complaints by complainants.

The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) investigated each of the environmental complaints received. There was one water pollution complaint in 2013 concerning the incident of suspected illegal leachate discharge from the NENT Landfill in July 2013. The EPD had subsequently initiated a total of 23 prosecutions against the contractor and the person-in-charge. The contractor was fined \$60,000 totally. Besides, the EPD exercised the relevant contractual clauses to deduct the operation payments against the landfill contractor for non-compliance of operation and environmental performance as stipulated under the landfill contract. For the remaining complaints, the investigations by the EPD confirmed that there were no violations of environmental legislation.

- (e) Statistics on waste disposal are compiled by the EPD based on the weighbridge records collected at the entrances of waste management facilities. The information is accurate and objective.

For statistics on waste recovery, in view of the significant fluctuations in the waste recovery quantities and recovery rates in earlier years, the EPD commissioned an independent consultant in late 2012 to conduct a detailed study to examine whether the

current methodology used for estimating waste recovery quantities and recovery rates is appropriate, especially the methodology used for calculating the recovery quantities of plastics. The findings of the study confirmed that the estimation method which is mainly based on the relevant export statistics is the most appropriate approach for Hong Kong and is one of the methods adopted internationally. However, measures should be taken to enhance accuracy of the data collected and to improve the data verification system. To take these recommendations forward, the Census and Statistics Department and the Customs and Excise Department have enhanced the verification of domestic export declarations lodged by declarants for plastic recyclables since April 2014 on a sample basis. The EPD has been making reference to this supplementary information provided by declarants in estimating the quantities of plastic recyclables locally recovered.

The relevant work of the EPD in this regard is absorbed by the existing manpower and resources.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB053**

**(Question Serial No. 1033)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (000) Operational Expenses

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the promotion of the “Clean Recycling” Campaign, please reply on the following:

- (a) Please set out details of the promotion of the “Clean Recycling” Campaign in the past three years by District Council districts.
- (b) Please set out the numbers of government organisations and non-government organisations participating in the promotion of the Campaign by District Council districts.
- (c) How was the effectiveness of the promotion of the Campaign evaluated, and what were the manpower and expenditure involved in the past three years?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Hak-kan (Member Question No. 40)

Reply:

(a) & (b)

The “Clean Recycling” Campaign was officially launched on the World Environment Day 2015 on 5 June 2015. The promotion work is coordinated by the Publicity Working Group of the Environmental Campaign Committee (ECC) and implemented by the Environmental Protection Department (EPD). To promote the concept of clean recycling to the public, we have produced a set of television and radio Announcements in the Public Interest for broadcast on television, radio and the internet so as to further disseminate the message of clean recycling. Moreover, a thematic roving exhibition featuring posters, information panels and game booths promoting clean recycling practices was launched. The roving exhibitions were held at various venues,

including the Plaza Hollywood in Diamond Hill, Hong Kong Science Museum in Tsim Sha Tsui, Immigration Tower in Wanchai, Hong Kong Central Library in Causeway Bay, Hong Kong Wetland Park, Yau Lai Shopping Centre in Yau Tong, CityPlaza in Tai Koo Shing, etc., with ECC's Student Environmental Protection Ambassadors introducing the clean recycling messages to the visitors.

Meanwhile, we have participated in various environmental activities organised by different local organisations promoting clean recycling by means of exhibitions and games stalls since 2015. Apart from government departments and District Councils, the organisations engaged in promoting clean recycling include educational institutions, green groups, district organisations, property management agencies, residents' associations, owners' corporations, etc. The promotional activities on clean recycling are tabulated below:

District	Promotional Activities on Clean Recycling	
Territory-wide		
1.	Title:	World Environment Day 2015 – Clean Recycling for Green Hong Kong
	Organiser:	Environmental Campaign Committee
2.	Title:	World Environment Day 2015 – Thematic Roving Exhibition
	Organiser:	Environmental Campaign Committee
3.	Title:	Building Safety Week 2015 – Building Safety Carnival
	Organiser:	Buildings Department
4.	Title:	Sharing Session on Community Waste Reduction Projects
	Organiser:	Environment and Conservation Fund
5.	Title:	“Take your litter home” Public Education Campaign Launching Ceremony
	Organiser:	Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department
6.	Title:	Hong Kong Green School Award Environmental Workshops
	Organiser:	Hong Kong Institute of Education
7.	Title:	Environmental Carnival 2015
	Organiser:	Hong Kong Waste Disposal Industry Association Limited
8.	Title:	Environmental Campaign Committee’s Promotion of Clean Recycling and Visit to Recycling Facilities
	Organiser:	Environmental Campaign Committee
Southern		
1.	Title:	Chi Fu Fa Yuen Environmental Carnival
	Organiser:	Chi Fu Fa Yuen Management Services Office; Chi Fu Fa Yuen Residents’ Association
2.	Title:	The Lily – Environmental Carnival

	Organiser:	Jones Lang LaSalle Management Services Limited
Yau Tsim Mong		
1.	Title:	Books and Toys Swap
	Organiser:	Olympian City; Victoria Harbour Association; Mongkok Kai-fong Association Limited Chan Hing Social Service Centre
Wong Tai Sin		
1.	Title:	“Green Living in Wong Tai Sin” – Review of “Waste Reduction” Programme cum Award Ceremony
	Organiser:	Kowloon Federation of Associations Wong Tai Sin District Committee
2.	Title:	“Waste Source Separation @Wong Tai Sin” Festival cum Wong Tai Sin Community Recycling Centre Reopening Ceremony
	Organiser:	East Kowloon District Residents’ Committee
3.	Title:	“Green Living” Programme Kick-off Ceremony
	Organiser:	Kowloon Federation of Associations Wong Tai Sin District Committee
4.	Title:	Po Kong Christmas Carnival
	Organiser:	San Po Kong Residents’ Association
5.	Title:	“Green Living in Wong Tai Sin” – Review of “Green Living” Programme cum Award Ceremony
	Organiser:	Kowloon Federation of Associations Wong Tai Sin District Committee
Tuen Mun		
1.	Title:	“Green Caring Campaign – Loving, Treasuring, Giving” Carnival cum Parade
	Organiser:	Yan Oi Tong Rainbow Community Integrated Development Centre; Tuen Mun District Council
2.	Title:	“Green Living” Programme Kick-off Carnival
	Organiser:	Yan Oi Tong Rainbow Community Integrated Development Centre
3.	Title:	“Green Life” Programme
	Organiser:	Yan Oi Tong Rainbow Community Integrated Development Centre
Shatin		
1.	Title:	Waste Reduction cum No-smoking Healthy Lifestyle Competition Award Ceremony
	Organiser:	Lee Chi Wing Shatin District Council’s Office; Tong Po Chun Shatin District Council’s Office



Kwai Tsing		
1.	Title:	Kwai Chung Central & South Area “Use less, Waste less and Clean recycling” Kick-off Ceremony and Carnival
	Organiser:	Lai Yiu District Tenants Society
Islands		
1.	Title:	Islands District “Use less, waste less” Promotional Activities
	Organiser:	Islands District Council Tourism, Agriculture, Fisheries and Environmental Hygiene Committee
2.	Title:	Islands District “Community Action on Waste – Use less, Reuse, Recycle” Carnival 2015
	Organiser:	Islands District Council Tourism, Agriculture, Fisheries and Environmental Hygiene Committee

(c)

The Government promotes clean recycling at the community level to motivate behavioural changes and encourage the public to practise waste separation at source and clean recycling to avoid recyclables being mixed with other non-recyclables or contaminated. Doing so can also help raise the quantity, quality and value of the recyclables in order to reduce the amount of waste being disposed of at landfills. EPD will learn the latest situation of recyclables recovered from different channels, such as the participants of the Source Separation of Waste Programme and the Community Recycling Centres and conduct behavioural surveys to evaluate the effectiveness of the promotion of the Campaign comprehensively and adjust the work plans when necessary. As the staff promoting clean recycling will also carry out other promotion work on waste reduction and recycling, we do not have the breakdown of manpower and expenditure involved in such work. The work on promoting clean recycling is part of EPD’s work, and the relevant expenditure is absorbed by existing resources and manpower.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB054**

**(Question Serial No. 1034)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expenses

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the 7 refuse transfer stations (RTSs) in operation, please reply on the following:

- (a) Please list in table form the average daily amount of waste received by the 7 RTSs over the past 3 years.
- (b) Please list in table form the average daily number of vehicular trips of various types of vehicles going in and out of the 7 RTSs over the past 3 years.
- (c) Has the Administration received any complaints about the RTSs over the past 3 years? What is the number and what categories do they belong to? Has the Administration conducted investigations, taken follow-up actions and instituted prosecution in respect of these complaints?
- (d) In the report submitted by the Public Accounts Committee of the Legislative Council in February 2016, it is found that the data for the Government's management of municipal solid waste (MSW) was inaccurate. Will the Government conduct a review of the existing statistical standard? If yes, what are the manpower and expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Hak-kan (Member Question No. 41)

Reply:

(a) The amount of MSW received by the RTSs over the past 3 years was as follows:

RTSs	Daily average of MSW received (tonnes)		
	2013	2014	2015
Island East	798	829	897
Island West	556	599	859

Shatin	1 118	1 096	1 168
North Lantau	189	197	363
Outlying Islands	81	84	82
West Kowloon	2 385	2 640	2 376
North West New Territories	1 045	1 081	1 118

Note: Apart from MSW, the West Kowloon Transfer Station also received and handled about (461/383/411) tonnes per day of grease trap waste, whereas the Outlying Islands Transfer Facilities also received about (25/42/54) tonnes per day of construction waste (2013/2014/2015 data), and individual RTSs also received small amount of other wastes in the past 3 years.

(b) The numbers of vehicular trips of refuse collection vehicles (RCVs) carrying waste in and out of the RTSs over the past 3 years were as follows:

	Average vehicular trips of RCVs at RTSs per day		
<b>RTSs</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>
Island East	208	216	227
Island West	158	168	213
Shatin	218	218	241
North Lantau	47	49	78
Outlying Islands	125	131	120
West Kowloon	567	613	593
North West New Territories	222	230	240

The Shatin Transfer Station and the North West New Territories Transfer Station also transferred waste to landfills for disposal by land using container trucks. The numbers of vehicular trips over the past 3 years were as follows:

	Average vehicular trips of container trucks transferring waste from RTSs to landfills per day		
<b>RTSs</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>
Shatin	46	46	49
North West New Territories	50	52	52

(c)

The numbers of complaints on the RTSs received by the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) by category over the past 3 years were as follows:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Air</b>	<b>Noise</b>	<b>Water</b>	<b>Waste</b>	<b>Miscellaneous</b>
2013	16	2	1	0	2
2014	15	1	6	0	1
2015	29	1	0	0	3

Note: Miscellaneous – Complaints not involving pollution problem.

All the above complaints were followed up with investigations by the EPD and no violation of environmental legislation was found.

(d)

Statistics on waste disposal are compiled by the EPD based on the weighbridge records collected at the entrances of waste management facilities. These statistics are supported by objective basis and are highly accurate.

For statistics on waste recovery, in view of the significant fluctuations in the waste recovery quantities and recovery rates in earlier years, the EPD had commissioned an independent consultant in late 2012 to conduct a detailed study to examine whether the current methodology used for estimating waste recovery quantities and recovery rates is appropriate, especially the methodology used for calculating the recovery quantities of plastics. The findings of the study confirmed that the estimation method which is mainly based on the relevant export statistics is the most appropriate approach for Hong Kong and is one of the methods adopted internationally. However, measures should be taken to enhance accuracy of the data collected and to improve the data verification system. To take these recommendations forward, the Census and Statistic Department and the Customs and Excise Department have enhanced the verification of domestic export declarations lodged by declarants for plastic recyclables since April 2014 on a sample basis. The EPD has been making reference to this supplementary information provided by declarants in estimating the quantities of plastic recyclables locally recovered.

The relevant work of the EPD in this regard is absorbed by the existing manpower and resources.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB055****(Question Serial No. 1035)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expensesProgramme: (1) WasteControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

On the development and operation of the EcoPark, please reply on the following:

- (a) Please set out the number of visitors to the EcoPark Visitor Centre, the number and effectiveness of public participation activities (e.g. seminars) by visitor type (general public, schools, universities, institutions/companies) in the past 3 years;
- (b) How much area of the EcoPark was vacant and how long had it been vacant in the past 3 years?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Hak-kan (Member Question No. 42)Reply:

- (a) The number of visitors and visitor type of the EcoPark Visitor Centre in the past 3 years are set out below:

Year	Visitor type				Total number of visitors
	General Public	Schools	Universities	Institutions / Companies	
2013	1 081	6 977	1 060	8 203	17 321
2014	421	8 915	2 366	8 830	20 532
2015	348	12 927	2 026	7 116	22 417

Professional docent services are provided by the EcoPark Visitor Centre to introduce the objectives and achievements of the EcoPark to visitors and convey to them the importance of environmental protection through various means such as movie watching, games for promoting waste reduction messages, the 1:1 3-D Landfill Model and 3-D technology product gallery, etc. Moreover, visitors can visit the EcoPark tenants to learn about the procedures and technologies of the recycling of waste and better understand the different ways of handling waste. These public participation activities can enhance public awareness of environmental protection and encourage them to actively participate in and promote the environmental protection work in the community.

- (b) In the past 3 years, a vacant site of about 3.5 hectares was reserved in the EcoPark for building a local waste electrical and electronic equipment treatment and recycling facility to implement the producer responsibility scheme on waste electrical and electronic equipment. The contract of the project was awarded in March 2015. Among the 3.5 hectares site reserved, 0.5 hectare was originally reserved for the use of the contractor during construction period. However, such use is not required now and the Environmental Protection Department is preparing to conduct an open tender for the lease of the 0.5 hectare of land. All land in the EcoPark except that 0.5 hectare has been leased out or used as planned.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB056**

**(Question Serial No. 1036)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (000) Operational Expenses

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

On promoting the use of electric vehicles (EVs), please reply on the following:

- (a) The number of registered vehicle owners since the implementation of the waiver of First Registration Tax on EVs.
- (b) Set out in table form the number of EV charging stations in various districts of Hong Kong (with separate figures for quick, medium and slow charging stations).
- (c) The procurement of EVs by various government departments in the past 3 years.
- (d) Set out in table form the number of various types of EVs running on the road at present.
- (e) The number of private housing estates installed with EV charging facilities at present and set out in a table whether the charging facilities involved are slow, medium or quick chargers.
- (f) The number of EVs and non-EVs currently used by the Government, with a breakdown by department.
- (g) The provision of EV charging facilities at government buildings in the past 3 years and the expenditure involved.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Hak-kan (Member Question No. 43)

Reply:

Electric vehicles (EVs) have no tailpipe emissions and are efficient in converting energy from the grid to power at the wheels. Replacing conventional vehicles with EVs can help improve roadside air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The Government has been promoting the wider use of EVs in Hong Kong.

- (a) The Government has exempted the first registration tax for EVs since 1994. As at the end of February 2016, there were a total of 4 440 EVs registered, involving 3 793 vehicle owners.
- (b) The distribution of EV public chargers by type in the 18 districts is as follows:

District	No. of chargers		
	Standard	Medium	Quick
Central & Western	164	35	12
Eastern	107	19	8
Southern	3	5	15
Wan Chai	66	25	10
Kowloon City	54	2	12
Kwun Tong	60	17	10
Sham Shui Po	40	8	4
Wong Tai Sin	58	9	6
Yau Tsim Mong	100	26	14
Kwai Tsing	16	11	7
Tsuen Wan	47	7	10
Sai Kung	29	9	5
North	33	10	1
Tai Po	3	0	8
Sha Tin	65	12	13
Yuen Long	37	6	7
Tuen Mun	12	9	9
Islands	11	10	6
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>905</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>157</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1282</b>		

- (c) 58 EVs were procured by government departments in the past 3 years, details of which are as follows:

Year	2013	2014	2015
Number of EVs procured	18	19	21



(d) As at the end of February 2016, the number of EVs by vehicle types is as follows:

Vehicle types		Number of EVs*
Light duty vehicles	Private cars	4 404
	Motorcycles	121
	Light goods vehicles	73
	Light buses	5
	Taxis	5
Heavy vehicles	Medium goods vehicles	2
	Buses	19
<b>Total</b>		<b>4 629</b>

\* Not including special purpose vehicles.

(e) The Government does not have statistics on EV charging facilities in private housing estates.

(f) As at the end of February 2016, the number of EVs and non-EVs used by various government departments is as follows:

Policy bureaux/departments	Number of EVs	Number of non-EVs
Hong Kong Police Force	134	2 309
Water Supplies Department	18	235
Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department	9	204
Buildings Department	8	26
Post Office	8	272
Electrical and Mechanical Services Department	8	204
Lands Department	6	161
Transport Department	6	139
Food and Environmental Hygiene Department	5	725
Civil Aviation Department	4	11
Housing Department	4	47
Social Welfare Department	3	26
Customs and Excise Department	3	179
Fire Services Department	3	677

Leisure and Cultural Services Department	3	151
Environmental Protection Department	3	45
Civil Engineering and Development Department	2	45
Administration Wing	2	25
Radio Television Hong Kong	2	22
Independent Commission Against Corruption	2	33
Home Affairs Bureau	1	6
Working Family and Student Financial Assistance Agency	1	0
Chief Executive's Office	1	7
Architectural Services Department	1	9
Government Logistics Department	1	61
Planning Department	1	11
Office of the Communications Authority	1	20
Labour Department	1	26
Highways Department	1	37
Department of Health	1	56
Environment Bureau	1	1
Correctional Services Department	1	126
Other policy bureaux/departments	0	301
<b>Total</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>6 197</b>

- (g) The Government has been increasing the number of EV public chargers, including installing 500 standard chargers at government car parks in 2012; adding 100 medium chargers in 2014, installing electrical facilities for the installation of quick chargers for taxis at 6 car parks and setting up 6 outdoor medium charging posts for trial in 2015. These medium chargers can reduce up to 60% charging time as compared with standard chargers. The expenditure involved in providing additional public EV charging facilities at government car parks in the past 4 financial years is as follows:

<b>Year</b>	<b>No. of additional public EV charging facilities provided at government car parks</b>	<b>Expenditure involved (\$ million)</b>
2011-13	500 standard chargers	4.50
2014-15	100 medium chargers	1.28

	Installation of electrical installations of quick chargers for taxis at 6 car parks	1.49
	6 outdoor medium charging posts for trial *	0.55
2015-16	6 outdoor medium charging posts for trial *	0.23

\* The relevant expenditure spanned over 2 financial years.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB057****(Question Serial No. 1037)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (700) General non-recurrentProgramme: (1) WasteControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

How many applications have been received by the Recycling Fund currently?

Regarding the applications approved, please provide the following in table form:

1. the number of applications;
2. the amount of fund involved;
3. the recyclables processed.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Hak-kan (Member Question No. 44)Reply:

The Recycling Fund was launched and open for applications in October 2015. The numbers of applications received as at end of November 2015 are listed by programme as follows:

Support Programme	Enterprise Support Programme	Small-Scale Projects	Industry Support Programme	<b>Total</b>
No. of application	33	47	14	94

These applications involve processing of different types of recyclables, including metal, paper, plastic, wood, tyre, food waste and waste cooking oil, etc. The Advisory Committee on Recycling Fund assessed the first batch of applications on 25th and 26th February 2016. We will announce the amount of fund involved and details of the projects as soon as possible upon acceptance of the terms of grants by the applicants.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB058**

**(Question Serial No. 3022)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (000) Operational Expenses

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The Legislative Council approved a funding of \$180 million in 2012 for franchised bus companies to purchase 36 single-deck electric buses for trial. How many buses have undergone trial / are under trial currently? What are the models and prices of these buses?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Hak-kan (Member Question No.49)

Reply:

The ultimate policy objective of the Government is to have zero emission buses running across the territory. In this regard, the Government has allocated \$180 million to fully subsidise the franchised bus companies to purchase 36 single-deck electric buses (including 28 battery-electric buses and 8 supercapacitor buses) and related charging facilities to assess their operational efficiency and performance under local conditions. The trial will last for two years, and the Environmental Protection Department will conduct an interim review about one year after the commencement of the trial.

The first batch of 5 single-deck battery-electric buses has already commenced operation by the end of 2015. They are Model K9R of BYD Auto Company Ltd. It is anticipated that the remaining electric buses will be put into service progressively in 2016.

We expect that the average price of each single-deck electric bus and related charging facilities is about \$5 million. Currently, as there are franchised bus companies which have not yet completed the process for procuring electric buses, it is not appropriate for us to disclose the specific prices of relevant electric buses.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB059****(Question Serial No. 3190)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (1) WasteControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

Please provide the quantities of waste processed at the EcoPark in the past 3 years, with a breakdown by recyclables.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Hak-kan (Member Question No. 51)Reply:

The quantities of waste processed at the EcoPark in Tuen Mun by types of recyclables in the past 3 years are as follows:

Types of recyclables	Quantities of recyclables processed (tonnes)		
	2013	2014	2015
Waste cooking oil	8 100	8 600	7 700
Metals	43 100	107 000	100 700
Wood	2 400	1 100	750
Electrical and electronic equipment	1 250	1 440	1 650
Plastics	4 800	4 600	6 300
Construction waste	(Not applicable) (Note 1)	15 000	42 000
Glass		180	1 900
Food waste	(Not applicable) (Note 2)	(Not applicable) (Note 2)	3 900
<b>Total</b>	<b>About 59 700</b>	<b>About 138 000</b>	<b>About 164 900</b>

Note 1: The tenant commenced operation in November 2014.

Note 2: The tenant commenced operation in May 2015.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB060****(Question Serial No. 3191)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expensesProgramme: (1) WasteControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

Regarding the implementation of the Community Green Stations (CGSs), please reply on the following:

- (a) Please list by District Council districts the numbers of participating organisations and the quantities of relevant waste recovered in the past 2 years.
- (b) Please list in table form the number of visitors to the CGSs which are already opened and the effectiveness in waste reduction in the past 2 years.
- (c) Please set out details of the promotion work carried out for the scheme, as well as the manpower and expenditure involved.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Hak-kan (Member Question No. 52)Reply:

(a)&(b) The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) has been progressively developing Community Green Stations (CGSs) in the 18 districts to enhance environmental education and assist local communities in the collection of recyclables. The first two CGSs i.e. Sha Tin CGS and Eastern CGS commenced operation in May and August 2015 respectively. We consolidated the operational data by quarters, which are set out as follows:

	2 <sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2015	3 <sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2015		4 <sup>th</sup> quarter of 2015	
	Sha Tin CGS	Sha Tin CGS	Eastern CGS	Sha Tin CGS	Eastern CGS
Amount of various types of recyclables handled (kg)					
Electrical	7 476	6 462	658	5 899	3 293



appliances					
Computer products	2 762	3 973	713	13 861	6 620
Glass bottles	1 046	24 892	5 720	47 919	23 640
Fluorescent lamps/tubes	98	347	5	719	146
Rechargeable batteries	48	66	6	219	2
Old books	410	179	-	7	-
Clothing	715	406	-	50	-
Waste paper	259	111	-	487	-
Waste plastics	56	119	-	48	-
Waste metals	0	4	-	68	-
Number of educational activities and visitors					
Number of activities	45	235	82	240	129
Number of visitors	1 403	4 150	6 189	7 387	12 258

As at the 4th quarter of 2015, the number of recyclable collection points of the two CGSs is tabulated below:

	Number of residential collection points		Number of institutional collection points	
	Sha Tin CGS	Eastern CGS	Sha Tin CGS	Eastern CGS
Electrical appliances	70	57	31	1
Computer products	68	46	30	1
Glass bottles	81	104	12	0
Fluorescent lamps/tubes	34	74	1	0
Rechargeable batteries	33	61	2	0

(c) The capital works of CGSs will cost about \$400 million in total. Since 2014, the EPD has created 16 permanent posts and 5 time-limited posts for 3 years for implementing this initiative and monitoring their future operation. The latest development for individual CGSs is tabulated below:

<b>Project</b>	<b>Site</b>	<b>Latest Development and Schedule</b>
Sha Tin CGS	10 On Ping Street, Shek Mun	Operator was appointed and the CGS commenced operation in May 2015. As at end of 2015, the total project cost is about \$3.3 million. A total of 12 940 visitors (including participants of 520 public educational activities) have been received and a total of 118.7 tonnes of recyclables have been collected.
Eastern CGS	30 Oi Shun Road, Shau Kei Wan	Operator was appointed and the CGS commenced operation in August 2015. As at end of 2015, the total project cost is about \$2.43 million. A total of 18 447 visitors (including participants of 211 public educational activities) have been received and a total of 40.8 tonnes of recyclables have been collected.
Kwun Tong CGS	Junction of Sheung Yee Road and Kai Fuk Road, Kowloon Bay	Construction works have commenced and we are tendering for appointment of an operator. It is estimated that service will start in the second half of 2016.
Yuen Long CGS	Junction of Wetland Park Road and Tin Wah Road	Construction works have commenced and we are tendering for appointment of an operator. It is estimated that service will start in the second half of 2016.
Sham Shui Po CGS	Between Yen Chow Street and Tonkin Street, underneath the West Kowloon Corridor	Construction works have commenced and we are tendering for appointment of an operator. It is estimated that service will start in the first half of 2017.
Kwai Tsing CGS	Tam Kon Shan Road, near Tsing Yi Northeast Park	Sites have been confirmed and planning of construction works is in progress.
Sai Kung CGS	Po Lam Lane, near Po Hong Road and Po Lam Road North, Tseung Kwan O	

<b>Project</b>	<b>Site</b>	<b>Latest Development and Schedule</b>
Tai Po CGS	Between Ting Kok Road and Dai Wah Street	
Tsuen Wan CGS	Hoi Shing Road, near Hoi Kok Street	
Tuen Mun CGS	Tuen Yee Street	
Islands CGS	Junction of Yu Tung Road and Chung Mun Road, Tung Chung, Lantau	
Wan Chai CGS	Junction of Wan Shing Street and Hung Hing Road	
Wong Tai Sin CGS	Junction of Yuk Wah Street and Po Leung Lane, Tsz Wan Shan	
Kowloon City CGS, Southern CGS and Yau Tsim Mong CGS	Site to be confirmed	District Councils were consulted on the potential sites and their views are being followed up
Central and Western CGS and North CGS	Site to be confirmed	Site search is still in progress

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB061**

**(Question Serial No. 1817)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The Administration launched the Recycling Fund in 2015. Would this Committee be informed of the following:

1. What is the budget for the Recycling Fund this year?
2. What is the effectiveness of the Recycling Fund? (e.g. percentage of increase of the recycling rate)
3. How can the trades receive assistance from the Recycling Fund?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Han-pan (Member Question No.33)

Reply:

1. The budget for the Recycling Fund in 2016-17 is \$100 million, of which some \$86 million is set aside for funding approved projects to facilitate the upgrading of the standards and operational efficiency of the industry, developing value-added recycled products and exploring new markets, etc., so as to raise the quantity and quality of recyclables, thus reducing disposal at our landfills. The remaining some \$14 million is set aside for operating the Recycling Fund, including publicity and promotion of the Recycling Fund, support given to the trades in making application for the Recycling Fund, monitoring the progress of implementation of the approved projects, and fees for conducting studies on recycling markets and recycling technologies, etc.
2. The objective of the Recycling Fund is to promote the recovery and recycling of waste by facilitating the upgrading of the operational capabilities and efficiency of the recycling industry for sustainable development, so as to achieve the target of waste reduction. The trades will, based on their own expertise and capacities, propose different projects in their applications, and therefore the Fund will only set the target to be achieved by individual projects when assessing these applications. The Recycling

Fund comprises the Enterprise Support Programme and the Industry Support Programme, and as a large majority of local recyclers are small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), Small-Scale Project applications with a funding ceiling of \$150,000 are available under the Enterprise Support Programme. The trades generally have positive feedback to the Recycling Fund. A total of 94 applications were received during the two-month application period in the first round, with applications for industry support, enterprise support and small-scale projects respectively. The applicants comprise recyclers and organisations of different scales, and the projects involve processing of different types of recyclables, including metal, paper, plastic, wood, tyre, food waste and waste cooking oil, etc.

3. The Enterprise Support Programme under the Recycling Fund provides project-based matching funds for individual enterprises to upgrade and expand their waste recycling operations locally, such as enhancing collection and separation of recyclables, adopting value-added recycling processes and making efforts on commercialisation and marketing of recycled products made from these recyclables. Applications for subsidies for Small-Scale Projects can be made by SMEs under the Enterprise Support Programme through streamlined procedures and document submission. As for the Industry Support Programme, it has been established to provide funding for non-profit distributing organisations such as professional bodies, trade and industry organisations, research institutes and other industry support organisations to undertake non-profit-making projects to enhance the overall capability and productivity of the local recycling industry. The Hong Kong Productivity Council, as the Secretariat of the Recycling Fund, will collaborate with the Environmental Protection Department to carry out various promotional activities for the recycling industry, and assist the industry to understand the goals, scope of funding and application procedures, etc. of the Fund.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB062**

**(Question Serial No. 2656)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not specified

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The Environment Protection Department (EPD) estimates that \$90 million will be spent on handling illegal deposit of waste offences in 2016, which is less than the \$96 million spent in 2015. What is the reason for this? Please explain in detail. Separately, please provide a breakdown of the Administration's expenditure on clearing illegally deposited waste (such as the amount spent on clearing illegally deposited waste on roadsides, streets or derelict land in the New Territories and on carrying out inspection and prosecution work, etc.) every year since the implementation of construction waste charging by EPD.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Han-pan (Member Question No. 1)

Reply:

Inspections and prosecutions regarding illegal deposit of waste offences form part of the Environmental Protection Department (EPD)'s routine integrated enforcement practices. We do not have separate accounts for the expenses involved, or breakdowns on the expenditure of \$ 96 million in 2015 and the estimate of \$ 90 million in 2016.

Abandoned waste is cleared by different government departments according to the locations of disposal. These departments include the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department, the Highways Department, the Lands Department, etc. EPD will assist in clearance of abandoned chemical waste through hiring of licensed collectors and the expenditure involved in 2015 was \$ 430,000. We expect that the expenditure for this area of work in 2016 will be about the same as that in 2015.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB063**

**(Question Serial No. 0181)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expenses

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the enforcement of the Product Eco-responsibility (Amendment) Ordinance 2014 (the Ordinance) since its implementation, would the Department inform this Committee:

- a) Since the implementation of the Ordinance, what are the number of inspections conducted by the Department and the number of staff involved?
- b) Since the implementation of the Ordinance, what are the numbers of warnings issued and prosecutions made by the Department under the Ordinance?
- c) Will the Department deploy any resources to review the implementation of the above Ordinance in 2016-17 and adjust the manpower and resources for conducting inspections and enforcement actions according to the results of the review? If yes, what are the work plans and timetables? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Dr Hon Kenneth CHAN Ka-lok (Member Question No. 41)

Reply:

The Product Eco-responsibility (Amendment) Ordinance 2014 (the Ordinance) has been fully implemented from 1 April 2015, covering all retail sales of goods irrespective of the scale of business and the nature of business. Except for situations where there is exemption, sellers have to charge customers an amount not less than 50 cents for each plastic shopping bag provided.

- a) The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) has a total of 18 staff who are responsible for the implementation of the Ordinance and in addition, about 50 contract personnel are deployed to support the routine inspection work. A total of over 53 000 inspections have been conducted since the implementation of the Ordinance.
- b) For the period from 1 April 2015 to 29 February 2016, the EPD issued 83 warnings and 167 fixed penalty notices to non-complying retailers in accordance with the Ordinance.

c) As the EPD has been closely monitoring the implementation of the Ordinance, it is not necessary to allocate separate resources in 2016-17 for carrying out a review. The Ordinance has been implemented for nearly one year and its operation is smooth in general. The public and retailers have begun to adapt to the requirements of the Ordinance. The number of enquiries or complaints received has sharply decreased from over 4 800 in April 2015 to 120 in February 2016. For the ongoing implementation of the Ordinance, the EPD will deploy adequate manpower and resources for conducting inspections and taking enforcement actions in a timely manner, based on the actual implementation need in 2016-17.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB064**

**(Question Serial No. 0183)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expenses

Programme: (3) Noise

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the complaints about noise nuisance received by the Department, will the Administration advise this committee on the following?

- a) What was the number of complaints about noise nuisance to the community received by the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) in the past three years? Please provide a breakdown of the figures according to the districts and time (daytime or nighttime) involved in these cases of complaint.
- b) As many noise complaints involved occurrence of noise nuisance in the evening and nighttime, will the Department increase the manpower to follow up and investigate the noise complaints in the evening or nighttime in 2016-17 in order to address the complaints more effectively? If yes, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?
- c) What were the numbers of warnings issued and prosecutions made by the Department against noise complaints in the past three years respectively? Has the Department regularly reviewed the effectiveness of its enforcement actions? If yes, what is the outcome of the review?

Asked by: Dr Hon Kenneth CHAN Ka-lok (Member Question No. 43)

Reply:

a) The number of complaints about noise nuisance received by the Department in the past three years (listed by daytime, nighttime and districts)

	2013		2014		2015	
	daytime	nighttime	daytime	nighttime	daytime	nighttime
Central and Western	58	315	59	281	69	257
Wan Chai	30	326	46	247	50	358
Eastern	60	291	68	247	50	266
Southern	27	94	31	74	21	101
Yau Tsim Mong	39	612	55	420	48	467
Sham Shui Po	36	226	63	242	37	255
Kowloon City	62	277	65	258	76	267
Wong Tai Sin	26	120	32	85	18	90
Kwun Tong	41	134	34	126	32	143
Tsuen Wan	30	146	17	116	17	211
Tuen Mun	21	160	34	134	30	156
Yuen Long	54	352	49	218	25	315
North	18	162	20	131	27	163
Tai Po	13	131	10	95	15	124
Sai Kung	23	112	43	130	44	199
Sha Tin	21	241	38	195	47	255
Kwai Tsing	27	147	41	109	28	120
Islands	9	73	8	38	10	57
Sub-total	595	3 919	713	3 146	644	3 804
Total	4 514		3 859		4 448	

b) In dealing with all noise complaint cases, the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) will, as a usual practice, contact the complainants first to understand the case details and then take necessary follow up actions according to the case circumstances with regard to the source of noise, the time and place of the noise incident, etc. If noise investigations are required to be conducted in the evening or mid-night hours, EPD will deploy staff to follow up in these time periods in order to effectively handle the complaints. EPD will continue to use the existing resources and manpower to handle noise complaints as necessary.

c) The numbers of advices/warnings issued and prosecutions made by the Department in the past three years are as follows:

	2013	2014	2015
Advices/warnings	1 975	1 639	2 213
no. of prosecutions	131	97	78

From time to time, EPD keeps reviewing the effectiveness of enforcement actions to seek enhancement. This includes reviewing the workflow, enforcement guidelines and manpower resources. With regard to handling of noise complaints, the vast majority of these complaints were resolved properly through efforts by EPD staff on mediation between parties, tendering of advices or giving recommendations on noise mitigation. This is an effective mechanism and has resulted in only a small proportion of the complaint cases requiring enforcement actions under the Noise Control Ordinance.

In addition, EPD will, through publicity and education efforts under the partnership schemes with the trades, continue to engage the trades more susceptible to noise complaints, such as the construction and catering industries, to adopt good environmental mitigation measures to enhance compliance with legislative requirements and prevent and avoid noise pollution.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB065****(Question Serial No. 0721)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (2) AirControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

Regarding the “provision of air quality information and air quality health index (AQHI) to the public” as mentioned in the Estimates, please advise:

What were the numbers of days on which AQHI in Hong Kong was at the “Low (1-3)” category in each of the past 5 years?

What is the expenditure earmarked by the Government this year for the maintenance or improvement of air quality?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Kam-lam (Member Question No. 3)

Reply:

The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) launched the Air Quality Health Index (AQHI) on 30 December 2013 to replace the Air Pollution Index (API). Based on the health risk derived from the relationship of local hospital admissions due to respiratory and cardiovascular diseases and the concentration of air pollutants, the AQHI can more accurately reflect the impact of air quality on public health.

Since the implementation of the new index, the numbers of days on which the daily maximum AQHI was at the “Low (1-3)” category at EPD’s general and roadside air quality monitoring stations (AQMSs) in 2014 and 2015 are set out respectively in the following table:

Year	General AQMSs (days)	Roadside AQMSs (days)
2014	57	1
2015	51	7

\*based on the daily peak maximum AQHI measurement

In 2016-17, the total estimated provision for the Air Programme in implementing air quality improvement measures is \$2.372 billion. The key measures include the on-going implementation of the ex-gratia payment scheme to progressively phase out some 82 000 pre-Euro IV diesel commercial vehicles by end of 2019, subsidising franchised bus companies to retrofit about 1 400 eligible Euro II and III franchised buses with selective catalytic reduction devices and conduct trials of hybrid and electric buses, the continuous collaboration with the Guangdong government on the implementation of the Pearl River Delta Regional Air Quality Management Plan, as well as conducting the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Joint Regional PM<sub>2.5</sub> Study, etc.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB066**

**(Question Serial No. 3064)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

It is mentioned in the Budget Speech that “the Government is committed to promoting the use of electric vehicles. We are actively installing more and better charging facilities and promoting the use of electric vehicles in the public transport sector.”

Please advise:

1. The number of newly registered electric vehicles (EVs) in the past 5 years.
2. The number of additional EV chargers planned by the Government in this financial year and the resources earmarked for this area of work.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Kam-lam (Member Question No. 51)

Reply:

Electric vehicles (EVs) have no tailpipe emissions and are efficient in converting energy from the grid to power at the wheels. Replacing conventional vehicles with EVs can help improve roadside air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The Government has been promoting the wider use of EVs in Hong Kong.

1. According to the records of the Transport Department, the number of newly registered EVs in the past 5 years is as follows:

<b>Year</b>	<b>No. of newly registered EVs</b>
2011	137
2012	128
2013	110
2014	893
2015	2 630

Note: Not including special purpose vehicles and government vehicles

2. The Government has been working with the business sector in expanding the EV charging facilities. There are now about 1 300 different types of public chargers in Hong Kong covering all 18 districts. Apart from about 900 standard chargers, there are over 200 medium chargers, 15 CHAdEMO quick chargers and 142 quick chargers of other charging standards set up at various districts.

The Government installed 100 public medium chargers at 16 government car parks in 2014 which reduced nearly 60% charging time. As most EV models now can use medium chargers, the Government will upgrade more standard chargers to medium speed level in 2016-17 and is now preparing for the work. In addition, the Government will also continue to assist property management companies to develop more charging facilities.

The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) will create four additional time-limited posts (including 1 EPO/AEPO, 1 SEPI, 1 SEME and 1 SEI) to assist in promoting the use of EVs in 2016-17, involving an expenditure of about \$3.3 million. The expenditure related to other work areas for promoting the use of EVs will be met by existing resources under the Air Programme of EPD.

With active promotion by the Government, the number of EVs in Hong Kong has increased to 4 629 as at the end of February this year, a more than 40-fold increase from less than 100 at the end of 2010. The Government will closely monitor the growth in the number of EVs and further expand the public charging network in a timely manner.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB067**

**(Question Serial No. 1528)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

In the Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2016-17 under this Programme, the Administration mentions that it will continue to implement the South East New Territories and North East New Territories Landfill Extension schemes and to carry out the design and site investigation study on the West New Territories Landfill Extension Scheme. Will the Administration advise this Committee on the following:

1. What are the operational expenses, the staff establishment and the estimated annual expenditure on the salary for the above work for 2016-17?
2. Is the Landfills and Development Group under the Environmental Protection Department responsible for the above work? What are the operational expenses, the staff establishment and the estimated annual expenditure on the salary of this Group for 2016-17 respectively?

Asked by: Hon Albert CHAN Wai-yip (Member Question No. 32)

Reply:

1. The estimated expenditure for 2016-17 on implementing the Southeast New Territories and Northeast New Territories landfill extensions and carrying out the design and site investigation study on the West New Territories landfill extension is \$4.23 million in total. The above work is mainly carried out by the Environmental Infrastructure Division of the Environmental Protection Department (EPD). We do not have separate breakdown on the manpower resources involved in individual tasks.
2. The Landfills and Development Group (LDG) of the Environmental Infrastructure Division of EPD is mainly responsible for managing the three existing strategic landfills, implementing the extension projects and other work relating to the landfills.



It is estimated that 71 staff at various levels are involved in the LDG in 2016-17, and the operational expenditure (including the expenditure on salary and other recurrent expenditure) is about \$49.5 million.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB068**

**(Question Serial No. 1529)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Under this Programme, the Administration indicates that it has mapped out a comprehensive strategy for the management of food waste and yard waste in the coming years and will cut down the amount of food waste that goes to landfills by 40% by 2022. Would the Administration advise this Committee on the following:

1. What is the staff establishment for implementing the above strategy? What is the estimated annual expenditure on the salary in 2016-17?
2. Is the Food Waste Management Group under the Environmental Protection Department responsible for the above work? What are the main duties of the Food Waste Management Group in 2016-17? What is the estimated annual expenditure on the salary?

Asked by: Hon Albert CHAN Wai-yip (Member Question No. 33)

Reply:

The Food Waste Management Group (FWMG) was set up in April 2014. The main duties of FWMG in 2016-17 include developing the Organic Waste Treatment Facilities in phases, promoting the Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign and carrying out publicity and education on the reduction, separation and recycling of food waste as stated in "A Food Waste & Yard Waste Plan for Hong Kong 2014-2022". There are a total of 18 staff in FWMG in 2016-17 and the estimated annual expenditure on salary is about \$12.3 million.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB069**

**(Question Serial No. 1477)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The Government has exempted the first registration tax for electric vehicles (EVs) since 1994 to promote the use of EVs for improving roadside air quality. In recent years, there has been a surge in EV sales with the improvement in EV technology and a drop of EV prices. In this connection, would the Government inform this Committee:

1. the number of newly registered EVs in each of the past 3 years and its percentage in the total number of newly registered private vehicles in each year.
2. the number of EV chargers in public car parks in the past 3 years.
3. in view of a substantial drop in oil prices in recent months, does the Administration think that it will discourage the public from purchasing EVs? Will the low oil prices affect the Government's policies on promoting EVs? Will the Government formulate other new policies?

Asked by: Hon Christopher CHEUNG Wah-fung (Member Question No. 34)

Reply:

Electric vehicles (EVs) have no tailpipe emissions and are efficient in converting energy from the grid to power at the wheels. Replacing conventional vehicles with EVs can help improve roadside air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The Government has been promoting the wider use of EVs in Hong Kong.

1. According to the record of the Transport Department, the number of newly registered electric private cars and their percentage in the total number of newly registered private cars in each of the past 3 years are as follows:

<b>Year</b>	<b>No. of newly registered electric private cars</b>	<b>Percentage in the total no. of newly registered private cars</b>
2013	35	0.1%
2014	845	1.8%
2015	2 607	5.2%

2. The Government has been working with the business sector in expanding the EV charging facilities. There are now about 1 300 different types of public chargers in Hong Kong covering all 18 districts. Apart from about 900 standard chargers, there are over 200 medium chargers, 15 CHAdeMO quick chargers and 142 quick chargers of other charging standards set up at various districts. The Government will continue to upgrade more public chargers to medium speed level and will assist property management companies to develop more charging facilities.

The number of EV chargers provided in public car parks in the past 3 years is as follows:

<b>Year</b>	<b>No. of public EV chargers</b>
2013	1 056
2014	1 125
2015	1 221

3. Though the oil prices have fallen substantially recently, we believe that EVs, apart from being a means of green transport, still have other attractions, including:

- (i) the daily expenses of using EVs are generally lower than that of conventional vehicles;
- (ii) the reliability and battery life of new-generation EVs have come nearer to the performance of conventional vehicles;
- (iii) the Government will continue to work with the business sector in expanding and enhancing the EV charging facilities; and
- (iv) the waiving of the first registration tax of EVs from now to 31 March 2017 also provides incentive to vehicle owners.

The number of EVs in Hong Kong has increased to 4 629 as at the end of February this year, a nearly two-fold increase from 1 551 as at the end of 2014. We will continue to encourage EV suppliers to introduce more suitable EV models to promote the use of EVs.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB070**

**(Question Serial No. 0359)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding continuing to promote reduction of food waste under the Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign in 2016-17, please provide details, including the progress of the Campaign, the number of participating merchants, and the manpower and expenditure involved.

Asked by: Hon Tommy CHEUNG Yu-yan (Member Question No. 43)

Reply:

To take forward the Chief Executive's pledge to promote food waste reduction, the Government announced on 3 December 2012 the setting up of the Food Wise Hong Kong Steering Committee, which is chaired by the Secretary for the Environment and with members drawn from the relevant sectors, including catering and hotels, retail, property management, education, academia, green groups and food recipient organisations, as well as relevant government departments. The Steering Committee is tasked with formulating and overseeing the implementation strategies of the Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign (the Campaign), which aims to promote public awareness of food waste problems in Hong Kong and co-ordinate efforts within the Government and public institutions to lead by example in food waste reduction. The objectives of the Steering Committee also include instilling behavioural change at the individual and household levels through educational and publicity activities to help reduce food waste generation, drawing up and promoting good practices of food waste reduction at commercial and industrial establishments, and facilitating food donation to charitable organisations from establishments with surplus food.

Since its launch, the Campaign has promoted a food wise and waste less culture and encouraged behavioural change to reduce food waste in the community through various schemes and activities. The "Big Waster" symbolising food wastage in the Campaign is gradually taking root in the community. As at 15 February 2016, about 480 organisations have signed the Food Wise Charter and are committed to reducing food waste, and some

3 300 Food Wise Hong Kong Ambassadors have taken part in the food waste reduction training workshops to help promote the Food Wise message. Moreover, roving exhibitions were held in various districts to bring the message of food waste reduction to the community and encourage behavioural change at individual and household levels to reduce food waste at source. The Government also launched the Food Wise Eateries Scheme in November 2015 to continue to encourage the food and beverage sector to offer portioned meals so that customers can order only the amount of food according to their appetite, so as to join efforts to avoid the generation of food waste. As at mid-February this year, 420 eateries have joined the scheme. The Government will continue to promote a food wise and waste less culture through the above schemes and activities.

The total estimated expenditure of the Campaign for 2016-17 is about \$5 million, of which about \$1.5 million will be spent on advertisements, about \$2 million on promotional programmes and activities, and about \$1.5 million on technical support and training. The manpower involved in the implementation of the Campaign is absorbed by the existing establishment.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB071****(Question Serial No. 0360)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (1) WasteControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

Under the Environment and Conservation Fund, how many projects were approved in each of the past three years (i.e. 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16) for recycling commercial waste and what were the amounts of funding involved? What were the numbers of participating enterprises in each year?

Asked by: Hon Tommy CHEUNG Yu-yan (Member Question No. 44)Reply:

The Environment and Conservation Fund provides funding to set up waste separation facilities at commercial and industrial buildings. It also supports non-government organisations (NGOs) to undertake projects to promote waste recovery in the community, such as projects to collect waste glass bottles from restaurants and bars. The relevant statistics in the past three years are provided below:

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (as at end of December 2015)
No. of projects	125	79	56
Total provision approved in the year, the expenditure may span over a number of years (\$ million)	16.87	8.68	10.42
No. of participating enterprises / commercial and industrial buildings *	about 1 280 companies/shops and 690 buildings	about 1 470 companies/shops and 760 buildings	about 1 320 companies/shops and 820 buildings

\* The figures include the number of participants of approved projects in that year and on-going projects that were approved in previous years.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB072**

**(Question Serial No. 0361)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the Environment and Conservation Fund (ECF),

- (a) What are the annual fund allocations for strengthening household participation in waste separation, food waste recovery and recycling as well as the numbers of applications involved in the past 3 years (i.e. 2013, 2014 and 2015)?
- (b) Please list in table form the total numbers of domestic units, housing estates and single-block buildings which participated in waste separation in the past 3 years (i.e. 2013, 2014 and 2015).
- (c) Please list in table form the total numbers of domestic units, housing estates and single-block buildings which participated in food waste recovery in the past 3 years (i.e. 2013, 2014 and 2015).
- (d) Please list in table form the total numbers of domestic units, housing estates and single-block buildings which participated in recycling in the past 3 years (i.e. 2013, 2014 and 2015).
- (e) How does the Administration plan to further promote and encourage the community to use the ECF for the promotion of environmental protection activities?

Asked by: Hon Tommy CHEUNG Yu-yan (Member Question No. 45)

Reply:

- (a) The Environment and Conservation Fund (ECF) provides funding to set up waste separation facilities, and promote food waste recovery and waste recycling at domestic housing estates and buildings. It also supports non-government organisations (NGOs) and schools to undertake projects to promote waste reduction, food waste recovery and waste recycling in the community. The funds approved to projects in the areas of source separation of waste, food waste reduction and recovery as well as waste recycling from 2013 to 2015 are provided in the table below -

(b), (c) and (d)

The relevant statistics in the past 3 years are provided below:

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (as at end of December 2015)
<b><u>Source separation of domestic waste</u></b>			
No. of Projects	1	2	2
Total Provision (\$ million)	0.01	0.09	0.02
No. of Participants*	about 93 housing estates and 92 buildings covering about 133 000 households	about 93 housing estates and 99 buildings covering about 134 000 households	about 94 housing estates and 101 buildings covering about 135 000 households
<b><u>Food waste reduction and recovery</u></b>			
No. of Projects	40	16	13
Total Provision (\$ million)	49.39	23.37	13.82
No. of Participants*	about 25 housing estates, 100 schools and 5 community groups	about 25 housing estates, 110 schools and 15 community groups	about 20 housing estates, 115 schools and 15 community groups
<b><u>Waste recycling</u></b>			
No. of Projects	17	15	13
Total Provision (\$ million)	44.81	37.54	35.02
No. of Participants*	about 660 housing estates, 1 910 buildings, 230 schools, 190 community groups and 1 280 shops/companies	about 680 housing estates, 2 070 buildings, 240 schools, 220 community groups and 1 470 shops/companies	about 640 housing estates, 2 140 buildings, 240 schools, 160 community groups and 1 320 shops/companies

\* The figures include the number of participants of approved projects in that year and on-going projects that were approved in previous years.

- (e) As our long term commitment to environmental protection and conservation, we have injected \$5 billion to ECF in June 2013 as an endowment to generate investment returns for long term sustained support for community green actions. Major areas of

projects being supported recently under the ECF include waste reduction and recovery (including food waste), energy conservation, research on environmental technologies, nature conservation, and environmental education programmes related to the above areas. To further promote and encourage the community to use the ECF, we will organize seminars, exhibitions, sharing sessions and workshops for various environmental schemes from time to time, and upload information for ECF funding applications to the ECF webpage for reference by the interested parties. We will also enhance collaboration with District Councils to enhance promotion on use less, waste less, and waste recycling to build up a wider community recycling network.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB073****(Question Serial No. 0362)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (1) WasteControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

Regarding continuing to develop the Community Green Stations in the 18 districts, please provide details, including the development progress in various districts, the selected sites, the quantity of materials recovered from the collection points, as well as the manpower and expenditure involved.

Asked by: Hon Tommy CHEUNG Yu-yan (Member Question No. 46)Reply:

The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) has been progressively developing Community Green Stations (CGSs) in the 18 districts to enhance environmental education and assist local communities in the collection of recyclables. The capital works will cost about \$400 million in total. Since 2014, the EPD has created 16 permanent posts and 5 time-limited posts for 3 years for implementing this initiative and monitoring their future operation. The latest development for individual CGSs is tabulated below:

<b>Project</b>	<b>Site</b>	<b>Latest Development and Schedule</b>
Sha Tin CGS	10 On Ping Street, Shek Mun	Operator was appointed and the CGS commenced operation in May 2015. As at end of 2015, the total project cost is about \$3.3 million. A total of 12 940 visitors (including participants of 520 public educational activities) have been received and a total of 118.7 tonnes of recyclables have been collected.

<b>Project</b>	<b>Site</b>	<b>Latest Development and Schedule</b>
Eastern CGS	30 Oi Shun Road, Shau Kei Wan	Operator was appointed and the CGS commenced operation in August 2015. As at end of 2015, the total project cost is about \$2.43 million. A total of 18 447 visitors (including participants of 211 public educational activities) have been received and a total of 40.8 tonnes of recyclables have been collected.
Kwun Tong CGS	Junction of Sheung Yee Road and Kai Fuk Road, Kowloon Bay	Construction works have commenced and we are tendering for appointment of an operator. It is estimated that service will start in the second half of 2016.
Yuen Long CGS	Junction of Wetland Park Road and Tin Wah Road	Construction works have commenced and we are tendering for appointment of an operator. It is estimated that service will start in the second half of 2016.
Sham Shui Po CGS	Between Yen Chow Street and Tonkin Street, underneath the West Kowloon Corridor	Construction works have commenced and we are tendering for appointment of an operator. It is estimated that service will start in the first half of 2017.
Kwai Tsing CGS	Tam Kon Shan Road, near Tsing Yi Northeast Park	Sites have been confirmed and planning of construction works is in progress.
Sai Kung CGS	Po Lam Lane, near Po Hong Road and Po Lam Road North, Tseung Kwan O	
Tai Po CGS	Between Ting Kok Road and Dai Wah Street	
Tsuen Wan CGS	Hoi Shing Road, near Hoi Kok Street	
Tuen Mun CGS	Tuen Yee Street	
Islands CGS	Junction of Yu Tung Road and Chung Mun Road, Tung Chung, Lantau	

<b>Project</b>	<b>Site</b>	<b>Latest Development and Schedule</b>
Wan Chai CGS	Junction of Wan Shing Street and Hung Hing Road	
Wong Tai Sin CGS	Junction of Yuk Wah Street and Po Leung Lane, Tsz Wan Shan	
Kowloon City CGS, Southern CGS and Yau Tsim Mong CGS	Site to be confirmed	District Councils were consulted on the potential sites and their views are being followed up
Central and Western CGS and North CGS	Site to be confirmed	Site search is still in progress

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB074**

**(Question Serial No. 0363)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the monitoring of the implementation of the Recycling Fund to facilitate the upgrading of the operational capabilities and efficiencies of the recycling industry, please provide details, including the number of applications received and projects approved, the nature of the business for which the fund was granted, and the total amount involved.

Asked by: Hon Tommy CHEUNG Yu-yan (Member Question No. 47)

Reply:

The Recycling Fund was launched and open for applications in October 2015. A total of 94 applications were received as at end of November 2015, of which 33 were under the Enterprise Support Programme, 47 were for Small-Scale Projects and 14 were under the Industry Support Programme. These applications involve different types of recyclables, including metal, paper, plastic, wood, tyre, food waste and waste cooking oil, etc. The Advisory Committee on Recycling Fund (the Committee) assessed the applications on 25<sup>th</sup> and 26<sup>th</sup> February 2016. We will announce the details of the projects as soon as possible upon acceptance of the terms of grants by the applicants. Besides, the Recycling Fund Secretariat is asking for further information from some applications. These projects will be considered together with applications in the second round at the next meeting of the Committee.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB075**

**(Question Serial No. 2511)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

1. Regarding recovery of more domestic waste glass bottles for reuse, what measures will be launched in the coming year?
2. How much resources were used for promoting a “food wise culture” in the past year? How will the effectiveness be assessed?

Asked by: Hon Christopher CHUNG Shu-kun (Member Question No. 37)

Reply:

1. The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) has introduced legislation on the implementation of the mandatory producer responsibility scheme on glass beverage bottles, and will continue to enhance support to the recycling programmes. As at December 2015, there are a total of about 1 290 glass bottle collection points in residential estates across the territory, covering around 72% of the total Hong Kong population. In the coming year, we will continue to expand the recycling network. Meanwhile, we will, through progressive development of the Community Green Stations and other publicity and public education activities, further mobilise more members of the public to put into practice “clean recycling”, so as to improve the quality and quantity of the glass bottles recovered.

2. The Food Wise Hong Kong Steering Committee was set up in December 2012 to formally launch the Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign (the Campaign) in May 2013. The manpower involved in the implementation of the Campaign is absorbed by the existing establishment. In the past year, the expenditure spent on advertising and other related items was \$1.3 million and the total expenditure on the other major schemes and activities was \$3.2 million, as shown in the table below:



<b>Description</b>	<b>Expenditure 2015-16</b>
Advertising for the Campaign (including those in public transport system, printed materials and electronic platform, etc.)	About \$1.3 million
Drawing up and promoting good practices of food waste reduction in cooperation with the relevant trades and sectors	Not Applicable
Launching the Food Wise Charter Scheme	Not Applicable
Launching the Food Wise Hong Kong Ambassador Scheme	Not Applicable
Meeting with the relevant sectors including women groups and the catering industry to conduct briefings and encourage participation	Not Applicable
Establishing a supporting website for the Campaign, organising food waste reduction training workshops for launching the Food Wise Hong Kong Ambassador Scheme and participation by the relevant sectors and interested parties	About \$1 million
<p>Organising publicity activities to promote the Food Wise message, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign Roving Exhibition at Kowloon City District</li> <li>- Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign Roving Exhibition at Sha Tin District</li> <li>- Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign Roving Exhibition at Tai Po District</li> <li>- Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign Roving Exhibition at Wong Tai Sin District (note: two different locations)</li> <li>- Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign Roving Exhibition at Sham Shui Po District</li> <li>- Launch ceremony of the Food Wise Eateries Scheme</li> <li>- Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign Roving Exhibition at Sai Kung District</li> </ul>	About \$2.2 million

Since its launching, the Campaign has promoted a food wise and waste less culture and encouraged behavioural change to reduce food waste in the community through various schemes and activities. The “Big Waster” symbolising food wastage in the Campaign is gradually taking root in the community and has become the commonly accepted icon of waste reduction and energy saving. The Campaign was also awarded an Excellence

Award at the HKMA/TVB Awards for Marketing Excellence 2014 on 24 October 2014, recognising the effectiveness and positive impact of the Campaign on the community, and its promotion of a food wise culture in Hong Kong. It is the first promotional campaign run by the Government receiving such award. Besides, the Big Waster Facebook is very popular among the public. Up to February 2016, it has received more than 30 000 “likes”. As at 15 February 2016, about 480 organisations have signed the Food Wise Charter and are committed to reducing food waste, and some 3 300 Food Wise Hong Kong Ambassadors have taken part in the food waste reduction training workshops to help promote the Food Wise message. Moreover, roving exhibitions were held at various districts to bring the message of food waste reduction to the community and encourage behavioural change at individual and household levels to reduce food waste at source. The Government has also launched the Food Wise Eateries Scheme in November 2015 to continue to encourage the food and beverage sector to offer portioned meals so that customers can order only the amount of food according to their appetite, so as to join efforts to avoid the generation of food waste. As at mid-February 2016, 420 eateries have joined the scheme. The Government will continue to promote a food wise and waste less culture through the above schemes and activities. As for the effectiveness of waste reduction, the Government expects that it needs to take some time for the public to react and gradually change their behaviour, so as to avoid or reduce food waste.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB076**

**(Question Serial No. 1970)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (297) Fees for operation of waste facilities

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the Environmental Protection Department's fees for operation of waste facilities of \$1,802,986,000 in 2016-17:

- a) please set out the contract payments for the Chemical Waste Treatment Centre, refuse transfer stations, landfills, Sludge Treatment Facility in the past 3 years;
- b) please set out the estimated operation cost of the South East New Territories (SENT) Landfill and the specific expenditure of the diversion of municipal solid waste from the SENT Landfill in 2016-17;
- c) please set out the number of complaints related to the odour problem of the SENT Landfill received in the past 3 years.

Asked by: Hon Gary FAN Kwok-wai (Member Question No.11)

Reply:

- a) The operation costs of the Chemical Waste Treatment Centre, refuse transfer stations, landfills and Sludge Treatment Facility in the past 3 years are shown in the tables below:

	Operation cost (\$ million)		
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 Revised estimate
Chemical Waste Treatment Centre	195	205	202
Sludge Treatment Facility	-	43	224

Refuse transfer stations	Operation cost (\$ million)		
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 Revised estimate
Shatin Transfer Station	36	40	44
West Kowloon Transfer Station	146	160	147
Island East and Island West Transfer Stations	107	98	133
Outlying Islands Transfer Facilities	51	52	52
North Lantau Transfer Station	28	29	32
North West New Territories Refuse Transfer Station	29	30	32
<b>Total</b>	397	409	440

Landfills	Operation cost (\$ million)		
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 Revised estimate
Southeast New Territories (SENT) Landfill	216	227	220
North East New Territories (NENT) Landfill	155	164	174
West New Territories (WENT) Landfill	260	304	271
<b>Total</b>	631	695	665

- b) The estimated operation cost of the SENT Landfill in 2016-17 is \$205 million, and the estimated increase in operation costs for various waste facilities due to the implementation of municipal solid waste diversion plan for the SENT Landfill is \$71 million.
- c) The numbers of complaints received by the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) related to the odour problem of the SENT Landfill in the past 3 years are 2 462 in 2013, 1 891 in 2014 and 213 in 2015. Since the SENT Landfill changed to receive only construction waste on 6 January 2016, EPD has so far not received any such complaints.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB077**

**(Question Serial No. 0902)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

- (1) Regarding an indicator under Programme 1 on the tonnage of waste received annually at strategic landfills, there was a slight increase in the actual quantity received in 2015 compared with 2014. Although recycling of useful waste has been carried out for some time in Hong Kong and the Administration has emphasised that recycling is very successful, the quantity of solid waste disposed of at the landfills has continued to increase in 2015. Has the Administration analysed the reasons for that? What major types of solid waste have shown an increase?
- (2) Under this indicator, it is estimated that the quantity of solid waste to be disposed of at the landfills in 2016 will slightly decrease. What are the data to support such an optimistic estimate?
- (3) Before the operation of the Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) treatment plant and the commencement of the levy scheme, did the Secretary for the Environment compile statistics on the quantities of WEEE disposed of at the landfills each year, or in 2015 or 2016?
- (4) Regarding waste import/export offences, there were 22 cases in 2015. What are these offences in general? According to the information, the number of offences has remained at 21 to 22 annually. Why has the number of offences maintained at a stable level? Do the departments concerned have any measures to reduce the number of offences?

Asked by: Hon Vincent FANG Kang (Member Question No. 10)

Reply:

- (1) The total amount of solid waste (including municipal solid waste (MSW), construction waste, dewatered sludge and other types of waste) received at the landfills in Hong Kong in 2015 was 5.51 million tonnes, which is 1.6% higher as compared to 2014. According to initial analysis, the increase in the total amount of solid waste is mainly due to increase in MSW and construction waste. Among the MSW, the increase in industrial and commercial waste was more noticeable in 2015. Moreover, the amount of construction waste disposal continues to grow as a result of the increase in the overall construction output.
- (2) We estimate that the waste intake at landfills in 2016 is about 5.45 million tonnes, which is about 60 000 tonnes less than the actual amount of waste received in 2015 (about 5.51 million tonnes). This estimation has taken into account the diversion of dewatered sludge (i.e. sludge generated from the sewage treatment process) from landfills to the waste-to-energy Sludge Treatment Facility for treatment after its full commissioning. The amount of MSW disposal usually tends to rise with population growth and economic development, and the amount of construction waste disposal also increases with growth in construction output. On the other hand, the series of on-going waste reduction measures implemented by the Administration should have gradually enhanced public awareness and support of waste reduction. Given the combined effect of these factors and that landfills as the ultimate waste treatment facilities should have sufficient capacity in planning to ensure environmental hygiene, we estimated when preparing the estimated expenditure for 2016 that the quantity of waste to be received at the landfills in 2016 would slightly decrease by 1% as compared to 2015.
- (3) The waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) generated in Hong Kong is mostly exported to developing countries for re-use and recovery of useful materials. The annual MSW disposal survey conducted by the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) at landfills shows that the WEEE transported to the landfills for disposal accounts for less than 0.5% of the total disposal quantity of MSW.
- (4) The 22 violation cases in 2015 mainly involve the seizure of illegal import of waste monitors and batteries for re-export and sale. The EPD controls the transboundary movements of hazardous wastes stringently in accordance with the Basel Convention. We have been cooperating with the Customs and Excise Department (C&ED) closely to inspect suspicious shipments. The EPD shall immediately return the whole container of illegally imported hazardous wastes to the place of origin and initiate prosecutions against the locals involved. The number of offences in recent years has remained at a relatively low level, i.e. about 20-odd cases each year. The EPD will continue to co-operate with the C&ED to combat the illegal import and export of waste, and strengthen liaison and the exchange of information with overseas law enforcement agencies to further reduce the number of cases of illegal import of waste.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB078**

**(Question Serial No. 2819)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

This year, the Environmental Protection Department will continue to encourage the transport trade to make use of the Pilot Green Transport Fund to try out innovative green transport technologies. In this connection, would the Administration advise on the following:

1. The numbers of applications for the Pilot Green Transport Fund and successful applications in the past 3 years;
2. Details of the green and innovative transport technologies used by the trade with the subsidies from the Fund;
3. In addition to the Fund, what specific policy support does the Administration provide to promote green transport? What is the financial commitment involved?

Asked by: Hon Mrs Regina IP LAU Suk-yee (Member Question No. 30)

Reply:

The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) set up the \$300 million Pilot Green Transport Fund (the Fund) in March 2011 to encourage the public transport sector and non-profit organisations to test out green and innovative transport technologies. We have been encouraging vehicle suppliers and technology companies to introduce more transport means and technologies, and the transport sector to carry out trials with subsidies from the Fund.

1. The numbers of applications received and approved under the Fund in each of the past 3 years are as follows:

Year	Number of Fund applications received	Number of applications approved*
2013	26	26
2014	24	33
2015	22	23

\*As the applications received at the end of each year may be approved in the next year, there may be a discrepancy between the number of applications and those approved in these 3 years.

2. As at the end of February 2016, the trials approved under the Fund include 67 electric commercial vehicles (taxis, light buses, buses and goods vehicles), 63 hybrid commercial vehicles (goods vehicles and light buses), 1 solar air-conditioning system, 4 electric inverter air-conditioning systems, and the adoption of a diesel-electric propulsion system and a seawater scrubber in a ferry.

3. The ultimate policy objective of the Government is to have zero emission buses running across the territory. As such, the Government has allocated about \$213 million to fully subsidise the franchised bus companies to purchase 6 double-deck hybrid buses and 36 single-deck electric buses (including 28 battery-electric buses and 8 supercapacitor buses) and related charging facilities for trial on different routes to assess their operational effectiveness and performance under local conditions. The 6 hybrid buses came into operation at the end of 2014. The first batch of 5 battery-electric buses also started their trials at the end of 2015. It is anticipated that the remaining electric buses will come into operation progressively in 2016. The trials of hybrid buses and electric buses will both last for 2 years. EPD will conduct an interim review about 1 year after the commencement of the trials. If the trial results are satisfactory, the Government will encourage various franchised bus companies to use these green buses on a larger scale, taking into account the affordability of the franchised bus companies and passengers.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB079**

**(Question Serial No. 2820)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

With regard to the promotion of use of electric vehicles (EVs), would the Administration please advise:

- 1) The number of EVs running in Hong Kong currently, its number and percentage in terms of vehicle type;
- 2) Details and effectiveness of the existing measures in facilitating the introduction of EVs into the Hong Kong market;
- 3) Progress of subsidising transport operators to use EVs; and
- 4) Progress of developing additional charging facilities in Hong Kong.

Asked by: Hon Mrs Regina IP LAU Suk-yee (Member Question No. 31)

Reply:

Electric vehicles (EVs) have no tailpipe emissions and are efficient in converting energy from the grid to power at the wheels. Replacing conventional vehicles with EVs can help improve roadside air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The Government has been promoting the wider use of EVs in Hong Kong.

1. As at the end of February 2016, there are 4 629 EVs in Hong Kong. The percentage of EVs in the total number of vehicles in Hong Kong is tabulated below according to vehicle type:

	<b>EVs</b>	<b>Total no. of vehicles in Hong Kong</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Private cars	4 404	571 949	0.77%
Motorcycles	121	69 143	0.17%
Buses	19	13 988	0.14%
Light buses	5	7 700	0.06%
Light goods vehicles	73	73 798	0.10%
Medium/heavy goods vehicles	2	44 841	<0.01%
Taxis	5	18 138	0.03%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 629</b>	<b>799 557</b>	<b>0.58%</b>

1. Note: Not including special purpose vehicles.

2. - 4.

The Government has been actively promoting the wider use of EVs, and the key measures include:

- (i) The First Registration Tax on EVs is waived until 31 March 2017;
- (ii) Enterprises that procured environment-friendly vehicles, including EVs, are allowed 100% profits tax deduction for the capital expenditure in the first year of procurement;
- (iii) A \$300 million Pilot Green Transport Fund was set up in March 2011 to subsidise the public transport sector and non-profit organisations to test out green innovative transport technologies, including EVs and other new energy vehicles. As at the end of February 2016, the Fund has approved trials of 67 commercial EVs, including taxis, light buses, buses and goods vehicles;
- (iv) Since April 2011, through granting concessions on gross floor area for car parks in new buildings if they are “EV charging-enabling”, developers are encouraged to put in place the necessary EV charging infrastructure in the car parks of new buildings, including provision of sufficient power supply and electrical wiring, to facilitate future installation of chargers for EV users;
- (v) In June 2011, planning guidelines for new buildings were amended to recommend 30% of private car parking spaces to be installed with EV chargers;
- (vi) The Electrical and Mechanical Services Department has established a dedicated team and a hotline (Tel.: 3757 6222) to provide relevant information and technical support to interested parties in setting up chargers, and has issued guidelines on the arrangements and technical requirements in setting up chargers; and

- (vii) Having regard to the operational needs of government departments and the supply of EV models in the market, the Government will continue to take the lead in using EVs. As at the end of February 2016, there were 245 EVs in the Government fleet, and 20 additional EVs will be delivered to various departments for use in 2016.

In addition, the ultimate policy objective of the Government is to have zero emission buses running across the territory. As such, the Government has fully subsidised the franchised bus companies to purchase 36 single-deck electric buses (including 28 battery-electric buses and 8 supercapacitor buses) and related charging facilities for trial on a number of routes to assess their operational effectiveness and performance under local conditions. The first batch of five battery-electric buses was put on trial at the end of 2015 and the remaining electric buses are expected to be put on trial progressively in 2016. The trial will last for two years, and the Environmental Protection Department will conduct an interim review about one year after the commencement of the trial.

The Government has been working with the business sector in expanding the EV charging facilities. There are now about 1 300 different types of public chargers in Hong Kong covering all 18 districts. Apart from about 900 standard chargers, there are over 200 medium chargers, 15 CHAdeMO quick chargers and 142 quick chargers applicable to other charging standards set up at various districts. The Government will continue to upgrade more public chargers to medium speed level and will assist property management companies to develop more charging facilities.

With active promotion by the Government, the number of EVs in Hong Kong has increased to 4 629 as at the end of February this year (including EVs in the Government fleet), a more than 40-fold increase from less than 100 at the end of 2010.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB080**

**(Question Serial No. 2821)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the Environmental Protection Department's measures on waste treatment this year, please advise this Committee on the following:

1. The financial provision for waste treatment this year is 13.8% higher than the revised estimate for 2015-16. What are the reasons for such a significant increase?
2. What are the Administration's specific targets for waste management strategies such as waste reduction at source, waste recovery and waste separation for recycling? How is the effectiveness evaluated? What is the progress so far?

Asked by: Hon Mrs Regina IP LAU Suk-yee (Member Question No. 32)

Reply:

1. The estimated provision for 2016-17 is 13.8% higher than the revised estimate for 2015-16. It is mainly due to the increased contract payments for the operation of waste treatment facilities, the full implementation of diversion plan of municipal solid waste (MSW) from South East New Territories Landfill, provision for the Recycling Fund, operation of the Community Green Stations (CGSs), a net increase of 15 posts and other operating expenses.
2. The Government has been adopting the principle of reduce, reuse and recycle to tackle the waste management challenges. In 2013, the Government published the Hong Kong Blueprint for Sustainable Use of Resources 2013-2022, setting out comprehensive strategies to achieve the target of waste reduction by 40 per cent in 10 years' time. Major measures to be implemented in the coming years include:

- (a) **Introduce mandatory schemes to facilitate behavioural change:** We are actively following up the recommendations of the Council for Sustainable

Development and preparing related work for the implementation of MSW charging in Hong Kong to provide economic incentive for waste reduction to reduce overall waste disposal. We are progressively implementing mandatory producer responsibility schemes (PRSS) for various products. The plastic shopping bag charging has been fully implemented from 1 April 2015 to cover all retailers in Hong Kong to promote reduction in the use of plastic shopping bags. Moreover, the legislative work for implementing the PRSS on waste electrical and electronic equipment and glass beverage bottles has commenced.

- (b) **Enhance education and publicity:** The Environment and Conservation Fund will continue to provide funding to green groups and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) to mobilise the local community to participate in waste reduction, source separation of waste and clean recycling at the community level. We will enhance cooperation with government departments, district councils, schools, housing estates, property management companies, green groups and community service organisations to set up more waste recovery points for building a wider community recycling network to promote waste reduction and clean recycling. We are progressively developing CGSs in each of the 18 districts, which will be run by non-profit-making organisations to enhance environmental education and assist in the collection of recyclables of lower market value (such as electrical appliances, computers, plastic bottles, glass bottles, compact fluorescent lamps and rechargeable batteries).
- (c) **Promote the sustainable development of the recycling industry:** We have set up the the \$1 billion Recycling Fund to assist recyclers to improve the collection network for recyclables, invest on machinery to lower the processing costs, develop value-adding recycled products, explore new market, obtain certification for the recycling process, attend training to enhance their skills and awareness of occupational safety and health, etc. We will heed the advice and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Recycling Fund when managing the Fund. The Committee comprises experts, academics and people with experience in business management and community service, as well as representatives from various business and industry associations. Meanwhile, we are stepping up co-operation with the industry to increase the operational capability of local recyclers and uplift the image of the industry, raise the standard of the occupational safety and health, enhance the training for current practitioners and attract more newcomers to join the recycling industry.
- (d) **Promote food waste reduction:** We will continue to implement the Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign to enhance public awareness on the food waste problem and encourage behavioural change to reduce food waste. We will continue to support and encourage NGOs to collect surplus and edible food or to-be-expired food from the commercial sector, e.g. supermarkets, fresh food markets, restaurants, clubs, hotels, etc. and donate them to people in need.
- (e) **Strengthen infrastructures and land support:** We will continue to monitor the performance of the EcoPark tenants and land usage at the EcoPark, encourage tenants to invest in advanced technologies and value-added recycling processes

and strengthen measures to help them cope with the operational needs in different development stages. We are conducting studies to examine the necessary land support for the sustainable development of the recycling industry.

We will continue to draw on the experiences of other countries and cities in reviewing the effectiveness of these measures, take follow-up actions and step up the measures in a timely manner.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB081**

**(Question Serial No. 2822)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The Environmental Protection Department will continue to monitor the implementation of the Recycling Fund to facilitate the upgrading of the operational capabilities and efficiencies of the recycling industry this year. Would the Administration advise on the following:

1. The numbers of applications for the Recycling Fund and successful applications in the past 3 years;
2. How does the Fund interface with the operation of the EcoPark? What are the details?
3. In addition to the Fund, what specific policy support does the Administration provide to promote eco recycling? What is the financial commitment involved?

Asked by: Hon Mrs Regina IP LAU Suk-yee (Member Question No. 33)

Reply:

1. The Recycling Fund was launched and open for applications in October 2015. As at November 2015, a total of 94 applications were received, of which 33 were under the Enterprise Support Programme, 47 were for Small-Scale Projects and 14 were under the Industry Support Programme. These applications involve different types of recyclables, including metal, paper, plastic, wood, tyres, food waste and waste cooking oil, etc. The Advisory Committee on Recycling Fund (the Committee) assessed the first batch of applications on 25<sup>th</sup> and 26<sup>th</sup> February 2016. We will announce the details of the projects as soon as possible upon acceptance of the terms of grants by the applicants. Besides, the Committee's Secretariat is requesting further information on some of the projects which will be considered together with the new applications during the next meeting of the Committee.
2. The EcoPark provides long-term land for recyclers at affordable rent and provides comprehensive support facilities to encourage enterprises' investment in advanced

technology and recycling processes. The objective of the Recycling Fund is to facilitate the upgrading and expansion of the operation of the recycling industry in Hong Kong, including investment on purchase of machinery and equipment and addition of value-adding technologies, etc. Both the EcoPark and the Recycling Fund are measures to support the industry, and their objectives complement each other. We also encourage the EcoPark tenants to apply for the Recycling Fund to further upgrade their business operations and expand their capacity, so as to alleviate the pressure on landfills.

3. With the co-ordination of the Steering Committee to Promote the Sustainable Development of the Recycling Industry chaired by the Chief Secretary for Administration, the departments concerned are following up and implementing various policies and measures proactively to support the recycling industry with a view to increasing the overall waste recovery rates of Hong Kong. The policies and measures concerned include:
  - (i) A Recycling Fund of \$1 billion was set up to promote the recovery and recycling of waste by facilitating the upgrading of the operational capabilities and efficiency of the recycling industry for sustainable development, so that waste can be converted into useful resources and products. As mentioned above, the Recycling Fund was launched in October last year;
  - (ii) Promote “clean recycling”, and promote source separation of wastes at the community level. Meanwhile, property management companies, green groups, schools and other community organisations were encouraged to jointly organise promotional activities, with the focus on the promotion of clean recycling so as to increase the recovery quantities and the value of recyclables;
  - (iii) On land support, apart from development of the EcoPark, the Government has been providing short-term tenancy sites for use by recycling operations. We plan to provide longer tenure of up to 5 to 7 years at some suitable sites to better support the recycling of wastes. To ensure a stable provision of export facilities for the recycling industry, suitable berths will be allocated in public cargo working areas for exclusive bidding by recyclers. Separately, the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) has commissioned a consultancy study on the land requirements of the recycling industry, which will facilitate the formulation of land support measures for waste recovery and recycling activities; and
  - (iv) Regarding manpower training and development of the industry, the EPD is stepping up the co-operation with the industry to increase the operational capability of local recyclers and uplift the image of the industry, raise the standard of the occupational safety and health, enhance the training for current practitioners and attract more newcomers to join the industry, thereby promoting the long-term development of the local recycling industry.

The Government will continue to review the effectiveness of these measures and take follow-up actions and enhancement measures in a timely manner to ensure that the measures



meet the needs of the local recycling industry. Implementation of these policies and measures forms part of the routine duties of the EPD, and the relevant expenditure will be absorbed by the existing resources and manpower.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB082**

**(Question Serial No. 0414)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The new air quality objectives (AQOs) took effect on 1 January 2014 and the Administration is required by the law to review the AQOs at least once every 5 years. The review is also one of the highlights in “A Clean Air Plan for Hong Kong” issued by the Government in 2013. The Administration mentioned in its reply on the Budget last year that the relevant work would commence this year. The Administration has also stated in the “Matters Requiring Special Attention” this year that it will embark on such work. However, the Administration still has not provided information on the relevant expenditure. What is the expenditure involved in carrying out such work? Please set out in table form the work details and the breakdown of the estimated expenditure, including the manpower arrangement, resource allocation and expenditure on studies, etc. Would the Administration also provide an explanation for its delay in disclosing the work progress?

Asked by: Hon Dennis KWOK (Member Question No. 16)

Reply:

The current air quality objectives (AQOs) came into effect on 1 January 2014. According to section 7(A) of the Air Pollution Control Ordinance (Cap. 311), the Secretary for the Environment is required to review the AQOs at least once every 5 years and submit a report of the review to the Advisory Council on the Environment afterwards. Our target is to complete the first review within 2018.

We have drawn up the work plan for the review and briefed the Panel on Environmental Affairs of the Legislative Council at the end of March this year. In conducting the review, we will assess the latest air quality, the effectiveness of the air quality improvement measures implemented, the development of emission reduction technologies and the feasibility of adopting new emission reduction measures, health risks of air pollution, etc. We will undertake the review under the existing manpower and resources of the Environmental Protection Department.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB083**

**(Question Serial No. 0415)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

It is mentioned under Matters Requiring Special Attention this year that the Department will operate a new general air quality monitoring station at Tseung Kwan O. Would the Administration inform this Committee:

- (a) What is the work progress of the project? Please set out in table form the expenditure involved, including the site selection cost, construction cost, manpower arrangement and operating cost, etc.
- (b) The project was originally scheduled for operation at the end of last year. What are the reasons for the postponement?
- (c) Is there any additional expenditure incurred by the postponement? If yes, what are the details? Please set out in table form the breakdown of expenditure. If no, has the Administration anticipated such situation and has taken corresponding measures? What are the measures?

Asked by: Hon Dennis KWOK (Member Question No. 17)

Reply:

The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) reviews the air quality monitoring network annually according to an established mechanism so as to ensure its representativeness and consider the need for setting up additional monitoring stations or adding new monitoring parameters.

The construction and equipment installation of the general air quality monitoring station at Tseung Kwan O were completed in December 2015 and the testing of equipment was conducted immediately afterwards. The monitoring station came into service on 16 March

2016. The project was carried out as planned and there was no delay in its commissioning. The capital expenditure on the design and construction of the monitoring station and on the procurement of air monitoring equipment was about \$7 million. Other daily operating expenses and the manpower involved are absorbed by EPD's existing resources.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB084**

**(Question Serial No. 0416)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): ( )

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the measurement of suspended particulates in the atmosphere, the “Pollutants in the Atmosphere and their Transport over Hong Kong” (PATH) Modelling System is an air quality simulation method commonly used in Hong Kong to estimate how a certain air pollutant emission would affect the air quality at a certain location. The Administration has planned to launch a new PATH Modelling System in January 2015, but the relevant details are not yet available so far (March 2016). Would the Government please advise this Committee on the following?

(a) What is the updating situation of the PATH Modelling System? What is the expenditure involved in the relevant research and measures? Please give the details in a table. When is the new system expected to be put to use?

(b) What are the reasons for the Administration's delay in providing the updated details of the PATH Modelling System? Is there any additional expenditure incurred by the delay in completing the research? If yes, what are the details? Please give the details in a table.

Asked by: Hon Dennis KWOK (Member Question No. 18)

Reply:

The “Pollutants in the Atmosphere and their Transport over Hong Kong” (PATH) Modelling System is mainly used for calculating the background air pollutant concentrations in Hong Kong and the Pearl River Delta (PRD). To enhance the calculation efficiency and accuracy of the Modelling System and to update the emissions data of the PRD, the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) briefed the Subcommittee on Issues Relating to Air, Noise and Light Pollution of the Panel on Environmental Affairs in June 2013 about the updating of the PATH. On the recommendation of the Subcommittee, a

working group comprising academics from local universities and representatives from EPD was set up in August 2014 to provide input on the updating work.

Given the complex technical issues involved in the updating of the PATH, we could not finish the relevant work in January 2015 as originally scheduled. The updating work was completed at end of 2015. The updated PATH (i.e. PATH-2016) has been launched in January 2016 after confirmation by the working group. The relevant computer program, data, simulation results and tools and the corresponding modelling guidelines have been published on EPD's website for public information. The expenditure of about \$ 7.8 million for the updating of the PATH is absorbed by the Capital Works Reserve Fund.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB085**

**(Question Serial No. 2599)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The Environmental Protection Department has continued to develop the Community Green Stations (CGSs) in each of the 18 districts. In October last year, the Administration submitted a paper to the LegCo EA Panel on the progress of various CGSs. Would the Administration provide detailed information of various CGSs, including their location, proposed scale, estimated waste handling capacity and works commencement/operation date, as well as the construction costs, manpower arrangements and estimated operating expenditure involved? Please set out the information in table form.

Asked by: Hon Dennis KWOK (Member Question No. 33)

Reply:

The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) has been progressively developing Community Green Stations (CGSs) in the 18 districts to enhance environmental education and assist local communities in the collection of recyclables. The capital works will cost about \$400 million in total. Since 2014, the EPD has created 16 permanent posts and 5 time-limited posts for 3 years for implementing this initiative and monitoring their future operation. The latest development for individual CGSs is tabulated below:

<b>Project</b>	<b>Site</b>	<b>Latest Development and Schedule</b>
Sha Tin CGS	10 On Ping Street, Shek Mun	Operator was appointed and the CGS commenced operation in May 2015. As at end of 2015, the total project cost is about \$3.3 million. A total of 12 940 visitors (including participants of 520 public educational activities) have been received and a total of 118.7 tonnes of recyclables have been collected.
Eastern CGS	30 Oi Shun Road, Shau Kei Wan	Operator was appointed and the CGS commenced operation in August 2015. As at end of 2015, the total project cost is about \$2.43 million. A total of 18 447 visitors (including participants of 211 public educational activities) have been received and a total of 40.8 tonnes of recyclables have been collected.
Kwun Tong CGS	Junction of Sheung Yee Road and Kai Fuk Road, Kowloon Bay	Construction works have commenced and we are tendering for appointment of an operator. It is estimated that service will start in the second half of 2016.
Yuen Long CGS	Junction of Wetland Park Road and Tin Wah Road	Construction works have commenced and we are tendering for appointment of an operator. It is estimated that service will start in the second half of 2016.
Sham Shui Po CGS	Between Yen Chow Street and Tonkin Street, underneath the West Kowloon Corridor	Construction works have commenced and we are tendering for appointment of an operator. It is estimated that service will start in the first half of 2017.
Kwai Tsing CGS	Tam Kon Shan Road, near Tsing Yi Northeast Park	Sites have been confirmed and planning of construction works is in progress.
Sai Kung CGS	Po Lam Lane, near Po Hong Road and Po Lam Road North, Tseung Kwan O	



<b>Project</b>	<b>Site</b>	<b>Latest Development and Schedule</b>
Tai Po CGS	Between Ting Kok Road and Dai Wah Street	
Tsuen Wan CGS	Hoi Shing Road, near Hoi Kok Street	
Tuen Mun CGS	Tuen Yee Street	
Islands CGS	Junction of Yu Tung Road and Chung Mun Road, Tung Chung, Lantau	
Wan Chai CGS	Junction of Wan Shing Street and Hung Hing Road	
Wong Tai Sin CGS	Junction of Yuk Wah Street and Po Leung Lane, Tsz Wan Shan	
Kowloon City CGS, Southern CGS and Yau Tsim Mong CGS	Site to be confirmed	District Councils were consulted on the potential sites and their views are being followed up
Central and Western CGS and North CGS	Site to be confirmed	Site search is still in progress

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB086****(Question Serial No. 2600)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (1) WasteControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

The number of illegal deposit of waste offences increased to 96 in 2015 from 63 in 2014. Would the Government inform this Committee:

- (a) the breakdown and number of offences in 2014 and 2015;
- (b) what are the reasons for the surge in offences? Does this reflect that the Administration has not made enough efforts to combat illegal deposit of waste?
- (c) what measures has the Administration taken to combat illegal deposit of waste? What is the expenditure involved in each measure? Please list the details in the table below:

	Measure	Expenditure involved	Amount
1 (Example)	Stepping up inspections	Employing additional outsourced security staff	\$xxx
		Purchasing equipment	
2			
3			
4			

Asked by: Hon Dennis KWOK (Member Question No. 34)Reply:

- (a) The number of summonses issued by the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) regarding illegal deposit of waste offences under the Waste Disposal Ordinance in 2014 and 2015 is tabulated below:

<b>Year</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>
<b>Number of summonses</b>		
Construction waste		
On government land	43	52
On private land	1	8
Other waste (including domestic waste, industrial and commercial waste, etc.)	19	36
<b>Total number of summonses</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>96</b>

- (b)&(c) The EPD received 1 872 and 2 165 complaints about illegal deposit of waste in 2014 and 2015 respectively, representing an increase of about 16%. The number of summonses issued increased by 52%, from 63 to 96.

The EPD has been very concerned about the problem of illegal deposit of construction waste, and has enhanced its enforcement actions. The EPD implemented a pilot scheme in mid-2015 to install surveillance cameras at fly-tipping black spots on government land to assist in the monitoring and investigation of fly-tipping activities and enhance publicity in the communities against such illegal activities.

As for the illegal deposit of construction waste on private land, the EPD introduced the prior notification procedures under the Waste Disposal (Amendment) Ordinance in August 2014. A person is required to obtain written permission from all owners of the lot and the EPD's acknowledgement before depositing construction waste on a private lot. The new requirement facilitates the EPD's enhanced enforcement actions.

Due to the aforesaid efforts and the public's concern about the environment, there has been an increase in the number of prosecutions and complaints recently.

The enforcement actions against fly-tipping form part of the EPD's routine integrated enforcement duties. We do not have separate accounts for the expenses involved in the measures for tackling illegal deposit of waste offences.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB087****(Question Serial No.2601)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (1) WasteControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

Provision for 2016-17 is \$313.7 million higher than the revised estimate for 2015-16. According to the Administration, this is mainly due to increased contract payments for the operation of waste facilities and the full implementation of diversion of municipal solid waste from the South East New Territories Landfill, as well as a net increase of 15 posts. Please provide a breakdown in table form setting out items with an increase in expenditure.

Asked by: Hon Dennis KWOK (Member Question No.35)Reply:

Items with an increase in expenditure in the 2016-17 estimate as compared with the 2015-16 revised estimate are tabulated below:

	<b>Increase in expenditure in the 2016-17 estimate as compared with the 2015-16 revised estimate (\$ million)</b>
Operation of the waste facilities	94
Full implementation of diversion of municipal solid waste from the South East New Territories Landfill	71
Provision for the Recycling Fund scheme	70
Operation of the Community Green Stations	41
A net increase of 15 posts	12
Other operational expenses	26
<b>Total</b>	<b>314</b>

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB088**

**(Question Serial No. 0523)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the statutory ban on idling vehicles with running engines under Programme 2, please advise on the following:

- a. What are the details of the Government's enforcement, publicity and education work in the past 3 years?
- b. What are the manpower and expenditure involved in the Government's promotion of the above matters?
- c. What are the numbers of complaint cases received, warnings issued, prosecutions made and the total amount of fine imposed by the Administration in the past 3 years? Please list by month.
- d. Has the Administration made any timely review of the effectiveness of the statutory ban on idling vehicles with running engines?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Wai-keung (Member Question No. 31)

Reply:

The Motor Vehicle Idling (Fixed Penalty) Ordinance (the Ordinance), which came into operation on 15 December 2011, prohibits drivers from idling a vehicle engine for more than 3 minutes in any 60-minute period. It empowers traffic wardens (TW) of the Hong Kong Police Force (HKPF) and Environmental Protection Inspectors (EPI) of the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) to issue fixed penalty notices (FPNs) to offending drivers. The TWs enforce the ban in their daily patrol duties and the EPD is responsible for co-ordinating publicity activities. Enforcement-cum-publicity activities are conducted by the EPD with TWs to help drivers foster a green driving habit of switching off idling engines.

- a. Since the commencement of the Ordinance, the Government has adopted a two-pronged approach, i.e. enforcement and publicity to help drivers foster the green driving habit of switching off idling engines. In the past 3 years (i.e. 2013-2015), law enforcement officers have timed 3 776 vehicles with idling engines. Among them, 182 drivers who violated the Ordinance (i.e. not switching off their engines within 3 minutes) were issued with FPNs. The remaining drivers either switched off the engines or drove their vehicles away immediately. Moreover, law enforcement officers conducted 845 enforcement-cum-publicity activities. Meanwhile, the EPD publicises the requirement of switching off idling engines by various means such as distribution of leaflets and posters, radio broadcasting, and display of messages on parking meters and banners.
- b. The TWs of the HKPF and EPIs of the EPD are responsible for the enforcement of the Ordinance. The total number of TWs is 272. The EPD has 384 EPIs who are also empowered to issue FPNs. Expenditure on related work of EPD will be absorbed by existing resources and manpower under the “Air Programme”.
- c. The number of complaints against vehicles with idling engines received by the EPD, timing conducted against vehicles with idling engines and FPNs issued in the past 3 years are as follows:

Month	Number of complaints against vehicles with idling engines	Number of vehicles timed with idling engines	Number of FPNs issued	Total amount of fine imposed (\$)
Jan. 2013	53	123	1	320
Feb. 2013	48	95	1	320
Mar. 2013	51	84	1	320
April 2013	72	135	10	3,200
May 2013	116	183	5	1,600
June 2013	123	204	11	3,520
July 2013	116	159	11	3,520
Aug. 2013	145	216	12	3,840
Sep. 2013	144	206	15	4,800
Oct. 2013	102	191	7	2,240
Nov. 2013	84	114	5	1,600
Dec. 2013	65	99	3	960
Jan. 2014	45	43	3	960
Feb. 2014	35	49	4	1,280
Mar. 2014	66	97	0	0
April 2014	60	123	5	1,600
May 2014	99	100	2	640
June 2014	152	151	16	5,120
July 2014	134	41	3	960
Aug. 2014	136	145	7	2,240
Sep. 2014	125	67	2	640
Oct. 2014	97	126	2	640
Nov. 2014	80	123	2	640

Dec. 2014	94	62	0	0
Jan. 2015	45	65	0	0
Feb. 2015	34	36	3	960
Mar. 2015	73	47	3	960
April 2015	110	86	12	3,840
May 2015	170	73	8	2,560
June 2015	181	65	10	3,200
July 2015	172	38	6	1,920
Aug. 2015	143	47	2	640
Sep. 2015	243	101	3	960
Oct. 2015	178	109	4	1,280
Nov. 2015	170	102	3	960
Dec. 2015	61	71	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 822</b>	<b>3 776</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>58,240</b>

- d. Since the commencement of the Ordinance, the Government has mounted enforcement actions and publicity activities to help drivers foster the habit of switching off idling engines and reduce the environmental nuisance caused by idling vehicles with running engines. According to our observations when conducting the enforcement-cum-publicity activities, drivers are now generally more mindful of switching off idling engines, and the number of vehicles timed with idling engines is also decreasing gradually. The Government will continue the two-pronged approach, i.e. enforcement and publicity, to promote the green driving habit of switching off idling engines.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB089**

**(Question Serial No. 0524)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign, will the Government advise this Committee on the following:

- a. What are the details of each activity since the launch of the Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign? Please list by nature, location, time and number of participants.
- b. What are the details of the manpower and expenditure involved in carrying out the above activities?
- c. What is the specific amount of food waste reduced since the launch of the Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign?
- d. Some green groups have indicated that large amounts of surplus food are disposed of every day at the markets of the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department, affecting the effectiveness of the Campaign. In this connection, will the Administration strengthen coordination among government departments so as to reduce food waste?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Wai-keung (Member Question No. 30)

Reply:

- a. The Food Wise Hong Kong Steering Committee was set up in December 2012, and publicity and public education activities were formally launched in May 2013. The major schemes and activities are as follows:



Major Schemes and Activities	Time	Location	No. of Participants
Advertising for the Campaign (including those in public transport system, printed materials and electronic platform, etc.)	From May 2013 till now	Different locations in Hong Kong	
Drawing up and promoting good practices of food waste reduction in cooperation with the relevant trades and sectors	From May 2013 till now	The good practices were disseminated to the trades through the Food Wise Hong Kong Steering Committee and the supporting website	
Launching the Food Wise Charter Scheme	From May 2013 till now	A total of about 480 enterprises/organisations have signed the Food Wise Charter as at 15 February 2016	
Launching the Food Wise Hong Kong Ambassador Scheme	From May 2013 till now	About 3 300	
Meeting with the relevant sectors including women groups and the catering industry to conduct briefings and encourage participation	From December 2012 till now	Central Government Offices	About 180 in total
Establishing a supporting website for the Campaign, organising food waste reduction training workshops for launching the Food Wise Hong Kong Ambassador Scheme and participation by the relevant sectors and interested parties	So far 40 training workshops have been organised on the following dates respectively: 21 May, 3 & 26 June, 30 September, 9 & 11 October, 15 & 20 November, 6 December 2013, 17 January, 18 & 27 March, 11 & 29 April, 20 & 27 May, 6 & 30 June, 4 & 9 July, 8 November, 13 December 2014, 31 January, 21 & 27 March, 21 April, 16 & 30 June, 15 July, 15 September, 28 October, 6 November (twice), 12 & 26 November, 4 & 9 December 2015, and	Mostly in the Hong Kong Productivity Council Building in Kowloon Tong, various community halls and other venues.	Ranged from dozens to 100 on each occasion

	22 January, 24 & 29 February 2016.		
	The website of Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign came into operation on 18 May 2013.		
Organising publicity activities to promote the Food Wise message, including:			
- Launch ceremony of the Campaign	18 May 2013	Olympian City Shopping Mall	About 250
- Food Wise Hong Kong Steering Committee First Anniversary Ceremony/Food Wise Caroling	17 December 2013	Discovery Park Shopping Centre	About 120
- Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign Roving Exhibition at Kwun Tong District	18-21 September 2014	Telford Plaza	About 900
- Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign Roving Exhibition at Eastern District	28 November to 2 December 2014	Paradise Mall	About 300
- Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign Roving Exhibition at Kwai Tsing District	13-15 March 2015	Maritime Square	About 1 500
- Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign Roving Exhibition at Kowloon City District	15-19 April 2015	Homantin Plaza	About 500
- Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign Roving Exhibition at Sha Tin District	15-17 May 2015	CityLink Plaza	About 1 800
- Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign Roving Exhibition at Tai Po District	1-5 June 2015	Fu Shin Shopping Centre	About 1 600
- Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign Roving Exhibition at Wong Tai Sin District	19-21 August 2015	Lok Fu Plaza	About 800
- Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign Roving Exhibition at	8-12 October 2015	Fu Cheong Shopping	About 900

Sham Shui Po District		Centre	
- Launch ceremony of the Food Wise Eateries Scheme	2 November 2015	Olympian City Shopping Mall	About 140
- Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign Roving Exhibition at Wong Tai Sin District	30 November to 2 December 2015	Choi Wan Commercial Complex	About 700
- Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign Roving Exhibition at Sai Kung District	26-28 February 2016	PopCorn	About 3 200

- b. The Government's work involved in the implementation of the Campaign is absorbed by existing staff. As at the end of March 2016, the expenditure spent on design and production of publicity materials as well as advertising was \$14.8 million and the total expenditure on the other major schemes and activities listed in the above table was \$11.2 million.
- c. As for the effectiveness of waste reduction, the Government expects that it needs to take some time for the public to react and gradually change their behaviour, so as to avoid or reduce food waste. According to the reports on "Monitoring of Solid Waste in Hong Kong", the average daily quantity of food waste disposed of at landfills was 3 648 tonnes in 2013, accounting for 38.2% of all municipal solid waste (MSW) disposal, and the number was slightly decreased to an average of 3 640 tonnes per day in 2014, accounting for 37.2% of all MSW disposal.
- d. Apart from implementing the Campaign, the Government will continue to support the work of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) on collecting surplus food from the commercial and industry sector (e.g. supermarkets, fresh food markets, restaurants, clubs and hotels) by facilitating food donation to charitable organisations and encouraging NGOs to apply for funding under the Environment and Conservation Fund (ECF) to organise food donation projects that can help reduce waste to landfills. As at the end of 2015, the ECF has granted about \$15 million to 10 projects under the theme of collecting and distributing surplus food to facilitate NGOs to collect and distribute surplus food. Under the projects, services are provided in various districts, including various markets of the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department, with the overall target of collecting about 950 tonnes of food and distributing them to some 700 000 people.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB090**

**(Question Serial No. 0531)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding voluntary producer responsibility schemes (PRSs), would the Government advise this Committee on:

- a) the amount of rechargeable batteries recovered by the Government and its percentage in total waste rechargeable batteries in each of the past 3 years;
- b) the Government's manpower and estimated expenditure on the publicity and promotion of the Rechargeable Battery Recycling Programme in the past 3 years;
- c) the Government's measures to encourage public participation in the Recycling Programme;
- d) whether the Government has any plan to introduce a mandatory PRS for rechargeable batteries? If yes, what are the details? If no, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Wai-keung (Member Question No. 29)

Reply:

a)&b)

The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) encourages the public to recycle rechargeable batteries through various measures, including the Rechargeable Battery Recycling Programme self-financed by the trades. Apart from publicity and technical support, the EPD also provides logistics support and organises collection campaigns at schools and housing estates. The relevant work is carried out by the EPD's staff and is part of the work of the Department. In the past 3 years, the expenditure of relevant recycling initiatives under the EPD and the quantity of rechargeable batteries recovered are tabulated below:

Year	Rechargeable Battery Recycling Programme	
	Rechargeable batteries recovered (tonne)	Expenditure (\$million)
2013	81	0.3
2014	82	0.6
2015	83	0.4

We do not have statistics on the total amount of rechargeable batteries disposed of in Hong Kong, because usually consumer electronics that are powered by rechargeable batteries (like mobile phones and digital cameras, etc.) are resold together with the used and waste rechargeable batteries or channelled to second-hand dealers through trade-ins as a whole piece.

- c) The EPD will continue to step up publicity and support to the concerned recycling programme, so as to improve the recovery and recycling of rechargeable batteries. Besides, the EPD is progressively developing Community Green Stations (CGS) in each of the 18 districts to enhance environmental education and support waste reduction and recycling efforts at the community level. The focus of the CGSs includes collection of rechargeable batteries and other low-value recyclables.
- d) The Government will conduct studies in 2016-18 according to the timeframe set out in the “Hong Kong Blueprint for Sustainable Use of Resources 2013-2022” to assess the need or suitability to implement mandatory PRSs on other products, when different factors such as the environmental impact of the products and the effectiveness of the existing recycling efforts will be taken into account.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB091**

**(Question Serial No. 2577)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (3) Noise

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

- a. What were the numbers of complaints received and prosecutions made by the Administration regarding different types of noise in the past 3 years? How many of the cases are repeated complaints? Please give a breakdown by cause of the noise problems and districts.
- b. What were the follow-up actions taken by the Administration to address the above problems and their effectiveness?
- c. What were the manpower and expenditure involved in handling the above-mentioned complaints and prosecutions?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Wai-keung (Member Question No. 38)

Reply:

a. The number of complaints received by the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) against different types of noise in the past 3 years is as follows:

**2013 (by district and category)**

<b>Types of Complaints</b>	<b>Industrial/Commercial</b>	<b>Construction</b>	<b>Neighbourhood/ Public Areas</b>	<b>Traffic</b>	<b>Aircraft*</b>	<b>Others, such as intruder alarm, etc.</b>	<b>Total</b>
Central and Western	192	147	32 (3)	2	0	0	<b>373 (3)</b>
Eastern	181	106	55	8	0	1	<b>351</b>
Southern	42	24	16	0	0	0	<b>82</b>
Wan Chai	154	139	37 (4)	7	0	2	<b>339 (4)</b>
Kowloon City	95	40	30	8	0	1	<b>174</b>
Kwun Tong	99	47	24	5	0	0	<b>175</b>
Sham Shui Po	114	22	27	12	0	5	<b>180</b>
Yau Tsim Mong	60	45	19	8	0	3	<b>135</b>
Wong Tai Sin	144	63	32	19	1	3	<b>262</b>
Islands	170	55	30	6	0	1	<b>262</b>
Kwai Tsing	46	56	12	6	0	1	<b>121</b>
North	102 (2)	25	12	5	0	0	<b>144 (2)</b>
Sai Kung	117	43	13	3	0	0	<b>176</b>
Sha Tin	96	37	28	17	0	3	<b>181</b>
Tai Po	243	85	26	1	0	1	<b>356</b>
Tsuen Wan	87	42	15	2	0	0	<b>146</b>
Tuen Mun	477	101 (2)	52	17	0	4	<b>651 (2)</b>
Yuen Long	254	108 (2)	24	16	0	4	<b>406 (2)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 673 (2)</b>	<b>1 185 (4)</b>	<b>484 (7)</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>4514 (13)</b>

( ) Repeated complaints by the complainants

\* Handling aircraft noise complaints is within the purview of the Civil Aviation Department which is responsible for following up on the cases.

**2014 (by district and category)**

<b>Types of Complaints</b>	<b>Industrial/Commercial</b>	<b>Construction</b>	<b>Neighbourhood/Public Areas</b>	<b>Traffic</b>	<b>Aircraft*</b>	<b>Others, such as intruder alarm, etc.</b>	<b>Total</b>
Central and Western	182 (2)	129	25	3	0	1	<b>340 (2)</b>
Eastern	184	79	37	6	0	9	<b>315</b>
Southern	40	49	14	0	0	2	<b>105</b>
Wan Chai	170 (2)	90	27	1	0	5	<b>293 (2)</b>
Kowloon City	145	136	33	7	0	2	<b>323</b>
Kwun Tong	76 (2)	49	24	11	0	0	<b>160 (2)</b>
Sham Shui Po	201	66	34	2	0	2	<b>305</b>
Yau Tsim Mong	327 (4)	100	43	4	0	1	<b>475 (4)</b>
Wong Tai Sin	69	31	10	3	0	4	<b>117</b>
Islands	24	7	14	1	0	0	<b>46</b>
Kwai Tsing	65	35 (2)	46	3	0	1	<b>150 (2)</b>
North	90	32	23	3	0	3	<b>151</b>
Sai kung	64	78	26	5	0	0	<b>173</b>
Sha Tin	109 (2)	61	48	13	0	2	<b>233 (2)</b>
Tai Po	71	19	11	2	0	2	<b>105</b>
Tsuen Wan	71	36	23	3	0	0	<b>133</b>
Tuen Mun	99	37	23	6	0	3	<b>168</b>
Yuen Long	176	48	25	15	0	3	<b>267</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 163 (12)</b>	<b>1 082 (2)</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>3859 (14)</b>

( ) Repeated complaints by the complainants

\* Handling aircraft noise complaints is within the purview of the Civil Aviation Department which is responsible for following up on the cases.



**2015 (by district and category)**

<b>Types of Complaints</b>	<b>Industrial/Commercial</b>	<b>Construction</b>	<b>Neighbourhood/Public Areas</b>	<b>Traffic</b>	<b>Aircraft*</b>	<b>Others, such as intruder alarm, etc.</b>	<b>Total</b>
Central and Western	170 (3)	115 (1)	35	3	0	3	<b>326 (4)</b>
Eastern	189 (3)	84 (1)	37	5	0	1	<b>316 (4)</b>
Southern	56	34	16	1	0	15 (1)	<b>122 (1)</b>
Wan Chai	264 (5)	109 (1)	32	1	0	2	<b>408 (6)</b>
Kowloon City	160 (3)	157 (4)	21	4 (1)	0	1	<b>343 (8)</b>
Kwun Tong	97 (1)	51 (2)	17 (1)	7	0	3	<b>175 (4)</b>
Sham Shui Po	192 (4)	58	35	5	0	2	<b>292 (4)</b>
Yau Tsim Mong	356 (5)	102 (3)	47	4	0	6	<b>515 (8)</b>
Wong Tai Sin	56 (1)	36 (1)	13	3	0	0	<b>108 (2)</b>
Islands	30 (1)	24 (1)	12	0	0	1	<b>67 (2)</b>
Kwai Tsing	64	36	42	3	0	3	<b>148</b>
North	119 (3)	44	16 (1)	9 (1)	0	2	<b>190 (5)</b>
Sai Kung	93 (1)	95 (2)	41 (2)	12 (1)	1	1	<b>243 (6)</b>
Sha Tin	163 (3)	86 (1)	34	17	0	2	<b>302 (4)</b>
Tai Po	92 (3)	26 (1)	14	7	0	0	<b>139 (4)</b>
Tsuen Wan	117 (1)	35 (3)	30	45	0	1	<b>228 (4)</b>
Tuen Mun	117	37	24	4	0	4	<b>186</b>
Yuen Long	214 (6)	59	46 (1)	15	0	6	<b>340 (7)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 549 (43)</b>	<b>1 188 (21)</b>	<b>512 (5)</b>	<b>145 (3)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>53 (1)</b>	<b>4 448 (73)</b>

( ) Repeated complaints by the complainants

\* Handling aircraft noise complaints is within the purview of the Civil Aviation Department which is responsible for following up on the cases.

The number of prosecutions by EPD against different types of noise in the past 3 years is as follows:

**2013 (by district and category)**

<b>Types of Prosecution</b>	<b>Industrial/Commercial</b>	<b>Construction</b>	<b>Neighbourhood/Public Areas</b>	<b>Others, such as Intruder alarm, etc.</b>	<b>Total</b>
Central and Western	1	2	0	0	3
Eastern	1	2	0	0	3
South	0	0	0	0	0
Wan Chai	3	3	0	0	6
Kowloon City	2	14	0	0	16
Kwun Tong	0	3	0	0	3
Sham Shui Po	4	1	0	0	5
Yau Tsim Mong	2	31	3	0	36
Wong Tai Sin	0	24	0	0	24
Islands	0	0	0	0	0
Kwai Tsing	0	0	0	0	0
North	1	0	0	0	1
Sai Kung	0	19	0	0	19
Sha Tin	0	6	0	0	6
Tai Po	0	0	0	0	0
Tsuen Wan	0	1	0	0	1
Tuen Mun	0	4	0	0	4
Yuen Long	1	3	0	0	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>131</b>

**2014 (by district and category)**

<b>Types of Prosecution</b>	<b>Commercial/Industrial</b>	<b>Construction</b>	<b>Neighbourhood/Public Area</b>	<b>Others, such as Intruder alarm, etc.</b>	<b>Total</b>
Central and Western	0	11	0	0	<b>11</b>
Eastern	3	0	0	0	<b>3</b>
Southern	0	1	0	0	<b>1</b>
Wan Chai	3	4	0	0	<b>7</b>
Kowloon City	1	12	0	0	<b>13</b>
Kwun Tong	0	5	0	0	<b>5</b>
Sham Shui Po	11	3	0	0	<b>14</b>
Yau Tsim Mong	2	14	0	0	<b>16</b>
Wong Tai Sin	0	5	0	0	<b>5</b>
Islands	0	2	0	0	<b>2</b>
Kwai Tsing	0	4	0	0	<b>4</b>
North	0	3	0	0	<b>3</b>
Sai Kong	0	7	0	0	<b>7</b>
Sha Tin	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Tai Po	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Tsuen Wan	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Tuen Mun	0	1	0	0	<b>1</b>
Yuen Long	1	4	0	0	<b>5</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>97</b>

**2015 (by district and category)**

<b>Type of Prosecution</b>	<b>Commercial/Industrial</b>	<b>Construction</b>	<b>Neighbourhood/Public Area</b>	<b>Others, such as Intruder alarm, etc.</b>	<b>Total</b>
Central and Western	1	11	0	0	<b>12</b>
Eastern	0	5	0	0	<b>5</b>
Southern	0	2	0	0	<b>2</b>
Wan Chai	0	5	0	0	<b>5</b>
Kowloon City	1	8	0	0	<b>9</b>
Kwun Tong	1	2	0	0	<b>3</b>
Sham Shui Po	3	3	0	0	<b>6</b>
Yau Tsim Mong	3	17	0	1	<b>21</b>
Wong Tai Sin	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Islands	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Kwai Tsing	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
North	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Sai Kung	0	7	0	0	<b>7</b>
Sha Tin	0	3	0	0	<b>3</b>
Tai Po	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Tsuen Wan	1	0	0	0	<b>1</b>
Tuen Mun	0	1	0	0	<b>1</b>
Yuen Long	0	3	0	0	<b>3</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>78</b>

- b. In dealing with all noise complaint cases, EPD will, as a usual practice, contact the complainants to understand the case details and take follow up actions according to the circumstances of the case. According to our experience in handling noise complaints, some 80% of the cases can be properly resolved through efforts by EPD staff on mediation between parties, tendering of advices or giving recommendations on noise mitigation. Only a small proportion of the complaint cases require enforcement action

under the Noise Control Ordinance. In the past 3 years, EPD served a total of 137 Noise Abatement Notices related to industrial and commercial premises, and issued a total of 306 prosecution summonses against non-compliance with legal noise requirements. In addition, EPD will, through publicity and education efforts under the partnership schemes, continue to engage the trades more susceptible to noise complaints, such as the construction and catering industries, to adopt good environmental mitigation measures to enhance compliance with legislative requirements and prevent and avoid noise pollution.

- c. As the handling and follow up on the complaints as well as prosecution actions are part of the regular integrated work of EPD, there is no separate breakdown on the manpower resources and expenditure involved.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB092**

**(Question Serial No. 3042)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the implementation of the producer responsibility scheme (PRS) on waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE), please advise on:

- a. the manpower and expenditure involved in the implementation of the above scheme;
- b. the construction of the WEEE treatment and recycling facility (the recycling facility) to handle WEEE generated locally; has the Administration assessed the impact of recycling facilities on small recyclers? If yes, what are the outcomes?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Wai-keung (Member Question No. 40)

Reply:

- a. The preparation and implementation of mandatory producer responsibility schemes (PRSs) is part of the work of the Waste Management Policy Division of the Environmental Protection Department (EPD). We do not have breakdown of the manpower resources involved in individual initiatives. However, to meet the increased workload arising from the implementation of mandatory PRSs, EPD has created 2 time-limited posts for 3 years from 2015 and will create 6 permanent posts from 2016.
- b. About 70 000 tonnes of waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) are generated in Hong Kong annually, most of which are exported to other places for reuse or recovery of valuable materials. Measures on the mandatory PRS include introducing a permit system for the import and export of regulated e-waste. As such, it is estimated that more e-waste will be treated locally in Hong Kong upon implementation of the mandatory PRS. The WEEE treatment and recycling facility built by the Government has a handling capacity of 30 000 tonnes a year. In studying the mandatory PRS and the recycling facility, we have assessed their impact on the

local recycling industry. It is concluded that there is still a significant amount of electrical and electronic equipment in Hong Kong which requires treatment by local private recyclers, and so no adverse impact will be caused to the private recyclers.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB093**

**(Question Serial No. 0227)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Would the Government inform this Committee:

Since the commencement of the ex-gratia payment scheme for phasing out pre-Euro IV diesel commercial vehicles (DCVs) on 1 March 2014, what are the number of successful applications and the total amount of ex-gratia payment granted so far? How many pre-Euro IV DCVs and pre-Euro IV diesel non-commercial vehicles are currently registered in Hong Kong?

Asked by: Hon Jeffrey LAM Kin-fung (Member Question No. 10)

Reply:

Diesel commercial vehicles (DCVs) are one of the major sources of roadside air pollution in Hong Kong. To improve roadside air quality and better protect public health, the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) launched an incentive-cum-regulatory scheme in March 2014 with an aim to phase out by end 2019 progressively some 82 000 pre-Euro IV DCVs (including goods vehicles, light buses and non-franchised buses) with \$11.4 billion set aside for ex-gratia payment to assist the affected vehicle owners. The ex-gratia payment application for pre-Euro DCVs was closed at the end of last year.

Since the launch of the scheme, about 39 700 pre-Euro IV DCVs (i.e. about 48% of the eligible vehicles) have been retired under this scheme as at end February 2016, involving an ex-gratia payment of some \$5.2 billion. .

According to the Transport Department's information, there were 39 682 registered pre-Euro IV DCVs, and 1 773 registered pre-Euro IV diesel private cars in Hong Kong as at 10 March 2016.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB094**

**(Question Serial No. 0228)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The Administration has mentioned that it will continue to promote the use of electric vehicles (EVs) in Hong Kong. Would the Government inform this Committee of the details of the current number of registered EVs in Hong Kong, the number of EVs used by the Government, and the current number of EV charging stations in Hong Kong? What are the details and effectiveness of the current incentive policy for encouraging owners of private cars to purchase EVs or replace their cars with EVs?

Asked by: Hon Jeffrey LAM Kin-fung (Member Question No. 12)

Reply:

Electric vehicles (EVs) have no tailpipe emissions and are efficient in converting energy from the grid to power at the wheels. Replacing conventional vehicles with EVs can help improve roadside air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The Government has been promoting the wider use of EVs in Hong Kong.

According to the Transport Department's record as at end February 2016, there are 4 629 EVs in Hong Kong, 245 of them belong to the Government. The Government has been working with the private sector in expanding the EV charging facilities. There are now about 1 300 public chargers of different types in Hong Kong, covering all 18 districts. Apart from the 900 or so standard chargers, there are now over 200 medium chargers, 15 CHAdeMO quick chargers and 142 quick chargers using other charging standards set up at various districts. The Government will continue to upgrade more public chargers to medium-speed chargers, and support property management companies to install more charging facilities.

The policy of the Government is to encourage the use of public transport. For those who need to purchase private cars, the Government encourages them to purchase EVs through the following means:

- (i) The First Registration Tax on EVs is waived until 31 March 2017;
- (ii) Since April 2011, concessions have been granted on gross floor area for car parks in new buildings if they are “EV charging-enabling”. This is to encourage developers to put in place the necessary EV charging infrastructure at the building construction stage, including provision of sufficient power supply, electrical wiring and ducts, to facilitate future installation of chargers for EV users;
- (iii) In June 2011, planning guidelines for new buildings were amended to recommend 30% of private car parking spaces to be installed with EV chargers; and
- (iv) The Electrical and Mechanical Services Department has established a dedicated team and a hotline (Tel.: 3757 6222) to provide relevant information and technical support to interested parties in setting up EV chargers, and has issued guidelines on the arrangements and technical requirements in setting up chargers.

With active promotion by the Government, the number of EVs has increased to 4 629 as at the end of February 2016, a 40-fold increase from less than 100 at the end of 2010.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB095**

**(Question Serial No. 2484)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

- 1) What are the details of the manpower establishment involved in the enforcement of the "landfill disposal ban", including the ranks and number of staff and their salary points?
- 2) How does the Administration enforce the disposal ban? If actions have been taken, please list out the number of various actions and the successful cases of stopping delivery of banned waste to the landfills.
- 3) There were not many prosecutions against offences last year. What were the penalties imposed? How can law enforcement be carried out more effectively to prevent banned solid waste from entering the landfills?

Asked by: Hon Jeffrey LAM Kin-fung (Member Question No. 9)

Reply:

In light of the implementation of the producer responsibility scheme on waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE), eight classes of regulated e-waste will not be accepted at designated waste treatment facilities for disposal in future. The relevant legislative proposal was passed by the Legislative Council on 17 March this year, and will be officially implemented when other complementary measures are ready. At present, hazardous or dangerous wastes (including some WEEEs containing harmful substances, e.g. used television picture tubes and rechargeable batteries) are regulated by the Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation under the Waste Disposal Ordinance. Such chemical wastes must be delivered to licensed chemical waste disposal facilities by licensed collectors for disposal. Control on illegal dumping of hazardous or dangerous wastes is part of the work of our Department. We do not maintain separate accounts for the manpower and expenditure involved in this regard.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB096**

**(Question Serial No. 2488)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Would the Government inform this Committee:

- (1) What was the number of cases of violation of the Motor Vehicle Idling (Fixed Penalty) Ordinance in the past 3 years? What was the total amount of fine imposed? Please list by year.
- (2) Does the Government have any plans to conduct a timely review on the Motor Vehicle Idling (Fixed Penalty) Ordinance to increase the deterrent effect by raising the fine? If yes, what are the details? If no, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon Jeffrey LAM Kin-fung (Member Question No.13)

Reply:

The Motor Vehicle Idling (Fixed Penalty) Ordinance (the Ordinance), which came into operation on 15 December 2011, prohibits drivers from idling a vehicle engine for more than 3 minutes in any 60-minute period. It empowers traffic wardens (TW) of the Hong Kong Police Force and Environmental Protection Inspectors (EPI) of the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) to issue fixed penalty notices (FPNs) to offending drivers. The TWs enforce the ban in their daily patrol duties and the EPD is responsible for co-ordinating publicity activities. Enforcement-cum-publicity activities are conducted by the EPD with TWs to help drivers foster a green driving habit of switching off idling engines.

(1) The number of timing conducted against vehicles with idling engines, FPNs issued and total amount of fine imposed in the past 3 years are as follows:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Number of vehicles timed with idling engines</b>	<b>Number of FPNs issued</b>	<b>Total amount of fine imposed (\$)</b>
2013	1 809	82	26,240
2014	1 127	46	14,720
2015	840	54	17,280
<b>Total:</b>	<b>3 776</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>58,240</b>

(2) Since the commencement of the Ordinance, the Government has mounted enforcement actions and publicity activities to help drivers foster the habit of switching off idling engines and reduce the environmental nuisance caused by idling vehicles with running engines. According to our observations when conducting the enforcement-cum-publicity activities, drivers are now generally more mindful of switching off idling engines, and the number of vehicles timed with idling engines is also decreasing gradually. The Government will continue the two-pronged approach, i.e. enforcement and publicity, to promote the green driving habit of switching off idling engines. We have no plan to adjust the fixed penalty at this moment.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB097****(Question Serial No. 0991)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (1) WasteControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

The Environmental Protection Department launched the advertisement of “Big Waster” to promote the Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign in May 2013. What are the details of the annual expenditure involved in such work? Has the Department assessed the promotional effectiveness of the “Big Waster”? Will the Department contract out more promotional work to the private sector to enhance the publicity effectiveness?

Asked by: Dr Hon LAM Tai-fai (Member Question No. 60)Reply:

The Food Wise Hong Kong Steering Committee was set up in December 2012 to formally launch the Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign (the Campaign) in May 2013. The manpower involved in the implementation of the Campaign is absorbed by the existing establishment. As at the end of March 2016, the expenditure spent on advertising and other related items was \$14.8 million, as shown in the table below:

<b>Description</b>	<b>Expenditure 2012-13</b>	<b>Expenditure 2013-14</b>	<b>Expenditure 2014-15</b>	<b>Expenditure 2015-16</b>
Advertising for the Campaign (including those in public transport system, printed materials and electronic platform, etc.)	Nil	About \$10.4 million	About \$3.1 million	About \$1.3 million

The “Big Waster” symbolising food wastage in the Campaign is gradually taking root in the community and has become the commonly accepted icon of waste reduction and energy saving. The Campaign was also awarded an Excellence Award at the HKMA/TVB Awards for Marketing Excellence 2014 on 24 October 2014, recognising the effectiveness and positive impact of the Campaign on the community, and its promotion of a food wise culture in Hong Kong. It is the first promotional campaign run by the Government receiving such award. Besides, the Big Waster Facebook is very popular among the public. Up to February 2016, it has received more than 30 000 “likes”.

The Government will continue to contract out the promotional work of “Big Waster” to the private sector as required.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB098**

**(Question Serial No.3200)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (-) Not Specified

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

1. How many funds does the Government currently have to subsidise food waste recovery, surplus food donation and surplus food handling projects? What are the criteria for assessment of application and determination of amount of grant and the related calculation methodology under each of these funds?
2. How many food waste recovery, surplus food donation and surplus food handling projects were subsidised by the Government through the aforesaid funds in each of the past 3 financial years? Please set out respectively the names of the funded organizations and projects, details of the projects and amount of grants.

Asked by: Hon Alan LEONG Kah-kit (Member Question No.46)

Reply:

1. The Environment and Conservation Fund has funding schemes for application by eligible non-profit-making organizations to carry out food waste recovery and recycling projects in the community and housing estates, and to collect and distribute surplus food in the community. The amount of funding support depends on various factors, including the nature and scale of the proposed project; whether the applicant organization has good technical and project management capability; whether the proposed project implementation programme is appropriate and feasible, and whether the project duration is reasonable; whether the proposed project will help raise the public's environmental awareness; whether the proposed budget is reasonable, practical and cost-effective; and the amount of funding being applied for, etc. The relevant projects vetting subcommittee will consider each application in accordance with the assessment criteria to select the most meritorious applications for support and decide on the amount of grant.



2. The number of projects approved over the past 3 years and the details, including the applicant organizations, project descriptions and the amount of grants approved, are listed in the following table.

**Details of Food Waste Recycling and Surplus Food Recovery Projects Funded by the Environment and Conservation Fund from 2013-14 to 2015-16 (as at end of December 2015)**

<b>Funding Scheme</b>	<b>Applicant Organizations</b>	<b>Approved Projects (No.) (a). 2013 - 2014 (b). 2014 - 2015 (c). 2015 - 2016</b>	<b>Approved Amount (\$ Million) (a). 2013 - 2014 (b). 2014 - 2015 (c). 2015 - 2016</b>	<b>Project Description</b>
Food Waste Recycling Projects in the Community	Non-profit making organizations in Hong Kong (such as universities, community organizations, etc.)	(a). 4 (b). 2 (c). 4	(a). 7.7 (b). 3.6 (c). 6.0	Activities include reduction and recycling of food waste, setting up food waste composter, promoting food waste reduction and recycling in the community; encouraging the public to take action on “use less, waste less”, and separation and recycling of food waste at source.
Food Waste Recycling Projects in Housing Estates	Residents’ organizations of private residential buildings	(a). 23 (b). 2 (c). 5	(a). 23.5 (b). 2.3 (c). 2.9	Housing estates to implement food waste recycling by setting up food waste composters, and organize education programmes on food waste reduction and separation at source.
Surplus Food Recovery and Distribution in the Community	Non-profit making organizations in Hong Kong (such as green groups, community organizations, etc.)	(a). 5 (b). 5 (c). 0	(a). 7.4 (b). 7.4 (c). 0	Activities include collection of surplus and edible food from markets, retail shops, hotels and food wholesalers, and distribution of collected surplus food to those in needs; instilling the public to adopt a waste-reduction lifestyle, cherish food resources and reduce food waste.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB099**

**(Question Serial No. 1930)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The Government is progressively developing Community Green Stations (CGSs) which will mainly provide support for the community in the collection of low-value recyclables and will also promote clean recycling and other green messages to enhance both the quantity and quality of the collected recyclables in the respective district. The first 2 CGSs, Sha Tin CGS and Eastern CGS, were completed for commissioning in May and August 2015 respectively.

Regarding the effectiveness of Sha Tin CGS and Eastern CGS:

1. Please list by month the number of visitors and the quantity of various types of recyclables treated (including electrical appliances, computers, glass beverage bottles, fluorescent lamps, rechargeable batteries, old books, clothes, waste paper, waste plastics and waste metals) respectively at Sha Tin CGS and Eastern CGS since their commissioning.
2. Please list by month the public education activities (including exhibitions, seminars workshops, etc.) organised by the operators of Sha Tin CGS and Eastern CGS and the number of participants in each of the activities.
3. Please list the whereabouts of various types of recyclables collected, including: how many materials (kilogram) were recycled eventually and once recycled, the quantity for export and local use; how many materials (kilogram) were disposed of at landfills eventually. Please list the recyclers responsible for the treatment of various types of recyclables collected and the quantity of such recyclables they have treated.
4. Regarding various types of recyclables, please list the numbers of existing residential collection points and institutional collection points in Sha Tin and Eastern districts and the number of collection points to be increased in future.

Reply:

1. & 2. The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) has been progressively developing Community Green Stations (CGSs) in the 18 districts to enhance environmental education and assist local communities in the collection of recyclables. The first two CGSs i.e. Sha Tin CGS and Eastern CGS commenced operation in May and August 2015 respectively. We consolidated the operational data by quarters, which are set out as follows:

	2 <sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2015	3 <sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2015		4 <sup>th</sup> quarter of 2015	
	Sha Tin CGS	Sha Tin CGS	Eastern CGS	Sha Tin CGS	Eastern CGS
Amount of various types of recyclables handled (kg)					
Electrical appliances	7 476	6 462	658	5 899	3 293
Computer products	2 762	3 973	713	13 861	6 620
Glass bottles	1 046	24 892	5 720	47 919	23 640
Fluorescent lamps/tubes	98	347	5	719	146
Rechargeable batteries	48	66	6	219	2
Old books	410	179	-	7	-
Clothing	715	406	-	50	-
Waste paper	259	111	-	487	-
Waste plastics	56	119	-	48	-
Waste metals	0	4	-	68	-
Number of educational activities and visitors					
Number of activities	45	235	82	240	129
Number of visitors	1 403	4 150	6 189	7 387	12 258

3. The arrangement for the various types of recyclables in the above table is as follows:

Electrical appliances	All electrical appliances were sent to the St James' Settlement EcoPark WEEE Recycling Centre for refurbishment or dismantling. The Centre is set up with funding from the Environment and Conservation Fund;
Computer products	All computer products were sent to the Vannex International Limited for proper handling. The company is the contractor of the Computer and Communication Products Recycling Programme;
Glass bottles	All glass bottles were sent to the K. Wah Construction Products

	Ltd for producing eco-pavers;
Rechargeable batteries	All rechargeable batteries were sent to the Vannex International Limited for export arrangement. The company is the contractor of the Rechargeable Battery Recycling Programme;
Fluorescent lamps/tubes	All fluorescent lamps/tubes were sent to the Ecospace Limited for proper handling. The company is the contractor of the Chemical Waste Treatment Centre;
Old books and clothing	Reuse of old books and clothing was mainly arranged through donation, exchange programmes and second-hand shops. Some of them would be kept in stock for use in future functions;
Waste paper, plastics and metals	All waste paper, plastics and metals are handled by private recyclers through tendering.

4. As at the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of 2015, the number of recyclable collection points of the two CGSs is tabulated below:

	Number of residential collection points		Number of institutional collection points	
	Sha Tin CGS	Eastern CGS	Sha Tin CGS	Eastern CGS
Electrical appliances	70	57	31	1
Computer products	68	46	30	1
Glass bottles	81	104	12	0
Fluorescent lamps/tubes	34	74	1	0
Rechargeable batteries	33	61	2	0

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB100****(Question Serial No. 1931)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (6) Nature ConservationControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

In the 2010-11 Policy Address, the Chief Executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region stated that the Government would include 77 enclaves into country parks or determine their proper uses through statutory planning. Please provide details of the 77 enclaves:

1. Please set out the details of the inclusion of 77 enclaves into country parks or in development permission area (DPA) plans/outline zoning plans (OZPs), including their year of inclusion, total area, ecological value, number of residents, current land uses (including country park, agricultural use, institution, residential use, village type development, green belt, etc) and the sizes of areas for different land uses in the following table.

Enclave	Year of Inclusion	Total area	Ecological value	Number of residents	Land uses and their area sizes	Title of DPA/OZP (if any)

2. Please set out the enclaves which are not yet included into country parks or in DPA plans/OZPs and advise on the timetable for the inclusion work and the expenditure and manpower resources involved.
3. Please set out by enclave site the number of cases involving unauthorised development, pollution or vandalism in enclaves received or detected by the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department, the number of follow-up cases, as well as the number of warnings, prosecutions and convictions made by the Department over the past 5 years in the following table.

Enclave	Year	Number of cases involving unauthorised development, pollution or vandalism	Number of follow-up cases	Number of warnings made by the Department	Number of prosecutions made by the Department	Number of convictions made by the Department

Asked by: Hon Kenneth LEUNG (Member Question No. 3.02)

Reply:

- (1) Of the 77 country park enclaves, 23 have already been covered by Outline Zoning Plans (OZPs) under the Town Planning Ordinance (Cap. 131) before 2010.

3 enclaves, namely Sai Wan, Kam Shan and Yuen Tun, have become part of the Sai Kung East, Kam Shan and Tai Lam Country Parks respectively since 30 December 2013. General information of the 3 enclaves is provided in Working Paper WP/CMPB/13/2012 of the Country and Marine Parks Board (available at [https://www.afcd.gov.hk/english/aboutus/abt\\_adv/files/WPCMPB132012Eng.pdf](https://www.afcd.gov.hk/english/aboutus/abt_adv/files/WPCMPB132012Eng.pdf)).

In addition, the Planning Department (the PlanD) has completed the formulation of statutory plans for 30 of them for their entire inclusion in the statutory planning control area. The PlanD is progressively preparing OZPs to replace Development Permission Area (DPA) Plans with a validity of 3 years, so as to extend the statutory planning control over the areas. Details of the title and number of the statutory plans of enclaves are shown in the Annex (available at Town Planning Board webpage: <http://www.ozp.tpb.gov.hk>).

Details of the above enclaves are set out at the Annex.

- (2) The list of enclaves which are not yet included into country parks or in DPA Plans/OZPs is set out at the Annex. The Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) has initiated the relevant statutory procedures at the end of 2015, and planned to incorporate 3 enclaves at Fan Kei Tok, Sai Lau Kong and the site near Nam Shan into country parks, which is expected to be completed by 2017. The AFCD will continue to assess whether the remaining enclaves are suitable for incorporation into country parks in accordance with the established principles and criteria and relevant considerations.

The assessment of the suitability of enclaves for incorporation into country parks and the incorporation of suitable sites into respective country parks form part of the existing work of the AFCD staff. A breakdown on the expenditure and manpower resources involved is not available.

- (3) The AFCD conducts regular patrols in country parks including the enclaves. If suspected cases of unauthorised developments are detected in enclaves incorporated in

the country parks, the AFCD will take enforcement actions under the Country Parks Ordinance (Cap 208) or refer such cases to the relevant departments as appropriate for follow up actions to be taken in accordance with the relevant legislation or lease conditions.

On the other hand, the PlanD conducts regular patrols in the DPAs to see if there are unauthorised developments against the Town Planning Ordinance (Cap 131). Over the past 5 years (i.e. 2011-2015), the numbers of warning letters and statutory notices issued, and prosecutions and convictions made by the PlanD in respect of unauthorised developments on enclaves included in the DPAs are set out below:

Year Enclaves involved	No. of warning letters issued	No. of statutory notices issued	No. of prosecutions made	No. of convictions made
2011 - Sai Wan * - Pak Lap	2	4	-	-
2012 - Sham Chung	1	1	-	-
2013 - Ho Pui, Tin Sam, Sam Ka Tsuen, San Uk Tsuen, San Uk Ha, Lo Wai, Leng Pui and Kau Tam Tso	1	1	-	-
2014 - Ho Pui, Tin Sam, Sam Ka Tsuen, San Uk Tsuen, San Uk Ha, Lo Wai, Leng Pui and Kau Tam Tso - Pak Tam - Tai Tan, Uk Tau, Ko Tong and Ko Tong Ha Yeung - Ngau Kwo Tin	4	2	1	1
2015 - Sha Lo Tung - Ho Pui, Tin Sam, Sam Ka Tsuen, San Uk Tsuen, San Uk Ha, Lo Wai, Leng Pui and Kau Tam Tso - Pak Tam - Wong Chuk Yeung - Yung Shue O - Tai Tan, Uk Tau, Ko Tong	6	9	-	-

and Ko Tong Ha Yeung				
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Note: As the work on the handling of the cases may span over different years, the numbers of warning letters and statutory notices issued, and prosecutions and convictions made are not necessarily the same.

\* Already incorporated into respective country park under the Country Parks Ordinance with effect from 30 December 2013

As enforcement work in enclaves within the DPAs is part of the daily duties of the PlanD's staff, there is no breakdown on the manpower resources and expenditure involved in individual work items. Furthermore, the Town Planning Board (TPB) all along does not approve planning applications suspected to involve "destroy first, develop later". In the past 5 years (i.e. 2010-2014), the TPB did not scrutinise or approve any planning applications suspected to involve "destroy first, develop later" in enclaves within the DPAs.



## Details of the 77 Enclaves

Name of enclave	Approx. area (in hectares)	Year of inclusion into country park	Year of inclusion in statutory plan	Title of existing statutory plan (if any)	Land use zonings on statutory plan <sup>Note</sup>
<b>Already included in statutory plan</b>					
Shap Yi Wat	3	-	1990	Kwun Yam Shan & Fa Sam Hang OZP No. S/ST-KYS/11	Agriculture (AGR); Country Park (CP); Village Type Development (V); Green Belt (GB)
Mau Ping, Mau Ping Lo Uk, Mau Ping San Uk and Wong Chuk Shan	45	-	2011	Mau Ping OZP No. S/ST-MP/2	Conservation Area (CA); V
Site near Ngau Wu Tok	5	-	2014	Tai Po Kau DPA Plan No. DPA/NE-TPK/2	Unspecified Use (U)
Wong Chuk Yeung	37	-	1990	Shap Sz Heung OZP No. S/NE-SSH/11	CA; GB; V
Sha Lo Tung	56	-	1997	Sha Lo Tung OZP No. S/NE-SLT/4	CA; GB; Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI); V
Sham Chung	32	-	2006	Sham Chung OZP No. S/NE-SC/3	AGR; CA; Coastal Protection Area (CPA); GB; V
Chau Mei, Tai Tong, Chau Tau and Sha Tau	26	-	2014	Ping Chau DPA Plan No. DPA/NE-PC/2	U; V

<b>Name of enclave</b>	<b>Approx. area (in hectares)</b>	<b>Year of inclusion into country park</b>	<b>Year of inclusion in statutory plan</b>	<b>Title of existing statutory plan (if any)</b>	<b>Land use zonings on statutory plan<sup>Note</sup></b>
Pak Tam Au	14	-	2011	To Kwa Peng & Pak Tam Au OZP No. S/NE-TKP/2	AGR; CA; GB; V
To Kwa Peng	9	-	2011	To Kwa Peng & Pak Tam Au OZP No. S/NE-TKP/2	CA; CPA; GB; V
Chek Keng	31	-	2012	Chek Keng OZP No. S/NE-CK/2	CPA; GB; V; Government, Institution or Community (G/IC)
Tai Tan, Uk Tau, Ko Tong and Ko Tong Ha Yeung	67	-	2013	Tai Tan, Uk Tau, Ko Tong & Ko Tong Ha Yeung DPA Plan No. DPA/NE-TT/2	U; V
Ko Lau Wan, Mo Uk, Lam Uk, Lau Uk and Tse Uk	33	-	2011	Ko Lau Wan OZP No. S/NE-KLW/2	CPA; GB; V; G/IC
Hoi Ha	8	-	2010	Hoi Ha OZP No. S/NE-HH/2	CA; CPA; GB(1); V; G/IC
Pak Sha O, Pak Sha O Ha Yeung	29	-	2012	Pak Sha O OZP No. S/NE-PSO/1	U; V
Yung Shue O	32	-	2012	Yung Shue O OZP No. S/NE-YSO/2	CPA; GB; V; G/IC
Cheung Sheung	16	-	2014	Cheung Sheung DPA Plan No. DPA/NE-CS/2	U

<b>Name of enclave</b>	<b>Approx. area (in hectares)</b>	<b>Year of inclusion into country park</b>	<b>Year of inclusion in statutory plan</b>	<b>Title of existing statutory plan (if any)</b>	<b>Land use zonings on statutory plan<sup>Note</sup></b>
Site near Tai Po Mei	6	-	2014	Tai Po Kau DPA Plan No. DPA/NE-TPK/2	U
Shui Mong Tin	2	-	2011	Yim Tin Tsai & Ma Shi Chau OZP No. S/NE-YTT/2	CP; SSSI
Kai Kuk Shue Ha, Ho Lek Pui and Ham Hang Mei	8	-	1990	Luk Keng & Wo Hang OZP No. S/NE-LK/11	AGR; CA; GB; V
Ho Pui, Tin Sam, Sam Ka Tsuen, San Uk Tsuen, San Uk Ha, Lo Wai, Leng Pui and Kau Tam Tso	98	-	1994	Wu Kau Tang OZP No. S/NE-WKT/6	CA; GB; V
Sam A Tsuen	23	-	2011	Lai Chi Wo, Siu Tan & Sam A Tsuen OZP No. S/NE-LCW/2	AGR; CA; GB; V
Siu Tan	20	-	2011	Lai Chi Wo, Siu Tan & Sam A Tsuen OZP No. S/NE-LCW/2	CA; GB
Kop Tong, Mui Tsz Lam and Lai Chi Wo	91	-	2011	Lai Chi Wo, Siu Tan & Sam A Tsuen OZP No. S/NE-LCW/2	AGR; CA; GB; V; G/IC
So Lo Pun	29	-	2010	So Lo Pun OZP No. S/NE-SLP/2	AGR; CA; GB; V

<b>Name of enclave</b>	<b>Approx. area (in hectares)</b>	<b>Year of inclusion into country park</b>	<b>Year of inclusion in statutory plan</b>	<b>Title of existing statutory plan (if any)</b>	<b>Land use zonings on statutory plan<sup>Note</sup></b>
Kuk Po San Uk Ha, Kuk Po Lo Wai, Yi To, Sam To, Sze To and Ng To	64	-	2013	Kuk Po, Fung Hang & Yung Shue Au OZP No. S/NE-KP/1	U; V
Fung Hang	9	-	2013	Kuk Po, Fung Hang & Yung Shue Au OZP No. S/NE-KP/1	U; V
Yung Shue Au	18	-	2013	Kuk Po, Fung Hang & Yung Shue Au OZP No. S/NE-KP/1	U; V
Wong Yi Chau and Hei Tsz Wan	9	-	2000	Tai Mong Tsai & Tsam Chuk Wan OZP No. S/SK-TMT/4	CA; CP; CPA;GB; V
Pak Tam Chung	2	-	2000	Tai Mong Tsai & Tsam Chuk Wan OZP No. S/SK-TMT/4	CP; GB; V
Tsak Yue Wu	15	-	2000	Tai Mong Tsai & Tsam Chuk Wan OZP No. S/SK-TMT/4	CA; GB; V; CP
Tai Long, Lam Uk Wai, Lung Mei Tau, Tai Wan and Ham Tin	46	-	1997	Tai Long Wan OZP No. S/SK-TLW/5	CA; SSSI; V
Pak Tam	5	-	2000	Tai Mong Tsai & Tsam Chuk Wan OZP No. S/SK-TMT/4	GB; V; Recreation (REC); CP; G/IC(1)

<b>Name of enclave</b>	<b>Approx. area (in hectares)</b>	<b>Year of inclusion into country park</b>	<b>Year of inclusion in statutory plan</b>	<b>Title of existing statutory plan (if any)</b>	<b>Land use zonings on statutory plan<sup>Note</sup></b>
Shek Hang	3	-	2000	Tai Mong Tsai & Tsam Chuk Wan OZP No. S/SK-TMT/4	GB; V
Tai Mong Tsai, She Tau, Ping Tun, Tit Kim Hang, Tam Wat, Tai Po Tsai, San Tin Hang, Tso Wo Hang, Wong Chuk Wan and Wong Mo Ying	126	-	2000	Tai Mong Tsai & Tsam Chuk Wan OZP No. S/SK-TMT/4	CA;GB; Residential (Group C) (R(C))1; R(C)2; R(C)3; V; G/IC; CP; REC
Wong Keng Tei and Tsam Chuk Wan	36	-	2000	Tai Mong Tsai & Tsam Chuk Wan OZP No. S/SK-TMT/4	CP; CPA; CPA(1); GB; REC; V
Pak A	11	-	2011	Tung A & Pak A OZP No. S/SK-TA/2	CPA; GB; R(C); V; Other Specified Uses (OU)
Tung A	10	-	2011	Tung A & Pak A OZP No. S/SK-TA/2	CPA; G/IC; GB; Open Space (O); V
Pak Lap	6	-	2010	Pak Lap OZP No. S/SK-PL/2	AGR; CA; V; G/IC
Fan Lau Tsuen	24	-	1980	South Lantau Coast OZP No. S/SLC/19	CP; GB; V
Pak Fu Tin	3	-	1980	South Lantau Coast OZP No. S/SLC/19	CP; GB
Lung Mei, Tai Long	28	-	1980	South Lantau Coast OZP No. S/SLC/19	CP; GB; R(C); V

<b>Name of enclave</b>	<b>Approx. area (in hectares)</b>	<b>Year of inclusion into country park</b>	<b>Year of inclusion in statutory plan</b>	<b>Title of existing statutory plan (if any)</b>	<b>Land use zonings on statutory plan<sup>Note</sup></b>
Ngong Ping	103	-	1999	Ngong Ping OZP No. S/I-NP/6	CA; G/IC(1); G/IC(2); GB; O; OU; REC; SSSI; V
Lai Chi Yuen	5	-	1980	South Lantau Coast OZP No. S/SLC/19	CP; GB
Shui Tseng Wan	2	-	1980	South Lantau Coast OZP No. S/SLC/19	GB
Yi Long	7	-	1980	South Lantau Coast OZP No. S/SLC/19	CP; R(C)
Shui Hau Wan	1	-	1980	(South Lantau Coast OZP No. S/SLC/19	CP; GB
Luk Wu, Upper Keung Shan, Lower Keung Shan, Cheung Ting and Hang Pui	155	-	2011	Luk Wu & Keung Shan OZP No. S/I-LWKS/2	AGR; G/IC; GB; G/IC(1); V
Ngau Kwo Tin	7	-	2011	Luk Wu & Keung Shan OZP No. S/I-LWKS/2	GB; G/IC(1)
Tin Fu Tsai	53	-	2011	Tin Fu Tsai OZP No. S/TM-TFT/2	CA; GB; V
Ngau Liu and Kwun Yam Shan	72		1990	Ho Chung OZP No. S/SK-HC/11 and Kwun Yam Shan & Fa Sam Hang OZP No. S/ST-KYS/11	AGR; CA; G/IC; GB; V; SSSI

Name of enclave	Approx. area (in hectares)	Year of inclusion into country park	Year of inclusion in statutory plan	Title of existing statutory plan (if any)	Land use zonings on statutory plan <sup>Note</sup>
Tai Ho and Site near Wong Kung Tin	277	-	2014	Tai Ho DPA Plan No. DPA/I-TH/2	SSSI; OU; V
Yi O	23	-	2012	Yi O OZP No. S/I-YO/1	GB; AGR; V; CPA
<b>Already included into country park</b>					
Sai Wan	17	2013	2010	-	-
Kam Shan	1	2013	-	-	-
Yuen Tun	19	2013	-	-	-
<b>Not included in statutory plan/country park</b>					
Ping Shan Chai	15	-	-	-	-
Tei Tong Tsai	15	-	-	-	-
Tung Sam Kei	4	-	-	-	-
Nam Sham Tung	5	-	-	-	-
Lai Chi Chong	16	-	-	-	-
Tai Hom	5	-	-	-	-
Wong Chuk Long	4	-	-	-	-
Site near Wong Mau Kok	3	-	-	-	-
Hung Shek Mun Tsuen	10	-	-	-	-
Lai Tau Shek	10	-	-	-	-
Tsin Yue Wan	4	-	-	-	-
Fan Kei Tok	5	-	-	-	-
Sai Lau Kong	2	-	-	-	-
Yi Tung Shan	7	-	-	-	-
Man Cheung Po	2	-	-	-	-

<b>Name of enclave</b>	<b>Approx. area (in hectares)</b>	<b>Year of inclusion into country park</b>	<b>Year of inclusion in statutory plan</b>	<b>Title of existing statutory plan (if any)</b>	<b>Land use zonings on statutory plan<sup>Note</sup></b>
Site near Nam Shan	6	-	-	-	-
Site near Peaked Hill	5	-	-	-	-
Site near Chuen Lung	10	-	-	-	-
Site near Tso Kung Tam	9	-	-	-	-
Tsing Fai Tong	26	-	-	-	-
Sheung Tong	10	-	-	-	-
Sheung Fa Shan	26	-	-	-	-

Note: According to the PlanD, a breakdown on the sizes of areas of different land use zonings on statutory plans is not available.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB101****(Question Serial No. 1933)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (2) AirControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

The energy cum carbon audit programme launched by the Department in 2012 on 120 major government buildings and public facilities was completed in mid-2015. Regarding the results of the carbon audit programme:

- Please set out in the following table the results of the energy cum carbon audit programme for the 120 major government buildings and public facilities respectively, including (i) the name of the government building and public facility, (ii) type of building, (iii) construction floor area, (iv) energy utilisation index (EUI), (v) carbon emissions per annum, (vi) improvement plans and room for energy saving/emission reduction after the audit, (vii) expenditure and (viii) manpower involved (including external engineering consultants).

(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)	(vii)	(viii)

- Has the Department taken any measures to encourage other commercial buildings to carry out carbon audits over the past 5 years? If yes, please provide the details and set out by year the expenditure and manpower involved.

Asked by: Hon Kenneth LEUNG (Member Question No. 3.04)Reply:

- To encourage all sectors of the community to better understand the situation of energy consumption and carbon emissions of their buildings, so as to identify room for carbon reduction and implementation of carbon reduction measures for achieving energy saving and greenhouse gas reduction, the Government completed a 3-year programme in 2015 to conduct energy-cum-carbon audits for 120 government buildings and public

facilities, including public markets, public swimming pools, indoor sports centres, secondary schools, office buildings, healthcare facilities, community halls, markets, etc. The total expenditure involved was about \$7.1 million. According to the completed energy-cum-carbon audits, the average sectoral energy utilisation index (EUI), the average carbon emission ratio indicator, and the anticipated room for energy saving of the related government buildings and public facilities are as follows:

<b>Government buildings and public facilities</b>	<b>Average EUI (kWh/ m2 / annum)</b>	<b>Average carbon emission ratio indicator (tonnes CO2-e/ m2 / annum)</b>	<b>Anticipated room for energy saving</b>
Public markets	378	0.26	5.5%
Public swimming pools	251	0.13	3.1%
Indoor sports centres	364	0.22	9.6%
Secondary schools	103	0.08	13.2%
Community halls/ Community centres	231	0.14	10.4%
Fire stations and ambulance depots	182	0.15	9.8%
Postal facilities	215	0.16	11.5%
Clinics/ Child assessment centres	189	0.12	3.7%
Wholesale food market	377	0.22	30.1%

The audit reports completed under the three-year programme suggested that the relevant bureaux and departments could implement energy saving and carbon reduction measures in areas including energy use (such as air conditioning, electrical facilities, lift/escalator and lighting installations, etc), waste management, use of water and behavioural change. Individual bureaux and departments are also taking energy saving and carbon reduction measures according to their needs and operational circumstances, such as switching to more efficient chiller systems, installing variable speed drive to improve the energy efficiency of air-conditioning and lift systems, as well as adopting green management practices.

2. The Government has been encouraging the private sector and other commercial buildings to participate in carbon reduction initiatives. The Government launched the Green Hong Kong • Carbon Audit activity in 2008, inviting organisations from different sectors of the community to join and sign the Carbon Reduction Charter. So far, a total of about 390 organisations from the real estate development and property management sector, hotel industry, banking industry and logistics industry, as well as professional groups, universities, non-profit-making organisations, etc. have joined the

Charter. Apart from launching the Green Hong Kong • Carbon Audit activity in 2008, the Government has published technical guidelines for conducting carbon audits so as to assist the private sector in carrying out carbon audits. The Government also provided \$10 million funding support to a CarbonSmart Programme through the Environment and Conservation Fund to provide a matching fund of up to \$30,000 per application for private enterprises to conduct carbon audits. The programme was completed in 2015 with a total of 360 approved applications involving a total funding of about \$5.4 million. The Government also launched a carbon footprint repository in December 2014 to facilitate listed companies to disclose carbon audit findings and share carbon management experience and practices. So far, a total of 67 listed companies have disclosed their carbon audit findings through the carbon footprint repository. The Government will continue to encourage private organisations to conduct carbon audits and take carbon reduction actions.

The promotion of carbon audit is an integral part of the Government's work on managing climate change. The manpower and expenditure involved were funded by the recurrent expenditure of the Environment Bureau.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB102****(Question Serial No. 1934)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (2) AirControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

Regarding the development of measures and strategies for combating climate change:

1. The Environment Bureau (ENB) published the Hong Kong Climate Change Report 2015 last year, outlining the Government's work and efforts with key private-sector stakeholders in responding to climate change. The Report also sets out in detail the measures for combating climate change in Hong Kong. The measures stated in the Report fall under three main areas, namely mitigation, adaptation and resilience. Please list in the table below the policies and measures of ENB in the past 5 years under the three main areas, as well as the expenditures and manpower involved:

Area	Year	Policies/Measures	Expenditures involved	Manpower involved
Mitigation				
Adaptation				
Resilience				

2. Please list in the table below the policies and measures of ENB under the three main areas (including on-going past efforts and new efforts), as well as the estimated expenditures and manpower in the coming year:

Area		Work details	Estimated expenditures	Estimated manpower
Mitigation	On-going past policies/measures			

	New policies/measures			
Adaptation	On-going past policies/measures			
	New policies/measures			
Resilience	On-going past policies/measures			
	New policies/measures			

3. The Hong Kong's climate change target is to reduce carbon intensity by 50 to 60% by 2020 against the 2005 level. Please set out in the table below how the Administration would attain this target in the coming 4 years, including the measures to be taken, the expenditures and manpower involved, as well as the amount of carbon emission and carbon intensity reductions that would be brought about by the measures:

Policies/Measures	Year	Estimated expenditures	Estimated manpower	Amount of carbon emission reduction	Amount of carbon intensity reduction

4. Please explain in detail how the present carbon reduction target would help attain the target stated in the International Climate Agreement (the Paris Agreement 2015), i.e. "Parties shall take measures to limit the global average temperature rise within 2 degrees Celsius (the pre-industrial levels) and strive to limit the temperature rise to 1.5 degrees Celsius".

Asked by: Hon Kenneth LEUNG (Member Question No. 3.06)

Reply:

1. to 3.

Since the Environment Bureau (ENB) published the Hong Kong's Climate Change Strategy and Action Agenda (the Action Agenda) in 2010, the bureaux and departments concerned have implemented a number of measures to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions with a view to achieving the carbon intensity reduction target of 50% to 60% by 2020 against the 2005 level.

In 2015, the Government promulgated the fuel mix for 2020, which is to increase the proportion of natural gas for power generation from around 20% at present to around 50% in 2020, to maintain the current interim measure of importing 80% of the nuclear output from the Daya Bay Nuclear Power Station (i.e. the nuclear power import will account for around 25% of the total fuel mix), and to meet the remaining demand for electricity by coal-fired generation and renewable energy. These would contribute to our achieving the 2020 target for Hong Kong.

Apart from changing the fuel mix, the Government has also implemented a number of energy saving and energy efficiency enhancement measures to reduce carbon emissions so as to mitigate climate change. These measures include:

- (a) The Buildings Energy Efficiency Ordinance was fully implemented in September 2012 to enhance energy efficiency of key building services installations;
- (b) A district cooling system has been provided for the non-residential premises in the Kai Tak Development Area;
- (c) The Mandatory Energy Efficiency Labelling Scheme was launched to encourage the use of more energy-efficient products;
- (d) A three-year programme was completed in 2015 to conduct energy-cum-carbon audits for 120 government buildings and public facilities. Assistance will continue to be provided for relevant departments in conducting carbon audits alongside the energy audits for over 40 government buildings in 2016-17; and
- (e) A carbon footprint repository was launched at the end of 2014. So far, a total of 67 listed companies have disclosed their carbon audit findings through the carbon footprint repository.

Apart from the above measures, the Government has also made efforts to promote green road transport and turn waste into energy so as to mitigate climate change. These measures include:

- (a) Legislation was introduced in 2010 to provide for the biodiesel specifications of motor vehicle;
- (b) A \$300 million Pilot Green Transport Fund was launched in 2011 to provide funding support for transport trades to try out green innovative transport technologies, including electric and hybrid vehicles; and
- (c) As regards turning waste into energy, landfill gas and gas generated during wastewater treatment process have been recovered for conversion into alternative energy. Also, the Sludge Treatment Facility in Nim Wan came into operation in April 2015. The facility can turn waste into energy during operation and the surplus electricity can be exported to the public power grid.

The measures for adaptation to climate change include:

- (a) The works departments will update construction-related codes, guidelines and design standards for buildings and infrastructure regularly to cope with extreme weather events;
- (b) The Water Supplies Department has been monitoring the measures implemented under the Total Water Management Strategy since its promulgation in 2008 and will review its effectiveness regularly;
- (c) The Drainage Services Department conducted the territory-wide Drainage Master Plan Review studies in phases to assess flood risk and formulate necessary drainage improvement works;
- (d) The Civil Engineering and Development Department (CEDD) has commissioned a consultancy study on the trend of rising sea level caused by climate change and its implications on the design of coastal structures;

- (e) CEDD is studying the implications of climate change on slope safety and exploring ways to model more precisely the extreme rainfall conditions and extreme landslide scenarios;
- (f) The Planning Department has completed the Feasibility Study on Urban Climatic Map and Standards for Wind Environment. Its on-going study, namely Hong Kong 2030+: Towards a Planning Vision and Strategy Transcending 2030, will take climate change into consideration; and
- (g) The Housing Department is preparing in-house design and maintenance guidelines for green roof and dual flush cisterns.

Resilience includes the ability of the community to withstand the stresses and shocks in the face of climate change. The Security Bureau has developed an emergency response system and a Contingency Plan for Natural Disasters so as to facilitate the effective deployment of resources in response to the emergencies caused by natural disaster. The Hong Kong Observatory has also set up a number of monitoring and warning systems to alert the public of extreme weather conditions (such as very hot and cold weather). The Government also raises public awareness of climate change through publicity and education. The work includes:

- (a) Since the establishment of the Hong Kong/Guangdong Joint Liaison Group on Combating Climate Change in May 2012, Hong Kong and Guangdong have jointly organised a number of seminars for government departments and the public;
- (b) A Workshop on Climate Change Adaptation relating to built environment and infrastructure was organised for government works departments in 2012;
- (c) A Carbon Audit Workshop for Listed Companies was held in 2012;
- (d) A Seminar on Quality Carbon Audit Practices was held in 2013; and
- (e) Coordinating the participation of relevant government departments in the Third International Conference on Climate Change in 2014.

This year, the Chief Secretary for Administration will chair an inter-departmental committee to steer and co-ordinate the work on climate change, including setting a post-2020 carbon reduction target and formulating mitigation, adaption and resilience policies and measures accordingly.

ENB is responsible for coordinating the work of various bureaux and departments on combating climate change. The expenditure and manpower involved are met by the recurrent expenditure of the bureaux and departments concerned.

4. Global concerted efforts are key to the successful fulfillment and implementation of the Paris Agreement. Reduction of GHG emissions is an important measure to control the rise of global temperature. Apart from the Government's efforts to achieve the above carbon reduction target for 2020, the Chief Secretary for Administration will also chair a newly established committee to steer and coordinate various bureaux and departments in better responding to climate change. The committee will also study the HKSAR's post-2020 carbon reduction target and ways to enhance public awareness of combating climate change. In setting the post-2020

carbon reduction target, reference will be made to the latest development of the international climate agreements.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB103****(Question Serial No. 1935)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (5) Environmental Assessment and PlanningControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

Regarding the work on environmental assessment and planning:

1. Please set out in the following table the works projects which applied for variation of the Environmental Permit (VEP) in the past 5 years, and provide information on the government departments or private sectors in charge of each works project, the number of VEP applications made, project types, reasons for variation, approval status, and the expenditure involved in VEP;

Year	Projects applied for VEP	Government departments or private sectors in charge of the projects	Number of applications for VEP	Project types	Reasons for variation	Approval status	Expenditure involved in VEP

2. Please set out the number of appeal or judicial review cases against the environmental impact assessment (EIA) reports in the past 5 years, and provide details of these cases, including the works projects, the points of contention and the judgements of the court;
3. Please set out the designated projects which require ecological mitigation measures under the Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance in each of the past 5 years, and specify the ecological mitigation measures required by these projects, the progress of implementation and the expenditure involved in the works;
4. Please set out the major projects undergoing environmental monitoring and audit (EM&A), including the number and frequency of EM&A conducted for these projects in each of the past 5 years. Please provide a breakdown of the expenditure involved and the manpower deployed in conducting various EM&A programmes each year;

5. Please set out the planning studies and strategic planning studies conducted in each of the past 5 years, including the expenditure involved and the manpower deployed for these studies (if consultants were commissioned to conduct these studies, please list out separately);
6. Please set out the number of EIA reports scrutinized by the Advisory Council on Environment (ACE) in each of the past 5 years, and provide a breakdown of the expenditure involved for ACE in each year.

Asked by: Hon Kenneth LEUNG (Member Question No. 3.08)

Reply:

1. Information on applications for variation of an Environmental Permit (VEP) in the past 5 years is set out in the table at **Appendix 1**. A brief analysis reveals that applications for variation of EPs were made mainly because of the need to modify the construction methods during the construction period or adjust the project designs to suit the actual site conditions. However, regardless of the reasons for application, the amended EP can only be issued by the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) after EPD and other relevant government departments have confirmed that there is no material change to the environmental impact of the project with the mitigation measures in place and the project complies with the requirements of the Technical Memorandum on Environmental Impact Assessment Process in accordance with the requirements of the Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance (EIAO). As the costs of variation of EPs fall under the estimated expenditure of the relevant works programme, EPD does not have the information in this regard.
2. There were 4 applications for appeal or judicial review on the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) reports in the past 5 years. Please refer to **Appendix 2** for the designated projects concerned, points of contention and results of the judgments.
3. Of the EPs issued by EPD under the EIAO in the past 5 years, implementation of ecological mitigation measures was required for 40 designated projects. The projects are set out by year in the table at **Appendix 3**. The ecological mitigation measures implemented for the projects generally include:
  - (1) Establishing habitats to compensate for ecological impact in order to protect the affected rare species of wildlife fauna and flora or those that are of conservation importance;
  - (2) Transplanting or in-situ conservation of important animals and plants or coral species;
  - (3) Imposing restrictions on the methods, programme or duration of construction; implementation of mitigation measures to reduce the impact of the projects on ecologically sensitive areas, marine ecology or marine life such as the Chinese White Dolphins; and
  - (4) Designating new marine parks, etc.

All ecological mitigation measures must be implemented in accordance with the requirements of the EPs, and their implementation is ensured through the Environmental Monitoring and Audit mechanism. As the costs of implementing ecological mitigation measures fall under the estimated expenditure of the relevant works programme, EPD does not have the information in this regard.

4. Please refer to **Appendix 4** for information on the environmental monitoring and auditing (EM&A) carried out for major designated projects in accordance with the requirements of the EPs in the past 5 years. As for the number and frequency of EM&A conducted, the EIAO does not impose a fix set of requirements. The EIA report of the projects concerned should recommend an EM&A programme, having regard to the respective environmental parameters requiring monitoring, the possible environmental impacts, the location and scope, for implementation after approval. EPs generally require permit holders to submit a monthly EM&A report to EPD to report the monitoring and auditing results of all environmental parameters in that period. The reports will also be uploaded to the EPD's website as well as the project website for public inspection. As the costs of conducting EM&A programmes fall under the estimated expenditure of the relevant works projects, EPD does not have the information in this regard.
5. The number of major planning studies and strategic planning studies assessed by EPD in each of the past 5 years is listed as follows:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Major planning studies and strategic planning studies</b>
2011	39
2012	38
2013	40
2014	41
2015	65

As the assessment work is an integral part of the work of EPD, we do not have separate breakdown on the manpower resources and expenditure involved in individual work items.

6. Of the EIA reports submitted to the Advisory Council on Environment (ACE) under the EIAO in the past 5 years, a total of 22 reports were selected by ACE for detailed discussion at the EIA Subcommittee meetings. The number of EIA reports discussed by the EIA Subcommittee is listed by years as follows:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Number of EIA reports scrutinised by the EIA Subcommittee</b>
2011	5
2012	5
2013	7
2014	3
2015	2

EPD provides secretariat services for the ACE, and the relevant expenses were absorbed by EPD's existing resources. We do not have a separate account for the expenditure of ACE.

**Information on Applications for Variation of an Environmental Permit in the past 5 years**  
**(Year 2011 to 2015)**

**Year 2011**

	<b>Project Applied for VEP</b>	<b>Name of Responsible Government Department or Private Sector of the Project</b>	<b>Number of Applications for VEP</b>	<b>Project Type</b>	<b>Approval Status</b>	<b>Reasons for Variation</b>
1	Fill Bank at Tseung Kwan O Area 137	Civil Engineering and Development Department	1	Public dumping area	Approved	Please refer to the explanation in the main reply
2	Demolition of Buildings and Structures in the Proposed Kennedy Town Comprehensive Development Area Site	Civil Engineering and Development Department	1	Decommissioning of a municipal incinerator	Approved	
3	Dredging, Management and Capping of Contaminated Sediment Disposal Facility to the South of the Brothers	Civil Engineering and Development Department	1	Reclamation or dredging	Approved	
4	Upgrading of Pillar Point Sewage Treatment Works	Drainage Services Department	1	Sewage treatment	Withdrawn	
5	Harbour Area Treatment Scheme (HATS) Stage 2A	Drainage Services Department	1	Sewage treatment	Withdrawn	
6	South East New Territories (SENT) Landfill Extension	Environmental Protection Department	1	Landfill for waste	Approved	
7	Traffic Improvements to Tuen Mun Road Town Centre Section	Highways Department	1	Roads	Approved	
8	Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Hong Kong Link Road	Highways Department	1	Roads	Approved	
9	Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Hong Kong Boundary Crossing Facilities	Highways Department	1	Roads	Approved	
10	Hong Kong Section of Guangzhou – Shenzhen – Hong Kong Express Rail Link	MTR Corporation Limited	2	Railways	Approved	
11	South Island Line (East)	MTR Corporation Limited	1	Railways	Approved	
12	Black Point Gas Supply Project (First Phase)	Leighton Contractors (Asia) Ltd.,	2	Energy supply	Approved	

	<b>Project Applied for VEP</b>	<b>Name of Responsible Government Department or Private Sector of the Project</b>	<b>Number of Applications for VEP</b>	<b>Project Type</b>	<b>Approval Status</b>	<b>Reasons for Variation</b>
		Castle Peak Power Company Limited				
13	Central Police Station Conservation and Revitalisation Project	The Jockey Club CPS Limited	1	Works in an existing site of cultural heritage	Approved	
14	Sludge Treatment Facilities	VW-VES (HK) Limited	1	Waste storage, transfer and disposal facilities	Approved	

**Year 2012**

	<b>Project Applied for VEP</b>	<b>Name of Responsible Government Department or Private Sector of the Project</b>	<b>Number of Applications for VEP</b>	<b>Project Type</b>	<b>Approval Status</b>	<b>Reasons for Variation</b>
1	Remaining Engineering Infrastructure Works for Pak Shek Kok Development	Civil Engineering and Development Department	2	Roads	1 Approved 1 Withdrawn	Please refer to the explanation in the main reply
2	Sediment Removal at Yim Tin Tsai (East) Fish Culture Zones	Civil Engineering and Development Department	1	Reclamation or dredging	Approved	
3	Providing Sufficient Water Depth for Kwai Tsing Container Basin and its Approach Channel	Civil Engineering and Development Department	2	Reclamation or dredging	Approved	
4	Harbour Area Treatment Scheme (HATS) Stage 2A	Drainage Services Department	1	Sewage treatment	Approved	
5	Sludge Treatment Facilities	Environmental Protection Department , VW-VES (HK) Limited	5	Waste storage, transfer and disposal facilities	4 Approved 1 Withdrawn	
6	Widening of Tolo Highway/Fanling Highway between Island House Interchange and Fanling	Highways Department	1	Roads	Approved	
7	Traffic Improvements to Tuen Mun Road Town Centre Section	Highways Department	1	Roads	Approved	
8	Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Hong Kong Boundary Crossing Facilities	Highways Department	2	Roads	Approved	
9	Central-Wan Chai Bypass (CWB) including its road tunnel and slip roads	Highways Department	1	Roads	Approved	
10	Widening of Tolo Highway between Island House Interchange and Ma Liu Shui Interchange	Highways Department	1	Roads	Approved	
11	Road Works at West Kowloon	MTR Corporation Limited	1	Railways	Approved	
12	West Island Line	MTR Corporation Limited	2	Railways	Approved	
13	Hong Kong Section of Guangzhou – Shenzhen – Hong	MTR Corporation Limited	5	Railways	Approved	

	<b>Project Applied for VEP</b>	<b>Name of Responsible Government Department or Private Sector of the Project</b>	<b>Number of Applications for VEP</b>	<b>Project Type</b>	<b>Approval Status</b>	<b>Reasons for Variation</b>
	Kong Express Rail Link					
14	Kwun Tong Line Extension	MTR Corporation Limited	1	Railways	Approved	
15	West Rail	MTR Corporation Limited	2	Railways	Approved	
16	South Island Line (East)	MTR Corporation Limited	1	Railways	Approved	
17	Shatin to Central Link – Tai Wai to Hung Hom Section	MTR Corporation Limited	2	Railways	Approved	
18	South-East Asia Japan Cable System (SJC) Hong Kong Segment	China Telecom (Hong Kong) International Limited	1	Dredging	Approved	
19	Installation of a 500mm NB Gas Pipeline inside the Existing Disused Tunnel (Old Beacon Hill Tunnel)	The Hong Kong and China Gas Company Limited	1	Works in country park	Approved	
20	The Theme Park at Penny's Bay, Lantau	Hongkong International Theme Parks Limited	1	Tourist and recreational developments	Approved	
21	Drainage Diversion Works for the Comprehensive Residential Development at Various Lots in DD227 and DD229, Tai Po Tsai, Sai Kung	NW Project Management Limited	1	Works in conservation areas	Approved	
22	Proposed Comprehensive Development at Wo Shang Wai, Yuen Long	Profit Point Enterprises Limited	1	Residential and other developments	Approved	
23	Central Police Station Conservation and Revitalisation Project	The Jockey Club CPS Limited	1	Works in an existing site of cultural heritage	Approved	



**Year 2013**

	<b>Project Applied for VEP</b>	<b>Name of Responsible Government Department or Private Sector of the Project</b>	<b>Number of Applications for VEP</b>	<b>Project Type</b>	<b>Approval Status</b>	<b>Reasons for Variation</b>
1	Fill Bank at Tseung Kwan O Area 137	Civil Engineering and Development Department	1	Public area dumping	Approved	Please refer to the explanation in the main reply
2	Expansion and Extension of Fill Bank at Tuen Mun Area 38	Civil Engineering and Development Department	1	Public area dumping	Approved	
3	Liantang/Heung Yuen Wai Boundary Control Point and Associated Works	Civil Engineering and Development Department	1	Roads	Approved	
4	Upgrading of Pillar Point Sewage Treatment Works	Drainage Services Department	1	Sewage treatment	Approved	
5	Water Reclamation Facilities for Stanley Sewage Treatment Works (Stanley STW)	Drainage Services Department	1	Sewage treatment	Approved	
6	Development of an EcoPark in Tuen Mun Area 38	Environmental Protection Department	2	Waste storage, transfer and disposal facilities	Approved	
7	Organic Waste Treatment Facilities Phase 1 at Siu Ho Wan, North Lantau	Environmental Protection Department	2	Waste storage, transfer and disposal facilities	Approved	
8	Sludge Treatment Facilities	Environmental Protection Department / VW-VES (HK) Limited	2	Waste storage, transfer and disposal facilities	Approved	
9	Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Hong Kong Link Road	Highways Department	2	Roads	Approved	
10	Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge - Hong Kong Boundary Crossing Facilities	Highways Department	2	Roads	Approved	
11	Restoration to Yan Tun Kong Study Hall at Ping Shan, Yuen Long, New Territories	Leisure and Cultural Services Department	1	Works in an existing site of cultural heritage	Approved	
12	Sheung Shui to Lok Ma Chau Spur Line	MTR Corporation Limited	2	Railways	Approved	
13	West Island Line	MTR Corporation Limited	2	Railways	Approved	
14	Hong Kong Section of Guangzhou – Shenzhen – Hong Kong Express Rail Link	MTR Corporation Limited	2	Railways	Approved	
15	West Rail	MTR	1	Railways	Approved	

	<b>Project Applied for VEP</b>	<b>Name of Responsible Government Department or Private Sector of the Project</b>	<b>Number of Applications for VEP</b>	<b>Project Type</b>	<b>Approval Status</b>	<b>Reasons for Variation</b>
		Corporation Limited				
16	South Island Line (East)	MTR Corporation Limited	2	Railways	Approved	
17	Shatin to Central Link – Tai Wai to Hung Hom Section	MTR Corporation Limited	2	Railways	Approved	
18	Development of a Biodiesel Plant at Tseung Kwan O Industrial Estate	ASB Biodiesel (Hong Kong) Limited	2	Industrial activities	Approved	
19	Phase III Redevelopment of The Hong Kong Federation of Youth Groups Jockey Club Sai Kung Outdoor Training Camp	Fat Cheong (Hong Kong) Construction Company Limited	2	Works in country park	Approved	
20	Cement Silos Additional Work in Tai Po Cement Depot	K.Wah Materials Limited	1	Industrial activities	Approved	
21	Repositioning Long Term Operation Plan of Ocean Park	Ocean Park Corporation	1	Tourist and recreational developments	Approved	
22	Proposed Comprehensive Development at Wo Shang Wai, Yuen Long	Profit Point Enterprises Limited	1	Residential and other developments	Approved	
23	The Proposed Submarine Gas Pipelines from Cheng Tou Jiao Liquefied Natural Gas Receiving Terminal, Shenzhen to Tai Po Gas Production Plant, Hong Kong	The HK & China Gas Company Limited	1	Utility pipelines, transmission pipelines and substations	Approved	

**Year 2014**

	<b>Project Applied for VEP</b>	<b>Name of Responsible Government Department or Private Sector of the Project</b>	<b>Number of Applications for VEP</b>	<b>Project Type</b>	<b>Approval Status</b>	<b>Reasons for Variation</b>
1	Sha Tin New Town - Stage II, Road T3 and Associated Roadworks	Civil Engineering and Development Department	1	Roads	Approved	Please refer to the explanation in the main reply
2	Liantang/Heung Yuen Wai Boundary Control Point and Associated Works	Civil Engineering and Development Department	1	Roads	Approved	
3	Kai Tak Development - Roads D3A & D4A	Civil Engineering and Development Department	2	Roads	1 Approved 1 Withdrawn	
4	Sediment Removal at Yim Tin Tsai (East) Fish Culture Zones	Civil Engineering and Development Department	1	Reclamation or dredging	Approved	
5	Tai Po Sewage Treatment Works Stage 5 Phase 2A - Disinfection and Stage 5 Phase 2B	Drainage Services Department	1	Sewage treatment	Approved	
6	Upgrading of Pillar Point Sewage Treatment Works	Drainage Services Department	1	Sewage treatment	Approved	
7	Harbour Area Treatment Scheme (HATS) Stage 2A	Drainage Services Department	1	Sewage treatment	Approved	
8	Yuen Long Kau Hui No. 2 Sewage Pumping Station	Drainage Services Department	1	Sewage treatment	Approved	
9	Water Reclamation Facilities in Shatin Sewage Treatment Works	Drainage Services Department	1	Sewage treatment	Approved	
10	Sewerage Works at Pik Shui Sun Tsuen	Drainage Services Department	1	Sewage treatment	Approved	
11	Tuen Mun Sewerage - Eastern Coastal Sewerage Extension	Drainage Services Department	1	Sewage treatment	Withdrawn	
12	Drainage Improvement in Tsuen Wan and Kwai Chung - Tsuen Wan Drainage Tunnel	Drainage Services Department, Maeda-CRGL-S ELI Joint Venture	2	Drainage works in country park	Approved	
13	Widening of Tolo Highway / Fanling Highway between Island House Interchange and Fanling	Highways Department	1	Roads	Approved	
14	Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Hong Kong Link Road	Highways Department	1	Roads	Approved	
15	Tuen Mun - Chek Lap Kok Link	Highways Department	2	Roads	Approved	
16	Central - Wanchai Bypass (CWB) including its road	Highways Department	1	Roads	Approved	

	<b>Project Applied for VEP</b>	<b>Name of Responsible Government Department or Private Sector of the Project</b>	<b>Number of Applications for VEP</b>	<b>Project Type</b>	<b>Approval Status</b>	<b>Reasons for Variation</b>
	tunnel and slip roads					
17	Central Kowloon Route (CKR) including its road tunnel and slip roads	Highways Department	1	Roads	Approved	
18	Improvement of Fresh Water Supply to Cheung Chau	Water Supplies Department	1	Water supply works in country park	Approved	
19	Underpass Road and Austin Road Flyover Serving the West Kowloon Cultural District	West Kowloon Cultural District Authority	1	Roads	Approved	
20	Tsim Sha Tsui Station Northern Subway	MTR Corporation Limited	1	Railways	Approved	
21	MTR Wan Chai Station Lee Tung Street Subway	MTR Corporation Limited	1	Railways	Approved	
22	West Island Line	MTR Corporation Limited	2	Railways	Approved	
23	Hong Kong Section of Guangzhou – Shenzhen – Hong Kong Express Rail Link	MTR Corporation Limited	1	Railways	Approved	
24	South Island Line (East)	MTR Corporation Limited	1	Railways	Approved	
25	Shatin to Central Link – Hung Hom to Admiralty Section	MTR Corporation Limited	1	Railways	Approved	
26	Shatin to Central Link – Tai Wai to Hung Hom Section	MTR Corporation Limited	4	Railways	Approved	
27	Sheung Shui to Lok Ma Chau Spur Line	MTR Corporation Limited Kowloon-Canton Railway Corporation	2	Railways	Approved	
28	Repositioning Long Term Operation Plan of Ocean Park	Ocean Park Corporation	1	Tourist and recreational developments	Approved	
29	Connection of Existing 400kV Transmission Circuit to Lai Chi Kok 400kV Substation	CLP Power Hong Kong Company Limited	1	Utility pipelines, transmission pipelines and substations	Approved	
30	Development of a Biodiesel Plant at Tseung Kwan O Industrial Estate	ASB Biodiesel (Hong Kong) Limited	1	Industrial activities	Approved	
31	Proposed Shooting Range at Pillar Point Valley Landfill	Hong Kong Shooting Association	1	Tourist and recreational developments	Approved	

**Year 2015**

	<b>Project Applied for VEP</b>	<b>Name of Responsible Government Department or Private Sector of the Project</b>	<b>Number of Applications for VEP</b>	<b>Project Type</b>	<b>Approval Status</b>	<b>Reasons for Variation</b>
1	Kwun Tong Line Extension	MTR Corporation Limited	1	Railways	Approved	Please refer to the explanation in the main reply
2	Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge - Hong Kong Boundary Crossing Facilities	Highways Department	2	Roads	Approved	
3	Drainage Improvements in Southern Lantau	Drainage Services Department	2	Drainage works	Approved	
4	Liantang/Heung Yuen Wai Boundary Control Point and Associated Works	Civil Engineering and Development Department	1	Roads	Approved	
5	Shatin to Central Link – Hung Hom to Admiralty Section	MTR Corporation Limited	2	Railways	Approved	
6	Widening and Reconstruction of Tai Po Road (Sha Tin Section)	Civil Engineering and Development Department	1	Roads	Approved	
7	Tuen Mun - Chek Lap Kok Link	Highways Department	1	Roads	Approved	
8	Widening of Tolo Highway / Fanling Highway between Island House Interchange and Fanling	Highways Department	2	Roads	Approved	
9	Tuen Mun Sewerage - Eastern Coastal Sewerage Extension	Drainage Services Department	1	Sewage treatment	Approved	
10	Tseung Kwan O – Lam Tin Tunnel and Associated Works	Civil Engineering and Development Department	2	Roads	Approved	
11	Central Kowloon Route	Highways Department	1	Roads	Approved	
12	Harbour Area Treatment Scheme (HATS) – Provision of Disinfection Facilities at Stonecutters Island Sewage Treatment Works	Drainage Services Department	1	Sewage treatment	Approved	
13	Demolition of Buildings and Structures in the Proposed Kennedy Town Comprehensive Development Area Site	Civil Engineering and Development Department	1	Decommissioning of a municipal incinerator	Approved	
14	Hiram's Highway Improvement Phase 3 : Improvement between Nam Wai and Ho Chung and Upgrading Local Access Roads	Highways Department	1	Roads	Approved	
15	Construction of Cycle	Civil Engineering	1	Roads	Approved	

	<b>Project Applied for VEP</b>	<b>Name of Responsible Government Department or Private Sector of the Project</b>	<b>Number of Applications for VEP</b>	<b>Project Type</b>	<b>Approval Status</b>	<b>Reasons for Variation</b>
	Tracks and the associated Supporting Facilities from Sha Po Tsuen to Shek Sheung River	and Development Department				
16	Widening of Tolo Highway between Island House Interchange and Ma Liu Shui Interchange	Highways Department	1	Roads	Approved	
17	An Extension to the Existing Boardwalk and New Floating Mudflat Bird-watching Hide at Mai Po Nature Reserve for Education and Conservation Purposes	World Wide Fund for Nature, Hong Kong	1	Works in an existing site of conservation area	Approved	
18	Central Reclamation Phase III	Civil Engineering and Development Department	1	Reclamation or dredging	Approved	
19	Shatin to Central Link – Tai Wai to Hung Hom Section	MTR Corporation Limited	1	Railways	Approved	
20	Central - Wanchai Bypass (CWB) including its road tunnel and slip roads	Highways Department, Chun Wo - CRGL - MBEC Joint Venture	2	Roads	Approved	
21	Organic Waste Treatment Facilities Phase 1	Environmental Protection Department, Oscar Bioenergy Joint Venture	2	Waste storage transfer and disposal facilities	Approved	

**Judicial reviews on designated projects in the past 5 years**  
**(Year 2011 to 2015)**

**Judicial Review on the Development of the Integrated Waste Management Facilities (IWMF) (2012)**

In February 2012, a citizen made an application for judicial review against the EPD's decision to approve the EIA Report on the IWMF project and to grant an environmental permit, challenging certain parts of the EIA Report as well as the role of the Director of EPD. The application was dismissed by the Court of First Instance (CFI) of the High Court in July 2013. The Complainant lodged an appeal and the case was dismissed by the Appeal Court in September 2014. The Complainant further appealed to the Court of Final Appeal (CFA) regarding the role of the Director of EPD, and the CFA dismissed the appeal in November 2015.

**Judicial Review on the Development of a Bathing Beach at Lung Mei, Tai Po (2013)**

In June 2013, a local organisation challenged that the ecology assessment in the EIA Report on the bathing beach at Lung Mei, Tai Po was incorrect or misleading, and made an application for judicial review regarding the Government's inaction to temporarily suspend, vary or cancel the environmental permit issued for developing the bathing beach at Lung Mei. The CFI of the High Court decided to dismiss the application for judicial review in August 2014. The Complainant lodged an appeal and the case was dismissed by the Appeal Court in March 2016.

**Judicial Review on the Expansion of Hong Kong International Airport into a Three-Runway System (2015)**

In February 2015, citizens made two applications for judicial review against the EPD's decision to approve the EIA Report on the expansion of Hong Kong International Airport into a three-runway system and to grant an environmental permit. The case will be heard by the CFI of the High Court in July 2016.

**Judicial Review on the Extension of Tseung Kwan O Landfill (2015)**

In March 2015, citizens made two applications for judicial review against the Legislative Council's decision to provide funding for extension of the landfill according to the EIA Report on the extension of Tseung Kwan O Landfill. The application was dismissed by the CFI of the High Court in May 2015. The Complainant lodged an appeal and the case was dismissed by the Appeal Court in December 2015.

**Designated Projects Which Require Ecological Mitigation Measures in the past 5 years**  
**(Year 2011 to 2015)**

**Year 2011**

	<b>Designated Projects</b>
1.	Integration of Siu Ho Wan and Silver Mine Bay Water Treatment Works
2.	Sediment Removal at Yim Tin Tsai (East) Fish Culture Zone
3.	Restoration of Yan Tun Kong Study Hall at Ping Shan, Yuen Long, New Territories
4.	South-East Asia Japan Cable System (SJC) Hong Kong Segment
5.	Development of Integrated Waste Management Facilities Phase 1
6.	Regulation of Shenzhen River Stage IV
7.	Asia Submarine-cable Express (ASE) - Tseung Kwan O
8.	Drainage Improvements in Southern Lantau

**Year 2012**

	<b>Designated Projects</b>
1.	Shatin to Central Link - Hung Hom to Admiralty Section
2.	Shatin to Central Link – Mong Kok East to Hung Hom Section
3.	Shatin to Central Link - Tai Wai to Hung Hom Section
4.	Upgrading of Remaining Sections of Kam Tin Road and Lam Kam Road
5.	EMSD Hong Kong Workshop at Sheung On Street, Chai Wan

**Year 2013**

	<b>Designated Projects</b>
1.	Decommissioning of the Magazine Site at Victoria Road for West Island Line
2.	Natural Terrain Hazard Mitigation Works at Study Area No. 12NW-C/SA1 above Leung Fai Tin along Clear Water Bay Road, Sai Kung
3.	Construction of Cycle Tracks and the associated Supporting Facilities from Sha Po Tsuen to Shek Sheung River
4.	Drainage Improvement Works at Ngong Ping
5.	Tseung Kwan O – Lam Tin Tunnel and Associated Works
6.	Development of Organic Waste Treatment Facilities, Phase 2
7.	NENT - San Tin Highway and Fanling Highway Kwu Tung Section Widening (Between San Tin Interchange and Po Shek Wu Interchange)
8.	NENT - Castle Peak Road Diversion
9.	NENT - Kwu Tung North New Development Area Road P1 and P2 and Associated New Kwu Tung Interchange and Pak Shek Au Interchange



	Improvement
10.	NENT - Kwu Tung North New Development Area Road D1 to D5
11.	NENT - Sewage Pumping Stations in Kwu Tung North New Development Area
12.	NENT – Po Shek Wu Interchange Improvement
13.	NENT - Fanling Bypass Western Section
14.	NENT - Fanling Bypass Eastern Section
15.	NENT - Shek Wu Hui Sewage Treatment Works - Further Expansion at Fanling North New Development Area

#### **Year 2014**

	<b>Designated Projects</b>
1.	Hong Kong Offshore Wind Farm in Southeastern Waters
2.	Natural Terrain Hazard Mitigation Works at Study Area 12SW-A/SA1, Tai Wan Tau Road, Sai Kung
3.	Natural Terrain Hazard Mitigation Works at Study Area 12NW-C/SA2, Sheung Yeung, Sai Kung
4.	Asia Pacific Gateway (APG) - Tseung Kwan O
5.	Tseung Kwan O – Lam Tin Tunnel and Associated Works
6.	Drainage Works at Mai Po
7.	Natural Terrain Hazard Mitigation Works at Study Area No. 12NW-C/SA1 above Leung Fai Tin along Clear Water Bay Road, Sai Kung

#### **Year 2015**

	<b>Designated Projects</b>
1.	In-situ Reprovisioning of Sha Tin Water Treatment Works - South Works
2.	Decommissioning of West Portion of The Middle Ash Lagoon at Tsang Tsui, Tuen Mun
3.	Comprehensive Development and Wetland Protection near Yau Mei San Tsuen
4.	Construction of Cycle Tracks and the associated Supporting Facilities from Sha Po Tsuen to Shek Sheung River
5.	Desalination Plant at Tseung Kwan O

**Environmental Monitoring and Auditing carried out for Major Designated Projects  
in the past 5 years (Year 2011 to 2015)**

**Year 2011**

	<b>Title of the Project</b>
1	Phase III Redevelopment of The Hong Kong Federation of Youth Groups Jockey Club Sai Kung Outdoor Training Camp
2	Yau Tong Bay - Decommissioning of Shipyard Sites
3	Improvement to Pok Oi Interchange
4	Reprovision of Bridges D1 and T in West Kowloon
5	Liantang/Heung Yuen Wai Boundary Control Point and Associated Works
6	Shatin to Central Link Protection Works at Causeway Bay Typhoon Shelter
7	Central Police Station Conservation and Revitalisation Project
8	Providing Sufficient Water Depth for Kwai Tsing Container Basin and its Approach Channel
9	Dredging, Management and Capping of Contaminated Sediment Disposal Facility to the South of the Brothers
10	Regulation of Shenzhen River Stage IV
11	Sewerage Works at Pik Shui Sun Tsuen

**Year 2012**

	<b>Title of the Project</b>
1	Shatin to Central Link – Tai Wai to Hung Hom Section
2	Shatin to Central Link - Mong Kok East to Hung Hom Section
3	Shatin to Central Link – Hung Hom to Admiralty Section
4	MTR Tsim Sha Tsui Station Carnarvon Road Subway and Entrances Modification Works
5	EMSD Hong Kong Workshop at Sheung On Street, Chai Wan
6	Construction of a Secondary Boundary Fence and new sections of Primary Boundary Fence and Boundary Patrol Road (Section 3)

**Year 2013**

	<b>Title of the Project</b>
1	Decommissioning of the Magazine Site at Victoria Road for West Island Line
2	Natural Terrain Hazard Mitigation Works at Study Area No. 12NW-C/SA1, above Leung Fai Tin along Clear Water Bay Road, Sai Kung
3	Construction of Cycle Tracks and the associated Supporting Facilities from Sha Po Tsuen to Shek Sheung River
4	Development of Anderson Road Quarry - Po Lam Road – road widening

**Year 2014**

	<b>Title of the Project</b>
1	Upgrading of Cheung Chau Sewage Collection, Treatment and Disposal Facilities
2	Proposed Residential Cum Passive Recreation Development within "Recreation" Zone and "Residential (Group C)" Zone at Various Lots in DD 104, Yuen Long, N.T.
3	Tai Shue Wan Development at Ocean Park
4	Expansion of Hong Kong International Airport into a Three-Runway System

**Year 2015**

	<b>Title of the Project</b>
1	In-situ Reprovisioning of Sha Tin Water Treatment Works - South Works – Designs and Construction
2	Decommissioning of West Portion of The Middle Ash Lagoon at Tsang Tsui, Tuen Mun
3	Comprehensive Development and Wetland Protection near Yau Mei San Tsuen
4	Operation of the Existing Tai Lam Explosives Magazine at Tai Shu Ha, Yuen Long for Liantang/Heung Yuen Wai Boundary Control Point Project
5	Desalination Plant at Tseung Kwan O
6	Chai Wan Government Complex and Vehicle Depot

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB104****(Question Serial No. 1936)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (1) WasteControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

Regarding the collection and recovery of recyclables:

- Please provide details on the recovery of various types of recyclables (including metals, wood, plastics, glass, batteries, electrical and electronic equipment, waste construction materials, waste cooking oil, food waste and tyres) in each of the past 5 years, including the final quantity recovered, the final quantity disposed of at landfills, the materials exported directly after recovery or after simple processing (quantity and income generated), the quantity recycled locally and the products or semi-products exported after local recycling (quantity and income generated), in the following table.

(Year)

Recyclables	Final quantity recovered	Final quantity disposed of at landfills	Materials exported directly after recovery or after simple processing		Quantity recycled locally	Products or semi-products exported after local recycling	
			Quantity	Total income		Quantity	Total income
Metals							
Wood							
Plastics							
Glass							
Batteries							
Electrical and electronic equipment							

Waste construction materials					
Waste cooking oil					
Food waste					
Tyres					

2. Please provide the Administration's expenditure on supporting the local recovery and recycling industries in the past 5 years.

Asked by: Hon Kenneth LEUNG (Member Question No. 3.09)

Reply:

1. The information on the quantity of recyclables recovered and disposed of <sup>(2)</sup> from 2010 to 2014 <sup>(1)</sup> is set out in the following tables:

#### 2014

Recyclables	Materials exported directly after recovery or after simple processing		Recycled locally	Quantity recovered <sup>(3)</sup>	Quantity disposed of at landfills
	Quantity (a)	Total income	Quantity (b)	Quantity (a)+(b)	Quantity
	'000 tonnes	\$'000	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes
Metals	920.2	4,011,675	0.5	920.7	76.5
Wood	3.1	3,584	3.2	6.3	116.1
Plastics	82.7	144,003	16.0	98.7	735.6
Glass	<0.05	20	8.4 <sup>(4)</sup>	8.4	104.1
Batteries <sup>(5)</sup>	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	7.5
Electrical and electronic equipment <sup>(5)</sup>	52.6	N.A.	2.9	55.5	14.8
Waste construction materials <sup>(6)</sup>	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	19 566.0	1 438.7
Waste cooking oil <sup>(7)</sup>	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Food waste	<0.05	<0.5	6.9 <sup>(8)</sup>	6.9	1 328.7
Tyres	0.2	595	4.4	4.6	9.2

#### 2013

Recyclables	Materials exported directly after recovery or after simple processing		Recycled locally	Quantity recovered <sup>(3)</sup>	Quantity disposed of at landfills
	Quantity (a)	Total income	Quantity (b)	Quantity (a)+(b)	Quantity

Recyclables	Materials exported directly after recovery or after simple processing		Recycled locally	Quantity recovered <sup>(3)</sup>	Quantity disposed of at landfills
	'000 tonnes	\$'000			
Metals	585.0	3,098,434	16.8	601.8	64.7
Wood	5.0	5,020	1.1	6.1	134.5
Plastics	191.0	318,146	51.7	242.7	681.1
Glass	0.1	118	10.0 <sup>(4)</sup>	10.2	129.0
Batteries <sup>(5)</sup>	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	3.5
Electrical and electronic equipment <sup>(5)</sup>	49.6	N.A.	6.2	55.8	15.4
Waste construction materials <sup>(6)</sup>	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	22 768.4	1 310.8
Waste cooking oil <sup>(7)</sup>	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Food waste	<0.05	<0.5	28.6 <sup>(8)</sup>	28.6	1 331.5
Tyres	<0.05	212	21.7	21.7	9.5

## 2012

Recyclables	Materials exported directly after recovery or after simple processing		Recycled locally	Quantity recovered <sup>(3)</sup>	Quantity disposed of at landfills
	Quantity (a)	Total income			
	'000 tonnes	\$'000	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes
Metals	570.0	3,347,370	8.0	578.0	87.4
Wood	8.3	8,327	0.7	9.0	127.7
Plastics	308.0	728,215	8.6	316.6	668.2
Glass	0.1	220	18.2 <sup>(4)</sup>	18.3	105.8
Batteries <sup>(5)</sup>	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2.6
Electrical and electronic equipment <sup>(5)</sup>	49.8	N.A.	6.2	56.0	14.0
Waste construction materials <sup>(6)</sup>	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	23 309.7	1 258.9
Waste cooking oil <sup>(7)</sup>	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Food waste	<0.05	<0.5	6.7 <sup>(8)</sup>	6.7	1 221.4
Tyres	<0.05	255	12.0	12.0	2.0

**2011**

Recyclables	Materials exported directly after recovery or after simple processing		Recycled locally	Quantity recovered <sup>(3)</sup>	Quantity disposed of at landfills
	Quantity (a)	Total income	Quantity (b)	Quantity (a)+(b)	Quantity
	'000 tonnes	\$'000	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes
Metals	772.8	3,874,932	9.6	782.4	66.5
Wood	17.6	14,428	0.1	17.7	105.3
Plastics	839.3	2,014,482	3.9	843.2	618.2
Glass	0.2	135	4.6 <sup>(4)</sup>	4.8	101.3
Batteries <sup>(5)</sup>	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2.2
Electrical and electronic equipment <sup>(5)</sup>	56.1	N.A.	10.6	66.7	8.7
Waste construction materials <sup>(6)</sup>	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	17 564.0	1 215.9
Waste cooking oil <sup>(7)</sup>	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Food waste	<0.05	<0.5	0.6 <sup>(8)</sup>	0.6	1 308.2
Tyres	<0.05	262	14.8	14.8	0.7

**2010**

Recyclables	Materials exported directly after recovery or after simple processing		Recycled locally	Quantity recovered <sup>(3)</sup>	Quantity disposed of at landfills
	Quantity (a)	Total income	Quantity (b)	Quantity (a)+(b)	Quantity
	'000 tonnes	\$'000	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes
Metals	716.3	3,121,865	4.1	720.4	64.4
Wood	16.3	15,434	0.4	16.7	98.2
Plastics	1,573.1	3,607,672	3.8	1 576.8	708.3
Glass	<0.05	17	4.5 <sup>(4)</sup>	4.5	136.4
Batteries <sup>(5)</sup>	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2.7
Electrical and electronic equipment <sup>(5)</sup>	51.2	N.A.	9.7	60.9	13.1
Waste construction materials <sup>(6)</sup>	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	13 000.4	1 308.2
Waste cooking oil <sup>(7)</sup>	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Food waste	<0.05	<0.5	N.A.	N.A.	1 181.4
Tyres	<0.05	297	9.6	9.7	1.6

Notes:

N.A. Not Applicable/ No statistics on that item available

- (1) The 2015 figures are still being compiled.
  - (2) The trade statistics system provides statistics on quantities and values of general merchandise exports. However, products or semi-products exported after local recycling use the same commodity code as other similar products when lodging export declaration. As it is not required by law in Hong Kong to process these products separately, no statistics on the quantities and values of the above are available under the trade statistics system.
  - (3) (a) and (b) were calculated with round-up numbers. Thus, the sum of them may not be equal to the total number.
  - (4) Glass beverage bottles recovered for reuse through deposit-and-refund system operated by local beverage manufacturers are not included.
  - (5) The volume recovered for recycling is compiled from the findings of a survey on “Generation & Disposal Practice of Used/ End-of-Life Electrical & Electronic Equipment and Batteries in Hong Kong” conducted by the consultant commissioned by the Environment Protection Department (EPD) on a regular basis. The survey aims to estimate the volume to be generated and disposed of, and does not involve any data related to the value of the materials. For the quantity of electrical and electronic equipment recovered, there is no separate breakdown on the batteries recovered.
  - (6) For the data on overall construction waste, in which inert materials like debris, rubble, earth and concrete (called public fill) are reused in construction sites, or as fill in reclamation sites when available. Others (basically non-inert waste) are disposed of at landfills.
  - (7) As it is not required by law in Hong Kong to process waste cooking oil separately when lodging export declaration, no statistics on the quantity and value of waste cooking oil are available under the trade statistics system.
  - (8) The quantity of food waste recycled locally includes those recycled by industrial operators and those recycled at the EPD’s Kowloon Bay Pilot Composting Plant.
2. The Government attaches great importance to the development of the local recovery and recycling industries, and has implemented a number of support measures specifically for the industries having regard to their needs over the years. Implementation of these measures is part of the waste management work of the EPD, and is undertaken by the relevant divisions/groups. We do not have a separate breakdown of the expenditure involved for such work. The overall expenditure of the EPD on waste management in the past 5 years is shown below:

Financial Year	Expenditure (\$m)
2014/2015	2,015
2013/2014	1,778
2012/2013	1,683
2011/2012	1,466
2010/2011	1,329

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB105**

**(Question Serial No. 1937)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Please provide the amount of domestic waste disposed of at landfills (tonnes) in the following table according to the Environmental Protection Department's classification of solid waste:

	2012	2013	2014	2015
Household waste, waste generated from daily activities in institutional premises and waste from public cleansing services collected by government departments	-	-	-	-
Marine waste collected by the Marine Department (MD)	-	-	-	-
Waste from country parks collected by the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD)	-	-	-	-
Dirt and litter collected by the Food and	-	-	-	-

Environmental Hygiene Department (FEHD)				
Domestic waste collected by private waste collectors	-	-	-	-
Total amount of domestic waste	-	-	-	-

Asked by: Hon Kenneth LEUNG (Member Question No. 3.10)

Reply:

According to data recorded at waste treatment facilities of the Environmental Protection Department, domestic waste can be classified into the following breakdowns:

	2012	2013	2014	2015
	(tonnes)	(tonnes)	(tonnes)	(tonnes)
(1) Household waste, waste generated from daily activities in institutional premises and waste from public cleansing services collected by government departments  including:	1 878 410	1 907 497	1 914 571	1 937 910
(a) Marine waste collected via MD	551	566	768	737
(b) Waste from country parks collected via AFCD	3 700	3 700	3 800	3 600
(c) Various types of waste collected via FEHD	1 874 159	1 903 231	1 910 003	1 933 573
(2) Domestic waste collected by private waste collectors	422 418	413 494	427 909	421 606
<b>Total amount of domestic waste*</b>	<b>2 300 828</b>	<b>2 320 991</b>	<b>2 342 480</b>	<b>2 359 516</b>

\*including domestic waste delivered to landfills directly and that transported via refuse transfer stations to landfills for disposal.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB106****(Question Serial No. 2650)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (2) AirControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

Although the Government has installed public chargers at different locations, many people have complained that car parking spaces equipped with chargers are frequently occupied by non-electric vehicles (EVs) as there is no existing legislation requiring car parks to reserve EV charging-equipped parking spaces for EVs. Regarding the utilisation of EV charging facilities for public use at present:

- Please set out in the following table the number of chargers at all public charging locations (by charging speed), the share of EV parking spaces in all parking spaces, utilisation rate of chargers, car park operators, the expenditure involved in maintaining the charging facilities, measures on priority or exclusive use by EVs (if any), ways to mark EV parking spaces and their conditions of use (such as display of notices), and actions taken against any irregularities (such as the issue of warning), with a breakdown by district;

Location (by 18 districts)	Number of chargers			Share of EV parking spaces in all parking spaces	Utilisation rate of chargers	Car park operators	Expenditure involved in maintaining the charging facilities	Measures on priority or exclusive use by EVs	Ways to mark EV parking spaces and their conditions of use	Actions taken against any irregularities
	Standard	Medium	Quick							

- Will the Department consider encouraging car park management companies to set rules on the use of EVs for display at prominent places, and deploy manpower to monitor the situation of EV parking spaces being occupied? If yes, what are the details? If no, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon Kenneth LEUNG (Member Question No. 3.05)

Reply:

Electric vehicles (EVs) have no tailpipe emissions and are efficient in converting energy from the grid to power at the wheels. Replacing conventional vehicles with EVs can help improve roadside air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The Government has been promoting the wider use of EVs in Hong Kong.

1. & 2.

The Government has been working with the business sector in expanding the EV charging facilities. There are now about 1 300 different types of public chargers in Hong Kong covering all 18 districts. Apart from about 900 standard chargers, there are over 200 medium chargers, 15 CHAdeMO quick chargers and 142 quick chargers applicable to other charging standards set up at various districts.

The distribution and types of EV chargers in 18 districts of Hong Kong are as follows:

District	No. of chargers		
	Standard	Medium	Quick
Central & Western	164	35	12
Eastern	107	19	8
Southern	3	5	15
Wan Chai	66	25	10
Kowloon City	54	2	12
Kwun Tong	60	17	10
Sham Shui Po	40	8	4
Wong Tai Sin	58	9	6
Yau Tsim Mong	100	26	14
Kwai Tsing	16	11	7
Tsuen Wan	47	7	10
Sai Kung	29	9	5
North	33	10	1
Tai Po	3	0	8
Sha Tin	65	12	13
Yuen Long	37	6	7
Tuen Mun	12	9	9
Islands	11	10	6
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>905</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>157</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 282</b>		

We do not have statistics on the number and utilisation rate of chargers at non-government car parks. EV charging facilities are now available at 16 government car parks administered

by operators of the Transport Department (TD) and Government Property Agency (GPA), involving a total of 460 car parking spaces. Details of charging facilities and their utilisation rate at various government car parks as well as the percentage of EV parking spaces in all car parking spaces are as follows:

Public charging facilities and their utilisation rate at government car parks

	Car park	District	No. of chargers			Percentage of EV parking spaces in all parking spaces	Annual usage frequency of chargers in 2015
			Standard	Medium	Quick		
	<b>Administered by GPA</b>						
1.	Queensway Government Offices	Central & Western	20	6	0	13%	115
2	North Point Government Offices	Eastern	15	6	0	16%	294
3	Wan Chai Tower, Immigration Tower and Revenue Tower	Wan Chai	30	12	0	19%	706
4	Cheung Sha Wan Government Offices	Sham Shui Po	30	6	0	12%	2 410
5	North District Government Offices	North	15	6	0	19%	898
6	Sai Kung Government Offices	Sai Kung	20	6	0	29%	432
7	Sha Tin Government Offices	Sha Tin	20	6	0	19%	497
	<b>Administered by TD</b>						
8	Star Ferry Car Park	Central & Western	35	8	0	10%	7 971
9	City Hall Car Park	Central & Western	30	6	0	18%	2 746
10	Murray Road Car Park	Central & Western	35	6	0	9%	4 341
11	Rumsey Street Car Park	Central & Western	35	5	0	4%	5 486
12	Tin Hau Car Park	Eastern	35	6	0	9%	5 359
13	Shau Kei Wan Car Park	Eastern	35	5	0	9%	1 930
14	Tsuen Wan Car Park	Tsuen Wan	20	5	0	6%	1 992
15	Sheung Fung Street Car Park	Wong Tai Sin	35	5	0	13%	674
16	Yau Ma Tei Car Park	Yau Tsim Mong	40	6	0	5%	10 053

Remarks:

1. The GPA and TD will go through the open tender procedures and award the Management-Operation-Maintenance Contracts to the operators for managing their car parks.
2. The maintenance costs of the chargers provided at government car parks are absorbed under EPD's existing resources.

As electric private cars now represent less than 1% of the overall number of registered private cars, car parking spaces installed with chargers are not for exclusive use by EVs. But government car park operators will set aside some parking spaces for priority use by EVs during non-peak hours. To achieve efficient use of resources, these parking spaces will also be opened for use by other drivers when other parking spaces in the car parks are full.

Signs for the identification of EV chargers by drivers have been conspicuously displayed at and near all parking spaces installed with chargers. This also includes provision of fences such as traffic cones and display of notices at EV priority parking spaces for priority use for EV charging during non-peak hours. The TD and GPA will continue to monitor their car park operators' management work at parking spaces equipped with EV charging facilities and review the arrangement for using these parking spaces in a timely manner.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB107**

**(Question Serial No.2756)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Would the Administration advise on how much resources in the 2016-17 estimate will be spent on the following work? Please also provide the work details.

1. making necessary preparation for the introduction of the mandatory producer responsibility schemes (PRs) on waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) and glass beverage bottles;
2. monitoring the implementation of the Recycling Fund and facilitating the upgrading of the operational capabilities and efficiencies of the recycling industry;
3. the implementation of voluntary PRs;
4. the development of Community Green Stations (CGSs) in each of the 18 districts;
5. raising public awareness of and enhancing community participation in waste reduction, recovery and recycling;
6. taking forward the development of organic waste treatment facilities for the treatment of source-separated food waste, the development of a WEEE treatment facility to handle WEEE locally generated and the project on the development of an integrated waste management facility.

Asked by: Hon Andrew LEUNG Kwan-yuen (Member Question No.3)

Reply:

1, 3&4

The Waste Management Policy Division (WMD) of the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) is responsible for a number of waste management policies and initiatives, including the producer responsibility schemes and the Community Green Stations, in 2016/17. We do not have a breakdown on the manpower resources involved in individual initiatives. However, to meet the increased workload arising from these initiatives, EPD has created/will create:

- (i) 16 permanent posts and 5 time-limited posts for 3 years starting from 2014;
  - (ii) 2 time-limited posts for 3 years starting from 2015;
  - (iii) 6 permanent posts starting from 2016.
- 2. Monitoring the implementation of the Recycling Fund and facilitating the upgrading of the operational capabilities and efficiencies of the recycling industry is part of the work of the Waste Reduction and Recycling Division of the EPD, and is absorbed by existing resources. We do not have breakdowns for the relevant work.
- 5. The EPD will allocate about \$65.58 million to implement various kinds of publicity and educational activities in 2016-17 to raise public awareness of and enhance community participation in waste reduction, separation and recycling, with a view to soliciting the public's support for various waste reduction policy initiatives.
- 6. The estimated expenditure of taking forward the development of organic waste treatment facilities for the treatment of source-separated food waste in 2016-17 is \$640 million. Separately, the EPD is developing a modern WEEE treatment and recycling facility at the EcoPark in Tuen Mun, with a designed capacity of 30 000 tonnes of WEEE per annum in support of the future mandatory PRS which will cover television sets, refrigerators, washing machines, air conditioners and computer products. The estimated expenditure of this project is \$548.6 million. The estimated expenditure of \$226.7 million for 2016-17 is mainly for the design and construction expenses of the project, which is expected to be commissioned in mid-2017. As for the development of phase one of the integrated waste management facilities, as the design and construction works of the project are expected to commence in 2017-18, there will be no expenditure incurred by the project in 2016-17.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB108**

**(Question Serial No. 0408)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (4) Water

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The coastal waters of Hung Hom give off strong stench due to misconnections of sewers. Hence, residents living in the area have long suffered from the nuisance of waterfront odour. Would the Administration advise this Committee on the following:

1. To enhance the water quality of coastal waters of the West Kowloon Waterfront Promenade, including the work to address sewer misconnections and clear the sludge at the channels and the outfalls, has the Administration formulated any measures to reduce pollution of coastal waters caused by such situations? If yes, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?
2. What is the provision earmarked for handling such accidents in this year's Budget?
3. Will the Administration increase provision to employ additional manpower to conduct inspections and handle the cases so as to prevent recurrence of similar incidents as far as possible?

Asked by: Dr Hon Priscilla LEUNG Mei-fun (Member Question No. 42)

Reply:

1. The Government is committed to improving the water quality of Victoria Harbour. Over the past two decades, we have progressively implemented the Harbour Area Treatment Scheme (HATS) to collect and treat sewage generated around Victoria Harbour. With full commissioning of HATS Stage 2A in December 2015, all sewage around the harbour has been intercepted and diverted to the Stonecutters Island Sewage Treatment Works for centralised treatment. However, there are still residual polluting discharges to some coastal waters of Victoria Harbour, even causing odour problems. The Environmental Protection Department (EPD), in collaboration with other relevant departments, have been taking various actions including law

enforcement, publicity and education and engineering measures, to reduce the residual polluting discharges entering Victoria Harbour. However, many of the residual polluting discharges originate from various activities in old districts and the causes would differ among different areas. While efforts among the departments can mitigate the problem caused by residual polluting discharges, it is not adequate to keep the problem totally under control. Hence, EPD has commissioned a consultancy study in January 2016 to identify the specific causes of near shore pollution through evidence-based reviews and various analyses, based on which targeted solutions and measures through pollution control and prevention at source would be identified.

Regarding the two sets of drainage outfalls reserved along the West Kowloon Waterfront Promenade, the upstream catchment areas are mostly undeveloped land and construction sites. There are no cases of mis-connected sewers at this stage. EPD and the relevant government departments will continue to implement the existing control measures, including: EPD to watch out for illegal discharge activities during routine inspections and take enforcement actions against non-compliance under the Water Pollution Control Ordinance; the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department (FEHD) to arrange inspections of restaurants prohibiting the washing of dishes in back alleys and illegal discharge of wastewater; Drainage Services Department (DSD) to conduct regular inspection, repair and cleaning of sediments of the public sewerage and drainage systems; FEHD and Highways Department to provide routine refuse cleaning services for public places and streets, and clean the sediments in gully traps regularly to reduce the entry of land-surface pollutants into the drainage system.

Meanwhile, the Government is actively preparing for a series of sewerage improvement works to help reduce residual polluting discharges entering Victoria Harbour which would improve the water quality and alleviate the associated odour nuisance in the area of the West Kowloon Waterfront Promenade. The detailed design of the dry weather flow interceptors (DWFI) at the Cherry Street box culvert has been completed, and the detailed designs for improving and enhancing the efficiency of 43 existing DWFIs in West Kowloon and constructing four new DWFIs each in Tsuen Wan and West Kowloon at critical locations will be completed in the second quarter this year. The Government will prepare the cost estimate and implementation programme for the projects and will seek funding approval from the Finance Committee of Legislative Council in accordance with the Public Works Programme procedures.

2. The government departments concerned have been cooperating in handling cases of mis-connected sewers and illegal discharge with their existing manpower and resources. As this is part of the routine work of the departments, no separate breakdown on such expenditure is available.

As regards other aspects of work, to improve the water quality in the vicinity of West Kowloon and the new Yau Ma Tei Typhoon Shelter, DSD has increased the frequency of desilting works at the Cherry Street box culvert outlet to three times per year with annual estimated expenses of about \$100,000. DSD's annual expenditure on routine operation and maintenance works relating to storm water drains in the catchment is

about \$3 million and the expenditure on operation and maintenance of DWFI in the area is about \$50,000. The expenditure for the coming year is expected to be similar.

3. The Government has been very concerned about the water quality and odour problem of the coastal waters of Victoria Harbour, including the West Kowloon Waterfront Promenade. The departments concerned will continue to implement the above-mentioned control measures in the coming year and are actively preparing for a series of sewerage improvement works. The Government will seek funding approval from the Legislative Council regarding the relevant works. To work out targeted solution through prevention at source and pollution control, EPD has commenced a two-year study on near shore pollution. The scope of the study covers West Kowloon and the estimated expenses are \$89.4 million.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB109****(Question Serial No. 0522)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (2) Air (4) WaterControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

Residents living in the area of New Yau Ma Tei Typhoon Shelter in West Kowloon, Hoi Sham Park in To Kwa Wan and Kowloon City Ferry Pier have long suffered from the nuisance of waterfront odour. Would the Administration advise this Committee:

1. Focusing on the work to improve the water quality of New Yau Ma Tei Typhoon Shelter in West Kowloon, Hoi Sham Park in To Kwa Wan and Kowloon City Ferry Pier, including dredging away the sediment in the navigational channel and culvert outlets, as well as salvaging floating refuse, to reduce the impact of seawater odour on the nearby residents, what was the expenditure incurred in the past 3 years?
2. What is the provision earmarked for the above purpose in this year's Budget?

Asked by: Dr Hon Priscilla LEUNG Mei-fun (Member Question No. 37)Reply:

To improve the water quality in West Kowloon, the New Yau Ma Tei Typhoon Shelter (NYMTTS) and To Kwa Wan Typhoon Shelter areas, the Drainage Services Department (DSD) has carried out a number of projects to reduce the impact of seawater odour on nearby residents. The related budget plans are tabulated below:

<b>Project</b>	<b>Expenditure Incurred in 2013-2015</b>	<b>Provision Earmarked in 2016-17</b>
<b>West Kowloon and NYMTTS area</b>		
1. Drainage works in the catchment area:	\$9.95 million in total	\$3.65 million in total
- operation and maintenance works relating to storm water drains	\$9.5 million	\$3.5 million

- operation and maintenance of six dry weather flow interceptors (DWFIs)	\$150,000	\$50,000
- desilting works (three times per year) at the Cherry Street box culvert outlet	\$300,000	\$100,000
2. Special desilting works at the upstream areas of the Cherry Street box culvert outlet	\$3.8 million (completed in the first half of 2013)	On a need basis, the related budget estimate hence not available
To Kwa Wan Typhoon Shelter area		
Drainage works in the catchment area:	\$9.65 million in total	Around \$2.5 million in total
- operation and maintenance works relating to storm water drains	\$9.6 million	\$2.45 million
- operation and maintenance of five DWFIs	\$50,000	\$25,000

The Government is actively preparing for a series of sewerage improvement works to help reduce residual polluting discharges entering Victoria Harbour which would improve the water quality and alleviate the associated odour nuisance in the vicinity of the West Kowloon Waterfront Promenade. The detailed design of the DWFIs at the Cherry Street box culvert has been completed, and the detailed designs for improving and enhancing the efficiency of 43 existing DWFIs in West Kowloon and constructing four new DWFIs each in Tsuen Wan and West Kowloon at critical locations will be completed in the second quarter this year. The Government will prepare the cost estimate and implementation programme for the projects and will seek funding approval from the Finance Committee of Legislative Council in accordance with the Public Works Programme procedures. Most of the improvement works of the sewerage system in the catchment of To Kwa Wan Typhoon Shelter, including four DWFIs, was completed in early 2013.

The Marine Department (MD) has conducted sounding surveys at the north-eastern end of the NYMTTS to determine whether safety of maritime navigation is affected and maintenance dredging by the Civil Engineering and Development Department (CEDD) is necessary. The total expenditure of CEDD on maintenance dredging in the NYMTTS and nearby waters to ensure navigation safety in the past three years was about \$22.6 million. As major maintenance dredging works for the NYMTTS have just been completed in 2015-16, it is anticipated that such works should not be necessary in 2016-17.

MD has outsourced the marine refuse cleansing services, which include scavenging floating refuse in Hong Kong waters, collection of domestic refuse from local vessels inside typhoon shelters and from ocean-going ships at anchorages. MD's expenditure on the outsourcing contract in the past three years was about \$37 million, \$38 million and \$40 million. The estimated related expenditure from January to September 2016 is about \$31 million. It is anticipated that the expenditure will increase following contract renewal in October 2016.

The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) will continue to take joint enforcement action with other government departments concerned to rectify misconnections from buildings and illegal discharges identified in the catchment area. As this is part of the

routine work of the departments, there is no breakdown of the expenditure involved. As this is part of the routine work of the departments, no separate breakdown on such expenditure is available.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB110**

**(Question Serial No. 0665)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (4) Water

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Misconnections of sewers and storm water drains are found in many aged buildings in Hong Kong, and a large quantity of untreated sewage is discharged into the sea directly, constituting a major source of water pollution. Among all districts, water quality is particularly poor off Cherry Street, Tai Kok Tsui and at the Yau Ma Tei Typhoon Shelter, with serious odour problems causing nuisance to residents nearby. In this connection, would the Administration advise this Committee on the following:

1. What was the progress of the Administration in rectifying sewer misconnections in the past three years? What were the resources deployed by the Administration each year? Will more resources be allocated in future to speed up the progress of rectification so as to bring early improvement to water quality? If yes, what are the details? If no, what are the reasons?
2. What was the progress of the Administration's efforts to abate odour and dredge sludge off Cherry Street, Tai Kok Tsui and at the Yau Ma Tei Typhoon Shelter in the past three years? What were the resources deployed by the Administration by types of measures?
3. Will the Administration consider launching new measures in future, such as installing more flow interceptors to block pollutants or adopting biotechnology to decompose sludge? If yes, what are the details? If no, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Dr Hon Priscilla LEUNG Mei-fun (Member Question No. 43)

Reply:

Our reply regarding the water quality off Cherry Street, Tai Kok Tsui and at the Yau Ma Tei Typhoon Shelter is as follows:

1. The government departments concerned have been cooperating to handle cases of misconnected sewers with their existing manpower and resources. As this is part of the routine work of the departments, no separate breakdown on such expenditure is available. In respect of the waters off Cherry Street, Tai Kok Tsui and in the vicinity of the Yau Ma Tei Typhoon Shelter, the number of new cases of misconnection identified by the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) in the area in the past three years and the progress of rectifications are listed in the table below:

<b>No. of cases of misconnected sewers</b>		
<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>
9 (7 rectified)	9 (7 rectified)	11 (8 rectified)

Rectification of misconnection of sewers requires discussion and follow-up with relevant government departments, building owners, owners' corporations, etc. Some cases take a longer processing time. The Administration will continue to process the outstanding cases.

2. To improve the water quality in the vicinity of West Kowloon and the new Yau Ma Tei Typhoon Shelter, the Drainage Services Department (DSD) has increased the frequency of desilting works at the Cherry Street box culvert outlet to three times per year. In the past three years (2013-2015), DSD spent about over \$9.95 million on the operation and maintenance of the stormwater drainage system in the new Yau Ma Tei Typhoon Shelter catchment area. In addition, DSD completed the special desilting works at the upstream areas of the Cherry Street box culvert outlet in the first half of 2013, with an expenditure of about over \$3.8 million.

Besides, the Civil Engineering and Development Department (CEDD) has conducted maintenance dredging works in the new Yau Ma Tei Typhoon Shelter and the adjacent waters in the past three years to ensure safety of maritime navigation and the total expenditure was around \$22.6 million.

3. The Government is actively preparing for a series of sewerage improvement works to help reduce residual pollution discharges entering Victoria Harbour which would improve the water quality of the typhoon shelter and alleviate the associated odour nuisance. The detailed design of the dry weather flow interceptor (DWFI) at the Cherry Street box culvert has been completed, and the detailed designs for improving and enhancing the efficiency of 43 existing DWFIs in West Kowloon and constructing four new DWFIs each in Tsuen Wan and West Kowloon at critical locations will be completed in the second quarter of this year. The Government will prepare the cost estimate and implementation programme for the projects and will seek funding approval from the Finance Committee of the Legislative Council in accordance with the Public Works Programme procedures.



Moreover, to work out a solution through prevention at source and pollution control, EPD commenced a consultancy study in January 2016 to identify the actual causes of near shore pollution through evidence-based studies and detailed analyses. The study area covers the new Yau Ma Tei Typhoon Shelter in West Kowloon. Since bioremediation needs to take into consideration factors such as flow and quality of water as well as sediment, and the degradation of organic pollutants takes time, studies need to be conducted to explore if biotechnology can be adopted in the respective areas.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB111**

**(Question Serial No.1344)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

1. Please set out the numbers of various types of vehicles and the total amounts of pollutants emitted in the past 5 years.
2. What is the proportion of all low emission buses passing through the Low Emission Zones (LEZs)? Has the target been met? How many types of low emission buses are there?
3. What are the amounts of pollutants emitted in the respective districts after the setting up of the LEZs?
4. Will the low emission standards be extended to minibuses and taxis passing through the LEZs?
5. Will the LEZs be extended or increase in number?

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Yiu-chung (Member Question No.35)

Reply:

Franchised buses can account for up to 40% of the traffic at the busy corridors in Central, Causeway Bay and Mong Kok. The setting up of low emission zones (LEZs) for franchised buses at these busy corridors, allowing only low emission franchised buses (including buses of Euro IV or above, or Euro II and III buses retrofitted with selective catalytic reduction devices (SCRs) and diesel particulate filters) to run in these zones, can help improve the roadside air quality in these districts. Three franchised bus LEZs were set up at the above corridors at the end of 2015.

- The numbers of various types of registered vehicles in the past 5 years are tabulated below:

Vehicle type (Note)	Number of registered vehicles at year end				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Motorcycle	55 266	57 335	60 138	63 810	68 318
Private car	471 507	494 361	517 680	540 591	564 080
Taxi	18 138	18 138	18 105	18 090	18 130
Public light bus	4 350	4 350	4 350	4 350	4 350
Private light bus	2 212	2 459	2 789	3 017	3 077
Light goods vehicle (<=5.5 tonnes)	74 437	76 254	79 714	73 811	71 932
Medium or heavy goods vehicle (>5.5 tonnes)	42 727	43 616	45 626	42 675	42 195
Non-franchised public/private bus	7 569	7 612	7 631	7 638	7 651
Franchised bus	5 798	5 743	5 791	5 810	5 865
<b>Total (Approximately)</b>	<b>682 004</b>	<b>709 868</b>	<b>741 824</b>	<b>759 792</b>	<b>785 598</b>

Note: Electric vehicles and special purpose vehicles are **not included** in the numbers of registered vehicles above.

With regard to air pollutant emissions, the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) compiles the Hong Kong Air Pollutant Emission Inventory every year to grasp the main emission sources and formulate policies and measures to improve air quality. EPD also compiles the vehicle emission inventory which involves collecting and analysing data on the type and number of vehicles, overall change in vehicle emissions, traffic conditions and meteorology, etc. As such work takes time, we anticipate that the 2014 Air Pollutant Emission Inventory will be completed in the middle of this year.

The estimated emissions from different types of vehicles in Hong Kong from 2009 to 2013 are tabulated below:

Air pollutant emissions	Vehicle type	Year (at year end)				
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Respirable suspended particulates (RSP) (tonnes)	Motorcycle	10	10	10	10	10
	Private car	20	20	20	20	20
	Taxi	<1	0	0	0	0
	Public light bus	100	90	90	100	80
	Private light bus	10	10	10	10	10
	Light goods vehicle (<=5.5 tonnes)	260	260	260	250	220
	Medium or heavy goods vehicle (>5.5 tonnes)	630	600	440	400	480
	Non-franchised public/private bus	120	110	90	80	70
	Franchised bus	240	160	140	130	100
	<b>Total (Approximately)</b>	<b>1 390</b>	<b>1 260</b>	<b>1 060</b>	<b>1 000</b>	<b>990</b>

Nitrogen oxides (NO <sub>x</sub> ) (tonnes)	Motorcycle	200	180	180	160	150
	Private car	1 900	1 610	1 530	1 220	1 070
	Taxi	6 700	7 090	8 390	8 110	5 040
	Public light bus	1 440	1 410	1 550	1 500	1 140
	Private light bus	240	230	250	220	210
	Light goods vehicle (<=5.5 tonnes)	4 490	4 330	4 290	3 980	3 620
	Medium or heavy goods vehicle (>5.5 tonnes)	9 930	9 490	7 890	7 060	7 650
	Non-franchised public/private bus	2 340	2 200	2 070	1 860	1 750
	Franchised bus	6 960	6 710	5 860	5 510	4 970
	<b>Total (Approximately)</b>	<b>34 200</b>	<b>33 250</b>	<b>32 010</b>	<b>29 620</b>	<b>25 600</b>
Air pollutant emissions	Vehicle type	Year (at year end)				
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Volatile organic compounds (VOC)# (tonnes)	Motorcycle	2 890	2 850	2 790	2 790	2 800
	Private car	1 950	1 760	1 650	1 500	1 360
	Taxi	530	580	670	720	370
	Public light bus	410	430	500	550	360
	Private light bus	40	40	40	40	40
	Light goods vehicle (<=5.5 tonnes)	310	300	280	260	220
	Medium or heavy goods vehicle (>5.5 tonnes)	590	560	430	390	420
	Non-franchised public/private bus	170	160	140	120	110
	Franchised bus	180	120	100	90	80
	<b>Total (Approximately)</b>	<b>7 070</b>	<b>6 800</b>	<b>6 600</b>	<b>6 460</b>	<b>5 760</b>
Carbon monoxide (CO) (tonnes)	Motorcycle	7 390	6 460	6 030	5 260	4 510
	Private car	21 700	19 400	19 100	17 200	15 900
	Taxi	20 200	20 900	23 500	24 800	14 600
	Public light bus	8 170	9 190	10 500	11 100	7 710
	Private light bus	610	660	780	640	630
	Light goods vehicle (<=5.5 tonnes)	1 950	1 830	1 680	1 560	1 360
	Medium or heavy goods vehicle (>5.5 tonnes)	2 760	2 690	2 190	2 060	2 280
	Non-franchised public/private bus	830	760	690	640	620
	Franchised bus	1 460	1 070	970	960	900
	<b>Total (Approximately)</b>	<b>65 070</b>	<b>62 960</b>	<b>65 440</b>	<b>64 220</b>	<b>48 510</b>

# Evaporative emission is included in the emissions from motorcycles, private cars, private light buses and light goods vehicles (<=5.5 tonnes).

- The franchised bus companies have committed to deploy low emission buses to run in the 3 franchised bus LEZs as far as practicable. As at the end of January 2016, there were some 2 430 franchised buses running in the franchised bus LEZs, among which 2 370 were low emission buses. The overall compliance rate was about 98%. In case of traffic congestion, vehicle breakdowns and traffic accidents, etc., the franchised bus companies may need to deploy non-low emission buses to run in the LEZs

occasionally in order to maintain normal bus services. However, these exceptional cases will be reduced with the franchised bus companies acquiring more new buses.

According to the information provided by the Transport Department (TD), as at December 2015, the franchised bus companies had a total of 3 121 low emission buses, which made up 53% of the franchised bus fleet. The numbers of different types of low emission buses are tabulated below:

Type of low emission buses	Euro II retrofitted with SCRs	Euro III retrofitted with SCRs	Euro IV	Euro V	Euro VI (hybrid bus)	Electric bus
Number	267	71	230	2 539	6	8

3. With regard to air pollutant emissions in the LEZs, EPD compiles the Hong Kong Air Pollutant Emission Inventory every year to grasp the main emission sources and formulate the policies and measures to improve air quality. Hong Kong is small in size. There are different air pollution sources and vehicles are running around in different districts, and air quality improvement measures are being implemented in parallel. Thus, assessing air pollutant emissions at specific road sections cannot adequately reflect the importance and effectiveness of the relevant improvement measures.

4. and 5.

Since franchised buses can account for up to 40% of the traffic in the 3 LEZs, the setting up of franchised bus LEZs can help improve the roadside air quality in these zones. The deployment of low emission buses to the LEZs will also benefit other districts where the low emission buses are running. In addition, EPD is taking various measures to reduce emissions from different types of vehicles comprehensively, including:

- i. launching an incentive-cum-regulatory scheme with an aim to phase out by end 2019 progressively some 82 000 pre-Euro IV diesel commercial vehicles (DCVs) (including goods vehicles, light buses and non-franchised buses) with \$11.4 billion set aside for ex-gratia payment to assist the affected vehicle owners. As at the end of February 2016, about 39 700 pre-Euro IV DCVs (i.e. about 48% of the eligible vehicles) have been retired under the scheme;
- ii. deploying roadside remote sensing equipment to monitor emissions from petrol and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) vehicles since September 2014. For vehicles detected with excessive emissions, EPD will issue Emission Testing Notices to their owners requiring them to present their vehicles to Designated Vehicle Emission Testing Centres within 12 working days to conduct an emission test with the aid of a chassis dynamometer so as to confirm that the excessive emission problem of the vehicles has been rectified. Vehicles failing the emission test will have their licences cancelled by the TD; and

- iii. fully subsidising the franchised bus companies to retrofit some 1 400 eligible Euro II and III buses with SCRs to reduce their emissions and to upgrade their emission performance to Euro IV or above level.

These measures can help to improve the roadside air quality in all districts of Hong Kong.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB112****(Question Serial No. 3163)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (2) AirControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

1. Please set out the amounts of emissions of various air pollutants and the numbers of exceedances in the past 5 years.

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Yiu-chung (Member Question No.36)Reply:

The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) compiles the Hong Kong Air Pollutant Emission Inventory every year to analyse the distribution and trend of major emission sources in Hong Kong. The emission inventories for 2014 and 2015 are still under compilation. The overall emissions of major air pollutants in Hong Kong from 2011 to 2013 are tabulated below:

Year	Sulphur Dioxide (tonnes)	Nitrogen Oxides (tonnes)	Respirable suspended particulates (tonnes)	Fine suspended particulates (tonnes)	Volatile organic compounds (tonnes)	Carbon monoxide (tonnes)
2011	32 120	116 240	6 280	4 950	32 370	69 090
2012	32 710	114 510	6 140	4 840	30 620	68 300
2013	31 280	113 220	6 040	4 740	29 420	60 790

Note: Figures are rounded to the nearest ten.

EPD has uploaded the Air Pollutant Emission Inventory to its webpage for public information.

In the past 5 years (2011 to 2015), concentrations of sulphur dioxide (daily average and 10-minute average) and carbon monoxide (1-hour average and 8-hour average) recorded at EPD's air quality monitoring stations (AQMSs) were all lower than the concentration limits

of the Air Quality Objectives (AQOs) which took effect in 2014. As there was no validated data of sulphur dioxide (10-minute average) prior to 1 January 2014, the AQOs for sulphur dioxide (10-minute average) are only available in the 2014 and 2015 statistics. Data on concentrations of other major air pollutants attaining the current AQOs are tabulated below:

Table 1: Data on annual average concentrations of major air pollutants attaining the current AQOs from 2011 to 2015

(Average concentration limit of AQOs for nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) is 40 µg/m<sup>3</sup>; average concentration limit of AQOs for respirable suspended particulate (RSP) is 50µg/m<sup>3</sup>; and average concentration limit of AQOs for fine suspended particulates (FSP) is 35 µg/m<sup>3</sup>)

AQMS	2011			2012			2013			2014			2015 (Note 1)		
	Air pollutants attaining AQOs (Yes/No)														
	NO <sub>2</sub>	RSP	FSP	NO <sub>2</sub>	RSP	FSP	NO <sub>2</sub>	RSP	FSP	NO <sub>2</sub>	RSP	FSP	NO <sub>2</sub>	RSP	FSP
Central & Western	No	Yes	-	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Eastern	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	-	No	Yes	Yes
Kwai Chung	No	Yes	-	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Kwun Tong	No	Yes	-	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Sham Shui Po	No	No	-	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Tsuen Wan	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Sha Tin	No	Yes	-	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Tai Po	No	Yes	-	No	Yes	Yes	No	-	-	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Tung Chung	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yuen Long	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Tap Mun	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Tuen Mun	(Note 2)									-	-	-	No	Yes	Yes
Causeway Bay	No	No	-	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Central	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Mong Kok	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes

Note 1 : The data of 2015 are being validated.

Note 2 : Tuen Mun AQMS came into operation on 30 December 2013 and therefore has no available data.

“-” Measured data either insufficient or unevenly distributed for compliance assessment.



Table 2: Data on concentration of fine suspended particulates (FSP) attaining the current AQOs from 2011 to 2015

(Daily average AQO concentration limit: 75 µg/m<sup>3</sup> and number of exceedances allowed per year: 9)

	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015 (Note 1)	
AQMS	Number of exceedances	Attaining AQOs (Yes/No)	Number of exceedances	Attaining AQOs (Yes/No)	Number of exceedances	Attaining AQOs (Yes/No)	Number of exceedances	Attaining AQOs (Yes/No)	Number of exceedances	Attaining AQOs (Yes/No)
Central & western	3	-	3	Yes	22	No	6	Yes	5	Yes
Eastern	0	Yes	0	Yes	8	Yes	2	-	2	Yes
Kwai Chung	5	-	3	Yes	22	No	4	Yes	3	Yes
Kwun Tong	3	-	2	Yes	19	No	7	Yes	4	Yes
Sham Shui Po	1	-	1	Yes	16	No	4	Yes	2	Yes
Tsuen Wan	2	Yes	0	Yes	13	No	2	Yes	5	Yes
Sha Tin	3	-	0	Yes	15	No	6	Yes	3	Yes
Tai Po	0	-	1	Yes	12	No	6	Yes	1	Yes
Tung Chung	11	No	9	Yes	10	No	3	Yes	5	Yes
Yuen Long	12	No	1	Yes	33	No	18	No	11	No
Tap Mun	1	Yes	0	Yes	13	No	7	Yes	4	-
Tuen Mun	(Note 2)						12	No	11	No
Causeway Bay	11	No	6	Yes	21	No	10	No	10	No
Central	7	Yes	5	Yes	6	Yes	1	Yes	4	Yes
Mong Kok	6	Yes	3	Yes	21	No	5	Yes	5	Yes

Note 1: The data of 2015 are being validated.

Note 2: Tuen Mun AQMS came into operation in December 2013 and therefore has no available data.

“ - ” Measured data either insufficient or unevenly distributed for compliance assessment.

Table 3: Data on concentration of respirable suspended particulates (RSP) attaining the current AQOs from 2011 to 2015

(Daily average AQO concentration limit: 100 µg/m<sup>3</sup> and number of exceedances allowed per year: 9)

	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015 (Note 1)	
AQMS	Number of exceedances	Attaining AQOs (Yes/No)	Number of exceedances	Attaining AQOs (Yes/No)	Number of exceedances	Attaining AQOs (Yes/No)	Number of exceedances	Attaining AQOs (Yes/No)	Number of exceedances	Attaining AQOs (Yes/No)
Central & Western	14	No	6	Yes	22	No	11	No	6	Yes
Eastern	2	Yes	2	Yes	9	Yes	3	Yes	4	Yes
Kwai Chung	9	Yes	3	Yes	20	No	5	Yes	3	Yes
Kwun Tong	6	Yes	6	Yes	29	No	13	No	9	Yes
Sham Shui Po	9	Yes	4	Yes	16	No	8	Yes	4	Yes
Tsuen Wan	9	Yes	2	Yes	16	No	4	Yes	4	Yes
Sha Tin	6	Yes	2	Yes	14	No	7	Yes	3	Yes
Tai Po	4	Yes	2	Yes	11	No	9	Yes	1	Yes
Tung Chung	19	No	18	No	16	No	10	No	7	Yes
Yuen Long	21	No	9	Yes	47	No	21	No	12	No
Tap Mun	7	Yes	2	Yes	28	No	11	No	4	-
Tuen Mun	(Note 2)						17	No	18	No

Causeway Bay	27	No	21	No	32	No	13	No	11	No
Central	29	No	9	Yes	30	No	11	No	4	Yes
Mong Kok	17	No	5	Yes	16	No	5	Yes	8	Yes

Note 1: The data of 2015 are being validated.

Note 2: Tuen Mun AQMS came into operation in December 2013 and therefore has no available data.

“ - ” Measured data either insufficient or unevenly distributed for compliance assessment.

Table 4: Data on concentration of nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) attaining the current AQOs from 2011 to 2015

(1-hour average AQO concentration limit: 200 µg/m<sup>3</sup> and number of exceedances allowed per year: 18)

	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015 (Note 1)	
AQMS	Number of exceedances	Attaining AQOs (Yes/No)	Number of exceedances	Attaining AQOs (Yes/No)	Number of exceedances	Attaining AQOs (Yes/No)	Number of exceedances	Attaining AQOs (Yes/No)	Number of exceedances	Attaining AQOs (Yes/No)
Central & Western	12	Yes	9	Yes	21	No	0	Yes	15	Yes
Eastern	11	Yes	8	Yes	11	Yes	7	Yes	8	Yes
Kwai Chung	28	No	32	No	42	No	39	No	37	No
Kwun Tong	41	No	78	No	49	No	28	No	67	No
Sham Shui Po	26	No	21	No	39	No	19	No	29	No
Tsuen Wan	16	Yes	4	Yes	24	No	13	Yes	11	Yes
Sha Tin	3	Yes	11	Yes	4	Yes	6	Yes	6	Yes
Tai Po	1	Yes	0	Yes	0	Yes	0	Yes	1	Yes
Tung Chung	5	Yes	4	Yes	2	Yes	14	Yes	7	Yes
Yuen Long	8	Yes	0	Yes	7	Yes	4	Yes	5	Yes
Tap Mun	0	Yes	0	Yes	0	Yes	0	Yes	0	-
Tuen Mun	(Note 2)						10	-	10	Yes
Causeway Bay	731	No	620	No	818	No	437	No	460	No
Central	827	No	587	No	830	No	375	No	256	No
Mong Kok	589	No	461	No	421	No	163	No	200	No

Note 1: The data of 2015 are being validated.

Note 2: Tuen Mun AQMS came into operation in December 2013 and therefore has no available data.

“ - ” Measured data either insufficient or unevenly distributed for compliance assessment.

Table 5: Data on concentration of ozone attaining the current AQOs from 2011 to 2015

(8-hour average AQO concentration limit: 160 µg/m<sup>3</sup> and number of exceedances allowed per year: 9)

	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015 (Note 1)	
AQMS	Number of exceedances	Attaining AQOs (Yes/No)	Number of exceedances	Attaining AQOs (Yes/No)	Number of exceedances	Attaining AQOs (Yes/No)	Number of exceedances	Attaining AQOs (Yes/No)	Number of exceedances	Attaining AQOs (Yes/No)
Central & Western	4	Yes	6	Yes	4	Yes	8	Yes	10	No
Eastern	2	Yes	5	Yes	1	Yes	2	Yes	6	Yes
Kwai Chung	0	Yes	3	Yes	0	Yes	1	Yes	1	Yes
Kwun Tong	0	Yes	0	Yes	1	Yes	2	Yes	1	Yes
Sham Shui Po	2	Yes	2	Yes	0	Yes	2	Yes	3	Yes
Tsuen Wan	2	Yes	4	Yes	0	Yes	4	Yes	2	Yes
Sha Tin	6	Yes	14	No	12	No	12	No	12	No
Tai Po	5	Yes	7	Yes	6	Yes	5	Yes	8	Yes
Tung Chung	16	No	22	No	15	No	18	No	19	No
Yuen Long	10	No	19	No	10	No	13	No	10	No
Tap Mun	22	No	41	No	20	No	26	No	24	No
Tuen Mun	(Note 2)						12	No	16	No
Causeway bay	0	Yes	0	Yes	0	Yes	0	Yes	0	Yes
Central	0	Yes	0	Yes	0	Yes	1	Yes	0	Yes
Mongkok	0	Yes	0	Yes	0	Yes	0	Yes	0	Yes

Note 1: The data of 2015 are being validated.

Note 2: Tuen Mun AQMS came into operation in December 2013 and therefore has no available data.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB113**

**(Question Serial No.3164)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

1. What were the numbers of registered electric vehicles (EVs) in Hong Kong in the recent 5 years?
2. What are the number, locations, types and usage of EV charging stations in Hong Kong? Are there any plans to expand the charging facilities?
3. How many types of EVs have been approved by the Transport Department for sale?
4. Will resources be allocated to encourage more consumers to buy EVs and to install more chargers at car parks?

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Yiu-chung (Member Question No.37)

Reply:

Electric vehicles (EVs) have no tailpipe emissions and are efficient in converting energy from the grid to power at the wheels. Replacing conventional vehicles with EVs can help improve roadside air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The Government has been promoting the wider use of EVs in Hong Kong.

1. According to the records of the Transport Department (TD), the number of registered EVs in Hong Kong in the past 5 years is as follows:

Year	No. of registered EVs
2011	209
2012	336
2013	436
2014	1 325
2015	3 954

Note: Not including special purpose vehicles and government vehicles

2. The Government has been working with the business sector in expanding the EV charging facilities. There are now about 1 300 different types of public chargers in Hong Kong covering all 18 districts. Apart from about 900 standard chargers, there are over 200 medium chargers, 15 CHAdeMO quick chargers and 142 quick chargers applicable to other charging standards set up at various districts. The distribution and types of EV chargers in 18 districts of Hong Kong are as follows:

District	Number of chargers		
	Standard	Medium	Quick
Central & Western	164	35	12
Eastern	107	19	8
Southern	3	5	15
Wan Chai	66	25	10
Kowloon City	54	2	12
Kwun Tong	60	17	10
Sham Shui Po	40	8	4
Wong Tai Sin	58	9	6
Yau Tsim Mong	100	26	14
Kwai Tsing	16	11	7
Tsuen Wan	47	7	10
Sai Kung	29	9	5
North	33	10	1
Tai Po	3	0	8
Sha Tin	65	12	13
Yuen Long	37	6	7
Tuen Mun	12	9	9
Islands	11	10	6
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>905</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>157</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 282</b>		

EV charging facilities are now available at 16 government car parks, involving a total of 460 car parking spaces. In 2015, the average number of charging was about 8 per month per parking space. We do not have the utilisation rates of chargers at non-government car parks.

3. As at February 2016, 52 EV models from seven countries have been type-approved by the TD. These include 36 models for private cars / motorcycles, 16 models for public transport / commercial vehicles.

4. The Government's policy is to encourage the use of public transport, but for those who need to purchase private cars, the Government encourages them to choose EVs and install charging facilities through the following measures:
- (a) The First Registration Tax on EVs is waived until 31 March 2017;
  - (b) Since April 2011, through granting concessions on gross floor area for car parks in new buildings if they are "EV charging-enabling", developers are encouraged to put in place the necessary EV charging infrastructure in the car parks of new buildings, including provision of sufficient power supply and electrical wiring, to facilitate future installation of chargers for EV users;
  - (c) In June 2011, planning guidelines for new buildings were amended to recommend 30% of private car parking spaces to be installed with EV chargers; and
  - (d) The Electrical and Mechanical Services Department has established a dedicated team and a hotline (Tel.: 3757 6222) to provide relevant information and technical support to interested parties in setting up chargers, and has issued guidelines on the arrangements and technical requirements in setting up chargers.

From April 2011 to December 2015, 80% of car parking spaces under newly approved development plans have been equipped with the infrastructure and conditions for installation of EV chargers.

As far as private housing estates are concerned, the two power companies have launched a one-stop service since last year to give technical support to EV owners who intend to install charging facilities at the car parking spaces of residential or commercial buildings. We have also noted that there are companies in the market that provide one-stop service, including installation of charging facilities and provision of charging service, to those private housing estates that require such service.

In 2016-17, the Government will upgrade more public chargers to medium speed level and will continue to collaborate with property management sector, incorporated owners, owner's committees, the two power companies and charging service providers and organise seminars to share with them successful cases to encourage developers and property management companies to install charging facilities and provide charging service inside their housing estates.

With active promotion by the Government, the number of EVs in Hong Kong has increased to 4 629 as at the end of February this year, a more than 40-fold increase from less than 100 at the end of 2010.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB114**

**(Question Serial No. 2240)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The 2016 Policy Address states that the Chief Secretary for Administration will chair an inter-departmental committee to steer and co-ordinate the work so as to combat climate change.

- (1) Would the Government advise on the bureaux and departments involved, as well as the estimated expenditure, manpower and ranks of staff involved in the provision of secretarial support?
- (2) Further to the “Hong Kong Climate Change Report 2015” published last year, will the inter-departmental committee develop and update the long-term climate strategies and actions in responding to the positive outcomes achieved at the Paris Climate Change Conference?

Asked by: Hon Martin LIAO Cheung-kong (Member Question No.43)

Reply:

Global concerted efforts are key to the successful fulfilment and implementation of the Paris Agreement. Reduction of GHG emissions is an important measure to control the rise of global temperature. Apart from the Government's efforts to achieve the carbon reduction target for 2020, the Chief Secretary for Administration will also chair a newly established committee to steer and coordinate various bureaux and departments in better responding to climate change. The committee will also study the HKSAR's post-2020 carbon reduction target and ways to enhance public awareness of combating climate change. In setting the post-2020 carbon reduction target, the committee will take into account the latest development of the international climate agreements.

The above task is part of the Government's work on addressing climate change. The manpower and expenses involved are met by the recurrent expenditure of the departments concerned.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB115**

**(Question Serial No. 0347)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The \$1 billion Recycling Fund was launched on 6 October 2015. The first batch of applications was closed on 30 November 2015. In this connection, please advise on the following:

1. Under the Enterprise Support Programme and the Industry Support Programme of the Recycling Fund, what are the numbers of applications and the amount of funding applied for in the first batch of applications respectively? What are the actual numbers of cases with funding granted and the total amount involved (if any) respectively?
2. Based on the situation of the first batch of applications, does the Administration consider the response of the industry to the Recycling Fund to be within reasonable expectation? If yes, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?
3. Has the Administration considered stepping up publicity and promotion to enable the industry to get familiarised with the Recycling Fund and make good use of it? If yes, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Ir Dr Hon LO Wai-kwok (Member Question No. 12)

Reply:

1. The Recycling Fund was launched and open for applications in October 2015. A total of 94 applications were received as at end of November 2015, of which 33 were under the Enterprise Support Programme, 47 were for Small-Scale Projects and 14 were under the Industry Support Programme. The Advisory Committee on Recycling Fund assessed these applications on 25<sup>th</sup> and 26<sup>th</sup> February 2016. We will announce the details of the projects as soon as possible upon acceptance of the terms of grants by the applicants. No deadline is set for submission of applications to the Recycling

Fund. The Secretariat will submit applications received between end of November 2015 and end of March 2016 to the Advisory Committee for approval at its meeting in June 2016.

2. The Recycling Fund has received positive feedback from the industry in general. A total of 94 applications were received during the two-month application period in the first round, with applications for industry support, enterprise support and small-scale projects with a funding ceiling of \$150,000 respectively. The applicants comprise recyclers and organisations of different scales, and the projects involve processing of different types of recyclables, including metal, paper, plastic, wood, tyre, food waste and waste cooking oil, etc.
3. The Hong Kong Productivity Council, as the Secretariat of the Recycling Fund, will collaborate with the Environmental Protection Department to arrange promotional activities, and assist the industry, professional bodies, research institutions, commercial and industrial organisations and industry support organisations, etc. to understand the goals, scope of funding and application procedures, etc. of the Fund. The promotional work will be carried out through different channels, including the website of the Recycling Fund, a telephone hotline, printing materials, and holding briefing sessions and seminars, etc. Meanwhile, we will continue to exchange views with the industry and relevant stakeholders and support the industry to enhance its operation through the Recycling Fund.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB116**

**(Question Serial No. 0355)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The Government rolled out a 3-year programme to conduct energy-cum-carbon audits for 120 main government buildings and public facilities in 2012. This programme was already completed in mid-2015. In this connection, would the Government advise on the following?

1. Has the Government assessed the effectiveness of the programme? If yes, what are the details? Will it consider conducting a second 3-year programme? If yes, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons? And
2. According to the completed audits, has the Administration adopted any measures to enhance energy efficiency of the buildings and reduce their carbon emissions? If yes, what are the details of the measures and their effectiveness (including statistics on the reduction of carbon emissions)? If no, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Ir Dr Hon LO Wai-kwok (Member Question No. 13)

Reply:

1. To encourage all sectors of the community to better understand the situation of energy consumption and carbon emissions of their buildings, and to identify room for introducing energy saving and carbon reduction measures, the Government completed a 3-year programme in 2015 to conduct energy-cum-carbon audits for 120 government buildings and public facilities, including public markets, public swimming pools, indoor sports centres, secondary schools, office buildings, healthcare facilities, community halls, markets, etc. According to the completed audits, the average sectoral energy utilisation index (EUI) and the anticipated room for energy saving of the related government buildings and public facilities are as follows:

<b>Government buildings and public facilities</b>	<b>Average EUI (kWh/ m2 / annum)</b>	<b>Anticipated room for energy saving</b>
Public markets	378	5.5%
Public swimming pools	251	3.1%
Indoor sports centres	364	9.6%
Secondary schools	103	13.2%
Community halls/ Community centres	231	10.4%
Fire stations and ambulance depots	182	9.8%
Postal facilities	215	11.5%
Clinics/ Child assessment centres	189	3.7%
Wholesale food market	377	30.1%

To encourage more bureaux and departments to conduct regular carbon audits for government buildings and public facilities, we organised 10 workshops on carbon audit in 2015. Apart from this, we will continue to assist the bureaux and departments in conducting carbon audits alongside the energy audits for over 40 government buildings and public facilities in 2016-17.

2. The audit reports completed under the three-year programme suggested that the relevant bureaux and departments could implement energy saving and carbon reduction in areas including energy use (such as air conditioning, electrical facilities, lift / escalator, and lighting installations, etc), waste management and water management measures. Individual bureaux and departments are also taking energy saving and carbon reduction measures according to their needs and operational circumstances, such as switching to more efficient chiller systems, installing variable speed drive to improve the energy efficiency of air-conditioning and lift systems, as well as adopting green management practices. The effectiveness of such measures in reducing emissions will be reviewed through the energy or carbon audits conducted by bureaux and departments after installation under the relevant energy saving and carbon reduction measures is completed or after the measures are fully implemented.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB117**

**(Question Serial No. 0356)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

It is mentioned in Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2016-17 that the Administration will operate a new general air quality monitoring station (AQMS) at Tseung Kwan O. In this connection, would the Administration advise this Committee on:

1. the details of the manpower and expenditure involved in operating the AQMS;
2. the relevant work plan and its implementation progress;
3. the Administration's justifications and considerations for the current siting of the AQMS;
4. how the Administration would make use of the data collected from the AQMS to improve the air quality of that district;
5. whether the Administration would conduct a comprehensive review of the number and spatial distribution of monitoring stations to ascertain the need to set up general and roadside AQMSs in more areas? If yes, what are the details of the review? If no, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Ir Dr Hon LO Wai-kwok (Member Question No. 15)

Reply:

The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) reviews the air quality monitoring network annually according to an established mechanism so as to ensure its representativeness and consider the need for setting up additional monitoring stations or adding new monitoring parameters. The general air quality monitoring station (AQMS) at Tseung Kwan O came into service on 16 March 2016.

1. The capital expenditure on setting up the AQMS at Tseung Kwan O was about \$7 million. Its daily operating expenses and the manpower involved are absorbed by EPD's existing resources.
2. In the review in 2012, EPD decided to set up a general AQMS at Tseung Kwan O and start the preparatory work. In 2014, after consulting the Sai Kung District Council, we decided to set up the monitoring station on the roof of Tseung Kwan O Sports Centre. The construction and equipment installation were completed in December 2015 and the testing of equipment was conducted immediately afterwards. The monitoring station came into service on 16 March 2016.
- 3&4. Like other AQMSs, the data from the general AQMS at Tseung Kwan O will be used for facilitating the formulation of an air quality management strategy and evaluating its effectiveness, as well as providing local residents with information on the current and forecast air quality. To achieve these objectives, EPD has considered a number of technical factors, including the population distribution in the district, the presence of local air pollution sources or obstructions nearby, etc., in order to confirm that the site on the roof of Tseung Kwan O Sports Centre can satisfy the relevant technical requirements for obtaining representative data. These considerations are in line with international practices. The site is also supported by the Sai Kung District Council.
5. EPD reviews the air quality monitoring network annually according to an established mechanism and international guidelines so as to ensure its representativeness and consider the need for setting up additional monitoring stations or adding new monitoring parameters. The factors we consider include the spatial distribution of the network, the coverage in different types of development areas (e.g. urban areas, new towns and rural areas), local population, the distribution of traffic flow and pollution sources, topography, etc. Our aim is to ensure that the air quality data are highly accurate, reliable, representative and internationally comparable.

Upon the commissioning of the AQMS at Tseung Kwan O, EPD has a total of 13 general AQMSs. With a coverage of 90% of Hong Kong's population and a vast majority of Hong Kong's densely populated areas, the air quality monitoring network is adequate to provide representative air quality data for Hong Kong. Besides, having considered the spatial distribution and the future development in the North and South District, we plan to set up general AQMSs in the 2 districts respectively in the coming 3 to 5 years.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB118**

**(Question Serial No. 1410)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

To achieve the target for waste reduction set in the “Hong Kong Blueprint for Sustainable Use of Resources 2013-2022”, the Environmental Protection Department is pressing ahead on the introduction of the mandatory producer responsibility schemes (PRSS) on waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) and glass beverage containers to establish a regulatory framework while progressively developing Community Green Stations (CGSs) in each of the 18 districts, as well as monitoring the development of a WEEE treatment and recycling facility at the EcoPark in Tuen Mun. In this connection, please advise on the following:

Has the Administration allocated additional complementary resources for implementing the above measures so as to, inter alia, ensure that there is enough manpower to meet the increased workload? If yes, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Ir Dr Hon LO Wai-kwok (Member Question No. 27)

Reply:

The Waste Management Policy Division of the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) is responsible for a number of waste management policies and initiatives, including the mandatory producer responsibility schemes and the Community Green Stations. We do not have a breakdown on the manpower resources involved in individual initiatives. However, to meet the increased workload arising from these initiative, EPD has created/will create:

- (i) 16 permanent posts and 5 time-limited posts for 3 years starting from 2014;
- (ii) 2 time-limited posts for 3 years starting from 2015;
- (iii) 6 permanent posts starting from 2016.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB119**

**(Question Serial No. 1413)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (4) Water

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the water quality at the inland water sampling points, the number of sampling points classified as fair accounted for 9% and the number of sampling points classified as bad accounted for 8% in 2015. Would the Administration advise:

1. What are the manpower and expenditure to be allocated for monitoring of water quality in 2016-17? What is the comparison with last year?
2. Please set out the locations of these sampling points and the rationales for selecting such locations for monitoring of water quality.
3. What are the measures to improve the water quality at these locations so as to prevent water pollution?

Asked by: Ir Dr Hon LO Wai-kwok (Member Question No.16)

Reply:

1. Through a total of 291 monitoring stations, the water quality monitoring programme of the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) monitors regularly 30 rivers (i.e. inland water quality), marine water quality and sediment in 10 water control zones, and water quality in 41 gazetted beaches and 3 non-gazetted beaches. The water quality monitoring programme is undertaken by two Senior Environmental Protection Officers each leading a team of staff, and an environmental microbiology laboratory is in place to carry out *E. coli* tests for water samples. The manpower allocated by EPD for water quality monitoring in 2015-16 was 42 and the annual expenditure was \$5.75 million. It is anticipated that the manpower and expenditure allocated for water quality monitoring in 2016-17 are similar to those in 2015-16.



2. EPD's river water quality monitoring programme covers 30 rivers and a total of 82 monitoring stations. It mainly monitors major rivers flowing through the urban areas and a number of rivers in the New Territories which are more seriously polluted and in need of remedial measures. Its objectives are to assess systematically the water quality condition, reveal long-term changes in river water quality and assess compliance with the statutory Water Quality Objectives. The main considerations for choosing the monitoring sites are the flow and catchment of the rivers. One to several representative sampling points will then be set up at the selected rivers, such as the upstream and downstream areas of main river channels, their tributaries, etc.
3. EPD's main strategies for improving the river water quality in Hong Kong are to implement the Water Pollution Control Ordinance, the Livestock Waste Control Scheme, and to extend the sewerage network to all villages according to the Sewerage Master Plans, so that village houses can gradually connect to the public sewerage. As compared with 26% of the sampling points classified as very bad and 19% bad in 1986, there were no sampling points classified as very bad in the rivers of Hong Kong in 2015 while the number of those classified as bad has dropped to 8%.

On the whole, the water quality of rivers in Northwestern New Territories is still relatively poor. The sources of pollution of these rivers are mainly illegal discharge from livestock farms, illegal sewer connections and villages where public sewerage is not yet available for connection. EPD will continue to take enforcement actions in accordance with the Water Pollution Control Ordinance and Waste Disposal Ordinance, combat illegal discharge of wastewater and livestock waste as well as illegal connection. The Government will also gradually implement the North District Sewerage Master Plans and Yuen Long and Kam Tin Sewerage Master Plans to cover most villages not yet connected to the sewerage system. With the provision of public sewers, the water quality of these rivers will gradually improve.

The water quality of rivers running through densely populated urban areas can be affected by the overflow of sewage to storm water drains due to aging or damage of some public or private sewerage facilities; misconnection of sewers to storm water drains by some buildings or shops; roadside pollutants flowing into the storm water drainage system, etc. EPD, in collaboration with other relevant departments, will continue to take various actions including law enforcement, publicity and education and engineering measures, to reduce polluting discharges entering storm water drains or river channels, so as to improve river water quality.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB120**

**(Question Serial No. 2321)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Since some electric vehicle (EV) owners reflected that they could not have their vehicles charged due to a lack of charging facilities at present, it is stated in paragraph 53 of the Budget Speech that the Government is “actively installing more and better charging facilities”. Regarding the work on promoting the installation of charging facilities, please advise on the following:

- (1) The number of EV charging facilities installed in private residential properties, the locations and names of such properties, as well as the number of residential units and EV chargers installed in the properties;
- (2) In 2016-17, any plan to provide incentives to encourage developers and property management companies to install charging facilities and provide charging services in their estates? If yes, what are the details and timetables of the plans, as well as the manpower and expenditure involved? And
- (3) Does the Administration have any plan to provide funding support for private property owners to install charging facilities in their old buildings or properties in housing estates?

Asked by: Hon Charles Peter MOK (Member Question No. 188)

Reply:

Electric vehicles (EVs) have no tailpipe emissions and are efficient in converting energy from the grid to power at the wheels. Replacing conventional vehicles with EVs can help improve roadside air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The Government has been promoting the wider use of EVs in Hong Kong.

- (1) We do not have any information on the number of EV charging facilities installed in private housing estates or residential properties as well as details of the relevant

properties. In regard to public car parks, the Government has been working with the business sector in expanding the EV charging facilities. There are now about 1 300 different types of public chargers in Hong Kong covering all 18 districts. Apart from about 900 standard chargers, there are over 200 medium chargers, 15 CHAdeMO quick chargers and 142 quick chargers applicable to other charging standards set up at various districts. The Government will continue to upgrade more public chargers to medium speed level and will assist property management companies to develop more charging facilities.

(2) & (3)

To encourage private housing estates to install EV chargers, the Government has introduced the following initiatives -

- (a) Since April 2011, through granting concessions on gross floor area for car parks in new buildings if they are “EV charging-enabling”, developers are encouraged to put in place the necessary EV charging infrastructure in the car parks of new buildings, including provision of sufficient power supply and electrical wiring, to facilitate future installation of chargers for EV users;
- (b) In June 2011, planning guidelines for new buildings were amended to recommend 30% of private car parking spaces to be installed with EV chargers;
- (c) The Electrical and Mechanical Services Department has established a dedicated team and a hotline (Tel.: 3757 6222) to provide relevant information and technical support to interested parties in setting up chargers, and has issued guidelines on the arrangements and technical requirements in setting up chargers.

From April 2011 to December 2015, 80% of car parking spaces under newly approved development plans have been equipped with the infrastructure and conditions for installation of EV chargers.

As far as private housing estates are concerned, the two power companies have launched a one-stop service since last year to give technical support to EV owners who intend to install charging facilities at the car parking spaces of residential or commercial buildings. We have also noted that there are companies in the market that provide one-stop services, including installation of charging facilities and provision of charging service, to those private housing estates that require such services.

In 2016-17, we will continue to collaborate with the property management sector, incorporated owners, owner’s committees, the 2 power companies and charging service providers and organise seminars to share with them successful cases, with a view to encouraging developers and property management companies to install charging facilities and provide charging service inside their housing estates. The relevant work will be absorbed under EPD’s existing manpower and resources.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB121**

**(Question Serial No. 1740)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

It is mentioned in Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2016-17 that the Department will continue to enforce the regulation to mandate ocean-going vessels (OGVs) to switch to cleaner fuel while at berth in Hong Kong. Please provide the following work details of the Environmental Protection Department regarding vessel emissions.

- (a) What was the annual quantity of air pollutants emitted by OGVs in the past 3 years? Please list the information by year and vessel type (cruise vessels, oil tankers, container vessels, cargo vessels, etc.).
- (b) Since the Air Pollution Control (Ocean Going Vessels) (Fuel at Berth) Regulation (the Regulation) was enforced, how many inspections have been made by the Administration to various ports? How many cases of prosecution have been instituted by the Administration against contravention of the Regulation?

Asked by: Hon POON Siu-ping (Member Question No. 30)

Reply:

- (a) The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) compiles the Hong Kong Air Pollutant Emission Inventory every year to analyse the distribution and trends of major pollution sources in Hong Kong. The emission inventories for 2014 and 2015 are still under compilation. The emissions of major air pollutants from ocean-going vessels (OGVs) in Hong Kong from 2011 to 2013 are estimated as follows:

Year	OGV type	Sulphur dioxide (tonnes)	Nitrogen oxides (tonnes)	Respirable suspended particulates (tonnes)
2011	Cruise vessels	910	1 070	90
	Oil tankers	590	410	50
	Container vessels	11 020	13 920	1 360
	General cargo vessels	340	350	40
	Others	790	860	90
	<b>Total (approx.)</b>	<b>13 660</b>	<b>16 610</b>	<b>1 630</b>
2012	Cruise vessels	810	1 000	90
	Oil tankers	640	430	60
	Container vessels	10 310	12 680	1 260
	General cargo vessels	310	300	40
	Others	860	940	90
	<b>Total (approx.)</b>	<b>12 930</b>	<b>15 340</b>	<b>1 540</b>
2013	Cruise vessels	660	1 380	80
	Oil tankers	660	470	60
	Container vessels	9 670	12 050	1 150
	General cargo vessels	310	320	30
	Others	1 100	1 350	120
	<b>Total (approx.)</b>	<b>12 400</b>	<b>15 570</b>	<b>1 450</b>

Note: The figures are rounded to the nearest ten. There may be a slight discrepancy between the sum of individual items and the total shown in the table because of rounding.

- (b) The Air Pollution Control (Ocean Going Vessels) (Fuel at Berth) Regulation (the Regulation) came into force on 1 July 2015, mandating OGVs to switch to low sulphur fuel (with sulphur content not exceeding 0.5%) while at berth. To ensure that OGVs comply with the Regulation, in accordance with international practices, EPD conducts surprise inspection of OGVs at berth, including the inspection of fuel-switch records and collection of fuel samples for analysing the sulphur content when necessary. As at the end of March 2016, EPD conducted 75 surprise inspections and is instituting legal proceedings against a violation of the Regulation.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB122**

**(Question Serial No. 2587)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

According to the Administration's estimation, how many in-use franchised buses will be retrofitted with selective catalytic reduction devices (SCRs) in 2016-17? What is the amount of subsidy involved?

Asked by: Dr Hon Elizabeth QUAT (Member Question No.35)

Reply:

To improve roadside air quality, the Government is fully subsidising the franchised bus companies to retrofit some 1 400 eligible Euro II and III franchised buses with selective catalytic reduction devices (SCRs) to upgrade their emission performance to Euro IV or above level. The estimated expenditure on the whole SCR retrofitting programme is about \$320 million. The franchised bus companies will identify qualified SCR suppliers through a pre-qualification trial on the selected bus models before inviting tenders for the large-scale retrofit.

As at end February 2016, about 360 Euro II and III franchised buses have been retrofitted with SCRs, involving an expenditure of about \$87 million. As there is a franchised bus company that still has not finished the pre-qualification trial, we are now confirming with the company on the timetable for the large-scale retrofit and the number of buses involved with a view to completing the large-scale retrofit as soon as possible, so as to further improve Hong Kong's overall air quality.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB123**

**(Question Serial No. 0459)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding “voluntary producer responsibility schemes”, would the Department advise on the following?

1. Has it evaluated the effectiveness of the schemes which have been operating for years? If yes, what are the details? If no, what are the reasons?
2. If the schemes are not effective, would the Administration consider introducing legislation? If yes, what are the details? If no, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon Abraham SHEK Lai-him (Member Question No. 27)

Reply:

1. The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) encourages the public to recycle waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE), fluorescent lamps, rechargeable batteries and glass beverage bottles etc., through various measures, including recycling programmes funded by the EPD and the Environment and Conservation Fund (ECF) and those self-financed by the trades. Apart from publicity and technical support, the EPD also provides logistics support and organises collection campaigns at schools and housing estates. In the past 5 years, the quantities of various recyclable materials recovered are tabulated below:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Waste electrical equipment recovered (no.)</b>	<b>Computers recovered (no.)</b>	<b>Rechargeable batteries recovered (tonne)</b>	<b>Fluorescent lamps and tubes recovered (no.)</b>	<b>Glass bottles recovered (tonne)</b>
2011	46 800	18 300	68	470 000	4 800
2012	49 000	39 600	60	550 000	7 000
2013	50 500	27 000	81	500 000	10 000
2014	63 800	33 900	82	470 000	8 400
2015	58 800	30 300	83	503 000	Under compilation

2. We have introduced legislation on the implementation of the two producer responsibility schemes (PRs) on WEEE and glass beverage bottles, and will conduct studies in 2016-18 according to the timeframe set out in the “Hong Kong Blueprint for Sustainable Use of Resources 2013-2022” to assess the need or suitability to implement mandatory PRs on other products, when different factors such as the environmental impact of the products and the effectiveness of the existing recycling efforts will be taken into account.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB124**

**(Question Serial No. 0460)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the enforcement of the statutory ban on idling vehicles with running engines, would the Department inform this Committee:

(1) What are the numbers of the inspections, enforcement actions conducted and the penalties imposed by the Department against violation of the legislation in the past 3 years?

(2) Has the effectiveness of the implementation of the legislation been assessed? If yes, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

(3) The legislation has been passed for years. Will the Administration consider stepping up law enforcement? If yes, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon Abraham SHEK Lai-him (Member Question No. 28)

Reply:

The Motor Vehicle Idling (Fixed Penalty) Ordinance (the Ordinance), which came into operation on 15 December 2011, prohibits drivers from idling a vehicle engine for more than 3 minutes in any 60-minute period. It empowers traffic wardens (TW) of the Hong Kong Police Force and Environmental Protection Inspectors (EPI) of the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) to issue fixed penalty notices (FPNs) to offending drivers. The TWs enforce the ban in their daily patrol duties and the EPD is responsible for co-ordinating publicity activities. Enforcement-cum-publicity activities are conducted by the EPD with TWs to help drivers foster a green driving habit of switching off idling engines.

(1) The number of enforcement-cum-publicity activities, timing conducted against vehicles with idling engines and FPNs issued in the past 3 years are as follows:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Number of enforcement-cum-publicity activities</b>	<b>Number of vehicles timed with idling engines</b>	<b>Number of FPNs issued</b>
2013	292	1 809	82
2014	234	1 127	46
2015	319	840	54
<b>Total:</b>	<b>845</b>	<b>3 776</b>	<b>182</b>

(2) & (3)

Since the commencement of the Ordinance, the Government has mounted enforcement actions and publicity activities to help drivers foster the habit of switching off idling engines and reduce the environmental nuisance caused by idling vehicles with running engines. According to our observations when carrying out the enforcement-related work, drivers are now generally more mindful of switching off idling engines, and the number of vehicles timed with idling engines is decreasing gradually. The Government will continue the two-pronged approach, i.e. enforcement and publicity, to promote the green driving habit of switching off idling engines.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB125**

**(Question Serial No. 0462)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding vehicle emissions testing, the Ombudsman pointed out that the departments concerned should plan and coordinate well for the implementation of the new measure so as to reduce nuisances to the public. The Environmental Protection Department and the Transport Department (TD) accepted the improvement proposals made by the Ombudsman and undertook to jointly implement improvement measures. In this connection, would the Department provide the following information?

1. Have the Department and TD made coordination in this regard? If yes, what are the results? If no, what are the reasons?
2. Most of the car testing centres conducting annual vehicle examinations do not have chassis dynamometers, and the consultant report indicated that only 5 centres had the space to install such facility, which is not enough to cope with the annual vehicle examinations in Hong Kong. Moreover, there is a shortage of trained vehicle mechanics. Does the Department have any solutions to these problems? If yes, what are the details? If no, what are the reasons? And
3. Will the Department suspend the roadside vehicle emission tests before these problems can be properly resolved? If yes, what are the details? If no, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon Abraham SHEK Lai-him (Member Question No. 30)

Reply:

The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) has implemented a new measure of “strengthened control of emissions from petrol and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) vehicles” by using roadside remote sensing equipment to monitor excessive emissions from petrol and LPG vehicles since September 2014. For vehicles that are detected with excessive

emissions, EPD will issue an Emission Testing Notice to their owners requiring them to present their vehicles to Designated Vehicle Emission Testing Centres within 12 working days to conduct an emission test with the aid of a chassis dynamometer to ensure the vehicles have been repaired. Otherwise, their vehicle licences will be cancelled. The new measure only applies to vehicle owners who do not fulfill their responsibility to repair their vehicles. Vehicles with timely repair and proper maintenance are not affected.

1. EPD and the Transport Department (TD) have been coordinating with each other in jointly following up implementation of the improvement proposals made by the Ombudsman, including a joint study on the feasibility of and arrangement for providing additional dynamometers for conducting emission tests as well as enhanced publicity to vehicle owners regarding the operation of the EPD's new measure and their responsibility for proper vehicle maintenance. In regard to the installation of dynamometers, when TD invited the concerned parties to submit new applications for the Designated Car Testing Centres (DCTCs) last year, it had required the applicants to reserve space for installation of the relevant equipment to meet EPD's latest exhaust emission testing standards. In addition, TD also assisted EPD to communicate with existing and new DCTCs on the installation of additional dynamometers. EPD and TD will continue to communicate with the industry with a view to working out feasible approaches as well as implementation timetable and arrangements. A link to EPD-related information has been included on TD's webpage to enhance publicity of the new measure.
2. EPD is committed to assisting the vehicle maintenance trade to gear up vehicle exhaust emissions maintenance skills, including organising technical seminars, demonstration of exhaust tests and setting up a technical support hotline, etc. Before implementation of the new measure, EPD proactively contacted over 1 700 independent garages which specialised in vehicle mechanical repair and contacted their member garages through maintenance trade associations to invite their participation in EPD's technical seminars and demonstration of the tests. EPD's staff also distributed publicity materials, leaflets, posters, etc. to the garages for promotion of the dynamometer test. We have also continuously organised seminars for the trade to share successful maintenance cases. Pro-Act Training and Development Centre (Automobile) of the Vocational Training Council (VTC) also organised relevant courses for training of maintenance technicians. Our Department will continue to cooperate with the maintenance trade and the VTC to strengthen the training work.
3. As excessive exhaust emissions from petrol and LPG vehicles is one of the main causes for deterioration in roadside air quality in recent years, it is important for the Government to take effective measures to improve the air quality and protect the public's health. Vehicle owners are responsible for proper maintenance of their vehicles to prevent excessive emissions which cause air pollution. EPD will continue to deploy roadside remote sensing equipment to monitor vehicular emissions and detect vehicles with excessive exhaust emissions. The Ombudsman's report also showed support for this measure.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB126**

**(Question Serial No. 0827)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The tonnage of waste received at landfills in 2015 could not be contained to lesser than that in the original plan, and the estimated tonnage of waste received in 2016 is only 1% lower as compared to 2015. The figures are not in line with the Government's policy objective of striving to reduce waste. What are the reasons? What plans does the Government have to strengthen the waste reduction work in 2016?

Asked by: Hon TAM Yiu-chung (Member Question No. 26)

Reply:

The total amount of solid waste (including construction waste, municipal solid waste (MSW), dewatered sludge and other types of waste) received at the landfills in Hong Kong in 2015 was 5.51 million tonnes, which is 1.6% higher as compared to 2014. According to initial analysis, the increase in the total amount of solid waste is mainly due to increase in MSW and construction waste. Among the MSW, the increase in industrial and commercial waste was more noticeable in 2015. Moreover, the amount of construction waste disposal continues to grow as a result of the increase in the overall construction output.

On the other hand, we estimate that the waste intake at landfills in 2016 is about 5.45 million tonnes, which is about 60 000 tonnes less than the actual amount of waste received in 2015 (about 5.51 million tonnes). This estimation has taken into account the diversion of dewatered sludge (i.e. sludge generated from the sewage treatment process) from landfills to the waste-to-energy Sludge Treatment Facility for treatment after its full commissioning. The amount of MSW disposal usually tends to rise with population growth and economic development, and the amount of construction waste disposal also increases with growth in construction output. On the other hand, the series of on-going waste reduction measures implemented by the Administration should have gradually enhanced public awareness and

support of waste reduction. Given the combined effect of these factors and that landfills as the ultimate waste treatment facilities should have sufficient capacity in planning to ensure environmental hygiene, we estimated when preparing the estimated expenditure for 2016 that the quantity of waste to be received at the landfills in 2016 would slightly decrease by 1% as compared to 2015.

The Environmental Protection Department will enhance the promotion of waste reduction and reduce the burden of the landfills in 2016. The key actions include:

- (a) **Introduce statutory measures to facilitate behavioural change:** We are actively following up the recommendations of the Council for Sustainable Development to implement MSW charging. An inter-departmental working group has been set up to supervise and coordinate the preparation work for the implementation of the charging scheme. We will strive to get ready the necessary legislative proposals for the implementation of the charging system as soon as practicable within the 2016-17 legislative session, and continue to take forward the legislative work for implementing the producer responsibility schemes on waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) and glass beverage containers. We will implement the necessary complementary measures at the same time, including developing the WEEE treatment and recycling facilities and gradually expanding the recycling network of glass containers.
- (b) **Review the Construction Waste Disposal Charging Scheme:** Construction waste accounts for nearly one-fourth of MSW disposed of at landfills, and there is a large amount of public fill which has to be treated. In this regard, we have reviewed various charges for disposal of construction waste which had not been adjusted since 2006. We will further discuss the details with the industry and introduce legislative proposals to the Legislative Council. We will explore other improvement measures at the same time to reduce construction waste and promote recycling.
- (c) **Promote food waste reduction:** We will step up efforts in mobilising the community to engage in the food wise culture under the Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign. The Food Wise Eateries Scheme implemented in November 2015 encourages the catering industry to provide portion menu so as to reduce food waste. We will continue with the food waste recycling and reduction projects at housing estates and give more support to non-governmental organisations (NGOs) in collecting surplus food for donation to the needy, with a view to achieving the win-win objective of waste reduction and caring for the needy.
- (d) **Community Green Stations (CGSs):** We have been progressively developing CGS in the 18 districts. The CGSs operated by non-profit-making organisations aim to enhance environmental education and assist local communities in the collection of various recyclables. The first two CGSs began operation in 2015. Three CGSs are under construction and eight CGSs are at different planning stages. We will continue to conduct site search for the remaining 5 CGSs.

- (e) **Enhance education and publicity:** The Environment and Conservation Fund will continue to provide funding to green groups and NGOs to mobilise the local community to participate in waste reduction, source separation of waste and clean recycling at the community level. We will enhance cooperation with government departments, district councils, schools, housing estates, property management companies, green groups and community service organisations to set up more waste recovery points for building a wider community recycling network to promote waste reduction and clean recycling.
- (f) **Promote the sustainable development of the recycling industry:** We will make use of the Recycling Fund to assist recyclers to improve the collection network for recyclables, develop value-added recycled products and explore new markets, etc., so as to raise the quantity and quality of recyclables, thus reducing disposal at our landfills. Meanwhile, we are stepping up co-operation with the industry to increase the operational capability of local recyclers and promote the sustainable development of the recycling industry.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB127**

**(Question Serial No. 0828)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Why was the number of chemical waste collector licences issued in 2015 reduced to 8 from 27 in 2014? Were there any cases of offences committed by the chemical waste collectors in each of the past 3 years? How many prosecutions were initiated by the Government in this regard?

Asked by: Hon TAM Yiu-chung (Member Question No. 27)

Reply:

Chemical waste collector licences are normally issued with a validity of five years. The chemical waste collector licences issued by the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) every year are mainly for renewal of existing licences, and the figure depends on the number of chemical waste collector licences due for renewal that year. In 2014, the 27 collector licences issued included 1 new and 26 renewal applications, while the 8 collector licences issued in 2015 included 1 new and 7 renewal applications.

In the period from 2013 to 2015, EPD made 3, 5 and 19 prosecutions respectively against offences committed by chemical waste collectors. The offences mainly involved breaching the requirements of the collection licences and trip tickets, etc. The higher number of prosecutions in 2015 was mainly attributed to a case involving 15 summonses against a chemical waste collector who repeatedly delivered chemical waste to an unauthorized disposal facility.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB128**

**(Question Serial No. 0829)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) only instituted 4 prosecutions against livestock waste control offences in 2015, representing a sharp decrease of 60% over 2014. How many complaints against illegal discharge of livestock waste were received in each of the past 3 years? Is the proportion between the number of prosecutions and the number of complaints reasonable?

Asked by: Hon TAM Yiu-chung (Member Question No. 28)

Reply:

The EPD received 28, 18 and 21 complaints against illegal discharge of livestock waste in 2013, 2014 and 2015 respectively. The numbers of prosecutions were 1, 11 and 4 respectively. The EPD stepped up its efforts in combating illegal discharge of livestock wastewater at the livestock farms in Yuen Long and other areas since 2013. As it took time to arrange for prosecution, the number of prosecutions recorded an increase in 2014 while the number of complaints was reduced.

In parallel with the stepped up enforcement, the Department has also enhanced publicity and education of the livestock sector, and encouraged livestock farms to adopt proper arrangements for the collection and storage of solid livestock waste, improve the operation of wastewater treatment facilities, etc. The above actions began to take effect and there was obvious improvement of the livestock farms in the treatment of livestock waste and wastewater. As a result, the number of prosecutions dropped in 2015. The Department will continue to closely monitor the operation of livestock farms and maintain continued education of the livestock sector.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB129**

**(Question Serial No. 0830)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not specified

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

What is the current progress of the design and site investigation study of the West New Territories Landfill Extension Scheme? What are the specific work arrangements for 2016? What is the progress of the study on the widening works at Nim Wan Road?

Asked by: Hon TAM Yiu-chung (Member Question No. 29)

Reply:

We commenced the consultancy study on the design and site investigation of the West New Territories Landfill (WENT) Extension Scheme in September 2015. In 2016, we will continue to carry out the following work:

- (i) Outline design of the extension scheme – including studying the proposal put forward by the stakeholders to set up a green zone at the peripheral area of the landfill site close to the nearby villages and the marine frontage to mitigate the potential visual impacts brought about by the extension scheme to the neighbouring communities and exploring the feasibility of carrying out the project in phases and in a bottom-up manner; and
- (ii) Study on interfacing and hand-over issues – including studying the interfacing issues of the extension scheme with the neighbouring projects and facilities (such as the existing WENT Landfill, the Sludge Treatment Facility and other government facilities under planning).

Regarding upgrading the road access to the WENT Landfill and the neighbouring facilities (i.e. Nim Wan Road and Deep Bay Road between Lau Fau Shan in Yuen Long and the WENT Landfill), we will consider different upgrading options and conduct engineering

studies and impact assessments, including considering the feasibility of alternative routes (e.g. tunnels and viaducts) between the Landfill and Tuen Mun/Yuen Long, as put forward by the stakeholders.

We commenced the feasibility study on the upgrading of Nim Wan Road and Deep Bay Road in December 2015. The consultant is now collecting background information and conducting preliminary analysis. In order to understand the needs of the local communities, we will progressively seek the stakeholders' opinions together with the consultant at the preliminary stage of the study.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB130**

**(Question Serial No. 0831)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the Restored Landfill Revitalisation Funding Scheme, what is the progress of the Pillar Point Valley Landfill in Tuen Mun? When will the projects be approved under the Scheme?

Asked by: Hon TAM Yiu-chung (Member Question No. 30)

Reply:

To expedite the development of suitable facilities at restored landfills, \$1 billion has been earmarked under the Capital Works Reserve Fund to set up a "Restored Landfill Revitalisation Funding Scheme" (the Scheme) to fund Non-profit-making Organisations or National Sports Associations to develop recreational facilities or other innovative proposals at 7 restored landfills. To take the Scheme forward, a Steering Committee has been established to advise the Administration on the operational arrangement of the Scheme and assist in assessing the applications and monitoring the progress of the approved projects.

Batch 1 of the Scheme is open to application from 27 November 2015 to 29 April 2016. The restored landfills available for application under Batch 1 include Pillar Point Valley Landfill in Tuen Mun, Ma Yau Tong Central Landfill in Kwun Tong and Tseung Kwan O Stage I Landfill in Sai Kung.

Upon receiving the applications, the Steering Committee will assist in assessing the applications in accordance with the established assessment criteria. We envisage completing the assessment of Batch 1 applications and granting the approval-in-principle to the selected organisations later this year. The selected organisations will then carry out the design and planning of the projects, and prepare the detailed cost estimates of the works. Regarding the works funding for each project, we will follow the established procedures to seek the necessary funding approval after consulting the relevant District Councils.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB131**

**(Question Serial No. 0832)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The financial estimate under Programme 2 in 2016-17 sees a sharp decrease of \$1.1 billion by 31.7% as compared to last year. What are the reasons? Which non-recurrent projects have decreased cash flow requirement?

Asked by: Hon TAM Yiu-chung (Member Question No. 31)

Reply:

The estimated expenditure under the Air Programme in 2016-17 is about \$1.1 billion (31.7%) less than the revised estimated expenditure last year. This is mainly due to a significant reduction in the estimated cash flow requirement for the non-recurrent project "Ex-gratia Payment for Phasing Out pre-Euro IV Diesel Commercial Vehicles" by \$1.2326 billion (44%) as compared with 2015-16.

The ex-gratia payment scheme is to assist the vehicle owners affected by the Government's incentive-cum-regulatory approach to phase out by end 2019 progressively some 82 000 pre-Euro IV diesel commercial vehicles (DCVs). The older DCVs will be phased out first under the scheme. The ex-gratia payment application deadlines for pre-Euro, Euro I, Euro II and Euro III DCVs are 31 December 2015, 31 December 2016, 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2019 respectively.

Since the launch of the scheme in March 2014, about 39 700 pre-Euro IV DCVs (i.e. about 48% of the eligible vehicles) have been retired under the scheme as at end February 2016, involving an ex-gratia payment of some \$5.2 billion. Among them, the ex-gratia payment application for pre-Euro DCVs which account for 22% of the eligible vehicles was closed at the end of last year, while 70% of the Euro I DCVs have been phased out. The remaining eligible vehicles are mostly newer Euro II and Euro III DCVs. As there are still about 21 months and 45 months respectively before the ex-gratia payment application deadlines for

these vehicles, it is estimated that the number of DCVs participating in the scheme and the cash flow requirement in 2016-17 will be less than those in 2015-16.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB132**

**(Question Serial No. 0833)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the net increase of 14 posts in the staffing establishment under Programme 2 in 2016-17, what are these posts respectively? What is the estimated expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon TAM Yiu-chung (Member Question No. 32)

Reply:

There will be a net increase of 14 posts under Programme (2) Air of the Environmental Protection Department in 2016-17, which are to make up for 2 posts that have lapsed and to implement new initiatives as well as strengthening the support for existing programmes. Their main duties include promoting the installation of electric vehicles charging facilities and disseminating related information, planning and carrying out publicity and law enforcement work related to the Motor Vehicle Idling (Fixed Penalty) Ordinance, setting up additional air quality monitoring stations, as well as enhancing cooperation and exchanges with the Mainland on air quality management. The notional annual mid-point salary value of these 14 posts is about \$7.88 million in total. The establishment is as follow:

Environmental Protection Officer/Assistant Environmental Protection Officer	4
Senior Environmental Protection Inspector	3
Environmental Protection Inspector	4
Senior Electrical and Mechanical Engineer	1
Senior Electrical Inspector	1
Executive Officer II	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB133**

**(Question Serial No. 0834)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the completed energy-cum-carbon audits for 120 main government buildings and public facilities, what follow-up plans does the Environmental Protection Department have? Have any indicators been set to reduce the energy consumption and carbon emissions of such buildings and public facilities in 2016?

Asked by: Hon TAM Yiu-chung (Member Question No. 33)

Reply:

To encourage all sectors of the community to better understand the situation of energy consumption and carbon emissions of their buildings, so as to identify room for introducing energy saving and carbon reduction measures, the Government completed a 3-year programme in 2015 to conduct energy-cum-carbon audits for 120 government buildings and public facilities, including public markets, public swimming pools, indoor sports centres, secondary schools, office buildings, healthcare facilities, community halls, markets, etc.

To encourage more bureaux and departments to conduct regular carbon audits for government buildings and public facilities, we organised 10 workshops on carbon audit in 2015. Apart from this, we will continue to assist the bureaux and departments in conducting carbon audits alongside the energy audits for over 40 government buildings and public facilities in 2016-17.



According to the completed energy-cum-carbon audits, the anticipated room for energy saving of the related government buildings and public facilities is as follows:

<b>Government buildings and public facilities</b>	<b>Anticipated room for energy saving</b>
Public markets	5.5%
Public swimming pools	3.1%
Indoor sports centres	9.6%
Secondary schools	13.2%
Community halls/ Community centres	10.4%
Fire stations and ambulance depots	9.8%
Postal facilities	11.5%
Clinics/ Child assessment centres	3.7%
Wholesale food market	30.1%

The audit reports completed under the three-year programme suggested that the relevant bureaux and departments could implement energy saving and carbon reduction in areas including energy use (such as air conditioning, electrical facilities, lift / escalator and lighting installations, etc.), waste management and water management measures. Individual bureaux and departments are also taking energy saving and carbon reduction measures according to their needs and operational circumstances, such as switching to more efficient chiller systems, installing variable speed drive to improve the energy efficiency of air-conditioning and lift systems, as well as adopting green management practices.

Moreover, as energy consumption is a major source of carbon emissions from buildings, the Government has set a target of achieving a 5% saving in the electricity consumption of government buildings, under comparable operating conditions of 2013-14, over the 5 financial years from 2015-16 to 2019-20. To achieve the above target, we are now taking a series of measures, including encouraging departments to implement electricity saving projects and enhance their electricity saving measures.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB134**

**(Question Serial No. 0835)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

In 2015, the Environmental Protection Department only handled 4 463 complaints about air, representing a relatively significant decrease of 26% as compared with 2014. What are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon TAM Yiu-chung (Member Question No. 34)

Reply:

Following the strengthening of odour management and control measures at the Southeast New Territories Landfill, the gradual diversion of municipal solid waste and the cessation of sludge delivery from March last year, the situation of complaints about odour from the Landfill has continued to improve, with the number of odour complaints reduced significantly from 1 891 in 2014 to 213 in 2015. This is the main reason for the reduction in air-related complaints handled by the Environmental Protection Department in 2015.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB135**

**(Question Serial No. 0836)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the work to promote the adoption of cleaner production technologies and practices by Hong Kong-owned factories in Guangdong Province, what is the specific work plan of the Environmental Protection Department for 2016? What is the budget involved?

Asked by: Hon TAM Yiu-chung (Member Question No. 35)

Reply:

The Environmental Protection Department launched the Cleaner Production Partnership Programme (the Programme) in collaboration with the Economic and Information Commission of Guangdong Province in April 2008. The Programme aims to encourage and facilitate Hong Kong-owned factories operating in Guangdong and Hong Kong to adopt cleaner production (CP) technologies and practices, thereby contributing to improving the regional environment. In 2016, the Programme will continue to provide funding support for participating factories to conduct on-site improvement assessments and CP demonstration projects. Cross-trade technology promotion activities such as seminars, workshops and factory visits will also be organised under the Programme. In addition, the Programme will provide funding support for non-profit-distributing trade and industry associations to carry out trade-specific promotion and publicity activities with a view to facilitating the wider adoption of proven CP technologies. Both sides will also continue to jointly organise the Hong Kong-Guangdong Cleaner Production Partners Recognition Scheme to give recognition to Hong Kong-owned factories and enterprises which vigorously pursue cleaner production. In 2016-17, some \$30 million has been earmarked for implementing the Programme.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB136****(Question Serial No. 0837)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (3) NoiseControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

What are the specific works for the programmes to mitigate noise from existing roads in 2016-17? On which roads will noise barriers be retrofitted? What is the budget involved? Please set out in priority order the names of the roads on which noise mitigation works are planned to be carried out.

Asked by: Hon TAM Yiu-chung (Member Question No. 36)Reply:

To reduce traffic noise on existing roads, there are currently a total of 41 road sections in the entire noise barrier retrofitting programme with retrofitting works completed on 17 road sections. We just commenced the noise barrier retrofitting works on Tuen Mun Road (Town Centre Section) in December last year. Moreover, we will also seek funding approval for the works on Tuen Mun Road (Fu Tei Section) within this year, so that the retrofitting works may commence as soon as possible.

	<b>Road Section</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Estimated Expenditure (\$ million, at money-of-the-day prices)</b>
1	Tuen Mun Road (Town Centre Section)	Tuen Mun	827
2	Tuen Mun Road (Fu Tei Section)	Tuen Mun	786

Besides the above 2 sections of Tuen Mun Road, we will also continue to carry out planning and review for the remaining 22 road sections (in alphabetical order) within the noise barrier retrofitting programme. We will work out the implementation schedules and estimate the related expenditures through the Public Works Programme in accordance with the planning and review results.

1. Castle Peak Road (Hung Shui Kiu Section)
2. Castle Peak Road (Ping Shan Section)
3. Chai Wan Road
4. Fanling Highway (near Tsung Pak Long)
5. Hoi On Road
6. Island Eastern Corridor (near Heng Fa Chuen)
7. Jockey Club Road and San Wan Road (near Fanling Wai)
8. Long Tin Road
9. Ma Wang Road
10. New Clear Water Bay Road
11. Po Lam Road North
12. Po Lam Road North (near Hong Sing Garden and King Ming Court)
13. Po Ning Road
14. Po Shek Wu Road
15. San Tin Highway
16. Sha Tin Road
17. Sha Tin Road near Wong Uk Village
18. Tai Po Road (Sha Tin Section)
19. Tai Po Road (Sham Shui Po Section)
20. Tam Kon Shan Road
21. Tsuen Wan Road
22. Yuen Wo Road

As for road resurfacing works with low noise material, works on 61 road sections have been completed currently. Subject to progress, we are planning to resurface the following 5 road sections with low noise material in 2016-17 with an expenditure of about \$7.8 million.

	<b>Road Section</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Estimated Expenditure (\$ million)</b>
1	Tin Sam Street (from Che Kung Miu Road to Hung Mui Kuk Road)	Sha Tin	3.3
2	Sha Tin Wai Road (from Sha Tin Road to Ngan Shing Street)	Sha Tin	2.7
3	Sung On Street (from Bailey Street to Chi Kiang Street)	Kowloon City	0.6
4	Sau Mau Ping Road (from Sau Hong House to Sau Lok House)	Kwun Tong	0.3
5	Wong Tai Sin Road (from Nga Chuk Street to Ma Chai Hang Road)	Wong Tai Sin	0.9

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB137**

**(Question Serial No. 2378)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The Environmental Protection Department will “continue to promote the use of electric vehicles” in 2016-17. What are the specific measures and strategies in this regard? What are the estimated expenditures involved? What are the specific criteria for assessing the effectiveness?

Asked by: Hon Michael TIEN Puk-sun (Member Question No. 40)

Reply:

Electric vehicles (EVs) have no tailpipe emissions and are efficient in converting energy from the grid to power at the wheels. Replacing conventional vehicles with EVs can help improve roadside air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The Government has been promoting the wider use of EVs in Hong Kong, including the following measures:

- (i) The First Registration Tax on EVs is waived until 31 March 2017;
- (ii) Enterprises that procured environment-friendly vehicles, including EVs, are allowed 100% profits tax deduction for the capital expenditure on EVs in the first year of procurement;
- (iii) A \$300 million Pilot Green Transport Fund was set up in March 2011 to subsidise the public transport sector and non-profit organisations to test out innovative technologies, including EVs and other new energy vehicles. As at the end of February 2016, the Fund has approved trials of 67 commercial EVs, including taxis, light buses, buses and goods vehicles;
- (iv) Since April 2011, through granting concessions on gross floor area for car parks in new buildings if they are “EV charging-enabling”, developers are encouraged to put in place the necessary EV charging infrastructure in the car parks of new buildings,

including provision of sufficient power supply and electrical wiring, to facilitate future installation of chargers for EV users;

- (v) In June 2011, planning guidelines for new buildings were amended to recommend 30% of private car parking spaces to be installed with EV chargers;
- (vi) The Electrical and Mechanical Services Department has established a dedicated team and a hotline (Tel.: 3757 6222) to provide relevant information and technical support to interested parties in setting up chargers, and has issued guidelines on the arrangements and technical requirements in setting up chargers; and
- (vii) Having regard to the operational needs of government departments and the supply of EV models in the market, the Government will continue to take the lead in using EVs. As at the end of February 2016, there were 245 EVs in the Government fleet, and 20 additional EVs will be delivered to various departments for use in 2016.

In 2016-17, the Government will upgrade more public chargers to medium speed level and will continue to assist property management companies to develop more charging facilities. Moreover, with the growing popularity of EVs, there will be gradually more retired batteries which can still be reused for energy storage. We will organise an international competition this year to encourage various sectors to explore ways to make good use of retired batteries. We will also publicise and promote the wider use of EVs.

The Environmental Protection Department will create four additional time-limited posts (including 1 EPO/AEPO, 1 SEPI, 1 SEME and 1 SEI) in 2016-17 to assist in promoting the use of EVs with a relevant expenditure of about \$3.3 million. The expenditure related to other work areas for promoting the use of EVs will be met by the existing resources under the Air Programme.

With active promotion by the Government, the number of EVs in Hong Kong has increased to 4 629 as at the end of February this year, a more than 40-fold increase from less than 100 at the end of 2010. The Government will closely monitor the growth in the number of EVs and consider the need to further expand the charging network in a timely manner.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB138**

**(Question Serial No. 0858)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

There will be an increase of 14 posts in 2015-16. However, provision is \$1.1028 billion lower due to decreased cash flow requirement for non-recurrent projects.

What are the staffing establishment and the main nature of work of these posts? What are the specific details of the non-recurrent projects with a saving of more than hundred million dollars?

Asked by: Hon WONG Ting-kwong (Member Question No. 10)

Reply:

There will be a net increase of 14 posts under Programme (2) Air of the Environmental Protection Department in 2016-17, which are to make up for 2 posts that have lapsed and to implement new initiatives as well as strengthen the support for existing programmes. Their main duties include promoting the installation of electric vehicle charging facilities and disseminating related information, planning and carrying out publicity and law enforcement work related to the Motor Vehicle Idling (Fixed Penalty) Ordinance, setting up additional air quality monitoring stations, as well as enhancing cooperation and exchanges with the Mainland on air quality management. The notional annual mid-point salary value of these 14 posts is about \$7.88 million in total. The establishment is as follow:

Environmental Protection Officer/Assistant Environmental Protection Officer	4
Senior Environmental Protection Inspector	3
Environmental Protection Inspector	4
Senior Electrical and Mechanical Engineer	1
Senior Electrical Inspector	1
Executive Officer II	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>



The estimated expenditure under the Air Programme in 2016-17 is \$2.4 billion, which is \$1.1 billion (31.7%) lower than the revised estimate last year. This is mainly due to a significant reduction in the estimated cash flow requirement for the non-recurrent project “Ex-gratia Payment for Phasing Out pre-Euro IV Diesel Commercial Vehicles (DCVs)” by \$1.2326 billion (44%) as compared with 2015-16.

Since the launch of the phasing out scheme in March 2014, about 39 700 pre-Euro IV DCVs (i.e. about 48% of the eligible vehicles) have been retired under the scheme as at end February 2016, involving an ex-gratia payment of some \$5.2 billion. Among them, the ex-gratia payment applications for pre-Euro DCVs which account for 22% of the eligible vehicles, were closed at the end of last year, while 70% of the eligible Euro I DCVs have been phased out. The remaining eligible vehicles are mostly newer Euro II and Euro III DCVs. As there are still about 21 months and 45 months respectively before the ex-gratia payment application deadlines for these vehicles, it is estimated that the number of DCVs participating in the scheme and the cash flow requirement in 2016-17 will be less than those in 2015-16.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB139**

**(Question Serial No.2914)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the disposal and recovery of waste plastics under the Programme, please advise this Committee of the following:

- 1) Report No. 65 of the Director of Audit states that given the low recovery rate and low profit margin of waste plastics, the Environmental Protection Department should review its strategy on the separation and recycling of waste plastics. Please tell this Committee the details and expenditure involved in the follow-up work in 2016-17.
- 2) How is the report on “A Study to Promote Recycling of Plastics, Paper and Cooking Oil in Hong Kong” published in 2014 implemented? How many measures have been implemented and what is the expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon WU Chi-wai (Member Question No.35)

Reply:

- 1).Regarding the low recovery rate and low profit margin, Report No. 65 of the Director of Audit proposes to provide appropriate assistance through the Recycling Fund to promote the sustainable development of the recycling industry with a view to enhancing the recovery and recycling of waste plastics. The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) has proceeded to implement the recommendations. The Recycling Fund was launched and open for applications in October 2015. In the first two months of the application period, a total of 94 applications were received. Applicants include recyclers and organisations of different scale. Many of the projects involve upgrading of capabilities and efficiency in collection and treatment of waste plastics. The Advisory Committee on Recycling Fund assessed the first batch of applications on 25<sup>th</sup> and 26<sup>th</sup> February 2016. We will release the information of relevant projects as soon as possible after the applicants accept the terms of grants. We will also monitor closely and publish

regularly the quantities of locally generated waste plastics recovered. EPD's expenditure on implementing the Recycling Fund and monitoring the quantities of plastics recovered is absorbed by the existing resources and manpower.

- 2). The recommendations made in the report on "A Study to Promote Recycling of Plastics, Paper and Cooking Oil in Hong Kong" have been scrutinised by the Steering Committee to Promote Sustainable Development of Recycling Industry chaired by the Chief Secretary for Administration and gradually implemented. The policies and priority measures include the launching of a \$ 1 billion Recycling Fund in October 2015 to help the recycling industry upgrade its operational capabilities and efficiency; enhance promotion of waste separation at source and clean recycling in the community; study ways to optimise land support measures for recycling operation. We have commissioned a consultant to study the land requirements of the recycling industry, so as to help develop land support measures for recycling operation. Besides, we have also introduced registration systems for waste oil collectors, processors and exporters, etc. The implementation of relevant policies and measures is part of EPD's routine work and the expenditure is absorbed by the existing resources and manpower.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB140**

**(Question Serial No. 2915)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding waste reduction and recycling, please advise this Committee on the following:

- 1) What were the amounts of food waste collected from public rental housing estates (PRH) and private housing estates participated in the Environmental Protection Department's (EPD) food waste recycling scheme in 2014-15 and 2015-16, and the expenditures involved?
- 2) The Housing Department (HD) proposed in the fourth quarter of 2015 to terminate the food waste recycling trial schemes in most of the housing estates which adopted off-site recycling. What measures will EPD have to encourage participation of PRH estates in food waste recycling in 2016-17? What is the expenditure involved?
- 3) Report No. 65 of the Director of Audit mentioned that HD and EPD need to explore ways to finance food waste recycling schemes in PRH estates since some 30% of Hong Kong's population live in PRH estates which are under the HD's management. In this regard, what follow-up actions will EPD take in 2016-17?
- 4) As most of the recycling projects in private housing estates subsidised by the Environment and Conservation Fund have discontinued to join the food waste recycling scheme after the subsidy period, what measures does the Department have to continue to promote food waste recycling in private estates?

Asked by: Hon WU Chi-wai (Member Question No.36)

Reply:

1) (a) Between November 2012 and July 2014, the Housing Department (HD) implemented trial food waste recycling schemes in 14 public rental housing (PRH) estates, of which 13 adopted off-site recycling whereas the remaining one (Lam Tin Estate) adopted on-site composting. As the trial schemes were completed in July 2014, the amount of food waste collected in 2014-15 is for the period from 1 April to 31 July 2014. The total amount was 256 tonnes.

As regards expenditure, since the food waste recycling scheme was part of the Green Delight in Estates, a community environmental education programme jointly organised by HD and three green groups, the Department does not have a separate account for food waste recycling.

(b) The amounts of food waste collected in private housing estates subsidised by the Environment and Conservation Fund (ECF) Food Waste Recycling Projects in Housing Estate and the amounts of funding in 2014-15 and 2015-16 are tabulated below:

<b>Year</b>	<b>2014-15</b>	<b>2015-16</b>
Amount of food waste collected (tonnes)	204	294 (Note 1)
Amount of funding for the year (\$ million)	2.25	2.93 (Note 2)

Note 1: the estimated amount of food waste collected up to end of March 2016

Note 2: the amount of funding approved as at end of December 2015

2)&3) Officers of the HD, the EPD and the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department held working meetings in December 2015 to follow up on the recommendations made in Report No. 65 of the Director of Audit about implementation of food waste recycling schemes in PRH estates. EPD will continue to provide technical support for the food waste recycling schemes in PRH estates. HD will continue to study ways to promote food waste recycling in PRH estates in support of the Government's 2014 Food Waste Plan. Meanwhile, efforts are also made to promote reduction of waste and food waste to residents in PRH.

4) The ECF launched extension projects of food waste recycling funding schemes for housing estates in September 2014 to subsidise private estates which have completed their original projects to carry on with the two-year food waste recycling scheme and the relevant education and publicity activities. The ECF also provides an additional \$10 million under the funding scheme to support extension projects and more funding applications. Besides, EPD will continue to provide technical support and assistance to the housing estates. The main objective of the ECF is to publicise the benefits of food waste recycling. The Department will continue to identify suitable long-term arrangements for implementing food waste recycling in private estates.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB141**

**(Question Serial No.3120)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding support for the recycling industry, please advise this Committee on the following:

- 1) The information of the land provided for use by the recycling industry through short-term tenancy up to 31 December 2015; please list each tenancy by a) area of the land, b) rentals;
- 2) The information of the land provided for use by the recycling industry through short-term tenancy up to 31 December 2015; please list each tenancy by a) remainder of the term of the tenancy (e.g. remainder of 12, 24 or 36 months), b) the respective district of the short-term tenancy;
- 3) Since the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) indicated that 18 sites with a total area of 15 967 m<sup>2</sup> would be recovered for land sale or other purposes from 2015-16, what measures does EPD have to help recyclers whose short-term tenancies were terminated to look for a new site?
- 4) How many additional sites to be leased out on short-term tenancy will be reserved for the recycling industry in 2016-17?

Asked by: Hon WU Chi-wai (Member Question No.37)

Reply:

While the recycling industry may bid for the generally suitable short-term tenancy (STT) sites, the Government has also provided STT sites exclusively for bidding and use by the recycling industry. As at 31 December 2015, there were 31 STT sites for exclusive use by the recycling industry, covering an area of about 4.4 hectares. The fixed term of tenancy ranged from six months to seven years which were renewable on a monthly or quarterly

basis upon termination. The site areas ranged from about 70 square metres to 5 000 square metres. The details of the relevant STT sites are provided in the following Table 1 to Table 4.

Table 1: By area of the sites

<b>Site area (m<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>Number of sites (no.)</b>	<b>Monthly rent* (HK\$/m<sup>2</sup>)</b>
Less than 1 000	17	13 - 210
1 000 - 4 000	9	3 - 135
More than 4 000	5	30 - 108

Table 2: By rentals

<b>Monthly rent* (HK\$/m<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>Number of sites (no.)</b>	<b>Site area (m<sup>2</sup>)</b>
Less than 15	12	200 - 1 590
15 - 45	7	70 - 5 300
46 - 90	5	240 - 2 530
91 - 110	3	1 000 - 5 060
More than 110	4	520 - 2 000

Table 3: By remainder of the tenancy term

<b>Remaining period of the tenancy term</b>	<b>Number of sites (no.)</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
<b>Less than 12 months</b>	1	
<b>12 - 24 months</b>	3	
<b>25 - 36 months</b>	2	
<b>More than 36 months</b>	1	
<b>Renewal on a monthly/quarterly basis</b>	24	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>17 sites will be renewed on a monthly/quarterly basis until they are recovered for long term purpose.</li> <li>Tender for 7 sites will be conducted for bidding and use by the recycling industry.</li> </ol>

Table 4: By the respective district of the STTs

<b>Districts</b>	<b>Number of sites (no.)</b>	<b>Area (m<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>Average monthly rent* (HK\$/m<sup>2</sup>)</b>
<b>Kowloon City</b>	4	1 000 - 2 000	112
<b>Sham Shui Po</b>	1	590	89
<b>Kwun Tong</b>	2	240 - 730	61
<b>Eastern</b>	1	2 530	48
<b>Tai Po</b>	3	4 300 - 5 300	64
<b>North</b>	4	1 990 - 4 730	41
<b>Sai Kung</b>	10	200 - 270	13
<b>Kwai Tsing</b>	3	520 - 1 590	134
<b>Islands</b>	3	70 - 2 000	12

\* Based on the rental level in October 2015

We have been cooperating with the Lands Department (LD) and Planning Department (PlanD) in identifying more suitable land for use by the recycling industry, and have carried out a number of land searches in conjunction with the above departments to look for suitable STT sites for bidding and use by the recycling industry. As far as land support is concerned, apart from developing the EcoPark in Tuen Mun, we will identify suitable berths in the public cargo working area for bidding by the recycling industry for their exclusive use to ensure there will be stable provision of export facilities for the industry. In addition, we have also commissioned a consultancy study on the land requirements of the recycling industry so as to facilitate formulation of land support measures for waste recovery operations.

Apart from the above-mentioned 31 sites, we have in conjunction with the PlanD and LD initially identified several other STT sites which were likely used for recycling purpose for further assessment. The total area of the relevant land is about 2 hectares. We are conducting land evaluation and will consult stakeholders in the relevant districts to ascertain the suitability of the relevant land for waste recycling purpose and determine the types of recyclable materials that can be treated, pollution control requirements and the term of tenancy, etc. After completion of such work, the sites will be introduced to the market for open bidding and use by the recycling industry.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB142**

**(Question Serial No. 3221)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding emission of air pollutants under this Programme, please advise this Committee on the following:

- 1) In light of the 32% increase in ozone concentration compared with 1999, which has affected the visibility in Hong Kong, what were the details, effectiveness and expenditure involved in the Environmental Protection Department's (EPD) work on reduction of ozone concentration in the past 3 years?
- 2) Whether the reasons for the increasingly severe ozone levels have been studied? If yes, what are the details?
- 3) Will there be additional measures for handling the ozone concentration problem in 2016-17?

Asked by: Hon WU Chi-wai (Member Question No.38)

Reply:

Ozone is a regional pollution problem. It is also a kind of secondary air pollution as it is not directly emitted from pollution sources. In Hong Kong, ozone is mainly formed by photochemical reactions of pollutants, such as nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>) and volatile organic compounds (VOC), emitted from pollution sources in the Pearl River Delta (PRD) region. When the dispersion conditions in the PRD region are less favourable, coupled with light northerly winds, the ozone concentration in Hong Kong will rise significantly. In view of this, the governments of Hong Kong and Guangdong have been collaborating on implementing regional air quality improvement measures against NO<sub>x</sub> and VOC emissions to improve the regional ozone level. Over the past few years, although the concentration of ozone remained high, the situation of reduced visibility potentially caused by air pollution in Hong Kong has been improving as a result of the overall effects of the control measures implemented by the two sides. The annual number of hours of reduced visibility

in 2015 has been reduced by 58% as compared with the peak in 2004 and is less than that in 1999.

- 1) To reduce the formation of ozone, local efforts are mainly geared towards reducing NO<sub>x</sub> emissions. Vehicles and power plants are the major sources of local NO<sub>x</sub> emissions. Over the past 3 years, we have been implementing various measures to reduce vehicle emissions, including phasing out progressively by end 2019 some 82 000 pre-Euro IV diesel commercial vehicles, strengthening the emission control of petrol and LPG vehicles with the use of roadside remote sensing equipment, subsidising franchised bus companies to retrofit some 1 400 eligible Euro II and III franchised buses with selective catalytic reduction devices and conducting trials of hybrid and electric buses. Also, we have imposed legislation requiring power plants to adopt the best practicable means to reduce emissions and set statutory emission caps for the power sector so as to encourage power companies to increase the use of natural gas for electricity generation. The above measures have been effective in reducing NO<sub>x</sub> emissions.

On the other hand, in order to reduce VOC, we have been enforcing a regulation to control the VOC content of paints, printing inks, adhesives, sealants and specified consumer products. The current standards for regulating these products in Hong Kong are about the same as those in advanced countries such as the USA or the European Union.

To reduce air pollutant emissions in the entire PRD region, the Hong Kong and Guangdong governments endorsed the air pollutant emission reduction plan for the PRD region up to 2020 in November 2012. The plan sets the 2015 emission reduction targets and 2020 emission reduction ranges for sulphur dioxide, respirable suspended particulates, NO<sub>x</sub> and VOC to further improve regional air quality, including alleviating the ozone problem. The governments of both sides have taken a series of emission reduction measures to achieve the emission reduction targets.

In the past 3 financial years, the total expenditure for the continuous implementation of air quality improvement measures under EPD's Air Programme is tabulated below.

<b>Financial year</b>	<b>Actual/estimated expenditure under the Air Programme</b>
2013-14	0.710 billion
2014-15	3.639 billion
2015-16	3.475 billion (estimated)

- 2) According to a study conducted by the Hong Kong Polytechnic University, ozone pollution produced by local emissions has shown a decreasing trend in recent years. However, the increase in background ozone concentration due to the emissions from the PRD region and the long-range transport of air pollutants from outside the region has led to an increase in the overall ozone concentration in the PRD region (including Hong Kong). Therefore, we have to continue enhancing our collaboration with the

Guangdong government to reduce pollutant emissions in the region so as to improve regional air quality.

- 3) In 2016-17, we will continue to implement the control measures mentioned in (1) to improve regional air quality and alleviate the ozone problem. We will also deepen our collaboration with the Mainland in monitoring air quality and carrying out studies on ozone formation, prevention and control. In addition, Hong Kong and Guangdong will conduct a mid-term review to conclude the emission reduction results of both sides for 2015 and finalise the emission reduction targets for 2020 to further improve regional air quality.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB143**

**(Question Serial No. 3222)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the development of Community Green Stations (CGSs) in each of the 18 districts, please advise this Committee on the following:

- a) What are the details of work in developing CGSs, the selected sites, schedule and progress? Please list by District Council district.
- d) What are the expenditure and manpower resources involved in the CGSs? Please list by project.
- c) What was the effectiveness of these CGSs in 2015-16?

Asked by: Hon WU Chi-wai (Member Question No. 39)

Reply:

The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) has been progressively developing Community Green Stations (CGSs) in the 18 districts to enhance environmental education and assist local communities in the collection of recyclables. The capital works will cost about \$400 million in total. Since 2014, the EPD has created 16 permanent posts and 5 time-limited posts for 3 years for implementing this initiative and monitoring their future operation. The latest development for individual CGSs is tabulated below:

<b>Project</b>	<b>Site</b>	<b>Latest Development and Schedule</b>
Sha Tin CGS	10 On Ping Street, Shek Mun	Operator was appointed and the CGS commenced operation in May 2015. As at end of 2015, the total project cost is about \$3.3 million. A total of 12 940 visitors (including participants of 520 public educational activities) have been received and a total of 118.7 tonnes of recyclables have been collected.
Eastern CGS	30 Oi Shun Road, Shau Kei Wan	Operator was appointed and the CGS commenced operation in August 2015. As at end of 2015, the total project cost is about \$2.43 million. A total of 18 447 visitors (including participants of 211 public educational activities) have been received and a total of 40.8 tonnes of recyclables have been collected.
Kwun Tong CGS	Junction of Sheung Yee Road and Kai Fuk Road, Kowloon Bay	Construction works have commenced and we are tendering for appointment of an operator. It is estimated that service will start in the second half of 2016.
Yuen Long CGS	Junction of Wetland Park Road and Tin Wah Road	Construction works have commenced and we are tendering for appointment of an operator. It is estimated that service will start in the second half of 2016.
Sham Shui Po CGS	Between Yen Chow Street and Tonkin Street, underneath the West Kowloon Corridor	Construction works have commenced and we are tendering for appointment of an operator. It is estimated that service will start in the first half of 2017.
Kwai Tsing CGS	Tam Kon Shan Road, near Tsing Yi Northeast Park	Sites have been confirmed and planning of construction works is in progress.
Sai Kung CGS	Po Lam Lane, near Po Hong Road and Po Lam Road North, Tseung Kwan O	

<b>Project</b>	<b>Site</b>	<b>Latest Development and Schedule</b>
Tai Po CGS	Between Ting Kok Road and Dai Wah Street	
Tsuen Wan CGS	Hoi Shing Road, near Hoi Kok Street	
Tuen Mun CGS	Tuen Yee Street	
Islands CGS	Junction of Yu Tung Road and Chung Mun Road, Tung Chung, Lantau	
Wan Chai CGS	Junction of Wan Shing Street and Hung Hing Road	
Wong Tai Sin CGS	Junction of Yuk Wah Street and Po Leung Lane, Tsz Wan Shan	
Kowloon City CGS, Southern CGS and Yau Tsim Mong CGS	Site to be confirmed	District Councils were consulted on the potential sites and their views are being followed up
Central and Western CGS and North CGS	Site to be confirmed	Site search is still in progress

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB144**

**(Question Serial No. 2977)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expenses

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Will the Bureau allocate more resources to promote environmental awareness in the community, so as to prepare for the implementation of the municipal solid waste (MSW) charging scheme? If yes, what ways, modes or actions of promotion will be taken? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon Alvin YEUNG Ngok-kiu (Member Question No. 34)

Reply:

To take forward the Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) charging scheme, we have set up an inter-departmental working group to steer and co-ordinate the necessary preparatory work. We will strive to get ready the enabling legislation as soon as practicable within the 2016-17 legislative session.

In addition, to further promote waste reduction and recycling, and give the community an early start in experiencing waste charging, the Environment and Conservation Fund has earmarked \$50 million for the community involvement projects, which would allow waste producers and relevant stakeholders to experience waste charging and reflect on the effectiveness of their waste reduction measures so that necessary preparatory work can be undertaken to prepare for the actual implementation of MSW charging as soon as practicable. As at March 2016, 17 community involvement projects on trial of MSW charging have been funded.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB145****(Question Serial No. 2017)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (1) WasteControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

To promote the development of the recycling industry and to facilitate recyclers in handling the recyclables in a centralised manner, will the Government expedite the rolling out of the Community Green Stations (CGSs)? If yes, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons? What are the work details and expenditure estimated for rolling out the CGSs in 2016-17?

Asked by: Hon Frankie YICK Chi-ming (Member Question No.36)Reply:

The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) has been progressively developing Community Green Stations (CGSs) in the 18 districts to enhance environmental education and assist local communities in the collection of recyclables. The capital works will cost about \$400 million in total. Since 2014, the EPD has created 16 permanent posts and 5 time-limited posts for 3 years for implementing this initiative and monitoring their future operation. The latest development for individual CGSs is tabulated below:

<b>Project</b>	<b>Site</b>	<b>Latest Development and Schedule</b>
Sha Tin CGS	10 On Ping Street, Shek Mun	Operator was appointed and the CGS commenced operation in May 2015. As at the end of 2015, the total project cost is about \$3.3 million. A total of 12 940 visitors (including participants of 520 public educational activities) have been received and a total of 118.7 tonnes of recyclables have been collected.



<b>Project</b>	<b>Site</b>	<b>Latest Development and Schedule</b>
Eastern CGS	30 Oi Shun Road, Shau Kei Wan	Operator was appointed and the CGS commenced operation in August 2015. As at the end of 2015, the total project cost is about \$2.43 million. A total of 18 447 visitors (including participants of 211 public educational activities) have been received and a total of 40.8 tonnes of recyclables have been collected.
Kwun Tong CGS	Junction of Sheung Yee Road and Kai Fuk Road, Kowloon Bay	Construction works have commenced and we are tendering for appointment of an operator. It is estimated that service will start in the second half of 2016.
Yuen Long CGS	Junction of Wetland Park Road and Tin Wah Road	Construction works have commenced and we are tendering for appointment of an operator. It is estimated that service will start in the second half of 2016.
Sham Shui Po CGS	Between Yen Chow Street and Tonkin Street, underneath the West Kowloon Corridor	Construction works have commenced and we are tendering for appointment of an operator. It is estimated that service will start in the first half of 2017.
Kwai Tsing CGS	Tam Kon Shan Road, near Tsing Yi Northeast Park	Sites have been confirmed and planning of construction works is in progress.
Sai Kung CGS	Po Lam Lane, near Po Hong Road and Po Lam Road North, Tseung Kwan O	
Tai Po CGS	Between Ting Kok Road and Dai Wah Street	
Tsuen Wan CGS	Hoi Shing Road, near Hoi Kok Street	
Tuen Mun CGS	Tuen Yee Street	
Islands CGS	Junction of Yu Tung Road and Chung Mun Road, Tung Chung, Lantau	

<b>Project</b>	<b>Site</b>	<b>Latest Development and Schedule</b>
Wan Chai CGS	Junction of Wan Shing Street and Hung Hing Road	
Wong Tai Sin CGS	Junction of Yuk Wah Street and Po Leung Lane, Tsz Wan Shan	
Kowloon City CGS, Southern CGS and Yau Tsim Mong CGS	Site to be confirmed	District Councils were consulted on the potential sites and their views are being followed up.
Central and Western CGS and North CGS	Site to be confirmed	Site search is still in progress.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB146****(Question Serial No. 2018)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (1) WasteControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

The Environmental Protection Department will continue to implement voluntary producer responsibility schemes (PRSs) in 2016-17. Please inform this Committee of the implementation progress of the voluntary PRSs. Will the Administration consider implementing voluntary PRSs on tyres? If yes, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons? What measures does the Administration have to reduce disposal of tyres at the landfills?

Asked by: Hon Frankie YICK Chi-ming (Member Question No.37)Reply:

The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) encourages the public to recycle waste electrical and electronic equipment, fluorescent lamps, rechargeable batteries and glass beverage bottles etc., through various measures, including the recycling programmes funded by the EPD or the Environment and Conservation Fund, and those self-financed by the trades. Apart from publicity and technical support, the EPD also provides logistics support and organises collection campaigns at schools and housing estates. In the past 5 years, the quantities of various recyclable materials recovered are tabulated below:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Waste electrical equipment recovered (no.)</b>	<b>Computers recovered (no.)</b>	<b>Rechargeable batteries recovered (tonne)</b>	<b>Fluorescent lamps and tubes recovered (no.)</b>	<b>Glass bottles recovered (tonne)</b>
2011	46 800	18 300	68	470 000	4 800
2012	49 000	39 600	60	550 000	7 000
2013	50 500	27 000	81	500 000	10 000
2014	63 800	33 900	82	470 000	8 400
2015	58 800	30 300	83	503 000	Under compilation

We implement voluntary producer responsibility schemes (PRSs) mainly to accumulate experience in waste recovery and recycling and enhance public awareness on waste recovery. In taking forward a voluntary PRS on a certain product, we need to take into account whether there are suitable recycling facilities for proper treatment and whether there are sustainable outlets for the recycled materials, etc. To this end, we will conduct studies in 2016-18 according to the timeframe set out in the “Hong Kong Blueprint for the Sustainable Use of Resources 2013-2022” to see if it is necessary or appropriate to introduce mandatory PRSs on other products (including vehicle tyres). Factors such as the environmental impact of the products and the effectiveness of the existing recycling efforts will be taken into account. In conducting the studies, we will also consider the feasibility and priority of implementing a mandatory PRS on a particular product (such as vehicle tyres). In 2014 and 2015, 7 700 and 16 000 tonnes of vehicle tyres were disposed of at landfills respectively.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB147**

**(Question Serial No.2019)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

1. Regarding the scheme for phasing out pre-Euro IV diesel commercial vehicles (DCVs), please advise this Committee on the latest development of the scheme, and list out the numbers of various types of vehicles phased out, with their percentage in the respective vehicle type.
2. As licences of Euro I DCVs will not be renewed starting from 1 January 2017, what measures does the Environmental Protection Department have to encourage owners of these vehicles to replace their Euro I DCVs as soon as possible?

Asked by: Hon Frankie YICK Chi-ming (Member Question No.38)

Reply:

1. Diesel commercial vehicles (DCVs) are one of the major sources of roadside air pollution in Hong Kong. To improve roadside air quality and better protect public health, the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) launched an incentive-cum-regulatory scheme in March 2014 with an aim to phase out by end 2019 progressively some 82 000 pre-Euro IV DCVs (including goods vehicles, light buses and non-franchised buses) with \$11.4 billion set aside for ex-gratia payment to assist the affected vehicle owners.

Since the launch of the scheme, about 39 700 pre-Euro IV DCVs (i.e. about 48% of the eligible vehicles) have been retired under this scheme as at end February 2016, involving an ex-gratia payment of some \$5.2 billion. Statistics on the number of vehicles which participated in this scheme are provided in the table below.

Regarding pre-Euro DCVs, the ex-gratia payment application was closed at the end of last year with about 16 400 pre-Euro DCVs retired under the scheme. Besides, at the application deadline, only some 40 pre-Euro DCVs still had valid licences. In other words, nearly 99.8% of pre-Euro DCVs have been phased out. The Transport

Department has stopped issuing licences to pre-Euro DCVs after the application deadline.

2. To facilitate eligible vehicle owners to understand the details of the ex-gratia payment scheme and make early preparation, EPD launched a series of publicity activities immediately after obtaining funding approval from the Finance Committee of the Legislative Council for implementing the scheme on 10 January 2014. These include issuing press releases, broadcasting Announcements of Public Interests (APIs) on TV and radio, displaying posters, distributing promotional leaflets and organising briefing sessions. EPD also sent letters with promotional leaflets to the eligible vehicle owners.

Although the ex-gratia payment application deadline for Euro I DCVs is 31 December 2016, nearly 70% of Euro I DCVs have been phased out as at end February 2016.

EPD will continue to urge Euro I DCV owners to make early preparation and remind them to submit their applications before the application deadline through various channels, including sending letters again to those Euro I DCV owners who have not applied for the ex-gratia payment, issuing press releases, placing advertisements in newspapers, broadcasting APIs on radio, displaying posters, as well as sending letters to transport trade associations.

Distribution of applications for ex-gratia payment by emission standards and vehicle types (as at the end of February 2016)

Vehicle type	Number of applications for ex-gratia payment (Take up rate)				
	Pre-Euro	Euro I	Euro II	Euro III	Total
Light goods vehicle	8 748 (89.8%)	7 533 (71.3%)	4 682 (43.9%)	2 636 (15.0%)	23 599 (48.7%)
Medium goods vehicle	6 475 (90.2%)	1 657 (68.7%)	2 918 (47.8%)	1 591 (16.5%)	12 641 (49.9%)
Heavy goods vehicle	657 (96.6%)	158 (50.5%)	276 (35.2%)	88 (17.2%)	1 179 (51.5%)
Public light bus	15 (100.0%)	151 (52.8%)	62 (12.1%)	17 (4.2%)	245 (20.1%)
Private light bus	297 (94.6%)	172 (48.2%)	59 (14.6%)	19 (9.7%)	547 (43.1%)
Non-franchised bus	168 (94.4%)	89 (67.9%)	243 (40.8%)	1 007 (38.6%)	1 507 (42.9%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>16 360 (90.3%)*</b>	<b>9 760 (69.4%)</b>	<b>8 240 (43.2%)</b>	<b>5 358 (17.3%)</b>	<b>39 718 (48.3%)</b>

\*As at the end of December 2015, only some 40 pre-Euro DCVs still had valid licences. Therefore, nearly 99.8% of pre-Euro DCVs have been phased out.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB148**

**(Question Serial No. 0145)**

Head: (60) Highways Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (1) Capital Projects

Controlling Officer: Director of Highways (K K LAU)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

In the coming year, the retrofitting of noise barriers on Tuen Mun Road Fu Tei Section will commence. What is the relevant estimated expenditure? And what is the anticipated date of completion?

Asked by: Dr Hon LAU Wong-fat (Member Question No. 7)

Reply:

According to Rule 49 of the Finance Committee Procedures, special meetings of the Finance Committee are convened to examine the annual Estimates of Expenditure prepared by the Government in support of the Appropriation Bill.

Expenditure charged to the Capital Works Reserve Fund do **not** form part of the Appropriation Bill. As such, questions relating to expenditure under the Fund are **not** relevant to the examination of the Estimates of Expenditure or the Appropriation Bill.

The estimated construction cost for the retrofitting of noise barriers on Tuen Mun Road (Fu Tei Section) is \$786.2 million in money-of-the-day prices. In 2016-17, the estimated expenditure for this project is \$60 million. Subject to funding approval of the Finance Committee, the works are scheduled to commence in the second quarter of 2016 for completion in the fourth quarter of 2019.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB149**

**(Question Serial No. 2394)**

Head: (60) Highways Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (1) Capital Projects

Controlling Officer: Director of Highways (K K LAU)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

In 2016-17, the Highways Department will continue to take forward the retrofitting of noise barriers on Tuen Mun Road Town Centre Section. What is the estimated expenditure involved? What is the schedule for progress?

Asked by: Hon Michael TIEN Puk-sun (Member Question No. 46)

Reply:

According to Rule 49 of the Finance Committee Procedures, special meetings of the Finance Committee are convened to examine the annual Estimates of Expenditure prepared by the Government in support of the Appropriation Bill.

Expenditure charged to the Capital Works Reserve Fund do **not** form part of the Appropriation Bill. As such, questions relating to expenditure under the Fund are **not** relevant to the examination of the Estimates of Expenditure or the Appropriation Bill.

In 2016-17, the estimated expenditure for the retrofitting of noise barriers on Tuen Mun Road (Town Centre Section) is about \$89 million in money-of-the-day prices. The works have commenced in the fourth quarter of 2015 and are scheduled for completion in the second quarter of 2019.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB150**

**(Question Serial No. 3284)**

Head: (60) Highways Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (1) Capital Projects

Controlling Officer: Director of Highways (K K LAU)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Please provide information according to (a)the project name, (b)the total costs for works contracts, (c)the costs of works contracts awarded, (d)the completion rate of works for 2015-16 and (e)the completion rate of works for 2016-17 for the following project:

(1) retrofitting of noise barriers on Tuen Mun Road Town Centre Section.

Asked by: Hon WU Chi-wai (Member Question No. 51)

Reply:

According to Rule 49 of the Finance Committee Procedures, special meetings of the Finance Committee are convened to examine the annual Estimates of Expenditure prepared by the Government in support of the Appropriation Bill.

Expenditure charged to the Capital Works Reserve Fund do **not** form part of the Appropriation Bill. As such, questions relating to expenditure under the Fund are **not** relevant to the examination of the Estimates of Expenditure or the Appropriation Bill.

- (a) Project title: retrofitting of noise barriers on Tuen Mun Road (Town Centre Section)
- (b) Total project cost: \$826.5 million
- (c) Total cost of awarded contracts: \$585 million
- (d) Percentage of completion up to 2015-16: about 0.7%
- (e) Percentage of completion up to 2016-17: about 14.9%

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB151**

**(Question Serial No. 1938)**

Head: (100) Marine Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Port Services

Controlling Officer: Director of Marine (Maisie CHENG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding harbour scavenging services, will the Government advise on the following:

- (a) the expenditure involved and staffing of the Pollution Control Unit of the Marine Department in the recent 5 years, and the estimates for 2016-17;
- (b) the amounts of floating refuse collected and refuse collected from ships year-on-year over the past 10 years; and
- (c) the existing criteria and indicators of marine cleanliness control?

Asked by: Hon Kenneth LEUNG (Member Question No. 3.11)

Reply:

- (a) There are currently 14 staff in the Pollution Control Unit of the Marine Department (MD), including 1 Marine Officer, 1 Senior Assistant Shipping Master, 2 Marine Inspector Is, 5 Marine Inspector IIs, 2 Pollution Control Artisans and 3 supporting staff. The expenditure of the MD's outsourcing contracts for marine cleansing services (including the scavenging of floating refuse and collection of refuse from ships, clean-up of maritime oil pollution, and maritime hazardous and noxious substances) over the past 5 years and the estimates for 2016-17 are as follows:

Year	(\$million)
2011-12	41
2012-13	42
2013-14	43
2014-15	45
2015-16	47
2016-17	49.4

- (b) The amounts of floating refuse collected and refuse collected from ships (including ocean-going vessels, locally licensed vessels and river trade vessels) over the past 10 years are as follows:

Year	Floating refuse (tonnes)	Refuse collected from ships (tonnes)
2006	12 167	4 043
2007	12 209	4 341
2008	12 913	4 261
2009	11 726	4 469
2010	11 368	4 420
2011	11 100	4 299
2012	10 996	4 351
2013	10 900	4 348
2014	11 265	4 352
2015	11 484	4 337

- (c) The MD has introduced a cleanliness index system in the marine cleansing services contract for measuring the cleanliness of the sea and monitoring the performance of the contractor. The cleanliness index ranges from 0 to 10, with 7 or above being “satisfactory”. The MD’s pollution control staff perform daily patrol duties to monitor the cleanliness condition of the sea, give assessment and oversee the contractor’s cleansing work. When the cleanliness index of a particular area falls below the “satisfactory” level (i.e. 7), the contractor is required to restore the cleanliness condition of the area concerned within a specified time frame. The average cleanliness index of Hong Kong waters in 2015 was 8.25.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB152**

**(Question Serial No. 2232)**

Head: (100) Marine Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Port Services

Controlling Officer: Director of Marine (Maisie CHENG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

To maintain the cleanliness of Hong Kong waters, the pollution control staff of the Marine Department (MD) perform daily patrols at the waters of various districts to carry out law enforcement actions and to monitor the cleanliness condition at sea and the marine refuse scavenging service provided by contractors. In this connection, please advise on the following:

1. the MD's staffing arrangement for and actual expenditure on the related work in 2015-16, and the estimated changes in manpower and expenditure in 2016-17; and
2. regarding the publicity and education activities on prevention of refuse dumping at sea that fall under the purview of the MD, will there be any increase in manpower in 2016-17? If yes, what are the numbers and posts of the additional staff involved? If no, what are the reasons? Is there a performance indicator for the relevant work in 2016-17? If yes, what are the details? If no, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon Tony TSE Wai-chuen (Member Question No. 38)

Reply:

1. There are currently 14 staff in the Pollution Control Unit of the Marine Department (MD), including 1 Marine Officer, 1 Senior Assistant Shipping Master, 2 Marine Inspector Is, 5 Marine Inspector IIs, 2 Pollution Control Artisans and 3 supporting staff. The expenditure of the outsourcing contracts for marine cleansing services (including the scavenging of floating refuse and collection of refuse from ships, clean-up of maritime oil pollution, and maritime hazardous and noxious substances) of the MD in 2015-16 is around \$47 million. The estimated expenditure in 2016-17 is \$49.4 million.

2. MD staff conduct frequent patrols at and visits to typhoon shelters, fish wholesale markets, fish culture zones, yacht clubs, public piers, and marine works sites to promote the message of keeping marine cleanliness. In regular meetings conducted with the fishing community during the Chinese New Year and the fish moratorium periods, MD staff also attempt to raise the awareness of keeping the shorelines clean and refraining from marine littering among workers of fishing vessels through publicity and education; and remind persons-in-charge of fishing vessels of the penalties of the related offences as a deterrent. A dedicated booklet was produced in 2015 to provide key information to the public on reporting marine littering to facilitate MD's subsequent prosecutions. The above publicity and education work is undertaken by the staff of the Pollution Control Unit of the MD, whose duties include inspecting the cleanliness condition at sea. As the work can be handled by the current establishment of the Unit, there is no plan to increase its manpower.

The MD has introduced a cleanliness index of the sea for measuring and monitoring the performance of the marine cleansing services contractor. The cleanliness index ranges from 0 to 10, with 7 or above being "satisfactory". MD's pollution control staff perform daily patrol duties to monitor the cleanliness condition of the sea and make assessment. Apart from being used to oversee the contractor's cleansing work, the index is also used to assess the effectiveness of the work (including publicity and education) on eliminating marine refuse.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB153**

**(Question Serial No. 2338)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (1) Director of Bureau's Office

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Please list in the table below expenditure details of the duty visits made by the Secretary, the Under Secretary and the Political Assistant of the Environment Bureau in the past 3 years, including the date of visit, place of visit, number of entourage members, purpose of visit, expenses on hotel accommodation, air tickets and meals, and total expenditure for each visit. Please list the amounts of sponsorships received and names of the sponsors (if any).

Please also list the number of days for such duty or private visits made by the Secretary, the Under Secretary and the Political Assistant in the past 3 years.

Date	Country/Region visited	Department / Organisation visited	Number of entourage members	Purpose of visit	Hotel accommodation expenses	Air ticket expenses	Meal expenses	Total expenditure

Asked by: Hon CHAN Chi-chuen (Member Question No. 111)

Reply:

<b>Date</b> <sup>(Note 1)</sup> <b>(no. of visits)</b>	<b>Place of Visit</b>	<b>Number of Entourage Members</b> <sup>(Note 2)</sup>	<b>Purpose of Visit</b>	<b>Hotel Accommodation Expenses</b> <sup>(Note 3)</sup> <b>(A)</b> <b>(\$)</b>	<b>Air Ticket Expenses</b> <sup>(Note 3)</sup> <b>(B)</b> <b>(\$)</b>	<b>Other Expenses</b> <sup>(Note 3, 4)</sup> <b>(C)</b> <b>(\$)</b>	<b>Total Expenditure (A) + (B) + (C)</b> <b>(\$)</b>
2013-14 (22 in total)	Mainland China, South Korea <sup>(Note 5)</sup> , Singapore, Taiwan, Macao, UK, Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden, South Africa <sup>(Note 6)</sup>	0-3 persons	Experience sharing and liaison on environmental protection, energy and related policies.	98,000	502,000	87,000	<b>687,000</b>
2014-15 (21 in total)	Mainland China <sup>(Note 7)</sup> , USA, Italy, Spain, Japan	0-2 persons		84,000	436,000	136,000	<b>656,000</b>
2015-16 (Up to mid-March) (15 in total)	Mainland China, France, Italy, Philippines <sup>(Note 8)</sup> , Germany <sup>(Note 9)</sup>	0-3 persons		90,000 <sup>(Note 10)</sup>	562,000 <sup>(Note 10)</sup>	110,000 <sup>(Note 10)</sup>	<b>762,000</b>

Note 1: The days of visit range from 1 to 10 days.

Note 2: Number of accompanying officers from the Director of Bureau's Office.

Note 3: Expenses include those of accompanying officers from the Director of Bureau's Office.

Note 4: Other expenses include meals, local transportation and other miscellaneous expenses reimbursable under the Civil Service Regulations.

Note 5: Under Secretary for the Environment obtained sponsorship for local transportation when she attended an international conference in South Korea. We do not have information on the exact amount of sponsorship.

Note 6: Under Secretary for the Environment obtained sponsorship for accommodation when she attended an international conference in South Africa. We do not have information on the exact amount of sponsorship.

Note 7: Secretary for the Environment and Under Secretary for the Environment obtained sponsorship for accommodation and local transportation when they once attended the international conference in Mainland China separately. We do not have information on the exact amount of sponsorship. Besides, they obtained sponsorship for local transportation when they once visited Mainland China separately for experience sharing and liaison with Mainland officials during the



same financial year. We do not have information on the exact amount of sponsorship.

Note 8: Secretary for the Environment obtained sponsorship for accommodation and local transportation when he attended an international conference in the Philippines. We do not have information on the exact amount of sponsorship.

Note 9: Under Secretary for the Environment obtained sponsorship for local transportation when she attended an international conference in Germany. We do not have information on the exact amount of sponsorship.

Note 10: Information provided up to mid-March 2016. The remaining expenses are not included.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB154****(Question Serial No. 3233)**Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment BureauSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expensesProgramme: (-) Not SpecifiedControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

Would the Bureau set out in the following table the details and budget of studies commissioned by the Environment Bureau to consultants or research agencies in the past 3 years?

Date	Research Project	Purpose of Research	Scope Involved	Research Agency	Manpower	Expenditure

Asked by: Hon CHAN Chi-chuen (Member Question No. 122)Reply:

Information on the details and budget of studies commissioned by the Environment Bureau to consultants or research agencies in the past 3 years (2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16) is provided in the table below:

Date	Research Project	Purpose of Research	Scope Involved	Research Agency	Manpower	Expenditure (\$)
January 2012 to January 2014	Computer Aided Sustainability Evaluation Tool (CASET)	Review of the CASET	Review and updating of the CASET	Ove Arup & Partners Hong Kong Ltd.	Consultancy service	1,221,000
August 2012 to July 2013	Review on the permitted return under the Scheme of Control Agreements (SCAs)	Review on the permitted return under the SCAs	Energy	London Economics International LLC	Consultancy service	420,500

<b>Date</b>	<b>Research Project</b>	<b>Purpose of Research</b>	<b>Scope Involved</b>	<b>Research Agency</b>	<b>Manpower</b>	<b>Expenditure (\$)</b>
March 2013 to December 2014	Public engagement process on “Waste Reduction by Waste Charging • How to Implement?”	Independent analysis of public views for the public engagement process of the Council for Sustainable Development (SDC) on “Waste Reduction by Waste Charging • How to Implement?”	Analysis of the public views and suggestions on municipal solid waste charging and related issues collected from the public engagement process	Social Sciences Research Centre, The University of Hong Kong	Consultancy service	850,000
January 2014 to June 2014	Consultancy Study on purchasing electricity from the China Southern Power Grid (CSG)	Study the feasibility of purchasing electricity from the CSG	Energy	Guangdong Electric Power Design Institute	Consultancy service	1,300,000
July 2014 to April 2015	Review of electricity price setting mechanisms	Comparison of different electricity price setting mechanisms	Energy	IPA Energy + Water Economics Limited	Consultancy service	705,815
October 2014 to April 2015	Overview of electricity markets in overseas jurisdictions	Study on the overview of electricity markets in several overseas jurisdictions	Energy	Mott MacDonald Hong Kong Limited	Consultancy service	239,956
Started in July 2015	Matters relating to the permitted return under the SCAs	Review on the permitted return under the SCAs to prepare for discussion with the power companies on the terms of the new SCAs	Energy	London Economics International LLC	Consultancy service	471,158
Started in October 2015	Public Engagement on “Promotion of Sustainable Use of Biological Resources”	Independent analysis of public views for the public engagement process of the SDC on “Promotion of Sustainable Use of Biological Resources”	Analysis of the public views and suggestions on promotion of sustainable use of biological resources	Social Sciences Research Centre, The University of Hong Kong	Consultancy service	940,000

<b>Date</b>	<b>Research Project</b>	<b>Purpose of Research</b>	<b>Scope Involved</b>	<b>Research Agency</b>	<b>Manpower</b>	<b>Expenditure (\$)</b>
			and related issues collected from the public engagement process			
December 2015 to April 2016	Collection of information on external lighting installations	To collect information on external lighting installations to facilitate the issue of Environment Bureau's invitation of the owners of those installations to sign the Charter on External Lighting	External lighting	Hong Kong Productivity Council	Consultancy service	738,000

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB155**

**(Question Serial No. 0168)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expenses

Programme: (1) Director of Bureau's Office

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

a) From 1 July 2012 onwards, what were the respective dates of the Legislative Council (LegCo) meetings the Secretary for the Environment (SEN) and the Under Secretary for the Environment (USEN) attended each year and their time of attendance? (Please provide the respective attendance record of the two principal officials.)

b) From 1 July 2012 onwards, what were the details of the meetings of the LegCo Panel on Environmental Affairs, Bills Committees and sub-committees SEN and USEN attended each year, including the dates of the meetings, names of the committees, agendas and number of hours of attendance?

c) From 1 July 2012 onwards, what were the respective numbers of LegCo meetings, committee meetings, sub-committee meetings and other meetings USEN attended on behalf of SEN each year due to his duty visits outside Hong Kong, absence on leave or other reasons?

d) Does the Environment Bureau have any mechanism to determine whether SEN or USEN should attend the LegCo meetings? If yes, what are the details?

Asked by: Dr Hon Kenneth CHAN Ka-lok (Member Question No. 16)

Reply:

a), b) & c)

The number of the Legco meetings, meetings of the Legco Panel on Environmental Affairs and its Subcommittee and the Bills Committee the Secretary for the Environment (SEN) attended each year from 1 July 2012 onwards is as follows:

	<b>Legco (Year 2011-2012)</b>	<b>Legco (Year 2012-2013)</b>	<b>Legco (Year 2013-2014)</b>	<b>Legco (Year 2014-2015)</b>	<b>Legco (Year 2015-2016) (As at 17 March 2016)</b>
Legco meetings	3	25	29	24	12
Legco Panel on Environmental Affairs	1	12	7	6	3
Subcommittee	0	0	0	0	0
Bills Committee	0	0	0	0	0

The number of the Legco meetings, meetings of the Legco Panel on Environmental Affairs and its Subcommittee and the Bills Committee the Under Secretary for the Environment (USEN) attended each year since taking office on 12 September 2012 is as follows:

	<b>Legco (Year 2011-2012)</b>	<b>Legco (Year 2012-2013)</b>	<b>Legco (Year 2013-2014)</b>	<b>Legco (Year 2014-2015)</b>	<b>Legco (Year 2015-2016) (As at 17 March 2016)</b>
Legco meetings	0	2	2	2(3)	(2)
Legco Panel on Environmental Affairs	0	15	8	9	3
Subcommittee	0	0	0	0	0
Bills Committee	0	0	0	0	0

Note: The figures in brackets denote the number of meetings USEN attended in the capacity of Acting SEN.

- d) SEN and the USEN attend the LegCo meetings according to operational needs and the relevant internal government circulars.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB156**

**(Question Serial No. 0182)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expenses

Programme: (2) Power

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding complaints of nuisance caused by advertising lighting on the external walls of buildings or in the outdoors, would the Department advise this Committee on:

- a) the number of complaints received by the Department from the public in respect of nuisance caused by advertising lighting on the external walls of buildings or in the outdoors over the past 3 years, with a breakdown by district;
- b) the number of investigations and follow-up actions carried out by the Department against the above complaints over the past 3 years and the manpower involved;
- c) whether the Department would allocate resources in 2016-17 for conducting a study on the measures to regulate advertising lighting on the external walls of buildings and in the outdoors, and implementing the measures upon completion of the study? If yes, what are the plan and timetable for the work involved? If no, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Dr Hon Kenneth CHAN Ka-lok (Member Question No. 42)

Reply:

- a) The statistics with breakdown on the complaints about external lighting received by the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) in the past three years are at Annex.

Upon receipt of complaints about light nuisance caused by external lighting, EPD would relay the complainants' concerns and requests to the persons responsible for the lighting installations in question, and advise them to refer to the Guidelines on Industry Best Practices for External Lighting Installations (the Guidelines) and take appropriate measures to minimise the impacts of the lighting installations on the residents in the vicinity. Most of the persons responsible for the lighting installations

would adopt measures to minimise as far as practicable light nuisance upon receipt of complaints.

- b) The number of investigations carried out by the EPD in relation to the complaints about external lighting in the past three years is shown below:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Number of Site Inspections</b>
2013	285
2014	270
2015	372

The work on the handling of complaints about light nuisance is undertaken by the existing staff of the Government. As the staff concerned have other duties, we do not have a separate breakdown of the resources involved for the above work.

- c) The Task Force on External Lighting (the Task Force), which was set up in August 2011, has made recommendations to the Government on ways to tackle the nuisance and energy wastage problems caused by external lighting. The Task Force has conducted a thorough study of overseas regulatory regimes, and conducted a public engagement exercise to collect views of stakeholders and the public on regulation of external lighting and the local circumstances. Having thoroughly considered the views and comments received during the engagement exercise, the Task Force submitted its report to the Government in April 2015. The report recommended a multi-pronged approach to address the problems caused by external lighting, including the introduction of the Charter on External Lighting (the Charter), relaunch of the Guidelines, acknowledging organisations for their compliance with the Charter, enhancing public education and publicity, monitoring the effectiveness of the multi-pronged approach, and reporting the implementation of the above measures to the Advisory Council on the Environment. The Government is implementing the multi-pronged approach recommended by the Task Force, including the introduction of the Charter in January 2016 which will take effect in April this year. We will endeavour to promote the Charter and the Guidelines in this financial year, and invite owners of and persons responsible for external lighting installations to switch off lighting installations with decorative, promotional or advertising purposes which affect the outdoor environment during preset times, i.e. 11p.m to 7a.m. or midnight to 7a.m..

The Government will assess the effectiveness of the multi-pronged approach about two to three years after the launch of the Charter, including the conduct of survey to gauge public views on the multi-pronged approach and light nuisance, e.g. public response to the Charter, number of participating shops, public perception of light nuisance, and how the business establishments respond to complaints from the public, etc.



**No. of complaints about external lighting received by  
the Environmental Protection Department**

<b>Year</b> <b>District</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>
Central & Western	27	19	26
Wanchai	18	22	30
Eastern	17	21	17
Southern	2	2	5
Yau Tsim Mong	69	48	45
Sham Shui Po	14	17	18
Kowloon City	30	28	28
Wong Tai Sin	5	3	7
Kwun Tong	9	7	5
Tsuen Wan	12	9	8
Tuen Mun	3	7	6
Yuen Long	11	7	12
North	3	9	3
Tai Po	4	3	5
Sai Kung	9	9	15
Sha Tin	17	10	17
Kwai Ching	8	6	9
Islands	1	2	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>256</b>

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB157**

**(Question Serial No. 2025)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): (000) Operational Expenses

Programme: (3) Sustainable Development

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the Environment Bureau's work on sustainable development, please advise on:

1. the work details, expenditure and manpower involved in the consultations conducted by the Council for Sustainable Development (SDC) on waste charging scheme;
2. the quantities of various types of waste generated by the SDC's consultations on waste charging scheme, and the ways such wastes have been handled. Please list by waste type.

Asked by: Dr Hon Kenneth CHAN Ka-lok (Member Question No. 145)

Reply:

1. The Council for Sustainable Development (SDC) conducted the public engagement on municipal solid waste charging and the relevant work included consultation with stakeholders and the general public as well as compilation of responses collected, which formed the basis on which the SDC prepared its report and recommendations to the Government. The expenditure involved in the public engagement was around \$4.09 million. Eight staff in the Council for Sustainable Development Secretariat (i.e. the Sustainable Development Division of the Environment Bureau) provided support to the relevant work.
2. In arranging public engagement activities and preparing relevant documents, the SDC has followed the principle of conserving resources and avoiding generation of waste, such as avoiding the use of disposable items and uploading the SDC's Invitation for Response Document on a dedicated website for public viewing. The display panels produced for the SDC's roving exhibitions held in the 18 districts and venues of other organisations were reused in relevant public education activities.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB158**

**(Question Serial No. 0738)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (3) Sustainable Development

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

It is mentioned in the Estimates that the Bureau will “process applications for the Sustainable Development Fund and monitor implementation of the approved projects”. Please advise:

1. How many applications were received last year? How many projects were funded? How many projects are still being implemented now?
2. How much expenditure is reserved for the Fund this year?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Kam-lam (Member Question No. 31)

Reply:

1. The Sustainable Development Fund (SDF) invited the 12<sup>th</sup> round of applications from November 2015 to February 2016. A total of 59 applications were received, which are now being assessed. Since the establishment of SDF, 63 projects have been approved, 6 of which are still in progress.
2. We have earmarked \$5 million under SDF for 2016-17 to meet the anticipated cash flow requirements of both existing and new projects.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB159**

**(Question Serial No. 1103)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (1) Director of Bureau's Office

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

For 2016-17, will the Administration advise this Committee:

1. What is the estimated expenditure on salaries of the Secretary, the Under Secretary and the Political Assistant of the Bureau?
2. What are the estimated entertainment expenses within Hong Kong of the Director of Bureau's Office?
3. What is the estimated expenditure on duty visits and study tours overseas (including the Mainland) of the Director of Bureau's Office?
4. What are the numbers of days of leave of the Secretary, the Under Secretary and the Political Assistant of the Bureau in 2015-16?

Asked by: Hon Albert CHAN Wai-yip (Member Question No. 18)

Reply:

1. For budgetary purposes, the provisions for the salary in respect of the positions of Director of Bureau, Deputy Director of Bureau and Political Assistant to Director of Bureau in the Environment Bureau for 2016-17 are \$3.58 million, \$2.68 million and \$1.25 million respectively.
2. The provisions for departmental entertainment vote expenses for local entertainment for 2016-17 are about \$200,000.
3. The provisions for duty visits outside Hong Kong for 2016-17 are about \$700,000.
4. Since assuming office, the Secretary for the Environment, the Under Secretary for the Environment and the Political Assistant to Secretary for the Environment have been

entitled to paid vacation leave of 22 working days per year of service or such proportion of it on a pro rata basis. They all took their vacation leave within their entitlement.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB160**

**(Question Serial No. 1518)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Power

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

What are the operational expenditure, manpower establishment and estimated expenditure on remuneration under this Programme in 2016-17?

Asked by: Hon Albert CHAN Wai-yip (Member Question No. 19)

Reply:

In 2016-17, the estimate for Programme (2) is \$27.1 million, the number of posts is 20, and the estimated expenditure on remuneration is about \$20.8 million.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB161**

**(Question Serial No. 3241)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Power

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The Administration mentions in the Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2016-17 under this Programme that it will “discuss with the two power companies the terms of the new Scheme of Control Agreements after the current ones expire in 2018”. In this connection, would the Government advise this Committee on the following:

- (a) What policy objectives will the Administration strive to achieve in implementing the above work? What is the time required for implementing the above work?
- (b) Has the Administration engaged experts or consultants specialised in power or energy matters for the above work? If yes, what are the staff engaged and the estimated expenditure? What are the specific duties of these experts or consultants?
- (c) What are manpower arrangements and estimated expenditure for the above work?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Yuen-han (Member Question No. 19)

Reply:

(a)

The majority of the views received during the Public Consultation on the Future Development of the Electricity Market conducted last year consider that the current regulatory arrangement made by way of the Scheme of Control Agreements (SCAs) is largely effective, though it is generally agreed that improvements need to be made to the current SCAs. After taking into account the views received during the consultation period, we have commenced discussion with the two power companies on a new set of SCAs. We will pursue improvements including reducing the permitted rate of return ("RoR"), enhancing the promotion of energy efficiency and conservation and renewable energy,

revamping the incentive and penalty scheme to improve the power companies' performance, etc., with a view to securing the most desirable terms and conditions for consumers in the new SCAs and better achieving the four energy policy objectives of safety, reliability, affordability and environmental performance. The new set of SCAs is to be finalised before the current ones expire in 2018.

(b)&(c)

The civil servants in the Environment Bureau (ENB) undertaking the tasks concerned include one Administrative Officer Staff Grade C, two Senior Administrative Officers, one Senior Executive Officer and one Personal Secretary I. The dedicated team will follow up the work in accordance with the established policy direction and objectives. Furthermore, other officials of ENB will be involved in the relevant tasks at different stages, while staff of the Environmental Protection Department and other relevant departments will also provide professional advice and support. For example, the CU Electricity Team of the Department of Justice will provide legal support on issues including formulation of the future SCAs, etc. In the past, we have commissioned consultancy studies on various issues, including permitted RoR under the SCAs, overview of electricity markets in overseas jurisdictions, etc. We will continue to consider engaging consultants to conduct studies on individual policy matters having regard to the actual needs.

We have earmarked \$ 8.01 million for 2016-17 to take forward tasks in relation to the discussion with the power companies on the arrangements for the new SCAs.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB162****(Question Serial No. 1265)**Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment BureauSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (-) Not SpecifiedControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

1. Please provide in the following table details of the expenditures on entertainment and bestowing of gifts by your bureau and its departments in 2014-15 and 2015-16.

Bureau/ division/ department and year	Estimated expenditures on entertainment and bestowing of gifts for the year	Final actual expenditures respectively on entertainment and bestowing of gifts for the year	Ceiling of expenses, inclusive of beverages, per head for the year	Ceiling of expenses on gifts given to each guest for the year	Number of occasions on which guests were received and the total number of guests received during the year

2. Please provide in the following table details of the entertainment and bestowing of gifts by your bureau and its departments in 2015-16.

Bureau/ division/ department	Event date (year/month /day)	Departments/ organisations (please list out details by department or organisation and the number of people) and titles of guests received during the	Expenditure on food for the event	Expenditure on beverages for the event	Expenditure on bestowing of gifts for the event	Venue of the event (offices of the department/ canteen of government facilities/private restaurant/others (please specify))

		event				

3. Please provide in the following table the estimated expenditures on entertainment and bestowing of gifts in 2016-17.

Bureau/ division/ department	Estimated provision for entertainment and bestowing of gifts	Ceilings of expenses on entertainment per guest	Ceilings of expenses on gifts per guest

Asked by: Hon Cyd HO Sau-lan (Member Question No. 13)

Reply:

As a general rule, government officers are required to exercise prudent judgement and economy when entertaining guest(s) for official purposes in order to avoid any public perception of extravagance. All politically appointed officials and civil servants should observe the same principles and act in accordance with the relevant regulations and administrative guidelines when providing official entertainment in the form of meals. According to the existing general guidelines, the expenditure limits on official meals should not exceed \$450 per person for lunch or \$600 per person for dinner, inclusive of all expenses incurred on food and beverages consumed on the occasion, service charges and tips. In 2014-15 and 2015-16 (as at 7.3.2016), the actual expenses on official entertainment incurred by the Environment Bureau (ENB) and the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) were \$500,000 and \$410,000 respectively. The estimated expenditure for 2016-17 is about the same as that for 2015-16.

In line with the Government's green policy, public officers should as far as possible refrain from bestowing gifts/souvenirs to others during the conduct of official activities. According to the existing guidelines, where bestowal of gifts/souvenirs is necessary or unavoidable due to operational, protocol or other reasons, the gift/souvenir items should not be lavish or extravagant and the number should be kept to a minimum. Also, the exchange of gifts/souvenirs should only be made from organisation to organisation. In 2014-15, the actual expenses on bestowal of souvenirs during the conduct of official activities as incurred by the ENB and the EPD were \$45. In 2015-16 (as at 7.3.2016), no expenditure on this item was incurred by the ENB and the EPD.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB163****(Question Serial No.1266 )****Head:** (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau**Subhead (No. & title):** (-) Not Specified**Programme:** (2) Power**Controlling Officer:** Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)**Director of Bureau:** Secretary for the Environment**Question:**

In regard to the growing co-operation between Hong Kong and the Mainland in recent years, please provide relevant information on Hong Kong/Mainland cross-boundary projects or programmes in which your bureau and the departments under your purview have been involved.

- (a) For Hong Kong/Mainland cross-boundary projects or programmes, please provide information for 2014-15 and 2015-16 as per following table:

Project/ programme	Details, objective and whether it is related to the Framework Agreement on Hong Kong / Guangdong Co-operation (the Framework Agreement) or the National 13 <sup>th</sup> Five-year Plan	Expenditure involved	Mainland officials and department/ organisation involved	Have any agreements or documents been signed? Are the documents available to the public? If not, why? ?	Are there any minutes of the meetings? If yes, have the minutes been made public?	Progress (%) completed, commencement date, target completion date)	Have the details, objectives, amount involved or impact on the public, society, culture and ecology been released to the public? If so, through which channels and what were the manpower and expenditure involved? If not, what are the reasons?	Has public consultation on the cross-boundary project been conducted in Hong Kong?	Details of the legislative amendments or policy changes involved in the project/ programme

- (b) Has provision been earmarked for Hong Kong/Mainland cross-boundary projects or programmes in this year (2016-17)? If yes, please provide information in respect of Hong Kong/Mainland cross-boundary projects or programmes for 2016-17 as per following table:

Project/ programme	Details, objective and whether it is related to the Framework Agreement on Hong Kong /	Expenditure involved	Mainland officials and department/ organisation involved	Have any agreements or documents been signed? Are the documents	Are there any minutes of the meetings? If yes, have the minutes	Progress (%) completed, commencement date, target completion date)	Have the details, objectives, amount involved or impact on the public, society, culture and ecology been released to the public? If so,	Has public consultation on the cross-boundary project been conducted in Hong Kong?	Details of the legislative amendments or policy changes involved in the project/ programme
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	Guangdong Co-operation (the Framework Agreement) or the National 13 <sup>th</sup> Five-year Plan			available to the public? If not, why? ?	been made public?		through which channels and what were the manpower and expenditure involved? If not, what are the reasons?		

(c) Apart from the projects or programmes listed above, are there any other modes of Hong Kong/Mainland cross-boundary cooperation? If so, in what modes are they taken forward? What were the manpower and expenditure involved in the past year? How much financial and manpower resources have been earmarked in the 2016-17 Estimates?

Asked by: Hon Cyd HO Sau-lan (Member Question No.14)

Reply:

- (a) Please refer to the Annex for details on environmental collaboration projects between Hong Kong and Guangdong in 2014-15 and 2015-16.
- (b) In 2016-17, the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) will continue to collaborate with relevant Guangdong departments to take forward the Pearl River Delta (PRD) Regional Air Quality Management Plan, the Cleaner Production Partnership Programme, the Mid-term Review Study on the 2015 and 2020 Air Pollutant Emission Reduction Targets, the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Joint Regional PM<sub>2.5</sub> Study, and the Second Review of the “Deep Bay (Shenzhen Bay) Water Pollution Control Joint Implementation Programme”. Please refer to the Annex for details. A provision of some \$32.8 million has been earmarked under the Air Programme of the EPD for implementing various co-operation projects for improving regional air quality, including around \$30 million for implementing the Cleaner Production Partnership Programme and around \$2.8 million for conducting the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Joint Regional PM<sub>2.5</sub> Study; and a provision of some \$960,000 has been earmarked under the Water Programme for conducting the Second Review of the “Deep Bay (Shenzhen Bay) Water Pollution Control Joint Implementation Programme”.
- (c) To strengthen cooperation between Hong Kong and Guangdong on environmental protection and sustainable development, the governments of the two sides set up in 2000 a Joint Working Group on Sustainable Development and Environmental Protection (the Joint Working Group), which is underpinned by a number of special panels to follow up on environmental protection issues of mutual concern, including improving air quality of the PRD Region, promoting cleaner production, protecting water environment, promoting forestry and marine resources management, etc. In addition, both sides have sent officers to participate in visits and exchanges as well as in environmental related expositions and discussion fora.

To strengthen cooperation between both sides on combating climate change, the Hong Kong/Guangdong Joint Liaison Group on Combating Climate Change was set up by the Environment Bureau (ENB) and the Development and Reform Commission of

Guangdong Province in May 2012 to co-ordinate the relevant measures and activities on reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and energy conservation in the region.

The ENB and the Economic and Information Commission of Guangdong Province set up the Hong Kong-Guangdong Joint Working Group on Cleaner Production in February 2015 to promote cleaner production in Hong Kong and Guangdong and strengthen exchanges and cooperation.

Environmental cooperation with Mainland authorities is mainly coordinated by the Cross-boundary and International Division (CBD) of the EPD. In 2015-16, the CBD had 34 staff members. Some \$25.9 million were provided to cover the emoluments, departmental expenses, as well as the necessary expenses for taking forward various environmental cooperation initiatives with Guangdong. In 2016-17, the CBD has 34 staff members, and a financial provision of some \$27.9 million has been earmarked under Head 44—EPD for the emoluments, departmental expenses, as well as for taking forward various cross-boundary environmental cooperation initiatives.

## Hong Kong/Guangdong environmental collaboration projects from 2014-15 to 2016-17

<b>Project / Programme</b>	<b>Details, objective and whether it is related to the Framework Agreement on Hong Kong / Guangdong Co-operation (the Framework Agreement (FA)) or the National 13<sup>th</sup> Five-year Plan</b>	<b>Expenditure involved</b>	<b>Mainland officials and department/ organisation involved</b>	<b>Has any agreement been signed and whether it has been made public? If not, what are the reasons?</b>	<b>Are there any minutes of meeting? If yes, have the minutes been made public?</b>	<b>Progress (% completed, commencement date, target completion date)</b>	<b>Have the details, objectives, amount involved or impact on the public, society, culture and ecology been released to the public? If so, through which channels and what were the manpower and expenditure involved? If not, what are the reasons?</b>	<b>Has public consultation on the cross-boundary project been conducted in Hong Kong?</b>	<b>Details of the legislative amendments or policy changes involved in the project/ programme</b>
Pearl River Delta (PRD) Regional Air Quality Management Plan (the Plan)	Hong Kong and Guangdong implement emission reduction measures which target at main emission sources, including power plants, vehicles, vessels and industrial facilities, etc., as well as regional air quality	The work is absorbed by existing manpower and resources of the EPD. There is no breakdown on the manpower	Environmental Protection Department of Guangdong Province (GDEPD)	The Plan was endorsed by the Joint Working Group on Sustainable Development and Environmental	The JWGSDEP issued a press release after each meeting to inform the public of the latest progress of the Plan.	The Plan is an on-going collaboration initiative drawn up in December 2003. From 2006 to 2014, the annual average levels of sulphur dioxide,	The EPD informed the public of the latest progress of the Plan in the press releases published after the JWGSDEP	The EPD has consulted the relevant stakeholders before implementation of the emission reduction measures under	Air pollutant emission reduction measures are being implemented by the two governments in accordance with the Plan.

<b>Project / Programme</b>	<b>Details, objective and whether it is related to the Framework Agreement on Hong Kong / Guangdong Co-operation (the Framework Agreement (FA)) or the National 13<sup>th</sup> Five-year Plan</b>	<b>Expenditure involved</b>	<b>Mainland officials and department/ organisation involved</b>	<b>Has any agreement been signed and whether it has been made public? If not, what are the reasons?</b>	<b>Are there any minutes of meeting? If yes, have the minutes been made public?</b>	<b>Progress (% completed, commencement date, target completion date)</b>	<b>Have the details, objectives, amount involved or impact on the public, society, culture and ecology been released to the public? If so, through which channels and what were the manpower and expenditure involved? If not, what are the reasons?</b>	<b>Has public consultation on the cross-boundary project been conducted in Hong Kong?</b>	<b>Details of the legislative amendments or policy changes involved in the project/ programme</b>
	monitoring. The Plan is related to the FA.	resources and expenditure involved.		Protection (JWGSDEP) in December 2003, and was publicised in the press releases of the Joint Working Group meetings.		nitrogen dioxide and respirable suspended particulates as recorded by the PRD Regional Air Quality Monitoring Network (the Network) recorded a decrease by 66%, 20% and 24% respectively. This indicates an	meetings and the relevant documents submitted to the Legislative Council (LegCo) from time to time. In addition, the Network publicises yearly the monitoring results and long	the Plan. Various measures and the setting up of the Network were put forward in the Policy Address of the relevant years.	

<b>Project / Programme</b>	<b>Details, objective and whether it is related to the Framework Agreement on Hong Kong / Guangdong Co-operation (the Framework Agreement (FA)) or the National 13<sup>th</sup> Five-year Plan</b>	<b>Expenditure involved</b>	<b>Mainland officials and department/ organisation involved</b>	<b>Has any agreement been signed and whether it has been made public? If not, what are the reasons?</b>	<b>Are there any minutes of meeting? If yes, have the minutes been made public?</b>	<b>Progress (% completed, commencement date, target completion date)</b>	<b>Have the details, objectives, amount involved or impact on the public, society, culture and ecology been released to the public? If so, through which channels and what were the manpower and expenditure involved? If not, what are the reasons?</b>	<b>Has public consultation on the cross-boundary project been conducted in Hong Kong?</b>	<b>Details of the legislative amendments or policy changes involved in the project/ programme</b>
						improvement in regional air quality brought about by the emission reduction measures implemented by Guangdong and Hong Kong in recent years. The Network was enhanced by Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao	-term trend analysis of the PRD Region and releases the statistical summary of the monitoring data quarterly.		



<b>Project / Programme</b>	<b>Details, objective and whether it is related to the Framework Agreement on Hong Kong / Guangdong Co-operation (the Framework Agreement (FA)) or the National 13<sup>th</sup> Five-year Plan</b>	<b>Expenditure involved</b>	<b>Mainland officials and department/ organisation involved</b>	<b>Has any agreement been signed and whether it has been made public? If not, what are the reasons?</b>	<b>Are there any minutes of meeting? If yes, have the minutes been made public?</b>	<b>Progress (% completed, commencement date, target completion date)</b>	<b>Have the details, objectives, amount involved or impact on the public, society, culture and ecology been released to the public? If so, through which channels and what were the manpower and expenditure involved? If not, what are the reasons?</b>	<b>Has public consultation on the cross-boundary project been conducted in Hong Kong?</b>	<b>Details of the legislative amendments or policy changes involved in the project/ programme</b>
						in September 2014 to provide real-time air quality information for the PRD Region. The three sides are exploring the feasibility of commencing routine monitoring of volatile organic compounds in the atmosphere.			

<b>Project / Programme</b>	<b>Details, objective and whether it is related to the Framework Agreement on Hong Kong / Guangdong Co-operation (the Framework Agreement (FA)) or the National 13<sup>th</sup> Five-year Plan</b>	<b>Expenditure involved</b>	<b>Mainland officials and department/ organisation involved</b>	<b>Has any agreement been signed and whether it has been made public? If not, what are the reasons?</b>	<b>Are there any minutes of meeting? If yes, have the minutes been made public?</b>	<b>Progress (% completed, commencement date, target completion date)</b>	<b>Have the details, objectives, amount involved or impact on the public, society, culture and ecology been released to the public? If so, through which channels and what were the manpower and expenditure involved? If not, what are the reasons?</b>	<b>Has public consultation on the cross-boundary project been conducted in Hong Kong?</b>	<b>Details of the legislative amendments or policy changes involved in the project/ programme</b>
Mid-term Review Study on the 2015 and 2020 Air Pollutant Emission Reduction Targets	To review the current air pollutants emission situation in the PRD Region, and to provide a scientific basis for assessing the achievements made in emission reduction in the two places in 2015 and finalising the emission reduction targets for 2020. The Study is related to the FA.	The Study is absorbed by existing manpower and resources of the EPD. There is no breakdown on the manpower resources and expenditure involved.	GDEPD	The Study was endorsed by the JWGSDEP in March 2015, and was publicised in the press releases of the JWGSDEP meeting.	The JWGSDEP issued a press release after each meeting to inform the public of the latest progress.	Hong Kong and Guangdong endorsed in November 2012 the emission reduction targets in the PRD Region for 2015 and the emission reduction target ranges for 2020, and rolled out various emission reduction measures.	The EPD informed the public of the latest progress of the Study in the press release published after the JWGSDEP meeting, and the relevant documents submitted to LegCo.	The Study on the 2015 and 2020 Air Pollutant Emission Reduction Targets was included in the Policy Address 2010-11. In the Study, Hong Kong mainly made reference to the findings of the Air Quality Objectives	The study findings will help the two governments to assess the achievements made in emission reduction in the two places in 2015 and finalise the emission reduction targets for 2020, so as to formulate the emission reduction plan up to 2020.

<b>Project / Programme</b>	<b>Details, objective and whether it is related to the Framework Agreement on Hong Kong / Guangdong Co-operation (the Framework Agreement (FA)) or the National 13<sup>th</sup> Five-year Plan</b>	<b>Expenditure involved</b>	<b>Mainland officials and department/ organisation involved</b>	<b>Has any agreement been signed and whether it has been made public? If not, what are the reasons?</b>	<b>Are there any minutes of meeting? If yes, have the minutes been made public?</b>	<b>Progress (% completed, commencement date, target completion date)</b>	<b>Have the details, objectives, amount involved or impact on the public, society, culture and ecology been released to the public? If so, through which channels and what were the manpower and expenditure involved? If not, what are the reasons?</b>	<b>Has public consultation on the cross-boundary project been conducted in Hong Kong?</b>	<b>Details of the legislative amendments or policy changes involved in the project/ programme</b>
						Subsequently, the two sides endorsed in the JWGSDEP meeting in March 2015 to commence the Mid-term Review Study, which is expected to be completed in 2017.		Review concluded in 2009, which underwent an extensive public consultation.	
Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Joint Regional	The 30-month Study aims to gain an understanding of the principles regarding	The total estimated expenditure	GDEPD, Macao Environmental	The Study was endorsed by the	The JWGSDEP issued a press release after each	The Study began in late 2014 and is expected to be	The EPD informed the public of the	It was stated in “A Clean Air Plan for Hong Kong” that	The collected data and analysis results of the Study will

<b>Project / Programme</b>	<b>Details, objective and whether it is related to the Framework Agreement on Hong Kong / Guangdong Co-operation (the Framework Agreement (FA)) or the National 13<sup>th</sup> Five-year Plan</b>	<b>Expenditure involved</b>	<b>Mainland officials and department/ organisation involved</b>	<b>Has any agreement been signed and whether it has been made public? If not, what are the reasons?</b>	<b>Are there any minutes of meeting? If yes, have the minutes been made public?</b>	<b>Progress (% completed, commencement date, target completion date)</b>	<b>Have the details, objectives, amount involved or impact on the public, society, culture and ecology been released to the public? If so, through which channels and what were the manpower and expenditure involved? If not, what are the reasons?</b>	<b>Has public consultation on the cross-boundary project been conducted in Hong Kong?</b>	<b>Details of the legislative amendments or policy changes involved in the project/ programme</b>
PM <sub>2.5</sub> Study	formation and control of PM <sub>2.5</sub> pollution in the PRD Region. The Study is related to the FA.	for Hong Kong is about \$9 million (including an expenditure of about \$2.8 million for 2016-17). There is no breakdown on the manpower resources and expenditure involved.	Protection Bureau and Macao Meteorological and Geophysical Bureau	JWGSDEP in January 2014, and was publicised in the press release of the JWGSDEP meeting.	meeting to inform the public of the latest progress of the Plan.	concluded in 2017. The concurrent sampling in the three places was completed in 2015. The study team is now integrating and analysing the data. Overall progress is good.	Study in the press release issued after the JWGSDEP meeting, the press release for the commencement of the Study, and the relevant documents submitted to LegCo.	specific collaborative research projects and action plans would be developed jointly by ENB/EPD and Guangdong counterparts to improve regional air quality. In this connection, the Study was announced in the	be integrated to form a holistic understanding of PM <sub>2.5</sub> pollution characteristics to facilitate the joint formulation of appropriate and effective policies to combat regional air pollution.

<b>Project / Programme</b>	<b>Details, objective and whether it is related to the Framework Agreement on Hong Kong / Guangdong Co-operation (the Framework Agreement (FA)) or the National 13<sup>th</sup> Five-year Plan</b>	<b>Expenditure involved</b>	<b>Mainland officials and department/ organisation involved</b>	<b>Has any agreement been signed and whether it has been made public? If not, what are the reasons?</b>	<b>Are there any minutes of meeting? If yes, have the minutes been made public?</b>	<b>Progress (% completed, commencement date, target completion date)</b>	<b>Have the details, objectives, amount involved or impact on the public, society, culture and ecology been released to the public? If so, through which channels and what were the manpower and expenditure involved? If not, what are the reasons?</b>	<b>Has public consultation on the cross-boundary project been conducted in Hong Kong?</b>	<b>Details of the legislative amendments or policy changes involved in the project/ programme</b>
								2014-15 Policy Address as one of the measures to improve air quality.	
Cleaner Production Partnership Programme	The Programme encourages and facilitates Hong Kong-owned factories in Guangdong and Hong Kong to adopt cleaner production technologies and practices through funding support and technology	The total expenditure for implementing the Programme from 2008 to 2016 is around	Economic and Information Commission of Guangdong Province and GDEPD	The Programme was endorsed by the JWGSDEP in December 2007, and was publicised in	The Hong Kong-Guangdong Joint Working Group on Cleaner Production (JWGCP) issued a press release after each meeting to	The Programme was launched in April 2008. In light of the environmental benefits brought by the Programme, the Government	The Government submitted progress reports on the Programme to LegCo Panel on Environmental	After consultation with the industries, the Government announced the launching of the Programme in the 2007-08 Policy	The two governments are jointly promoting cleaner production through the implementation of the Programme.

<b>Project / Programme</b>	<b>Details, objective and whether it is related to the Framework Agreement on Hong Kong / Guangdong Co-operation (the Framework Agreement (FA)) or the National 13<sup>th</sup> Five-year Plan</b>	<b>Expenditure involved</b>	<b>Mainland officials and department/ organisation involved</b>	<b>Has any agreement been signed and whether it has been made public? If not, what are the reasons?</b>	<b>Are there any minutes of meeting? If yes, have the minutes been made public?</b>	<b>Progress (% completed, commencement date, target completion date)</b>	<b>Have the details, objectives, amount involved or impact on the public, society, culture and ecology been released to the public? If so, through which channels and what were the manpower and expenditure involved? If not, what are the reasons?</b>	<b>Has public consultation on the cross-boundary project been conducted in Hong Kong?</b>	<b>Details of the legislative amendments or policy changes involved in the project/ programme</b>
	promotion activities, thereby improving the regional air quality. The Programme is related to the FA.	\$171 million. The expenditure in 2016-17 is around \$30 million.		the press release of the JWGSDEP meeting.	inform the public of the latest progress of cooperation on cleaner production on both sides.	provided an additional funding of \$150 million last year and extended the Programme for five years until 31 March 2020. As at end February 2016, the Programme approved over 2 500 funding projects and	Affairs annually, and set up a dedicated website with the Hong Kong Productivity Council to promote the Programme.	Address, and its extension for 5 years in the 2015-16 Policy Address .	

<b>Project / Programme</b>	<b>Details, objective and whether it is related to the Framework Agreement on Hong Kong / Guangdong Co-operation (the Framework Agreement (FA)) or the National 13<sup>th</sup> Five-year Plan</b>	<b>Expenditure involved</b>	<b>Mainland officials and department/ organisation involved</b>	<b>Has any agreement been signed and whether it has been made public? If not, what are the reasons?</b>	<b>Are there any minutes of meeting? If yes, have the minutes been made public?</b>	<b>Progress (% completed, commencement date, target completion date)</b>	<b>Have the details, objectives, amount involved or impact on the public, society, culture and ecology been released to the public? If so, through which channels and what were the manpower and expenditure involved? If not, what are the reasons?</b>	<b>Has public consultation on the cross-boundary project been conducted in Hong Kong?</b>	<b>Details of the legislative amendments or policy changes involved in the project/ programme</b>
						organised some 420 awareness and technology promotion activities.			
Pearl River Estuary Regional Water Quality Joint Management Planning Advance Study	To assess the pollution load carrying capacity of the Pearl River Estuary under different water quality targets. The Study is related to the FA.	About \$10 million	GDEPD	The Study was endorsed by JWGSDEP in December 2009, and was publicised in the press release of the	The JWGSDEP issued a press release after each meeting to inform the public of the latest progress.	The Study was commenced in February 2010 and completed in the end of 2014.	The EPD published press releases after the JWGSDEP meetings.	Press releases were published after the JWGSDEP meetings.	The study findings will provide a scientific basis for water quality management of the estuary.

<b>Project / Programme</b>	<b>Details, objective and whether it is related to the Framework Agreement on Hong Kong / Guangdong Co-operation (the Framework Agreement (FA)) or the National 13<sup>th</sup> Five-year Plan</b>	<b>Expenditure involved</b>	<b>Mainland officials and department/ organisation involved</b>	<b>Has any agreement been signed and whether it has been made public? If not, what are the reasons?</b>	<b>Are there any minutes of meeting? If yes, have the minutes been made public?</b>	<b>Progress (% completed, commencement date, target completion date)</b>	<b>Have the details, objectives, amount involved or impact on the public, society, culture and ecology been released to the public? If so, through which channels and what were the manpower and expenditure involved? If not, what are the reasons?</b>	<b>Has public consultation on the cross-boundary project been conducted in Hong Kong?</b>	<b>Details of the legislative amendments or policy changes involved in the project/ programme</b>
				JWGSDEP meeting.					
Second Review of the “Deep Bay (Shenzhen Bay) Water Pollution Control Joint Implementation Programme”	To evaluate the effectiveness of the “Deep Bay Water Pollution Control Joint Implementation Programme” and to draw up necessary additional measures for reducing the pollution load of the Deep Bay catchment progressively. The project is related to the FA.	The total estimated expenditure for Hong Kong is about \$9.8 million (including an expenditure of about \$960,000 for 2016-17).	Human Settlements and Environment Commission of Shenzhen Municipality	The work plan of the review was endorsed by the JWGSDEP in November 2012, and was publicised in the press release of the JWGSDEP	The JWGSDEP issued press release after each meeting to inform the public of the latest progress.	The Joint Implementation Programme was formulated in 2000. The review was commenced in the first half of 2013, and is expected to be completed by end of 2016.	The EPD published press releases after the JWGSDEP meetings.	Press releases were published after the JWGSDEP meetings.	Pollution control measures are being implemented by the two governments in accordance with the Joint Implementation Programme.



<b>Project / Programme</b>	<b>Details, objective and whether it is related to the Framework Agreement on Hong Kong / Guangdong Co-operation (the Framework Agreement (FA)) or the National 13<sup>th</sup> Five-year Plan</b>	<b>Expenditure involved</b>	<b>Mainland officials and department/ organisation involved</b>	<b>Has any agreement been signed and whether it has been made public? If not, what are the reasons?</b>	<b>Are there any minutes of meeting? If yes, have the minutes been made public?</b>	<b>Progress (% completed, commencement date, target completion date)</b>	<b>Have the details, objectives, amount involved or impact on the public, society, culture and ecology been released to the public? If so, through which channels and what were the manpower and expenditure involved? If not, what are the reasons?</b>	<b>Has public consultation on the cross-boundary project been conducted in Hong Kong?</b>	<b>Details of the legislative amendments or policy changes involved in the project/ programme</b>
				meeting.					

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB164****(Question Serial No. 1267)**Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment BureauSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (1) Director of Bureau's OfficeControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

Please give details of the Secretary's and the Under Secretary's duty visits in the past year and set out in chronological order the following information for each visit: (a) purpose and place of visit; (b) titles of officials met; (c) size of entourage and post titles; (d) days of visit; and (e) total expenditure involved, including expenses on (i) transportation (air tickets and local transportation); (ii) accommodation; (iii) meals; (iv) banquets or entertainment; and (v) gifts.

Date	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)

Asked by: Hon Cyd HO Sau-lan (Member Question No. 16)Reply:

Date	(a)		(b)	(c) (Note 1)	(d)	(e) (i)+(ii)+(iii) (Note 2)  (\$)	(i) (Note 2 and Note 3)  (\$)	(ii) (Note 2)  (\$)	(iii) (Note 2 and Note 4)  (\$)	(iv)  (\$)	(v)
	Purposes	Places									
2015-16 (14)	Experience sharing and liaison on environmental protection,	Mainland China, France, Italy, Philippines,	Met with different people, including local	0-3 persons	1-10 days	762,000 (Note 5)	562,000 (Note 5)	90,000 (Note 5)	110,000 (Note 5)	400	See Note 6

	energy and related policies.	Germany	officials, professional organisations and local residents according to the purpose of visit.								
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Note 1: Number of accompanying officers from the Director of Bureau's Office.

Note 2: Expenses include those of accompanying officers from the Director of Bureau's Office.

Note 3: Expenses only include air ticket expenses.

Note 4: Other expenses include meals, local transportation and other miscellaneous expenses reimbursable under the Civil Service Regulations.

Note 5: Information provided up to mid-March of 2016. The remaining expenses are not included.

Note 6: In line with the Government's green policy, the Bureau's officers will as far as possible refrain from bestowing gifts/souvenirs to others during the conduct of official activities. According to the existing guidelines, where bestowal of gifts/souvenirs is necessary or unavoidable due to operational, protocol or other reasons, the gift/souvenir items should not be lavish or extravagant and the number should be kept to a minimum. Also, the exchange of gifts/souvenirs should only be made from organisation to organisation. We do not have the relevant statistics as the Bureau does not maintain separate accounts for the expenses on the procurement of gifts and souvenirs.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB165****(Question Serial No. 1268)**Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment BureauSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (2) Power (3) Sustainable DevelopmentControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

Regarding the studies (if any) commissioned by the Bureau and its departments for the purpose of formulating and assessing policies, please provide information in the following format.

- a) Using the table below, please provide information on studies on public policy and strategic public policy for which funds were allocated in the past two financial years (2014-15 and 2015-16):

Name of consultant	Mode of Award (open auction/ tender/ others (please specify))	Title, content and objective of project	Consultancy Fee (\$)	Start date	Progress of study (under planning/in progress/ completed)	The Administration's follow-ups to the study report and their progress (if any)	For completed studies, have they been made public? If yes, through what channels? If no, why?

- (b) Are there any projects for which funds have been reserved for conducting internal studies this year (2016-17)? If yes, please provide the following information:

Title, content and objective of project	Start date	Progress of study (under planning/in progress/completed)	The Administration's follow-ups to the study report and their progress (if any)	For the projects that are expected to be completed this year, is there any plan to make them public? If yes, through what channels? If no, why?

- (c) Are there any projects for which funds have been reserved for conducting consultancy studies this year (2016-17)? If yes, please provide the following information:

Name of consultant	Mode of Award (open auction tender/others (please specify))	Title, content and objective of project	Consultancy Fee (\$)	Start date	Progress of study (under planning/in progress/completed)	The Administration's follow-ups to the study report and their progress (if any)	For the projects that are expected to be completed this year, is there any plan to make them public? If yes, through what channels? If no, why?

- (d) What are the criteria for considering the award of consultancy projects to the research institutions concerned?

Asked by: Hon Cyd HO Sau-lan (Member Question No. 18)

Reply:

- (a) For studies on public policy and strategic public policy for which funds were allocated in 2014-15 and 2015-16, their related information is provided in the table below.

<b>Name of consultant</b>	<b>Mode of Award (open auction/ tender/ others (please specify))</b>	<b>Title, content and objective of project</b>	<b>Consultancy Fee (\$) (Note)</b>	<b>Start date</b>	<b>Progress of study (under planning/in progress/ completed)</b>	<b>The Administration's follow-ups to the study report and their progress (if any)</b>	<b>For completed studies, have they been made public? If yes, through what channels? If no, why?</b>
Social Sciences Research Centre, The University of Hong Kong (HKU-SSRC)	Tender	Independent analysis of public views for the public engagement process of the Council for Sustainable Development (SDC) on "Waste Reduction by Waste Charging · How to Implement?"	850,000	Mar 2013	Completed	The SDC submitted a report on the public engagement to the Government in December 2014.	The reports of both the HKUSSRC and the SDC have been uploaded onto the website of the Sustainable Development Division of the Environment Bureau (ENB).
Guangdong Electric Power Design Institute	Tender	Consultancy study on purchasing electricity from the China Southern Power Grid	1,300,000	Jan 2014	Completed	The Administration has made reference to the findings of the study in reviewing the future fuel mix for electricity generation.	Disclosure of the study report is not advisable as it contains sensitive commercial information.
IPA Energy + Water Economics Limited	Tender	Review of electricity price setting mechanisms	705,815	Jul 2014	Completed	The Administration has made reference to the findings of the study in reviewing the future development of the electricity market.	The findings of the study have been uploaded onto the ENB's website.

<b>Name of consultant</b>	<b>Mode of Award (open auction/ tender/ others (please specify))</b>	<b>Title, content and objective of project</b>	<b>Consultancy Fee (\$)(Note)</b>	<b>Start date</b>	<b>Progress of study (under planning/in progress/ completed)</b>	<b>The Administration's follow-ups to the study report and their progress (if any)</b>	<b>For completed studies, have they been made public? If yes, through what channels? If no, why?</b>
Mott MacDonald Hong Kong Limited	Tender	Overview of electricity markets in overseas jurisdictions	239,956	Oct 2014	Completed	The Administration has made reference to the findings of the study in reviewing the future development of the electricity market.	The findings of the study have been uploaded onto the ENB's website.
London Economics International LLC	Tender	Matters relating to the permitted return under the Scheme of Control Agreements (SCAs)	471,158	Jul 2015	In progress	The study is in progress.	Not applicable
HKU-SSRC	Tender	Independent analysis of public views for the public engagement process of the SDC on "Promotion of Sustainable Use of Biological Resources"	940,000	Oct 2015	In progress	Not applicable	Not applicable

Note: Total expenditure on the engagement of the consultant

- (b) The expenditure involved for conducting internal studies in 2016-17 will be absorbed by existing resources and manpower of the ENB.
- (c) For projects for which funds have been reserved for conducting consultancy studies in 2016-17, the details are provided in the table below:

<b>Name of consultant</b>	<b>Mode of Award (open auction/ tender/ others (please specify))</b>	<b>Title, content and objective of project</b>	<b>Consultancy Fee (\$ (Note))</b>	<b>Start date</b>	<b>Progress of study (under planning/in progress/ completed)</b>	<b>The Administration's follow-ups to the study report and their progress (if any)</b>	<b>For the projects that are expected to be completed this year, is there any plan to make them public? If yes, through what channels? If no, why?</b>
London Economics International LLC	Tender	Matters relating to the permitted return under the SCAs	471,158	Jul 2015	In progress	The study is in progress.	Not applicable
HKU-SSRC	Tender	Independent analysis of public views for the public engagement process of the SDC on "Promotion of Sustainable Use of Biological Resources"	940,000	Oct 2015	In progress	Not applicable	Not applicable

Note: Total expenditure on the engagement of the consultant

- (d) Tendering, selection and award of studies are carried out according to the relevant procedures of the Stores and Procurement Regulations with due consideration of the technical criteria including expertise and experience of consultants and resources to be committed for the study by the consultants.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB166****(Question Serial No. 1269)**Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment BureauSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (-) Not SpecifiedControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

Regarding the information about the records management work undertaken by the Bureau and its departments over the past year:

1. The numbers of dedicated staff for records management and their ranks. If there is no dedicated staff for records management, please provide the numbers of staff involved in records management, the numbers of hours spent on records management and the information on the additional duties that the staff need to handle.
2. Please provide information on closed programme records and administrative records pending transfer to the Government Records Service (GRS) for appraisal in the following table:

Type of records	Years covered by the records	Number of the records and their linear metres	Retention period of the records approved by the GRS	Are these confidential records?	Reasons for being not yet transferred
-	-	-	-	-	-

3. Please provide information on the programme records and administrative records transferred to the GRS for retention in the following table:

Type of records	Years covered by the records	Number of the records and their linear metres	Year of transfer to the GRS	Retention period of the records approved by the GRS	Are these confidential records?
-	-	-	-	-	-

4. Please provide information on the records approved for destruction by the GRS in the following table:

Type of records	Name of records	Years covered by the records	Number of records and their linear metres	Year of transfer to the GRS	Retention period of the records approved by the GRS	Are these confidential records?
-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Asked by: Hon Cyd HO Sau-lan (Member Question No. 19)

Reply:

- Records management duties in the Environment Bureau and Environmental Protection Department are overseen by a Departmental Records Manager and an Assistant Departmental Records Manager. They are officers at the rank of Chief Executive Officer and Senior Executive Officer respectively. They are assisted by about 290 secretarial and clerical staff whose duties may include records management. The proportion of their time engaged in records management varied according to different operational functions.
- During the past year, we had no closed programme records and administrative records pending transfer to the Government Records Service (GRS) for appraisal.
- During the past year, we had no programme records and administrative records transferred to GRS for retention.
- Information on the records approved for destruction by the GRS in the past year is provided in the table below:

Type of records	Name of records	Years covered by the records	Number of records and their linear metres (LM)	Year of transfer to the GRS	Retention period of the records approved by the GRS	Are these confidential records?
Administrative	Administration	1985-2011	81 nos. 4.3 LM	Transfer not required	2-5 years or retained until the relevant circular/report is superseded	No
		1994-2011	25 no. 1.1 LM	2014	3-5 years	

Type of records	Name of records	Years covered by the records	Number of records and their linear metres (LM)	Year of transfer to the GRS	Retention period of the records approved by the GRS	Are these confidential records?
		2002-2006	49 no. 2.9 LM	2011	2-3 years	Yes
	Accommodation and facilities	1980-2007	16 no. 1.2 LM	Transfer not required	3-5 years	No
	Equipment and supplies	1986-2011	239 no. 4.7 LM	Transfer not required	2-3 years	No
	Finance	1978-2012	10 180 no. 301.6 LM	Transfer not required	2-7 years	No
		2002-2006	17 no. 1 LM	2011	4 years	Yes
	Personnel	1991-2013	5 262 no. 39.6 LM	Transfer not required	1-5 years	No
		2000-2011	9 no. 0.3 LM	2014	3-5 years	
	Information systems and services	2001-2010	16 nos. 1 LM	Transfer not required	2-3 years	No
Programme	Integrated enforcement	1991-1999	617 nos. 13.1 LM	Transfer not required	15 years	No
	Environmental complaints	1994-1999	1 800 nos. 3 LM	Transfer not required	15 years	Yes
	Registration of chemical waste producers	1993-1999	309 nos. 0.7 LM	Transfer not required	15 years	No
	Water pollution control	1992-1999	19 nos. 0.3 LM	Transfer not required	15 years	No

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB167****(Question Serial No. 1270)**Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment BureauSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: Not SpecifiedControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

Please give details of the Department's meetings, visits or exchanges with relevant Mainland authorities in the past year and set out in chronological order the following information for each visit:

- (a) purpose and place of visit;
- (b) titles of officials met;
- (c) size of entourage and post titles;
- (d) days of visit;
- (e) total expenditure involved ;
- (f) whether the visit was made public beforehand? If no, what were the reasons for keeping it confidential?
- (g) whether minutes of meeting were recorded for the visit? If no, why not; and
- (h) whether any agreement was reached? If yes, what were the contents and implementation progress of the agreement?
- (i) transportation (air tickets and local transportation);
- (ii) accommodation;
- (iii) meals;
- (iv) banquets or entertainment;
- (v) gifts.

Date	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)

Asked by: Hon Cyd HO Sau-lan (Member Question No. 20)Reply:

Information on duty visits to the Mainland carried out by officers of the Environment Bureau on environmental protection and energy matters in the past year is provided below:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Purposes of visits</b>	<b>Places</b>	<b>No. of days</b>	<b>No. of visits</b>	<b>No. of officials *</b>	<b>Transportation (not including local transportation) (\$)</b>	<b>Total expenditure ** (\$)</b>
2015/16 (up to 4 March 2016)	Experience sharing and liaison on environmental protection, energy and related policies.	Beijing, Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Dongguan, Macao	1-3 days for each visit	13	19	42,141	67,773***

Notes:

- \* Officers of different ranks per duty visit and led by the Secretary for the Environment or senior officials.
- \*\* Expenses include travelling and accommodation fees, subsistence allowance for duty outside Hong Kong and sundry expenses (where applicable).
- \*\*\* Information is provided up to the end of January 2016 and it does not include the remaining expenditure.

The Bureau conducts exchanges or discussions with the Mainland authorities concerned on matters of mutual concern as necessary from time to time. In general, records will be maintained properly having regard to different circumstances and factors such as nature of the meeting and subject matter, consensus reached by both sides, development of the matters discussed, etc. We will decide whether and how the trips and the agreements implemented will be made public in light of the circumstances and needs.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB168**

**(Question Serial No. 1271)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Power

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

- (a) Please advise this Committee on the complaints about light pollution received by the Administration in the past year. Please set out the numbers for 18 districts in table form.
- (b) What are the promotion plans for the Charter on External Lighting and the Guidelines on Industry Best Practices for External Lighting Installations? What are the manpower and resources to be allocated?

Asked by: Hon Cyd HO Sau-lan (Member Question No.21)

Reply:

- (a) The statistics with breakdown on the complaints about external lighting received by the Environmental Protection Department in 2015 are at Annex.
- (b) To address the problems of light nuisance and energy wastage caused by external lighting, the Environment Bureau (ENB) launched the first-ever Charter on External Lighting (the Charter) in January this year. Owners of and persons responsible for external lighting installations are invited to switch off lighting installations with decorative, promotional or advertising purposes which affect the outdoor environment during the preset time of 11p.m to 7a.m. or midnight to 7a.m..

To promote the Charter, the ENB set up the Working Group on the Promotion of the Charter on External Lighting (the Working Group) to plan and undertake preparatory work to promote the Charter. The Working Group comprises members from the advertising, catering, property management, hotel and retail sectors, as well as District Councillors. The ENB has been working closely with the Working Group and liaising with the relevant trade associations and non-governmental organisations to invite property management companies, advertising sign owners, hotels, shopping

malls, shops, catering establishments and public bodies which own or manage external lighting installations to sign up to the Charter.

Besides, the ENB has invited businesses which have become the subjects of complaints about external lighting to join the Charter. The ENB has also conducted on-site investigations in districts with a higher concentration of external lighting to collect information about the external lighting installations, and to invite the owners of these lighting installations to sign up to the Charter.

We have organised the launching ceremony in January this year and launched Announcements in Public Interest to promote the Charter. The ENB will hold the signing ceremony in April, and will announce the list of participating organisations on newspapers and Government websites. Labels and certificates will be distributed to the participating organisations for display at their properties so as to raise public awareness of the Charter.

Regarding the Guidelines on Industry Best Practices for External Lighting Installations (the Guidelines), the ENB has issued guidelines to require all government departments to switch off all external lighting of decorative, promotional or advertising purposes at 11 p.m., and to observe the good practices in the Guidelines. In addition, the ENB will hold a number of seminars starting from May to appeal to relevant professional organisations, trade bodies and public bodies to observe the Guidelines and adopt the good practices in the Guidelines when planning or managing their external lighting installations.

The work on the launch of the Charter is undertaken by the existing staff of the ENB. As the staff concerned have other responsibilities, we do not have a separate breakdown of the resources involved for the above work.

**No. of complaints about external lighting received by  
the Environmental Protection Department in 2015**

<b>District</b>	<b>No. of complaints</b>
Central & Western	26
Wanchai	30
Eastern	17
Southern	5
Yau Tsim Mong	45
Sham Shui Po	18
Kowloon City	28
Wong Tai Sin	7
Kwun Tong	5
Tsuen Wan	8
Tuen Mun	6
Yuen Long	12
North	3
Tai Po	5
Sai Kung	15
Sha Tin	17
Kwai Ching	9
Islands	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>256</b>

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB169**

**(Question Serial No. 1273)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (3) Sustainable Development

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

In response to a Member's enquiry in the 6 January 2016 meeting of this Council, the Administration indicated that in light of the adoption of the Paris Agreement, it would review the work to combat climate change in Hong Kong beyond 2020 and would "develop a new plan within this year". In this connection, would the Administration advise this Committee:

(1) What is the progress of the development of the relevant plan?

(2) When will the Administration conduct a thorough consultation and discussions with the whole community on the Paris Agreement? What are the manpower and resources to be allocated?

Asked by: Hon Cyd HO Sau-lan (Member Question No. 23)

Reply:

Global concerted efforts are key to the successful fulfilment and implementation of the Paris Agreement. Reduction of GHG emissions is an important measure to control the rise of global temperature. Apart from the Government's efforts to achieve the carbon reduction target for 2020, the Chief Secretary for Administration will also chair a newly established committee to steer and coordinate various bureaux and departments in better responding to climate change. The committee will also study the HKSAR's post-2020 carbon reduction target and ways to enhance public awareness of combating climate change. In setting the post-2020 carbon reduction target, the committee will take into account the latest development of the international climate agreements.

The above task is part of the Government's work on addressing climate change. The manpower and expenses involved are met by the recurrent expenditure of the departments concerned.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB170**

**(Question Serial No. 2823)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Power

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The Environment Bureau will invite organisations to sign the Charter on External Lighting this year. Would the Administration advise on the following:

1. the number of relevant complaints in the past 3 years;
2. the follow-up actions taken by the Administration in the past 3 years and their progress, and the financial commitment involved;
3. details of how the promotion of the Charter on External Light helps to combat the light pollution problem;
4. the number of organisations which have signed the Charter on External Light;
5. how does the Administration deal with organisations which have not signed the Charter on External Lighting.

Asked by: Hon Mrs Regina IP LAU Suk-yee (Member Question No. 34)

Reply:

1. The numbers of complaints about external lighting received by the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) in the past 3 years are as follows:

Year	2013	2014	2015
No. of complaints	259	229	256

2. Upon receipt of complaints about light nuisance caused by external lighting, EPD would relay the complainants' concerns and requests to the responsible persons of the lighting installations in question, and advise them to refer to the Guidelines on Industry Best Practices for External Lighting Installations and take appropriate measures to minimise the impact of the lighting installations on the residents in the vicinity. Most of the persons responsible for the lighting installations would adopt measures to minimise as far as practicable light nuisance upon receipt of complaints. The work on the handling of complaints about light nuisance is undertaken by the existing staff of the Government. As the staff concerned have other duties, we do not have a separate breakdown of the resources involved for the above work.
3. To address the light nuisance and energy wastage problems caused by external lighting, the Environment Bureau (ENB) launched the first Charter on External Lighting (the Charter) in January this year to invite owners of and responsible persons for external lighting installations to switch off lighting installations of decorative, promotional or advertising purposes which affect the outdoor environment during the preset time of 11 p.m. to 7 a.m. or midnight to 7 a.m.. The Charter will come into effect in April. Switching off unnecessary external lighting during the preset time can reduce light nuisance to the nearby residents at night and provide residents with an environment conducive to sleep. Shortening the operating hours of external lighting can also reduce energy consumption and save electricity. The launching of the Charter helps to enhance public awareness of the issue and encourage community participation in the efforts to alleviate the problems of external lighting.

4&5

When ENB launched the Charter in January this year, there were already nearly 1 000 properties and shops that had committed to sign the Charter. These included premises from different sectors such as property development, building management, hotels and catering, retail, banking, travel and cinemas, as well as schools, public utilities and non-governmental organisations. We will continue to invite more organisations and shops to sign up to the Charter.

The Government will assess the effectiveness of the Charter about two to three years after the launch of the Charter, including the conduct of surveys to gauge public views on the multi-pronged approach and light nuisance, e.g. public response to the Charter, number of participating shops, public perception of light nuisance, and how business establishments respond to complaints from the public, etc.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB171**

**(Question Serial No. 2010)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (1) Director of Bureau's Office

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Please list out the actual expenditure on the salary, regular allowances, job-related allowances and non-accountable entertainment allowance of the Under Secretary in 2015-16, as well as the estimated expenditure on the salary, regular allowances, job-related allowances and non-accountable entertainment allowance of the Under Secretary in 2016-17.

Asked by: Dr Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No.558)

Reply:

The actual expenditure on the salary of Under Secretary for the Environment in 2015-16 was \$2.68 million. For budgetary purposes, we will reserve \$2.68 million for the salary of Under Secretary for the Environment in 2016-17. In 2015-16 and 2016-17, there are no expenditure and estimated expenditure on the regular allowances, job-related allowances and non-accountable entertainment allowance of Under Secretary for the Environment.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB172**

**(Question Serial No. 2011)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (1) Director of Bureau's Office

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Please list out the actual expenditure on the salary, regular allowances, job-related allowances and non-accountable entertainment allowance of the Secretary in 2015-16, as well as the estimated expenditure on the salary, regular allowances, job-related allowances and non-accountable entertainment allowance of the Secretary in 2016-17.

Asked by: Dr Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No.556 )

Reply:

The actual expenditure on the salary of Secretary for the Environment in 2015-16 was \$3.58 million. For budgetary purposes, we will reserve \$3.58 million for the salary of Secretary for the Environment in 2016-17. In 2015-16 and 2016-17, there are no expenditure and estimated expenditure on the regular allowances, job-related allowances and non-accountable entertainment allowance of Secretary for the Environment.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB173**

**(Question Serial No. 2012)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (1) Director of Bureau's Office

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Please list out the actual expenditure on the salary, regular allowances, job-related allowances and non-accountable entertainment allowance of the Political Assistant in 2015-2016, as well as the estimated expenditure on the salary, regular allowances, job-related allowances and non-accountable entertainment allowance of the Political Assistant in 2016-2017.

Asked by: Dr Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 560)

Reply:

The actual expenditure on the salary of the Political Assistant to Secretary for the Environment in 2015-16 was \$1.25 million. For budgetary purposes, we will reserve \$1.25 million for the expenditure on the salary of the Political Assistant to Secretary for the Environment in 2016-17. In 2015-16 and 2016-17, there are no expenditure and estimated expenditure on the regular allowances, job-related allowances and non-accountable entertainment allowance of the Political Assistant to Secretary for the Environment.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB174**

**(Question Serial No. 0528)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Power

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the Charter on External Lighting, would the Government inform this Committee of:

- a. the number of light pollution complaints against government departments and private organisations received by various government departments in each of the past 5 years, with a breakdown by the 18 District Council districts in Hong Kong;
- b. the effectiveness of the Charter Scheme expected by the Government, and whether there are quantifiable targets;
- c. the estimated annual expenditure on public education and publicity in the coming year after the launch of the Charter Scheme;
- d. whether the Government will set up a dedicated working group to review regularly the effectiveness of the Charter Scheme;
- e. after the implementation of the Charter for some time, under what situation will the Government determine to regulate light pollution by legislation.

Asked by: Hon KWOK Wai-keung (Member Question No.26)

Reply:

a.

The statistics with breakdown on the complaints about external lighting received by the Environmental Protection Department in the past five years are at Annex.

b., d. & e.

To address the problems of light nuisance and energy wastage caused by external lighting, the Environment Bureau (ENB) launched the first-ever Charter on External Lighting (the Charter) in January this year to invite owners of and persons responsible for external lighting installations to switch off lighting installations with decorative, promotional or advertising purposes which affect the outdoor environment during preset time of 11p.m to 7a.m. or midnight to 7a.m.. When we launched the Charter in January, there were already nearly 1 000 properties and shops that pledged to sign up to the Charter. These include premises from different sectors such as property development, building management, hotels and catering, retail, banking, travel and cinemas, as well as schools, public utilities, public and non-governmental organisations. We will continue to invite more organisations and business establishments to sign up to the Charter and will organise launching events in early April this year.

The Government will assess the effectiveness of the multi-pronged approach about 2 to 3 years after the launch of the Charter, including the conduct of survey to gauge public views on the multi-pronged approach and light nuisance, e.g. public response to the Charter, number of participating shops, public perception of light nuisance, and how business establishments respond to complaints from the public, etc. Besides, we will continue to study the overseas regime and experience in regulating external lighting, and will assess whether those standards and practices are applicable to Hong Kong.

- c. The estimated expenditure on promotion of the Charter and publicity of the Guidelines on Industry Best Practices for External Lighting Installations by the ENB in 2016-17 is about \$1.1 million.



**No. of complaints about external lighting received by  
the Environmental Protection Department**

<b>District \ Year</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>
Central & Western	20	23	27	19	26
Wanchai	42	30	18	22	30
Eastern	20	22	17	21	17
Southern	9	8	2	2	5
Yau Tsim Mong	41	34	69	48	45
Sham Shui Po	4	9	14	17	18
Kowloon City	15	16	30	28	28
Wong Tai Sin	7	4	5	3	7
Kwun Tong	7	7	9	7	5
Tsuen Wan	13	2	12	9	8
Tuen Mun	8	13	3	7	6
Yuen Long	11	18	11	7	12
North	2	6	3	9	3
Tai Po	2	4	4	3	5
Sai Kung	6	4	9	9	15
Sha Tin	18	16	17	10	17
Kwai Ching	4	7	8	6	9
Islands	5	2	1	2	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>256</b>

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB175**

**(Question Serial No. 0529)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (3) Sustainable Development

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the Sustainable Development Fund, please provide the following information:

- a. Please list the number of applications received by the Administration, as well as the number of applications rejected and the main reasons for that in the past 3 years.
- b. Please list the amount of funding granted for each approved project, as well as the commencement date, nature, target groups and completion date of these projects.
- c. Has the Administration regularly reviewed the effectiveness of the Sustainable Development Fund? If yes, what are the results?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Wai-keung (Member Question No. 28)

Reply:

- a. In the past 3 years (i.e. 2013-14 to 2015-16), the Sustainable Development Fund (SDF) invited 2 rounds of applications – the 11<sup>th</sup> round from November 2013 to February 2014, and the 12<sup>th</sup> round from November 2015 to February 2016. The SDF Secretariat received a total of 70 applications in the 11<sup>th</sup> round, 64 of which were not granted funding by SDF. The main reasons include the projects not meeting the application criteria, failure to set specific performance indicators and lack of community or public participation, etc. A total of 59 applications were received in the 12<sup>th</sup> round, which are now being assessed.
- b. 6 projects were granted funding by SDF in the 11<sup>th</sup> round of applications. Details of the projects are set out at the Annex.
- c. The SDF Secretariat has an established mechanism to ensure that the projects are taken forward according to what is set out in the proposals approved, including scrutinising

the progress reports submitted by the grantees, conducting site inspections and surveys on the opinions of the target groups, etc. The relevant information will also be submitted to members of the Education and Publicity Sub-committee of the Council for Sustainable Development for perusal. Besides, before launching the 12<sup>th</sup> round of applications, the Education and Publicity Sub-committee of the Council for Sustainable Development has conducted a review on SDF, and has explained the assessment criteria in a more specific manner and adjusted the weightings among different criteria to reflect more clearly the requirements on the approved projects, so as to ensure the continued effectiveness of the Fund.

**Projects approved under the 11<sup>th</sup> Round of Sustainable Development Fund Applications**

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Grantee</b>	<b>Amount approved (\$)</b>	<b>Nature of the project</b>	<b>Main target groups</b>	<b>Commencement Date</b>	<b>Expected completion date</b>
Reduce, Reuse, Community Engagement, Household Food Waste Recycling Program	Greeners Action	1,515,960	Community project	General public	March 2015	Early 2017
Sustainable One-stop Food Waste Regeneration	E-farm	971,490	Community project	Agriculture and fisheries sector, enterprises and academia	April 2015	Early 2016
Tin Shui Wai Sustainable Development Community Academy	Hong Kong Women Development Association Limited	1,376,650	Community project	General public	April 2015	Early 2017
Use Less Love More – Kowloon City Promoting Sustainable Development Project	SKH Holy Carpenter Church Community Centre	1,164,369	Community project	General public	May 2015	Mid 2017
Development of Hong Kong Green Purchasing Guidelines for Food & Beverage (F&B) Sector	Hong Kong Federation of Restaurants and Related Trades Limited	1,859,000	Environmental education for enterprises	F&B sector	June 2015	End of 2016
‘Save for More, Love to all’ Sustainable Social Development and Care Project	Hong Kong Sheng Kung Hui Lady MacLehose Centre	1,339,148	Community project	General public	July 2015	Mid 2017

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB176**

**(Question Serial No. 2500)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (3) Sustainable Development

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

It is mentioned in Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2016-17 under the Programme that the Sustainable Development Division (SDD) of the Administration will continue to serve the Council for Sustainable Development (SDC) in its public engagement on sustainable development (SD) issues. Would the Government advise this Committee on the following?

- a. What specific targets does the Government have in serving the SDC in its public engagement on SD issues? Please provide the details according to solid waste management, renewable energy and urban living space areas.
- b. What concrete measures does the Government have to serve the SDC in its public engagement on SD issues?
- c. In serving the SDC in its public engagement on SD issues, does the Government have any quantitative performance indicators?
- d. What are the manpower and estimated expenditure involved in the Government's implementation of the above-mentioned issues?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Wai-keung (Member Question No. 27)

Reply:

- a. The Government provides support to the Council for Sustainable Development (SDC) with the objective of assisting the SDC in promoting sustainable development in Hong Kong. The SDC encourages public engagement in different sustainable development topics and advises the Government on strategies that embody economic, social and environmental perspectives. After completion of the public engagement on municipal solid waste charging, the SDC is now preparing for a public engagement on Promotion of Sustainable Use of Biological Resources. It will compile public

feedback and finalise its recommendations on the relevant topics. The SDC will complete the current tasks before coming up with other work items.

- b. The Government, through the SDC Secretariat under the Environment Bureau (ENB), assists the SDC in conducting public engagement, including assisting the SDC in organising regional forums, talks/briefings/seminars (including those with the business sector, professional bodies, non-governmental organisations, green groups, women associations and relevant industry sectors, etc.), and producing and arranging various publicity and educational activities (including roving exhibitions, a dedicated website, Announcements of Public Interest on TV and radio, posters), etc. to encourage public participation. The ENB is responsible for the expenditure and manpower support for the public engagement activities.
- c. The Government's objective is to support the SDC in encouraging different sectors of the community to participate in discussion of sustainability development issues. Taking the public engagement on municipal solid waste charging as an example, the SDC Secretariat assisted the SDC in organising a total of 63 public engagement activities, including 5 regional forums, during the four-month public involvement stage. About 3 300 persons from different sectors participated.
- d. The expenditure involved in conducting public engagement on municipal solid waste charging was around \$4.09 million and the Sustainable Development Division had eight staff members responsible for the work involved.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB177**

**(Question Serial No. 3044)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Power

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

It is mentioned in the Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2016-17 under this Programme that the Administration will “continue to follow up on the implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding on Energy Cooperation for the long-term and stable supply of clean energy to Hong Kong”. What are the specific details of the Memorandum of Understanding on Energy Cooperation? What are the details of the Administration’s follow-up actions and the progress? Apart from following up on the implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding on Energy Cooperation, what additional measures does the Administration have to ensure long-term and stable supply of clean energy to Hong Kong? Are additional expenditure and manpower establishment involved in the Administration’s follow-up on the above matters?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Wai-keung (Member Question No. 41)

Reply:

To ensure long-term and stable supply of nuclear electricity and natural gas to Hong Kong, the National Energy Administration and the HKSAR Government signed the Memorandum of Understanding on Energy Cooperation (MOU) on 28 August 2008. According to the MOU, the Central People’s Government (CPG) supports the China Guangdong Nuclear Power Holding Co. Ltd. to renew its supply agreement to Hong Kong for a further term of 20 years. The CPG also supports the supply of natural gas to Hong Kong, including agreement in principle that the feasibility of supplying natural gas to Hong Kong via the Second West-East Natural Gas Pipeline (WEPII) will be studied, and a liquefied natural gas (LNG) terminal will be jointly built in the Mainland for supply to Hong Kong.

Since the signing of the MOU, the HKSAR Government and relevant local power company have established a working group to follow up the implementation work. The contract for

supply of nuclear electricity from Daya Bay Nuclear Power Station has been extended for another term of 20 years from 2014 to 2034. The construction of the Hong Kong Branch Line of the WEPII has successfully been completed and supply of natural gas to Hong Kong commenced in 2013. Moreover, the Mainland and local energy enterprises are evaluating the feasibility of jointly building an LNG terminal in Shenzhen.

We support diversification of fuel sources. We will continue to assess other proposals from the power companies to ensure long-term and stable supply of clean energy to Hong Kong.

The follow-up on the above matters is part of the work of the existing staff and no additional expenditure is involved.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB178****(Question Serial No. 1939)**Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment BureauSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (1) Director of Bureau's OfficeControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

1. Regarding the overseas duty visits made by officials of the Environment Bureau and staff of departments under its purview over the past 5 years, please list each of them by year in the table below, providing details of the place of visit, purpose of visit, number of participating officials and expenditure involved:

Year	Work item and place of visit	Purpose of visit	Number of participating officials	Expenditure involved

2. For each of these overseas duty visits, please list by year the data of total carbon footprints (including those from air flights and from in-town transportation at the place of visit) in the table below, providing the method of estimation:

Year	Work item of visit	Total carbon footprints	Carbon footprints of air flights	Carbon footprints of in-town transportation

3. Has carbon offsetting for the above overseas duty visits been met by public funds or private money of the Secretary or officials? If yes, please list by year the data for the past 5 years in the table below:

Year	Work item of visit	Carbon dioxide emission offset	Method of carbon offsetting	Expenditure involved

Asked by: Hon Kenneth LEUNG (Member Question No. 3.13)

Reply:

1. Information on the overseas visits made by the officers of the Environment Bureau, including the purposes of visits, places visited, number of visits, number of participating officials as well as the expenditure involved, in the past 5 years is provided in the table below.

Financial year	Purposes of visits	Places visited	Number of visits	Number of participating officials	Expenditure involved (\$)
2011-12	Experience sharing and liaison on environmental protection, energy and related policies.	Mainland China,	22	45	1,052,432
2012-13		Taiwan, Macao, South	25	65	899,562
2013-14		Korea, Japan,	33	102	813,751
2014-15		Singapore, Philippines,	24	56	1,045,144
2015-16 (up to 4 March 2016)		United Kingdom, Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden, Germany, France, Austria, Italy, Spain, Norway, Russia, U.S.A., Brazil, South Africa	19	34	959,801*

\* Information is provided up to the end of January 2016 and it does not include the remaining expenditure.

2. Information on the carbon footprints of the official duty visits made by the officers of the Environmental Bureau in the past 5 years is provided in the table below.

Year	Carbon footprints of air flights (CO <sup>2</sup> emission)	Carbon footprints of in-town transportation
2011-12	About 23 tonnes	Calculation of carbon footprints of in-town transportation cannot be made because we do not have details of the means of transportation in the places visited.
2012-13	About 18 tonnes	
2013-14	About 22 tonnes	
2014-15	About 19 tonnes	
2015-16 (up to 4 March 2016)	About 17 tonnes	

3. At present, the Government does not require officials to arrange carbon offsetting for their overseas visits.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB179****(Question Serial No. 1940)**Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment BureauSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not specifiedProgramme: (2) PowerControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

Regarding light pollution and energy wastage problem, please advise on the following:

1. the number of complaints about light pollution received by the Department over the past 5 years;
2. the work progress and proposed plans of the Task Force on External Lighting, as well as the expenditure and staff establishment involved and the estimate for 2016-17.

Asked by: Hon Kenneth LEUNG (Member Question No. 3.14)Reply:

1. The number of complaints about external lighting received by the Environmental Protection Department in the past five years is shown below.

<b>Year</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>
No. of complaints	234	225	259	229	256

2. To address the problems of light nuisance and energy wastage that may be caused by external lighting installations, the Government set up the Task Force on External Lighting (the Task Force) in August 2011, with members drawn from academia, professional bodies, relevant trades and green groups. The Task Force, having studied international experience and local practices and considered the views and comments received during the public engagement exercise, submitted its report to the Government in April 2015. The report recommended a multi-pronged approach to address the problems caused by external lighting, including the introduction of the Charter on External Lighting (the Charter), relaunch of the Guidelines on Industry Best Practices for External Lighting Installations (the Guidelines), acknowledging

organisations for their compliance with the Charter, enhancing public education and publicity, monitoring the effectiveness of the multi-pronged approach, and reporting the implementation of the above measures to the Advisory Council on the Environment. The Government is committed to the implementation of the multi-pronged approach recommended by the Task Force, including the introduction of the Charter in January 2016, to invite owners of and persons responsible for external lighting installations to switch off lighting installations with decorative, promotional or advertising purposes which affect the outdoor environment during preset time of 11p.m to 7a.m. or midnight to 7a.m.. The Charter will take effect in April this year. When the Environment Bureau (ENB) launched the Charter in January, there were already nearly 1 000 properties and shops that pledged to sign up to the Charter. These include premises from different sectors such as property development, building management, hotels and catering, retail, banking, travel and cinemas, as well as schools, public utilities, public and non-governmental organisations. We will continue to invite more organisations and business establishments to sign up to the Charter.

Regarding the Guidelines, the ENB has issued guidelines to require all government departments to switch off all external lighting of decorative, promotional or advertising purposes at 11 p.m., and to observe the good practices in the Guidelines. In addition, the ENB will hold a number of seminars starting from May to appeal to relevant professional organisations, trade bodies and public bodies to observe the Guidelines and adopt the good practices in the Guidelines when planning or managing their external lighting installations.

The above work is undertaken by the existing staff of the ENB. As the staff concerned have other responsibilities, we do not have a separate breakdown of the resources involved for the above work.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB180****(Question Serial No. 2651)**Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment BureauSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (2) PowerControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

Regarding the measures for developing renewable energy (RE) and enhancing energy efficiency:

1. In 2005, the Government issued a technical circular on "Adoption of Energy Efficient Features and Renewable Energy Technologies in Government Projects and Installations", requiring Government departments to consider the adoption of RE technologies in all new Government buildings and major retrofitting projects in existing Government buildings. How many existing government buildings and public facilities there are with projects for installing RE facilities? Please list in the table below all those projects, including the work progress of each project (completion or anticipated completion date), title of RE installation retrofitted, generating capacity and annual power generation of the installation, expenditure as well as the rank of staff involved (please list separately if any engineering consultant is engaged for the programme).

Name of government buildings / public facilities	Work progress (completion or anticipated completion date)	Title of RE installation	Generating capacity of RE installation	Annual power generation	Expenditure (\$)	Rank of staff involved; and please list separately if any engineering consultant is engaged for the programme

2. The Environment and Conservation Fund has been providing funding support to schools and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) to set up RE facilities such as solar panels, wind turbines and solar water heaters since 2008. Please list in the table below the RE installation projects funded by the Environmental Protection Department since 2008, including the work progress of each project (completion or anticipated completion date), title of RE installations in buildings, generating capacity and annual power generation of the

installation, expenditure as well as the rank of staff involved (please list separately if any engineering consultant is engaged for the programme).

Name of buildings or venues	Work progress (completion or anticipated completion date)	Title of RE installation	Generating capacity of RE installation	Annual power generation	Expenditure (\$)	Rank of staff involved; and please list separately if any engineering consultant is engaged for the programme

3. Please list in the table below all the energy saving and energy efficiency enhancement programmes implemented by the Administration for various government departments in the past 5 years, including the government departments involved in each programme, buildings/facilities involved, work progress (completion or anticipated completion date), electricity consumption saved annually, total cost saved annually, expenditure of projects as well as the rank of staff involved (please list separately if any engineering consultant is engaged for the programme).

Government departments	Buildings / facilities involved	Specific work details	Work progress (completion or anticipated completion date)	Electricity consumption saved annually	Total cost saved annually	Expenditure of projects (\$)	Rank of staff involved; and please list separately if any engineering consultant is engaged for the programme

Asked by: Hon Kenneth LEUNG (Member Question No. 3.07)

Reply:

1. The renewable energy (RE) installations carried out by the Architectural Services Department (ArchSD) and the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department (EMSD) in the past 5 years (from 2011-12 to 2015-16) are listed in the table below :

Name of government buildings / public facilities	Work progress (completion or anticipated completion)	Title of RE installation	Generating capacity of RE installation (kWh)	Annual power generation (unit)*	Expenditure (\$)	Rank of staff involved; and please list separately if any engineering consultant is engaged for the programme
South Yuen Long Government Primary School	Completed	Installation of grid-connected solar photovoltaic system	1.5	1 500 approximately	560,000	The work was taken up by existing manpower of EMSD, and there was no breakdown on the manpower involved.
Tin Shui Wai public library cum indoor recreation centre	Completed in May 2011	Installation of solar water heating systems	68	115,000	2,200,000	The work was taken up by existing manpower of ArchSD, and there was no breakdown on

Name of government buildings / public facilities	Work progress (completion or anticipated completion)	Title of RE installation	Generating capacity of RE installation (kWh)	Annual power generation (unit)*	Expenditure (\$)	Rank of staff involved; and please list separately if any engineering consultant is engaged for the programme
						the manpower involved.
Tseung Kwan O Complex in Area 44, Tseung Kwan O	Completed in May 2011	Installation of solar water heating systems	20	43,000	500,000	The work was taken up by existing manpower of ArchSD, and there was no breakdown on the manpower involved.
Sing Yin Secondary School	Completed in June 2011	Installation of solar photovoltaic, wind power and solar water heating systems	51	23,000	4,800,000	Outsourced project (Consultancy contract))
Relocation of Siu Lam Hospital to Block B of Castle Peak Hospital	Completed in June 2011	Installation of solar water heating systems	16	5,000	200,000	Outsourced project (Consultancy contract)
Sun Yat Sen Memorial Park and Swimming Pool Complex	Completed in July 2011	Installation of solar photovoltaic system and solar water heating system	73	80,000	1,900,000	The work was taken up by existing manpower of ArchSD, and there was no breakdown on the manpower involved.
Baptist Lui Ming Choi Primary School	Completed in July 2011	Installation of solar photovoltaic system	6	4,000	400,000	Outsourced project (Consultancy contract)
Sports Centre in Area 28A, Fanling/Sheung Shu, New Territories	Completed in July 2011	Installation of solar water heating systems	104	69,000	800,000	Outsourced project (Consultancy contract)
PLK Women's Welfare Club (WD) Fung Lee Pui Yiu Primary School	Completed in August 2011	Installation of solar photovoltaic system	6	4,000	400,000	The work was taken up by existing manpower of ArchSD, and there was no breakdown on the manpower involved. °
Shun Tak Fraternal Association Lee Kam Primary School	Completed in August 2011	Installation of solar photovoltaic system	6	4,000	400,000	The work was taken up by existing manpower of ArchSD, and there was no breakdown on the manpower involved.
Improvement works for Mong Kok Stadium	Completed in September 2011	Installation of solar water heating systems	11	9,000	200,000	Outsourced project (Consultancy contract)
Tin Shui Wai (Tin Yip Road) Community Health Centre	Completed in December 2011	Installation of solar photovoltaic system and solar water heating system	100	113,000	2,200,000	Outsourced project (design and construction project)
Tamar Development Project	Completed in December 2011	Installation of solar photovoltaic system	130	40,000	12,200,000	Outsourced project (design and construction project)
Expansion of Tseung Kwan O Hospital	Completed in January 2012	Installation of solar photovoltaic system and solar water heating system	203	217,000	5,100,000	Outsourced project (design and construction project)
Swimming Pool Complex in Area 1 (San Wai Court), Tuen Mun	Completed in March 2012	Installation of solar photovoltaic system and solar water heating system	200	386,000	6,500,000	Outsourced project (Consultancy contract)
Infrastructure and exhibition gallery of City Hall	Completed in March 2012	Installation of wind power system	19	3,000	800,000	The work was taken up by existing manpower of ArchSD, and there was no breakdown on the manpower involved. °

Name of government buildings / public facilities	Work progress (completion or anticipated completion)	Title of RE installation	Generating capacity of RE installation (kWh)	Annual power generation (unit)*	Expenditure (\$)	Rank of staff involved; and please list separately if any engineering consultant is engaged for the programme
Conversion of secondary pool of Lai Chi Kok Park Swimming Pool into indoor heated pool	Completed in April 2012	Installation of solar photovoltaic system and solar water heating system	54	18,000	900,000	Outsourced project (Consultancy contract)
Extension of Man Kam To food inspection facilities	Completed in May 2012	Installation of solar photovoltaic system and solar water heating system	16	10,000	200,000	Outsourced project (Consultancy contract)
Construction of rank and file quarters for Immigration Department at Wo Yi Hop Road, Kwai Chung	Completed in May 2012	Installation of solar photovoltaic system	9	10,000	900,000	Outsourced project (design and construction project)
New Civil Aviation Department Headquarters	Completed in June 2012	Installation of solar photovoltaic system	19	21,000	1,300,000	Outsourced project (design and construction project)
Sports Centre and Community Hall in Area 101, Tin Shui Wai	Completed in July 2012	Installation of solar photovoltaic system and solar water heating system	47	30,000	1,100,000	Outsourced project (Consultancy contract)
Lam Tin North Municipal Services Building	Completed in August 2012	Installation of solar water heating systems	64	43,000	900,000	Outsourced project (Consultancy contract)
Redevelopment of departmental quarters for Customs and Excise Department at Tsing Chau Street and Lee Kung Street, Hung Hom	Completed in August 2012	Installation of solar photovoltaic system	5	5,000	1,000,000	Outsourced project (design and construction project)
St Paul's Collage Primary School	Completed in September 2012	Installation of solar photovoltaic system	6	4,000	400,000	Outsourced project (Consultancy contract)
Classrooms and boarding places for the Hong Kong Christian Service (HKCS) Pui Oi School in Area 16, Tuen Mun	Completed in September 2012	Installation of solar photovoltaic system and solar water heating system	14	14,000	1,400,000	Outsourced project (Consultancy contract)
Reprovisioning of Wo Hop Shek Crematorium	Completed in September 2012	Installation of solar photovoltaic system	8	6,000	900,000	The work was taken up by existing manpower of ArchSD, and there was no breakdown on the manpower involved. °
Phase one development of the North Lantau Hospital	Completed in December 2012	Installation of solar photovoltaic system and solar water heating system	70	151,000	5,300,000	Outsourced project (design and construction project)
Joint-user Complex at Bailey Street, To Kwa Wan Reclamation	Completed in May 2013	Installation of solar water heating systems	72	27,000	1,100,000	The work was taken up by existing manpower of ArchSD, and there was no breakdown on the manpower involved.
Development of Aberdeen fire station-cum-ambulance depot	Completed in May 2013	Installation of solar photovoltaic system and solar water heating system	12	12,000	1,000,000	Outsourced project (Consultancy contract)
Cruise terminal building and ancillary facilities for the Kai	Completed in May 2013	Installation of solar photovoltaic system and solar water	61	61,000	2,000,000	Outsourced project (design and construction project)



Name of government buildings / public facilities	Work progress (completion or anticipated completion)	Title of RE installation	Generating capacity of RE installation (kWh)	Annual power generation (unit)*	Expenditure (\$)	Rank of staff involved; and please list separately if any engineering consultant is engaged for the programme
Tak cruise terminal development		heating system				
Construction of fire station-cum-ambulance facility at Cheung Yip Street, Kowloon Bay	Completed in June 2013	Installation of solar photovoltaic system and solar water heating system	16	12,000	600,000	The work was taken up by existing manpower of ArchSD, and there was no breakdown on the manpower involved.
Joint-user complex in Area 44, Fanling	Completed in September 2013	Installation of solar water heating systems	6	8,000	500,000	The work was taken up by existing manpower of ArchSD, and there was no breakdown on the manpower involved.
Construction of an Annex Building at the Ko Shan Theatre	Completed in December 2013	Installation of solar photovoltaic system	10	13,000	1,400,000	Outsourced project (Consultancy contract)
Town park, indoor velodrome-cum-sports centre in Area 45, Tseung Kwan O	Completed in December 2013	Installation of solar photovoltaic system and solar water heating system	193	187,000	3,300,000	Outsourced project (Consultancy contract)
Local open space at Chung Yee Street, Kowloon City	Completed in February 2014	Installation of solar photovoltaic system	6	3,000	200,000	Outsourced project (Consultancy contract)
Construction of a station for the new Terminal Doppler Weather Radar	Completed in July 2014	Installation of solar photovoltaic system	2	4,000	200,000	Outsourced project (Consultancy contract)
Open space in Area 117, Tin Shui Wai	Completed in August 2014	Installation of solar water heating systems	32	23,000	900,000	Outsourced project (Consultancy contract)
District open space, sports centre and library in Area 74, Tseung Kwan O	Completed in November 2014	Installation of solar photovoltaic system and solar water heating system	78	153,000	1,700,000	Outsourced project (Consultancy contract)
Kwun Tong promenade (stage 2)	Completed in December 2014	Installation of solar photovoltaic system	47	31,000	6,100,000	Outsourced project (Consultancy contract)
Reprovisioning of Cape Collinson Crematorium	Completed in December 2014	Installation of solar photovoltaic system	2	3,000	200,000	Outsourced project (Consultancy contract)
Redevelopment of Kwun Tong Swimming Pool Complex and Kwun Tong Recreation Ground	Completed in January 2015	Installation of solar photovoltaic system and solar water heating system	337	135,000	3,400,000	Outsourced project (Consultancy contract)
Community green Station ( Sha Tin)	Completed in January 2015	Installation of solar photovoltaic system	4	3000	200,000	The work was taken up by existing manpower of ArchSD, and there was no breakdown on the manpower involved. °
Relocation of part of the offices of the Department of Justice to the Main and East Wings of the Former Central Government Offices	Completed in March 2015	Installation of solar photovoltaic system	25	25,000	1,500,000	Outsourced project (Consultancy contract)
Construction of Trade and Industry Tower in Kai Tak Development	Completed in April 2015	Installation of solar photovoltaic sytem, solar water heating	46	29,000	9,700,000	Outsourced project (design and construction project)

Name of government buildings / public facilities	Work progress (completion or anticipated completion)	Title of RE installation	Generating capacity of RE installation (kWh)	Annual power generation (unit)*	Expenditure (\$)	Rank of staff involved; and please list separately if any engineering consultant is engaged for the programme
Area		system and solar chimney				
Redevelopment of Victoria Park Swimming Pool Complex	Completed in July 2015	Installation of solar photovoltaic system and solar water heating system	468	262,000	5,400,000	Outsourced project (Consultancy contract)
Redevelopment of Fire Services Training School	Completed in October 2015	Installation of solar photovoltaic, wind power and solar water heating systems	98	130,000	4,200,000	Outsourced project (Consultancy contract)
West Kowloon Law Courts Building	Completed in November 2015	Installation of solar photovoltaic and wind power system	46	50,000	6,200,000	Outsourced project (Consultancy contract)
PLK Stanley Ho Sau Nan Primary School	Completed in December 2015	Installation of solar photovoltaic system	6	6,000	900,000	The work was taken up by existing manpower of ArchSD, and there was no breakdown on the manpower involved.
Public library and indoor recreation centre in Area 3, Yuen Long	Completed in March 2016	Installation of solar photovoltaic system and solar water heating system	23	28,000	900,000	Outsourced project (Consultancy contract)
Reprovisioning of Yaumatei Specialist Clinic at Queen Elizabeth Hospital	Scheduled completion in June 2016	Installation of solar photovoltaic system and solar water heating system	69	89,000	2,500,000	Outsourced project (Consultancy contract)
Liantang / Heung Yuen Wai Boundary Control Point and Associated Works – BCP Buildings and Associated Facilities	Scheduled completion in November 2018	Installation of solar photovoltaic system and solar water heating system	35	33,000	1,600,000	Outsourced project (Consultancy contract)
Sports centre in Area 24D, Sha Tin	Scheduled completion in January 2019	Installation of solar photovoltaic system and solar water heating system	50	32,000	1,900,000	The work was taken up by existing manpower of ArchSD, and there was no breakdown on the manpower involved.

\* Annual power generation (in term of unit) denotes estimation made during design of the RE installation.

2. The Environmental Education and Community Action (Demonstration) Projects under the Environment and Conservation Fund (ECF) provides funding support to schools and NGOs to install , for demonstration purpose, small scale RE facilities, green roofs, organic farms, small-scale food waste composters etc., to enhance community awareness and knowledge of environmental issues and to encourage a green lifestyle.

Funding recipients are required to organise related educational activities to introduce to students, parents, targeted clients and other stakeholders the effectiveness of green facilities, and to promote a green lifestyle of energy efficiency and reduction and recycling of wastes. Details of ECF funding provide for installation of RE facilities under Demonstration Projects since 2008 are listed in the table below:

Name of buildings or venues	Work progress (completion or anticipated completion date)	Title of RE installation	Generating capacity of RE installation (kWh)	Annual power generation	Expenditure (\$)	Rank of staff involved; and please list separately if any engineering consultant is engaged for the programme
Schools and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) (secondary, primary schools and kindergarten, elderly homes, youth centres, camps and rehabilitation centres.)	Since 2008, ECF subsidies were made available to schools and NGOs for implementation of 383 Demonstration Projects for installation of RE facilities. Of these projects, 215 were completed and the remaining will be completed in the next 2 years.	Subsidised RE installations include solar panels, wind turbine systems, solar-cum-wind streetlight and solar water heating units.	Generation capacity of subsidised RE installations such as solar panels and wind turbine systems varies. It generally ranges from 1000 watt to 4,000 watt for solar panels and 300 watt to 1,500 watt for wind turbines.	The facilities are for demonstration purpose. No detailed data on the annual power generation of the items is available.	2008-09 : 15M 2009-10 : 20.8 M 2010-11 : 25M 2011-12 : 13M 2012-13 : 8.6M 2013-14 : 3.3M 2014-15 : 4.9M 2015-16 : 3.1M  Total: 93.7M	Additional manpower of government departments generally was not required for projects organised by funding recipients.

3. The energy saving and energy efficiency enhancement projects implemented by the Administration via EMSD for various government departments in the past five years (from 2011-12 to 2015-16) are listed in the table below:

Year	Government Department	Buildings/facilities involved	Specific work details	Work progress (completion or anticipated completion date)	Electricity consumption saved annually (kWh)	Total cost saved annually #	Expenditure of projects (\$)	Rank of staff involved; and please list separately if any engineering consultant is engaged for the programme
2011-12	Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department; Architectural Services Department; Civil Aviation Department; Census and Statistics Department; Correctional Services Department; Customs and Excise Department; Department of Health;	Art and cultural venues; carpark buildings; court buildings; cooked food centres; dockyards; clinics; community centres; departmental	To carry out energy saving projects for various government departments and public bodies, including retrofitting of energy efficient lighting and	Completed	6.6 M	6.6 M approximately	58.2M	The work was taken up by existing manpower of EMSD, and there was no breakdown on the manpower involved. °

Year	Government Department	Buildings/ facilities involved	Specific work details	Work progress (completion or anticipated completion date)	Electricity consumption saved annually (kWh)	Total cost saved annually #	Expenditure of projects (\$)	Rank of staff involved; and please list separately if any engineering consultant is engaged for the programme
2012-13	Drainage Services Department; Education Bureau; Environmental Protection Department; Fire Services Department; Food and Environmental Hygiene Department; Government Property Agency; Government Records Service; Home Affairs Department; Hong Kong Police Force; Hospital Authority; Immigration Department; Independent Commission Against Corruption; Judiciary; Leisure and Cultural Services Department; Marine Department; Transport Department; and Water Supplies Department.	headquarters; fire stations; government offices; government quarters; hospitals; libraries; markets; museums; parks and playgrounds; police stations; prisons; public toilets; recreational centres; regional depots; schools; sewage treatment plants; sports centres; stadiums; swimming pools; town halls; workshops, etc.	control systems, light emitting diode (LED) exit signs, and energy efficient air-conditioning and control systems, etc.	Completed	3.2 M	3.2 M approximately	35.8M	
2013-14				Completed	3.4 M	3.4M approximately	25.6M	
2014-15*				Completed	2.4 M	2.4M approximately	3.6M	

# For calculation of cost saving, it is assumed that the average electricity tariff is \$1 per KWh.

\* All energy saving projects undertaken by EMSD were completed in 2014. As of end of 2014, all minor works and capital works projects have adopted appropriate energy efficiency features.

We have set a target of achieving a 5% saving in the electricity consumption of government buildings in the financial years from 2015-16 to 2019-20, under comparable operating conditions in 2013-14. To achieve the target, we are adopting a series of measures including conducting energy audits on major government buildings for further energy-saving opportunities and implementing electricity saving measures and programmes based on results of the energy audits.

The relevant bureaux and departments will, in the light of the findings of the energy audit, formulate energy management enhancement measures for government buildings, including the implementation of electricity saving projects. The expenditure and manpower of such measures will depend on the details of the proposals to be formulated, and hence we do not have such information for the time being.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB181****(Question Serial No. 2652)**Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment BureauSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (1) Director of Bureau's Office (2) Power (3) Sustainable DevelopmentControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

Has the Administration engaged external consultants to conduct various studies to support the delivery of policies and measures over the past 5 years? Please provide information in the following table.

Research Project	Purpose of Research	Scope of Policy Involved	Research Agency	Work Progress (% completed, commence ment date, anticipated completion date)	Will the details of the study report and the manpower and amount involved be made public? If yes, through which channels? If no, why?	Follow-ups on the results of the research or details of the policy changes

Asked by: Hon Kenneth LEUNG (Member Question No. 3.12)Reply:

Details on the engagement of external consultants by the Environment Bureau (ENB) to conduct various studies to support the delivery of policies and measures over the past 5 years (2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16) are tabulated as follows:

<b>Research Project</b>	<b>Purpose of Research</b>	<b>Scope of Policy Involved</b>	<b>Research Agency</b>	<b>Work Progress (% completed, commencement date, anticipated completion date)</b>	<b>Will the details of the study report and the manpower and amount involved be made public? If yes, through which channels? If no, why?</b>	<b>Follow-ups on the results of the research or details of the policy changes</b>
Public Engagement Process on “Combating Climate Change: Energy Saving and Carbon Emission Reduction in Buildings”	Independent analysis of public views for the public engagement process of the Council for Sustainable Development (SDC) on “Combating Climate Change: Energy Saving and Carbon Emission Reduction in Buildings”	Analysis of public views and suggestions on combating climate change through energy saving and carbon emission reduction in buildings and related issues collected from the public engagement process	Office of Service Learning, Lingnan University	Completed in March 2012	<p>The expenditure on the engagement of the consultant was \$861,000.</p> <p>The reports of both the Office of Service Learning, Lingnan University and the SDC have been uploaded onto the website of the Sustainable Development Division (SDD) of the ENB.</p>	The SDC submitted a report on the public engagement to the Government in March 2012.
Review on the permitted return under the Scheme of Control Agreements (SCAs)	Review on the permitted return under the SCAs	Energy	London Economics International LLC	Completed in July 2013	<p>The expenditure on the engagement of the consultant was \$420,500.</p> <p>Disclosure of the study report is not advisable as it contains sensitive commercial information.</p>	Study findings were considered in the context of the 2013 Mid-term Review of the SCAs.

<b>Research Project</b>	<b>Purpose of Research</b>	<b>Scope of Policy Involved</b>	<b>Research Agency</b>	<b>Work Progress (% completed, commencement date, anticipated completion date)</b>	<b>Will the details of the study report and the manpower and amount involved be made public? If yes, through which channels? If no, why?</b>	<b>Follow-ups on the results of the research or details of the policy changes</b>
Computer Aided Sustainability Evaluation Tool (CASET)	Review of the CASET	Review and updating of the CASET	Ove Arup & Partners Hong Kong Ltd.	Completed in January 2014	<p>The expenditure on the engagement of the consultant was \$1,221,000.</p> <p>A new set of parameters has been uploaded onto the website of the SDD of the ENB.</p>	The CASET has been updated according to the results of the review.
Consultancy study on purchasing electricity from the China Southern Power Grid (CSG)	Study the feasibility of purchasing electricity from the CSG	Energy	Guangdong Electric Power Design Institute	Completed in June 2014	<p>The expenditure on the engagement of the consultant was \$1,300,000.</p> <p>Disclosure of the study report is not advisable as it contains sensitive commercial information.</p>	The Administration has made reference to the findings of the study in reviewing the future fuel mix for electricity generation.



<b>Research Project</b>	<b>Purpose of Research</b>	<b>Scope of Policy Involved</b>	<b>Research Agency</b>	<b>Work Progress (% completed, commencement date, anticipated completion date)</b>	<b>Will the details of the study report and the manpower and amount involved be made public? If yes, through which channels? If no, why?</b>	<b>Follow-ups on the results of the research or details of the policy changes</b>
Public Engagement Process on “Waste Reduction by Waste Charging · How to Implement?”	Independent analysis of public views for the public engagement process of the SDC on “Waste Reduction by Waste Charging · How to Implement?”	Analysis of public views and suggestions on municipal solid waste charging and related issues collected from the public engagement process	Social Sciences Research Centre, The University of Hong Kong (HKU-SSRC)	Completed in December 2014	The expenditure on the engagement of the consultant was \$850,000. The reports of both the HKU-SSRC and the SDC have been uploaded onto the website of the SDD of the ENB.	The SDC submitted a report on the public engagement to the Government in December 2014.
Review of electricity price setting mechanisms	Comparison of different electricity price setting mechanisms	Energy	IPA Energy + Water Economics Limited	Completed in April 2015	The expenditure on the engagement of the consultant was \$705,815. The findings of the study have been uploaded onto the ENB’s website.	The Administration has made reference to the findings of the study in reviewing the future development of the electricity market.

<b>Research Project</b>	<b>Purpose of Research</b>	<b>Scope of Policy Involved</b>	<b>Research Agency</b>	<b>Work Progress (% completed, commencement date, anticipated completion date)</b>	<b>Will the details of the study report and the manpower and amount involved be made public? If yes, through which channels? If no, why?</b>	<b>Follow-ups on the results of the research or details of the policy changes</b>
Overview of electricity markets in overseas jurisdictions	Study on the overview of electricity markets in several overseas jurisdictions	Energy	Mott MacDonald Hong Kong Limited	Completed in April 2015	<p>The expenditure on the engagement of the consultant was \$239,956.</p> <p>The findings of the study have been uploaded onto the ENB's website.</p>	The Administration has made reference to the findings of the study in reviewing the future development of the electricity market.
Collection of information on external lighting installations	Collect information on external lighting installations to facilitate the issue of ENB's invitation of the owners of those installations to sign up to the Charter on External Lighting	External lighting	Hong Kong Productivity Council	December 2015 to April 2016	<p>The expenditure on the engagement of the consultant was \$738,000.</p> <p>The project aims to collect information on external lighting installations for ENB to issue invitations to the owners of those installations to sign up to the Charter on External Lighting.</p>	The ENB is issuing invitations based on the information collected by the consultant.

<b>Research Project</b>	<b>Purpose of Research</b>	<b>Scope of Policy Involved</b>	<b>Research Agency</b>	<b>Work Progress (% completed, commencement date, anticipated completion date)</b>	<b>Will the details of the study report and the manpower and amount involved be made public? If yes, through which channels? If no, why?</b>	<b>Follow-ups on the results of the research or details of the policy changes</b>
					The Administration will consider whether to make public the findings of the study upon completion of the study report.	
Matters relating to the permitted return under the SCAs	Review on the permitted return under the SCAs to prepare for discussion with the power companies on the terms of the new SCAs	Energy	London Economics International LLC	In progress	The expenditure on the engagement of the consultant was \$471,158. The Administration will consider whether to make public the findings of the study upon completion of discussion with the power companies on the terms of the new SCAs.	The study is in progress.

<b>Research Project</b>	<b>Purpose of Research</b>	<b>Scope of Policy Involved</b>	<b>Research Agency</b>	<b>Work Progress (% completed, commencement date, anticipated completion date)</b>	<b>Will the details of the study report and the manpower and amount involved be made public? If yes, through which channels? If no, why?</b>	<b>Follow-ups on the results of the research or details of the policy changes</b>
Public engagement on “Promotion of Sustainable Use of Biological Resources”	Independent analysis of public views for the public engagement process of the SDC on “Promotion of Sustainable Use of Biological Resources”	Analysis of public views and suggestions on promotion of sustainable use of biological resources and related issues collected from the public engagement process	HKU-SSRC	In progress	<p>The expenditure on the engagement of the consultant was \$940,000.</p> <p>The Administration will consider whether to make public the findings upon completion of the study report.</p>	Not applicable

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB182****(Question Serial No. 2150)**Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment BureauSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational ExpensesProgramme: (1) Director of Bureau's OfficeControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

Please advise this Committee, in tabular form, on the estimated expenditure in respect of the following units in 2016-17, with information on the establishment, ranks, salaries and related allowances, as well as the amount of personnel-related expenses:

1. Office of the Secretary for the Environment
2. Environment Bureau Headquarters
3. Sustainable Development Division
4. Energy Division
5. Financial Monitoring Division
6. Electricity Team
7. Electricity Market Development Sub-division

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Kwok-hung (Member Question No. 2007)Reply:

In 2016-17, the estimated expenditure on salary, allowances and personnel-related expenses in the Environment Bureau (ENB) is about \$47 million. Details of the establishment by rank are as follows:

	Unit#	Rank@	No.
(1)	Office of the Secretary for the Environment	1 AOSGC 1 SEO 1 PA 1 SPS	8

	Unit#	Rank@	No.
		1 PSI 1 PSII 1 ACO 1 Pr Chauffeur  (Plus 1 Chief Information Officer seconded from Information Services Department)	
(2)	ENB Headquarters	1 AOSGB1 1 AOSGC 1 PSI 1 CA 1 OA  (Plus 1 SPS seconded from Environmental Protection Department)	5
(3)	Sustainable Development Division	1 AOSGC 2 SAO 1 SEPO 1 STP 1 TP 1 FO 1 Econ 2 SEO 1 EOI 2 EOII 1 PSI 2 PSII 2 ACO	18
(4)	Energy Division	2 AOSGC 3 SAO 1 SEO 1 EOII 2 PSI 2 PSII	11
(5)	Financial Monitoring Division	1 ADAS 2 STA 2 TA 2 AOI 1 PSI 1 PSII	9

## Notes

- # The posts of the Electricity Team and its Electricity Market Development Sub-division are created under Head 42 – Electrical and Mechanical Services Department and outside the establishment of ENB.
- @ Pay scale of the relevant posts is as follows:

<u>Posts</u>		<u>Pay scale</u>
AOI	Accounting Officer I	MPS 28-33
AOSGB1	Administrative Officer Staff Grade B1	DPS 4
AOSGC	Administrative Officer Staff Grade C	DPS 2
ACO	Assistant Clerical Officer	MPS 3-15
ADAS	Assistant Director of Accounting Services	DPS 2
CA	Clerical Assistant	MPS 1-10
Econ	Economist	MPS 27-44
EOI	Executive Officer I	MPS 28-33
EOII	Executive Officer II	MPS 15-27
FO	Forestry Officer	MPS 27-44
OA	Office Assistant	MPS 1-6
PA	Personal Assistant	MPS 28-33
Pr Chauffeur	Personal Chauffeur	MPS 11-12
PSI	Personal Secretary I	MPS 16-21
PSII	Personal Secretary II	MPS 4-15
SAO	Senior Administrative Officer	MPS 45-49
SEO	Senior Executive Officer	MPS 34-44
SEPO	Senior Environmental Protection Officer	MPS 45-49
SPS	Senior Personal Secretary	MPS 22-27
STP	Senior Town Planner	MPS 45-49
STA	Senior Treasury Accountant	MPS 45-49
TP	Town Planner	MPS 31-44
TA	Treasury Accountant	MPS 30-44
DPS	Directorate Pay Scale	
MPS	Master Pay Scale	

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB183**

**(Question Serial No. 2241)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (3) Sustainable Development

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

It is mentioned in the Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2016-17 that training programmes on the sustainable development principles and the sustainability assessment system will be provided for bureaux and departments.

Would the Government advise on the number of participants and estimated number of participants from the bureaux and departments, the estimated expenditure, the content and the number of hours of training, as well as the performance indicators in the past 2 years and the coming year?

Asked by: Hon Martin LIAO Cheung-kong (Member Question No. 44)

Reply:

In the past two years (2014-15 and 2015-16), the Sustainable Development Division of the Environment Bureau organised 15 Sustainable Development (SD) workshops and 10 Computer-Aided Sustainability Evaluation Tool (CASET) training courses. The former mainly aims to introduce SD principles and sustainability assessment (SA) system, with a view to raising awareness and understanding of SD concepts within the Government, whereas the latter mainly aims to introduce the application of CASET in conducting SA, with a view to enhancing civil servants' ability to apply CASET. In the past two years, the total number of hours of training was about 120, the number of participants was 470, and the expenditure involved was \$1.23 million.

We plan to organise 7 SD workshops and 6 CASET training courses in 2016-17. The number of hours of training will be about 65. The estimated number of participants is 300 and the estimated expenditure involved is \$0.64 million.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB184**

**(Question Serial No. 1418)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Power

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the tightening of the minimum energy efficiency standards stipulated in the Building Energy Code under the Buildings Energy Efficiency Ordinance, please advise on the following:

1. What are the details and rationales of the new energy efficiency standards? When will they be implemented? Will there be a transitional period?
2. What are the specific measures for enhancing installation efficiency standards for various types of buildings? What is the estimated amount of annual electricity savings?
3. How many people have been registered as Registered Energy Assessors under the Ordinance since last year? And
4. What is the number of non-compliance cases with the Buildings Energy Efficiency Ordinance since last year? What are the numbers of improvement notices issued by the Administration and cases where fines were imposed? What is the accumulated amount of fines (please list by Level-4 and Level-3 respectively)?

Asked by: Ir Dr Hon LO Wai-kwok (Member Question No. 28)

Reply:

1&2

The Electrical and Mechanical Services Department (EMSD) published the 2015 edition of the Code of Practice for Energy Efficiency of Building Services Installation (the Code of Practice) in December 2015 in pursuance of Section 40 of the Buildings

Energy Efficiency Ordinance to further enhance buildings' energy efficiency and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

The new Code of Practice tightens and extends control on four key types of building services installations, namely air-conditioning, lighting, electrical, and lift and escalator installations. This includes upgrading of the energy efficiency of various devices (e.g. reducing electricity consumption of lighting systems), introduction of mature technologies, and installation of automated control systems and equipment that facilitates the monitoring of energy consumption.

The Code of Practice 2015 Edition was drawn up by the EMSD in collaboration with relevant stakeholders including professional institutions, trade associations, green groups, academia and government departments. During the review process, the EMSD examined the latest technology developments and the energy efficiency standards adopted by the relevant professional bodies and authorities in the United States, Europe and the Asia-Pacific region. Feedback and suggestions from the relevant trades were also taken into account.

A transitional period of six to nine months will be provided after the issuance of the Code of Practice. The regulations for newly constructed buildings and existing buildings will take effect on June 11 and September 11, 2016 respectively.

Compared with the current 2012 version, the new Code of Practice 2015 Edition required a further 10 per cent improvement in energy efficiency. It is expected that up to 2025, energy savings from all new buildings in Hong Kong will be about five billion kilowatt hours, equivalent to the total annual electricity consumption by about one million households or a reduction in carbon dioxide emissions of about 3.5 million tonnes.

3. To help owners or responsible persons of the buildings to comply with requirements of the Ordinance, the Ordinance provides for the establishment of a registration system for Registered Energy Assessors (REAs). Between January 1, 2015 and February 28, 2016, 46 persons have been registered as REAs in accordance with the Ordinance, bringing the total number of REAs to 873.
4. Between January 1, 2015 and February 28, 2016, the EMSD issued 83 Improvement Notices pursuant to Section 26 of the Ordinance, including Notices that:
  - (i) required the developers of new buildings to submit Stage One Declarations to declare that all building services installations to be provided are designed, and will be installed and completed, in accordance with the specified standards and requirements; and
  - (ii) required the responsible persons or owners of existing buildings to conduct energy audits according to the prescribed timetable.

The owners or responsible persons in 70 cases have made improvements by the deadline specified in the Notices to comply with the requirements under the Ordinance. There are eight cases where the deadlines for compliance have yet to

expire. The rest of the five cases of non-compliance mainly involved the energy audit requirement. EMSD is taking prosecution actions against the owners or responsible persons of the buildings concerned.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB185**

**(Question Serial No. 1419)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Power

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The inter-departmental Steering Committee for the Promotion of Green Building led by the Secretary for the Environment was set up in January 2013. Would the Government advise on the following:

1. Please set out the number of meetings between the Steering Committee and the representatives of relevant professional groups, trades, academic organisations and environmental groups; the number of events organised; as well as the expenditure and details involved in the past 2 years; and
2. What are the new strategies and measures to further promote green building in 2016-17? What is the expenditure?

Asked by: Ir Dr Hon LO Wai-kwok (Member Question No. 29)

Reply:

The inter-departmental Steering Committee on the Promotion of Green Building (Steering Committee) under the chairmanship of the Secretary for the Environment acts as the central coordinating body to coordinate the efforts by various bureau and departments in promoting green building.

So far, the Steering Committee has held five meetings. Apart from discussions at the meetings, the Environment Bureau (ENB) has also discussed with individual bureaux and departments on specific issues relevant to green buildings. In addition, the Steering Committee has organised an engagement forum for stakeholders to seek views and suggestions from relevant professional groups, trades, academic organisations and environmental groups on the promotion of green building.

The Steering Committee has reviewed and enhanced the environmental performance targets and measures for government buildings. The Steering Committee will continue to consider ways to promote green building in the private sector.

The above work is undertaken by the existing staff. As the staff concerned have other responsibilities, we do not have separate breakdown of the resources involved.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB186**

**(Question Serial No. 1420)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Power

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the District Cooling System at the Kai Tak Development, would the Administration advise this Committee on:

1. The works progress of the district cooling system;
2. The buildings already provided with district cooling service by the system; whether the effectiveness of the system has been evaluated; and
3. It is learnt that the Administration intends to install district cooling systems in the Tung Chung New Town Extension and Hung Shui Kiu New Development Area. Have studies been commenced in this regard? If yes, what are the details, estimated expenditure and manpower, and timetable?

Asked by: Ir Dr Hon LO Wai-kwok (Member Question No. 30)

Reply:

1. The construction of Phase I and Phase II of the District Cooling System (DCS) were completed in the first quarter of 2013 and the third quarter of 2014 respectively. The construction of DCS Phase III (Package A) and Phase III (Package B) are also progressing as scheduled. The two projects are expected to complete by end 2017 and end 2018 respectively.
2. The DCS is an energy-efficient air-conditioning system. It consumes 35% and 20% less electricity as compared with traditional air-cooled air-conditioning systems and individual water-cooled air-conditioning systems using cooling towers respectively. District cooling services are now provided to Kai Tak Cruise Terminal Building, Ching Long Shopping Centre under the Housing Authority, Trade and Industry Tower,

as well as two schools in the district. We are now collecting data to evaluate the effectiveness of the DCS.

3. A series of green initiatives, including the DCS, have been considered in the Tung Chung New Town Extension Study. Whether the DCS will be implemented is subject to further technical and feasibility study. As for Hung Shui Kiu New Development Area, we will study the feasibility of implementing DCS. At this stage, we are unable to provide information on the expenditure and manpower involved.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB187**

**(Question Serial No.3121)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (-) Not Specified

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Please advise on the following:

- (1) How many additional civil service Information Technology (IT) posts were applied by the Environment Bureau (ENB) from the Civil Service Bureau (CSB) over the past 3 years? How many of these posts applied were approved by the CSB (please list by department, year and post title)?
- (2) What were the justifications of the CSB if application requests of such IT posts were revised or rejected?

Asked by: Hon Charles Peter MOK (Member Question No. 37)

Reply:

- (1) In the past 3 years, there has not been any increase in the civil service posts of information technology (IT) staff in the ENB.
- (2) The Government's guiding principles for considering the creation of additional civil service posts are as follows: when the operational need is fully justified; and the work involved cannot be handled by streamlining the procedures, re-organisation, re-deployment of existing staff or any other means. The above principles are applicable across all the civil service grades, including the IT grades. Manpower in the IT grades will be increased as and when it is fully justified on the grounds of maintaining effective operation and addressing the manpower needs arising from new and improved services.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB188**

**(Question Serial No. 3141)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Power

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding “discussion with the two power companies the terms of the new Scheme of Control Agreements (SCAs) after the current ones expire in 2018”, would the Administration advise this Committee:

- (a) What are the detailed plan and estimated expenditure of the Administration's discussion work on the terms of the SCAs (including permitted returns, duration of the Agreement, stranded provisions)?
- (b) What is the progress or schedule of the work relating to (a) in 2016-17?
- (c) Does the Administration plan to require the power companies to allow users to connect renewable energy (RE) installations to the power grids of the power companies? If yes, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?
- (d) Does the Administration plan to increase the ratio of natural gas in the fuel mix from 40% in 2017 to about 50% to help the two power companies bring in new natural gas supply? If yes, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?
- (e) Does the Administration plan to purchase natural gas from other places by making use of the Floating Storage Regasification Unit (FSRU) and deliver gas to CLP's power plants through CLP's 800 km gas pipeline linking the Yacheng gas field and the Black Point power plant? If yes, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?
- (f) What is the number of officials responsible for discussion with the two power companies over SCAs? What are their ranks?

Asked by: Hon SIN Chung-kai (Member Question No. 82)

Reply:

(a) & (b)

We have commenced discussion with the two power companies on the arrangements for the future Scheme of Control Agreements (SCAs) since we briefed the LegCo on the outcome of the Public Consultation on the Future Development of the Electricity Market last year. As set out in the paper on the consultation outcome submitted to the Panel on Economic Development last year, the majority of the views received during the consultation period consider that the current regulatory arrangement by way of the SCAs is an effective tool in achieving our four energy policy objectives. However, it is generally agreed that improvements need to be made to the current SCAs, such as reducing the permitted rate of return, enhancing the promotion of energy efficiency and conservation and renewable energy ("RE"), revamping the incentive and penalty scheme to improve the power companies' performance, etc. We will discuss and consider a series of subjects as a whole and hold discussions with the power companies with a view to securing the most desirable terms and conditions for consumers in the new SCAs which are to be finalised before the current ones expire in 2018.

We have earmarked \$ 8.01 million for 2016-17 to take forward the above work.

(c)

To further promote RE, the Government will discuss with the two power companies the issue of grid connection of RE power systems and the actual implementation details on grid connections in its future contractual arrangement.

(d)

According to our understanding, apart from currently importing natural gas from Yacheng, Dapeng Liquefied Natural Gas Terminal and the Second West-East Natural Gas Pipeline, the two power companies are striving to explore new gas sources, such as introducing gas supply from new gas fields including those in the South China Sea. We will continue to assess the power companies' proposals on the supply of natural gas, taking into account their impact on the reliability and safety of electricity supply, environmental performance and the affordability of the public.

(e)

CLP Power Hong Kong Limited (CLP) is evaluating the feasibility of building a Floating Storage and Regasification Unit in Hong Kong. When CLP submits the project proposal, we will assess the project details according to the relevant established mechanism.

(f)

The civil servants in the Environment Bureau (ENB) undertaking the tasks concerned include one Administrative Officer Staff Grade C, two Senior Administrative Officers, one Senior Executive Officer and one Personal Secretary I. The dedicated team will follow up the work in accordance with the established policy direction and objectives. Furthermore, other officials of ENB will be involved in the relevant tasks at different stages, while staff of

the Environmental Protection Department and other relevant departments will also provide professional advice and support. For example, the CU Electricity Team of the Department of Justice will provide legal support on issues including formulation of the future SCAs, etc.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB189**

**(Question Serial No. 0193)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): ( )

Programme: (2) Power

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

In the Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2016-17 under the Programme, the Administration has mentioned that it will “continue to promote public awareness of energy efficiency and conservation measures”. In this connection, would the Government advise this Committee on the following:

- (a) the specific measures to be taken in carrying out the above work;
- (b) whether such measures include central provision of information on traceable energy prices on the internet, such as the domestic piped liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) prices of various suppliers, so as to promote public awareness of energy efficiency? If yes, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?
- (c) the manpower arrangements and the estimate for such work?

Asked by: Hon TANG Ka-piu (Member Question No. 13)

Reply:

- (a) The Environment Bureau (ENB) has been actively organising energy efficiency and conservation programmes in collaboration with the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department (EMSD). To enhance public awareness of the energy efficiency and conservation measures, EMSD organised a wide spectrum of activities in 2016-17, including the launch of the Energy Saving Charter, school exhibitions, outreach programmes (e.g. promotion of the Buildings Energy Efficiency Ordinance to commercial buildings), trade seminars, public seminars, public tours of EMSD's Education Path, distribution of promotional pamphlets and newsletters, and dissemination of relevant information through the internet, etc. EMSD also helps the trades to better understand the Code of Practice by updating the technical guidelines

and actively engages in co-organising publicity events with other organisations to promote and support the enforcement of the Energy Efficiency (Labelling of Products) Ordinance and Buildings Energy Efficiency Ordinance, with the aim of promoting energy efficiency and conservation.

- (b) At present, the Census and Statistics Department provides monthly figures on the import prices and average retail prices of major oil products to the Panel on Economic Development of the Legislative Council (LegCo), e.g. figures related to auto-fuels and domestic bottled liquefied petroleum gas (LPG). These figures are contained in the LegCo website with relevant hyperlinks provided in ENB's website.

Furthermore, we publish on ENB's website the movement trend of import prices and retail prices of local auto-fuels against international oil prices (based on Singapore FOB prices of unleaded petrol and auto-diesel) on a weekly basis.

As regards the proposal to provide a central platform containing information on the prices of domestic centralised LPG of different suppliers, we have consulted the Competition Commission. The Commission considers that since the domestic centralised LPG market in Hong Kong is highly concentrated, if price information of different suppliers is published on a specific platform in order to enhance the transparency of price information, LPG suppliers may use the convenience to make price agreements which will possibly result in price standardisation. This arrangement may contravene the Competition Ordinance or pose risks to the competition policy.

- (c) The EMSD's estimated expenditure on publicity for (a) above was about \$2 million. As the responsible staff members have other duties, we do not have a breakdown of the manpower resources involved in the above tasks.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB190**

**(Question Serial No. 3295)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (-) Not Specified

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

- (1) What were the expenditure and manpower resources spent by the Environment Bureau (ENB) on publicity through network/social media in 2015-16? What was the percentage of such expenditure in the total expenditure? Please provide a breakdown by publicity channels.
- (2) How will the ENB assess the effectiveness of the above measures? Has the expenditure been spent properly?
- (3) What are the estimated expenditure and manpower resources to be spent by the ENB on the above measures in 2016-17?

Asked by: Hon Michael TIEN Puk-sun (Member Question No. 52)

Reply:

The expenditure and manpower resources spent by the ENB on publicity through network/social media in 2015-16 and the effectiveness, as well as the estimated expenditure and manpower resources to be spent on such measures in 2016-17, are as follows:

Publicity Channels (Please state whether publicity is through network or social media)	Project title	Name of network/social media (e.g.:Facebook/Google+/-Sina Weibo/Twitter)	Expenditure involved in 2015-16 (\$)/ Percentage in total expenditure (Note)	Manpower involved in 2015-16	Ways to assess the effectiveness of the measures	Has the expenditure been spent properly? (Yes/No)	Estimated expenditure in 2016-17 (\$)	Manpower involved in 2016-17
Network	Promotion of “Public Consultation on the Future Development of the Electricity Market”	Discuss.com	48,384 (0.06%)	The work was absorbed by existing manpower and there is no breakdown on the manpower resources involved in individual work items.	Assessment of the effectiveness was made based on the hit rate and the number of views	Yes	-	-
Social media	Promotion of “Public Consultation on the Future Development of the Electricity Market”	facebook	29,000 (0.04%)	The work was absorbed by existing manpower and there is no breakdown on the manpower resources involved in individual work items.	Assessment of the effectiveness was made based on the hit rate and the number of views	Yes	-	-

Note: The revised estimated total expenditure for ENB in 2015-16 was \$80.87 million.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB191**

**(Question Serial No. 2635)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Power

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Please inform this Committee of:

- 1) the details of the work done in 2015-16 to follow up on the recommendations of the Task Force on External Lighting;
- 2) the details and expenditure of the work to follow up on pollution arising from external lighting in 2016-17 and 2017-18;
- 3) whether a work schedule has been set regarding pollution arising from external lighting, and whether the Administration will proceed with legislation if the recommendations of the Task Force on External Lighting are ineffective?

Asked by: Hon WU Chi-wai (Member Question No. 46)

Reply:

To address the problems of light nuisance and energy wastage that may be caused by external lighting installations, the Government set up the Task Force on External Lighting (the Task Force), with members drawn from academia, professional bodies, relevant trades and green groups. The Task Force, having studied international experience and local practices and considered the views and comments received during the public engagement exercise, submitted its report to the Government in April 2015. The report recommended a multi-pronged approach to address the problems caused by external lighting, including the introduction of the Charter on External Lighting (the Charter), relaunch of the Guidelines on Industry Best Practices for External Lighting Installations (the Guidelines), acknowledging organisations for their compliance with the Charter, enhancing public education and publicity, monitoring the effectiveness of the multi-pronged approach, and reporting the implementation of the above measures to the Advisory Council on the Environment.



The Government is committed to the implementation of the multi-pronged approach recommended by the Task Force, including the introduction of the Charter in January 2016 to invite owners of and persons responsible for external lighting installations to switch off lighting installations with decorative, promotional or advertising purposes which affect the outdoor environment during preset time of 11p.m to 7a.m. or midnight to 7a.m.. The Charter will take effect in April this year. When the Environment Bureau (ENB) launched the Charter in January, there were already nearly 1 000 properties and shops that pledged to sign up to the Charter. These include premises from different sectors such as property development, building management, hotels and catering, retail, banking, travel and cinemas, as well as schools, public utilities, public and non-governmental organisations. We will continue to invite more organisations and business establishments to sign up to the Charter on 1 April this year.

Regarding the Guidelines, the ENB has issued guidelines to require all government departments to switch off all external lighting of decorative, promotional or advertising purposes at 11 p.m., and to observe the good practices in the Guidelines. In addition, the ENB will hold a number of seminars starting from May to appeal to relevant professional organisations, trade bodies and public bodies to observe the Guidelines and adopt the good practices in the Guidelines when planning or managing their external lighting installations.

The Government will assess the effectiveness of the multi-pronged approach about two to three years after the launch of the Charter, including the conduct of survey to gauge public views on the multi-pronged approach and light nuisance, e.g. public response to the Charter, number of participating shops, public perception of light nuisance, and how business establishments respond to complaints from the public, etc. Besides, we will continue to study the overseas regime and experience in regulating external lighting, and assess whether those standards and practices are applicable to Hong Kong.

The above work is undertaken by the existing staff of the ENB. As the staff concerned have other responsibilities, we do not have a separate breakdown of the resources involved for the above work.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB192**

**(Question Serial No. 2911)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (1) Director of Bureau's Office

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The Financial Secretary mentioned in Paragraph 148 of the 2015-16 Budget Speech that “I asked all policy bureaux to achieve more efficient use of resources through re-engineering and re-prioritising. I have also launched the “0-1-1” envelope savings programme to reduce operating expenditure by a total of two per cent over the next three financial years. Resources saved will be re-allocated for new services.” Please advise this Committee on how the Environment Bureau implemented / will implement the “0-1-1” envelope savings programme in 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18, the services affected and details of the expenditure involved.

Asked by: Hon WU Chi-wai (Member Question No. 47)

Reply:

The Environment Bureau will re-arrange the public engagement activities and reduce other unnecessary operational expenses in 2016-17 and 2017-18, with a view to achieving the target of the “0-1-1” envelope savings programme without affecting the existing services.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB193**

**(Question Serial No. 2946)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Power

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The Bureau states in the Matters Requiring Special Attention that it will follow up on the implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding on Energy Cooperation for the long-term and stable supply of clean energy to Hong Kong. It is learnt that during the waste dumping incident in Shenzhen at end of last year, a pipeline supplying natural gas to Hong Kong was damaged, causing some of CLP's natural gas electricity generation units to suspend operation. In this regard, would the Administration tell this Committee whether there are plans to import natural gas through other channels, apart from purchasing natural gas from Yacheng, Dapeng Liquefied Natural Gas Terminal and West-East Natural Gas Pipeline, to ensure power supply?

Asked by: Hon Alvin YEUNG Ngok-kiu (Member Question No. 15)

Reply:

We support diversification of fuel sources. According to our understanding, apart from currently importing natural gas from Yacheng, Dapeng Liquefied Natural Gas Terminal and the Second West-East Natural Gas Pipeline, the two power companies are striving to explore new gas sources, such as introducing gas supply from new gas fields including those in the South China Sea. We will continue to assess the power companies' proposals on the supply of natural gas, taking into account their impact on the reliability and safety of electricity supply, environmental performance and the affordability of the public.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB194**

**(Question Serial No. 5770)**

Head: (22) Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Nature Conservation and Country Parks

Controlling Officer: Director of Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation  
(Dr LEUNG Siu-fai)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the handling of ivory seized in smuggling activities, please advise on the following:

- (a) Currently, what are the criteria and guidelines adopted by the Government for handling ivory?
- (b) It is reported that ivory is subject to control under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora. As the Government is not allowed to dispose of the seized ivory by auction, it is stockpiled and destroyed. What were the expenditures and manpower involved respectively in stockpiling and destroying the ivory in each of the past 5 years?
- (c) What were the quantities and the market value of ivory destroyed respectively in each of the past 5 years?
- (d) Apart from destroying, has the Government considered other ways of handling ivory seized in each of the past 5 years, such as used for scientific and education purposes? If yes, what were the details, the expenditures and manpower involved respectively?
- (e) Is there any plan to conduct consultation on how to handle the seized ivory? If yes, what are the details, the timetable, the expenditures and manpower involved respectively?

Asked by: Dr Hon Kenneth CHAN Ka-lok (Member Question No. 67)

Reply:

(a) - (e) The Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) as the Management Authority of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) in Hong Kong adheres strictly to the CITES principles in the disposal of ivory upon forfeiture. The forfeited ivory has mainly been donated to schools, museums and overseas institutes for conservation, scientific, education, training, law enforcement and identification purposes. In the past 5 years, about 1 080 kg of ivory were disposed of through these arrangements. In 2014, we consulted the Endangered Species Advisory Committee on the disposal of forfeited ivory and the Government's proposal to dispose of the forfeited ivory by incineration was supported. Together with the ivory destroyed by different trial methods, a total of 22.1 tonnes of ivory has been destroyed since May 2014. The estimated value of ivory ranges from \$8,000 to \$15,000 per kilogram. The expenditure involved in destroying forfeited ivory is about \$170,000, and the manpower required is absorbed by the existing staff.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB195**

**(Question Serial No. 6228)**

Head: (22) Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Nature Conservation and Country Parks

Controlling Officer: Director of Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation  
(Dr LEUNG Siu-fai)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Please set out the area of land/waters, details of work by the Government, as well as the expenditure and manpower resources allocated respectively over the past 3 years in respect of the following:

- (a) country parks;
- (b) special areas;
- (c) marine parks;
- (d) marine reserves;
- (e) wetlands;
- (f) sites of high scientific value and sites of special scientific interest; and
- (g) the Geopark.

Asked by: Hon Kenneth CHAN Ka-lok (Member Question No. 291)

Reply:

The Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department carries out management, conservation, maintenance of facilities, law enforcement, education and publicity programme at country parks, special areas, geopark, marine parks and marine reserve. Conservation management of wetlands includes law enforcement, monitoring of the ecological conditions, wetland habitat management of the Mai Po Inner Deep Bay Ramsar Site and providing advice on wise use of wetland for planning/development proposals in and around the Ramsar Site. The work conducted in Sites of Special Scientific Interest includes vegetation management, habitat enhancement and ecological monitoring.

The area, the total expenditure and manpower involved in the management of various protected areas in the past 3 years are shown as follows:

	<b>2013-14</b>	<b>2014-15</b>	<b>2015-16</b>
(a) Country Parks (hectares)	43 455	43 455	43 455
(b) Special Areas outside country parks (hectares)*	845	845	845
(c) Marine Parks (hectares)	2 410	2 410	2 410
(d) Marine Reserve (hectares)	20	20	20
(e) Wetlands (hectares)**	1 500	1 500	1 500
(f) Sites of Special Scientific Interest (hectares)	7 473	7 473	7 527
(g) Geopark (hectares)***	4 985	4 985	5 006
Total Expenditure for the financial year (\$ million)	340	358	362
Manpower for the financial year****	827	803	717

\* Area of special areas within country parks is not included to avoid double-counting.

\*\* This refers to the Mai Po Inner Deep Bay Ramsar Site.

\*\*\* This refers to the Geo-areas of the Hong Kong Global Geopark of China (HKGP) located within country parks or special areas. Hence, the area shown in (g) overlaps with the areas shown in (a) and (b).

\*\*\*\* The manpower allocated has decreased as a result of the Department's continued effort to enhance the efficiency in delivering the services through re-engineering, redeployment of resources and alternative means such as outsourcing of some non-core duties.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB196**

**(Question Serial No. 6229)**

Head: (22) Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Nature Conservation and Country Parks

Controlling Officer: Director of Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation  
(Dr LEUNG Siu-fai)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Please set out, with a breakdown by year, the details of the expenditure and manpower involved in as well as the effectiveness of the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department's work in the following areas over the past 3 years:

- (a) The conservation and management of the Mai Po Inner Deep Bay Ramsar site;
- (b) The management of the Hong Kong Wetland Park; and
- (c) The management and operation of the Hong Kong Global Geopark of China.

Asked by: Dr Hon Kenneth CHAN Ka-lok (Member Question No. 292)

Reply:

- (a) Over the past 3 years, the work carried out by the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) for the conservation and management of the Mai Po Inner Deep Bay Ramsar Site included (i) law enforcement; (ii) monitoring of the ecological conditions; (iii) wetland habitat management of the Mai Po Marshes Nature Reserve, and (iv) providing advice on wise use of wetland for planning/development proposals in and around the Ramsar Site. The diverse habitats at the Ramsar Site continued to support a large number of birds of different species. Over 167 000 individuals of about 390 species of waterbirds, including critically endangered species such as Black-faced Spoonbill, Nordmann's Greenshank and Spoon-billed Sandpiper were recorded at the Ramsar Site.

The expenditure and manpower involved in this area of work during the same period are as follows:



<b>Financial Year</b>	<b>Expenditure (\$ million)</b>	<b>Number of Staff</b>
2013-14	15.9	13
2014-15	18.3	13
2015-16 (revised estimate)	17.8	13

- (b) Over the past 3 years, AFCD maintained a dedicated team of staff for the management of the Hong Kong Wetland Park (HKWP). Their major duties included maintenance of facilities and exhibits, management of habitats, and provision of education and community services. AFCD also appointed contractors to carry out services like security, cleansing, landscaping, revenue collection, customer service, marketing and promotion. To attract more visitors, HKWP organised a wide range of activities including guided tours, seminars, wildlife watching classes, contests, dramas, art workshops and thematic events for visitors of all ages. Ecological surveys conducted at HKWP recorded 254 species of birds, 52 species of dragonflies, 10 species of amphibians and 29 species of reptiles.

The expenditure and manpower involved in this area of work and the number of visitors over the past 3 years are as follows:

<b>Financial Year</b>	<b>Expenditure (\$ million)</b>	<b>Number of Staff</b>	<b>Number of visitors</b>
2013-14	48.9	76	438 083
2014-15	50.6	76	443 933
2015-16 (revised estimate)	52.5	76	460 000

- (c) The work carried out by AFCD for the management and operation of the Hong Kong Global Geopark of China (the Geopark) included (i) conducting patrol and enforcement operations; (ii) arranging cleansing and litter collection services; (iii) setting up and maintenance of visitor facilities such as visitor centres, geo-trails, displays and panels; (iv) organising education and publicity activities; (v) engaging local communities in geo-conservation and sustainable tourism activities; (vi) upskilling of the Geopark guides through continuous training; (vii) conducting geological research and studies; and (viii) overseas promotion through the international platform of the Global Geoparks Network and in collaboration with the Hong Kong Tourism Board. Since joining the Global Geoparks Network in 2011, the Geopark has been popular with locals and tourists. Over the past 3 years, we have registered around 1.4 million visitors per year.

The expenditure and manpower involved in this area of work over the past 3 years are as follows:

<b>Financial Year</b>	<b>Expenditure (\$ million)</b>	<b>Number of Staff</b>
2013-14	29.2	21

2014-15	29.2	21
2015-16 (revised estimate)	29.2	21

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB197**

**(Question Serial No. 6230)**

Head: (22) Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department

Subhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expenses

Programme: (2) Nature Conservation and Country Parks

Controlling Officer: Director of Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation  
(Dr LEUNG Siu-fai)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the licensing control of international trade in endangered species and curbing of illegal trade in endangered species in Hong Kong, please advise on the following:

- (a) Please set out by year the numbers of cases handled by the Government involving the licensing control of international trade in endangered species, the numbers and distribution of species, expenditures and manpower resources involved each year over the past 5 years;
- (b) Regarding the curbing of illegal trade in endangered species in Hong Kong, please set out by year the numbers of cases handled by the Government, the species involved, destinations of illegal trade, the numbers of persons arrested, prosecuted and convicted, as well as the maximum and minimum penalties imposed respectively each year over the past 5 years; and
- (c) Does the Government have any plans to step up its effort in combating the illegal trade mentioned in (b) in future? If yes, what are the details of work, timetable as well as the expenditure and manpower resources involved?

Asked by: Hon Kenneth CHAN Ka-lok (Member Question No. 293)

Reply:

- (a) The types of endangered species covered by the licensing control of trade in endangered species are numerous. The more commonly encountered species include crocodile and python (leather products), lizard (leather products or live), turtle, coral (live) and American ginseng. The number of licences/certificates issued, the

expenditure and manpower involved with respect to licensing the trade in endangered species over the past 5 years are as follows:

<b>Calendar Year</b>	<b>Number of licences / certificates issued</b>
2011	21 614
2012	25 909
2013	26 935
2014	25 894
2015	23 475

<b>Financial Year</b>	<b>Expenditure (\$ million)</b>	<b>Number of staff</b>
2011-12	5.0	13
2012-13	5.6	13
2013-14	6.2	13
2014-15	7.0	14
2015-16 (revised estimate)	7.0	14

- (b) Similarly, numerous types of endangered species were involved in the enforcement actions taken to combat illegal trade in endangered species. The more commonly encountered species included leather products of reptiles, scale/carcass of pangolin, ivory, timber and orchid. The statistics on cases involving illegal imports and exports over the past 5 years are set out below:

<b>Calendar Year</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015*</b>
Number of cases	155	167	412	461	395
Quantity of products	4 275kg and 2 516 pieces	6 710 kg and 3 885 pieces	28 800 kg and 3 746 pieces	137 260 kg and 6 696 pieces	1 074 800 kg and 25 218 pieces
Number of persons arrested	132	129	271	355	251
Number of convictions	85	102	134	222	153
Maximum penalty	Imprisonment for 6 months	Imprisonment for 8 months	Imprisonment for 4 months	Imprisonment for 10 months	Imprisonment for 6 months
Minimum penalty	A fine of \$100	A fine of \$100	A fine of \$100	A fine of \$100	A fine of \$100

\* Some cases are still under investigation

Destinations of the above smuggled endangered species seized are believed to be various cities in the region.

- (c) The Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) will continue to work closely with the Customs and Excise Department (C&ED) in combating the smuggling of endangered species. Major activities carried out in co-operation with C&ED include: (i) prompt gathering and exchange of intelligence with overseas enforcement authorities; (ii) conducting joint operations to combat smuggling of endangered species of animals and plants at border control points; (iii) assisting C&ED in the identification of endangered species, which were illegally imported/exported, during enforcement actions with our expertise in endangered species; and (iv) enhancing the awareness and vigilance of the public about such offences through displaying posters at border control points and railway stations, broadcasting of Announcements of Public Interests on radio, holding exhibitions at public venues, as well as organising talks and seminars.

The expenditure and manpower incurred by AFCD to combat illegal trade in endangered species in 2014-15 and 2015-16 respectively are as follows:

<b>Financial Year</b>	<b>2014-15</b>	<b>2015-16 (revised estimate)</b>
Expenditure (\$ million)	20.6	23.6
Number of staff	34	38

An additional provision of \$3.7 million and 3 technical staff have been earmarked for 2016-17 to strengthen the regulatory control of trade in ivory.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB198**

**(Question Serial No. 6231)**

Head: (22) Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department

Subhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expenses

Programme: (2) Nature Conservation and Country Parks

Controlling Officer: Director of Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation  
(Dr LEUNG Siu-fai)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding seedlings produced and planted, the estimated number in 2016 is lower than the actual numbers in 2014 and 2015. The Government stated that it would focus on “the quality of planting instead of quantity”. Please advise on:

- (a) the basis for determining “quality” and “quantity”;
- (b) the difference in the manpower resources and expenditure involved between “focusing on the quality” and “focusing on the quantity”; and
- (c) the difference in the types, numbers and diversity of the seedlings.

Asked by: Dr Hon Kenneth CHAN Ka-lok (Member Question No. 294)

Reply:

In the early stage of afforestation in country parks, the planting strategy was to grow a large quantity of trees to provide quick establishment of vegetation cover at barren hillside to improve the landscape of the country parks and to prevent soil erosion (“quantity planting”). As such, exotic tree species with hardy and fast growing characteristics were selected and widely used. After several decades of extensive tree planting, most of the country park areas are now well vegetated. In recent years, the planting strategy and focus in country parks have been shifted from soil erosion control to enhancement of the ecological value and biodiversity of woodlands (“quality planting”). As native tree species could provide better food sources and habitats for local birds and animals, the tree species used in afforestation have been changed from exotic species to native species. Tree species commonly used for “quantity planting” are exotic species such as *Acacia* spp. (相思屬), *Casuarina equisetifolia* (木麻黃) and *Lophostemon confertus* (紅膠木), etc., while *Schima*

*superba* (木荷), *Liquidambar formosana* (楓香), *Castanopsis fissa* (鰲蒴錐) as well as over 100 native species including some rare and protected species such as *Aquilaria sinensis* (土沉香), *Camellia granthamiana* (大苞山茶) and *Rhodoleia championii* (紅花荷), etc. are used for “quality planting”.

Owing to the lower germination rate, higher mortality, slower growth and more stringent growth requirements of these native species as compared with the exotic ones in general, additional efforts and resources are required to collect quality viable seeds, investigate optimum growth conditions for individual species, and take care of the seedlings after planting in country parks. Therefore, though the total number of seedlings to be produced and planted in 2016 will be lower than that in the past 2 years, the estimated expenditure and manpower involved will remain the same.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB199**

**(Question Serial No. 6594)**

Head: (22) Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Nature Conservation and Country Parks

Controlling Officer: Director of Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation  
(Dr LEUNG Siu-fai)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

How many applications for organising long-distance runs, marathons, cross-country runs, or hiking competitions within country parks have been received by the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department in each of the past 3 years? Among them, how many were approved? Please provide a breakdown by year and country park(s) involved.

Asked by: Dr Hon Kenneth CHAN Ka-lok (Member Question No. 471)

Reply:

The number of applications for holding trail running, marathon and hiking events in country parks received and permitted by the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department over the past 3 years is tabulated below:

<b>Financial Year</b>	<b>2013-14</b>	<b>2014-15</b>	<b>2015-16 (Projected)</b>
Number of applications received	256	278	366
Number of applications permitted	190	213	218
Number of country parks involved	20	21	21

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB200****(Question Serial No. 6595)**Head: (22) Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expensesProgramme: (2) Nature Conservation and Country ParksControlling Officer: Director of Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation  
(Dr LEUNG Siu-fai)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

What were the weights of refuse collected by the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department in country parks over the past 3 years? Please provide a breakdown by individual country parks.

Asked by: Dr Hon Kenneth CHAN Ka-lok (Member Question No. 472)Reply:

The volume of refuse collected in country parks (grouped by districts) by the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department over the past 3 years is tabulated below:

<b>Financial Year</b>	<b>2013-14 (tonnes)</b>	<b>2014-15 (tonnes)</b>	<b>2015-16 (Projected) (tonnes)</b>
Volume of refuse collected in country parks in the Hong Kong District <sup>1</sup>	435	395	355
Volume of refuse collected in country parks in the Lantau District <sup>2</sup>	120	115	130
Volume of refuse collected in country parks in the North New Territories District <sup>3</sup>	515	405	375
Volume of refuse collected in country parks in the Sai Kung District <sup>4</sup>	865	970	920
Volume of refuse collected in country parks in the Central New Territories District <sup>5</sup>	1 300	1 435	1 455
Volume of refuse collected in country parks in the West New Territories District <sup>6</sup>	465	480	365
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 700</b>	<b>3 800</b>	<b>3 600</b>

1. Namely Aberdeen Country Park, Lung Fu Shan Country Park, Pok Fu Lam Country Park, Shek O Country Park, Tai Tam Country Park, Tai Tam (Quarry Bay Extension) Country Park and Tung Lung Fort Special Area.
2. Namely Lantau North Country Park, Lantau North (Extension) Country Park and Lantau South Country Park.
3. Namely Lam Tsuen Country Park, Pat Sin Leng Country Park, Plover Cove Country Park, Plover Cove (Extension) Country Park, Double Haven Special Area, Ma Shi Chau Special Area, Lai Chi Wo Special Area and Tai Po Kau Nature Reserve.
4. Namely Kiu Tsui Country Park, Sai Kung East Country Park, Sai Kung West Country Park, Sai Kung West (Wan Tsai Extension) Country Park, High Island Special Area, Ninepin Group Special Area, Sharp Island Special Area, Tsiu Hang Special Area and Ung Kong Group Special Area.
5. Namely Kam Shan Country Park, Lion Rock Country Park, Ma On Shan Country Park, Shing Mun Country Park, Tai Mo Shan Country Park and Clear Water Bay Country Park.
6. Namely Tai Lam Country Park.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB201**

**(Question Serial No. 4538)**

Head: (22) Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Nature Conservation and Country Parks

Controlling Officer: Director of Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation  
(Dr LEUNG Siu-fai)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Under Programme (2), it is estimated by the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department that 400 000 seedlings will be planted in 2016. Please provide the estimated number of seedlings of native species to be planted and the estimated operational and salary expenditure involved in planting seedlings of native species in 2016-17.

Asked by: Hon Albert CHAN Wai-yip (Member Question No. 70)

Reply:

It is estimated that 350 000 seedlings of native species will be planted in 2016 and the estimated operational expenditure and salary expenditure involved are \$2.4 million and \$5.9 million respectively.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB202**

**(Question Serial No. 6029)**

Head: (22) Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Nature Conservation and Country Parks

Controlling Officer: Director of Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation  
(Dr LEUNG Siu-fai)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

- (a) Please set out in details the existing barrier-free status of country parks, including the names of the country parks, the districts in which they are located and the barrier-free facilities available.
- (b) Please set out in details the country parks where barrier-free facilities are not yet available.
- (c) Is there any government policy to facilitate the development of barrier-free country parks for persons with disabilities and those in need? What are the details?

Asked by: Dr Hon Fernando CHEUNG Chiu-hung (Member Question No. 538)

Reply:

- (a) The country park barrier free facilities and their respective locations are listed in the Annex.
- (b) Barrier free facilities are not yet available in the Lam Tsuen Country Park, Plover Cove (Extension) Country Park, Lantau North Country Park, Lantau North (Extension) Country Park, Kiu Tsui Country Park and Shek O Country Park.
- (c) In order to enhance the accessibility of country park facilities and services for persons with disabilities, the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department has implemented various measures including upgrading or providing barrier-free facilities in existing or new premises, as well as undertaking retrofitting programmes (such as construction of ramps and installation of hand railing along the footpath to accessible toilets). Officers in charge of the country parks venues and facilities are also appointed as Access Officers to facilitate the implementation of accessibility measures and provision of services for persons with disabilities.

- End -

Barrier free facilities/ have adopted barrier free design	Country Parks/Other Areas	Site/Venue/Location
Barbecue Sites	Sai Kung West Country Park	Pak Tam Chung P.H.A.B. (Physically Handicapped and Able-Bodied) Site
		Tai Mong Tsai No. 4 Barbecue Site
	Sai Kung East Country Park	Wong Shek No. 1 Barbecue Site
	Clear Water Bay Country Park	Tai Hang Tun Barbecue Site
	Ma On Shan Country Park	Ma On Shan Barbecue Site
		Nai Chung Barbecue Site
	Shing Mun Country Park	Shing Mun No. 4 Barbecue Site
		Shing Mun No. 5 Barbecue Site
	Tai Mo Shan Country Park	Rotary Barbecue Site
	Tai Lam Country Park	Shek Kong No. 3 Barbecue Site
		Shek Kong No. 10 Barbecue Site
		Shek Kong No. 11 Barbecue Site
		Chuen Lung No. 2 Barbecue Site
		Tai Tong No. 1 Barbecue Site
		Sham Tseng Barbecue Site
	Pat Sin Leng Country Park	Hok Tau No. 6 Barbecue Site
	Aberdeen Country Park	Aberdeen P.H.A.B. Site
	Tai Tam Country Park	Tai Tam No. 2 Barbecue Site
		Tai Tam Tuk No. 4 Barbecue Site
Picnic Sites	Tsiu Hang Special Area	Lions Nature Education Centre
	Shing Mun Country Park	Shing Mun No. 6 Picnic Site
		Shing Mun No. 10 Picnic Site
Visitor Centres	Sai Kung West Country Park	Sai Kung Country Park Visitor Centre
	Clear Water Bay Country Park	Clear Water Bay Country Park Visitor Centre
	Tai Mo Shan Country Park	Tai Mo Shan Country Park Visitor Centre
	Aberdeen Country Park	Aberdeen Tree Centre
	Tsiu Hang Special Area	Lions Nature Education Centre
	Hong Kong Wetland Park	Hong Kong Wetland Park Visitor Centre
	Other Areas Outside Country Park	Woodside Biodiversity Education Centre
		Ngong Ping Nature Centre
		Hong Kong Global Geopark of China Volcano Discovery Centre

Toilets	47 numbers at various locations within Country Parks and Special Areas	Hong Kong Wetland Park Other locations of the toilets could be downloaded from our departmental website: <a href="http://www.afcd.gov.hk/english/country/cou_vis/cou_vis_rec/cou_vis_dis.html">http://www.afcd.gov.hk/english/country/cou_vis/cou_vis_rec/cou_vis_dis.html</a>
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**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB203**

**(Question Serial No. 7098)**

Head: (22) Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Nature Conservation and Country Parks

Controlling Officer: Director of Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation  
(Dr LEUNG Siu-fai)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

In view of the frequent illegal felling of Incense Trees in Hong Kong in recent years, does the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department have any plans to conduct a territory-wide survey on Incense Trees? What measures will be taken to prevent the illegal tree-felling from deteriorating? What is the estimated expenditure on the work in the coming year?

Asked by: Dr Hon Fernando CHEUNG Chiu-hung (Member Question No. 659)

Reply:

Incense Tree is a native tree species found particularly abundant in mature woodlands behind rural villages and lowland forests in many country parks. The Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) has been conducting surveys and studies over the years to gather information on the distribution of local plant species, including Incense Tree. However, there is practical difficulty in conducting a specific territory-wide population survey on this species due to its widespread distribution and difficulty of access.

AFCD has been conducting regular patrols in country parks and special areas from time to time, in particular at black spots of illegal tree-felling. It has also been working closely with the Hong Kong Police Force (the Police) in combating the illegal felling of Incense Trees. Major activities carried out in co-operation with the Police include: (a) gathering and exchange of intelligence; (b) conducting joint operations at black spots; (c) assisting the Police in the investigations into illegal tree felling cases with our expertise in local plants; and (d) enhancing the awareness and vigilance of the public about such offences through the Police Magazine television programme, regular education and publicity programmes. The resources involved in this area of work had been absorbed in the allocation for nature conservation and the management of country parks.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB204**

**(Question Serial No. 6322)**

Head: (22) Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Nature Conservation and Country Parks

Controlling Officer: Director of Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation  
(Dr LEUNG Siu-fai)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Please advise on the details of the provision for the Hong Kong Biodiversity Education Centre in 2016-17.

Asked by: Dr Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 242)

Reply:

In 2016-17, Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department has earmarked \$4.5 million for the management and operation of the Woodside Biodiversity Education Centre. This includes the expenditure on educational programmes, cleansing, security, building maintenance and staff costs.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB205**

**(Question Serial No. 6323)**

Head: (22) Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Nature Conservation and Country Parks

Controlling Officer: Director of Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation  
(Dr LEUNG Siu-fai)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The Government produced 410 900 seedlings in 2015, and is estimated to produce 400 000 seedlings in 2016. Please advise on the expenditure on organic fertiliser among the total expenditure on fertiliser involved in producing seedlings in the 2016-17 Estimates.

Asked by: Dr Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 243)

Reply:

The estimated expenditure on fertilisers for seedlings production in 2016-17 is \$21,000, of which \$17,000 will be used for purchasing organic fertilisers.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB206**

**(Question Serial No. 6324)**

Head: (22) Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Nature Conservation and Country Parks

Controlling Officer: Director of Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation  
(Dr LEUNG Siu-fai)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Please advise on the expenditure of the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department on the promotion of public education and publicity on nature conservation over the past 5 years, as well as the Department's estimated expenditure on the same aspects in 2016-17.

Asked by: Dr Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 244)

Reply:

The expenditure of the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department on the promotion of public education and publicity on nature conservation over the past 5 years and the estimated expenditure in 2016-17 are as follows:

<b>Financial Year</b>	<b>Expenditure (\$ million)</b>
2011-12	34.1
2012-13	36.0
2013-14	41.1
2014-15	42.5
2015-16 (revised estimate)	40.4
2016-17 (estimate)	47.3

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB207****(Question Serial No. 6325)**Head: (22) Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (2) Nature Conservation and Country ParksControlling Officer: Director of Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation  
(Dr LEUNG Siu-fai)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

What were the expenditures of the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department on the management, maintenance and improvement of facilities in country parks, special areas, marine parks and marine reserves over the past 5 years? Please also advise on the Department's estimated expenditure on the same aspects in 2016-17.

Asked by: Dr Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 245)Reply:

The expenditure of the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department on the management, maintenance and improvement of facilities in country parks, special areas, marine parks and marine reserves over the past 5 years and the estimated expenditure in 2016-17 are tabulated below:

<b>Expenditure (\$ million)</b>					
<b>2011-12</b>	<b>2012-13</b>	<b>2013-14</b>	<b>2014-15</b>	<b>2015-16 (revised estimate)</b>	<b>2016-17 (estimate)</b>
133.1	163.5	164.4	174.2	181.2	184.2

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB208****(Question Serial No. 6326)**Head: (22) Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (2) Nature Conservation and Country ParksControlling Officer: Director of Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation  
(Dr LEUNG Siu-fai)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

Over the past 5 years, what were the expenditures incurred by the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) on collecting refuse in country parks? What was the total volume of refuse collected by the AFCD? What were the numbers of prosecutions initiated by the AFCD for littering in country parks? What is the estimated expenditure to be incurred by the AFCD in 2016-17 for education and publicity on protection of country parks and its details?

Asked by: Dr Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 246)Reply:

The expenditure incurred for keeping country parks clean and the volume of rubbish collected in country parks by the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) over the past 5 years are tabulated below:

<b>Financial Year</b>	<b>2011-12</b>	<b>2012-13</b>	<b>2013-14</b>	<b>2014-15</b>	<b>2015-16 (revised estimate)</b>
Expenditure incurred for keeping country parks clean (\$ million)	36	38	41	46	51
Total volume of rubbish collected in country parks (inclusive of coastal rubbish) (tonnes)	3 800	3 700	3 700	3 800	3 600

The number of prosecutions related to littering under the Country Parks and Special Areas Regulations (Cap. 208A) over the past 5 years is tabulated below:

<b>Calendar Year</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>
Number of prosecutions related to littering	310	269	200	126	135

A provision of \$16.5 million has been earmarked in 2016-17 for education and publicity on nature conservation in country parks. AFCD will conduct a series of education and publicity programmes on conservation and appreciation of nature for students and the general public. These programmes include school visits, eco-tours and teacher's training, guided tours at visitor centres or education centres, thematic exhibition, educational workshops, competitions, public lectures and public engagement programmes such as nature ambassador scheme and volunteer scheme.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB209**

**(Question Serial No. 6636)**

Head: (22) Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Nature Conservation and Country Parks

Controlling Officer: Director of Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation  
(Dr LEUNG Siu-fai)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The 2015-16 revised estimate is lower than the original estimate by 1.4%. What are the reasons for that? What has resulted in a reduction in the estimate?

Asked by: Dr Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 324)

Reply:

Under Programme (2) Nature Conservation and Country Parks, the revised estimate in 2015-16 is lower than the original estimate in 2015-16 by 1.4% mainly due to a decrease in cash flow requirement for works projects in country parks in 2015-16 as completion of some projects has been deferred to 2016-17.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB210**

**(Question Serial No. 6637)**

Head: (22) Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Nature Conservation and Country Parks

Controlling Officer: Director of Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation  
(Dr LEUNG Siu-fai)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The 2016-17 estimate is higher than that of 2015-16 by 11.4%. What are the reasons for that? What has resulted in an increase in the estimate? What are the details of the manpower and expenditure involved?

Asked by: Dr Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 325)

Reply:

Under Programme (2) Nature Conservation and Country Parks, the estimate for 2016-17 is higher than the revised estimate in 2015-16 by 11.4% with an increase of 40 posts mainly due to the increased expenditure for the implementation of the Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, works projects in country parks, and procurement of plant, vehicles and equipment for various functions and activities related to nature conservation and management of country parks.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB211**

**(Question Serial No. 6638)**

Head: (22) Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Nature Conservation and Country Parks

Controlling Officer: Director of Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation  
(Dr LEUNG Siu-fai)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Over the past 3 years, how did the Government promote public awareness of nature conservation? What were the expenditures involved? In addition, has the Government enforced any legislation on nature conservation? What are the details?

Asked by: Dr Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 326)

Reply:

In the past 3 years, the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) conducted a series of education and publicity programmes on conservation and appreciation of nature for students and the general public. These programmes included school visits, eco-tours and teacher's training, guided tours at visitor or education centres, thematic exhibitions, educational workshops, competitions, public lectures and public engagement programmes such as nature ambassador scheme and volunteer scheme. To publicise the programmes and promote appreciation of nature, AFCD organised roving exhibitions, published leaflets and posters, and maintained thematic websites and mobile applications.

The expenditure involved in promoting public awareness of nature conservation over the past 3 years is as follows:

Financial Year	Expenditure (\$ million)
2013-14	41.1
2014-15	42.5
2015-16 (revised estimate)	40.4



AFCD enforces legislation relevant to nature conservation including the Forests and Countryside Ordinance (Cap. 96), the Wild Animals Protection Ordinance (Cap. 170), the Country Parks and Special Areas Regulations (Cap. 208A) and the Marine Parks and Marine Reserves Regulation (Cap. 476A). The total number of prosecutions made under the above legislation in 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 (up to February 2016) is 1 158, 1 063 and 776 respectively.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB212**

**(Question Serial No. 6639)**

Head: (22) Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Nature Conservation and Country Parks

Controlling Officer: Director of Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation  
(Dr LEUNG Siu-fai)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

During 2015-16, the government implemented a territory-wide survey programme to collect information required for maintaining and updating an ecological database. What is the effectiveness of the programme? What are the details of the manpower and expenditure involved? How can the public access to the database? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Dr Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 327)

Reply:

The Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) has been implementing the territory-wide long-term biodiversity survey programme since 2002-03. The programme includes the collection of data on the distribution and abundance of major animal groups including amphibians, reptiles, birds, mammals, beetles, butterflies, dragonflies and freshwater fish. Various types of habitats including wetlands, woodlands, grasslands and streams are also covered by the programme. The data collected have been computerised and incorporated in a Geographic Information System for storage and to facilitate analysis. The database currently contains over 220 000 records of species. Monitoring and surveys are being conducted continuously to update and enrich the database. In 2015-16 (as at mid March 2016), a total of 634 surveys have been conducted and 14 845 records collected under the programme.

An online biodiversity database and eco-map containing information collected from the surveys have been set up for public access through the following websites maintained by AFCD: [www.hkbiodiversity.net](http://www.hkbiodiversity.net) and [www.hkecomap.net](http://www.hkecomap.net). These websites feature basic information of about 1 400 species of animals in Hong Kong. Findings of scientific or technical nature are published regularly in a newsletter, and made available to the public through the website of AFCD.

In 2015-16, the estimated expenditure incurred was \$9.7 million. The total number of staff involved is 16.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB213**

**(Question Serial No. 6640)**

Head: (22) Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Nature Conservation and Country Parks

Controlling Officer: Director of Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation  
(Dr LEUNG Siu-fai)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

What are the details of the promotion of public education and publicity on nature conservation by the Government over the past 3 years? What are the details of the manpower and expenditure involved?

Asked by: Dr Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 328)

Reply:

Over the past 3 years, the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) conducted a series of education and publicity programmes on conservation and appreciation of nature for students and the general public. These programmes included school visits, eco-tours and teacher's training, guided tours at visitor or education centres, thematic exhibitions, educational workshops, competitions, public lectures and public engagement programmes such as nature ambassador scheme and volunteer scheme. To publicise the programmes and promote appreciation of nature, AFCD organised roving exhibitions, published leaflets and posters, and maintained thematic websites and mobile applications.

The number of staff and expenditure of AFCD involved in the promotion of public education and publicity on nature conservation in the past 3 years are as follows:

Financial Year	Number of Staff	Expenditure (\$ million)
2013-14	94	41.1
2014-15	94	42.5
2015-16 (revised estimate)	93	40.4

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB214**

**(Question Serial No. 6641)**

Head: (22) Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Nature Conservation and Country Parks

Controlling Officer: Director of Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation  
(Dr LEUNG Siu-fai)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

What are the details of the implementation of management agreement projects for nature conservation? What are the performance indicators of the projects? What are the details of the manpower and expenditure involved?

Asked by: Dr Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 329)

Reply:

Under the Nature Conservation Management Agreement (MA) scheme, funding support is provided by the Environment and Conservation Fund (ECF) for non-profit making organisations, including green groups and community bodies, to enter into MA with landowners or tenants of private land of a number of specific sites for enhancing the conservation of the private land concerned. MA projects have been carried out at four sites, namely Long Valley and Ho Sheung Heung, Fung Yuen, the Ramsar Site and the Deep Bay Wetland outside Ramsar Site. Currently, around 15 hectares of private land and some 700 hectares of fishponds are under active conservation management under the MA scheme. The total funding support approved since the launch of the scheme is around \$87 million.

Since their implementation, the MA projects have produced encouraging results in enhancing the biodiversity of the sites concerned as well as raising the awareness of the public and local communities on nature conservation. Details of the 4 recently completed MA projects are provided as follows:

	<b>Long Valley MA Project (2012-2015)</b>	<b>Fung Yuen MA Project (2013-2016)</b>	<b>Fishpond MA Project at Ramsar Site (2013-2015)</b>	<b>Fishpond MA Project at Deep Bay Wetlands (2013-2015)</b>
<b>Project period</b>	1 March 2012-28 February 2015	1 February 2013-31 January 2016	1 March 2013-28 February 2015	1 March 2013-28 February 2015
<b>Area of Private land / fish ponds engaged (hectares)</b>	11.9	1.9	320	345
<b>Achievement in nature conservation</b>	Number of bird species recorded has increased from 221 in 2005 (i.e. beginning of the first MA project) to over 300 in 2015, accounting for over 50% of the local bird species.	Number of butterfly species recorded has increased from 162 in 2005 (i.e. beginning of the first MA project) to over 200 in 2015, accounting for 85% of the local butterfly species.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fishponds covered by the MA projects supported significantly higher number of herons and egrets, with an over 10-fold increase in the mean number of birds recorded as a result of the drain down of fishponds.</li> <li>164 bird species have been recorded during the project period, representing about 30% of the local bird species.</li> </ul>	
<b>Achievement in raising public awareness</b>	Activities including ecotours, harvest events and workshops attracted over 170 000 participants.	Activities including workshops, volunteer programmes and butterfly carnival have been organised. Over 8 000 people visited the butterfly reserve, and over 400 volunteers had been trained.	Activities including training of ecotour guides, public visits and teacher workshops attracted about 900 participants.	Activities including volunteer scheme, exhibitions, school talks and photo contests attracted over 255 000 participants.

Note: Before the expiry of project period, the abovementioned 4 MA projects have been approved by ECF to continue with the implementation until 2017 and 2019 respectively.

In 2015-16, the resources incurred by the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) for the implementation of MA projects were absorbed under Programme (2) ("Nature Conservation and Country Parks Programme") under Head 22 - AFCD. There is no breakdown on the manpower and expenditure involved.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB215****(Question Serial No. 6642)**Head: (22) Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (2) Nature Conservation and Country ParksControlling Officer: Director of Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation  
(Dr LEUNG Siu-fai)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

What are the details of the Government's work on the promotion of geo-conservation over the past 3 years? What are the details of the manpower and expenditures involved?

Asked by: Dr Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 330)Reply:

In the past 3 years, the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department promoted geo-conservation through a variety of publicity and education activities. Major activities included (a) production of multilingual promotion materials and electronic books for local and overseas tourists; (b) overseas promotion through the international platform of the Global Geoparks Network; (c) upgrading the skills of the geopark guides through the Accredited Geopark Guide System in conjunction with non-governmental organisations (NGOs); (d) training of tour operators, local communities and other stakeholders of the geopark; (e) science popularisation programme for students through the Geopark School Programme; and (f) collaboration with NGOs and private sectors in setting up and operating education and visitor centres including the Hong Kong Global Geopark Volcano Discovery Centre.

The expenditure and manpower involved in the promotion of geo-conservation over the past 3 years are tabulated below:

Financial Year	Expenditure (\$ million)	Number of Staff
2013 - 14	8.0	21
2014 - 15	8.0	21
2015 - 16 (revised estimate)	8.0	21

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB216**

**(Question Serial No. 4780)**

Head: (22) Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Nature Conservation and Country Parks

Controlling Officer: Director of Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation  
(Dr LEUNG Siu-fai)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the ancillary facilities of geoparks, would the Department inform whether there is any plan to construct additional visitor information centres, toilets, etc. as appropriate for the convenience of visitors? If yes, what are the details, including the estimated expenditure and the implementation timetable?

Asked by: Hon MA Fung-kwok (Member Question No. 84)

Reply:

To promote the Hong Kong Global Geopark of China (the Geopark) and to enhance visitor experience in the Geopark, the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) provides our visitors with a variety of visitor facilities including geo-heritage centres, geopark visitor centres, hiking trails with information boards and interpretation panels and toilets. Apart from the above, a wooden boardwalk is being constructed at the High Island Geotrail with a view to providing a safe environment for visitors to view a sea cave at a short distance. AFCD will continue to maintain and upgrade these facilities for the benefit of the visitors. As some of these facilities are shared between country parks and the Geopark, there is no separate breakdown of the estimated expenditure for these items.

Separately, AFCD is assisting the North District Council on a Signature Project, which comprises the conversion of an old rural school at Lai Chi Wo into an education and visitor centre, and refurbishing a wooden boardwalk at the agglomerate of white-flower derris in the vicinity. A new trail on Kat O, which will provide a panoramic view over Yan Chau Tong, will also be constructed.

To meet the strong demand of tourism in Sai Kung, in particular for visiting the Geopark, and to respond to the needs of the community, the Sharp Island Pier would also be



reconstructed under the Signature Project Scheme proposed by the Sai Kung District Council.

The total estimated cost and completion schedule of the abovementioned Signature Projects are as follows:

	Expenditure (\$ million)	Estimated Year of Completion
North District	48.8	2018
Sai Kung District	50.0	2018

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB217****(Question Serial No. 4602)**Head: (22) Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (2) Nature Conservation and Country ParksControlling Officer: Director of Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation  
(Dr LEUNG Siu-fai)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

The aim of the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) is to conserve flora, fauna and natural habitats; to designate and manage country parks, special areas, marine parks and marine reserves; and to control international trade in endangered species of animals and plants in Hong Kong. Please reply on the following:

- (a) How many population surveys had the AFCD conducted on cetaceans over the past 3 years? What were the findings of these surveys? Please reply in the following table.

Year	Survey Date	Survey Site	Survey Findings
2013-14			
2014-15			
2015-16			

- (b) How many population surveys had the AFCD conducted on amphibians over the past 3 years? What were the findings of these surveys? Please reply in the following table.

Year	Survey Date	Survey Site	Survey Findings
2013-14			
2014-15			
2015-16			

- (c) How many population surveys had the AFCD conducted on mammals over the past 3 years? What were the findings of these surveys? Please reply in the following table.

Year	Survey Date	Survey Site	Survey Findings
2013-14			

2014-15			
2015-16			

- (d) How many population surveys had the AFCD conducted on fish over the past 3 years? What were the findings of these surveys? Please reply in the following table.

Year	Survey Date	Survey Site	Survey Findings
2013-14			
2014-15			
2015-16			

- (e) How many population surveys had the AFCD conducted on corals over the past 3 years? What were the findings of these surveys? Please reply in the following table.

Year	Survey Date	Survey Site	Survey Findings
2013-14			
2014-15			
2015-16			

Asked by: Hon Claudia MO (Member Question No. 80)

Reply:

- (a) Surveys on cetaceans conducted by the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) over the past 3 years and the findings are as follows:

Financial Year	Survey Date	Survey Site	Survey Findings*
2013-14	88 days in total, throughout the year	Nine survey areas: Deep Bay, Northeast Lantau, Northwest Lantau, West Lantau, Southwest Lantau, Southeast Lantau, Lamma, Po Toi and Ninepins	Information on 317 groups of Chinese white dolphins and 113 groups of finless porpoises recorded
2014-15	84 days in total, throughout the year	Ten survey areas: Deep Bay, Northeast Lantau, Northwest Lantau, West Lantau, Southwest Lantau, Southeast Lantau, Lamma, Po Toi, Ninepins and Sai Kung	Information on 258 groups of Chinese white dolphins and 106 groups of finless porpoises recorded

2015-16	81 days in total as at the end of January 2016, throughout the year	Ten survey areas: Deep Bay, Northeast Lantau, Northwest Lantau, West Lantau, Southwest Lantau, Southeast Lantau, Lamma, Po Toi, Ninepins and Sai Kung	Information on 225 groups of Chinese white dolphins and 102 groups of finless porpoises recorded (as at end of January 2016)
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\* Information recorded included sighting time and location, group size, age class, general behaviour and close-up photographs of each individual.

(b) Surveys on amphibians conducted by AFCD over the past 3 years and the findings are as follows:

Financial Year	Survey Date	Survey Site	Survey Findings <sup>#</sup>
2013-14	64 days in total, from April to December 2013	59 locations throughout the whole territory of Hong Kong	Information on 22 species recorded
2014-15	71 days in total, from April to December 2014	56 locations throughout the whole territory of Hong Kong	Information on 24 species recorded
2015-16	83 days in total as at early March 2016, throughout the year	68 locations throughout the whole territory of Hong Kong	Information on 22 species recorded (as at early March 2016)

<sup>#</sup> Information recorded included distribution and abundance of all species of amphibians found.

(c) Surveys on terrestrial mammals conducted by AFCD over the past 3 years and the findings are as follows:

Financial Year	Survey Date	Survey Site	Survey Findings <sup>#</sup>
2013-14	140 days in total, throughout the year	81 locations throughout the whole territory of Hong Kong	Information on 17 species of bats, 5 species of small mammals and 20 species of large mammals recorded
2014-15	138 days in total, throughout the year	70 locations throughout the whole territory of Hong Kong	Information on 14 species of bats and 3 species of small mammals recorded. Data on large mammals being analysed
2015-16	148 days in total as at early March 2016,	96 locations throughout the whole territory of	Information on 20 species of bats and 5

	throughout the year	Hong Kong	species of small mammals recorded (as at early March 2016). Data on large mammals being analysed
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# Information recorded included distribution and abundance of all species of terrestrial mammals found.

(d) Surveys on freshwater fish conducted by AFCD over the past 3 years and the findings are as follows:

Financial Year	Survey Date	Survey Site	Survey Findings#
2013-14	55 days in total, throughout the year	53 locations throughout the whole territory of Hong Kong	Information on 82 species recorded
2014-15	26 days in total from November 2014 to March 2015	27 locations throughout the whole territory of Hong Kong	Information on 57 species recorded
2015-16	71 days in total as at early March 2016, throughout the year	70 locations throughout the whole territory of Hong Kong	Information on 94 species recorded (as at early March 2016)

# Information recorded included distribution and abundance of all species of freshwater fish found.

(e) Surveys on corals conducted by AFCD over the past 3 years and the findings are as follows:

Financial Year	Survey Date	Survey Site	Survey Findings
2013-14	June - September 2013	A total of 33 survey sites, covering the best coral growing sites known in the eastern part of Hong Kong waters extending from Tung Ping Chau in the north to Ninepin Groups in the south	Coral coverage, ranging from 20 per cent to 78.1 per cent, was recorded among the survey sites
2014-15	June - September 2014	A total of 33 survey sites, covering the best coral growing sites known in the eastern part of Hong Kong waters extending from Tung Ping Chau in the north to Ninepin Groups in the south	Coral coverage, ranging from 21.9 per cent to 79.4 per cent, was recorded among the survey sites
2015-16	June - September 2015	A total of 33 survey sites, covering the best coral	Coral coverage, ranging from 19.5 per

		growing sites known in the eastern part of Hong Kong waters extending from Tung Ping Chau in the north to Ninepin Groups in the south	cent to 79.5 per cent, was recorded among the survey sites
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- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB218**

**(Question Serial No. 3456)**

Head: (22) Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Nature Conservation and Country Parks

Controlling Officer: Director of Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation  
(Dr LEUNG Siu-fai)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The Chief Executive has expressly stated in this year's Policy Address that "the Government will strengthen enforcement and take rigorous action against the smuggling and illegal trade in ivory". However, regarding "endangered species inspections" and "endangered species prosecutions", there is not much discrepancy between the estimated numbers in the coming year and the numbers in 2015 as provided by the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD). Instead, the estimated numbers of 2014 are much higher than the actual numbers in 2015 and the estimated numbers in 2016. Would the AFCD explain how the estimated numbers of these two items are determined? In face of the increasingly serious offences regarding smuggling of endangered species, why is the number of prosecutions much lower than that in 2014?

Asked by: Hon WU Chi-wai (Member Question No. 161)

Reply:

Endangered species inspections conducted by the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) include (a) inspections of consignments containing endangered species<sup>1</sup> before releasing them for import or export; and (b) inspections of local shops to deter illegal trade in endangered species. While we have stepped up inspections of local shops to deter irregularities at the retail level, the number of consignment inspections has decreased in 2015 because of the decrease in the number of import and export consignments involving endangered species. As the majority of endangered species inspections are inspections of import or export consignments, there was a net decrease in the total number

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<sup>1</sup> These include only species which are not necessarily threatened with extinction, but their international trade should be regulated to ensure that it is not incompatible with their survival.

of “endangered species inspections” in 2015, and the estimate for 2016 is also lower than the actual figure for 2014.

The drop in prosecution number in 2015 is believed to be the results of effective education and publicity work. The prosecution number in 2016 is estimated to be similar to that of 2015.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB219**

**(Question Serial No. 4653)**

Head: (22) Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Nature Conservation and Country Parks

Controlling Officer: Director of Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation  
(Dr LEUNG Siu-fai)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the management of country parks, special areas, marine parks and marine reserves mentioned in this Programme, would the Government inform this Committee of the following:

- (a) What were the numbers of applications and the numbers of approved cases regarding vehicles entering Sai Kung East and Sai Kung West Country Parks (Pak Tam Chung Barrier) each month, with a breakdown by ordinary vehicles and coaches over the past 2 years?
- (b) Tung Chung Road (Shek Mun Kap gate) traverses Lantau North Country Park and adjoins the boundary of Lantau South Country Park upon entering South Lantau Road. In view of the full impact of the loading of vehicles accessing Tung Chung Road on the management of country parks, has the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department requested the Transport Department to hand over the right to manage Tung Chung Road over the past 2 years? If yes, what are the details? If not, will the Department consider this proposal?

Asked by: Hon WU Chi-wai (Member Question No. 24)

Reply:

- (a) The number of vehicle permits issued by the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) for ordinary vehicles and coaches to enter the Pak Tam Chung barrier gate in 2014 and 2015 is as follows:

	<b>Number of vehicular permits issued</b>	
	<b>Ordinary vehicles</b>	<b>Coaches</b>
<b>2014</b>		
January	2 496	140
February	2 093	115
March	2 398	258
April	2 822	245
May	2 639	196
June	2 914	207
July	3 147	225
August	3 359	297
September	2 961	162
October	3 315	334
November	2 926	427
December	2 715	318
<b>2015</b>		
January	2 634	212
February	2 285	112
March	2 466	254
April	2 921	235
May	2 958	189
June	3 019	124
July	2 830	229
August	3 362	235
September	3 390	171
October	3 406	263
November	2 784	377
December	2 690	307

- (b) Major sections of Tung Chung Road and South Lantau Road are outside the boundary of country parks. Hence, it is not appropriate for AFCD to take over the management of Tung Chung Road. Currently, these 2 roads are designated as closed roads by the Transport Department (TD) and motorists who wish to drive into south Lantau using these roads are required to possess a Lantau Closed Road Permit issued by TD. Furthermore, to restrict vehicular access to country parks and safeguard the country park environment, barrier gates, bollards and warning signs are erected at appropriate locations of road junctions or sections leading to country parks. Only vehicles with a permit issued by AFCD are authorised to enter the country park areas. AFCD also regularly patrols the country parks to deter irregularities.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB220**

**(Question Serial No. 4654)**

Head: (22) Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Nature Conservation and Country Parks

Controlling Officer: Director of Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation  
(Dr LEUNG Siu-fai)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding matters on country park enclaves (enclaves), please inform this Committee of the following:

- (a) In determining whether enclaves are regulated by means of statutory plans or inclusion into country parks, has the Country and Marine Parks Authority consulted the Country and Marine Parks Board for each enclave? Please provide the details of all the enclaves involved and of the meetings concerned since 2013 up to now.
- (b) What were the respective manpower and expenditure involved in processing, assessing and implementing the incorporation of enclaves into country parks in each of the past 3 years?
- (c) Please provide the information on the enclaves which are not covered by statutory plans or incorporated into country parks, but will be sorted out in 2016-17, including the locations, areas, and respective country parks involved, etc.

Asked by: Hon WU Chi-wai (Member Question No. 25)

Reply:

- (a) The Country and Marine Parks Board (CMPB) meetings relevant to the incorporation of enclaves into country parks are set out in the following table:

<b>Dates of CMPB meetings</b>	<b>Purposes</b>
7-8 February 2013	To hear objections to the draft replacement maps of the Sai Kung East Country Park, Kam Shan Country Park and Tai Lam Country Park
23 May 2013	To report the assessment on enclaves at the Plover Cove Country Park
24 February 2014	To seek members' views on the proposals to incorporate Fan Kei Tok, Sai Lau Kong and the site near Nam Shan into the respective country parks
13 June 2014 and 9 October 2014	To report the progress on the proposals to incorporate Fan Kei Tok, Sai Lau Kong and the site near Nam Shan into the respective country parks
2 June 2015	To update the findings of ecological survey on the proposals to incorporate Fan Kei Tok, Sai Lau Kong and the site near Nam Shan into the respective country parks
30 October 2015	To update the progress of statutory procedures on the proposals to incorporate Fan Kei Tok, Sai Lau Kong and the site near Nam Shan into the respective country parks

Based on the criteria and principles agreed by CMPB for designating new country parks or extending existing country parks, as well as other relevant considerations, the Country and Marine Parks Authority (the Authority) would assess each enclave for its suitability for incorporation into country parks. For enclaves assessed to be suitable, the Authority would consult CMPB before invoking the statutory procedures for their designation as set out in the Country Parks Ordinance (Cap. 208) (the Ordinance). Since 2013, the Authority has consulted CMPB on 6 enclaves assessed to be suitable for incorporation into country parks, namely Sai Wan, Yuen Tun, Kam Shan, Fan Kei Tok, Sai Lau Kong, and the site near Nam Shan.

- (b) The assessment on the suitability of enclaves for incorporation into country parks and the designation form part of the regular work of the staff of the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD). There is no breakdown on the manpower and expenditure involved.
- (c) A total of 3 enclaves, namely Fan Kei Tok, Sai Lau Kong and the site near Nam Shan, have been assessed to be suitable for incorporating into country parks based on the principles and criteria mentioned in (a) above and other relevant considerations. AFCD has commenced the statutory procedures in accordance with the Ordinance to incorporate these 3 enclaves into their respective country parks in October 2015. In 2016-17, we will continue with the designation process with a view to completing it in 2017. The respective area and the country parks into which the 3 enclaves will be incorporated are as follows:

<b>Enclaves</b>	<b>Country parks into which the enclave will be incorporated</b>	<b>Area (hectares)</b>
Fan Kei Tok	Plover Cove Country Park	4.6
Sai Lau Kong	Plover Cove Country Park	1.9
The site near Nam Shan	Lantau South Country Park	5.9

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB221**

**(Question Serial No. 4678)**

Head: (22) Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Nature Conservation and Country Parks

Controlling Officer: Director of Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation  
(Dr LEUNG Siu-fai)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the management of country parks, special areas, marine parks and marine reserves mentioned in this Programme, would the Government inform this Committee of the following:

- (a) The amount of refuse and recyclables (paper, metals, plastics, glass) collected each year in country parks and marine parks over the past 3 years;
- (b) Had any statistical surveys been conducted on the amount of coastal refuse produced and collected in the coastal areas of country parks, marine parks or special areas and marine reserve over the past 3 years? If yes, what were the details? If no, what were the reasons?
- (c) Will there be any measures in the coming 12 months to reduce the amount of coastal refuse produced and collected? If yes, what are the details?

Asked by: Hon WU Chi-wai (Member Question No. 85)

Reply:

- (a) & (b) The total volume of refuse (inclusive of coastal refuse) and recyclables collected over the past 3 years in country parks, special areas, marine parks and marine reserve by the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) is tabulated below:

<b>Financial Year</b>	<b>2012-13</b> <b>tonnes</b>	<b>2013-14</b> <b>tonnes</b>	<b>2014-15</b> <b>tonnes</b>	<b>2015-16</b> <b>(Estimate)</b> <b>tonnes</b>
Refuse collected in country parks and special areas	3 700	3 700	3 800	3 600
Refuse collected in marine parks and marine reserve	340	351	256	361
Papers collected in country parks and special areas	2.38	1.42	3.36	3.44
Plastics collected in country parks and special areas	3.55	2.46	5.68	2.12
Metals collected in country parks and special areas	0.88	0.76	2.84	6.34

Note: No recyclables were collected in marine parks and marine reserve for recycling. No glass was collected in country parks and special areas for recycling.

- (c) In the coming 12 months, AFCD will continue to promote marine conservation and promulgate the clean shoreline message through its education and publicity programmes. It would also step up monitoring and enforcement against marine littering through regular patrols in marine parks and marine reserve.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB222**

**(Question Serial No. 4679)**

Head: (22) Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Nature Conservation and Country Parks

Controlling Officer: Director of Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation  
(Dr LEUNG Siu-fai)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the enforcement of the Country Parks Ordinance (Cap. 208) and the Marine Parks Ordinance (Cap. 476), please inform this Committee of the following:

- (a) What were the numbers of prosecutions and convictions initiated under the said Ordinances over the past 3 years?
- (b) Will the Department conduct any review in 2016-17 to see if the penalties of the said Ordinances have sufficient deterrent effect for the purposes of nature conservation, recreation, nature based tourism and education?

Asked by: Hon WU Chi-wai (Member Question No. 86)

Reply:

- (a) The number of prosecutions and convicted cases under the Country Parks and Special Areas Regulations (Cap. 208A) and Marine Parks and Marine Reserves Regulation (Cap. 476A) over the past 3 years is tabulated below:

Calendar Year	Cap. 208A		Cap. 476A	
	Number of prosecutions	Number of convicted cases	Number of prosecutions	Number of convicted cases
2013	923	911	26	25
2014	838	822	33	33
2015	800	790	21	20

- (b) The maximum penalty upon conviction under the Country Parks and Special Areas Regulations (Cap. 208A) is a fine of \$5,000 and imprisonment for 1 year while that



under the Marine Parks and Marine Reserves Regulation (Cap. 476A) is a fine of \$25,000 and imprisonment for 1 year. We consider that the level of penalty of the 2 regulations provides sufficient deterrent effect for protecting the country and marine parks for the purposes of nature conservation, recreation and education. The actual sentence of each convicted case is determined by the court having regard to the nature and severity of individual cases.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB223**

**(Question Serial No. 4680)**

Head: (22) Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Nature Conservation and Country Parks

Controlling Officer: Director of Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation  
(Dr LEUNG Siu-fai)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the enforcement of the Country Parks Ordinance (Cap. 208) and management of country parks, please inform this Committee of the following:

- (a) How many complaints about unlawful occupation of country park land did the Government receive over the past 2 years? What follow-up actions were taken?
- (b) Section 16 of the Country Parks Ordinance provides that, in any case where the Authority is of the opinion that any use or proposed use of leased land within a country park substantially reduces the enjoyment and amenities of the country park as such, he may request the Land Authority to, by notice in writing, require discontinuance/modification of or prohibit the use. How many notices were issued in accordance with the Section, and what was the compliance information, over the past 3 years?

Asked by: Hon WU Chi-wai (Member Question No. 87)

Reply:

- (a) In the past 2 years, the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) received 16 complaint cases related to unlawful occupation of government land within country parks. In general, upon receipt of such complaints, AFCD will conduct follow up investigations and initiate prosecutions under the legislation administered by it if there is sufficient evidence, and/or refer the cases to relevant departments for their follow up actions. Depending on individual circumstances, AFCD may also erect warning notices, remove unauthorised items and reinstate the site as appropriate.

- (b) There has been no request made by the Country and Marine Parks Authority to the Lands Authority under Section 16 of the Country Parks Ordinance over the past 3 years.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB224**

**(Question Serial No. 4681)**

Head: (22) Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Nature Conservation and Country Parks

Controlling Officer: Director of Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation  
(Dr LEUNG Siu-fai)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the preparation for the designation of the Brothers Marine Park mentioned in this Programme, please inform this Committee of the details of the work, the manpower and expenditure involved in this initiative.

Asked by: Hon WU Chi-wai (Member Question No. 88)

Reply:

The Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department has been preparing for the designation of the proposed Brothers Marine Park (BMP) since 2013. Following the completion of public consultation exercise in mid 2015, we consulted the Country and Marine Parks Board on the draft map of the BMP on 30 October 2015, and gazetted a notice to inform the public that the draft map is available for public inspection for 60 days on 12 February 2016. The public inspection period will end on 11 April 2016. As the above work is part of the duties of the team responsible for the management of marine parks in Hong Kong, there is no separate breakdown of the expenditure and manpower involved in such work.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB225**

**(Question Serial No. 4736)**

Head: (22) Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Nature Conservation and Country Parks

Controlling Officer: Director of Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation  
(Dr LEUNG Siu-fai)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The financial provision for 2016-2017 is estimated to increase by 11.4% compared with that for 2015-2016; please advise on the following in detail:

- (a) Regarding the preparation and implementation of the first Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Hong Kong, what is the provision earmarked by the Bureau for taking forward the project?
- (b) Please provide a list of the country park enclaves to be included into country parks in 2016-2017, as well as a schedule of the inclusion.

Asked by: Hon WU Chi-wai (Member Question No. 165)

Reply:

- (a) The estimated expenditure under the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) for implementing the Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan in 2016-17 is \$28.3 million.
- (b) A total of 3 enclaves, namely Fan Kei Tok, Sai Lau Kong and the site near Nam Shan, have been assessed to be suitable for incorporating into country parks. AFCD has commenced the statutory procedures in accordance with the Country Parks Ordinance (Cap. 208) to incorporate these 3 enclaves into their respective country parks in October 2015 with a view to completing the designation process in 2017.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB226**

**(Question Serial No. 5851)**

Head: (33) Civil Engineering and Development Department

Subhead (No. & title): (000) Operational Expenses

Programme: (7) Management of Construction and Demolition Materials

Controlling Officer: Director of Civil Engineering and Development  
(Daniel K W CHUNG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

(1) From January 2015 to February 2016, what is the daily average number of construction fill dump truck trips in each month received by the barging point of public fill at Chai Wan? What is the volume of the construction fill involved?

(2) During the past year, did the government receive any traffic or hygienic complaints arising from the barging point of public fill at Chai Wan? Please specify by category the relevant data, the follow-up action taken by the government and the expenditures involved.

Asked by: Hon Dr Hon Kenneth CHAN Ka-lok (Member Question No. 157)

Reply:

(1) The average daily numbers of dump trucks by month entering the Chai Wan Public Fill Barging Point (CWPFBP) during the period from January 2015 to February 2016 and the associated quantities of public fill received are as follows:

	Year 2015						
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July
Average daily number of truckloads	834	701	766	233	0	184	543
Quantity of public fill received by month (tonnes)	297 891	200 178	262 690	65 229	0	60 661	169 504
	Year 2015					Year 2016	
	August	September	October	November	December	January	February
Average daily number of truckloads	535	557	574	579	748	778	778
Quantity of public fill received by month (tonnes)	165 359	138 373	182 029	193 502	254 641	265 327	240 530

Note: CWPFBP was temporarily closed from 15 April 2015 to 18 June 2015 due to a barging incident.

(2) In the past year (i.e. the period from March 2015 to February 2016), the Civil Engineering and Development Department (CEDD) received 3 complaints (in March, August and October 2015) on hygiene problems in relation to the operation of the Chai Wan Public Fill Barging Point, mainly about dust generation. Through adjustment of the frequency of water spraying at peak periods of CWPFBP, dust generation had been further suppressed and the problem was resolved. There was no additional expenditure involved for the above measures as only re-deployment of existing resources was involved. There was no complaint on traffic problem during this period.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB227**

**(Question Serial No. 4273)**

Head: (39) Drainage Services Department

Subhead (No. & title): (000) Operational Expenses

Programme: (2) Sewage Services

Controlling Officer: Director of Drainage Services (TONG Ka-hung, Edwin)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Please specify the work of “continuing with the provision of professional advice and support to the development of new cross-boundary infrastructure and priority infrastructure projects”.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Hak-kan (Member Question No. 73)

Reply:

The specific work ranges from the provision of professional advice on and support to the investigation, planning, design, construction and connection of the relevant sewerage systems and sewage treatment and disposal facilities as well as their management, operation and maintenance, etc. upon completion of the works.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB228**

**(Question Serial No. 4275)**

Head: (39) Drainage Services Department

Subhead (No. & title): (000) Operational Expenses

Programme: (2) Sewage Services

Controlling Officer: Director of Drainage Services (TONG Ka-hung, Edwin)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The length of sewers under management in 2016 is estimated to be 1 753 kilometres (km), which is 26 km more compared with 1 727 km in 2015. However, the length of sewers inspected and the length of sewers cleansed in 2016 are estimated to be 3 km less and 1 km less than those in 2015 respectively. What are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Hak-kan (Member Question No. 75)

Reply:

The length of sewers under management in 2016 is estimated to be 26 km more than that in 2015, representing an increase of about 1.5%. Under normal circumstances, newly commissioned sewers do not require inspection and cleansing in the short term. The estimates for 2016 have taken into account this factor and the assessment of actual operation of existing sewers in 2015. The lengths of sewers requiring inspection and cleansing in the coming year are expected to be 1 178 km and 691 km respectively, which are 3 km (0.3%) and 1 km (0.1%) different from the actual figures for 2015 respectively, showing a broadly similar picture.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB229**

**(Question Serial No. 6235)**

Head: (42) Electrical and Mechanical Services Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (1) Energy Supply; Electrical, Gas and Nuclear Safety

Controlling Officer: Director of Electrical and Mechanical Services (CHAN Fan)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

In respect of the work on electrical safety by the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department, please provide the following information:

1. The estimated number of enquiries to be handled in 2016 is comparatively higher than those actual numbers in 2014 and 2015. What are the reasons and the difference consequently in manpower resources and expenditure involved?
2. For processing the registration applications from electrical workers/contractors/competent persons, the estimated number for 2016 is the highest in these three years. What are the reasons and the difference consequently in manpower resources and expenditure involved?

Asked by: Dr Hon Kenneth CHAN Ka-lok (Member Question No. 298)

Reply:

- 1&2 Electrical workers/contractors/competent persons are required to register with the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department (EMSD) and renew their registration every three years. As such, the numbers of enquiries and registrations handled will experience a peak period every three years, and the next peak period is expected to occur in 2016. In response to the overall service need, the EMSD deployed existing resources to handle the enquiries and process the registration applications during the peak period, without additional manpower and expenditure.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB230****(Question Serial No. 6236)**Head: (42) Electrical and Mechanical Services DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (1) Energy Supply; Electrical, Gas and Nuclear SafetyControlling Officer: Director of Electrical and Mechanical Services (CHAN Fan)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

What was the number of gas incidents investigated by the Government in each of the past three years and what were the details of work, expenditure and manpower involved, and follow-up actions taken and their effectiveness? What were the causes of these incidents? Were there any penalties imposed by the Government? If yes, what are the legal basis for these penalties and what are the number of such cases and the reasons for the penalties, the number of repeated contraventions, as well as the maximum and minimum penalties imposed in each year? Please provide the information by year and District Council district.

Asked by: Dr Hon Kenneth CHAN Ka-lok (Member Question No. 299)Reply:

The numbers of suspected gas incidents investigated over the past three years (from 2013 to 2015) were 339, 332 and 349 respectively, and the numbers of confirmed gas incidents were 245, 238 and 279 respectively.

These gas incidents basically fall into three categories – (1) about 91% were related to gas pipe/cylinder/fitting faults; (2) about 6% were related to careless or improper use of gas fittings; and (3) about 3% were related to other matters.

The numbers of confirmed gas incidents in the past three years by District Council district are shown in the following table:

	<u>Central &amp;</u>				<u>Yau Tsim</u>	<u>Sham Shui</u>	<u>Kowloon</u>	<u>Wong Tai</u>	<u>Kwun</u>
<u>Year</u>	<u>Western</u>	<u>Wan Chai</u>	<u>Eastern</u>	<u>Southern</u>	<u>Mong</u>	<u>Po</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Sin</u>	<u>Tong</u>
2013	18	13	40	12	24	9	17	9	18
2014	15	18	36	8	28	12	23	7	24
2015	20	11	43	9	36	13	18	12	16

<u>Year</u>	<u>Tsuen Wan</u>	<u>Tuen Mun</u>	<u>Yuen Long</u>	<u>North</u>	<u>Tai Po</u>	<u>Sai Kung</u>	<u>Sha Tin</u>	<u>Kwai Tsing</u>	<u>Islands</u>
2013	7	11	7	5	3	18	12	18	4
2014	5	13	3	2	2	11	16	13	2
2015	5	15	8	2	11	14	24	19	3

Gas incident investigations were conducted by engineers and inspectors whose responsibilities also include such duties as inspection, public education and publicity. The Electrical and Mechanical Services Department does not have the breakdown of manpower or expenditure involved in incident investigation only.

Based on the analysis of gas incidents investigated, public education and publicity programmes as well as inspection plans are developed with the aim of enhancing gas safety. Gas safety publicity work will continue to be carried out in 2016 with a view to reducing the number of gas incidents.

Prosecution actions against contraventions are taken under the Gas Safety Ordinance, Cap. 51.

The numbers of prosecutions (including the number of repeated contraventions shown in bracket) in the past three years by District Council district are shown in the following table:

	Central &				Yau Tsim	Sham Shui	Kowloon	Wong Tai	Kwun	
Year	Western	Wan Chai	Eastern	Southern	Mong	Po	City	Sin	Tong	
2013	2	1	0	1	2	1	4	2	3	
2014	2	1	0	0	7	5	4	0	3	
2015	2	1	5	1	13(1)	3	4	4(1)	0	
Year	Tsuen Wan	Tuen Mun	Yuen Long	North	Tai Po	Sai Kung	Sha Tin	Kwai Tsing	Islands	Total
2013	4	0	3	4	0	0	1	0	2	30(0)
2014	1	3	3	2	3	1	0	6(1)	0	41(1)
2015	0	3	2	0	1	6(2)	2	2	7	56(4)

These prosecutions basically fall into five categories – (1) about 40% were related to storage/supply/transportation of liquefied petroleum gas cylinders; (2) about 29% were related to damage of gas pipes; (3) about 13% were related to the operation of cylinder wagons; (4) about 8% were related to non-registered gas contractors/non-registered gas installers; and (5) the remaining 10% were related to other matters.

The numbers of prosecutions and the resulting penalties after prosecutions in the past three years are shown in the following table:

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of Prosecutions</u>	<u>Maximum Penalty (\$)</u>	<u>Minimum Penalty (\$)</u>
2013	30	15,000	300
2014	41	25,000	300
2015	56	15,000	500

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB231**

**(Question Serial No. 6237)**

Head: (42) Electrical and Mechanical Services Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (3) Energy Efficiency and Conservation, and Alternative Energy

Controlling Officer: Director of Electrical and Mechanical Services (CHAN Fan)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the work of the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department on energy efficiency and conservation, and alternative energy, please provide the following information:

1. What were the details, results, expenditures and manpower resources involved in the establishment and updating of the energy end-use database by the Government in each of the past three years?
2. Did the Government carry out any specific studies on high energy-consumption in the past three years to come up with methods or measures to enhance energy conservation and energy efficiency? If yes, what were the work details and schedule, expenditures and manpower resources involved, and results obtained?
3. Regarding liaison with the Mainland, regional and international organisations on energy related issues, what were the work details, expenditures and manpower resources involved, participating principal officials, and effectiveness achieved in each of the past three years?

Asked by: Dr Hon Kenneth CHAN Ka-lok (Member Question No. 300)

Reply:

1. Up-to-date energy related data have been collected by the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department (EMSD) in the past years for processing, analysis and compilation, which will eventually be published annually as the Hong Kong Energy End-use Data for public reference. As staff responsible for the task also took up other duties concurrently, we do not have a breakdown on the expenditures and manpower involved.
2. Buildings account for about 90% of total electricity consumption in Hong Kong. To enhance the energy efficiency of central building services installations in buildings and

electrical products, EMSD has fully implemented the Buildings Energy Efficiency Ordinance and the Energy Efficiency (Labelling of Products) Ordinance. We have been working to enhance the energy efficiency standards over the past years, including the gazettal of the 2015 Edition of the Building Energy Code (BEC) and the Energy Audit Code on 11 December 2015, which will upgrade the energy efficiency of building services installations in buildings by about 10%. We expect that by 2025, energy savings from all new buildings in Hong Kong due to the BEC will be about five billion kWh. Besides, we completed the review of the Code of Practice on Energy Labelling of Products and raised the energy efficiency grading standards of room air conditioners, refrigerating appliances and washing machines in 2015. It is estimated that the electricity consumption of the electrical products covered by the current Mandatory Energy Efficiency Labelling Scheme amounts to about 60% of domestic electricity consumption with an annual energy saving of about 475 million kWh under the Scheme. As the measures are an integral part of our enforcement of the above-mentioned Ordinances, there is no separate breakdown on the expenditures and manpower involved.

3. EMSD has been keeping abreast of the worldwide development in energy efficiency and conservation and has established contacts with various international and Mainland organisations. The major ones include the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine (AQSIQ) in the Mainland, etc. EMSD maintains close liaison with these organisations and participates in the regular working meetings under the Energy Working Group of APEC and its associated expert groups, and with the AQSIQ for exchange of information on the development of energy efficiency issues and sharing of experiences to keep abreast of the latest international development in these issues. These meetings are mainly attended by the professional staff of EMSD. The expenditures involved in EMSD's overseas duties for participation in relevant meetings in 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 were \$0.3 million, \$0.3 million and \$0.2 million respectively. As the officers concerned also handled other duties concurrently, there is no separate breakdown on the manpower involved.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB232**

**(Question Serial No. 6296)**

Head: (42) Electrical and Mechanical Services Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (1) Energy Supply; Electrical, Gas and Nuclear Safety

Controlling Officer: Director of Electrical and Mechanical Services (CHAN Fan)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

What are the respective numbers of electrical incidents reported to the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department in the past five years? What is the expenditure of the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department in 2016-17 for checking and repairing the electricity facilities in Hong Kong?

Asked by: Dr Hon Kenneth CHAN Ka-lok (Member Question No. 216)

Reply:

The respective numbers of electrical incidents reported to the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department (EMSD) in the past five years are as follows:

<b>Year</b>	<b>No. of Electrical Incidents</b>
2015	361
2014	401
2013	359
2012	402
2011	353

EMSD is responsible for the administration and enforcement of the Electricity Ordinance (Cap. 406), including regulatory work on registration of electrical workers, electrical contractors, competent persons, recognised certification bodies and recognised manufacturers; inspection of electrical installations and products; investigation of electrical incidents; initiating prosecution and taking disciplinary actions; and promotion of electrical safety, etc. The work concerned does not include checking and repairing of electricity facilities in Hong Kong, and hence there is no such expenditure.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB233****(Question Serial No. 6298)**Head: (42) Electrical and Mechanical Services DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (3) Energy Efficiency and Conservation, and Alternative EnergyControlling Officer: Director of Electrical and Mechanical Services (CHAN Fan)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

With regard to the renewable energy projects undertaken for the Government and public bodies, please provide information in accordance with the format below-

	Government Department/ Public Body	Buildings/ Facilities Involved	Electricity and cost saving	Reduction in carbon emission
2013				
2014				
2015				

Asked by: Dr Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 218)Reply:

In promoting the application of renewable energy (RE), the Government follows the Technical Circular on "Green Government Buildings" in incorporating RE facilities in all public works projects where technically feasible and cost effective, having regard to the actual site conditions of the works project concerned. Examples include the photovoltaic system and wind energy system at West Kowloon Law Courts Building; the photovoltaic system and solar water heating system at the redeveloped Victoria Park Swimming Pool Complex; and the photovoltaic system, wind energy system and solar water heating system in the redevelopment project of Fire Services Training School. As these projects are funded by the provision for individual capital works projects, there is no need for the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department to allocate separate resources for their implementation.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB234****(Question Serial No. 6299)**Head: (42) Electrical and Mechanical Services DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (3) Energy Efficiency and Conservation, and Alternative EnergyControlling Officer: Director of Electrical and Mechanical Services (CHAN Fan)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

With regard to the energy-saving projects undertaken for the Government and public bodies, please provide information in accordance with the format below-

	Government Department/ Public Body	Buildings/ Facilities Involved	Electricity and cost saving	Reduction in carbon emission
2013				
2014				
2015				

Asked by: Dr Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 219)Reply:

During the period between 2013 and 2014, the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department (EMSD) has conducted a total of 60 energy-saving projects for various government departments and public bodies. These projects include the retrofitting of energy efficient lighting and control systems, light emitting diode (LED) exit signs, and energy efficient air-conditioning and control systems, etc. The estimated total annual energy saving is about 5 million kWh, or equivalent to an annual reduction of about 3 500 tonnes of carbon dioxide emission. A breakdown is given in the table below.

Year	Government Department/ Public Body	Buildings/ Facilities Involved	Electricity and cost saving#	Reduction in carbon emission
2013	Architectural Services Department;	art and cultural venues;	3 million kWh and electricity cost saving of about \$3 million	2 100 tonnes
2014	Civil Engineering and Development Department; Department of Health; Drainage Services Department; Fire Services Department; Food and Environmental Hygiene Department; Government Property Agency; Home Affairs Department; Hong Kong Police Force; Judiciary; Leisure and Cultural Services Department; and Transport Department.	carpark buildings; court buildings; clinics; community centres; departmental headquarters; fire stations; government offices; government quarters; markets; parks and playgrounds; police stations; recreational centres; regional depots; sewage treatment plants; sports centres; stadiums; swimming pools; town halls, etc.	2 million kWh and electricity cost saving of about \$2 million	1 400 tonnes
2015*	-	-	-	-

# For calculation of the cost saving, it has been assumed that the average electricity tariff is \$1 per kWh.

\*All the energy-saving projects undertaken by EMSD were completed in 2014. Starting from 2015, all the appropriate energy-saving projects are included in minor works and capital works projects, and these projects are funded by resources allocated to their respective project votes and carried out by the relevant works departments.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB235**

**(Question Serial No. 4697)**

Head: (42) Electrical and Mechanical Services Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (3) Energy Efficiency and Conservation, and Alternative Energy

Controlling Officer: Director of Electrical and Mechanical Services (CHAN Fan)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Please inform this Committee of the following:

- 1) Please provide in table form information on how much electricity was consumed by the Central Government Offices, various Government Offices and departmental headquarters over the past three years. What measures does the Government adopt to reduce electricity consumption?
- 2) The Government reported last year that a target on energy saving had been set, i.e. achieving a 5% saving in electricity consumption under comparable operating conditions as that of 2013-14 for government buildings in the coming five years (i.e. 2015-16 to 2019-20). Please inform us of the results of this target in 2015-16.
- 3) What are the plans and details of the energy saving projects to be undertaken for the Government and public bodies in the year ahead?

Asked by: Hon WU Chi-wai (Member Question No. 115)

Reply:

- 1) The respective total electricity consumption of government buildings in the past three years are as follows:

Year	Total Electricity Consumption of Buildings (kWh)
2013-14 #	1 421 million
2014-15 ^	1 460 million
2015-16 *	data collection in progress

# Revised figure.

^ Preliminary figure.

\* The total electricity consumption of government buildings in 2015-16 is not yet available as data collection is still in progress.

The Government has always been taking various energy conservation measures, including installation of equipment with high energy efficiency and implementation of energy saving housekeeping measures, such as turning off lightings and computers when not in use, switching off some of the lifts during off-peak hours, etc., in order to reduce unnecessary electricity consumption and enhance the energy efficiency of public buildings. However, since the electricity consumption in individual years are affected by various factors, including the scope of work, the establishment, the nature and operating hours of services, the gross floor area of buildings, the increase in public demand for public services, etc., it is not appropriate to directly compare the electricity consumption in different years.

2) Since data collection for the total electricity consumption of government buildings in 2015-16 is still in progress, the energy saving results are not yet available.

3) To achieve the energy saving target set by the Government, the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department will continue to implement a series of measures, including conducting energy audits on major government buildings with higher electricity consumption to identify energy management opportunities, and encouraging and assisting bureaux and government departments to implement energy management enhancement measures and electricity saving projects for government buildings in accordance with the energy audit results.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB236****(Question Serial No. 4698)**Head: (42) Electrical and Mechanical Services DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (1) Energy Supply; Electrical, Gas and Nuclear SafetyControlling Officer: Director of Electrical and Mechanical Services (CHAN Fan)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

Please inform this Committee:

1) What was the number of gas incidents investigated by the Government in each of the past three years and what were the details of work, expenditure and manpower involved, and follow-up actions taken and their effectiveness? Please provide the information by year and District Council district.

2) Were there any penalties imposed by the Government on these incidents? If yes, what are the numbers of such cases and the reasons for the penalties, as well as the maximum and minimum penalties imposed in each year?

Asked by: Hon WU Chi-wai (Member Question No. 116)Reply:

1) The numbers of suspected gas incidents investigated over the past three years (from 2013 to 2015) were 339, 332 and 349 respectively, and the numbers of confirmed gas incidents were 245, 238 and 279 respectively.

These gas incidents basically fall into three categories – (1) about 91% were related to gas pipe/cylinder/fitting faults; (2) about 6% were related to careless or improper use of gas fittings; and (3) about 3% were related to other matters.

The numbers of confirmed gas incidents in the past three years by District Council district are shown in the following table:

	<u>Central &amp;</u>				<u>Yau Tsim</u>	<u>Sham Shui</u>	<u>Kowloon</u>	<u>Wong Tai</u>	<u>Kwun</u>
<u>Year</u>	<u>Western</u>	<u>Wan Chai</u>	<u>Eastern</u>	<u>Southern</u>	<u>Mong</u>	<u>Po</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Sin</u>	<u>Tong</u>
2013	18	13	40	12	24	9	17	9	18
2014	15	18	36	8	28	12	23	7	24
2015	20	11	43	9	36	13	18	12	16

<u>Year</u>	<u>Tsuen Wan</u>	<u>Tuen Mun</u>	<u>Yuen Long</u>	<u>North</u>	<u>Tai Po</u>	<u>Sai Kung</u>	<u>Sha Tin</u>	<u>Kwai Tsing</u>	<u>Islands</u>
2013	7	11	7	5	3	18	12	18	4
2014	5	13	3	2	2	11	16	13	2
2015	5	15	8	2	11	14	24	19	3

Gas incident investigations were conducted by engineers and inspectors whose responsibilities also include such duties as inspection, public education and publicity. The Electrical and Mechanical Services Department does not have the breakdown of manpower or expenditure involved in incident investigation only.

Based on the analysis of gas incidents investigated, public education and publicity programmes as well as inspection plans are developed with the aim of enhancing gas safety. Gas safety publicity work will continue to be carried out in 2016 with a view to reducing the number of gas incidents.

- 2) Prosecution actions against contraventions are taken under the Gas Safety Ordinance, Cap. 51.

The numbers of prosecutions and the resulting penalties after prosecutions in the past three years are shown in the following table:

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of Prosecutions</u>	<u>Maximum Penalty (\$)</u>	<u>Minimum Penalty (\$)</u>
2013	30	15,000	300
2014	41	25,000	300
2015	56	15,000	500

These prosecutions basically fall into five categories – (1) about 40% were related to storage/supply/transportation of liquefied petroleum gas cylinders; (2) about 29% were related to damage of gas pipes; (3) about 13% were related to the operation of cylinder wagons; (4) about 8% were related to non-registered gas contractors/non-registered gas installers; and (5) the remaining 10% were related to other matters.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB237****(Question Serial No. 5439)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (1) WasteControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

In order to promote the environmental awareness of the local community and recover materials of a low recycling value, the Government plans to develop Community Green Stations (CGSs) in each of the 18 districts in Hong Kong. Among them, the Shatin CGS and the Eastern CGS were commissioned at a cost of \$20 million in May and August this year respectively, with an annual expenditure of \$3 million. At present, the average daily numbers of visitors to the Shatin CGS and the Eastern CGS are only 46 and 60 respectively. Given the low utilisation rates, there are doubts about their effectiveness. Some recyclers even criticised the Government for competing with the local recyclers and groups for profits. In this connection, please tabulate the monthly number of visitors to each CGS. How will the Administration improve the utilisation rate of the Eastern CGS? Will the effectiveness of the CGSs be reviewed?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Chi-chuen (Member Question No. 198)Reply:

The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) has been progressively developing Community Green Stations (CGSs) in the 18 districts to enhance environmental education and assist local communities in the collection of recyclables to complement rather than compete with the services of private recyclers and current recycling initiatives. The CGSs also support the communities in the collection of recyclables of low market value.

The first two CGSs, Sha Tin CGS and Eastern CGS, were commissioned in May and August 2015 respectively. We consolidated the data of the number of visitors by quarters, which are set out as follows:

	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2015</b>	<b>3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2015</b>		<b>4<sup>th</sup> quarter of 2015</b>	
	Sha Tin CGS	Sha Tin CGS	Eastern CGS	Sha Tin CGS	Eastern CGS
Number of visitors	1 403	4 150	6 189	7 387	12 258

We closely monitor the performance of the CGSs, and will from time to time explore feasible improvement measures in light of the actual operational statistics. Regarding the utilisation rate of the Eastern CGS, we have continued to enhance promotion and publicity of the CGS in conjunction with the operator and organised activities that meet community aspirations so as to achieve a “place-making” effect. The average daily number of visitors of the CGS has increased to 132 in the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of 2015 from 105 in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2015 (only in operation for 59 days).

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB238**

**(Question Serial No. 5542)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

What is the current number of registered Euro III or earlier vehicles? Please provide a breakdown by private cars, light buses, light goods vehicles, goods vehicles and buses. How many Euro II and Euro III franchised buses have been retrofitted with selective catalytic reduction devices (SCRs) by the franchised bus companies?

What is the current number of registered Euro IV vehicles? Please provide a breakdown by private cars, light buses, light goods vehicles, goods vehicles and buses.

What is the current number of registered Euro V vehicles? Please provide a breakdown by private cars, light buses, light goods vehicles, goods vehicles and buses.

What is the current number of registered Euro VI vehicles? Please provide a breakdown by private cars, light buses, light goods vehicles, goods vehicles and buses.

What is the current number of registered electric vehicles? Please provide a breakdown by private cars, light buses, light goods vehicles, goods vehicles and buses.

What were the transport companies which had applied for the Pilot Green Transport Fund and the vehicle models introduced by these companies in the past 3 years?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Chi-chuen (Member Question No.311)

Reply:

As at the end of 2015, the number of various types of registered vehicles in Hong Kong by emission standard is as follows:

<b>Vehicle type</b>	<b>Emission standard#</b>	<b>Number of registered vehicles (as at end 2015)</b>
Private car	Euro III or earlier	185 517
	Euro IV	215 072
	Euro V	163 491
Light bus	Euro III or earlier	4 231
	Euro IV	1 568
	Euro V	1 628
Light goods vehicle (permitted gross vehicle weight $\leq 5.5$ tonnes)	Euro III or earlier	24 531
	Euro IV	24 087
	Euro V	23 314
Medium and heavy goods vehicle (permitted gross vehicle weight $>5.5$ tonnes)	Euro III or earlier	13 274
	Euro IV	13 079
	Euro V	15 842
Non-franchised public and private bus	Euro III or earlier	2 055
	Euro IV	3 029
	Euro V	2 567
Franchised bus	Euro III or earlier	3 082
	Euro IV	230
	Euro V	2 539
	Euro VI	6

# The prevailing statutory emission standard for first registered vehicles in Hong Kong is Euro V. Breakdowns for Euro VI vehicles other than the hybrid franchised buses purchased with government subsidy are not available. Some Euro VI vehicles are included in the figures for Euro V.

As at the end of February 2016, about 360 eligible Euro II or Euro III buses have been retrofitted with selective catalytic reduction devices (SCRs) by the franchised bus companies.

As at the end of 2015, the number of registered electric vehicles (EVs) by vehicle type is as follows:

<b>Vehicle type</b>	<b>Number of registered EVs* (as at end 2015)</b>
Private car	3 806
Light bus	4
Light goods vehicle (permitted gross vehicle weight $\leq 5.5$ tonnes)	65
Medium and heavy goods vehicle (permitted gross vehicle weight $>5.5$ tonnes)	2
Non-franchised public and private bus	11
Franchised bus	8

\* Not including special purpose and government vehicles

The Environmental Protection Department set up the \$300 million Pilot Green Transport Fund (the Fund) in March 2011 to encourage the public transport sector and non-profit organisations to test out green and innovative transport technologies. We have been encouraging vehicle suppliers and technology companies to introduce more green and innovative transport means and technologies, and the transport sector to carry out trials with subsidies from the Fund. The subsidy recipients and the models of alternative-fueled vehicles introduced under the Fund in the past 3 years are set out in the Annex.

## Subsidy recipients under the Pilot Green Transport Fund from 2013 to 2015

<b>Name of subsidy recipients</b>
Gate Gourmet Hong Kong Limited
Chun Dak Engineering (HK-Macau) Company Limited
CM Geotechnics Limited
BioCycle (Hong Kong) Limited
New Method Cleaning Services Limited
Hong Kong Science and Technology Parks Corporation
Hong Kong International School Association Limited
C & C Logistic Services Company Limited
Ray Ray Limited
Swire Beverages Limited
Mak Hang Kei (Hong Kong) Construction Limited
Geotech Engineering Limited
Hotel ICON Limited
Kam Lung Trading Co
Airport Authority Hong Kong
DHL Express (Hong Kong) Limited
DKSH Hong Kong Limited
Cathay Pacific Catering Services (H.K.) Limited
Vegetable Marketing Organization
E. Tech Management (HK) Limited
Ecospace Limited
The "Star" Ferry Company Limited
Kau Kee Hong Kong Limited
K. C. Dat Limited
Suen Po Yee Taxi Co.
French International School "Victor Segalen" Association Limited
LF Logistics (Hong Kong) Limited
Waste & Environmental Technologies Limited
YKK Hong Kong Limited
Tong Kee Engineering Limited
The Hong Kong Polytechnic University
Tak Cheong Loong Company Limited
Hong Kong Yakult Company, Limited
Express Tourist Bus Company Limited
Jackson Coach Hire Service Limited
Total Van Limited
Tong Shun Hing Poultry (HK) Co., Limited
Tong Kiu Traffic Services Limited
Lung Wai Air-Conditioner & Electrical Engineering Co
Atta-Trans Limited
Hoi Tong Logistics (H.K.) Limited
The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology
Hong Kong Productivity Council

Silver Star Engineering Limited
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Thunder Cargo Limited
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Models of alternative-fueled vehicles introduced by the subsidy recipients from 2013 to 2015

Product	Vehicle class	Model
Electric vehicle	Light goods vehicle (van type)	Renault Kangoo Van Z.E.
		Mitsubishi Minicab MiEV
		Nissan e-NV200
	Taxi	BYD e6
	Bus	Shandong Yixing Feiyan
		Wuzhoulong FDG6102EVG
		Wuzhoulong FDG6110EV2
Hybrid vehicle	Light goods vehicle (non-van type)	Hino 300 Series Hybrid 5.5t
	Medium goods vehicle	Mitsubishi Fuso Canter Eco Hybrid 7.5t
		Hino 300 Series Hybrid 8.5t
	Public light bus	Dongfeng Gemini

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB239**

**(Question Serial No. 4254)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (000) Operational Expenses

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the Steering Committee on the Promotion of Electric Vehicles established by the Government in April 2009 and chaired by the Financial Secretary, what are the number of meetings held and its major achievements so far?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Hak-kan (Member Question No. 54)

Reply:

Since the use of electric vehicles (EVs) will give rise to energy efficiency improvement, environmental benefits as well as create business opportunities, the Government set up the Steering Committee on the Promotion of Electric Vehicles (the Steering Committee) in April 2009 chaired by the Financial Secretary. The Steering Committee has recommended strategies and specific measures to promote the use of EVs in Hong Kong. The Steering Committee holds about two meetings every year and has held 13 meetings so far. With active promotion by the Government, the number of EVs in Hong Kong has increased to 4 629 as at the end of February 2016, a more than 40-fold increase from less than 100 at the end of 2010. The increase is encouraging.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB240**

**(Question Serial No. 4255)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (000) Operational Expenses

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The Government launched a local air quality supersites programme in 2011 to provide in-depth analysis of the suspended particulates (PM<sub>10</sub>/PM<sub>2.5</sub>) and photochemical air pollution. What is the relevant expenditure? How effective is it?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Hak-kan (Member Question No. 55)

Reply:

Suspended particulates and photochemical air pollution (ozone) are regional air pollution problems. Suspended particulates, apart from direct emission, can be formed in the atmosphere by other pollutants. In Hong Kong, as much as 70% of suspended particulates originated from sources in the Pearl River Delta (PRD) region and beyond. Ozone is a kind of secondary air pollutant as it is not released directly from pollution sources. Its formation is mainly related to the photochemical activities among pollutants, such as nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>) and volatile organic compounds (VOC), emitted in the Pearl River Delta (PRD) region when the conditions for dispersing them are poor. When the dispersion conditions in the PRD region are less favourable, coupled with light northerly winds, the ozone concentration in Hong Kong will rise significantly. Understanding the complicated mechanisms behind the formation of these kinds of air pollution can help us formulate more specific control measures to mitigate the regional air pollution problems.

Under the Hong Kong Air Quality Supersites Programme (Supersites Programme), data including the composition of suspended particulates, the concentrations of ozone-forming compounds, etc. have been collected using advanced instruments. We have also conducted joint studies with local universities under the Supersites Programme on the characteristics and formation of these two types of air pollution. Preliminary monitoring results showed the influence of several major local and regional pollution source categories on the pollution concerned. For suspended particulates, the major sources are secondary sulphates and

nitrites as well as vehicle emissions. As for VOC, the major sources in recent years have been consumer products and printing, petrol evaporation, and the use of liquefied petroleum gas, etc. The findings would provide scientific basis for formulating relevant local and regional pollution control strategies.

The operational expenses of the Supersites Programme in 2015-16 were about \$9.7 million. The expenses in 2016-17 are expected to be broadly the same as last year.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB241**

**(Question Serial No. 4261)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expenses

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the current waste separation and recovery in Hong Kong, please advise on the following:

Please list the number of waste separation bins in the 18 districts in the past 3 years, with the percentage of those in private housing estates. Please also list by types of waste the amount of waste collected.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Hak-kan (Member Question No. 61)

Reply:

The Government has placed about 16 000 sets of waste separation bins (WSBs) throughout the territory, including public places, schools, housing estates/residential buildings, government quarters and offices, hospitals and clinics, etc. These 16 000 sets of WSBs include those placed in the ground floor lobby of each building block or each building floor of housing estates/residential buildings participated in the Source Separation of Waste Programme to facilitate source separation by residents for recovery. About 30% of the WSBs placed by the Government throughout the territory are placed inside private housing estates. The number of housing estates/residential buildings which have participated in the Source Separation of Waste Programme is over 2 000 at present, covering around 80% of our population. Apart from the WSBs provided by the Government, some more WSBs will also be placed at the discretion of the housing estates/residential buildings according to their needs, and the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) does not have statistics on the number of WSBs placed at the discretion of the housing estates/residential buildings concerned. The number of housing estates/residential buildings participating in the Source Separation of Waste Programme in various districts and their population coverage are shown in the table below:

<b>District</b>	<b>Number of housing estates/residential buildings participated in the Source Separation of Waste Programme as at the end of 2015</b>	<b>Population coverage</b>
<b>Hong Kong Island</b>		
Eastern	149	485 900
Southern	120	231 600
Wan Chai	117	55 300
Central & Western	283	136 300
<b>Kowloon</b>		
Kowloon City	172	229 700
Yau Tsim Mong	79	135 900
Sham Shui Po	155	289 700
Wong Tai Sin	75	414 100
Kwun Tong	90	602 100
<b>New Territories</b>		
Tai Po	79	200 700
Tuen Mun	124	474 600
Yuen Long	123	434 400
North	65	233 500
Sai Kung	98	410 800
Sha Tin	147	650 500
Tsuen Wan	73	261 000
Kwai Tsing	67	463 800
Islands	32	127 200
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 048</b>	<b>5 837 100</b>

Note: For those housing estates/residential buildings which have participated in the Source Separation of Waste Programme but their exact sizes of population are not available, their population coverage is derived from multiplying the number of households by 3.

Besides, since single block buildings in older districts usually do not have any property management company in implementing and overseeing a recycling programme nor the space for waste recovery facilities, the Government has set up Community Recycling Centres operated by non-government organisations in various districts through the Environment and Conservation Fund so as to provide services for residents living in these buildings, facilitate their separation of waste for recovery and promote waste reduction and recycling activities at the community level. At present, 19 Community Recycling Centres have been set up across the territory.

The Government does not have statistics on the recyclables collected by various types of WSBs in the 18 districts. Collection and recovery of recyclables is not limited to the use

of WSBs only. Some residents or cleaners would sell recyclables directly to recyclers, carry out recovery through other means such as waste exchange or deliver recyclables to Community Recycling Centres. Data gathered from waste recovery surveys conducted by the EPD and export quantity of recyclables (with reference to the domestic export figures compiled by the Census and Statistics Department) reflect more comprehensively the overall situation of municipal solid waste recovery in Hong Kong. In 2012-2014, the total amount of recyclables recovered in Hong Kong was 2.16 million tonnes, 2.01 million tonnes and 2.05 million tonnes respectively. Relevant data for 2015 are still under compilation. A breakdown on the major recyclables recovered is as follows:

	<b>2012</b> (‘000 tonnes)	<b>2013</b> (‘000 tonnes)	<b>2014</b> (‘000 tonnes)
<b>Waste paper</b>	1 162	1 035	948
<b>Plastics</b>	317	243	99
<b>Metals</b> (including ferrous metal and nonferrous metal)	578	602	921

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB242**

**(Question Serial No. 4262)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding collaboration between the Hong Kong Government and the Guangdong Provincial Government to enhance technical exchanges and training on air pollution forecasting technologies in both places, please provide details of the collaboration between both places in this area of work, including the participating departments, project details, as well as the manpower and expenditure involved, for the past 3 years.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Hak-kan (Member Question No. 62)

Reply:

Since Hong Kong's air quality is affected by regional air pollution, enhancing technical exchanges on air quality monitoring and the sharing of forecast information and experience between Hong Kong and Guangdong Province can further strengthen the capability of both sides in forecasting air pollution for the Pearl River Delta region.

Technical exchanges on air pollution forecasting between Hong Kong and Guangdong have commenced since 2015, and a technical exchange meeting was held on November 2015. The two sides have agreed to continue the technical exchanges and training in 2016. The expenditure involved was borne by the governments of the two sides respectively. The expenditure borne by Hong Kong was absorbed by the existing resources of the Environmental Protection Department.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB243****(Question Serial No. 4282)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational ExpensesProgramme: (1) WasteControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

Construction waste disposal charging has been in place in Hong Kong since 2005. What was the amount of construction waste and the disposal charges collected in each of the past 4 years?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Hak-kan (Member Question No. 82)Reply:

The Construction Waste Disposal Charging Scheme (the Scheme) came into operation on 1 December 2005. Under the Scheme, construction waste producers are required to open a billing account with the Environmental Protection Department before using government waste disposal facilities (including public fill reception facilities, sorting facilities, landfills and outlying islands transfer facilities) and pay for the construction waste disposal charge. Through the Scheme, construction waste producers are encouraged to reduce, sort, reuse and recycle waste so that their disposal costs can be minimised and our valuable landfill space can be preserved.

The total amount of overall construction waste received at the above construction waste disposal facilities in each of the past 4 years is shown in the table below:

	Year			
	2012	2013	2014	2015
Public fill received at public fill reception facilities (million tonnes)	12.8	12.9	12.6	16.0
Construction waste disposed of at landfills (million tonnes)	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5

Note : The construction waste received at sorting facilities and outlying islands transfer facilities will finally be delivered to public fill reception facilities or landfills.

The construction waste disposal charges collected in each of the past 4 years are shown in the table below:

<b>Financial Year</b>	<b>Construction waste disposal charges collected (\$ million)</b>		
	<b>Landfills (Note 1)</b>	<b>Sorting facilities (Note 2)</b>	<b>Public fill reception facilities (Note 2)</b>
2011-12 (Actual)	93	42	320
2012-13 (Actual)	95	44	365
2013-14 (Actual)	94	50	346
2014-15 (Actual)	95	60	356

Note:

- ( 1 ) Construction waste received at outlying islands transfer facilities included.
- ( 2 ) Sorting facilities and public fill reception facilities are waste disposal facilities managed by the Civil Engineering and Development Department.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB244****(Question Serial No. 3500)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (2) AirControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

Regarding roadside air quality:

- a) Please set out by exhaust emission standards, the number of buses, the age of vehicles and the overall pollutant emissions of each franchised bus company respectively in each of the past 5 years;
- b) Please set out by exhaust emission standards the number and the age of vehicles and the overall pollutant emissions of each vehicle type in Hong Kong respectively in each of the past 5 years.

Asked by: Dr Hon Kenneth CHAN Ka-lok (Member Question No. 99)Reply:

The number and average age of licensed buses owned by each franchised bus company by exhaust emission standard in the past 5 years are tabulated as follows:

Table 1 The number of buses owned by each franchised company and the average age of their fleets

Bus company	Category	End 2011	End 2012	End 2013	End 2014	End 2015
		Number of buses	Number of buses	Number of buses	Number of buses	Number of buses
The Kowloon Motor Bus Company (1933) Limited	Pre-Euro	1	0	0	0	0
	Euro I	855	653	423	161	0
	Euro II	1 518	1 533	1 539	1 546	1 157
	Euro III	1 099	1 097	1 097	1 097	1 097
	Euro IV	109	106	106	106	106
	Euro V	308	429	679	939	1 522
	Euro VI (hybrid bus)	-	-	-	3	3
	Electric Bus	-	-	-	-	3

Bus company	Category	End 2011	End 2012	End 2013	End 2014	End 2015
		Number of buses	Number of buses	Number of buses	Number of buses	Number of buses
	Sub-total	3 890	3 818	3 844	3 852	3 888
	Average age	11.0	11.3	11.2	11.0	9.3
Citybus Limited (franchise for the Hong Kong Island and cross-harbour bus network)	Pre-Euro	0	0	0	0	0
	Euro I	241	154	44	12	0
	Euro II	370	354	341	270	170
	Euro III	10	10	9	9	9
	Euro IV	28	28	28	28	28
	Euro V	117	232	355	460	550
	Euro VI (hybrid bus)	-	-	-	2	2
	Electric Bus	-	-	-	-	3
	Sub-total	766	778	777	781	762
	Average age	12.1	10.6	8.9	7.6	6.2
Citybus Limited (North Lantau and Chek Lap Kok Airport)	Pre-Euro	0	0	0	0	0
	Euro I	5	2	0	0	0
	Euro II	165	163	133	105	81
	Euro III	0	0	0	0	0
	Euro IV	0	0	0	0	0
	Euro V	2	5	42	71	101
	Euro VI (hybrid bus)	-	-	-	-	-
	Electric Bus	-	-	-	-	-
	Sub-total	172	170	175	176	182
	Average age	13.2	13.9	11.7	10.1	8.5
New World First Bus Services Limited	Pre-Euro	0	0	0	0	0
	Euro I	65	55	35	13	0
	Euro II	481	479	479	487	388
	Euro III	75	75	75	75	75
	Euro IV	38	38	38	38	38
	Euro V	44	57	88	97	216
	Euro VI (hybrid bus)	-	-	-	1	1
	Electric Bus	-	-	-	-	2
	Sub-total	703	704	715	711	720
	Average age	11.4	12.1	12.4	13.1	11.3
Long Win Bus Company Limited	Pre-Euro	0	0	0	0	0
	Euro I	0	0	0	0	0
	Euro II	99	84	79	46	31
	Euro III	18	17	18	18	18
	Euro IV	31	32	32	32	32
	Euro V	15	32	43	83	109
	Euro VI (hybrid bus)	-	-	-	-	-
	Electric Bus	-	-	-	-	0
	Sub-total	163	165	172	179	190
	Average age	9.2	8.8	9.0	6.7	5.9
New Lantau Bus Company (1973) Limited	Pre-Euro	0	0	0	0	0
	Euro I	0	0	0	0	0
	Euro II	8	6	0	2	2
	Euro III	67	67	62	61	54
	Euro IV	15	17	17	17	26



Bus company	Category	End 2011	End 2012	End 2013	End 2014	End 2015
		Number of buses	Number of buses	Number of buses	Number of buses	Number of buses
	Euro V	14	18	29	31	41
	Euro VI (hybrid bus)	-	-	-	-	-
	Electric Bus	-	-	-	-	0
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>123</b>
	<b>Average age</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.6</b>

The number and average age of various types of vehicles (other than franchised buses) in Hong Kong by exhaust emission standard in the past 5 years are tabulated as follows:

Table 2 Number and age of other vehicles in Hong Kong

Vehicle type (Note 1)	Exhaust emission standard	Number of registered vehicles by year end				
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Motorcycle (Note 2)	Pre-Euro	14 241	13 708	13 254	12 855	12 533
	Euro I	25 190	24 313	23 396	22 544	21 663
	Euro III	15 835	19 314	23 488	28 411	34 122
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>55 266</b>	<b>57 335</b>	<b>60 138</b>	<b>63 810</b>	<b>68 318</b>
	<b>Average age (Note 3)</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>
Private car	Pre-Euro	21 995	17 735	14 590	12 061	10 170
	Euro I	19 863	16 358	12 974	9 968	7 537
	Euro II	94 877	85 813	75 958	65 027	53 725
	Euro III	133 370	130 484	126 514	121 238	114 085
	Euro IV	201 402	217 296	216 903	216 171	215 072
	Euro V	0	26 675	70 741	116 126	163 491
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>471 507</b>	<b>494 361</b>	<b>517 680</b>	<b>540 591</b>	<b>564 080</b>
	<b>Average age (Note 3)</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>
Taxi	Pre-Euro	1	1	1	0	0
	Euro I	8 208	7 957	7 372	6 120	4 768
	Euro II	6 089	6 047	5 880	5 462	4 714
	Euro III	1 518	1 517	1 510	1 488	1 415
	Euro IV	2 322	2 456	2 452	2 447	2 394
	Euro V	0	160	890	2 573	4 839
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>18 138</b>	<b>18 138</b>	<b>18 105</b>	<b>18 090</b>	<b>18 130</b>
	<b>Average age (Note 3)</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>
Public light bus	Pre-Euro	23	15	15	11	0
	Euro I	327	315	292	232	151
	Euro II	1 075	1 043	1 025	1 003	952
	Euro III	2 280	2 290	2 285	2 281	2 262
	Euro IV	645	660	657	655	653
	Euro V	0	27	76	168	332
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>4 350</b>	<b>4 350</b>	<b>4 350</b>	<b>4 350</b>	<b>4 350</b>
	<b>Average age (Note 3)</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>
Private light bus	Pre-Euro	376	329	314	195	11
	Euro I	355	372	362	305	204

	Euro II	398	420	476	459	419
	Euro III	236	255	260	252	232
	Euro IV	847	915	914	914	915
	Euro V	0	168	463	892	1 296
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>2 212</b>	<b>2 459</b>	<b>2 789</b>	<b>3 017</b>	<b>3 077</b>
	<b>Average age (Note 3)</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>
Light goods vehicle ( permitted gross vehicle weight $\leq$ 5.5 tonnes )	Pre-Euro	11 787	10 730	9 646	4 281	142
	Euro I	9 990	9 705	9 376	5 232	2 587
	Euro II	14 199	13 034	12 356	9 177	6 705
	Euro III	18 085	17 805	17 774	16 362	15 097
	Euro IV	20 376	24 402	24 220	24 145	24 087
	Euro V	0	578	6 342	14 614	23 314
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>74 437</b>	<b>76 254</b>	<b>79 714</b>	<b>73 811</b>	<b>71 932</b>
	<b>Average age</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>
Medium or heavy goods vehicle ( permitted gross vehicle weight $>$ 5.5 tonnes )	Pre-Euro	9 007	8 307	7 693	3 550	36
	Euro I	2 943	2 825	2 701	1 535	816
	Euro II	8 631	7 527	6 854	5 178	3 832
	Euro III	10 206	10 186	10 161	9 242	8 590
	Euro IV	11 940	13 105	13 096	13 077	13 079
	Euro V	0	1 666	5 121	10 093	15 842
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>42 727</b>	<b>43 616</b>	<b>45 626</b>	<b>42 675</b>	<b>42 195</b>
	<b>Average age (Note 3)</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>
Non-franchised public/private bus	Pre-Euro	197	192	178	136	6
	Euro I	191	140	131	86	44
	Euro II	1 568	1 013	626	474	421
	Euro III	2 759	2 687	2 583	2 091	1 584
	Euro IV	2 854	3 111	3 095	3 076	3 029
	Euro V	0	469	1 018	1 775	2 567
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>7 569</b>	<b>7 612</b>	<b>7 631</b>	<b>7 638</b>	<b>7 651</b>
	<b>Average age (Note 3)</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>676 206</b>	<b>704 125</b>	<b>736 033</b>	<b>753 982</b>	<b>779 733</b>

Note 1 : The statutory exhaust emission standard is not applicable to special purpose vehicles

Note 2 : The exhaust emission standard was upgraded to Euro III from Euro I on 1 January 2007 in Hong Kong

Note 3 : Counting from the dates of first registration of the vehicles

The Hong Kong Air Pollutant Emission Inventory is compiled by the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) every year to grasp the main emission sources and formulate the policies and measures to improve air quality. Therefore, EPD also compiles the vehicle (including franchised buses) emission inventory, which involves collecting and analysing data on the type and number of vehicles, overall changes in vehicle emissions, traffic conditions and meteorological information, etc. As such work takes time, we anticipate that the 2014 Air Pollutant Emission Inventory will be completed in the middle of this year. Besides, as we have not estimated the emissions from franchised buses according to individual franchised bus companies, we are not able to provide the relevant emission data.

The estimated overall air pollutant emissions of various types of vehicles (including franchised buses) in the 5 years from 2009 to 2013 are tabulated as follows:

Table 3 Air pollutant emissions of vehicles (including franchised buses) in Hong Kong

Air pollutant emissions (Approx.)	Vehicle type	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Respirable suspended particulates (RSP) (tonnes)	Motorcycle	10	10	10	10	10
	Private car	20	20	20	20	20
	Taxi	<1	0	0	0	0
	Public light bus	100	90	90	100	80
	Private light bus	10	10	10	10	10
	Light goods vehicle (<=5.5 tonnes)	260	260	260	250	220
	Medium/Heavy goods vehicle (>5.5 tonnes)	630	600	440	400	480
	Non-franchised public/private bus	120	110	90	80	70
	Franchised Bus	240	160	140	130	100
	<b>Total (Approx.)</b>	<b>1 390</b>	<b>1 260</b>	<b>1 060</b>	<b>1 000</b>	<b>990</b>
Nitrogen oxides (NOx) (tonnes)	Motorcycle	200	180	180	160	150
	Private car	1 900	1 610	1 530	1 220	1 070
	Taxi	6 700	7 090	8 390	8 110	5 040
	Public light bus	1 440	1 410	1 550	1 500	1 140
	Private light bus	240	230	250	220	210
	Light goods vehicle (<=5.5 tonnes)	4 490	4 330	4 290	3 980	3 620
	Medium/Heavy goods vehicle (>5.5 tonnes)	9 930	9 490	7 890	7 060	7 650
	Non-franchised public/private bus	2 340	2 200	2 070	1 860	1 750
	Franchised Bus	6 960	6 710	5 860	5 510	4 970
	<b>Total (Approx.)</b>	<b>34 200</b>	<b>33 250</b>	<b>32 010</b>	<b>29 620</b>	<b>25 600</b>
Volatile organic compounds (VOC) # (tonnes)	Motorcycle	2 890	2 850	2 790	2 790	2 800
	Private car	1 950	1 760	1 650	1 500	1 360
	Taxi	530	580	670	720	370
	Public light bus	410	430	500	550	360
	Private light bus	40	40	40	40	40
	Light goods vehicle (<=5.5 tonnes)	310	300	280	260	220
	Medium/Heavy goods vehicle (>5.5 tonnes)	590	560	430	390	420
	Non-franchised public/private bus	170	160	140	120	110
	Franchised Bus	180	120	100	90	80
	<b>Total (Approx.)</b>	<b>7 070</b>	<b>6 800</b>	<b>6 600</b>	<b>6 460</b>	<b>5 760</b>
Carbon monoxide (CO) (tonnes)	Motorcycle	7 390	6 460	6 030	5 260	4 510
	Private car	21 700	19 400	19 100	17 200	15 900
	Taxi	20 200	20 900	23 500	24 800	14 600
	Public light bus	8 170	9 190	10 500	11 100	7 710
	Private light bus	610	660	780	640	630
	Light goods vehicle (<=5.5 tonnes)	1 950	1 830	1 680	1 560	1 360

Medium/Heavy goods vehicle (>5.5 tonnes)	2 760	2 690	2 190	2 060	2 280
Non-franchised public/private bus	830	760	690	640	620
Franchised Bus	1 460	1 070	970	960	900
<b>Total (Approx.)</b>	<b>65 070</b>	<b>62 960</b>	<b>65 440</b>	<b>64 220</b>	<b>48 510</b>

# Evaporative emission is included in the emissions from motorcycle, private car, private light bus and light goods vehicle (<=5.5 tonnes).

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB245**

**(Question Serial No. 3501)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (000) Operational Expenses

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding tax concession for environment-friendly petrol private cars:

1. What are the participation figure, the effectiveness of emission reduction, the expenditure involved, the revenue forgone and the manpower resources involved since the implementation of the measure in 2007? Please list by year.
2. What are the number of environment-friendly petrol private cars running in Hong Kong and their percentage in the total number of vehicles each year since the implementation of the measure in 2007?
3. What are the brand names and models of environment-friendly petrol private cars since the implementation of the measure in 2007? Please provide by brand name and model the participation figure, as well as the percentage in the total number of vehicles of the same brand name and model each year.

Asked by: Dr Hon Kenneth CHAN Ka-lok (Member Question No. 104)

Reply:

The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) launched the Tax Incentives Scheme for Environment-friendly Petrol Private Cars (the Scheme) in April 2007 to encourage buyers to choose environment-friendly (EF) petrol private cars with low emissions and high fuel efficiency. It was a standing arrangement of EPD to conduct an annual review of the Scheme, with the outcome being implemented in the following April. During the review in 2014, EPD considered that the emission control technology of petrol private cars had advanced to such a mature stage that further emission reduction was limited. Therefore, the Scheme was terminated on 1 April 2015.

1. & 2.

Since the launch of the Scheme, a First Registration Tax (FRT) amounting to about \$3.18 billion has been forgone and granted to some 70 600 EF petrol private cars as at the end of March 2015. According to the Transport Department (TD), the number of EF petrol private cars first registered under the Scheme, the amount of FRT forgone, the number of licensed EF petrol private cars and their percentage among all licensed vehicles in Hong Kong by year are tabulated below:

Year	No. of EF petrol private cars first registered in the year concerned	Amount of FRT forgone (\$ million)	No. of licensed vehicles (as at year end)		Percentage of licensed EF petrol private cars among all licensed vehicles in HK
			EF petrol private cars (cumulative)	Total no. of vehicles <sup>Note 2</sup>	
2007	2 975	69.23	2 974	557 652	0.53%
2008	3 788	91.93	6 757	567 656	1.19%
2009	3 930	97.53	9 879	576 531	1.71%
2010	6 614	192.36	17 136	600 156	2.86%
2011	11 802	509.75	28 432	622 578	4.57%
2012	17 935	1017.74	45 881	645 320	7.11%
2013	13 026	671.97	58 632	673 053	8.71%
2014	7 979	396.81	66 294	691 721	9.58%
2015(as at the end of March) <sup>Note 1</sup>	2 520	135.75	69 269	720 460	9.61%
<b>Total</b>	<b>70 569</b>	<b>3183.07</b>			

Note 1: The Tax Incentives Scheme for Environment-friendly Petrol Private Cars was terminated on 1 April 2015.

Note 2: Not including special purpose vehicles and government vehicles.

During the implementation of the Scheme, EPD reviewed annually the feasibility of tightening the qualifying standards for the emissions (including nitrogen oxides and hydrocarbons) and fuel efficiency of EF petrol private cars according to an established mechanism. When the Scheme was launched in 2007, the emission limits were 50% lower than the prevailing statutory emission limits (Euro IV). Since April 2013, the standards have been tightened to 75% lower than the Euro V limits. The standards for fuel efficiency were also tightened every year to encourage vehicle suppliers to introduce more fuel-efficient petrol private cars.

The administration of the Scheme was undertaken by EPD under existing manpower and resources.

3. According to TD's information, there are numerous car brands and models available for sale in Hong Kong and the names of models are not standardised and complete. Therefore, we can only provide the number of first registered EF petrol private cars under

various brands and their percentage in the total number of first registered private cars under the same brand for each of the years from 2007 to 2015. Details are tabulated in the Annex.

The number of first registered EF petrol private cars under various brands and their percentage in the total number of first registered private cars under the same brand in each of the years from 2007 to 2015

Year	Car brand	Number of first registered EF petrol private cars	Percentage in the total number of first registered private cars under the brand
2007	HONDA	923	18%
	LEXUS	325	22%
	MAZDA	340	28%
	MINI	30	5%
	NISSAN	835	32%
	SUBARU	96	25%
	TOYOTA	421	5%
	VOLKSWAGEN	5	1%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2 975</b>	
2008	HONDA	1 216	20%
	LEXUS	417	33%
	MAZDA	345	26%
	MINI	27	7%
	NISSAN	629	26%
	SUBARU	252	48%
	TOYOTA	898	9%
	VOLKSWAGEN	4	Less than 1%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3 788</b>	
2009	AUDI	154	9%
	HONDA	639	16%
	LEXUS	388	37%
	MAZDA	305	33%
	MINI	15	4%
	NISSAN	921	50%
	SUBARU	74	25%
	TOYOTA	1 143	16%
	VOLKSWAGEN	291	15%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3 930</b>	



Year	Car brand	Number of first registered EF petrol private cars	Percentage in the total number of first registered private cars under the brand
2010	AUDI	407	19%
	HONDA	922	17%
	LEXUS	351	27%
	MAZDA	394	45%
	MINI	14	3%
	MITSUBISHI	34	15%
	NISSAN	1 242	54%
	PORSCHE	19	2%
	SMART	6	16%
	SUBARU	55	22%
	TOYOTA	2 547	22%
	VOLKSWAGEN	623	19%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6 614</b>	
2011	AUDI	778	30%
	B.M.W.	561	10%
	HONDA	1 399	31%
	LEXUS	753	30%
	MAZDA	565	62%
	MERCEDES BENZ	886	16%
	MINI	17	2%
	MITSUBISHI	44	28%
	NISSAN	1 465	55%
	PORSCHE	23	3%
	SMART	187	82%
	SUBARU	1	1%
	TOYOTA	3 897	34%
	VOLKSWAGEN	1 226	31%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>11 802</b>	

Year	Car brand	Number of first registered EF petrol private cars	Percentage in the total number of first registered private cars under the brand
2012	ALFA ROMEO	271	80%
	AUDI	955	42%
	B.M.W.	3 342	58%
	HONDA	1 726	38%
	LEXUS	431	20%
	MAZDA	394	74%
	MERCEDES BENZ	3 147	59%
	MITSUBISHI	67	3%
	NISSAN	1 348	53%
	PORSCHE	219	22%
	SMART	134	94%
	SUZUKI	51	43%
	TOYOTA	4 697	38%
	VOLKSWAGEN	1 153	30%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>17 935</b>	
2013	ALFA ROMEO	88	56%
	AUDI	578	19%
	B.M.W.	1 449	24%
	HONDA	1 986	48%
	LEXUS	310	18%
	MAZDA	261	36%
	MERCEDES BENZ	1 152	19%
	MITSUBISHI	277	81%
	NISSAN	1 846	70%
	PORSCHE	78	9%
	SMART	48	65%
	SUZUKI	311	74%
	TOYOTA	4 385	39%
	VOLKSWAGEN	227	6%
	VOLVO	30	10%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>13 026</b>	

Year	Car brand	Number of first registered EF petrol private cars	Percentage in the total number of first registered private cars under the brand
2014	AUDI	209	7%
	B.M.W.	10	Less than 1%
	B.M.W. I	3	2%
	HONDA	1 123	22%
	INFINITI	7	10%
	LEXUS	551	37%
	MAZDA	569	55%
	MITSUBISHI	227	66%
	NISSAN	1 495	58%
	PORSCHE	8	1%
	SUZUKI	205	78%
	TOYOTA	3 388	29%
	VOLVO	184	52%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7 979</b>	
2015	AUDI	316	13%
	B.M.W. I	21	8%
	HONDA	313	5%
	INFINITI	3	2%
	LEXUS	192	13%
	MAZDA	270	23%
	MITSUBISHI	1	Less than 1%
	NISSAN	426	21%
	PORSCHE	8	Less than 1%
	SUZUKI	72	31%
	TOYOTA	799	6%
	VOLVO	99	34%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2 520</b>	

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB246**

**(Question Serial No.3502)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expenses

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the enforcement actions under the Motor Vehicle Idling (Fixed Penalty) Ordinance, please advise on the following:

1. Since the Ordinance came into effect, what are the expenditure and manpower involved in the enforcement actions per month? Please list by month and staffing establishment.
2. Since the Ordinance came into effect, what are the numbers of warnings and prosecutions made as well as the amount of penalty imposed by enforcement staff per month? Please list by month.
3. Since the Ordinance came into effect, what are the numbers of government vehicles warned, prosecuted or fined respectively? Please list by month.

Asked by: Dr Hon Kenneth CHAN Ka-lok (Member Question No.105)

Reply:

The Motor Vehicle Idling (Fixed Penalty) Ordinance (the Ordinance), which came into operation on 15 December 2011, prohibits drivers from idling a vehicle engine for more than 3 minutes in any 60-minute period. It empowers traffic wardens (TW) of the Hong Kong Police Force (HKPF) and Environmental Protection Inspectors (EPI) of the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) to issue fixed penalty notices (FPNs) to offending drivers with a fixed penalty of \$320. The TWs enforce the ban in their daily patrol duties and EPD is responsible for co-ordinating publicity activities. Enforcement-cum-publicity activities are conducted by the EPD with TWs to help drivers foster a green driving habit of switching off idling engines.

1. & 2.

The TWs of the HKPF and EPIs of EPD are responsible for the enforcement of the Ordinance. The HKPF has 272 TWs now, while EPD has 384 EPIs who are empowered to issue FPNs. Expenditure on related work of EPD will be absorbed by existing resources and manpower under the “Air Programme”.

From the commencement of the Ordinance to the end of February 2016, law enforcement officers have timed 4 948 vehicles with idling engines. Among them, 189 drivers who violated the Ordinance (i.e. not switching off their engines within 3 minutes) had been issued with FPNs. The remaining drivers either switched off the engines or drove their vehicles away immediately. The monthly figures on vehicles timed with idling engines and FPNs issued by law enforcement officers during the period are as follows:

<b>Month</b>	<b>Number of vehicles timed with idling engines</b>	<b>Number of FPNs issued</b>	<b>Total amount of penalty (\$)</b>
December 2011(Note 1)	-	-	-
January 2012 (Note 2)	-	0	0
February 2012 (Note 2)	-	0	0
March 2012	18	0	0
April 2012	20	0	0
May 2012	64	0	0
June 2012	100	0	0
July 2012	99	0	0
August 2012	207	2	640
September 2012	235	0	0
October 2012	176	1	320
November 2012	105	1	320
December 2012	85	3	960
January 2013	123	1	320
February 2013	95	1	320
March 2013	84	1	320
April 2013	135	10	3,200
May 2013	183	5	1,600
June 2013	204	11	3,520
July 2013	159	11	3,520
August 2013	216	12	3,840
September 2013	206	15	4,800
October 2013	191	7	2,240
November 2013	114	5	1,600
December 2013	99	3	960
January 2014	43	3	960
February 2014	49	4	1,280
March 2014	97	0	0
April 2014	123	5	1,600

May 2014	100	2	640
June 2014	151	16	5,120
July 2014	41	3	960
August 2014	145	7	2,240
September 2014	67	2	640
October 2014	126	2	640
November 2014	123	2	640
December 2014	62	0	0
January 2015	65	0	0
February 2015	36	3	960
March 2015	47	3	960
April 2015	86	12	3,840
May 2015	73	8	2,560
June 2015	65	10	3,200
July 2015	38	6	1,920
August 2015	47	2	640
September 2015	101	3	960
October 2015	109	4	1,280
November 2015	102	3	960
December 2015	71	0	0
January 2016	38	0	0
February 2016	25	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 948</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>60,480</b>

Note:

- (1) The Ordinance empowers law enforcement officers to issue FPNs to drivers who violated the Ordinance without warning. As a transitional arrangement, during the first month of implementation, law enforcement officers would first give a verbal warning to drivers in breach of the law and would only issue an FPN when the warning was ignored. During this month, law enforcement officers had given 457 warnings. All drivers being warned had switched off their engines immediately.
  - (2) Statistics have not been kept for timing idling vehicles in January and February 2012.
3. Section 3 of the Ordinance stipulates that the idling prohibition is also applicable to government vehicles and drivers, unless the drivers are of the vehicles mentioned in Sections 3 or 4 of Schedule 1 to the Ordinance, i.e., idling a vehicle is necessary for medical, emergency or law enforcement purposes, or carrying live animals for conducting an operational activity or protecting public health. Therefore, the Government has reminded all government drivers from time to time that they have to comply with the idling engine ban. From the commencement of the Ordinance to the end of February 2016, enforcement officers have issued a FPN to one government vehicle driver in April 2015.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB247**

**(Question Serial No.3503)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the development of measures and strategies for combating climate change:

1. What are the yearly total greenhouse gas emissions, the per capita emissions and carbon intensity in Hong Kong since 1990? Please list by year.
2. Please list the yearly greenhouse gas emissions in Hong Kong since 1990, with a breakdown by different emission sources and their percentages in the total emissions.

Asked by: Dr Hon Kenneth CHAN Ka-lok (Member Question No.114)

Reply:

1. The yearly total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, per capita emissions and carbon intensity in Hong Kong for 1990 and onwards are set out in Annex 1.
2. The yearly GHG emissions by emission source and their percentages in the total emissions for 1990 and onwards are set out in Annex 2.

### Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Carbon Intensity in Hong Kong

Year	Total GHG emissions (kilotonnes CO <sub>2</sub> -e)	Per capita emissions (tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> -e)	Carbon intensity (kg CO <sub>2</sub> -e per HK Dollar GDP)
1990	35,300	6.2	0.041
1991	38,800	6.7	0.042
1992	43,000	7.4	0.044
1993	43,400	7.4	0.042
1994	35,900	5.9	0.033
1995	36,900	6.0	0.033
1996	35,600	5.5	0.030
1997	34,100	5.3	0.028
1998	35,500	5.4	0.031
1999	33,300	5.0	0.028
2000	33,500	5.0	0.026
2001	33,600	5.0	0.026
2002	35,100	5.2	0.027
2003	38,600	5.7	0.029
2004	38,700	5.7	0.026
2005	41,300	6.0	0.026
2006	41,900	6.1	0.025
2007	42,900	6.2	0.024
2008	41,600	6.0	0.023
2009	42,100	6.0	0.023
2010	40,900	5.8	0.021
2011	42,800	6.0	0.021
2012*	43,100	6.0	0.021

*Remarks*

*\* Figures subject to revision*



### Greenhouse Gas Emissions in Hong Kong by Emission Source

Year	GHG emissions (in kilotonnes CO <sub>2</sub> -e)						
	Energy			Waste	Industrial processes and product use	Agriculture, forestry and other land use	Total
	Electricity generation#	Transport	Other end use of fuels@				
1990	22 900 (65%)	5 940 (17%)	4 560 (13%)	1 550 (4%)	215 (1%)	140 (0%)	35 300 (100%)+
1991	25 600 (66%)	6 470 (17%)	4 330 (11%)	1 600 (4%)	638 (2%)	123 (0%)	38 800 (100%)+
1992	29 200 (68%)	6 870 (16%)	4 530 (11%)	1 660 (4%)	651 (2%)	100 (0%)	43 000 (100%)+
1993	29 700 (68%)	6 970 (16%)	4 230 (10%)	1 760 (4%)	724 (2%)	87 (0%)	43 400 (100%)+
1994	21 900 (61%)	7 270 (20%)	4 030 (11%)	1 770 (5%)	830 (2%)	77 (0%)	35 900 (100%)+
1995	23 000 (62%)	7 180 (19%)	3 720 (10%)	1 940 (5%)	935 (3%)	85 (0%)	36 900 (100%)+
1996	21 800 (61%)	7 170 (20%)	3 630 (10%)	1 900 (5%)	952 (3%)	86 (0%)	35 600 (100%)+
1997	20 000 (59%)	7 340 (22%)	3 660 (11%)	2 010 (6%)	1 060 (3%)	75 (0%)	34 100 (100%)+
1998	22 100 (62%)	7 430 (21%)	3 370 (9%)	1 550 (4%)	977 (3%)	70 (0%)	35 500 (100%)+
1999	20 100 (60%)	7 570 (23%)	3 430 (10%)	1 120 (3%)	1 020 (3%)	85 (0%)	33 300 (100%)+
2000	21 200 (63%)	7 450 (22%)	2 560 (8%)	1 120 (3%)	977 (3%)	78 (0%)	33 400 (100%)+
2001	21 600 (64%)	7 250 (22%)	2 400 (7%)	1 260 (4%)	862 (3%)	85 (0%)	33 500 (100%)+
2002	23 400 (67%)	7 530 (22%)	1 970 (6%)	1 490 (4%)	503 (1%)	82 (0%)	35 000 (100%)+
2003	26 500 (69%)	7 600 (20%)	2 020 (5%)	1 800 (5%)	538 (1%)	74 (0%)	38 600 (100%)+
2004	26 400 (68%)	7 580 (20%)	1 990 (5%)	2 000 (5%)	636 (2%)	67 (0%)	38 700 (100%)+
2005	28 600 (69%)	7 460 (18%)	1 970 (5%)	2 220 (5%)	867 (2%)	73 (0%)	41 200 (100%)+
2006	28 500 (68%)	7 540 (18%)	2 210 (5%)	2 140 (5%)	1 380 (3%)	74 (0%)	42 100 (100%)+
2007	29 600 (69%)	7 500 (18%)	2 180 (5%)	2 170 (5%)	1 350 (3%)	52 (0%)	42 800 (100%)+
2008	28 000 (67%)	7 400 (18%)	2 320 (6%)	2 150 (5%)	1 590 (4%)	30 (0%)	41 500 (100%)+
2009	29 100 (69%)	7 130 (17%)	2 180 (5%)	2 190 (5%)	1 380 (3%)	24 (0%)	42 000 (100%)+
2010	27 400 (67%)	7 350 (18%)	2 270 (6%)	2 190 (5%)	1 600 (4%)	33 (0%)	40 800 (100%)+
2011	29 600 (69%)	7 360 (17%)	2 080 (5%)	2 270 (5%)	1 380 (3%)	32 (0%)	42 700 (100%)+
2012*	29,400 (68.2%)	7,380 (17.1%)	2,290 (5.3%)	2,350 (5.4%)	1,670 (3.9%)	30 (0.1%)	43,100 (100%)+

Remarks

\* Figures subject to revision

*# Including Towngas production which accounts for about 1% of GHG emissions caused by energy production*

*@ Including use of fuel for combustion in commercial, industrial and domestic premises*

*+ Do not necessarily add up to 100 due to rounding*

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB248****(Question Serial No. 3504)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expensesProgramme: (5) Environmental Assessment and PlanningControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

In accordance with the current Environmental Impact Assessment process, the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) is required to give due consideration to comments from the public and the Advisory Council on the Environment (ACE) before making any decisions on approval of applications. In this connection, please advise on:

The number of applications scrutinised by the ACE, the details and number of the projects approved and rejected, as well as the reasons for rejecting the projects in each of the past 10 years. Please list by year.

Asked by: Dr Hon Kenneth CHAN Ka-lok (Member Question No.122)Reply:

In the past 10 years, the Advisory Council on the Environment (ACE) requested a total of 58 Environmental Impact Assessment reports (EIA reports) for its scrutiny under the Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance. The relevant information is provided in the following table (please refer to the Appendix for details of the EIA reports):

Year	Number of EIA reports scrutinised by the ACE	EPD's decision		Reports not yet approved
		Approved reports	Rejected reports	
2006	2	2	0	
2007	9	9	0	
2008	7	7	0	
2009	12	12	0	
2010	6	6	0	

Year	Number of EIA reports scrutinised by the ACE	EPD's decision		Reports not yet approved
		Approved reports	Rejected reports	
2011	5	4	0	1 <sup>(1)</sup>
2012	5	4	0	1 <sup>(2)</sup>
2013	7	6	0	1 <sup>(2)</sup>
2014	3	3	0	
2015	2	2	0	

Note (1) EIA report withdrawn by the applicant

Note (2) EIA report for which EPD requested further information from the applicant for consideration having regard to the ACE's comments, but the relevant information has not yet been received

## Appendix

	Year	EIA Reports Considered by the Advisory Council on the Environment (ACE)
1	2006	Emissions Control Project at Castle Peak Power Station "B" Units
2		Yuen Long, Kam Tin, Ngau Tam Mei and Tin Shui Wai Drainage Improvement, Stage 1, Phase 2B - Kam Tin, Secondary Drainage Channel KT13
3	2007	A Commercial Scale Wind Turbine Pilot Demonstration at Hei Ling Chau
4		Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) Receiving Terminal and Associated Facilities
5		Permanent Aviation Fuel Facility for Hong Kong International Airport
6		Harbour Area Treatment Scheme (HATS) – Provision of Disinfection Facilities at Stonecutters Island Sewage Treatment Works
7		Dredging Works for Proposed Cruise Terminal at Kai Tak
8		Decommissioning of the Former Kai Tak Airport Other than the North Apron
9		Drainage Improvements in Northern New Territories - Package C
10		Drainage Improvement in Sha Tin and Tai Po
11		Northeast New Territories (NENT) Landfill Extension
12	2008	Development of a Bathing Beach at Lung Mei, Tai Po
13		Wan Chai Development Phase II and Central-Wan Chai Bypass
14		South East New Territories (SENT) Landfill Extension
15		Proposed Comprehensive Development at Wo Shang Wai, Yuen Long
16		Proposed Development at Fung Lok Wai, Yuen Long at Lot 1457 R.P. in D.D.123
17		Harbour Area Treatment Scheme (HATS) Stage 2A
18		West Island Line
19	2009	Kai Tak Development
20		Sludge Treatment Facilities
21		Development of a Biodiesel Plant at Tseung Kwan O Industrial Estate
22		Hong Kong Offshore Wind Farm in Southeastern Waters
23		Hong Kong Section of Guangzhou - Shenzhen - Hong Kong Express Rail Link
24		Hong Kong - Zhuhai - Macao Bridge Hong Kong Link Road
25		Hong Kong - Zhuhai - Macao Bridge Hong Kong Boundary Crossing Facilities
26		Tuen Mun - Chek Lap Kok Link
27		Construction of a Secondary Boundary Fence and new sections of Primary Boundary Fence and Boundary Patrol Road
28		Hang Hau Tsuen Channel at Lau Fau Shan
29		Provision of a Poultry Slaughtering Centre in Sheung Shui
30		West New Territories (WENT) Landfill Extension
31	2010	Development of a 100MW Offshore Wind Farm in Hong Kong
32		Black Point Gas Supply Project
33		South Island Line (East)
34		Providing Sufficient Water Depth for Kwai Tsing Container Basin and its Approach Channel
35		Phase III Redevelopment of The Hong Kong Federation of Youth Groups Jockey Club Sai Kung Outdoor Training Camp
36		Organic Waste Treatment Facilities, Phase I
37	2011	Liantang / Heung Yuen Wai Boundary Control Point and Associated Works

	Year	EIA Reports Considered by the Advisory Council on the Environment (ACE)
38		Regulation of Shenzhen River Stage IV
39		ShaTin to Central Link Protection Works at Causeway Bay Typhoon Shelter
40		Development of the Integrated Waste Management Facilities Phase 1
41		Pilot Project for Public - Private Partnership Conservation Scheme, Sha Lo Tung Valley, Tai Po [Note 1]
42		Shatin to Central Link - Stabling Sidings at Hung Hom Freight Yard
43	2012	Shatin to Central Link - Mong Kok East to Hung Hom Section
44		Shatin to Central Link - Hung Hom to Admiralty Section
45		Shatin to Central Link - Tai Wai to Hung Hom Section
46		Pilot Project for Public - Private Partnership Conservation Scheme, Sha Lo Tung Valley, Tai Po [Note 2]
47		West Kowloon Cultural District
48	2013	Central Kowloon Route
49		Cross Bay Link, Tseung Kwan O
50		Tseung Kwan O – Lam Tin Tunnel and Associated Works
51		North East New Territories New Development Areas
52		Development of Lok Ma Chau Loop
53		Construction of Cycle Tracks and the associated Supporting Facilities at Nam Sang Wai, Yuen Long [Note 2]
54		Proposed Residential Cum Passive Recreation Development within "Recreation" Zone and "Residential (Group C)" Zone at Various Lots in DD 104, Yuen Long, N.T.
55	2014	Tai Shue Wan Development at Ocean Park
56		Expansion of Hong Kong International Airport into a Three-Runway System
57	2015	Comprehensive Development and Wetland Protection near Yau Mei San Tsuen
58		Desalination Plant at Tseung Kwan O

Note 1 EIA report withdrawn by the applicant

Note 2 EIA report for which EPD requested further information from the applicant for consideration having regard to the ACE's comments, but the relevant information has not yet been received

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB249**

**(Question Serial No. 3505)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (000) Operational Expenses

Programme: (6) Nature Conservation

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the efforts of the Administration to promote nature conservation, please set out the policies or measures and promotional/educational activities and work implemented by the Administration since 2004 in respect of the following areas:

1. the names of the policies or measures;
2. the details and implementation schedules;
3. the personnel establishment and manpower resources involved;
4. the expenditure;
5. the effectiveness and the number of people reached;
6. the impact on the natural environment, other environmental implications and the way of handling; and
7. the reviews and future work plans.

Asked by: Dr Hon Kenneth CHAN Ka-lok (Member Question No. 124)

Reply:

In 2004, the Government announced the New Nature Conservation Policy (NNCP) to regulate, protect and manage natural resources that are important for the conservation of biological diversity of Hong Kong in a sustainable manner, taking into account social and economic considerations and for the benefit and enjoyment of the present and future generations of the community. Under this policy, we undertake the work on nature conservation through various measures, including

- (i) the management and protection of 24 country parks, 22 special areas, 4 marine parks, 1 marine reserve, the Hong Kong Wetland Park, Hong Kong Global Geopark of China and the Mai Po Inner Deep Bay Ramsar Site;
- (ii) the enhancement of biodiversity and promotion of compatible use of country and marine parks;
- (iii) the identification of sites of high scientific value for listing as Sites of Special Scientific Interest;
- (iv) the provision of nature conservation advice on development proposals, planning studies and environmental impact assessments; as well as subsequent monitoring and auditing of ecological mitigation measures for these projects if approved under the Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance (Cap. 499);
- (v) promotion of public awareness of nature conservation and enforcement of nature conservation legislation;
- (vi) the licensing control of international trade in endangered species and curbing of illegal trade in endangered species in Hong Kong; as well as
- (vii) collaborations with non-governmental organisations and private sectors on our work on this front.

Besides, we pursue to enhance the conservation of ecologically important sites in private ownership through the Management Agreement (MA) and Public-Private Partnership (PPP) schemes. These measures will continue to be carried out in 2016-17. In addition, in 2016-17, we will continue to consult stakeholders on the local Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan to be developed under the Convention on Biological Diversity and monitor the statutory procedures to designate the Brothers Marine Park.

Under the NNCP, we have identified 12 priority sites of high ecological importance (Priority Sites) for enhanced conservation upon expert assessments. The Fung Yuen Priority Site, Long Valley and Ho Sheung Heung Priority Site, Ramsar Site Priority Site and Deep Bay Wetland outside Ramsar Site Priority Site have all along been managed under the MA Scheme funded under the Environment and Conservation Fund (ECF). The total number of bird species in Long Valley increased from 221 in 2005 to over 300 in 2015, covering over 50% of the bird species in Hong Kong. The total number of butterfly species in Fung Yuen increased from 162 in 2005 to over 200 in 2015, covering about 85% of the butterfly species in Hong Kong. The MA project on fishponds approved in early 2012 has also brought about benefits to the birds inhabiting in wetlands as the fishponds at Ramsar Site and Deep Bay Wetland are feeding sites for birds and egret population can grow by tens of times with the more shallow fishponds. In addition to the direct benefits to biodiversity, MA projects have also raised the public and local communities' awareness on nature conservation. In the past 3 years (2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16), a total of 8 projects (involving 4 priority sites) were granted funding support totaling about \$39 million under the Nature Conservation Management Agreement Projects of the ECF.

Besides, to promote public awareness of nature conservation, the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) organises educational activities and guided tours for promotional purposes. In the past 3 years (2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 (as at February 2016)), the numbers of participants were 568 000, 665 000 and 587 000 respectively.



The resources incurred by AFCD on nature conservation and relevant education, as well as for pursuing MA and PPP will be absorbed under Programme (2) (“Nature Conservation and Country Parks Programme”) under Head 22 – AFCD. The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) will continue to oversee AFCD’s work in this aspect and relevant resources will be absorbed under Programme (6) (“Nature Conservation”) under Head 44 – EPD. The provision and manpower involved in the Programmes in the past 3 years (2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16) are set out below. We, however, do not have a breakdown on the manpower resources and expenditure involved in individual work items.

	<b>2013-14</b>		<b>2014-15</b>		<b>2015-16</b>	
	<b>Actual expenditure (\$ million)</b>	<b>No. of staff</b>	<b>Actual expenditure (\$ million)</b>	<b>No. of staff</b>	<b>Actual expenditure (\$ million)</b>	<b>No. of staff</b>
AFCD’s Programme (2) “Nature Conservation and Country Parks Programme”	546.7	1 191	578.8	1 195	600.4	1 205
EPD’s Programme (6) “Nature Conservation”	6.6	6	8.8	6	6.8	6

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB250**

**(Question Serial No. 3536)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the use of electric vehicles (EVs) in Hong Kong, would the Administration advise this Committee:

- a) the number of EVs registered with the Transport Department and its breakdown by vehicle types in the past 3 years;
- b) the number of public charging facilities for use by EVs in Hong Kong and whether the ratio between public charging facilities and EVs is comparable to that in developed countries or regions; and
- c) in 2016-17, will the Administration provide more public charging facilities for use by EVs? If yes, what are the details of the number and locations of such facilities? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Dr Hon Kenneth CHAN Ka-lok (Member Question No. 267)

Reply:

Electric vehicles (EVs) have no tailpipe emissions and are efficient in converting energy from the grid to power at the wheels. Replacing conventional vehicles with EVs can help improve roadside air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The Government has been promoting the wider use of EVs in Hong Kong.

- a) The number of EVs registered with the Transport Department and its breakdown by vehicle types in the past 3 years are as follows:

Vehicle types		Number of registered EVs*		
		2013	2014	2015
Light duty vehicles	Private cars	317	1 160	3 806
	Motorcycles	42	50	50
	Light goods vehicles	34	54	65
	Light buses	4	4	4
	Taxis	33	48	8
Heavy vehicles	Medium goods vehicles	2	2	2
	Buses	4	7	19
Total		436	1 325	3 954

\* Not including special purpose and government vehicles.

b) The Government has been working with the business sector in expanding the EV charging facilities. There are now about 1 300 different types of public chargers in Hong Kong covering all 18 districts. Apart from about 900 standard chargers, there are over 200 medium chargers, 15 CHAdeMO quick chargers and 142 quick chargers applicable to other charging standards set up at various districts.

Private car owners usually charge their EVs at the parking spaces of their homes or workplaces, while for commercial EVs, such as light goods vehicles and light buses, EV operators will usually set up their own charging facilities to cater for their operational needs. They will make use of public charging facilities to top up the battery of their EVs to extend their mileage. Moreover, the commercial sector has been upgrading their existing public standard chargers to medium chargers and installing multi-standard quick chargers. EV suppliers have also been proactive in adding charging facilities at public venues. We will continue to enhance the EV charging network.

c) Most EV models now can use medium chargers. In 2016-17, the Government will upgrade more public chargers to medium speed level and is now preparing for the work. In addition, the Government will also continue to collaborate with property management sector, incorporated owners, owner's committees, the two power companies and charging service providers, and organise seminars to share with them successful cases to encourage developers and property management companies to install charging facilities and provide charging service inside their housing estates.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB251**

**(Question Serial No. 5781)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expenses

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the waste management work of the Environmental Protection Department:

1. The estimated provision for 2016-17 is 13.8% higher than the revised estimate for 2015-16. What are the reasons, details and the manpower resources involved?
2. For the waste treatment process, please list out the expenditure and manpower resources of each process (e.g. collection, transfer, disposal at landfills) in each of the past 3 years. Please list the details by year and process.

Asked by: Dr Hon Kenneth CHAN Ka-lok (Member Question No.78)

Reply:

1. The estimated provision for 2016-17 is 13.8% higher than the revised estimate for 2015-16. This is mainly due to increased contract payments for the operation of waste facilities, the full implementation of diversion of municipal solid waste from the South East New Territories Landfill, the provision for the Recycling Fund, the operation of the Community Green Stations, a net increase of 15 posts and other increases in operating expenses.
2. The operation costs for the waste treatment processes such as collection, transfer, landfilling in the past 3 years are provided in the following table:

<b>Financial Year</b>	<b>Operation Cost (\$ million)</b>			
	<b>Collection</b>	<b>Transfer</b>	<b>Landfilling</b>	<b>Total</b>
2013-14 (Actual)	440	397	631	1,468
2014-15 (Actual)	464	409	695	1,568
2015-16 (Revised Estimate)	509	440	665	1,614

Collection and delivery service for household waste is mainly provided by the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department (FEHD). About 820 staff were deployed by FEHD to the collection and delivery service in each of the past 3 years.

The related management work for waste transfer and landfilling is mainly carried out by the Environmental Infrastructure Division of the Environmental Protection Department. We do not have a breakdown of manpower resources for individual tasks.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB252**

**(Question Serial No. 5782)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expenses

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the waste management work of the Administration, please provide the information of the policies or measures, as well as the publicity and educational activities and work undertaken by the Administration in each of the past 5 years in respect of the following areas:

1. the names of the policies or measures;
2. the details and implementation schedules;
3. the personnel establishment and manpower resources involved;
4. the expenditure;
5. the effectiveness and the number of people reached;
6. the amount of waste generated, other environmental implications and the way of handling;  
and
7. the reviews and future work plans.

Asked by: Dr Hon Kenneth CHAN Ka-lok (Member Question No. 79)

Reply:

The Administration's expenditure and staffing establishments for implementing the waste management measures in each of the past 5 years are as follows:

	<b>Expenditure (\$ million)</b>	<b>Staffing Establishment</b>
2011-12 (Actual)	1,465.9	555
2012-13 (Actual)	1,682.6	567
2013-14 (Actual)	1,778.0	577
2014-15 (Actual)	2,015.0	647
2015-16 (Revised)	2,274.9	673

In an overall term, the “Hong Kong Blueprint for Sustainable Use of Resources 2013–2022” maps out a specific action timetable and a clear target to reduce waste by 40%. As for the details and effectiveness of specific waste management measures, they can be largely summarised into the 4 items below:

### **Promotion of public participation in waste reduction and recycling**

Through various measures such as implementing the Programmes on Source Separation of Domestic Waste and Commercial & Industrial Waste, establishing a Community Recycling Network, launching various specific recycling programmes and offering funding support to community recycling centres, over 80% of Hong Kong people have now been provided with convenient recovery facilities near where they live and work such that they may participate in source separation of waste in order to reduce waste disposal and supply recyclable materials to the recycling industry. The types of recyclable materials have also been progressively expanded to cover waste paper, metal, plastics, rechargeable batteries, glass bottles, electric and electronic equipment, etc. We launched the “Clean Recycling” Campaign in 2015 to promote waste separation at source and clean recycling at the community level to motivate behavioural changes and encourage the public to practice clean recycling to increase the quantity, quality and value of recyclables and amount of waste turning into resources. Meanwhile, with continuous publicity and education efforts and promotional campaigns such as Green Hong Kong Campaign and Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign, the overall public awareness and participation in waste reduction and recycling have been significantly enhanced, laying the foundation for further resource management measures. Separately, the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) is progressively developing Community Green Stations (CGSs) in each of the 18 districts. The first two CGSs commenced operation in 2015. We envisage that with the CGSs in place, they will gradually help to enhance the quality and quantity of recyclables collected, and recover more types of recyclables for recycling locally. Besides, they will help to enhance environmental education and community participation, with a view to promoting municipal solid waste (MSW) charging and other waste reduction initiatives.

### **Legislation for implementation of various waste management measures**

In the past 5 years, a number of waste management measures introduced by way of legislation have come into operation. Separately, the EPD has continued to implement other statutory measures, including the Construction Waste Disposal Charging Scheme, the Environmental Levy Scheme on Plastic Shopping Bags, etc. The Administration introduced two Bills to the Legislative Council (LegCo) in March and July 2015 to implement the mandatory producer responsibility schemes (PRSs) on waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) and glass beverage containers. The Bill for the PRS on WEEE has recently been passed by LegCo in mid-March 2016, whereas scrutiny of the Bill for the PRS

on glass beverage containers by the Bills Committee has been completed and we are arranging the resumption of the second reading debate of the Bill.

### **Proper treatment and disposal of waste generated in Hong Kong**

Over the past several years, through stringent management of the operation of waste facilities such as landfills, refuse transfer stations (RTSs), Chemical Waste Treatment Centre and close monitoring of their environmental performance, regular upgrading of the infrastructural equipment of the facilities and enhancement of their operational performance, diversion of non-construction waste from the South East New Territories Landfill to RTSs and other landfills for alleviating the odour problem, commissioning of the waste-to-energy Sludge Treatment Facility using thermal incineration technology, as well as setting statutory standards and financing the industry to retrofit refuse collection vehicles, the Administration has enabled proper and effective treatment of various types of waste generated daily and protected public health. The construction of the Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Treatment and Recycling Facility at the EcoPark had commenced to complement the implementation of the PRS on WEEE. Meanwhile, the Administration has provided land for development of local recycling industry through the EcoPark and short term tenancy sites and launched a “Restored Landfill Revitalisation Funding Scheme” for application by Non-profit-making Organisations or National Sports Associations to develop recreational facilities or other innovative proposals at restored landfills for enjoyment by the public. Moreover, a Recycling Fund of \$1 billion was launched in October 2015 to promote the recovery and recycling of waste by facilitating the upgrading of the operational capabilities and efficiency of the recycling industry for sustainable development, so that waste can be converted into useful resources and products.

### **Planning and development of waste management strategy and infrastructure**

To sustain the proper management of waste, the Administration conducted a series of forward-looking planning work, including active study on the quantity-based MSW charging scheme and preparation for the complementary work for the above PRSs, planning and development of different infrastructural facilities. Apart from the landfill extension projects, efforts have also been made to actively introduce modern waste-to-energy facilities, optimise the refuse transfer network and implement the CGSs. We also commenced a study on the planning of future waste management and transfer facilities to determine the additional waste facilities and technologies needed up to 2041 to support sustainable development.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB253**

**(Question Serial No. 5783)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expenses

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the Environmental Protection Department's work on waste management:

- (1) What was the number of complaints (e.g. complaints concerning wastewater, hygiene, odour, etc.) received by the Administration in respect of the three landfills in each of the past 5 years? Please list by year, landfill and subject of complaint;
- (2) What was the follow-up work undertaken by the Administration to tackle the above complaints? What were the expenditure and manpower resources involved, effectiveness and public response? Please list by subject of complaint; and
- (3) Among the complaint cases in item (1), how many were repeatedly lodged by the complainants? What are the details of these cases? Please list by case, District Council district and year.

Asked by: Dr Hon Kenneth CHAN Ka-lok (Member Question No. 80)

Reply:

(1) & (3) The environmental complaints related to Southeast New Territories (SENT), West New Territories (WENT) and Northeast New Territories (NENT) Landfills between 2011 and 2015 are tabulated below by District Council district. The figures in brackets are the numbers of complaint cases repeatedly lodged by the complainants.

Environmental complaints related to SENT Landfill:

No. of complaints by type						
	Air		Noise	Water	Waste	Miscellaneous
Year	Sai Kung	Eastern	Sai Kung	Sai Kung	Sai Kung	Sai Kung
<b>2011</b>	1 120 (769)	0	0	0	0	0
<b>2012</b>	1 951 (1 513)	2	0	1	0	0
<b>2013</b>	2 450 (1 840)	12 (2)	1	3	0	0
<b>2014</b>	1 883 (1 330)	8 (3)	0	1	0	6
<b>2015</b>	212 (132)	1	0	2	0	4

Environmental complaints related to WENT Landfill (all from Tuen Mun district):

No. of complaints by type					
Year	Air	Noise	Water	Waste	Miscellaneous
<b>2011</b>	16 (8)	2	3	0	5 (4)
<b>2012</b>	18 (10)	4 (2)	2	0	10 (6)
<b>2013</b>	20 (3)	6 (4)	0	0	0
<b>2014</b>	8 (4)	2	1	0	4
<b>2015</b>	9 (1)	0	0	0	2

Environmental complaints related to NENT Landfill (all from North district):

No. of complaints by type					
Year	Air	Noise	Water	Waste	Miscellaneous
<b>2011</b>	1	0	0	0	0
<b>2012</b>	1	0	0	0	0
<b>2013</b>	2	0	3 (1)	0	2
<b>2014</b>	0	0	0	0	1
<b>2015</b>	1	0	1	1	0

(2) The design and operation of the three strategic landfills (i.e. SENT, WENT and NENT Landfills) are in compliance with very stringent environmental performance indicators and requirements as well as international standards. We proactively conduct follow-up investigation of the issues involved in the complaint cases and oversee strictly the operation and environmental monitoring work of the landfill contractors to ensure that the contractors meet the stringent environmental performance specified in the contracts and the statutory requirements under the relevant pollution control ordinances.

Regarding wastewater management, the contractors have implemented various measures under the Environmental Protection Department's (EPD) supervision, including building and operating stormwater and wastewater drainage systems, wastewater treatment system (including ammonia stripping plants, sequencing batch reactors etc.) for proper collection and treatment of wastewater from landfills to avoid any adverse impact on the water quality nearby. The expenditure of wastewater management of the contractors is already included in the daily operation costs of the landfills.

On prevention and control of odour and hygiene, to further mitigate the potential nuisance caused to the surrounding areas, a number of additional measures have been implemented at the landfills according to the situation of each landfill, including minimising the size of tipping areas, compacting and covering the waste with construction waste as soon as possible; covering the tipping areas with a layer of soil and/or a cement-based cover material (i.e. Posi-Shell Cover) at the end of the daily landfilling process; covering the non-active tipping areas with temporary impermeable liners or Posi-Shell Cover; providing deodorisers; installing extra landfill gas extraction wells and mobile landfill gas flaring units; upgrading the wheel washing facility and installing temporary screen barriers etc. In the past 4 years (2012-13 to 2015-16), the expenditure for installing these additional facilities were \$5 million, \$7 million, \$12 million and \$31 million respectively and the relevant recurrent costs have been included in the operation costs of the landfills. We have taken forward these measures in light of actual needs and through redeployment of staff.

Furthermore, the dewatered sludge (i.e. sludge produced during the sewage treatment process) originally transported to landfills for treatment has, upon commissioning of the sludge treatment facilities with waste-energy function in April 2015, been transported to the latter for incineration at high heat to further reduce the odour from sludge treated at the landfills. Also, since the implementation of the Waste Diversion Plan on 6 January 2016, only construction and non-odorous wastes such as sludge and municipal solid waste are disposed of at SENT Landfill. EPD has not received any odour complaints about the SENT Landfill since the implementation of the Plan.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB254**

**(Question Serial No. 5784)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expenses

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding EPD's work on waste management:

1. What were the personnel establishment, expenditure and manpower resources involved in the management and the handling of the South East New Territories (SENT) Landfill extension, North East New Territories (NENT) Landfill and Tuen Mun Landfill, as well as the incinerator at Shek Kwu Chau in each of the past 3 years? Please list the details by works project.
2. As the extensions of the SENT Landfill and NENT Landfill have been endorsed by the Legislative Council, what are the expenditure and manpower resources expected to be involved if the extension of the Tuen Mun Landfill is to be implemented?
3. Regarding the Restored Landfill Revitalisation Funding Scheme, what are the amount of funding already provided by the Administration, work details, timetable and progress? Please list by project.

Asked by: Dr Hon Kenneth CHAN Ka-lok (Member Question No. 81)

Reply:

1. The expenditures for the three strategic landfills in operation and their extension projects, as well as the development of the Integrated Waste Management Facilities (IWMF) on an artificial island constructed next to Shek Kwu Chau in the past 3 years are provided in the table below:

Year	North East New Territories (NENT) Landfill and its extension project		South East New Territories (SENT) Landfill and its extension project		West New Territories (WENT) Landfill and its extension project		IWMF
	Non-recurrent expenditure (\$ million) (Note 1)	Operation cost (\$ million) (Note 2)	Non-recurrent expenditure (\$ million) (Note 1)	Operation cost (\$ million) (Note 2)	Non-recurrent expenditure (\$ million) (Note 1)	Operation cost (\$ million) (Note 2)	Non-recurrent expenditure (\$ million) (Note 3)
2013-14 (Actual)	11.787	155	24.899	216	0.044	260	2.628
2014-15 (Actual)	17.527	164	32.463	227	24.358	304	0.531
2015-16 (Estimate)	129.111	174	36.291	220	37.680	271	1.604

Note 1: Capital works expenditure for landfill in operation and consultants' fee for the extension project included.

Note 2: Operation cost for landfill in operation.

Note 3: Consultants' fee for the facility.

The work on the landfills and their extension projects is mainly carried out by the Environmental Infrastructure Division of the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) while the work on the IWMF is mainly carried out by the Nature Conservation and Infrastructure Planning Division of EPD. We do not have a breakdown on the manpower involved in individual tasks.

2. EPD commenced the consultancy study on the design and site investigation of the WENT Landfill Extension Scheme in September 2015. In 2016, we will continue to carry out the following work:

(i) Outline design of the extension scheme – including studying the proposal put forward by the stakeholders to set up a green zone at the peripheral area of the landfill site close to the nearby villages and the marine frontage to mitigate the potential visual impacts brought about by the extension scheme to the neighbouring communities, and exploring the feasibility of carrying out the project in phases and in a bottom-up manner; and

(ii) Study on interfacing and hand-over issues – including studying the interfacing issues of the extension scheme with the neighbouring projects and facilities (such as the existing WENT Landfill, the Sludge Treatment Facility and other government facilities under planning).

The Legislative Council approved funding for the above consultancy study in December 2014. The estimated cost is \$38 million in money-of-the-day prices. We will take forward the consultancy study by internal redeployment of manpower resources according to the actual needs. As for the resources for further implementation of the WENT Landfill Extension, we will conduct assessment and make proposals in the consultancy study in due course.

3. To expedite the development of suitable facilities at restored landfills, \$1 billion has

been earmarked under the Capital Works Reserve Fund to set up a “Restored Landfill Revitalisation Funding Scheme” (the Scheme) to fund Non-profit-making Organisations or National Sports Associations to develop recreational facilities or other innovative proposals at 7 restored landfills. To take the Scheme forward, a Steering Committee has been established to advise the Administration on the operational arrangement of the Scheme and assist in assessing the applications and monitoring the progress of the approved projects.

Batch 1 of the Scheme is open to application from 27 November 2015 to 29 April 2016. The restored landfills available for application under Batch 1 include Pillar Point Valley Landfill in Tuen Mun, Ma Yau Tong Central Landfill in Kwun Tong and Tseung Kwan O Stage I Landfill in Sai Kung.

Upon receiving the applications, the Steering Committee will assist in assessing the applications in accordance with the established assessment criteria. We envisage completing the assessment of Batch 1 applications and granting the approval-in-principle to the selected organisations later this year. Regarding the capital works funding for each project, we will follow the established procedures to seek the necessary funding approval after consulting the relevant District Councils.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB255**

**(Question Serial No. 5785)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the operation of waste recycling sites, please advise:

1. Did the Administration look into the operational environment and situation of the waste recycling sites and their incidents and problems (e.g. fire, theft, leakage of pollutants, etc.) in each of the past 3 years? Please list by year and incident.
2. Regarding these incidents, what were the numbers of persons arrested, prosecuted and convicted, as well as the legislation allegedly violated and the maximum penalty of the offences in each of the past 3 years? Please list by year.

Asked by: Dr Hon Kenneth CHAN Ka-lok (Member Question No. 82)

Reply:

1. The Environmental Protection Department has been frequently liaising with the recycling industry in order to get acquainted with its operation, so as to help formulate support measures for the industry. We estimate there are roughly 200-300 recycling sites which handle or store waste and used electrical appliances, waste plastics, scrap metals, waste paper or waste tyres, etc. in Hong Kong. They are mainly located at the suburban areas of Yuen Long and North district, and their number fluctuates in response to changes in the recyclables market. The specific operation also varies from time to time according to market demand. In the past 3 years, the numbers of incidents and violations related to the recycling sites are as follows:

<b>Waste recycling sites</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>
No. of fire call cases	18	15	13
No. of violations against environmental laws	0	1	2

We have not compiled the statistics on the theft cases that happened in waste recycling sites, and therefore relevant figures are not available.

2. Regarding the above fire call cases, it is confirmed after investigations by the relevant departments that all of these cases did not involve the contravention of the Fire Services Ordinance or the Dangerous Goods Ordinance. As for the 3 cases against environmental laws in 2014 and 2015, a company was fined \$8,000 and \$15,000 by the court for exceedance of the discharge standard specified in the licence of the Water Pollution Control Ordinance once in 2014 and 2015 respectively. In 2015, another company was fined \$12,000 for illegal discharge of waste water to a storm water drain, which was in contravention of the Water Pollution Control Ordinance. Discharge of any waste or polluting matter in contravention of the Water Pollution Control Ordinance is liable to a maximum fine of \$200,000 and to imprisonment for 6 months for a first offence, and to a maximum fine of \$400,000 and to imprisonment for 6 months for a second or subsequent offence.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB256**

**(Question Serial No. 5786)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding promotion of producer responsibility schemes and recovery for recycling, please advise on the following:

The Government published “A Policy Framework for the Management of Municipal Solid Waste (2005-2014)” (the Policy Framework) in 2005 and “Hong Kong: Blueprint for Sustainable Use of Resources 2013-2022” (the Blueprint) in 2013. Regarding the Policy Framework and the Blueprint, please provide details of each project and activity (e.g. public events, industry meetings, the time and place of meetings with organisations as well as the number of participants), the expenditure and manpower involved, the effectiveness, the resources used and the amount of waste generated (e.g. paper, timber, plastic bags, food waste), as well as the way the Administration handled such resources and waste after completion of the project or activity.

Asked by: Dr Hon Kenneth CHAN Ka-lok (Member Question No. 83)

Reply:

A Policy Framework for the Management of Municipal Solid Waste (2005-2014)” (the Policy Framework) and “Hong Kong: Blueprint for Sustainable Use of Resources 2013-2022” (the Blueprint) were published in December 2005 and May 2013 respectively. The Policy Framework and the Blueprint cover various government policies on waste management. The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) will also follow up on the initiatives set out in the two documents. We do not keep separate records on various types of activities implemented under each initiative. In general, when organising activities, the EPD adopts environmental protection and waste reduction measures, which are consistent with the environmental measures advocated in the Government’s internal circulars to demonstrate the Government’s commitment to waste reduction.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB257**

**(Question Serial No. 5787)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expenses

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The Government published “A Policy Framework for the Management of Municipal Solid Waste (2005-2014)” (the Policy Framework) and “Hong Kong: Blueprint for Sustainable Use of Resources 2013-2022” (the Blueprint) in 2005 and 2013 respectively. The Policy Framework suggested implementing producer responsibility schemes (PRSs) on 6 products. Regarding the PRSs and the Environmental Levy Scheme on Plastic Shopping Bags:

1. At present, regarding the PRSs on 6 products suggested in the Policy Framework, what is the progress of each product, and what are the expenditure and manpower resources involved?
2. Some of the 6 products suggested in the Policy Framework have not yet been recognised for inclusion in PRS due to delay in the PRS work. What are the reasons? What are the expenditure and manpower resources involved in such changes? Please give the information by each type of product.

Asked by: Dr Hon Kenneth CHAN Ka-lok (Member Question No. 84)

Reply:

In 2007, the Legislative Council (LegCo) enacted the Product Eco-responsibility Ordinance (PERO) which is a piece of framework legislation providing legal basis for implementation of producer responsibility schemes (PRSs) in Hong Kong. Under Section 2 of PERO, the purpose of the Ordinance includes the introduction of PRSs so as to minimise the environmental impact of various types of products, which may include plastic shopping bags (PSBs), vehicle tyres, electrical and electronic equipment, packaging materials, beverage containers and rechargeable batteries, i.e. the 6 products mentioned in the Policy Framework.

We are introducing PRSs progressively and our work focuses on plastic shopping bags, waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) and glass beverage containers. Currently, plastic shopping bag charging has been fully implemented in the entire retail sector since 1 April 2015. With regard to the two mandatory PRSs on WEEE and glass beverage containers, the amendment bill on the enabling legislation for the former has been read the third time and passed by LegCo, whereas for the latter, the Bills Committee of the LegCo has completed scrutiny of the legislative proposal on the enabling legislation and the resumption of second reading debate will be arranged. The relevant subsidiary legislation will be introduced to the LegCo later. Meanwhile, the WEEE treatment and recycling facility at the EcoPark in Tuen Mun is under construction.

Besides, according to the action plan set out in the “Hong Kong: Blueprint for Sustainable Use of Resources 2013-2022”, we will conduct studies in 2016-18 to see if it is necessary or appropriate to implement mandatory PRSs on other products (e.g. vehicle tyres, packaging materials, rechargeable batteries, etc.) having regard to various factors including the environmental impacts of the products and the effectiveness of the recycling efforts.

The preparation and implementation of the relevant mandatory PRSs is part of the work of the Waste Management Policy Division of the Environmental Protection Department (EPD). We do not have breakdowns of the manpower resources involved in individual initiatives. However, to meet the increased workload arising from the implementation of mandatory PRSs, EPD has created 2 time-limited posts for 3 years starting from 2015 and will create 6 permanent posts starting from 2016.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB258**

**(Question Serial No. 5788)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expenses

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The Government published “A Policy Framework for the Management of Municipal Solid Waste (2005-2014)” (the Policy Framework) and “Hong Kong: Blueprint for Sustainable Use of Resources 2013-2022” in 2005 and 2013 respectively. The Policy Framework suggested implementing producer responsibility schemes (PRSs) on 6 products. Regarding the PRSs and the Environmental Levy Scheme on Plastic Shopping Bags:

1. Regarding the implementation of voluntary PRSs, what are the work details, effectiveness, the expenditure and manpower resources involved of the projects concerned since its implementation? Please list by year. What are the Administration's future work plans as well as the expenditure and manpower involved?
2. Regarding the implementation of voluntary PRSs, whether the Administration has plans to regulate the projects involved through legislation? If yes, what are the work details, timetables, the expenditure and manpower involved of each project?

Asked by: Dr Hon Kenneth CHAN Ka-lok (Member Question No. 85)

Reply:

1. The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) encourages the public to recycle waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE), fluorescent lamps, rechargeable batteries and glass beverage bottles, etc., through various measures, including recycling programmes funded by the EPD and the Environment and Conservation Fund (ECF) and those self-financed by the trades. Apart from publicity and technical support, the EPD also provides logistics support and organises collection campaigns at schools and housing estates. The relevant work is carried out by the EPD's staff and is part of the work of the Department. In the past 5 years, the expenditure of relevant

recycling initiatives under the ECF and the EPD and the quantity of various recyclable materials recovered are tabulated below:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Expenditure (\$ million)</b>	<b>Waste electrical equipment recovered (no.)</b>	<b>Computers recovered (no.)</b>	<b>Rechargeable batteries recovered (tonnes)</b>	<b>Fluorescent lamps and tubes recovered (no.)</b>	<b>Glass bottles recovered (tonnes)</b>
2011	7.5	46 800	18 300	68	470 000	4 800
2012	8.5	49 000	39 600	60	550 000	7 000
2013	14	50 500	27 000	81	500 000	10 000
2014	24.5	63 800	33 900	82	470 000	8 400
2015	25.5	58 800	30 300	83	503 000	Under compilation

2. We have carried out the legislative work for implementing the producer responsibility schemes (PRSS) on WEEE and glass beverage bottles. The relevant work is part of the work of the Waste Management Policy Division (WMD) of the EPD, and is absorbed by existing resources. There are also staff members from other divisions to participate and provide assistance in their respective scope of work. The WMD of the EPD is responsible for a number of waste management policies and initiatives, including the implementation of the PRSS. However, we do not have breakdowns of manpower provision and resources involved in individual legislative initiatives.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB259**

**(Question Serial No. 5789)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expenses

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

1. Regarding the efforts to improve the recovery rate in Hong Kong, what are the Administration's work plan and timetable? What are the expenditure and manpower involved?
2. Regarding the development of 18 Community Green Stations (CGSs) in each of the 18 districts in Hong Kong, what are the Administration's work plan and timetable? What are the expenditure and manpower involved? Please list by each CGS.

Asked by: Dr Hon Kenneth CHAN Ka-lok (Member Question No. 86)

Reply:

1. The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) commissioned a consultancy study in 2012 to conduct an overall review on the waste recovery rate. The study findings indicated that the present method of calculating the waste recovery rate was most suitable to Hong Kong and could be continued, and the formula we used was also commonly used internationally. The study also recommended that the Government should implement some improvement measures under the framework of the present estimation method to ensure that the statistics can closely reflect the actual situation.

Regarding the efforts to improve the recovery rate in Hong Kong, the EPD has implemented measures with the Census and Statistics Department (C&SD) and the Customs and Excise Department (C&ED) since April 2014 to enhance accuracy of the statistics on the quantity of local recyclables exported, so that the statistics can closely reflect the recovery situation in Hong Kong. The progress of the implementation of the measures is as follows:

- (a) The EPD and the above-mentioned departments have jointly organised 7 themed workshops to facilitate major recyclables export declarants to duly understand the standard statutory requirements on export declaration, including the definitions of “domestic exports” and “re-exports”. Explanations on how to correctly complete the recyclables export declaration forms as well as written guidelines were provided to 94 representatives from 76 companies at the workshops since the implementation of the measure.
- (b) The C&SD has enhanced the verification of domestic export declarations lodged by declarants for plastic recyclables and contacted the declarants on a sample basis to ensure that they clearly understand the definitions of “domestic export” and “re-export”, use the proper Hong Kong Harmonised System codes and provide correct information in lodging trade declarations. The Government’s law enforcement officers will follow-up with the declarants if necessary. It is noted that the situation of declarants’ mixing up the definitions of “domestic export” and “re-export” and misreporting the Hong Kong Harmonised System codes has improved since the enhancement of the verification mechanism.
- (c) The enhanced verification mechanism requires the selected declarants of domestic export of plastic recyclables to provide supplementary information on the kind of processing that the plastic recyclables declared have undergone in Hong Kong, including whether they are locally recovered or imported. These quality checks ensure that the declarants clearly understand the definitions of “domestic export” and “re-export” and use the proper Hong Kong Harmonised System codes in lodging trade declarations. This supplementary information serves as a major reference for the EPD in estimating the quantities of waste recovered and generated, as well as the waste recovery rate.

The above work is absorbed by existing manpower of relevant departments, and no additional expenditure is involved.

2. The EPD has been progressively developing Community Green Stations (CGSs) in the 18 districts to enhance environmental education and assist local communities in the collection of recyclables. The capital works will cost about \$400 million in total. Since 2014, the EPD has created 16 permanent posts and 5 time-limited posts for 3 years for implementing this initiative and monitoring their future operation. The latest development for individual CGSs is tabulated below:

<b>Project</b>	<b>Site</b>	<b>Latest Development and Schedule</b>
Sha Tin CGS	10 On Ping Street, Shek Mun	Operator was appointed and the CGS commenced operation in May 2015. As at end of 2015, the total project cost is about \$3.3 million.

<b>Project</b>	<b>Site</b>	<b>Latest Development and Schedule</b>
Eastern CGS	30 Oi Shun Road, Shau Kei Wan	Operator was appointed and the CGS commenced operation in August 2015. As at end of 2015, the total project cost is about \$2.43 million.
Kwun Tong CGS	Junction of Sheung Yee Road and Kai Fuk Road, Kowloon Bay	Construction works have commenced and we are tendering for appointment of an operator. It is estimated that service will start in the second half of 2016.
Yuen Long CGS	Junction of Wetland Park Road and Tin Wah Road	Construction works have commenced and we are tendering for appointment of an operator. It is estimated that service will start in the second half of 2016.
Sham Shui Po CGS	Between Yen Chow Street and Tonkin Street, underneath the West Kowloon Corridor	Construction works have commenced and we are tendering for appointment of an operator. It is estimated that service will start in the first half of 2017.
Kwai Tsing CGS	Tam Kon Shan Road, near Tsing Yi Northeast Park	Sites have been confirmed and planning of construction works is in progress.
Sai Kung CGS	Po Lam Lane, near Po Hong Road and Po Lam Road North, Tseung Kwan O	
Tai Po CGS	Between Ting Kok Road and Dai Wah Street	
Tsuen Wan CGS	Hoi Shing Road, near Hoi Kok Street	
Tuen Mun CGS	Tuen Yee Street	
Islands CGS	Junction of Yu Tung Road and Chung Mun Road, Tung Chung, Lantau	
Wan Chai CGS	Junction of Wan Shing Street and Hung Hing Road	



<b>Project</b>	<b>Site</b>	<b>Latest Development and Schedule</b>
Wong Tai Sin CGS	Junction of Yuk Wah Street and Po Leung Lane, Tsz Wan Shan	
Kowloon City CGS, Southern CGS and Yau Tsim Mong CGS	Site to be confirmed	District Councils were consulted on the potential sites and their views are being followed up
Central and Western CGS and North CGS	Site to be confirmed	Site search is still in progress

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB260**

**(Question Serial No. 5790)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expenses

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the development of Community Green Stations (CGSs) in each of the 18 districts in Hong Kong:

1. What are the work details, selected sites, timetable and progress of the CGSs? Please list by District Council districts.
2. What are the expenditure and manpower resources involved in the CGSs? Please list by each project.
3. What are the reasons for changing the Chinese name from “社區環保站” to “綠在區區”? What are the expenditure and manpower resources involved? What is the amount of waste so generated and how was it handled?
4. What is the estimated effectiveness of the CGSs?

Asked by: Dr Hon Kenneth CHAN Ka-lok (Member Question No.87)

Reply:

1, 2 & 4.

The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) has been progressively developing Community Green Stations (CGSs) in the 18 districts to enhance environmental education and assist local communities in the collection of recyclables. The capital works will cost about \$400 million in total. Since 2014, the EPD has created 16 permanent posts and 5 time-limited posts for 3 years for implementing this initiative and monitoring their future operation. The latest development for individual CGSs is tabulated below:

<b>Project</b>	<b>Site</b>	<b>Latest Development and Schedule</b>
Sha Tin CGS	10 On Ping Street, Shek Mun	Operator was appointed and the CGS commenced operation in May 2015. As at end of 2015, the total project cost is about \$3.3 million. A total of 12 940 visitors (including participants of 520 public educational activities) have been received and a total of 118.7 tonnes of recyclables have been collected.
Eastern CGS	30 Oi Shun Road, Shau Kei Wan	Operator was appointed and the CGS commenced operation in August 2015. As at end of 2015, the total project cost is about \$2.43 million. A total of 18 447 visitors (including participants of 211 public educational activities) have been received and a total of 40.8 tonnes of recyclables have been collected.
Kwun Tong CGS	Junction of Sheung Yee Road and Kai Fuk Road, Kowloon Bay	Construction works have commenced and we are tendering for appointment of an operator. It is estimated that service will start in the second half of 2016.
Yuen Long CGS	Junction of Wetland Park Road and Tin Wah Road	Construction works have commenced and we are tendering for appointment of an operator. It is estimated that service will start in the second half of 2016.
Sham Shui Po CGS	Between Yen Chow Street and Tonkin Street, underneath the West Kowloon Corridor	Construction works have commenced and we are tendering for appointment of an operator. It is estimated that service will start in the first half of 2017.
Kwai Tsing CGS	Tam Kon Shan Road, near Tsing Yi Northeast Park	Sites have been confirmed and planning of construction works is in progress.
Sai Kung CGS	Po Lam Lane, near Po Hong Road and Po Lam Road North, Tseung Kwan O	

Project	Site	Latest Development and Schedule
Tai Po CGS	Between Ting Kok Road and Dai Wah Street	
Tsuen Wan CGS	Hoi Shing Road, near Hoi Kok Street	
Tuen Mun CGS	Tuen Yee Street	
Islands CGS	Junction of Yu Tung Road and Chung Mun Road, Tung Chung, Lantau	
Wan Chai CGS	Junction of Wan Shing Street and Hung Hing Road	
Wong Tai Sin CGS	Junction of Yuk Wah Street and Po Leung Lane, Tsz Wan Shan	
Kowloon City CGS, Southern CGS and Yau Tsim Mong CGS	Site to be confirmed	District Councils were consulted on the potential sites and their views are being followed up
Central and Western CGS and North CGS	Site to be confirmed	Site search is still in progress

3. CGSs (綠在區區) was formerly known as “社區環保站” in Chinese. The change of name does not involve any additional expenditure and manpower resources. In response to the views gathered from the community, we consider that changing the Chinese name will help the public to have a better understanding of the purpose of the initiative, i.e. to enhance environmental education and assist in the collection of recyclables of lower market value (e.g. glass bottles) at the community level for recycling and proper treatment. With reference to the experiences of the two CGSs, the arrangement for various types of recyclables is as follows:

Electrical appliances	All electrical appliances were sent to the St James' Settlement EcoPark WEEE Recycling Centre for refurbishment or dismantling. The Centre is set up with funding from the Environment and Conservation Fund;
Computer products	All computer products were sent to the Vannex International Limited for proper handling. The company is the contractor of the Computer and Communication Products Recycling Programme;

Glass bottles	All glass bottles were sent to the K. Wah Construction Products Ltd for producing eco-pavers;
Rechargeable batteries	All rechargeable batteries were sent to the Vannex International Limited for export arrangement. The company is the contractor of the Rechargeable Battery Recycling Programme;
Fluorescent lamps/tubes	All fluorescent lamps/tubes were sent to the Ecospace Limited for proper handling. The company is the contractor of the Chemical Waste Treatment Centre;
Old books and clothing	Reuse of old books and clothing was mainly arranged through donation, exchange programmes and second-hand shops. Some of them would be kept in stock for use in future functions;
Waste paper, plastics and metals	All waste paper, plastics and metals are handled by private recyclers through tendering.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB261****(Question Serial No. 5791)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expensesProgramme: (1) WasteControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

As regards the Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign implemented since December 2012, please provide details of each project and activity (e.g. public events, industry meetings, the time and place of meetings with organisations as well as the number of participants), the expenditure and manpower resources involved, the effectiveness, the amount of waste so generated and the way of handling. Please list the details by project.

Asked by: Dr Hon Kenneth CHAN Ka-lok (Member Question No. 88)Reply:

The Food Wise Hong Kong Steering Committee was set up in December 2012. Promotional and public education activities were formally launched in May 2013. The major schemes and activities are as follows:

Major Schemes and Activities	Time	Location	No. of Participants
Advertising for the Campaign (including those in public transport system, printed materials and electronic platform, etc.)	From May 2013 till now	Various locations in Hong Kong	
Drawing up and promoting good practices of food waste reduction in cooperation with the relevant trades and sectors	From May 2013 till now	The good practices are disseminated to the trades through the Food Wise Hong Kong Steering Committee and supporting websites	
Launching the Food Wise Charter Scheme	From May 2013 till now	As at 15 February 2016, about 480 enterprises/	

		organisations have signed the Food Wise Charter	
Launching the Food Wise Hong Kong Ambassador Scheme	From May 2013 till now	About 3 300	
Meeting with the relevant sectors including women groups and the catering industry to conduct briefings and encourage participation	From December 2012 till now	Central Government Offices	About 180 in total
Establishing a supporting website for the Campaign, organising food waste reduction training workshops for launching the Food Wise Hong Kong Ambassador Scheme and participation by the relevant sectors and interested parties	<p>So far 40 training workshops have been organised on the following dates respectively:  21 May,  3 &amp; 26 June,  30 September,  9 &amp; 11 October,  15 &amp; 20 November,  6 December 2013,  17 January,  18 &amp; 27 March,  11 &amp; 29 April,  20 &amp; 27 May,  6 &amp; 30 June,  4 &amp; 9 July,  8 November,  13 December 2014,  31 January,  21 &amp; 27 March,  21 April,  16 &amp; 30 June,  15 July,  15 September,  28 October,  6 November (twice),  12 &amp; 26 November,  4 &amp; 9 December 2015, and  22 January,  24 &amp; 29 February 2016.</p> <p>The website of Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign came into operation on 18 May</p>	Mostly in the Hong Kong Productivity Council Building in Kowloon Tong, various community halls and other venues.	Ranged from dozens to 100 on each occasion

	2013.		
Organising publicity activities to promote the Food Wise message, including:			
- Launch ceremony of the Campaign	18 May 2013	Olympian City Shopping Mall	About 250
- Food Wise Hong Kong Steering Committee First Anniversary Ceremony/Food Wise Caroling	17 December 2013	Discovery Park Shopping Centre	About 120
- Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign Roving Exhibition at Kwun Tong District	18-21 September 2014	Telford Plaza	About 900
- Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign Roving Exhibition at Eastern District	28 November to 2 December 2014	Paradise Mall	About 300
- Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign Roving Exhibition at Kwai Tsing District	13-15 March 2015	Maritime Square	About 1 500
- Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign Roving Exhibition at Kowloon City District	15-19 April 2015	Homantin Plaza	About 500
- Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign Roving Exhibition at Sha Tin District	15-17 May 2015	CityLink Plaza	About 1 800
- Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign Roving Exhibition at Tai Po District	1-5 June 2015	Fu Shin Shopping Centre	About 1 600
- Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign Roving Exhibition at Wong Tai Sin District	19-21 August 2015	Lok Fu Plaza	About 800
- Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign Roving Exhibition at Sham Shui Po District	8-12 October 2015	Fu Cheong Shopping Centre	About 900
- Launch ceremony of the Food Wise Eateries Scheme	2 November 2015	Olympian City Shopping Mall	About 140
- Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign Roving Exhibition at	30 November to 2 December 2015	Choi Wan Commercial	About 700



Wong Tai Sin District		Complex	
- Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign Roving Exhibition at Sai Kung District	26-28 February 2016	PopCorn	About 3 200

Since its launching, the Campaign has promoted a food wise and waste less culture and encouraged behavioural change to reduce food waste in the community through various schemes and activities. The “Big Waster” symbolising food wastage in the Campaign is gradually taking root in the community and has become the commonly accepted icon of waste reduction and energy saving. The Campaign was also awarded an Excellence Award at the HKMA/TVB Awards for Marketing Excellence 2014 on 24 October 2014, recognising the effectiveness and positive impact of the Campaign on the community, and its promotion of a food wise culture in Hong Kong. It is the first promotional campaign run by the Government receiving such award. Besides, the Big Waster Facebook is very popular among the public. Up to February 2016, it has received more than 30 000 “likes”. As at 15 February 2016, about 480 organisations have signed the Food Wise Charter and are committed to reducing food waste, and some 3 300 Food Wise Hong Kong Ambassadors have taken part in the food waste reduction training workshops to help promote the Food Wise message. Moreover, roving exhibitions were held at various districts to bring the message of food waste reduction to the community and encourage behavioural change at individual and household levels to reduce food waste at source. The Government also launched the Food Wise Eateries Scheme in November 2015 to continue to encourage the food and beverage sector to offer portioned meals so that customers can order only the amount of food according to their appetite, so as to join efforts to reduce food waste generation. As at mid-February 2016, 420 eateries have joined the scheme. The Government will continue to promote a food wise and waste less culture through the above schemes and activities. As for the effectiveness of waste reduction, the Government expects that it needs to take some time for the public to react and gradually change their behaviour, so as to avoid or reduce food waste.

The Government’s work involved in the implementation of the Campaign is absorbed by existing staff. As at the end of March 2016, the expenditure spent on design and production of publicity materials as well as advertising was \$14.8 million and the total expenditure on the other major schemes and activities listed in the above table was \$11.2 million. We have adopted a principle of simplicity and environmental friendliness in carrying out the above work and activities. Catering services were not provided and reusable materials were used as far as possible, and hence there was no generation of a large amount of waste.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB262**

**(Question Serial No. 5792)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expenses

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The Government published A Policy Framework for the Management of Municipal Solid Waste (2005-2014) (the Policy Framework) and Hong Kong: Blueprint for Sustainable Use of Resources 2013-2022 (the Blueprint) in 2005 and 2013 respectively. The Policy Framework suggested implementing producer responsibility schemes (PRSs) on 6 products. Regarding the PRSs and the Environmental Levy Scheme on Plastic Shopping Bags:

1. Since the implementation of the Environmental Levy Scheme on Plastic Shopping Bags, what were the shops or establishments registered for the Scheme, the amount of levy collected (equivalent to the number of shopping bags distributed), the number of inspections made, as well as the number of prosecutions and penalties imposed in each quarter? Please give the information by quarters.
2. Since the implementation of the Environmental Levy Scheme on Plastic Shopping Bags, what were the amount of shopping bags disposed of and their percentage (in the Regulated Retail Categories and Other Retail Categories)? Please list by quarters.
3. Since the implementation of the Environmental Levy Scheme on Plastic Shopping Bags, what were the amount of shopping bags disposed of and their percentage (in various types under the Regulated Retail Categories)? Please list by quarters.
4. Since the implementation of the Environmental Levy Scheme on Plastic Shopping Bags, what were the expenditure and manpower resources involved? Please give the information by quarters.
5. Since the implementation of the Environmental Levy Scheme on Plastic Shopping Bags, what were the number of retailers (and their outlets) covered in the Levy Scheme and their percentage in the total number of retailers in Hong Kong? How many of them

were small and medium enterprises and what was their percentage? Please give the information by quarters.

Asked by: Dr Hon Kenneth CHAN Ka-lok (Member Question No. 89)

Reply:

1. The first phase of the Environmental Levy Scheme on Plastic Shopping Bags (the first phase of the Scheme) was implemented during the period from 7 July 2009 to 31 March 2015, involving a total of 23 rounds of quarterly returns, on the number of registered retail outlets, the levy income, the number of plastic shopping bags (PSBs) distributed, the number of inspections conducted and the number of prosecutions. Details are set out at Annex 1. All the prosecuted retailers were convicted, with penalties ranging from \$1,500 to \$5,000 per conviction. Since 1 April 2015, the producer responsibility scheme (PRS) has been extended to cover the entire retail sector in Hong Kong. Under the new regulatory framework, retailers need not register and remit the PSB charges to the Government. Since the expansion of the scope of regulation and as at 29 February 2016, officers of the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) have conducted over 53 000 inspections and issued 167 fixed penalty notices.
2. & 3.  
EPD conducts surveys annually on the number of PSBs disposed of since 2009 in order to monitor the PSB disposal from various retail categories. The statistics are set out at Annex 2.
4. During the implementation of the first phase of the Scheme, apart from inspection, the work included verification of information declared and collection of levies from designated retailers according to the procedures. The work was carried out by an EPD team comprising 10 officers with the support from other EPD's administrative staff. The recurrent expenditure of the first phase of the Scheme for 2014-15 was about \$10 million. Since the first phase of the Scheme was concluded on 31 March 2015, no further recurrent expenditure was incurred in 2015-16 after having handled the last round of quarterly returns.
5. The first phase of the Scheme mainly targeted at large chain supermarkets, convenience stores and medicare and cosmetic stores. As at 31 March 2015, a total of 47 registered retailers were covered by the Scheme, involving about 3 500 registered retail outlets. According to the statistics of the Census and Statistics Department, there were about 66 000 retail outlets in Hong Kong. As such, the first phase of the Scheme covered approximately 5% of all retail outlets, of which 5 registered retailers were categorised as small and medium enterprises, involving 25 outlets.

	<b>Number of registered retail outlets<sup>1</sup> (unit)</b>	<b>Levy income (HK dollar)</b>	<b>Number of PSBs distributed (unit)</b>	<b>Number of inspections conducted (time)</b>	<b>Number of prosecutions (unit)</b>
1 <sup>st</sup> quarter	3 014	\$6,731,449.5	13 462 899	592	0
2 <sup>nd</sup> quarter	3 015	\$6,381,439.5	12 762 879	293	0
3 <sup>rd</sup> quarter	3 041	\$6,707,654.5	13 415 309	172	0
4 <sup>th</sup> quarter	3 081	\$5,711,021.5	11 422 043	266	4
5 <sup>th</sup> quarter	3 167	\$6,271,514.5	12 543 029	233	0
6 <sup>th</sup> quarter	3 146	\$6,218,964.0	12 437 928	208	0
7 <sup>th</sup> quarter	3 205	\$6,534,949.0	13 069 898	228	0
8 <sup>th</sup> quarter	3 234	\$6,264,115.5	12 528 231	171	1
9 <sup>th</sup> quarter	3 266	\$6,957,957.0	13 915 914	141	0
10 <sup>th</sup> quarter	3 319	\$7,042,740.5	14 085 481	202	0
11 <sup>th</sup> quarter	3 328	\$7,228,115.0	14 456 230	178	1
12 <sup>th</sup> quarter	3 321	\$7,068,854.0	14 137 708	176	0
13 <sup>th</sup> quarter	3 372	\$7,785,414.0	15 570 828	153	0
14 <sup>th</sup> quarter	3 380	\$7,689,416.5	15 378 833	201	0
15 <sup>th</sup> quarter	3 338	\$7,978,207.0	15 956 414	151	0
16 <sup>th</sup> quarter	3 351	\$7,849,759.5	15 699 519	163	0
17 <sup>th</sup> quarter	3 420	\$8,595,338.0	17 190 676	132	1
18 <sup>th</sup> quarter	3 473	\$8,553,068.5	17 106 137	140	0
19 <sup>th</sup> quarter	3 488	\$8,668,251.5	17 336 503	177	1
20 <sup>th</sup> quarter	3 501	\$8,462,573.0	16 925 146	147	0
21 <sup>st</sup> quarter	3 506	\$9,252,490.0	18 504 980	151	0
22 <sup>nd</sup> quarter	3 534	\$8,979,889.5	17 959 779	138	0
23 <sup>rd</sup> quarter	3 531	\$8,870,524.5	17 741 049	159	0

1. The number of registered retail outlets is up to the last day of each quarter.

**Findings of the Surveys on Disposal of PSBs <sup>(1)</sup>**  
**(Unit: Estimated Annual Disposal)**

	<b>2009</b>		<b>2010</b>		<b>2011</b>		<b>2012</b>		<b>2013</b>		<b>2014</b>	
	<b>Million/ Year</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Million/ Year</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Million/ Year</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Million/ Year</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Million/ Year</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Million/ Year</b>	<b>%</b>
Retail categories covered by the first phase of the Scheme <sup>(2)</sup>												
Supermarket	488.22	10.44%	84.22	1.90%	75.71	1.66%	75.09	1.43%	41.24	0.89%	59.40	1.13%
Convenience stores	89.98	1.92%	15.33	0.34%	17.55	0.39%	15.60	0.30%	15.13	0.33%	15.54	0.30%
Medicare and cosmetic stores	79.14	1.69%	53.57	1.21%	53.70	1.18%	65.12	1.24%	59.91	1.30%	80.22	1.53%
<i>Sub-total</i>	<i>657.34</i>	<i>14.05%</i>	<i>153.12</i>	<i>3.45%</i>	<i>146.96</i>	<i>3.23%</i>	<i>155.81</i>	<i>2.97%</i>	<i>116.28</i>	<i>2.52%</i>	<i>155.15</i>	<i>2.96%</i>
Retail categories not covered by the first phase of the Scheme <sup>(3)</sup>	823.48	17.6%	890.2	20.03%	906.95	19.96%	844.26	16.09%	849.45	18.37%	914.68	17.45%
Others <sup>(4)</sup>	3 197.71	68.35%	3 400.42	76.52%	3 490.28	76.81%	4 247.35	80.94%	3 656.58	79.11%	4 171.99	79.59%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 678.53</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>4 443.74</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>4 544.19</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>5 247.42</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>4 622.31</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>5 241.82</b>	<b>100%</b>

(Figures may not add up to total due to rounding off.)

Note:

- Under the first phase of the Scheme from 7 July 2009 to 31 March 2015, a plastic shopping bag means a bag (i) that is made wholly or partly of plastic; and (ii) there is a handle, handle hole, perforated line for tearing out a handle hole, carrying string or strap, or any other carrying device on, or attached to, it.
- The first phase of the Scheme is applicable to registered retailers, covering mainly large chain supermarkets, convenience stores and medicare and cosmetic stores. However, some of the PSBs, printed with the characteristics of supermarkets, convenience stores or personal care stores, found in the disposal surveys might be distributed by supermarkets, convenience stores or personal care stores that are not registered retailers.
- For example, bakeries and cake shops, department stores and home accessories shops, cooked food outlets, books, stationeries, gifts and novelties shops, fashion and footwear shops, electrical and telecom shops, and newspaper and magazine bags, etc.
- PSBs from unknown sources.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB263**

**(Question Serial No. 5793)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expenses

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The Government published A Policy Framework for the Management of Municipal Solid Waste (2005-2014) (the Policy Framework) and Hong Kong: Blueprint for Sustainable Use of Resources 2013-2022 (the Blueprint) in 2005 and 2013 respectively. The Policy Framework suggested implementing producer responsibility schemes (PRSs) on 6 products. Regarding the PRSs and the Environmental Levy Scheme on Plastic Shopping Bags (the Levy Scheme):

1. With regard to the full extension of the Levy Scheme effective from 1 April 2015, what are the manpower resources (for implementation and law enforcement) and expenditure allocated by the Administration?
2. What publicity and educational activities and work have been conducted on the full extension of the Levy Scheme? What are the manpower resources and expenditure involved? Please list by publicity, District Council district and nature of activities.
3. The Administration said that trained contract personnel would be engaged to station at major retail hotspots at the initial launch to help explain to customers and provide support to retailers. What were the details, timetable, manpower resources and expenditure involved of such work? What were the details of the contractual arrangements with the contract personnel, selection criteria, their distribution and training details (including expenditure, manpower resources, contents and time etc.)?

Asked by: Dr Hon Kenneth CHAN Ka-lok (Member Question No. 90)

Reply:

1. The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) has a total of 18 staff who are directly responsible for the implementation of the Plastic Shopping Bag (PSB)

Charging. Their work includes handling enforcement work, enquiries and complaints as well as facilitating compliance by the trade, etc. Moreover, the EPD has deployed about 50 contract personnel to support the routine inspection work. The expenditure for 2015-16 was about \$23 million.

2. Publicity and public education work conducted for the PSB Charging as well as other supporting work are part and parcel of the EPD's work. We do not maintain specific breakdown of the manpower involved. As all of the publicity and public education programmes organised are territory-wide activities, there is no breakdown by district. The relevant work includes the production of Announcements of Public Interests, media advertising, publicity materials, dedicated website, briefings, training workshops, shop visits and environmental education programmes, etc. The expenditure for engaging service contractors and other publicity expenses in 2015-16 were about \$9 million.
3. During the initial launch of the PSB Charging, i.e. between late March and May 2015, about 100 contract personnel were engaged via service contractors to help explain the PSB Charging requirements to customers and provide support to retailers at major retail hotspots. The selected retail hotspots were places with high patronage flow, such as large shopping malls, department stores and supermarkets. All contract personnel involved had attended training workshops organised by the EPD beforehand in order to gain a thorough understanding of the PSB Charging arrangements and the questions frequently asked by customers and retailers. The contract fee involved was about \$900,000.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB264**

**(Question Serial No. 5794)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (000) Operational Expenses

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the efforts of the Administration on air quality and air pollution, please provide the information of the policies or measures, as well as the publicity and educational activities and work undertaken by the Administration in each of the past 5 years in respect of the following areas:

1. the names of the policies or measures;
2. the details and implementation schedules;
3. the personnel establishment and manpower resources involved;
4. the expenditure;
5. the effectiveness and the number of people reached;
6. the amount of pollutant emissions, other environmental implications and the way of handling; and
7. the reviews and future work plans.

Asked by: Dr Hon Kenneth CHAN Ka-lok (Member Question No. 91)

Reply:

Details of the air quality improvement policies and measures implemented by the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) between 2011 and 2015 are set out at the Annex.

The EPD will fully consult the relevant industries and stakeholders before the introduction of new policies or measures. In mapping out an overall plan for improving air quality, we



will gather the public views on the proposed policies or measures through a consultation document, and report the views to the Legislative Council for consideration during its discussion of the relevant policies or measures. In addition, before implementing the policies or measures, the EPD will publicise the key points of the policies or measures to the public and/or the relevant stakeholders as and when required through different channels, including press releases, briefings, television and radio commercials, advertising lightboxes at bus stops, posters and leaflets, etc.

Air quality improvement policies and measures implemented by the EPD between 2011 and 2015

Policies/Measures	Details	Expenditure and Manpower Involved	Participation Rate and Effectiveness
1. Review of the air quality objectives (AQOs)	Following the announcement of the Air Quality Guidelines (AQGs) by the World Health Organisation (WHO) in 2006, the EPD commissioned consultancy studies in June 2007 with a view to reviewing the prevailing AQOs in Hong Kong by making reference to the AQGs and the practices of other advanced countries.	This is part of the EPD's routine work on improving air quality, and there is no separate breakdown on the expenditure involved.	The prevailing AQOs came into effect on 1 January 2014. In accordance with the Air Pollution Control Ordinance, the objectives have to be reviewed at least once every 5 years so as to protect public health and improve air quality. We will embark on a review of the AQOs within 2016.
2. Control of emissions from the power sector	<p>The EPD has stipulated stringent emission caps for the air pollutants emitted by the power sector in accordance with the Air Pollution Control Ordinance and required the power plants to retrofit emission control devices. The EPD promulgated the Second Technical Memorandum (TM) in 2010 to further tighten the emission caps for the power sector from 2015 onwards. The power plants have to maximise the use of their existing gas-fired generation units and prioritise the use of their coal-fired generation units that have been retrofitted with emission abatement equipment.</p> <p>The EPD promulgated the Third TM in 2012 to further reduce the emissions from the power sector from 2017 onwards.</p>	Same as above	<p>Compared with the emission levels in 2005 when we first set the emission caps for the power sector, the sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>) and respirable suspended particulates (RSP) emissions of the power sector were decreased by 91%, 44% and 75% respectively in 2015.</p> <p>Compared with the 2010 emission caps stipulated in the First TM, the SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub> and RSP emission caps for the power sector from 2020 onwards will be reduced by 69%, 50% and 54% respectively.</p>

Policies/Measures	Details	Expenditure and Manpower Involved	Participation Rate and Effectiveness
	<p>In 2014, the EPD promulgated the Fourth TM to further reduce the emissions from the power sector from 2019 onwards.</p> <p>In 2015, the EPD promulgated the Fifth TM to further tighten the emission caps for the power sector from 2020 onwards. To meet the new emission caps, the power sector has to reduce its reliance on coal-fired power generation. Hongkong Electric Company Limited has to install a new gas-fired generation unit by the end of 2019 to replace the old coal-fired generation units which are scheduled for retirement, while CLP Power Hong Kong Limited will endeavour to import an additional 10% of nuclear power in addition to importing 70% of the nuclear output from the Daya Bay Nuclear Power Station under the original agreement.</p>		
3. Encouraging ocean-going vessels (OGVs) to switch to low sulphur fuel while at berth in Hong Kong waters	<p>The EPD launched an incentive scheme in September 2012 under which OGVs switching to fuel with sulphur content not exceeding 0.5% while berthing in Hong Kong can enjoy a 50% reduction in port facilities and light dues. The legislation requiring OGVs to switch to low sulphur fuel while berthing in Hong Kong came into effect on 1 July 2015. To maintain the competitiveness of Hong Kong Port, we have extended the incentive scheme to 31 March 2018. At</p>	Same as above	<p>As at the end of February 2016, about 20 400 OGV-calls have their port facilities and light dues reduced, which account for about 23% of the total OGV-calls. As at the end of 2013, the fuel switch at berth measure has reduced the emission of about 740 tonnes of SO<sub>2</sub> and 60 tonnes of RSP.</p>

Policies/Measures	Details	Expenditure and Manpower Involved	Participation Rate and Effectiveness
	the same time, to maximise the environmental benefits, we have been discussing with the Guangdong authorities on the feasibility of mandating fuel switch for OGVs berthing in the Pearl River Delta (PRD) ports.		
4. Control of sulphur content of locally supplied marine light diesel	The legislation capping the sulphur content of locally supplied marine light diesel at 0.05% came into effect on 1 April 2014.	Same as above	Through implementing this measure, SO <sub>2</sub> and RSP emissions in Hong Kong can be reduced by 10% and 4% respectively.
5. Requiring OGVs to switch to low sulphur fuel (with sulphur content not exceeding 0.5%) while at berth in Hong Kong waters	<p>The legislation requiring OGVs to switch to low sulphur fuel (with sulphur content not exceeding 0.5%) while at berth in Hong Kong came into effect in July 2015. Hong Kong has become the first city in Asia to legislate the requirement for OGVs to switch to low sulphur fuel at berth.</p> <p>In addition, the Ministry of Transport released an “Implementation Plan on Establishment of Marine Emission Control Areas in the Pearl River Delta, the Yangtze River Delta and the Bohai Rim regions (Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei)” (the Implementation Plan) in December 2015, proposing the setting up of a Marine Emission Control Area (ECA) in PRD waters, as well as mandating OGVs to switch to low sulphur fuel (with sulphur content not exceeding</p>	Same as above	Through implementing this measure, SO <sub>2</sub> and RSP emissions in Hong Kong can be reduced by 12% and 6% respectively.

Policies/Measures	Details	Expenditure and Manpower Involved	Participation Rate and Effectiveness
	0.5%) while at berth in the PRD ports in stages starting from 2017. The Implementation Plan will also require OGVs to switch to low sulphur fuel when entering the ECA in PRD waters from 2019 onwards. In support of the Implementation Plan, Hong Kong will collaborate with the Ministry of Transport and the relevant departments of the Guangdong Provincial Government in preparing for the setting up of the ECA in PRD.		
6. Formulating policy and regulation to control non-road mobile machinery (NRMMs) used in Hong Kong.	The legislation requiring all NRMMs (including regulated machines and non-road vehicles) sold and leased for use in Hong Kong to comply with the statutory emission standards came into effect on 1 June 2015. Existing NRMMs are exempted from the new requirements.	Same as above	Starting from 1 December 2015, all NRMMs used in construction sites, airport, container terminals and other specified sites of operation are required to bear approval or exemption labels issued by the EPD. As at the end of February 2016, labels were issued to a total of some 40 000 NRMMs. NRMMs complying with the EU Stage IIIA standard emit as much as 60% less NO <sub>x</sub> and RSP compared with those at EU Stage I level, which account for most of the existing NRMMs. The legislation also helps reduce environmental nuisance brought by NRMMs to residential areas close to container terminals and construction sites.
7. Encouraging the use of environment-friendly (EF) vehicles	<p>In April 2007, the EPD started to offer a reduction in first registration tax (FRT) to encourage the use of EF petrol private cars. The scheme was terminated on 1 April 2015.</p> <p>Starting from April 2008, the Government has also been offering a similar tax incentive to encourage the use of EF commercial vehicles with</p>	Same as above	As the emission control technology of petrol private cars has advanced to such a mature stage that further emission reduction is limited, the Tax Incentives Scheme for EF Petrol Private Cars was terminated on 1 April 2015. From implementation to termination of the scheme at the end of March 2015, approval was granted to a total of some 70 600 applications for EF petrol private cars, which account for about 22% of all newly registered petrol private cars.

Policies/Measures	Details	Expenditure and Manpower Involved	Participation Rate and Effectiveness
	<p>emission performance better than the prevailing statutory requirements.</p> <p>The qualifying standards for EF petrol private cars and EF commercial vehicles are reviewed annually in the light of vehicle technological advancement such that the tax incentive is available only to vehicles of outstanding environmental performance.</p>		From implementation of the Tax Incentives Scheme for EF Commercial Vehicles to the end of February 2016, the number of newly registered EF commercial vehicles was about 40 300.
8. Incentivising the replacement of Euro II diesel commercial vehicles (DCVs) by new commercial vehicles	In 1 July 2010, the EPD started to provide a one-off grant to encourage vehicle owners to replace early their Euro II DCVs with new ones which meet the statutory vehicle emission standards. The scheme was completed on 30 June 2013.	The total expenditure for this scheme was about \$650 million.	About 7 400 eligible vehicles have retired.
9. Implementing Euro V emission standard for newly registered vehicles	The Euro V emission standard has become the statutory minimum requirement for newly registered vehicles in Hong Kong starting from 1 June 2012.	Same as above	Compared with Euro IV vehicles, Euro V heavy duty diesel vehicles emit about 40% less NO <sub>x</sub> and Euro V light duty diesel vehicles about 80% less RSP and 30% less NO <sub>x</sub> . As regards Euro V petrol or LPG vehicles, they emit about 30% less NO <sub>x</sub> than their Euro IV counterparts.
10. Phasing out pre-Euro IV DCVs	The EPD launched an incentive-cum-regulatory scheme in March 2014 with the target of phasing out progressively some 82 000 pre-Euro IV DCVs by the end of 2019. Moreover, the EPD has also set a limit on the service life of DCVs newly registered on or after 1 February 2014 at 15 years.	<p>Funding of about \$11.4 billion was approved by the Legislative Council Finance Committee for implementation of the ex-gratia payment scheme.</p> <p>The workload for implementing the ex-gratia payment scheme has been partly absorbed under the</p>	<p>As at the end of February 2016, about 39 700 pre-Euro IV DCVs (i.e. about 48% of the eligible vehicles) were retired under the ex-gratia payment scheme, involving an ex-gratia payment of about \$5.2 billion.</p> <p>The phasing out of pre-Euro IV DCVs contributed to the substantial reduction of RSP and NO<sub>x</sub> from vehicles.</p>

Policies/Measures	Details	Expenditure and Manpower Involved	Participation Rate and Effectiveness
		existing resources of the EPD and Transport Department (TD), and partly met by the creation of 3 time-limited civil service posts including 1 Senior Environmental Protection Officer, 1 Environmental Protection Officer and 1 Environmental Protection Inspector.	
11. Pilot Green Transport Fund	The Pilot Green Transport Fund was set up in March 2011 for application by the public transport sector and non-profit making organisations to test out green and innovative transport technologies.	As at February 2016, the total amount of subsidy approved stands at about \$88 million.  The relevant workload has been partly absorbed under the existing resources of the EPD and partly met by the creation of 4 additional time-limited posts, including 1 Senior Environmental Protection Officer, 1 Environmental Protection Officer, 1 Environmental Protection Inspector and 1 Assistant Clerical Officer.	The Fund can promote a wider use of green and innovative transport technologies which could help improve roadside air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.  As at February 2016, 87 trials have been approved, involving 67 electric vehicles (including 6 taxis, 11 coaches, 3 light buses and 47 goods vehicles), 63 hybrid vehicles (including 51 goods vehicles and 12 light buses), a solar air-conditioning system, 4 electric inverter air-conditioning systems, and retrofitting a ferry with a diesel-electric propulsion system and a seawater scrubber.
12. Subsidising franchised bus companies to retrofit Euro II and III franchised buses with selective catalytic reduction (SCR) devices	To fully subsidise the franchised bus companies to retrofit some 1 400 eligible Euro II and III franchised buses with SCRs to upgrade their emission performance to Euro IV or above level.	The estimated total expenditure is about \$320 million. The relevant workload is partly absorbed by deploying existing resources and partly met by the creation of 4 time-limited posts (which will last up to the end of 2016,	As at the end of February 2016, about 360 Euro II and III franchised buses have been retrofitted with SCRs, involving an expenditure of about \$87 million.  The retrofitting of Euro II and III franchised buses with SCRs can upgrade their emission performance to Euro IV or above level.

Policies/Measures	Details	Expenditure and Manpower Involved	Participation Rate and Effectiveness
		including 1 Senior Environmental Protection Officer, 1 Environmental Protection Officer, 1 Transport Officer I and 1 Motor Vehicle Examiner II) by the EPD and TD.	
13. Setting up franchised bus low emission zones (LEZs)	To improve roadside air quality and protect public health, the Government set up franchised bus LEZs at the busy corridors in Causeway Bay, Central and Mong Kok at the end of 2015, allowing only low emission franchised buses (including buses of Euro IV or above, or Euro II and III buses retrofitted with SCRs and diesel particulate filters) to run in these zones.	This is part of the EPD's routine work on improving air quality, and there is no separate breakdown on the expenditure involved.	<p>Three franchised bus LEZs were set up at the end of 2015. As at the end of January 2016, there were some 2 430 franchised buses running in the franchised bus LEZs, among which 2 370 were low emission buses. The overall compliance rate was about 98%. In case of traffic congestion, vehicle breakdowns and traffic accidents, etc., the franchised bus companies may need to deploy non-low emission buses to run in the LEZs occasionally in order to maintain normal bus services. However, these exceptional cases will be reduced with the franchised bus companies acquiring more new buses.</p> <p>Franchised buses can account for up to 40% of the traffic at the busy corridors in Causeway Bay, Central and Mong Kok. Therefore, the setting up of franchised bus LEZs at these busy corridors could bring significant improvement to the roadside air quality in the LEZs, and will also benefit other districts where the low emission buses will ply.</p>
14. Trial of hybrid buses	To fully subsidise the franchised bus companies to procure 6 double-deck hybrid buses for trial run. The trial will last for 2 years, with an interim review to be conducted about 1 year after the commencement of the trial.	Funding of \$33 million has been approved for this programme in 2011. The relevant workload has been partly absorbed by deploying existing resources and partly met by creating a three-year	The trial of hybrid buses has fully commenced by the end of 2014. During the trial, we will gather information to assess the operational efficiency and performance of these buses under the local conditions.



Policies/Measures	Details	Expenditure and Manpower Involved	Participation Rate and Effectiveness
		(until end of March 2014) time-limited Senior Environmental Protection Inspector post.	
15. Trial of electric buses	To fully subsidise the franchised bus companies to procure 36 single-deck electric buses (including 8 supercapacitor buses and 28 battery-electric buses) for trial run on different routes. The trial will last for 2 years, with an interim review to be conducted about 1 year after the commencement of the trial.	Funding of \$180 million has been approved for this programme in 2012. The workload has been partly absorbed by deploying existing resources and partly met by creating 3 two-year (until end of March 2014) time-limited posts in the EPD and TD (including 1 Environmental Protection Officer, 1 Senior Environmental Protection Inspector and 1 Motor Vehicle Examiner I).	<p>The first batch of 5 single-deck battery-electric buses has already commenced operation by the end of 2015 and the remaining electric buses are expected to be put into service progressively in 2016.</p> <p>As there is no tailpipe emission from electric buses, replacing conventional diesel buses with electric buses will improve roadside air quality effectively. During the trial, we will gather information to assess the operational efficiency and performance of these buses under the local conditions.</p>
16. Strengthening the control of emissions from petrol and LPG vehicles	The EPD has been using roadside remote sensing equipment to monitor emissions from petrol and LPG vehicles since 1 September 2014. For vehicles that are detected with excessive emissions, the EPD will issue an Emission Testing Notice to their owners requiring them to present their vehicles to Designated Vehicle Emission Testing Centres within 12 working days to conduct an emission test with the aid of a chassis dynamometer to ensure the vehicles have been repaired. Otherwise, their vehicle licences will be cancelled by the TD.	This is part of the EPD's routine work on improving air quality, and there is no separate breakdown on the expenditure involved.	As at the end of February 2016, the EPD has checked some 940 000 vehicle counts and issued about 5 600 emission testing notices to owners requesting them to repair and to rectify the excessive emissions of their vehicles. During the above period, the licences of a total of 126 private cars and 2 light goods vehicles were cancelled for failing the emission test. Another 180 private cars, 178 taxis, 3 light goods vehicles and 1 light bus were voluntarily scrapped by their owners.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB265**

**(Question Serial No. 5795)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expenses

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

According to EPD's reports on "Monitoring of Solid Waste in Hong Kong", the recovery rate in Hong Kong has been declining in recent years. Regarding the recovery rate in Hong Kong:

1. Is there any study on the reasons for the declining recovery rate in each year since 2010? If yes, what are the details, results, as well as the manpower resources and expenditure involved?
2. Hong Kong saw an increasing recovery rate between 2005 and 2010. Did the Administration look into the reasons behind? If yes, what are the details, results, as well as the manpower resources and expenditure involved? What if compared with the declining trend of the recovery rate after 2010?
3. Regarding the uncommon fluctuation in the quantity of domestic export of waste plastics and the occurrence of the "foreign rubbish" problem in recent years, the Administration indicated in March 2014 that it would provide additional guidelines and organise themed workshops for recyclers and exporters, step up verification of the relevant data, and conduct questionnaire surveys on exporters declaring export of waste. What are the details, progress, results, number of persons/participants reached as well as the manpower resources and expenditure involved of these three tasks since their implementation? Please list by work item.
4. Are there any plans to review or revise the formula and methods for calculating the recovery rate at present? If yes, what are the details, timetable, rationale, as well as the manpower resources and expenditure involved?

Asked by: Dr Hon Kenneth CHAN Ka-lok (Member Question No. 92)

Reply:

(1),(2)&(4)

Hong Kong's waste recovery rate has fluctuated in the past few years owing to a number of external factors, including substantial external economic fluctuation, weakening industrial production, decreasing demand for raw materials and strict control of imported recyclables in various territories, the drop in global crude oil prices since mid-2014 affecting the value of plastic recyclables, etc. Nevertheless, waste disposal remained stable in the past few years, and the fluctuation of waste recovery rate has not put extra pressure on landfills or compromised the effectiveness of the work on waste recovery.

The increasing waste recovery rate in Hong Kong between 2005 and 2010 was mainly caused by the significant increase in the quantity of domestic export of waste plastics. The decreasing recovery rate after 2010 reflected not only the decrease in the quantity of domestic export of waste plastics, but also the overall slowdown of recovery activities affected by the above external factors. Given the uncommon fluctuation in the quantity of domestic export of waste plastics in recent years causing large fluctuations in estimated waste recovery rate in Hong Kong, the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) had commissioned a consultancy study in 2012 to examine the overall local situation of waste plastic generation, recovery and disposal, and review whether the present approach of estimating waste recovery rate in Hong Kong which was mainly based on domestic export figures should continue to be used. The study findings indicated that the present method was most suitable for Hong Kong and could be continued, and the formula we used in calculating the waste recovery rate was also commonly used internationally. Nevertheless, the study also recommended that the Government should implement some improvement measures under the current framework of estimation to ensure that the statistics can closely reflect the actual situation. This recommendation was accepted by the Government and follow-up actions have been taken. The consultancy fee involved was \$1.53 million.

(3)

Since April 2014, the EPD, together with the Census and Statistics Department (C&SD) and the Customs and Excise Department (C&ED), has implemented measures to enhance the accuracy of the domestic export statistics on local recyclables, so that they can closely reflect the recovery situation in Hong Kong. The progress of implementation of the measures is as follows:

(a) The EPD and the above-mentioned departments have jointly organized 7 thematic workshops to facilitate export declarants of major recyclables to duly understand the standard statutory requirements on export declaration, including the definitions of "domestic exports" and "re-exports". Explanations on how to correctly complete the export declaration forms for recyclables as well as written guidelines were provided to 94 representatives from 76 companies at the workshops since the implementation of the measure.

(b) The C&SD has enhanced the verification of domestic export declarations lodged by declarants for plastic recyclables and contacted the declarants on a sample basis to ensure that they clearly understand the definitions of “domestic export” and “re-export”, use the proper Hong Kong Harmonized System codes and provide correct information in lodging trade declarations. The Government law enforcement officers will follow-up with the declarants if necessary. It is noted that the situation of declarants’ mixing up the definitions of “domestic export” and “re-export” and misreporting the Hong Kong Harmonized System codes has improved since the enhancement of the verification mechanism.

(c) The enhanced verification mechanism requires the selected domestic export declarants to provide supplementary information on the kind of processing the plastic recyclables declared have undergone in Hong Kong, including whether they are locally recovered or imported. These quality checks ensure that the declarants clearly understand the definitions of “domestic export” and “re-export” and use the proper Hong Kong Harmonized System codes in lodging trade declarations. This supplementary information serves as a major reference for the EPD in estimating the quantities of waste generated and recovered, as well as the waste recovery rate.

The above work is absorbed by existing manpower of relevant departments, and no additional expenditure is involved.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB266**

**(Question Serial No. 5796)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (000) Operational Expenses

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the Environmental Protection Department's work on air quality:

1. Does the Administration plan to review the air quality objectives in future? If yes, what are the details, timetable, as well as the manpower resources and expenditure involved?
2. What was the exceedance situation of various air pollutants in each month since the implementation of the existing objectives? Please list by month and pollutant.
3. What was the exceedance situation of various air pollutants in each month 3 years before the implementation of the existing objectives? Please list by month and pollutant.
4. What was the air pollutant emission inventory of Hong Kong in each of the past 5 years? What were the manpower resources and expenditure for handling the emission inventory?

Asked by: Dr Hon Kenneth CHAN Ka-lok (Member Question No. 93)

Reply:

1. The current air quality objectives (AQOs) came into effect on 1 January 2014. According to section 7(A) of the Air Pollution Control Ordinance (Cap. 311), the Secretary for the Environment is required to review the AQOs at least once every 5 years and submit a report of the review to the Advisory Council on the Environment afterwards.

We have drawn up the work plan for the first review and briefed the Panel on Environmental Affairs of the Legislative Council at the end of March this year. In conducting the review, we will assess the latest air quality, the effectiveness of air

quality improvement measures, the development of emission reduction technologies and the feasibility of adopting new emission reduction measures, health risks of air pollution, etc. We will undertake the review under the existing manpower and resources of the Environmental Protection Department (EPD).

2. According to EPD's air quality monitoring data in 2014 and 2015, the concentrations of sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) (10-minute and daily average) and carbon monoxide (CO) (1-hour and 8-hour average) measured at all air quality monitoring stations (AQMS) were below the concentration limits of current AQOs. For other major air pollutants, their compliance with the current AQOs is set out in Annex 1.
3. According to EPD's air quality monitoring data from 2011 to 2013, the concentrations of SO<sub>2</sub> (daily average) and CO (1-hour and 8-hour average) measured at all AQMS were below the concentration limits of the AQOs effective from 2014. For other major air pollutants, their compliance with the current AQOs is set out in Annex 2.
4. EPD compiles the Hong Kong Air Pollutant Emission Inventory every year to analyse the distribution and trends of the major emission sources in Hong Kong. The emission inventories for 2014 and 2015 are still under compilation. The overall emissions of the major air pollutants in Hong Kong from 2011 to 2013 are tabulated below:

Year	SO <sub>2</sub> (tonnes)	Nitrogen oxides (NO <sub>x</sub> ) (tonnes)	Respirable suspended particulates (RSP) (tonnes)	Fine suspended particulates (FSP) (tonnes)	Volatile organic compounds (tonnes)	CO (tonnes)
2011	32 120	116 240	6 280	4 950	32 370	69 090
2012	32 710	114 510	6 140	4 840	30 620	68 300
2013	31 280	113 220	6 040	4 740	29 420	60 790

Note: Figures are rounded to the nearest ten.

EPD has uploaded the Air Pollutant Emission Inventory to its webpage for public information.

Compilation of the annual Air Pollutant Emission Inventory has been undertaken by EPD under existing manpower and resources, so there is no separate breakdown on this area of work.

Table 1: Number of exceedance of FSP concentration limit in 2014  
(Daily average AQO=concentration limit: 75µg/m<sup>3</sup> and number of exceedances allowed per year: 9)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Compliance with AQO (Yes/No)
Central & Western	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	Yes
Eastern	2	0	0	0	n.a.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	-
Kwai Chung	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	Yes
Kwun Tong	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	7	Yes
Sham Shui Po	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	Yes
Tsuen Wan	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	Yes
Sha Tin	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	Yes
Tai Po	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	Yes
Tung Chung	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	Yes
Yuen Long	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	5	18	No
Tap Mun	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	Yes
Tuen Mun	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	n.a.	n.a.	12	No
Causeway Bay	7	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	10	No
Central	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	Yes
Mong Kok	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	Yes

Notes: n.a. denotes no data available. No FSP data is available for Eastern monitoring station in May 2014 due to equipment maintenance. The operation of Tuen Mun monitoring station was suspended from November to December 2014 due to building maintenance.

“-” The data available is either insufficient or unevenly distributed for compliance assessment.

Table 2: Number of exceedance of RSP concentration limit in 2014  
(Daily average AQO=concentration limit: 100µg/m<sup>3</sup> and number of exceedances allowed per year: 9)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Compliance with AQO (Yes/No)
Central & Western	8	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	11	No
Eastern	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	Yes
Kwai Chung	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	Yes
Kwun Tong	9	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	13	No
Sham Shui Po	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	Yes
Tsuen Wan	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	Yes
Sha Tin	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	Yes
Tai Po	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	Yes
Tung Chung	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10	No
Yuen Long	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	8	21	No
Tap Mun	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	11	No
Tuen Mun	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	n.a.	n.a.	17	No
Causeway Bay	9	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	13	No
Central	8	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	11	No
Mong Kok	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	Yes

Notes: n.a. denotes no data available. The operation of Tuen Mun monitoring station was suspended from November to December 2014 due to building maintenance.



Table 3: Number of exceedance of nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) concentration limit in 2014 (1-hour average AQO=concentration limit: 200µg/m<sup>3</sup> and number of exceedances allowed per year: 18)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Compliance with AQO (Yes/No)
Central & Western	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	Yes
Eastern	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	<b>7</b>	Yes
Kwai Chung	8	0	4	0	0	3	1	0	19	0	0	4	<b>39</b>	No
Kwun Tong	10	0	0	2	0	1	4	0	8	0	0	3	<b>28</b>	No
Sham Shui Po	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	4	<b>19</b>	No
Tsuen Wan	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	4	<b>13</b>	Yes
Sha Tin	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	<b>6</b>	Yes
Tai Po	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	Yes
Tung Chung	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	<b>14</b>	Yes
Yuen Long	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	<b>4</b>	Yes
Tap Mun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	Yes
Tuen Mun	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	n.a.	4	<b>10</b>	-
Causeway Bay	169	7	42	15	6	45	27	8	67	0	0	51	<b>437</b>	No
Central	133	9	11	12	0	7	18	2	52	33	44	54	<b>375</b>	No
Mong Kok	75	0	3	18	0	16	7	1	31	1	0	11	<b>163</b>	No

Notes: n.a. denotes no data available. The operation of Tuen Mun monitoring station was suspended from November to December 2014 due to building maintenance.  
 “-” The data available is either insufficient or unevenly distributed for compliance assessment.

Table 4: Number of exceedance of ozone concentration limit in 2014  
(8-hour average AQO=concentration limit: 160µg/m<sup>3</sup> and number of exceedances allowed per year: 9)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Compliance with AQO (Yes/No)
Central & Western	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	8	Yes
Eastern	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	Yes
Kwai Chung	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	Yes
Kwun Tong	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	Yes
Sham Shui Po	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	Yes
Tsuen Wan	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	Yes
Sha Tin	1	0	0	1	0	3	1	0	2	4	0	0	12	No
Tai Po	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	5	Yes
Tung Chung	1	0	0	1	0	3	1	0	6	6	0	0	18	No
Yuen Long	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	1	5	2	0	0	13	No
Tap Mun	5	0	0	2	0	3	4	0	3	9	0	0	26	No
Tuen Mun	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	0	5	2	n.a.	n.a.	12	No
Causeway Bay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yes
Central	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	Yes
Mong Kok	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yes

Notes: n.a. denotes no data available. The operation of Tuen Mun monitoring station was suspended from November to December 2014 due to building maintenance.

Table 5: Number of exceedance of FSP concentration limit in 2015  
(Daily average AQO=concentration limit:  $75\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  and number of exceedances allowed per year: 9)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Compliance with AQO (Yes/No)
Central & Western	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	Yes
Eastern	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	Yes
Kwai Chung	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	Yes
Kwun Tong	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	Yes
Sham Shui Po	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	Yes
Tsuen Wan	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	Yes
Sha Tin	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	Yes
Tai Po	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	Yes
Tung Chung	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	Yes
Yuen Long	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	No
Tap Mun	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n.a.	4	-
Tuen Mun	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	11	No
Causeway Bay	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	10	No
Central	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	Yes
Mong Kok	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	Yes

Notes: n.a. denotes no data available. The operation of Tap Mun monitoring station was suspended from 30 November 2015 to 29 February 2016 due to the re-roofing and renovation works of its building.

“-” The data available is either insufficient or unevenly distributed for compliance assessment.

Table 6: Number of exceedance of RSP concentration limit in 2015  
(Daily average AQO=concentration limit: 100µg/m<sup>3</sup> and number of exceedances allowed per year: 9)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Compliance with AQO (Yes/No)
Central & Western	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	Yes
Eastern	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	Yes
Kwai Chung	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	Yes
Kwun Tong	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	Yes
Sham Shui Po	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	Yes
Tsuen Wan	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	Yes
Sha Tin	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	Yes
Tai Po	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	Yes
Tung Chung	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	Yes
Yuen Long	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	No
Tap Mun	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n.a.	4	-
Tuen Mun	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	18	No
Causeway Bay	2	7	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	11	No
Central	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	Yes
Mong Kok	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	Yes

Notes: n.a. denotes no data available. The operation of Tap Mun monitoring station was suspended from 30 November 2015 to 29 February 2016 due to the re-roofing and renovation works of its building.

“-” The data available is either insufficient or unevenly distributed for compliance assessment.

Table 7: Number of exceedance of NO<sub>2</sub> concentration limit in 2015  
(1-hour average AQO=concentration limit: 200µg/m<sup>3</sup> and number of exceedances allowed per year: 18)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Compliance with AQO (Yes/No)
Central & Western	8	0	0	3	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	<b>15</b>	Yes
Eastern	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>8</b>	Yes
Kwai Chung	12	2	0	8	0	0	1	9	0	5	0	0	<b>37</b>	No
Kwun Tong	13	3	0	5	0	0	7	28	8	3	0	0	<b>67</b>	No
Sham Shui Po	10	0	0	4	0	0	1	13	1	0	0	0	<b>29</b>	No
Tsuen Wan	8	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	<b>11</b>	Yes
Sha Tin	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>6</b>	Yes
Tai Po	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>1</b>	Yes
Tung Chung	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>7</b>	Yes
Yuen Long	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>5</b>	Yes
Tap Mun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n.a.	<b>0</b>	-
Tuen Mun	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>10</b>	Yes
Causeway Bay	80	71	28	69	6	0	39	85	45	26	8	3	<b>460</b>	No
Central	54	38	5	36	1	0	25	52	13	30	2	0	<b>256</b>	No
Mong Kok	31	33	2	40	0	0	21	41	14	15	3	0	<b>200</b>	No

Notes: n.a. denotes no data available. The operation of Tap Mun monitoring station was suspended from 30 November 2015 to 29 February 2016 due to the re-roofing and renovation works of its building.

“-” The data available is either insufficient or unevenly distributed for compliance assessment.

Table 8: Number of exceedance of ozone concentration limit in 2015  
(8-hour average AQO=concentration limit: 160µg/m<sup>3</sup> and number of exceedances allowed per year: 9)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Compliance with AQO (Yes/No)
Central & Western	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	1	1	0	0	<b>10</b>	No
Eastern	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	0	0	0	<b>6</b>	Yes
Kwai Chung	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	<b>1</b>	Yes
Kwun Tong	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	<b>1</b>	Yes
Sham Shui Po	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	<b>3</b>	Yes
Tsuen Wan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	<b>2</b>	Yes
Sha Tin	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	4	2	3	0	0	<b>12</b>	No
Tai Po	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	1	2	0	0	<b>8</b>	Yes
Tung Chung	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	6	3	6	0	0	<b>19</b>	No
Yuen Long	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	1	3	0	0	<b>10</b>	No
Tap Mun	2	0	0	4	0	0	2	5	4	6	1	n.a.	<b>24</b>	No
Tuen Mun	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	5	2	6	0	0	<b>16</b>	No
Causeway Bay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	Yes
Central	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	Yes
Mong Kok	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	Yes

Notes: n.a. denotes no data available. The operation of Tap Mun monitoring station was suspended from 30 November 2015 to 29 February 2016 due to the re-roofing and renovation works of its building.

Table 1: Number of exceedance of FSP concentration limit in 2011

(Daily average AQO=concentration limit:  $75\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  and number of exceedances allowed per year: 9)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Compliance with AQO (Yes/No)
Central & Western	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0	3	<b>3</b>	-
Eastern	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	Yes
Kwai Chung	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	<b>5</b>	-
Kwun Tong	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	<b>3</b>	-
Sham Shui Po	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0	0	0	1	<b>1</b>	-
Tsuen Wan	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	<b>2</b>	Yes
Sha Tin	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0	3	<b>3</b>	-
Tai Po	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0	0	<b>0</b>	-
Tung Chung	4	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	<b>11</b>	No
Yuen Long	6	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	<b>12</b>	No
Tap Mun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	<b>1</b>	Yes
Causeway Bay	n.a.	n.a.	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	6	<b>11</b>	No
Central	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	<b>7</b>	Yes
Mong Kok	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	<b>6</b>	Yes

Notes: n.a. denotes no data available. The monitoring of FSP was gradually extended to various stations in 2011.

“-” The data available is either insufficient or unevenly distributed for compliance assessment.

Table 2: Number of exceedance of RSP concentration limit in 2011

(Daily average AQO=concentration limit: 100µg/m<sup>3</sup> and number of exceedances allowed per year: 9)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Compliance with AQO (Yes/No)
Central & Western	3	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	14	No
Eastern	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	Yes
Kwai Chung	4	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	9	Yes
Kwun Tong	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	6	Yes
Sham Shui Po	3	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	9	Yes
Tsuen Wan	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	9	Yes
Sha Tin	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	Yes
Tai Po	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	Yes
Tung Chung	7	1	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	19	No
Yuen Long	7	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	8	21	No
Tap Mun	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	7	Yes
Causeway Bay	5	3	3	4	1	0	0	2	0	2	1	6	27	No
Central	6	1	4	4	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	8	29	No
Mong Kok	3	0	1	3	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	6	17	No



Table 3: Number of exceedance of NO<sub>2</sub> concentration limit in 2011  
(1-hour average AQO=concentration limit: 200µg/m<sup>3</sup> and number of exceedances allowed per year: 18)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Compliance with AQO (Yes/No)
Central & Western	5	1	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	<b>12</b>	Yes
Eastern	6	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	<b>11</b>	Yes
Kwai Chung	7	0	6	0	6	0	0	3	0	1	0	5	<b>28</b>	No
Kwun Tong	7	0	0	0	12	1	0	20	0	0	0	1	<b>41</b>	No
Sham Shui Po	9	0	1	0	6	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	<b>26</b>	No
Tsuen Wan	9	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	<b>16</b>	Yes
Sha Tin	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	<b>3</b>	Yes
Tai Po	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>1</b>	Yes
Tung Chung	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	<b>5</b>	Yes
Yuen Long	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	<b>8</b>	Yes
Tap Mun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	Yes
Causeway Bay	147	128	21	11	50	23	14	75	28	32	35	167	<b>731</b>	No
Central	167	72	111	55	76	11	20	72	17	51	28	147	<b>827</b>	No
Mong Kok	57	43	93	113	60	7	16	66	11	58	30	35	<b>589</b>	No

Table 4: Number of exceedance of ozone concentration limit in 2011  
(8-hour average AQO=concentration limit: 160µg/m<sup>3</sup> and number of exceedances allowed per year: 9)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Compliance with AQO (Yes/No)
Central & Western	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	4	Yes
Eastern	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	Yes
Kwai Chung	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yes
Kwun Tong	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yes
Sham Shui Po	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	Yes
Tsuen Wan	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	Yes
Sha Tin	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	6	Yes
Tai Po	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	Yes
Tung Chung	0	0	0	2	4	1	1	6	1	1	0	0	16	No
Yuen Long	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	10	No
Tap Mun	0	0	1	4	4	1	2	3	0	5	2	0	22	No
Causeway Bay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yes
Central	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yes
Mong Kok	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yes

Table 5: Number of exceedance of FSP concentration limit in 2012

(Daily average AQO=concentration limit: 75µg/m<sup>3</sup> and number of exceedances allowed per year: 9)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Compliance with AQO (Yes/No)
Central & Western	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	3	Yes
Eastern	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yes
Kwai Chung	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	3	Yes
Kwun Tong	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	Yes
Sham Shui Po	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	Yes
Tsuen Wan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yes
Sha Tin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yes
Tai Po	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	Yes
Tung Chung	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	9	Yes
Yuen Long	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	Yes
Tap Mun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yes
Causeway Bay	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	6	Yes
Central	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	5	Yes
Mong Kok	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	3	Yes

Table 6: Number of exceedance of RSP concentration limit in 2012

(Daily average AQO=concentration limit: 100µg/m<sup>3</sup> and number of exceedances allowed per year: 9)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Compliance with AQO (Yes/No)
Central & Western	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	<b>6</b>	Yes
Eastern	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>2</b>	Yes
Kwai Chung	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	<b>3</b>	Yes
Kwun Tong	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	<b>6</b>	Yes
Sham Shui Po	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	<b>4</b>	Yes
Tsuen Wan	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>2</b>	Yes
Sha Tin	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>2</b>	Yes
Tai Po	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>2</b>	Yes
Tung Chung	4	1	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	6	2	0	<b>18</b>	No
Yuen Long	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	1	1	<b>9</b>	Yes
Tap Mun	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>2</b>	Yes
Causeway Bay	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4	1	7	1	2	<b>21</b>	No
Central	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	3	0	2	1	0	<b>9</b>	Yes
Mong Kok	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	<b>5</b>	Yes

Table 7: Number of exceedance of NO<sub>2</sub> concentration limit in 2012  
(1-hour average AQO=concentration limit: 200µg/m<sup>3</sup> and number of exceedances allowed per year: 18)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Compliance with AQO (Yes/No)
Central & Western	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	1	0	0	0	<b>9</b>	Yes
Eastern	0	0	0	5	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	<b>8</b>	Yes
Kwai Chung	0	1	0	4	0	0	1	23	3	0	0	0	<b>32</b>	No
Kwun Tong	0	0	0	10	0	5	12	47	3	1	0	0	<b>78</b>	No
Sham Shui Po	0	0	0	10	0	0	2	8	1	0	0	0	<b>21</b>	No
Tsuen Wan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	<b>4</b>	Yes
Sha Tin	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	<b>11</b>	Yes
Tai Po	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	Yes
Tung Chung	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>4</b>	Yes
Yuen Long	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	Yes
Tap Mun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	Yes
Causeway Bay	94	34	47	45	12	18	21	133	71	88	16	41	<b>620</b>	No
Central	49	14	21	30	6	13	28	150	90	129	47	10	<b>587</b>	No
Mong Kok	11	1	11	33	19	15	28	121	58	113	45	6	<b>461</b>	No

Table 8: Number of exceedance of ozone concentration limit in 2012  
(8-hour average AQO=concentration limit: 160µg/m<sup>3</sup> and number of exceedances allowed per year: 9)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Compliance with AQO (Yes/No)
Central & Western	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	6	Yes
Eastern	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5	Yes
Kwai Chung	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	3	Yes
Kwun Tong	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yes
Sham Shui Po	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	Yes
Tsuen Wan	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	4	Yes
Sha Tin	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	2	4	0	0	14	No
Tai Po	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	7	Yes
Tung Chung	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	9	3	6	0	0	22	No
Yuen Long	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	3	7	0	0	19	No
Tap Mun	0	0	0	3	2	1	3	8	4	18	2	0	41	No
Causeway Bay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yes
Central	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yes
Mong Kok	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yes

Table 9: Number of exceedance of FSP concentration limit in 2013

(Daily average AQO=concentration limit: 75µg/m<sup>3</sup> and number of exceedances allowed per year: 9)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Compliance with AQO (Yes/No)
Central & Western	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	13	<b>22</b>	No
Eastern	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	5	<b>8</b>	Yes
Kwai Chung	6	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	12	<b>22</b>	No
Kwun Tong	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	13	<b>19</b>	No
Sham Shui Po	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	12	<b>16</b>	No
Tsuen Wan	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	8	<b>13</b>	No
Sha Tin	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	11	<b>15</b>	No
Tai Po	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	5	<b>12</b>	No
Tung Chung	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	<b>10</b>	No
Yuen Long	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	10	2	18	<b>33</b>	No
Tap Mun	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	11	<b>13</b>	No
Causeway Bay	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	13	<b>21</b>	No
Central	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	<b>6</b>	Yes
Mong Kok	5	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	11	<b>21</b>	No

Table 10: Number of exceedance of RSP concentration limit in 2013

(Daily average AQO=concentration limit:  $100\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  and number of exceedances allowed per year: 9)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Compliance with AQO (Yes/No)
Central & Western	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	13	<b>22</b>	No
Eastern	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	3	<b>9</b>	Yes
Kwai Chung	6	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	10	<b>20</b>	No
Kwun Tong	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	8	4	14	<b>29</b>	No
Sham Shui Po	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	12	<b>16</b>	No
Tsuen Wan	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	9	<b>16</b>	No
Sha Tin	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	10	<b>14</b>	No
Tai Po	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	<b>11</b>	No
Tung Chung	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	7	<b>16</b>	No
Yuen Long	5	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	15	4	20	<b>47</b>	No
Tap Mun	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	10	4	13	<b>28</b>	No
Causeway Bay	5	0	3	2	0	0	0	1	0	5	3	13	<b>32</b>	No
Central	5	0	3	2	0	0	0	1	0	5	3	11	<b>30</b>	No
Mong Kok	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	10	<b>16</b>	No



Table 11: Number of exceedance of NO<sub>2</sub> concentration limit in 2013  
(1-hour average AQO=concentration limit: 200µg/m<sup>3</sup> and number of exceedances allowed per year: 18)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Compliance with AQO (Yes/No)
Central & Western	5	0	8	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	<b>21</b>	No
Eastern	2	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	<b>11</b>	Yes
Kwai Chung	7	0	1	12	0	0	0	8	0	3	0	11	<b>42</b>	No
Kwun Tong	11	2	9	12	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	7	<b>49</b>	No
Sham Shui Po	9	0	2	10	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	11	<b>39</b>	No
Tsuen Wan	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	12	<b>24</b>	No
Sha Tin	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>4</b>	Yes
Tai Po	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	Yes
Tung Chung	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	<b>2</b>	Yes
Yuen Long	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	<b>7</b>	Yes
Tap Mun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	Yes
Causeway Bay	126	50	80	32	27	18	14	45	27	144	54	201	<b>818</b>	No
Central	122	54	72	88	19	13	4	30	15	186	60	167	<b>830</b>	No
Mong Kok	58	8	56	53	8	0	0	23	9	116	18	72	<b>421</b>	No

Table 12: Number of exceedance of ozone concentration limit in 2013  
(8-hour average AQO=concentration limit: 160µg/m<sup>3</sup> and number of exceedances allowed per year: 9)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Compliance with AQO (Yes/No)
Central & Western	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	<b>4</b>	Yes
Eastern	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	<b>1</b>	Yes
Kwai Chung	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	Yes
Kwun Tong	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>1</b>	Yes
Sham Shui Po	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	Yes
Tsuen Wan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	Yes
Sha Tin	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	9	0	0	<b>12</b>	No
Tai Po	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	<b>6</b>	Yes
Tung Chung	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	1	10	0	0	<b>15</b>	No
Yuen Long	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	8	0	0	<b>10</b>	No
Tap Mun	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	14	1	0	<b>20</b>	No
Causeway Bay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	Yes
Central	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	Yes
Mong Kok	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	Yes

Since the AQO for SO<sub>2</sub> (10-minute average) had never been implemented before 2014, there is no relevant validated data in the system for comparison.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB267****(Question Serial No. 5797)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational ExpensesProgramme: (2) AirControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

Regarding the Environmental Protection Department's work on air quality:

What are the details of the Hong Kong Air Pollutant Emission Inventory for each of the past 7 years? What are the Administration's manpower resources allocated for the inventory work and the expenditure?

Asked by: Dr Hon Kenneth CHAN Ka-lok (Member Question No. 94)Reply:

The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) compiles the Hong Kong Air Pollutant Emission Inventory every year to analyse the distribution and trends of major emission sources in Hong Kong. The emission inventories for 2014 and 2015 are still under compilation. The overall emissions of major air pollutants in Hong Kong from 2009 to 2013 are tabulated below:

Year	Sulphur dioxide (tonnes)	Nitrogen oxides (tonnes)	Respirable suspended particulates (tonnes)	Fine suspended particulates (tonnes)	Volatile organic compounds (tonnes)	Carbon monoxide (tonnes)
2009	62 580	116 210	6 590	4 960	35 560	73 450
2010	35 490	108 360	6 270	4 940	32 870	70 670
2011	32 120	116 240	6 280	4 950	32 370	69 090
2012	32 710	114 510	6 140	4 840	30 620	68 300
2013	31 280	113 220	6 040	4 740	29 420	60 790

Note: Figures are rounded to the nearest ten.

EPD has uploaded the Air Pollutant Emission Inventory to its webpage for public information.

Compilation of the annual Air Pollutant Emission Inventory has been undertaken by EPD under existing manpower and resources, and there is no separate breakdown on this area of work.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB268**

**(Question Serial No. 5798)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (000) Operational Expenses

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding roadside air quality:

Since the Pilot Green Transport Fund was open for application in 2011, how has the Fund been operated (e.g. the number of applications received, approved and rejected, the amount granted and the balance)? Please set out the application details of each approved application (e.g. amount and technology), as well as the details of rejected applications (e.g. amount, technology and reasons for being rejected).

Asked by: Dr Hon Kenneth CHAN Ka-lok (Member Question No. 95)

Reply:

The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) set up the \$300 million Pilot Green Transport Fund (the Fund) in March 2011 to encourage the public transport sector and non-profit organisations to test out green and innovative transport technologies. We have been encouraging vehicle suppliers and technology companies to introduce more green and innovative transport technologies, and the transport sector to carry out trials with subsidies from the Fund.

As at end February 2016, the Fund received 161 applications, of which 121 were approved, 31 withdrawn by the applicants, 7 rejected and 2 being processed. The rejected applications include 2 applications for trial of electric motorcycles and 5 applications for trial of fuel saving or emission reduction devices. The former is not covered by the subsidy under the Fund while the latter failed to provide sufficient information to support their fuel saving/emission reduction performance. Among the 121 approved applications, the preparation for the trial was subsequently terminated by the successful applicants in 34 cases. The 87 trials in operation at present involve a total subsidy of about \$88 million. Details of the approved trials are set out in the Annex.

To maintain the competitiveness of the future tendering exercises conducted by the successful applicants, we will not release the amount of subsidy for individual approved trials.

## Details of the trials approved under the Pilot Green Transport Fund

<b>Name of subsidy recipient</b>	<b>Trial products/technology and quantity</b>
The Chinese University of Hong Kong	2 electric buses
The Chinese University of Hong Kong	2 electric van type light goods vehicles
Federal Express (Hong Kong) Limited	3 electric van type light goods vehicles
TNT Express Worldwide (HK) Limited	2 electric van type light goods vehicles
Chi Shing Transportation Company	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
Good Funds Services Limited	2 electric buses
Kwoon Chung Motors Company Limited	2 electric buses
International Trademart Company Limited	2 electric buses
Kwai Bon Transportation Limited	3 hybrid light goods vehicles
A. S. Watson Group (HK) Limited	1 hybrid light goods vehicle
MTR Corporation Limited	1 hybrid light goods vehicle
Kerry Distribution (Hong Kong) Limited	3 hybrid medium goods vehicles
Hong Kong Automobile Association	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
On Mei Tak Environmental Technology Limited	3 hybrid medium goods vehicles
Swire Beverages Limited	3 hybrid light goods vehicles
Swire Beverages Limited	3 hybrid medium goods vehicles
UPS Parcel Delivery Service Limited	2 hybrid light goods vehicles
Shun Hing Logistics Company Limited	2 hybrid light goods vehicles
S.F. Express (Hong Kong) Limited	3 hybrid light goods vehicles
Kwoon Chung Motors Company Limited	2 electric van type light goods vehicles
Sun Bus Limited	1 electric bus
Yan Yan Motors Limited	2 hybrid light buses
Teamwise Corporation Limited	2 hybrid light buses
Glory Success Transportation Limited	3 hybrid light buses
Hong Kong Metropolitan Bus Limited	1 hybrid light bus
Sunny Engineering Company	1 electric taxi
Shu Sang Taxi Company	2 electric taxis
Lai Sun Motors Company Limited	1 electric taxi
Discovery Bay Transit Services Limited	2 electric buses
Hong Kong & China Transportation Consultants Limited	3 hybrid light buses
Big Three Limited	1 hybrid light bus
Gate Gourmet Hong Kong Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
Chun Dak Engineering (HK-Macau) Company Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
CM Geotechnics Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
BioCycle (Hong Kong) Limited	2 electric van type light goods vehicles

<b>Name of subsidy recipient</b>	<b>Trial products/technology and quantity</b>
New Method Cleaning Services Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
Hong Kong Science and Technology Parks Corporation	1 solar air-conditioning system
Hong Kong International School Association Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
C & C Logistic Services Company Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
Ray Ray Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
Swire Beverages Limited	2 electric van type light goods vehicles
Mak Hang Kei (Hong Kong) Construction Limited	2 electric van type light goods vehicles
Geotech Engineering Limited	2 electric van type light goods vehicles
Hotel ICON Limited	2 electric light buses
Kam Lung Trading Co	1 hybrid light goods vehicle
Airport Authority Hong Kong	3 electric van type light goods vehicles
DHL Express (Hong Kong) Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
DKSH Hong Kong Limited	1 hybrid light goods vehicle
DKSH Hong Kong Limited	2 hybrid medium goods vehicles
Cathay Pacific Catering Services (H.K.) Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
Vegetable Marketing Organization	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
E. Tech Management (HK) Limited	1 hybrid light goods vehicle
Ecospace Limited	1 hybrid light goods vehicle
Ecospace Limited	1 hybrid medium goods vehicle
The "Star" Ferry Company Limited	1 diesel-electric propulsion system
The "Star" Ferry Company Limited	1 seawater scrubber
Kau Kee Hong Kong Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
K. C. Dat Limited	1 hybrid light goods vehicle
Suen Po Yee Taxi Co.	2 electric taxis
French International School "Victor Segalen" Association Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
LF Logistics (Hong Kong) Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
Waste & Environmental Technologies Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
YKK Hong Kong Limited	1 hybrid medium goods vehicle
Tong Kee Engineering Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
The Hong Kong Polytechnic University	1 electric light bus
New Method Cleaning Services Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
Tak Cheong Loong Company Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
Hong Kong Yakult Company, Limited	3 hybrid light goods vehicles
Express Tourist Bus Company Limited	1 electric inverter air-conditioning system
Jackson Coach Hire Service Limited	2 electric inverter air-conditioning systems
Total Van Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
DHL Express (Hong Kong) Limited	2 hybrid light goods vehicles
DHL Express (Hong Kong) Limited	1 hybrid medium goods vehicle
Tong Shun Hing Poultry (HK) Co.,	3 hybrid medium goods vehicles



<b>Name of subsidy recipient</b>	<b>Trial products/technology and quantity</b>
Limited	
Tong Kiu Traffic Services Limited	1 electric inverter air-conditioning system
Lung Wai Air-Conditioner & Electrical Engineering Co	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
Atta-Trans Limited	3 hybrid light goods vehicles
Atta-Trans Limited	1 hybrid medium goods vehicle
Hoi Tong Logistics (H.K.) Limited	1 hybrid light goods vehicle
Hoi Tong Logistics (H.K.) Limited	2 hybrid medium goods vehicles
The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
Hong Kong Productivity Council	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
LF Logistics (Hong Kong) Limited	2 electric van type light goods vehicles
Silver Star Engineering Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
Thunder Cargo Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
R & B Express Co.	1 hybrid light goods vehicle
Ocean Transportation Company	1 hybrid light goods vehicle

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB269**

**(Question Serial No. 5800)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (000) Operational Expenses

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding roadside air quality:

Regarding the 3 pilot low emission zones (LEZs) in Central, Causeway Bay and Mong Kok, please set out by year, franchised bus companies, emission standards and overall exhaust emissions the number of vehicles of each franchised bus company running in these zones each year since 2007.

Asked by: Dr Hon Kenneth CHAN Ka-lok (Member Question No. 97)

Reply:

Franchised buses can account for up to 40% of the traffic at the busy corridors in Central, Causeway Bay and Mong Kok. The setting up of low emission zones (LEZs) for franchised buses at these busy corridors, allowing only low emission franchised buses (including buses of Euro IV or above, or Euro II and III buses retrofitted with selective catalytic reduction devices (SCRs) and diesel particulate filters (DPFs) to run in these zones, can help improve the roadside air quality in these districts. Three franchised bus LEZs were set up at the above corridors at the end of 2015. At present, three franchised bus companies have buses running in the 3 LEZs, including The Kowloon Motor Bus Company (1933) Limited (KMB), Citybus Limited (CTB) and New World First Bus Services Limited (NWFB).

The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) does not have the number of buses running through the LEZs from 2007 to 2010. The number of buses of the franchised bus companies in Hong Kong running through the LEZs from 2011 to 2015 by exhaust emission standard is tabulated below:

Bus company	Exhaust emission standard	End 2011	End 2012	End 2013	End 2014	End 2015
		No. of buses	No. of buses	No. of buses	No. of buses	No. of buses
KMB	Pre-Euro	0	0	0	0	0
	Euro I	9	0	0	0	0
	Euro II	246	243	195	97	0
	Euro III	609	586	453	426	0
	Euro IV	52	34	36	37	37
	Euro V	185	235	423	532	1 247
	Euro VI (hybrid bus)	0	0	0	3	3
	Electric bus	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>1 101</b>	<b>1 098</b>	<b>1 107</b>	<b>1 095</b>	<b>1 287</b>
CTB	Pre-Euro	0	0	0	0	0
	Euro I	193	115	32	10	0
	Euro II	441 (1)	437 (2)	387 (2)	305	93 (26)
	Euro III	8	8	4	10 (8)	1 (1)
	Euro IV	19	16	14	16	17
	Euro V	110	219	340	443	573
	Euro VI (hybrid bus)	0	0	0	2	2
	Electric bus	0	0	0	0	2
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>795</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>786</b>	<b>688</b>
NWFB	Pre-Euro	0	0	0	0	0
	Euro I	24	26	21	0	0
	Euro II	339 (1)	351 (1)	333 (1)	356 (74)	192 (167)
	Euro III	64	58	52	55 (18)	55 (42)
	Euro IV	34	31	25	31	33
	Euro V	41	48	70	79	197
	Euro VI (hybrid bus)	0	0	0	1	1
	Electric bus	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>478</b>

( ) The figures in brackets denote the number of Euro II or III buses retrofitted with SCRs and DPFs. Their emission performance has been upgraded to Euro IV and Euro V levels respectively.

EPD compiles the Hong Kong Air Pollutant Emission Inventory every year to grasp the main emission sources and formulate policies and measures to improve air quality. Hong Kong is small in size. There are different air pollution sources and vehicles are running around in different districts. Thus, assessing air pollutant emissions at specific road sections cannot adequately reflect the importance and effectiveness of the relevant improvement measures.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB270**

**(Question Serial No. 5801)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (000) Operational Expenses

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding roadside air quality:

Since the launch of the ex-gratia payment scheme for assisting vehicle owners to phase out their pre-Euro IV diesel commercial vehicles (DCVs), what are the participation figures, participation rates, the amount of ex-gratia payments and manpower resources involved, the effectiveness of emission reduction and the age of the vehicles? Please list by month, vehicle types involved, exhaust emission standards of the vehicles involved, age and whereabouts of the phased-out vehicles.

Asked by: Dr Hon Kenneth CHAN Ka-lok (Member Question No. 98)

Reply:

Diesel commercial vehicles (DCVs) are one of the major sources of roadside air pollution in Hong Kong. To improve roadside air quality and better protect public health, the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) launched an incentive-cum-regulatory scheme in March 2014 with an aim to phase out by end 2019 progressively some 82 000 pre-Euro IV DCVs (including goods vehicles, light buses and non-franchised buses) with \$11.4 billion set aside for ex-gratia payment to assist the affected vehicle owners.

Since the launch of the scheme, about 39 700 pre-Euro IV DCVs (i.e. about 48% of the eligible vehicles) have been retired under this scheme as at end February 2016, involving an ex-gratia payment of some \$5.2 billion. Statistics on the number of vehicles which participated in this scheme are provided at Tables 1 to 5 respectively.

Regarding pre-Euro DCVs, the ex-gratia payment application was closed at the end of last year with about 16 400 pre-Euro DCVs retired under the scheme. Besides, at the application deadline, only about 40 pre-Euro DCVs still had valid licences. In other words, nearly 99.8% of pre-Euro DCVs have been phased out. The Transport Department (TD) has

stopped issuing licences to pre-Euro DCVs after the application deadline, and the remaining pre-Euro DCVs will be retired gradually upon expiry of their licences.

EPD, being the coordinator of the policy of phasing out pre-Euro IV DCVs, is responsible for working out the details of the ex-gratia payment scheme as well as setting up a list of registered vehicle scrapping companies for the scheme. TD is responsible for administering the scheme, including receiving applications, vetting eligibility, approving applications and arranging payment to the eligible vehicle owners. EPD and TD have created additional time-limited civil service and non-civil service contract (NCSC) posts for the scheme. The manpower involved in the financial years 2014-15 to 2016-17 is set out at Table 6.

The vehicle scrapping companies are required to scrap the vehicles under the ex-gratia payment scheme, so that they can no longer run on the road. Currently, it is a general practice for the vehicle scrapping trade to export the scrapped vehicles or their parts to other places such as Southeast Asia and Africa.

Apart from implementing the ex-gratia payment scheme, EPD has also launched a series of measures to improve roadside air quality in recent years, including strengthening the emission control of petrol and LPG vehicles, retrofitting Euro II and III franchised buses with selective catalytic reduction devices, and setting up low emission zones for franchised buses, etc. According to EPD's air quality monitoring data, as compared with 2011, the average concentration of roadside respirable suspended particulates (PM10) has reduced by 26% in 2015. The roadside nitrogen dioxide has not risen with the ozone in the atmosphere but reduced by 19%. It shows that these emission reduction measures are working.

Table 1: **Distribution of applications for ex-gratia payment by vehicle type (by emission standard) (as at the end of February 2016)**

Vehicle type	Number of applications for ex-gratia payment (Take up rate)					Number of applications approved
	Pre-Euro	Euro I	Euro II	Euro III	Total	
Light goods vehicle	8 748 (89.8%)	7 533 (71.3%)	4 682 (43.9%)	2 636 (15.0%)	23 599 (48.7%)	23 345
Medium goods vehicle	6 475 (90.2%)	1 657 (68.7%)	2 918 (47.8%)	1 591 (16.5%)	12 641 (49.9%)	12 549
Heavy goods vehicle	657 (96.6%)	158 (50.5%)	276 (35.2%)	88 (17.2%)	1 179 (51.5%)	1 164
Public light bus	15 (100.0%)	151 (52.8%)	62 (12.1%)	17 (4.2%)	245 (20.1%)	236
Private light bus	297 (94.6%)	172 (48.2%)	59 (14.6%)	19 (9.7%)	547 (43.1%)	539
Non-franchised bus	168 (94.4%)	89 (67.9%)	243 (40.8%)	1 007 (38.6%)	1 507 (42.9%)	1 479
<b>Total</b>	<b>16 360 (90.3%)*</b>	<b>9 760 (69.4%)*</b>	<b>8 240 (43.2%)*</b>	<b>5 358 (17.3%)*</b>	<b>39 718 (48.3%)*</b>	<b>39 312</b>

\* As at the end of December 2015, only about 40 pre-Euro DCVs still had valid licences. Therefore, nearly 99.8% of pre-Euro DCVs have been phased out.

Table 2: **Distribution of approved applications for ex-gratia payment by age and type of vehicle (as at the end of February 2016)**

Vehicle type	Number of approved applications for ex-gratia payment Age* of vehicle			Total
	16 years or above	13 to 15 years	Below 13 years	
Light goods vehicle	16 279	4 346	2 720	23 345
Medium goods vehicle	8 972	2 003	1 574	12 549
Heavy goods vehicle	927	145	92	1 164
Non-franchised bus	320	193	966	1 479
Public light bus	157	52	27	236
Private light bus	464	49	26	539
<b>Total</b>	<b>27 119</b>	<b>6 788</b>	<b>5 405</b>	<b>39 312</b>

\* Calculated from the date of first registration to the date of cancellation of registration of the vehicles

Table 3: **Distribution of applications for ex-gratia payment by month (by emission standard)**

<b>Emission standard</b>	<b>Number of applications for ex-gratia payment</b>											
	<b>2014</b>										<b>2015</b>	
	<b>Mar</b>	<b>Apr</b>	<b>May</b>	<b>Jun</b>	<b>Jul</b>	<b>Aug</b>	<b>Sep</b>	<b>Oct</b>	<b>Nov</b>	<b>Dec</b>	<b>Jan</b>	<b>Feb</b>
Pre-Euro	1 709	1 200	1 001	809	840	713	626	676	529	584	592	502
Euro I	1 068	792	684	607	538	450	399	415	347	333	304	222
Euro II	703	540	507	404	422	399	349	331	258	260	246	256
Euro III	448	343	313	259	260	230	222	218	204	177	199	129
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 928</b>	<b>2 875</b>	<b>2 505</b>	<b>2 079</b>	<b>2 060</b>	<b>1 792</b>	<b>1 596</b>	<b>1 640</b>	<b>1 338</b>	<b>1 354</b>	<b>1 341</b>	<b>1 109</b>

<b>Emission standard</b>	<b>Number of applications for ex-gratia payment</b>											
	<b>2015</b>										<b>2016</b>	
	<b>Mar</b>	<b>Apr</b>	<b>May</b>	<b>Jun</b>	<b>Jul</b>	<b>Aug</b>	<b>Sep</b>	<b>Oct</b>	<b>Nov</b>	<b>Dec</b>	<b>Jan</b>	<b>Feb</b>
Pre-Euro	667	659	630	653	633	570	485	589	587	1 104	1	1
Euro I	339	361	363	316	353	321	256	344	291	304	196	157
Euro II	347	315	304	328	339	320	272	306	302	304	209	219
Euro III	205	214	167	227	192	225	199	193	207	205	193	129
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 558</b>	<b>1 549</b>	<b>1 464</b>	<b>1 524</b>	<b>1 517</b>	<b>1 436</b>	<b>1 212</b>	<b>1 432</b>	<b>1 387</b>	<b>1 917</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>506</b>

Table 4: **Distribution of applications for ex-gratia payment by month (by vehicle type)**

Vehicle type	Number of applications for ex-gratia payment											
	2014										2015	
	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
Light goods vehicle	2 314	1 804	1 573	1 332	1 282	1 016	938	1 024	817	810	799	663
Medium goods vehicle	1 502	957	804	615	601	578	499	502	408	435	396	345
Heavy goods vehicle	59	70	52	41	51	50	42	28	29	36	44	26
Public light bus	4	4	7	12	12	10	7	10	6	9	12	15
Private light bus	16	14	17	12	32	43	22	15	10	15	23	14
Non-franchised bus	33	26	52	67	82	95	88	61	68	49	67	46
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 928</b>	<b>2 875</b>	<b>2 505</b>	<b>2 079</b>	<b>2 060</b>	<b>1 792</b>	<b>1 596</b>	<b>1 640</b>	<b>1 338</b>	<b>1 354</b>	<b>1 341</b>	<b>1 109</b>

Vehicle type	Number of applications for ex-gratia payment											
	2015										2016	
	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
Light goods vehicle	944	883	908	929	849	745	685	806	829	1 011	347	291
Medium goods vehicle	447	502	456	447	467	396	395	469	421	646	189	164
Heavy goods vehicle	50	49	51	53	43	62	42	61	70	138	12	20
Public light bus	11	18	9	13	17	18	6	9	9	7	13	7
Private light bus	25	14	9	14	74	73	18	27	11	33	7	9
Non-franchised bus	81	83	31	68	67	142	66	60	47	82	31	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 558</b>	<b>1 549</b>	<b>1 464</b>	<b>1 524</b>	<b>1 517</b>	<b>1 436</b>	<b>1 212</b>	<b>1 432</b>	<b>1 387</b>	<b>1 917</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>506</b>



Table 5: **Distribution of approved applications for ex-gratia payment by month (by age of vehicle)**

Age of vehicle	Number of applications approved											
	2014										2015	
	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
16 years or above	50	347	975	1 341	1 487	1 460	1 701	1 560	1 149	1 393	2 076	1 547
13 to 15 years	20	73	245	308	352	378	455	419	311	381	514	351
Below 13 years	22	63	210	269	355	335	385	352	260	317	447	311
<b>Total</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>1 430</b>	<b>1 918</b>	<b>2 194</b>	<b>2 173</b>	<b>2 541</b>	<b>2 331</b>	<b>1 720</b>	<b>2 091</b>	<b>3 037</b>	<b>2 209</b>

Age of vehicle	Number of applications approved											
	2015										2016	
	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
16 years or above	1 305	1 082	1 285	1 074	1 077	908	961	1 003	925	1 143	961	309
13 to 15 years	349	290	295	251	296	226	233	216	178	254	183	210
Below 13 years	206	228	186	178	200	162	187	166	143	162	123	138
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 860</b>	<b>1 600</b>	<b>1 766</b>	<b>1 503</b>	<b>1 573</b>	<b>1 296</b>	<b>1 381</b>	<b>1 385</b>	<b>1 246</b>	<b>1 559</b>	<b>1 267</b>	<b>657</b>

Table 6: **Additional civil service and NCSC posts for implementing the ex-gratia payment scheme**

Department	Grade	Rank	Number		
			2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
EPD	EPO	SEPO	1	1	1
	EPO	EPO/AEPO	1	1	1
	EPI	EPI	1	1	1
TD	EO	SEO	1	1	1
	EO	EO I	1	1	1
	EO	EO II	1	1	1
	CO	CO	1	2	3
	CO	ACO	5	5	10
	MVE	MVE I	1	1	1
	MVE	MVE II	2	2	2
	VT	VT	3	3	6
	NCSC posts	TLO	1	1	0
	NCSC posts	TSA I	5	5	0
	NCSC posts	VT	3	3	0
<b>Total</b>			<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>28</b>

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**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB271**

**(Question Serial No. 5803)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (000) Operational Expenses

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding promoting the use of electric vehicles (EVs):

1. Please list out by year the number of EVs since the implementation of the First Registration Tax (FRT) waiver on EVs, the effectiveness on reduction of emissions, the expenditure, as well as the revenue foregone and manpower involved; and
2. Please list out by year the number of EVs running in Hong Kong since the implementation of the waiver of FRT on EVs, as well as their percentage in the total number of vehicles in Hong Kong.

Asked by: Dr Hon Kenneth CHAN Ka-lok (Member Question No. 102)

Reply:

1. To improve roadside air quality and address climate change, the Government has been actively promoting the use of electric vehicles (EVs), including taking the lead in using EVs, providing financial incentives, working with the private sector to expand the EV charging network, and encouraging EV manufacturers to introduce suitable EV models to Hong Kong. Compared with conventional vehicles, EVs have no tailpipe emissions and can help reduce roadside air pollution. As for carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), preliminary trial data from the Pilot Green Transport Fund show that EVs emit on average about 30% less CO<sub>2</sub> per kilometre than conventional vehicles of the same vehicle class.

According to the record of the Transport Department, there were 4 629 EVs (including the EVs used by the Government) in Hong Kong as at the end of February 2016, a more than 40-fold increase from less than 100 EVs at the end of 2010.

The Government has waived the first registration tax (FRT) for EVs since 1994. As at the end of February 2016, a total of 4 440 EVs have their FRT waived. Promoting the use of EVs and waiving the FRT for EVs are part of the routine duties of the

Environmental Protection Department, and have been absorbed by the existing staff and resources. The amount of tax exemption for EVs by the Government and the number of EVs involved by year are as follows:

<b>Year</b>	<b>No. of EVs waived from FRT</b>	<b>Amount of tax exemption (\$ million)</b>
1994	0	0
1995	6	1.3
1996	1	0.05
1997	3	0.29
1998	6	2.59
1999	2	0.02
2000	9	0.15
2001	1	0.02
2002	13	0.2
2003	3	0.03
2004 - 2008	0	0
2009	1	0.02
2010	62	23
2011	137	53
2012	128	42
2013	110	15
2014	893	552.44
2015	2 630	1,745.06
2016 (as at the end of February)	435	284.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 440</b>	<b>2,719.57</b>

Note: Not including special purpose and government vehicles

- The number of EVs registered with the Transport Department and the percentage of EVs in the total number of vehicles in Hong Kong by year are as follows:

Year	No. of registered vehicles									Percentage
	EVs								Total no. in Hong Kong	
	Private car	Motor -cycle	Bus	Light bus	Light goods vehicle	Medium goods vehicle	Taxi	Total		
1994	2	0	0	0	6	2	0	10	516 241	0.002%
1995	2	0	0	0	7	0	0	9	518 702	0.002%
1996	6	0	0	0	6	0	0	12	525 319	0.002%
1997	8	1	0	0	6	0	0	15	550 808	0.003%
1998	14	1	0	0	4	0	0	19	561 591	0.003%
1999	14	1	2	0	4	0	0	21	566 322	0.004%
2000	14	4	2	5	4	0	0	29	574 349	0.005%

2001	14	4	3	5	2	0	0	<b>28</b>	582 064	0.005%
2002	13	13	3	4	4	0	0	<b>37</b>	585 969	0.006%
2003	12	13	5	1	4	0	0	<b>35</b>	583 996	0.006%
2004	9	13	5	1	4	0	0	<b>32</b>	588 104	0.005%
2005	8	10	4	1	4	0	0	<b>27</b>	594 002	0.005%
2006	6	6	2	1	4	0	0	<b>19</b>	602 031	0.003%
2007	5	5	2	1	4	0	0	<b>17</b>	615 573	0.003%
2008	4	5	2	1	4	0	0	<b>16</b>	628 529	0.003%
2009	4	5	2	1	4	0	0	<b>16</b>	634 567	0.003%
2010	60	9	1	0	4	0	0	<b>74</b>	655 945	0.011%
2011	178	20	1	4	5	1	0	<b>209</b>	682 236	0.031%
2012	285	33	1	4	11	2	0	<b>336</b>	710 249	0.047%
2013	317	42	4	4	34	2	33	<b>436</b>	742 049	0.059%
2014	1 160	50	7	4	54	2	48	<b>1 325</b>	761 152	0.174%
2015	3 806	50	19	4	65	2	8	<b>3 954</b>	789 606	0.501%
2016 (as at the end of February)	4 240	45	19	4	69	2	5	<b>4 384</b>	793 115	0.553%

Note: Not including special purpose and government vehicles

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB272**

**(Question Serial No. 5805)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (000) Operational Expenses

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding promoting the use of electric vehicles (EVs):

1. What were the numbers of EVs running in Hong Kong and the charging facilities available for use in Hong Kong in each of the past 3 years? Please list by year and District Council district (charging facilities).
2. Please advise on the number of chargers in Hong Kong, their locations, frequency of utilisation and percentage in the overall utilisation, as well as their charging capacity since the first charger came into service in Hong Kong. Please list by year, location, whether they are installed in government car parks, as well as the age and charging speed of the chargers.
3. Have any statistics been compiled on the waiting time of each charger since the first charger came into service in Hong Kong? If yes, what are the details, manpower and expenditure involved? Please list by year, location and charging speed of the chargers.
4. The Administration installed 100 faster chargers for EVs at 16 government car parks last year. Please list by the locations their frequency of utilisation and percentage in the overall utilisation, as well as their charging capacity.

Asked by: Dr Hon Kenneth CHAN Ka-lok (Member Question No. 103)

Reply:

Electric vehicles (EVs) have no tailpipe emissions and are efficient in converting energy from the grid to power at the wheels. Replacing conventional vehicles with EVs can help improve roadside air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The Government has been promoting the wider use of EVs in Hong Kong.

The number of EVs in Hong Kong in the past 3 years is as follows:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Number of EVs#</b>
2013	592
2014	1 551
2015	4 198

#Not including special purpose vehicles

The number of EV chargers in public car parks in the past 3 years is as follows:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Number of public EV chargers</b>
2013	1 056
2014	1 125
2015	1 221

The Government has been working with the business sector in expanding the EV charging facilities. There are now about 1 300 different types of public chargers in Hong Kong. Apart from about 900 standard chargers, there are over 200 medium chargers, 15 CHAdeMO quick chargers and 142 quick chargers applicable to other charging standards set up at various districts.

The distribution and types of public chargers in all 18 districts of Hong Kong as at February 2016 are as follows:

<b>District</b>	<b>Number of chargers</b>		
	<b>Standard</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>Quick</b>
Central & Western	164	35	12
Eastern	107	19	8
Southern	3	5	15
Wan Chai	66	25	10
Kowloon City	54	2	12
Kwun Tong	60	17	10
Sham Shui Po	40	8	4
Wong Tai Sin	58	9	6
Yau Tsim Mong	100	26	14
Kwai Tsing	16	11	7
Tsuen Wan	47	7	10
Sai Kung	29	9	5
North	33	10	1
Tai Po	3	0	8
Sha Tin	65	12	13
Yuen Long	37	6	7

Tuen Mun	12	9	9
Islands	11	10	6
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>905</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>157</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 282</b>		

Private car owners usually charge their EVs at the parking spaces of their homes or workplaces, while for commercial EVs, such as light goods vehicles and light buses, EV operators will usually set up their own charging facilities to cater for their operational needs. They will make use of public charging facilities to top up the battery of their EVs to extend their mileage. Since private cars still account for the majority of EVs, the overall utilization rate of government public chargers is low. The Government installed 100 medium chargers at 16 government car parks in 2014 which reduced up to 60% charging time as compared to standard chargers. The distribution of medium charging facilities at government car parks is as follows:

#### Medium charging facilities at government car parks

	Car park	District	Number of medium chargers
	<b>Administered by the Government Property Agency</b>		
1	Queensway Government Offices	Central & Western	6
2	North Point Government Offices	Eastern	6
3	Wan Chai Tower, Immigration Tower and Revenue Tower	Wan Chai	12
4	Cheung Sha Wan Government Offices	Sham Shui Po	6
5	North District Government Offices	North	6
6	Sai Kung Government Offices	Sai Kung	6
7	Sha Tin Government Offices	Sha Tin	6
	<b>Administered by the Transport Department</b>		
8	Star Ferry Car Park	Central & Western	8
9	City Hall Car Park	Central & Western	6
10	Murray Road Car Park	Central & Western	6
11	Rumsey Street Car Park	Central & Western	5
12	Tin Hau Car Park	Eastern	6
13	Shau Kei Wan Car Park	Eastern	5
14	Tsuen Wan Car Park	Tsuen Wan	5
15	Sheung Fung Street Car Park	Wong Tai Sin	5
16	Yau Ma Tei Car Park	Yau Tsim Mong	6

We do not have statistics on the utilisation rates of chargers at non-government car parks. In 2015, the average number of charging was about 8 times per month per government parking space installed with chargers (including medium and standard chargers). We do not have statistics on the waiting time for chargers at government car parks.

We will continue to work with the business sector to encourage the developers and property management companies to set up more EV charging facilities, and will closely monitor the growth in the number of EVs to assess the need to expand and enhance the charging facilities with a view to promoting the use of EVs.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB273**

**(Question Serial No. 5806)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (000) Operational Expenses

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding collaboration with franchised bus companies to promote improvement of air quality:

1. Since the implementation of the programme on retrofitting Euro II and III franchised buses with selective catalytic reduction devices (SCRs), what are the participation rate, the percentage of participating buses in the total number of buses in the fleet, the effectiveness of emission reduction, as well as the manpower resources and expenditure involved? Please list by year and franchised bus company.
2. What are the prices of the SCRs involved in the retrofit programme? How are they repaired and maintained?
3. Regarding the trial of hybrid buses and electric buses, what are the details, results, effectiveness of emission reduction, as well as the manpower resources and expenditure involved of the trial? Please list by bus type and franchised bus company.
4. What are the prices of the hybrid buses and electric buses involved in the trial? How are they repaired and maintained?
5. Regarding the phasing out and replacement of old and high emission buses by the franchised bus companies, does the Administration know the current price of a single-deck bus and a double-deck bus respectively? If yes, please list by franchised bus company. Does the Administration know the amount of money spent on procurement of buses by the franchised bus companies under the phasing out and replacement programme in each of the past 5 years? If yes, please list by year and franchised bus company.

Asked by: Dr Hon Kenneth CHAN Ka-lok (Member Question No. 106)

Reply:

1. & 2.

To improve roadside air quality, the Government is fully subsidising the franchised bus companies to retrofit some 1 400 eligible Euro II and III franchised buses with selective catalytic reduction devices (SCRs) to upgrade their emission performance to Euro IV or above level. To ensure that the SCRs are of the right design for individual bus models which is critical to their satisfactory performance afterwards, the franchised bus companies will identify qualified SCR suppliers through a pre-qualification trial on the selected bus models before inviting tenders for the large-scale retrofit.

The estimated expenditure on the entire retrofit programme is about \$320 million. Since 2014, the franchised bus companies have been progressively retrofitting their Euro II and III buses with SCRs. The expenditures involved were about \$34 million and \$49 million in 2014 and 2015 respectively. As there is a franchised bus company that has not yet conducted the tender for the large-scale retrofit, it is not appropriate for us to disclose the specific prices of relevant SCR models. The relevant work will be coped with through deploying existing resources in the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) and the creation of 4 time-limited posts in EPD and the Transport Department (TD), including 1 Senior Environmental Protection Officer, 1 Environmental Protection Officer, 1 Transport Officer I and 1 Motor Vehicle Examiner II.

The franchised bus companies will be responsible for the repair and maintenance of the SCRs in future. Routine inspections and replacement of damaged parts will be carried out in accordance with the bus companies' established mechanism on inspection and maintenance.

About 360 Euro II and III franchised buses have been retrofitted with SCRs as at the end of February 2016. The total number of Euro II and III buses of the franchised bus companies retrofitted with SCRs and their percentage in the total number of buses in their fleet are tabulated below:

<b>Franchised bus company</b>	<b>Number of Euro II and III buses retrofitted with SCRs as at end February 2016</b>	<b>Approximate percentage in the total number of buses in the fleet (%)</b>
KMB	24	0.6
CTB	43	5
NWFB	295	41
LW	0	0

Remarks: KMB stands for The Kowloon Motor Bus Company (1933) Limited;  
CTB stands for Citybus Limited;  
NWFB stands for New World First Bus Services Limited;  
LW stands for Long Win Bus Company Limited.

3. & 4.

The ultimate policy objective of the Government is to have zero emission buses running across the territory. In this regard, the Government has allocated \$33 million and \$180 million to fully subsidise the franchised bus companies to purchase 6 double-deck hybrid buses and 36 single-deck electric buses (including 8 supercapacitor buses and 28 battery-electric buses) and related charging facilities respectively to assess their performance under local conditions. The price of each double-deck hybrid bus is about \$5.5 million and the estimated average price of each single-deck electric bus and related charging facilities is about \$5 million. EPD will handle the relevant workload by deployment of existing manpower and resources.

The distribution of hybrid buses and electric buses is as follows:

<b>Franchised Bus Company</b>	<b>No. of Double-deck Hybrid Bus</b>	<b>No. of Single-deck Electric Bus</b>
KMB	3 (for trial on 3 routes)	18 (including 8 supercapacitor buses for trial on 2 routes; and 10 battery-electric buses on 5 routes)
CTB	2 (for trial on 2 routes)	6 (all battery-electric buses, for trial on 3 routes)
NWFB	1 (for trial on 1 route)	4 (all battery-electric buses, for trial on 2 routes)
LW	--	4 (all battery-electric buses, for trial on 2 routes)
NLB	--	4 (all battery-electric buses, for trial on 2 routes)

Remarks: NLB stands for New Lantao Bus Company (1973) Limited.

The 6 hybrid buses have already commenced operation by the end of 2014. The first batch of 5 single-deck battery-electric buses has already commenced operation by the end of 2015, and it is anticipated that the remaining electric buses will be put into service progressively in 2016. The trial of hybrid buses and electric buses will last for 2 years, with an interim review to be conducted about 1 year after the commencement of the trial. During the trial, EPD will work with the franchised bus companies and bus manufacturers to collect bus operational data, including fuel consumption, reliability and emission performance, etc. Furthermore, to effectively monitor and assess the operational efficiency and performance of hybrid and electric buses, EPD has set up 2 task forces respectively to analyse the trial data. Members of the task forces comprise representatives from the franchised bus companies and TD, as well as local academics. Regarding the trial of hybrid buses, EPD reported the interim trial results to the Panel on Environmental Affairs of the Legislative Council on 30 March this year.

According to the signed agreement between the Government and the franchised bus companies, the latter is responsible for repair and maintenance. The franchised bus companies will repair and maintain their buses in accordance with the established mechanism on inspection and maintenance. Such arrangement is also applicable to the hybrid buses and electric buses under trial.

5.

Generally speaking, the average cost of a single-deck and a double-deck diesel bus newly purchased by the franchised bus companies is about \$2 million and \$3 million respectively. We are not able to disclose the exact price of these buses as it is commercially sensitive information between the respective bus companies and the bus manufacturers.

The sums involved in the procurement of new buses by the franchised bus companies under the bus replacement programme in each of the past 5 years are as follows. The sums are the expenditures as published in the particular financial year of the respective franchised bus companies. The financial year of each of the companies differs<sup>1</sup>.

	<b>The sums involved in the procurement of new buses each year (Note 1) (\$ million)</b>				
	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>
KMB	297.6	188.7	948.2	698.2	Note 2
LW	41.8	55.8	107.3	29.8	

	<b>The sums involved in the procurement of new buses each year (Note 1) (\$ million)</b>				
	<b>2011-12</b>	<b>2012-13</b>	<b>2013-14</b>	<b>2014-15</b>	<b>2015-16</b>
CTB(1) (Note 3 & 4)	142.1	365.1	388.2	235.6	Note 5
CTB(2) (Note 3 & 4)	8.3	38.1	159.4	104.3	
NWFB (Note 4)	35.4	103.1	33.5	123.5	
NLB (Note 4)	10.7	13.2	13.04	2.5	Note 5

Notes:

1. The financial year of KMB and LW is from 1 January to 31 December of the same year. The financial year of CTB(1), CTB(2) and NWFB is from 1 July to 30 June next year. The financial year of NLB is from 1 April to 31 March next year.
2. As the 2015 financial year of KMB and LW has just ended and the relevant data is subject to verification, the sums involved in the procurement of buses are not available.
3. CTB(1) stands for Citybus Limited (Franchise for Hong Kong Island and Cross Harbour Routes); CTB(2) stands for Citybus Limited (Franchise for North Lantau and Chek Lap Kok Airport).
4. The sums include the procurement of franchised buses and other vehicles necessary for maintaining the franchised bus service.
5. As the 2015-16 financial year of CTB(1), CTB(2), NWFB and NLB has not yet ended, the sums involved in the procurement of additional buses are not available.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB274****(Question Serial No. 5807)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (2) AirControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

1. Please set out relevant information in the following table:

Company/ Model	Pre-Euro Number	Euro I Number	Euro II Number	Euro III Number	Euro IV Number	Euro V Number	Total
KMB							
LW							
NWFB							
CTB							
NLB							

2. Please set out relevant information in the following table:

Company/ Model	Pre-Euro Est. Retirement Year	Euro I Est. Retirement Year	Euro II Est. Retirement Year	Euro III Est. Retirement Year	Euro IV Est. Retirement Year	Euro V Est. Retirement Year	Total
KMB							
LW							
NWFB							
CTB							
NLB							

3. Regarding the establishment of pilot low emission zones, please set out the number of vehicles of each franchised bus company running in these zones in each year since 2011. Please set out respectively by year, franchised bus companies and emission standards.

Asked by: Dr Hon Kenneth CHAN Ka-lok (Member Question No. 107)Reply:

1. The franchised bus companies are required to provide their franchised bus services with buses under the age of 18, and have been replacing their serving buses accordingly. Currently, all pre-Euro and Euro I buses have been phased out. The number of licensed buses owned by franchised bus companies (by exhaust emission standards) as at the end of December 2015 is tabulated below:

**Table 1 Number of buses of franchised bus companies by emission standards**

<b>Company/ Model</b>	<b>Euro II</b>	<b>Euro III</b>	<b>Euro IV</b>	<b>Euro V</b>	<b>Euro VI (hybrid buses)*</b>	<b>Electric buses*</b>	<b>Total</b>
KMB	1 157	1 097	106	1 522	3	3	3 888
CTB	251	9	28	651	2	3	944
NWFB	388	75	38	216	1	2	720
LW	31	18	32	109	0	0	190
NLB	2	54	26	41	0	0	123

\* The Government fully subsidised the franchised bus companies to procure these buses.

Remarks: KMB stands for The Kowloon Motor Bus Company (1933) Limited; LW stands for Long Win Bus Company Limited; CTB stands for Citybus Limited; NWFB stands for New World First Bus Services Limited; and NLB stands for New Lantao Bus Company (1973) Limited.

2. The retirement year of the franchised buses (by exhaust emission standards) as at the end of December 2015 is tabulated below:

**Table 2 Retirement year of franchised buses**

<b>Franchised bus company</b>	<b>Euro II</b>	<b>Euro III</b>	<b>Euro IV</b>	<b>Euro V</b>	<b>Euro VI (hybrid buses)</b>	<b>Electric buses</b>
	<b>Last year of retirement</b>	<b>Last year of retirement</b>	<b>Last year of retirement</b>	<b>Last year of retirement</b>	<b>Last year of retirement</b>	<b>Last year of retirement</b>
KMB	2019	2026	2029	2033	2032	2033
LW	2018	2026	2028	2033	N.A.	N.A.
NWFB	2019	2020	2027	2033	2032	2033
CTB	2018	2020	2027	2033	2032	2033
NLB	2016	2020	2022	2033	N.A.	N.A.

3. The number of buses of the franchised bus companies running through the three low emission zones (LEZs) from 2011 to 2015 (by exhaust emission standards) is tabulated below:

Table 3 **Number of buses of franchised bus companies running through the LEZs**

Bus company	Exhaust emission standard	End 2011	End 2012	End 2013	End 2014	End 2015
		No. of buses	No. of buses	No. of buses	No. of buses	No. of buses
KMB	Pre-Euro	0	0	0	0	0
	Euro I	9	0	0	0	0
	Euro II	246	243	195	97	0
	Euro III	609	586	453	426	0
	Euro IV	52	34	36	37	37
	Euro V	185	235	423	532	1247
	Euro VI (hybrid buses)	0	0	0	3	3
	Electric buses	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>1 101</b>	<b>1 098</b>	<b>1 107</b>	<b>1 095</b>	<b>1 287</b>
CTB	Pre-Euro	0	0	0	0	0
	Euro I	193	115	32	10	0
	Euro II	441 (1)	437 (2)	387 (2)	305	93 (26)
	Euro III	8	8	4	10 (8)	1 (1)
	Euro IV	19	16	14	16	17
	Euro V	110	219	340	443	573
	Euro VI (hybrid buses)	0	0	0	2	2
	Electric buses	0	0	0	0	2
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>795</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>786</b>	<b>688</b>
NWFB	Pre-Euro	0	0	0	0	0
	Euro I	24	26	21	0	0
	Euro II	339 (1)	351 (1)	333 (1)	356 (74)	192 (167)
	Euro III	64	58	52	55 (18)	55 (42)
	Euro IV	34	31	25	31	33
	Euro V	41	48	70	79	197
	Euro VI (hybrid buses)	0	0	0	1	1
	Electric buses	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>478</b>

- ( ) The figures in brackets denote the Euro II or III buses retrofitted with selective catalytic reduction devices and diesel particulate filters. Their emission performance has been upgraded to Euro IV and V levels respectively.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB275****(Question Serial No. 5808)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational ExpensesProgramme: (2) AirControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

Regarding improving the quality of locally supplied marine diesel, please advise:

1. the quantity of diesel supplied in the local market and its sulphur content in each of the past 3 years. Please list by year and sulphur content;
2. the quantity of air pollutants emitted by local vessels and their percentages in the total amount of air pollutants in each of the past 3 years. Please list by year;
3. Regarding the Administration's study on the feasibility of using remote sensing equipment to monitor the emission performance of vessels, what are the details, progress, timetable, as well as the expenditure and manpower resources involved?

Asked by: Dr Hon Kenneth CHAN Ka-lok (Member Question No. 108)Reply:

1. The Air Pollution Control (Marine Light Diesel) Regulation, which came into operation on 1 April 2014, requires the sulphur content of locally supplied marine diesel to be capped at 0.05%. Besides, government vessels and pleasure vessels are using diesel with sulphur content not more than 0.001% (i.e. the same standard as motor diesel). The annual quantity of marine diesel supplied in the local market from 2013 to 2015 is as follows:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Diesel oil with sulphur content not more than 0.5% million litre</b>	<b>Diesel oil with sulphur content not more than 0.05% million litre</b>	<b>Diesel oil with sulphur content not more than 0.001% million litre</b>
2013	1 760	0	16.1
2014	426	1 499	9.7
2015	0	2 727	2.7



2. The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) compiles the Hong Kong Air Pollutant Emission Inventory every year to analyse the air pollution situation and the major emission sources in Hong Kong. The emission inventories for 2014 and 2015 are still under compilation. The percentages of air pollutant emissions by local vessels in the overall emissions of Hong Kong from 2011 to 2013 are as follows:

Year	Air Pollutant Emissions by Local Vessels (Note 1)			Percentage in the Overall Emissions in Hong Kong		
	Sulphur dioxide (tonnes)	Nitrogen oxides (tonnes)	Respirable suspended particulates (tonnes)	Sulphur dioxide (%)	Nitrogen oxides (%)	Respirable suspended particulates (%)
2011	3 730	22 280	760	12%	19%	12%
2012	3 550	21 170	720	11%	18%	12%
2013	3 340	20 060	720	11%	18%	12%

Note 1: Figures are rounded to the nearest ten.

3. The EPD has been keeping an eye on the development of remote sensing technology for monitoring vessel emissions adopted in Hong Kong and other districts. Though we have not yet found any mature product for such purpose, we will continue to keep track of the related development. The relevant workload will be met by the existing manpower and resources of the EPD.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB276**

**(Question Serial No. 5809)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (000) Operational Expenses

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the Environmental Protection Department's work on improving air quality, please advise on the following:

1. In respect of the introduction of a regulation to mandate ocean-going vessels (OGVs) to switch fuel while at berth in Hong Kong, what are the action plan and timetable of the Administration? What are the expenditure and manpower involved?
2. Are there any statistics on the annual emissions of air pollutants from OGVs in the past 5 years? If yes, what are the expenditure and manpower involved? Please list the information by year and vessel type (cruise vessels, oil tankers, container vessels, and cargo vessels, etc.)

Asked by: Dr Hon Kenneth CHAN Ka-lok (Member Question No. 109)

Reply:

1. The Air Pollution Control (Ocean Going Vessels) (Fuel at Berth) Regulation (the Regulation) came into force on 1 July 2015, mandating ocean-going vessels (OGVs) to switch to low sulphur fuel (with sulphur content not exceeding 0.5%) while at berth. To ensure that OGVs comply with the Regulation, in accordance with international practices, the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) conducts surprise inspection of OGVs at berth, including the inspection of fuel-switch records and collection of fuel samples for analysing the sulphur content when necessary. At present, there are a total of 6 staff members in EPD responsible for the enforcement of the above regulation and other work on reducing pollution from vessels, and the estimated expenditure on salaries in 2016-17 is about \$3.9 million. We do not have separate breakdown of the expenditure down to individual tasks.

2. The EPD compiles the Hong Kong Air Pollutant Emission Inventory every year to analyse the distribution and trends of major pollution sources in Hong Kong. The emission inventories for 2014 and 2015 are still under compilation. The emissions of major air pollutants from OGVs in Hong Kong from 2011 to 2013 are estimated as follows:

Year	OGV type	Sulphur dioxide (tonnes)	Nitrogen oxides (tonnes)	Respirable suspended particulates (tonnes)
2011	Cruise vessels	910	1 070	90
	Oil tankers	590	410	50
	Container vessels	11 020	13 920	1 360
	General cargo vessels	340	350	40
	Others	790	860	90
	<b>Total (approx.)</b>	<b>13 660</b>	<b>16 610</b>	<b>1 630</b>
2012	Cruise vessels	810	1 000	90
	Oil tankers	640	430	60
	Container vessels	10 310	12 680	1 260
	General cargo vessels	310	300	40
	Others	860	940	90
	<b>Total (approx.)</b>	<b>12 930</b>	<b>15 340</b>	<b>1 540</b>
2013	Cruise vessels	660	1 380	80
	Oil tankers	660	470	60
	Container vessels	9 670	12 050	1 150
	General cargo vessels	310	320	30
	Others	1 100	1 350	120
	<b>Total (approx.)</b>	<b>12 400</b>	<b>15 570</b>	<b>1 450</b>

Note: The figures are rounded to the nearest ten. There may be a slight discrepancy between the sum of individual items and the total shown in the table because of rounding.

Compilation of the annual Air Pollutant Emission Inventory is undertaken by EPD under existing manpower and resources, and there is no separate breakdown of the expenditure for the work.

- End -

**ENB277**

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**(Question Serial No. 5810)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (000) Operational Expenses

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the Environmental Protection Department's work on developing air quality objectives, standards and guidelines:

1. Does the Administration know whether the air pollutants covered by the existing air quality objectives, standards and guidelines include respirable suspended particulate with a particle size of  $2.5\mu m$  to  $10\mu m$ ? If yes, what were the indicators, standards and guidelines on the compilation of annual statistics on the data and exceedance of such particulate in the past 5 years? What were the work details, as well as the expenditure and manpower resources involved? Please list by year, indicators, standards and guidelines. If no, is there any plan to include such particulate?
2. If the Administration plans to include such particulate in the indicators, standards and guidelines, what are the work details, timetable, as well as the expenditure and manpower resources involved?
3. Is there any plan to review the indicators, standards and guidelines? If yes, what are the work details, timetable, as well as the expenditure and manpower resources involved? Please list by indicators, standards and guidelines.
4. The types and limits of and the number of exceedance allowed for air pollutants covered by the air quality objectives and indoor air quality objectives are not the same. Did the Administration conduct any review in this regard in the past 5 years? If yes, what were the work details, as well as the expenditure and manpower resources involved? Does the Administration plan to set suitable occupational exposure limits for different work places? If yes, what are the work details, as well as the expenditure and manpower resources involved?

Asked by: Dr Hon Kenneth CHAN Ka-lok (Member Question No. 110)

Reply:

1. and 2.

The current air quality objectives (AQOs) came into effect on 1 January 2014. They set out the standards for 7 types of air pollutants, including sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), nitrogen dioxide, fine suspended particulates (FSP) (with a nominal aerodynamic diameter of less than 2.5µm), respirable suspended particulates (RSP) (with a nominal aerodynamic diameter of less than 10µm), ozone, carbon monoxide and lead. Among them, FSP is a new parameter. Before the adoption of the current AQOs, RSP had already been covered by the previous AQOs.

Suspended particulates with a nominal aerodynamic diameter between 2.5µm and 10µm are part of the RSP. Currently, apart from the air quality guidelines for RSP and FSP, the World Health Organization (WHO) has not drawn up guidelines for other particulates, so they are not covered by the current AQOs. Our monitoring and improvement measures for suspended particulates also apply to particulates with a nominal aerodynamic diameter between 2.5µm and 10µm.

3. According to section 7(A) of the Air Pollution Control Ordinance (Cap. 311), the Secretary for the Environment is required to review the AQOs at least once every 5 years and submit a report of the review to the Advisory Council on the Environment afterwards. We will embark on a review of the AQOs within this year, and have drawn up the work plan for the review and briefed the Panel on Environmental Affairs of the Legislative Council at the end of March this year. Our target is to complete the first review within 2018. In conducting the review, we will assess the latest air quality, the effectiveness of air quality improvement measures, the development of emission reduction technologies and the feasibility of adopting new emission reduction measures, health risks of air pollution, etc. We will undertake the review under the existing manpower and resources of the Environmental Protection Department (EPD).
4. As the sources and pollutants of indoor and outdoor air pollution are not identical, the pollutants and parameters covered by the indoor and ambient AQOs are different. The WHO has also developed 2 different sets of guidelines for outdoor and indoor air pollution respectively. Vehicle, vessel, power plant and industrial emissions are the major sources of outdoor air pollution. The key air pollutants generated include SO<sub>2</sub>, RSP and nitrogen oxide, etc. Indoor air pollution, on the other hand, is mainly caused by air pollutants released by materials and items used inside buildings, such as radon and formaldehyde. In line with international practice, Hong Kong has formulated a set of indoor AQOs according to the actual situation of indoor air pollution. In the light of the ambient AQOs implemented in 2014 and the latest Indoor Air Quality Guidelines issued by the WHO, we are studying the feasibility of revising the indoor AQOs. The related work is met by EPD's existing manpower and resources.

In 2002, the Labour Department (LD) issued the "Code of Practice on Control of Air Impurities (Chemical Substances) in the Workplace" in which Occupational Exposure Limits for different airborne chemical agents in workplaces are set out. The issue of the Code of Practice is part of LD's occupational safety and health programme. LD does not have a breakdown for the expenditure and manpower involved in this regard.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB278**

**(Question Serial No. 5811)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (000) Operational Expenses

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the carbon audits and the efforts to save energy and reduce emissions by the Administration:

1. With regard to the three-year programme of carbon audits on major government buildings and public facilities, what are the expenditure and manpower resources involved, the number of buildings and facilities, the result and effectiveness, as well as the standard of carbon audit adopted in each year? Please list by year and District Council district.
2. Has the Administration considered taking the initiative to conduct carbon audits in all buildings and facilities or commercial buildings or residential buildings in Hong Kong in each of the past 2 years? If yes, what are the details, timetable, outcomes, expenditure and manpower resources involved for the studies, as well as the estimated number of buildings and facilities to be covered by carbon audits, and the expenditure and manpower resources involved?

Asked by: Dr Hon Kenneth CHAN Ka-lok (Member Question No. 111)

Reply:

1. To encourage all sectors of the community to better understand the situation of energy consumption and carbon emissions of their buildings, and to identify room for carbon reduction and implementation of carbon reduction measures for achieving energy saving and greenhouse gas reduction, the Government completed a 3-year programme in 2015 by making reference to the "Guidelines to Account for and Report on Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Removals for Buildings (Commercial, Residential or Institutional Purposes) in Hong Kong (2010 Edition)" published by the Government in July 2008. Energy-cum-carbon audits were conducted for 120 government buildings and public facilities, including public markets, public swimming pools, indoor sports centres, secondary schools, office buildings, healthcare facilities, community halls,

markets, etc. The total expenditure involved was about \$7.1 million. According to the completed energy-cum-carbon audits, the average sectoral energy utilisation index (EUI), the average carbon emission ratio indicator and the anticipated room for energy saving of the related government buildings and public facilities are as follows:

<b>Government buildings and public facilities</b>	<b>Average EUI (kWh/ m<sup>2</sup> / annum)</b>	<b>Average carbon emission ratio indicator (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>-e/ m<sup>2</sup> / annum)</b>	<b>Anticipated room for energy saving</b>
Public markets	378	0.26	5.5%
Public swimming pools	251	0.13	3.1%
Indoor sports centres	364	0.22	9.6%
Secondary schools	103	0.08	13.2%
Community halls/ Community centres	231	0.14	10.4%
Fire stations and ambulance depots	182	0.15	9.8%
Postal facilities	215	0.16	11.5%
Clinics/ Child assessment centres	189	0.12	3.7%
Wholesale food market	377	0.22	30.1%

The audit reports completed under the 3-year programme suggested that the relevant bureaux and departments could implement energy saving and carbon reduction measures in areas including energy use (such as air conditioning, electrical facilities, lift / escalator and lighting installations, etc), waste management, use of water and behavioural change. Individual bureaux and departments are also taking energy saving and carbon reduction measures according to their needs and operational circumstances, such as switching to more efficient chiller systems, installing variable speed drive to improve the energy efficiency of air-conditioning and lift systems, as well as adopting green management practices.

The geographical distribution of the government buildings and public facilities which participated in the 3-year energy-cum-carbon audit programme is at the Annex.

2. The Government has been encouraging the private sector to participate in carbon reduction initiatives. The Government launched the Green Hong Kong • Carbon Audit activity in 2008, inviting organisations from different sectors of the community to join and sign the Carbon Reduction Charter. So far, a total of about 390 organisations from the real estate development and property management sector, hotel industry, banking industry and logistics industry, as well as professional groups,

universities, non-profit-making organisations, etc. have joined the Charter. Apart from launching the Green Hong Kong • Carbon Audit activity in 2008, the Government has published technical guidelines for conducting carbon audits so as to assist the private sector in carrying out carbon audits. The Government also provided \$10 million funding support to a CarbonSmart Programme through the Environment and Conservation Fund to provide a matching fund of up to \$30,000 per application for private enterprises to conduct carbon audits. The programme was completed in 2015 with a total of 360 approved applications involving a total funding of about \$5.4 million. The Government also launched a carbon footprint repository in December 2014 to facilitate listed companies to disclose carbon audit findings and share carbon management experience and practices. So far, a total of 67 listed companies have disclosed their carbon audit findings through the carbon footprint repository. The Government will continue to encourage private organisations to conduct carbon audits and take carbon reduction actions.

The promotion of carbon audit is an integral part of the Government's work on managing climate change. The manpower and expenditure involved were funded by the recurrent expenditure of the Environment Bureau.



The geographical distribution of the government buildings and public facilities which participated in the 3-year energy-cum-carbon audit programme

<b>District</b>	<b>Number of government buildings and public facilities which participated in the 3-year energy-cum-carbon audit programme</b>
Central & Western	9
Eastern	9
Southern	3
Wan Chai	8
Kowloon City	6
Kwun Tong	6
Sham Shui Po	4
Yau Tsim Mong	8
Wong Tai Sin	6
Islands	5
Kwai Tsing	5
North	7
Sai Kung	4
Sha Tin	10
Tai Po	6
Tsuen Wan	7
Tuen Mun	8
Yuen Long	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB279****(Question Serial No. 5812)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (2) AirControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

Regarding the carbon audits and the efforts to save energy and reduce emissions by the Administration, please set out the relevant audit results in the following table:

Building type	No. of audited buildings	Total area of audited buildings	Average energy utilisation index	Anticipated room for energy saving
Government Offices & office buildings				
Municipal services buildings				
Hospitals				
Cultural performance venues				
Libraries				
Museums				

Asked by: Dr Hon Kenneth CHAN Ka-lok (Member Question No. 112)Reply:

To encourage all sectors of the community to better understand the situation of energy consumption and carbon emissions of their buildings, and to identify room for carbon reduction and implementation of carbon reduction measures for achieving energy saving and greenhouse gas reduction, the Government completed a 3-year programme in 2015 to conduct energy-cum-carbon audits for 120 government buildings and public facilities, including public markets, public swimming pools, indoor sports centres, secondary schools, office buildings, healthcare facilities, community halls, markets, etc. We do not have

information about carbon audits for Government Offices, municipal services buildings, hospitals, cultural performance venues, libraries and museums.

The 3-year energy-cum-carbon audits programme aimed to identify room for carbon reduction for government buildings and public facilities. According to the completed audits, the average sectoral energy utilisation index (EUI) and the anticipated room for energy saving of the related government buildings and public facilities are as follows:

<b>Government buildings and public facilities</b>	<b>Average EUI (kWh/ m<sup>2</sup> / annum)</b>	<b>Anticipated room for energy saving</b>
Public markets	378	5.5%
Public swimming pools	251	3.1%
Indoor sports centres	364	9.6%
Secondary schools	103	13.2%
Community halls/ Community centres	231	10.4%
Fire stations and ambulance depots	182	9.8%
Postal facilities	215	11.5%
Clinics/ Child assessment centres	189	3.7%
Wholesale food market	377	30.1%

The audit reports completed under the 3-year programme suggested that relevant bureaux and departments could implement energy saving and carbon reduction measures in areas including energy use (such as air conditioning, electrical facilities, lift / escalator and lighting installations, etc), waste management, use of water and behavioural change. Individual bureaux and departments are also taking energy saving and carbon reduction measures according to their needs and operational circumstances, such as switching to more efficient chiller systems, installing variable speed drive to improve the energy efficiency of air-conditioning and lift systems, as well as adopting green management practices.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB280**

**(Question Serial No. 5814)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (000) Operational Expenses

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the efforts of the Administration to address climate change, please provide the information of the policies or measures, as well as the publicity and educational activities and work undertaken by the Administration in each of the past 5 years in respect of the following areas:

1. The names of the policies or measures;
2. The details and implementation schedules;
3. The personnel establishment and manpower resources involved;
4. The expenditure;
5. The effectiveness and the number of people reached;
6. The carbon emissions and the way of handling; and
7. The reviews and future work plans.

Asked by: Dr Hon Kenneth CHAN Ka-lok (Member Question No. 115)

Reply:

1. to 6. Since the Environment Bureau (ENB) published the Hong Kong's Climate Change Strategy and Action Agenda (the Action Agenda) in 2010, the bureaux and departments concerned have implemented a number of measures to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions with a view to achieving the carbon intensity reduction target of 50% to 60% by 2020 against the 2005 level.

In 2015, the Government promulgated the fuel mix for 2020, which is to increase the proportion of natural gas for power generation from around 20% at present to around 50% in 2020, to maintain the current interim measure of importing 80% of the nuclear output from the Daya Bay Nuclear Power Station (i.e. the nuclear power import will account for around 25% of the total fuel mix), and to meet the remaining demand for electricity by coal-fired generation and renewable energy. These would contribute to our achieving the 2020 target for Hong Kong.

Apart from changing the fuel mix, the Government has also implemented a number of energy saving and energy efficiency enhancement measures to reduce carbon emissions so as to mitigate climate change. These measures include:

- (a) The Buildings Energy Efficiency Ordinance was fully implemented in September 2012 to enhance energy efficiency of key building services installations;
- (b) A district cooling system has been provided for the non-residential premises in the Kai Tak Development Area;
- (c) The Mandatory Energy Efficiency Labelling Scheme was launched to encourage the use of more energy-efficient products;
- (d) A three-year programme was completed in 2015 to conduct energy-cum-carbon audits for 120 government buildings and public facilities. Assistance will continue to be provided for relevant departments in conducting carbon audits alongside the energy audits for over 40 government buildings in 2016-17;
- (e) A carbon footprint repository was launched at the end of 2014. So far, a total of 67 listed companies have disclosed their carbon audit findings through the carbon footprint repository; and
- (f) The Energy Saving Plan for Hong Kong's Built Environment 2015~2025+ was unveiled in 2015, which sets a new target of reducing Hong Kong's energy intensity by 40% by 2025.

Apart from the above measures, the Government has also made efforts to promote green road transport and turn waste into energy so as to mitigate climate change. These measures include:

- (a) Legislation was introduced in 2010 to provide for the biodiesel specifications of motor vehicles;
- (b) A \$300 million Pilot Green Transport Fund was launched in 2011 to provide funding support for transport trades to try out green innovative transport technologies, including electric and hybrid vehicles; and
- (c) As regards turning waste into energy, landfill gas and gas generated during wastewater treatment process have been recovered for conversion into alternative energy. Also, the Sludge Treatment Facility in Nim Wan came into operation in April 2015. The facility can turn waste into energy during operation and the surplus electricity can be exported to the public power grid.

The measures for adaptation to climate change include:

- (a) The works departments will update construction-related codes, guidelines and design standards for buildings and infrastructure regularly to cope with extreme weather events;
- (b) The Water Supplies Department has been monitoring the measures implemented under the Total Water Management Strategy since its promulgation in 2008 and will review its effectiveness regularly;
- (c) The Drainage Services Department conducted the territory-wide Drainage Master Plan Review studies in phases to assess flood risk and formulate necessary drainage improvement works;
- (d) The Civil Engineering and Development Department (CEDD) has commissioned a consultancy study on the trend of rising sea level caused by climate change and its implications on the design of coastal structures;
- (e) CEDD is studying the implications of climate change on slope safety and exploring ways to model more precisely the extreme rainfall conditions and extreme landslide scenarios;
- (f) The Planning Department has completed the Feasibility Study on Urban Climatic Map and Standards for Wind Environment. Its on-going study, namely Hong Kong 2030+: Towards a Planning Vision and Strategy Transcending 2030, will take climate change into consideration; and
- (g) The Housing Department is preparing in-house design and maintenance guidelines for green roofs and dual flush cisterns.

Resilience includes the ability of the community to withstand the stresses and shocks in the face of climate change. The Security Bureau has developed an emergency response system and a Contingency Plan for Natural Disasters so as to facilitate the effective deployment of resources in response to the emergencies caused by natural disasters. The Hong Kong Observatory has also set up a number of monitoring and warning systems to alert the public of extreme weather conditions (such as very hot and cold weather). The Government also raises public awareness of climate change through publicity and education. The work includes:

- (a) Since the establishment of the Hong Kong/Guangdong Joint Liaison Group on Combating Climate Change in May 2012, Hong Kong and Guangdong have jointly organised a number of seminars for government departments and the public;
- (b) A Workshop on Climate Change Adaptation relating to built environment and infrastructure was organised for government works departments in 2012;
- (c) A Carbon Audit Workshop for Listed Companies was held in 2012;
- (d) A Seminar on Quality Carbon Audit Practices was held in 2013; and
- (e) Coordinating the participation of relevant government departments in the Third International Conference on Climate Change in 2014.

In respect of publicity and education, proactive efforts have been made by the ENB to promote the work on combating climate change, which include:

- (a) Since the establishment of the Hong Kong/Guangdong Joint Liaison Group on Combating Climate Change in May 2012, Hong Kong and Guangdong have jointly organised various seminars for government departments and the public, including the Workshop on Climate Change Adaptation for the Financial Services Sector and the Technical Seminar on Renewable Energy and Electric Vehicles held in 2013, as well as the Seminar on Building Energy Efficiency and the Carbon Trading Seminar held in 2014. A total of over 410 government officials, experts, academics and trade representatives of the two places attended the workshops or seminars which facilitated exchanges among the industry on the initiatives on combating climate change;
- (b) A Carbon Audit Workshop for Listed Companies was held in October 2012. More than 300 participants from about 100 listed companies took part in it;
- (c) A Seminar on Quality Carbon Audit Practices was held in March 2013 with the attendance of about 150 professionals practising in the carbon audit trade, the testing and certification industry and other relevant trades;
- (d) Coordinating the attendance of relevant government departments to participate in the 3<sup>rd</sup> International Conference on Climate Change in November 2014 to share the works and plans of Hong Kong on climate change adaptation with the public including overseas and local stakeholders, professionals and academics;
- (e) The Launching Ceremony and Certificate Presentation on Carbon Footprint Repository for Listed Companies in Hong Kong was held in December 2014. Over 80 representatives from about 61 listed companies participated in it;
- (f) An advertisement on the launching of carbon footprint repository for listed companies in Hong Kong was placed in the press from December 2014 to January 2015 to encourage more listed companies to disclose their carbon audit findings through the carbon footprint repository;
- (g) The Hong Kong Climate Change Report 2015 was launched in November 2015, which outlines the work and joint efforts of the Government and the key private-sector stakeholders in responding to climate change. It also provides an account of Hong Kong's climate change actions so that the public can have a more complete picture of Hong Kong's contributions to concerted global action; and
- (h) To promote energy saving and enhance energy efficiency, the ENB and the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department have jointly launched the "Energy Saving for All" Campaign in May 2015, which comprises the Energy Saving Charter on Indoor Temperature, the Energy Saving for All dedicated website, the New Energy New Generation Solar Car Competition, the Youth Energy Saving Award and the "Energy Saving for All" TV

Announcement in the Public Interest, as part of the efforts to achieve the target of a 40% reduction in energy intensity by 2025 in Hong Kong.

The expenditures involved in the above work on climate change are met by the recurrent expenditure of the bureaux and departments concerned. Moreover, we will take into consideration impacts on the environment when organising events and procuring products and services, such as purchasing products with greater energy efficiency, avoiding the use of disposal items, reducing water consumption and utilising clean technology or fuels to comply with the sustainable development and low carbon principles.

7. This year, the Chief Secretary for Administration will chair an inter-departmental committee to steer and co-ordinate the work on climate change, including setting a post-2020 carbon reduction target and formulating mitigation, adaption and resilience policies and measures accordingly.

According to the GHG emission data, Hong Kong's carbon intensity in 2012 has decreased by about 19% when compared to the 2005 level. We will continue to encourage all sectors to participate in the work on combating climate change, promote the low carbon initiatives, public education and environmental conservation in the community, and enhance the awareness of the public and the industry on this important issue.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB281**

**(Question Serial No. 5815)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (000) Operational Expenses

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

(a) Regarding the efforts of the Administration to control air pollution from asbestos and the health implications, please provide the information of the policies or measures, as well as the publicity and educational activities and work undertaken by the Administration in each of the past 5 years in respect of the following areas.

1. the names of the policies or measures;
2. the details and implementation schedules;
3. the personnel establishment and manpower resources involved;
4. the expenditure;
5. the effectiveness and the number of people reached out;
6. the environmental implications and the way of handling; and
7. the reviews and future work plans.

(b) Does the Administration plan to conduct a detailed survey of buildings on asbestos containing materials (ACM), and compile and publicise the list of buildings with ACM? If yes, what are the details, progress, timetable as well as the manpower resources and expenditure involved?

Asked by: Dr Hon Kenneth CHAN Ka-lok (Member Question No. 116)

Reply:

(a) The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) has been implementing various policies and measures to achieve proper management of asbestos and to minimise its

potential health impact. Since much of the information sought in different parts of the question relates to the overall asbestos management work, integrated explanation is given in the ensuing paragraphs where a further breakdown by year or item is not available. For the other areas of information, including personnel establishment and manpower resources, expenditure, effectiveness and the number of people reached out [items (3), (4) & (5)] in the past 5 years, they will be presented in table form.

### **(1) & (2) Policies and implementation details**

In the past 5 years, EPD has been committed to the implementation of the following asbestos management initiatives and measures:

- i. For asbestos management plans and notifications of commencement of asbestos abatement works submitted in accordance with the requirements under the Air Pollution Control Ordinance, inspections and spot checks are conducted by EPD staff to ensure compliance with the regulatory requirements;
- ii. All complaints against non-compliance in asbestos works are processed and followed up;
- iii. Service standards and integrity of registered asbestos professionals (including asbestos consultants, contractors, supervisors and laboratories) are continuously jointly monitored by the representatives of various professional sectors and the relevant departments through the Asbestos Administration Committee;
- iv. Public education and publicity efforts are strengthened to promote the awareness of the trade and the public on the handling of asbestos containing materials (ACM); and
- v. A total ban on the import, transshipment, supply and use of all forms of asbestos and ACM has been imposed under the Air Pollution Control (Amendment) Ordinance 2014 since 4 April 2014.

Apart from the continued implementation of the 5 on-going initiatives above, EPD also published a Guidebook for Understanding of Asbestos Containing Materials in collaboration with the Pneumoconiosis Compensation Fund Board (the PCFB) and the Labour Department in 2015 to facilitate understanding of common ACM by construction workers and the general public. The Guidebook has been distributed to construction workers and contractors via various unions and associations of the construction trade and can be downloaded from the website of the PCFB.

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>(3) Personnel establishment &amp; manpower resources</b>	Distribution of officers by grade in the Asbestos Management and Control Section:				
(i) Environmental Protection Officer (EPO) Grade	5	7	8	9	7
(ii) Environmental Protection Inspector (EPI) Grade	12	18	18	23	19
(iii) Clerical Grade	3	3	3	3	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>28<sup>^</sup></b>	<b>29</b>	<b>35<sup>*</sup></b>	<b>29<sup>@</sup></b>

<b>(4) Expenditure (\$ million) #</b>	9.22	12.78	14.09	16.88	14.15
Note ^: Including the addition of 2 EPO Grade posts and 6 EPI Grade posts (a total of 8 posts) which are time-limited for 3 years. These 8 time-limited posts were deleted in 2015.					
Note *: Including the addition of 1 EPO Grade post and 5 EPI Grade posts (a total of 6 posts) which are time-limited for 5 years.					
Note @: Including the addition of 2 EPO Grade posts which are time-limited for 5 years, and the deletion of 8 time-limited posts which were created in 2012.					
Note #: Expenditure based on the salary level in 2015					
<b>(5) Effectiveness &amp; number of people reached out</b>	For effectiveness and the number of people reached out (including asbestos professionals/complainants/general public), reference can be made to 6 indicators as follows:				
<b><i>Interaction with asbestos professionals</i></b>					
(i) Asbestos management plans processed	261	204	297	242	195
(ii) Notifications of commencement of asbestos abatement works processed	1 619	1 369	1 393	1 411	1 115
(iii) Asbestos-related inspections	847	850	1 045	1 268	1 097
<b><i>Interaction with complainants</i></b>					
(iv) Complaints processed	102	102	129	168	128
(v) Number of prosecutions	50	44	36	30	36
<b><i>Interaction with the public</i></b>					
(vi) Technical comments given to the public - number of cases	2 038	3 261	2 759	2 867	1 805

## **(6) Environmental implications and the way of handling**

In and before the mid-1980s, the use of ACM in buildings was very common. Corrugated asbestos cement sheets were used in many canopies and rooftop structures in old buildings for shading and heat insulation purpose. Corrugated asbestos cement sheets, if in good condition, will not release asbestos fibres and thus pose no health risks to the residents or the public. The best way to handle structures with ACM is to maintain them in good condition and there is no need to carry out demolition unnecessarily. The above asbestos control measures as well as publicity and educational activities and efforts help the relevant trade and the public understand clearly the statutory requirements on the handling of asbestos and their importance, including hiring of asbestos professionals for the handling work to ensure that the asbestos works are carried out in accordance with the statutory requirements, which are adequate to ensure that no environmental damage and public health impact are caused by the asbestos.

## **(7) Reviews and future work plans**

As for future work plans, apart from the routine enforcement, publicity and educational efforts, EPD will review the effectiveness of its work from time to time, and step up the work in the following areas in 2016-17:

- i. Asbestos handling and control work will be initiated in relation to the New Town Development Programme and redevelopment of old public housing estates, etc.;
- ii. Joint efforts with the PCFB will be made to enhance the knowledge of the construction workers and contractors as well as the general public on the proper handling of ACM; and
- iii. Communication and collaboration with registered asbestos professionals will be strengthened through joint organisation of activities such as seminars to continuously improve the environmental performance and professional standards of the trade.

**(b) Territory-wide asbestos survey**

As the presence of ACM can only be ascertained after sampling and testing, and some such materials may be concealed inside building structures and service installations and hence are not easily found and accessible, their presence can only be ascertained after assessment on the spot by a registered asbestos consultant. As such, the Government currently does not have overall data on the buildings in Hong Kong with ACM. Taking into account the resource implications, property rights issue, capacity of the trade (including asbestos consultants and laboratories), and potential release of asbestos fibres due to sampling among other factors, we consider that it is currently unnecessary to conduct a territory-wide asbestos survey or compile a list of buildings in Hong Kong with ACM.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB282**

**(Question Serial No. 5816)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (000) Operational Expenses

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the information on air quality and the Air Quality Health Index (AQHI):

- (1) What are the occurrences of health risks at low, moderate, high, very high and serious levels respectively each month in Hong Kong since the implementation of the AQHI? Please list by month, District Council district and health risk;
- (2) What are the expenditure and manpower resources allocated for the publicity and educational activities on the Index each month since the implementation of the AQHI?
- (3) Based on the Administration's reply to (1), with regard to the District Council districts always at the very high and serious levels of health risks, what are the measures and policies adopted by the Administration to reduce emissions and protect public health? Please provide the relevant details, timetable, progress, as well as the expenditure and manpower resources involved.

Asked by: Dr Hon Kenneth CHAN Ka-lok (Member Question No. 117)

Reply:

At present, the air quality monitoring network of the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) in Hong Kong comprises 13 general air quality monitoring stations (AQMSs) and 3 roadside AQMSs. To provide more timely and useful air pollution information to the public, the EPD launched the Air Quality Health Index (AQHI) on 30 December 2013 to replace the Air Pollution Index (API). The AQHI is a health risk-based index that estimates the short-term health risk caused by air pollution. The AQHI is reported on a scale of 1 to 10 and 10+ which can communicate the health effects of air pollution to the public in a more effective manner.

- (1) Given the small size of Hong Kong and the domination of residential and commercial land uses, the variation in air quality among districts is not significant. However, the

areas near the estuary of the Pearl River (such as Tung Chung, Yuen Long and Tuen Mun) are more susceptible to regional ozone under northwesterly or northerly winds in Hong Kong. Therefore, the number of hours of the AQHI reaching “High” or above level recorded in Tuen Mun, Yuen Long and Tung Chung is generally more than that in other districts. Overall speaking, the total number of hours of the AQHI reaching “High” or above level recorded at the general AQMSs in 2015 has fallen by 13% compared to that in 2014. The monthly distribution of the health risk category for the 18 districts in 2014 and 2015 is listed in the Annex.

- (2) Since the implementation of the AQHI, the EPD has promoted and publicised the AQHI to the public through arranging briefing sessions, television and radio advertisements and other publicity channels (including posters, leaflets, advertising in the lightboxes at railway stations and bus stops, etc.). To facilitate the public to acquire real-time AQHI information, the EPD has also created a webpage on the AQHI, a mobile application for use in smart phones and provided an interactive telephone hotline. From 30 December 2013 when the AQHI was launched to March 2016, the total expenditure incurred in the promotion and publicity activities was about \$2.89 million. The expenditure and manpower involved in the work were funded by the provision for the Air Programme of the EPD. There is no separate breakdown on the manpower resources and expenditure for individual work items.
- (3) Given the small size of Hong Kong and the domination of residential and commercial land uses, the variation in air quality among districts is not significant. Overall speaking, the major air pollutants encountered by various districts are ozone and nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) (especially roadside NO<sub>2</sub>). The Environment Bureau released the “Clean Air Plan for Hong Kong” in March 2013 which sets out the Government’s measures for improving air quality.

Vehicle emissions are the major sources of roadside NO<sub>2</sub>. The key measures implemented by the EPD to control vehicle emissions in recent years include:

- i) To phase out by the end of 2019 some 82 000 pre-Euro IV diesel commercial vehicles (DCVs) under an incentive-cum-regulatory approach. As at the end of February 2016, about 39 700 pre-Euro IV DCVs, i.e. 48% of the eligible vehicles, were retired under the ex-gratia payment scheme;
- ii) To strengthen the control of emissions from petrol and liquefied petroleum gas vehicles with the use of roadside remote sensing equipment since 1 September 2014. As at the end of February 2016, we have issued Emission Testing Notices to about 5 600 vehicle owners requiring them to repair their vehicles and to rectify the excessive emission problems; and
- iii) To subsidise the franchised bus companies to retrofit progressively some 1 400 eligible Euro II and III buses with selective catalytic reduction devices to upgrade their emission performance to Euro IV or above level.

Other measures for controlling emissions of nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>) in Hong Kong include tightening the emission caps for power plants and controlling the emissions from non-road

mobile machinery (NRMMs). Late last year, we published the fifth Technical Memorandum to further tighten the emission caps of 3 major air pollutants from power plants from 2020 onwards. Moreover, starting from 1 June last year, newly supplied NRMMs for local use are required to comply with the statutory air pollutant emission standards.

Ozone is a regional pollution problem which is mainly caused by photochemical reactions of NO<sub>x</sub> and volatile organic compounds (VOC) emitted from pollution sources in the Pearl River Delta (PRD) region. The Hong Kong and Guangdong governments have been cooperating in implementing measures to improve regional air quality. The 2 governments are joining hands to reduce the emissions of 4 major air pollutants, including sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), NO<sub>x</sub>, respirable suspended particulates and VOC in the PRD region, and have set emission reduction targets for 2015 and 2020. The 2 governments have also implemented a series of measures to reduce the emissions from power plants, factories, vehicles and vessels in the region with a view to achieving the emission reduction targets.

The above-mentioned control measures have progressed well. In the past 5 years (2011 to 2015), the air quality of Hong Kong has improved. The concentrations of major air pollutants, including respirable suspended particulates, fine suspended particulates, NO<sub>2</sub> and SO<sub>2</sub> in various districts have fallen by 3% to 43%. However, the concentration of ambient ozone has remained high in the same period. Therefore, we need to continue strengthening our cooperation with the Guangdong government in reducing pollutant emissions in the region to improve the regional air quality.

To achieve on-going improvement of air quality, we will embark on a review of the Air Quality Objectives this year. We have prepared a work plan for the review and briefed the Panel on Environmental Affairs of the Legislative Council at the end of this March. We aim at completing the review by 2018.

In the financial year 2016-17, the total estimated provision for the Air Programme is \$2.372 billion, which is used to continuously implement various air quality improvement measures. We will undertake the work within the existing manpower and resources of the EPD.

## The distribution of the health risk category by month and District Council district in 2014

	General AQMS	Central & Western	Eastern	Kwun Tong	Sham Shui Po	Kwai Chung	Tsuen Wan	Yuen Long	Tuen Mun	Tung Chung	Tai Po	Sha Tin
	District Council district involved (Note)	Central & Western/Wan Chai/Southern	Eastern/Southern	Kwun Tong/Wong Tai Sin	Sham Shui Po/Kowloon City/Yau Tsim Mong	Kwai Tsing	Tsuen Wan	Yuen Long	Tuen Mun	Islands	North/Tai Po	Sai Kung/Shatin
	Health Risk Category	Number of Hours (Hour)										
January 2014	Low	56	126	43	52	56	69	76	57	55	108	98
	Moderate	570	564	533	560	561	550	508	522	534	565	541
	High	69	35	105	79	76	68	86	94	81	40	59
	Very High	49	19	60	50	41	45	57	71	60	14	42
	Serious	0	0	3	2	2	1	2	0	3	0	2
February 2014	Low	341	410	306	305	344	347	370	377	324	356	403
	Moderate	328	261	361	347	319	311	281	287	338	310	258
	High	2	0	0	0	3	2	2	4	2	0	0
	Very High	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	3	0	0
	Serious	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March 2014	Low	235	340	226	213	252	264	312	317	310	299	308
	Moderate	504	404	494	523	478	470	425	418	426	440	431
	High	5	0	6	8	6	6	2	7	5	3	5
	Very High	0	0	0	0	8	4	4	2	1	0	0
	Serious	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
April 2014	Low	213	267	205	142	180	221	285	271	369	281	294
	Moderate	500	447	505	569	529	490	420	438	338	439	419
	High	2	1	5	3	5	3	6	2	3	0	3
	Very High	5	5	5	6	5	5	8	7	10	0	4
	Serious	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0
May 2014	Low	578	555	539	498	569	581	610	633	615	615	570
	Moderate	166	189	205	246	175	163	134	111	129	129	174
	High	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Very High	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Serious	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
June 2014	Low	570	573	540	547	524	571	567	540	585	560	566
	Moderate	124	129	158	148	166	124	116	140	96	142	129
	High	12	8	9	10	10	5	8	12	11	12	9
	Very High	8	6	10	11	12	12	20	23	16	6	12
	Serious	6	4	3	4	8	7	9	5	12	0	4
July	Low	619	626	575	586	572	613	610	578	625	593	613



	General AQMS	Central & Western	Eastern	Kwun Tong	Sham Shui Po	Kwai Chung	Tsuen Wan	Yuen Long	Tuen Mun	Tung Chung	Tai Po	Sha Tin
	District Council district involved (Note)	Central & Western/ Wan Chai/ Southern	Eastern/ Southern	Kwun Tong /Wong Tai Sin	Sham Shui Po /Kowloon City/Yau Tsim Mong	Kwai Tsing	Tsuen Wan	Yuen Long	Tuen Mun	Islands	North/ Tai Po	Sai Kung/ Sha Tin
	Health Risk Category	Number of Hours (Hour)										
2014	Moderate	115	110	150	148	154	113	105	147	99	124	116
	High	3	4	13	6	11	9	15	11	12	12	9
	Very High	7	4	6	4	6	7	10	6	8	12	4
	Serious	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	2	0	3	2
August 2014	Low	698	699	639	671	643	673	667	651	711	659	689
	Moderate	45	44	100	72	98	67	70	88	30	80	51
	High	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	1	2	2	3
	Very High	0	0	2	0	0	3	4	3	0	2	0
	Serious	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
September 2014	Low	484	485	412	453	422	460	469	454	524	431	469
	Moderate	197	195	258	227	245	216	176	193	134	248	211
	High	11	21	20	11	19	11	19	17	15	15	16
	Very High	25	19	24	26	25	26	44	48	35	26	18
	Serious	3	0	6	3	9	7	12	8	12	0	6
October 2014	Low	13	29	0	3	3	40	50	25	74	37	34
	Moderate	695	683	650	651	642	637	578	594	568	658	628
	High	34	32	89	83	83	55	59	67	48	45	74
	Very High	2	0	5	7	16	12	57	58	54	4	8
	Serious	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
November 2014	Low	414	276	152	192	136	194	236	233	245	194	229
	Moderate	296	436	557	517	570	509	448	431	440	511	479
	High	2	0	3	3	4	6	15	11	13	5	2
	Very High	0	0	0	0	2	3	12	12	13	2	2
	Serious	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
December 2014	Low	393	247	139	197	122	223	184	200	221	167	206
	Moderate	346	492	592	538	600	504	520	499	488	571	536
	High	4	5	11	6	14	9	31	30	17	6	2
	Very High	1	0	2	3	8	7	9	13	15	0	0
	Serious	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Total in 2014	Low	4 614	4 633	3 776	3 859	3 823	4 256	4 436	4 336	4 658	4 300	4 479
	Moderate	3 886	3 954	4 563	4 546	4 537	4 154	3 781	3 868	3 620	4 217	3 973
	High	144	106	263	209	233	174	245	256	209	140	182
	Very High	97	53	114	107	123	127	225	246	215	66	90
	Serious	9	4	12	9	21	17	28	17	30	3	14

**Note:** In disseminating the AQHI of various districts, the EPD has an established arrangement whereby residents of the respective district can get to know the air quality situation by making reference to the data of the AQMSs in that district or nearby districts.

The distribution of the health risk category by month and District Council district in 2015

	<b>General AQMS</b>	<b>Central &amp; Western</b>	<b>Eastern</b>	<b>Kwun Tong</b>	<b>Sham Shui Po</b>	<b>Kwai Chung</b>	<b>Tsuen Wan</b>	<b>Yuen Long</b>	<b>Tuen Mun</b>	<b>Tung Chung</b>	<b>Tai Po</b>	<b>Sha Tin</b>
	<b>District Council district involved (Note)</b>	<b>Central &amp; Western/Wan Chai/Southern</b>	<b>Eastern/Southern</b>	<b>Kwun Tong /Wong Tai Sin</b>	<b>Sham Shui Po /Kowloon City/Yau Tsim Mong</b>	<b>Kwai Tsing</b>	<b>Tsuen Wan</b>	<b>Yuen Long</b>	<b>Tuen Mun</b>	<b>Islands</b>	<b>North/Tai Po</b>	<b>Sai Kung/Sha Tin</b>
	<b>Health Risk Category</b>	<b>Number of Hours (Hour)</b>										
January 2015	Low	240	165	94	118	75	140	167	116	152	199	147
	Moderate	483	562	609	606	633	573	526	567	543	533	574
	High	5	3	26	7	20	19	35	37	22	1	12
	Very High	10	9	7	10	12	12	8	14	21	7	5
	Serious	6	5	8	3	4	0	8	10	6	4	6
February 2015	Low	265	218	156	156	182	209	249	227	231	220	240
	Moderate	387	443	472	478	449	419	384	400	400	423	411
	High	15	3	35	29	25	25	21	25	20	21	14
	Very High	5	8	9	9	16	19	18	20	21	8	7
	Serious	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March 2015	Low	346	374	308	299	317	317	467	418	463	380	425
	Moderate	398	370	436	445	425	424	277	318	281	358	319
	High	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	7	0	3	0
	Very High	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0
	Serious	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
April 2015	Low	413	442	381	418	386	436	452	439	477	444	455
	Moderate	276	263	299	272	295	259	241	250	216	252	240
	High	19	10	28	21	16	15	11	14	8	19	18
	Very High	12	5	12	9	23	10	15	17	19	5	5
	Serious	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
May 2015	Low	654	662	557	640	554	645	687	695	694	648	657
	Moderate	90	82	187	104	190	97	52	45	46	96	87
	High	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	2	0	0
	Very High	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	2	0	0
	Serious	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
June 2015	Low	720	720	665	717	700	720	720	720	720	720	720
	Moderate	0	0	55	3	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
	High	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Very High	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Serious	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	General AQMS	Central & Western	Eastern	Kwun Tong	Sham Shui Po	Kwai Chung	Tsuen Wan	Yuen Long	Tuen Mun	Tung Chung	Tai Po	Sha Tin
	District Council district involved (Note)	Central & Western/ Wan Chai/ Southern	Eastern/ Southern	Kwun Tong /Wong Tai Sin	Sham Shui Po /Kowloon City/Yau Tsim Mong	Kwai Tsing	Tsuen Wan	Yuen Long	Tuen Mun	Islands	North/ Tai Po	Sai Kung/ Sha Tin
	Health Risk Category	Number of Hours (Hour)										
July 2015	Low	623	627	443	578	469	593	622	622	639	598	614
	Moderate	86	84	263	127	236	123	93	85	74	130	101
	High	6	10	11	13	13	7	18	20	10	9	10
	Very High	29	20	22	26	26	21	11	17	21	7	19
	Serious	0	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
August 2015	Low	541	540	442	523	459	534	559	540	576	540	539
	Moderate	140	153	232	159	227	160	125	147	113	164	161
	High	19	20	18	18	17	16	22	20	6	19	17
	Very High	38	27	43	39	33	26	31	32	44	18	21
	Serious	6	4	9	5	8	8	7	5	5	3	6
September 2015	Low	318	314	256	306	312	330	369	336	386	345	347
	Moderate	381	385	431	387	381	373	329	361	311	354	355
	High	10	12	22	17	13	9	15	11	9	14	12
	Very High	11	9	8	10	12	8	7	12	14	7	4
	Serious	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
October 2015	Low	259	253	185	236	265	299	347	281	381	342	304
	Moderate	404	426	481	423	393	373	311	348	271	335	367
	High	59	55	58	64	49	40	28	41	31	46	50
	Very High	22	10	20	21	37	32	58	66	54	21	23
	Serious	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	7	0	0
November 2015	Low	337	284	309	313	360	376	425	385	420	401	372
	Moderate	374	436	411	400	351	330	278	305	276	310	341
	High	4	0	0	3	5	6	8	9	6	3	4
	Very High	5	0	0	4	4	8	9	21	18	6	3
	Serious	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
December 2015	Low	433	462	425	447	445	467	512	421	539	556	504
	Moderate	311	282	319	297	299	277	229	318	205	188	240
	High	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0
	Very High	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
	Serious	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total in 2015	Low	5 149	5 061	4 221	4 751	4 524	5 066	5 576	5 200	5 678	5 393	5 324
	Moderate	3 330	3 486	4 195	3 701	3 899	3 408	2 845	3 144	2 736	3 143	3 196
	High	137	113	198	172	160	142	162	188	114	135	137
	Very High	132	88	121	128	163	136	161	205	214	82	87
	Serious	12	12	25	8	14	8	16	23	18	7	14

**Note:** In disseminating the AQHI of various districts, the EPD has an established arrangement whereby residents of the respective district can get to know the air quality situation by making reference to the data of the AQMSs in that district or nearby districts.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB283**

**(Question Serial No. 5817)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (000) Operational Expenses

Programme: (3) Noise

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the Administration's work against noise:

- (1) With regard to the programmes for mitigating traffic noise from existing roads, what were the work details, implementation schedule, effectiveness, as well as manpower resources and expenditure involved in the past 3 years? Please list by year and District Council district.
- (2) With regard to the programmes for mitigating traffic noise from existing roads, what will be the work details, implementation schedule, effectiveness, as well as manpower resources and expenditure involved in the coming 2 years? Please list by year and District Council district.
- (3) Please list by District Council district the number of complaints received, contents of the complaints, sources of noise, follow-up work undertaken and effectiveness in each of the past 5 years.
- (4) Referring to the complaints mentioned in paragraph (3), how many cases are repeated complaints? What are the details? Please list by case, District Council district and year.

Asked by: Dr Hon Kenneth CHAN Ka-lok (Member Question No. 118)

Reply:

- (1) To mitigate the impact of traffic noise from existing roads on nearby residents, we would retrofit noise barriers and apply low noise road surfacing material on excessively noisy existing roads where practicable. We have completed noise barrier retrofitting works on 17 road sections and resurfacing works with low noise material on 61 road sections. Among the completed works, 9 noise barrier retrofitting works and 2 resurfacing works were completed in the past 3 years. Information on the 9 noise

barrier retrofitting works benefitting a total of some 22 500 residents is tabulated below:

Road Section		District	Expenditure (\$ million in money-of-the-day prices)	Year of Completion
1	Fanling Highway (Po Shek Wu Road to MTR Fanling Station)	North	389	2013
2	Fanling Highway (MTR Fanling Station to Wo Hing Road)	North	247	
3	Tuen Mun Road (Tsuen Wan)	Tsuen Wan	1,257	2014
4	Tuen Mun Road (Yau Kom Tau)	Tsuen Wan		
5	Tuen Mun Road (Castle Peak Bay)	Tuen Mun		
6	Tuen Mun Road (Anglers' Beach)	Tsuen Wan		
7	Tuen Mun Road (Sham Tseng)	Tsuen Wan		
8	Tuen Mun Road (Tsing Lung Tau)	Tsuen Wan		
9	Tai Po Tai Wo Road (near Po Nga Court)	Tai Po	97	

Information on the 2 resurfacing works with low noise material benefitting some 4 500 residents is tabulated below:

Road Section		District	Expenditure (\$ million)	Year of Completion
1	Siu Lek Yuen Road (From Chap Wai Kon Street to Tai Chung Kiu Road)	Sha Tin	2.8	2013
2	Sai Chuen Road (From Fu Shing House to Fu Wen House)	Sham Shui Po	0.4	2014

In addition, the resurfacing with low noise material project in Ngan Shing Street (from Siu Lek Yuen Road to Tak Wing Street) Sha Tin at an expenditure of about \$2.2 million which will benefit some 1 500 residents has been substantially completed in the first quarter of 2016.

As the above works are part of the routine integrated work of the Environmental Protection Department (EPD), there are no separate breakdowns on the manpower resources involved.

- (2) The noise barrier retrofitting works in Tuen Mun Road (Town Centre Section) have just commenced in December 2015. We will also seek funding approval for the works in Tuen Mun Road (Fu Tei Section) in 2016 so that the works may commence as soon as possible. Upon completion of the works, a total of some 8 000 residents will be benefitted. In the coming 2 years, we will continue to review and scrutinise the remaining 22 road sections under the noise barrier retrofitting programme, and will

work out the implementation schedule and estimate the related expenditure following the procedures of the Public Works Programme in accordance with the planning and review results.

Road Section		District	Estimated Expenditure (\$ million in money-of-the-day prices)	Year of Commencement/ Anticipated Year of Commencement
1	Tuen Mun Road (Town Centre Section)	Tuen Mun	827	2015
2	Tuen Mun Road (Fu Tei Section)	Tuen Mun	786	2016

As for road resurfacing works with low noise material, subject to progress, we are planning to resurface the following 6 road sections with low noise material in the coming 2 years, which will benefit some 9 700 residents at an expenditure of about \$8.3 million. We will also study the feasibility of resurfacing other road sections with low noise material.

Road Section		District	Estimated Expenditure (\$ million)	Anticipated Year of Commencement
1	Tin Sam Street (From Che Kung Miu Road to Hung Mui Kuk Road)	Sha Tin	3.3	2016
2	Sha Tin Wai Road (From Sha Tin Road to Ngan Shing Street)	Sha Tin	2.7	
3	Sung On Street (From Bailey Street to Chi Kiang Street)	Kowloon City	0.6	
4	Sau Mau Ping Road (From Sau Hong House to Sau Lok House)	Kwun Tong	0.3	
5	Wong Tai Sin Road (From Nga Chuk Street to Ma Chai Hang Road)	Wong Tai Sin	0.9	
6	Wan Hoi Street (From Dyer Avenue to Tak On Street)	Kowloon City	0.5	2017

- (3) The numbers of complaints (including repeated complaints by the complainants) against different types of noise received by EPD in the past 5 years are as follows:

2011

Types of Complaints	Industrial/ Commercial	Construction	Neighbourhood/ Public Areas	Traffic	Aircraft	Others, such as intruder alarm, etc.	Total
Central and Western	303 (4)	209 (3)	26	6	0	0	544 (7)
Eastern	215	97 (2)	47	15	0	1	375 (2)
Southern	52	23	9	10	0	0	94
Wan Chai	211	106	31	21	0	1	370
Kowloon City	79	50	37	10	0	1	177

Kwun Tong	156 (2)	49	30	9	0	2	<b>246 (2)</b>
Sham Shui Po	83	30	13	6	0	1	<b>133</b>
Yau Tsim Mong	83	69	24	26	0	0	<b>202</b>
Wong Tai Sin	172	70	29	35	0	1	<b>307</b>
Islands	153	73	22	12	0	1	<b>261</b>
Kwai Tsing	53	36	6	6	0	0	<b>101</b>
North	89	32	19	5	0	0	<b>145</b>
Sai Kung	95	40	25	10	0	2	<b>172</b>
Sha Tin	127	54	16	13	0	2	<b>212</b>
Tai Po	226	137	18	5	0	1	<b>387</b>
Tsuen Wan	84	35	20	6	0	2	<b>147</b>
Tuen Mun	318	98	31	12	0	2	<b>461</b>
Yuen Long	241	73 (2)	39	16	0	0	<b>369 (2)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 740 (6)</b>	<b>1 281 (7)</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>4 703(13)</b>

( ) Repeated complaints by the complainants

## 2012

<b>Types of Complaints</b>	<b>Industrial/Commercial</b>	<b>Construction</b>	<b>Neighbourhood/ Public Areas</b>	<b>Traffic</b>	<b>Aircraft</b>	<b>Others, such as intruder alarm, etc.</b>	<b>Total</b>
Central and Western	176	205	37	4	0	2	<b>424</b>
Eastern	212	156	53	12	0	0	<b>433</b>
Southern	37	27	16	2	0	1	<b>83</b>
Wan Chai	174	117	40	9	0	2	<b>342</b>
Kowloon City	96	43	36	16	0	0	<b>191</b>
Kwun Tong	89	35	32	4	0	0	<b>160</b>
Sham Shui Po	95	33	32	9	0	2	<b>171</b>
Yau Tsim Mong	49	61	35	15	0	0	<b>160</b>
Wong Tai Sin	150	79	43	14	0	2	<b>288</b>
Islands	146	122	47	9	0	2	<b>326</b>
Kwai Tsing	54	53	17	4	0	2	<b>130</b>
North	91	39	14	3	0	2	<b>149</b>
Sai Kung	96	50	21	7	0	0	<b>174</b>
Sha Tin	145	50	31	10	0	1	<b>237</b>
Tai Po	230	102	27	4	0	0	<b>363</b>
Tsuen Wan	68	26	15	4	0	0	<b>113</b>
Tuen Mun	425	124	56	12	0	1	<b>618</b>
Yuen Long	206 (2)	84	55 (2)	22	0	0	<b>367 (4)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 539 (2)</b>	<b>1 406</b>	<b>607 (2)</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>4 729(4)</b>

( ) Repeated complaints by the complainants

## 2013

<b>Types of Complaints</b>	<b>Industrial/Commercial</b>	<b>Construction</b>	<b>Neighbourhood/ Public Areas</b>	<b>Traffic</b>	<b>Aircraft</b>	<b>Others, such as intruder alarm, etc.</b>	<b>Total</b>
Central and Western	192	147	32 (3)	2	0	0	<b>373 (3)</b>
Eastern	181	106	55	8	0	1	<b>351</b>
Southern	42	24	16	0	0	0	<b>82</b>
Wan Chai	154	139	37 (4)	7	0	2	<b>339 (4)</b>
Kowloon City	95	40	30	8	0	1	<b>174</b>
Kwun Tong	99	47	24	5	0	0	<b>175</b>
Sham Shui Po	114	22	27	12	0	5	<b>180</b>



Yau Tsim Mong	60	45	19	8	0	3	135
Wong Tai Sin	144	63	32	19	1	3	262
Islands	170	55	30	6	0	1	262
Kwai Tsing	46	56	12	6	0	1	121
North	102 (2)	25	12	5	0	0	144 (2)
Sao Kung	117	43	13	3	0	0	176
Sha Tin	96	37	28	17	0	3	181
Tai Po	243	85	26	1	0	1	356
Tsuen Wan	87	42	15	2	0	0	146
Tuen Mun	477	101 (2)	52	17	0	4	651 (2)
Yuen Long	254	108 (2)	24	16	0	4	406 (2)
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 673 (2)</b>	<b>1 185 (4)</b>	<b>484 (7)</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>4 514(13)</b>

( ) Repeated complaints by the complainants

#### 2014

Types of Complaints	Industrial/ Commercial	Construction	Neighbourhood/ Public Areas	Traffic	Aircraft	Others, such as intruder alarm, etc.	Total
Central and Western	182 (2)	129	25	3	0	1	340 (2)
Eastern	184	79	37	6	0	9	315
Southern	40	49	14	0	0	2	105
Wan Chai	170 (2)	90	27	1	0	5	293 (2)
Kowloon City	145	136	33	7	0	2	323
Kwun Tong	76 (2)	49	24	11	0	0	160 (2)
Sham Shui Po	201	66	34	2	0	2	305
Yau Tsim Mong	327 (4)	100	43	4	0	1	475 (4)
Wong Tai Sin	69	31	10	3	0	4	117
Islands	24	7	14	1	0	0	46
Kwai Tsing	65	35 (2)	46	3	0	1	150 (2)
North	90	32	23	3	0	3	151
Sai Kung	64	78	26	5	0	0	173
Sha Tin	109 (2)	61	48	13	0	2	233 (2)
Tai Po	71	19	11	2	0	2	105
Tsuen Wan	71	36	23	3	0	0	133
Tuen Mun	99	37	23	6	0	3	168
Yuen Long	176	48	25	15	0	3	267
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 163 (12)</b>	<b>1 082 (2)</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>3 859(14)</b>

( ) Repeated complaints by the complainant

#### 2015

Types of Complaints	Industrial/ Commercial	Construction	Neighbourhood/ Public Areas	Traffic	Aircraft	Others, such as intruder alarm, etc.	Total
Central and Western	170 (3)	115 (1)	35	3	0	3	326 (4)
Eastern	189 (3)	84 (1)	37	5	0	1	316 (4)
Southern	56	34	16	1	0	15 (1)	122 (1)
Wan Chai	264 (5)	109 (1)	32	1	0	2	408 (6)
Kowloon City	160 (3)	157 (4)	21	4 (1)	0	1	343 (8)
Kwun Tong	97 (1)	51 (2)	17 (1)	7	0	3	175 (4)
Sham Shui Po	192 (4)	58	35	5	0	2	292 (4)
Yau Tsim Mong	356 (5)	102 (3)	47	4	0	6	515 (8)

Wong Tai Sin	56 (1)	36 (1)	13	3	0	0	<b>108 (2)</b>
Islands	30 (1)	24 (1)	12	0	0	1	<b>67 (2)</b>
Kwai Tsing	64	36	42	3	0	3	<b>148</b>
North	119 (3)	44	16 (1)	9 (1)	0	2	<b>190 (5)</b>
Sai Kung	93 (1)	95 (2)	41 (2)	12 (1)	1	1	<b>243 (6)</b>
Sha Tin	163 (3)	86 (1)	34	17	0	2	<b>302 (4)</b>
Tai Po	92 (3)	26 (1)	14	7	0	0	<b>139 (4)</b>
Tsuen Wan	117 (1)	35 (3)	30	45	0	1	<b>228 (4)</b>
Tuen Mun	117	37	24	4	0	4	<b>186</b>
Yuen Long	214 (6)	59	46 (1)	15	0	6	<b>340 (7)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 549 (43)</b>	<b>1 188 (21)</b>	<b>512 (5)</b>	<b>145 (3)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>53 (1)</b>	<b>4 448 (73)</b>

( ) Repeated complaints by the complainant

EPD will deal with every noise complaint received as soon as possible, and will take appropriate follow-up actions after contacting the complainants for details. According to our experience of handling cases of noise complaints, some 80% of the cases can be handled by means of giving advice through our investigation and intervention. For some complaint cases, however, the noise problems have to be resolved through implementing the Noise Control Ordinance. Regarding these cases, EPD served a total of 229 Noise Abatement Notices related to industrial and commercial premises, and issued a total of 483 prosecution summonses against noise nuisance cases involving law violations in the past 5 years.

- (4) Of the statistics on the complaints in paragraph (3), 117 cases are repeated complaints from the complainants. Details of the repeated complaints are provided in brackets in paragraph (3).

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB284**

**(Question Serial No. 5818)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (000) Operational Expenses

Programme: (3) Noise

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the efforts of the Administration to address noise issues, please set out the policies or measures, and publicity and education programmes and work implemented by the Administration in each of the past 5 years in respect of the following areas:

1. the names of the policies or measures;
2. the details and implementation schedules;
3. the staffing establishment and manpower resources involved;
4. the expenditure;
5. the effectiveness and the number of people reached;
6. the amount of noise generated, other environmental implications and the way of handling; and
7. the reviews and future work plans.

Asked by: Dr Hon Kenneth CHAN Ka-lok (Member Question No. 119)

Reply:

In addressing environmental noise, we aim to prevent, minimise and resolve environmental noise problems through intervention in the planning process, implementation of noise abatement measures and enforcement of the Noise Control Ordinance (NCO).

**Prevention of noise problems through planning**

To pre-empt or mitigate noise problems, we provide input to various new development projects including district planning, housing proposals, outline zoning plans and

development blueprints, etc. in accordance with the criteria and guidelines set out in the Hong Kong Planning Standards and Guidelines. Suitable mitigation measures would be incorporated into the design of relevant development projects where necessary. In the past 5 years, the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) provided over 6 000 pieces of advice for planning and development projects. Proper planning and design is an effective means to prevent traffic noise. For future work, we will continue to provide advice for development projects.

### **Programmes for mitigating traffic noise from existing roads**

Regarding noise mitigation measures, noise barriers would be retrofitted and low noise road surfacing material would be applied on existing roads with noise level exceeding 70 dB(A) L<sub>10</sub>(1 hour) as far as practicable, so as to mitigate traffic noise nuisances from existing roads on residents nearby. We have completed noise barrier retrofitting works on 17 road sections, of which 9 were completed in the past 5 years with an expenditure of about \$2 billion, benefitting some 22 500 residents. As for future work, the noise barrier retrofitting works in Tuen Mun Road (Town Centre Section) have just commenced in December 2015. We will also seek funding approval of about \$800 million for the works in Tuen Mun Road (Fu Tei Section) in 2016 so that the works may commence as soon as possible. We will continue to review and scrutinise the remaining 22 road sections under the noise barrier retrofitting programme, and will work out the implementation schedule and estimate the related expenditure following the procedures of the Public Works Programme in accordance with the planning and review results.

As regards road resurfacing works with low noise material, we have completed resurfacing works on 61 road sections, of which 12 were completed in the past 5 years with an expenditure of about \$15.3 million, benefitting some 31 000 residents. Another road resurfacing with low noise material project at an expenditure of about \$2.2 million benefitting some 1 500 residents has been substantially completed in the first quarter of 2016. Subject to progress, we are planning to resurface 6 road sections with low noise material in the coming 2 years with an expenditure of about \$8.3 million. We will also study the feasibility of resurfacing other road sections with low noise material.

### **Enforcement of the NCO**

EPD will deal with every noise complaint received as soon as possible, and will take appropriate follow-up actions after contacting the complainants for details. According to our experience of handling cases of noise complaints, some 80% of the cases can be handled by means of giving advice through our investigation and intervention. For some complaint cases, however, the noise problems have to be resolved through implementing the NCO. Regarding these cases, EPD served a total of 229 Noise Abatement Notices related to industrial and commercial premises, and issued a total of 483 prosecution summonses against noise nuisance cases involving law violations in the past 5 years.

### **Publicity and education programmes and work**

In addition to the above, we also place great emphasis on maintaining close contact with the public, and are committed to instil environmental awareness in industrial and commercial enterprises. As such, EPD has established collaborative relationships with the local industrial and commercial sectors through a partnership programme. The programme involves environmental education, training, publicity and promotion, as well as provision of

professional and technical support and feasible solutions in collaboration with business associations and related organisations. Among them, EPD has prepared various kinds of environmental education and technical materials and publications (including those on noise), and has set up a dedicated website. This partnership programme has gained staunch support and active participation from a number of trade associations and related organisations. EPD held an average of some 20 seminars and talks in each of the past 5 years, which attracted over 1 000 participants each year. Overall speaking, operators in the industrial and commercial sectors have enhanced their environmental awareness regarding the statutory requirements since the introduction of the partnership programme. They are also more environmentally conscious in their business operations, and have proactively adopted green measures. For future work, we will continue to promote good practice in the trade and enhance their environmental awareness.

**Staffing establishment and manpower resources**

As handling the above noise problems is part of EPD's routine integrated work, we do not have breakdowns on the manpower resources and expenditure involved in individual work items.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB285**

**(Question Serial No. 5819)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (000) Operational Expenses

Programme: (4) Water

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the efforts of the Administration to improve water quality, please set out the policies or measures, and publicity and education programmes and work implemented by the Administration in each of the past 5 years in respect of the following areas:

1. the names of the policies or measures;
2. the details and implementation schedules;
3. the staffing establishment and manpower resources involved;
4. the expenditure;
5. the effectiveness and the number of people reached;
6. the amount of effluent generated, other environmental implications and the way of handling; and
7. the reviews and future work plans.

Asked by: Dr Hon Kenneth CHAN Ka-lok (Member Question No. 120)

Reply:

1. to 7.

The work by the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) to improve water quality includes:

- a) formulating and implementing plans to ensure that Hong Kong's sewerage system can operate safely and effectively, and that adequate sewage infrastructure is provided to meet present and future development needs of the city;
- b) conducting extensive monitoring on water and sediment quality as well as carrying out special investigations to provide a basis for policy development and preventive planning;
- c) assessing the possible impact of strategic and local developments on water quality and requiring this to be taken into account in development plans, so as to protect the quality of marine and inland waters and to ensure their best uses; and
- d) enforcing the law and proposing revisions to legislative arrangements to prevent water pollution.

The establishment and total expenditure on water quality improvement work undertaken by EPD in the past 5 years are as follows:

<b>Year</b>	<b>2011-12</b>	<b>2012-13</b>	<b>2013-14</b>	<b>2014-15</b>	<b>2015-16</b>
Establishment	419	422	423	425	426
Total expenditure (\$ million)	245.1	255.8	270.0	277.6	284.7 <b>(Revised Estimate)</b>

The above-mentioned work is mainly carried out by the Water Policy Division, Environmental Assessment Division and Environmental Compliance Division, with the Environmental Assessment Division and Environmental Compliance Division taking up environmental protection duties in other areas as well.

Hong Kong's public sewerage facilities currently serve about 93% of the population in Hong Kong, and collect and treat about 1 000 million cubic metres of sewage every year. About 90% of the collected sewage receives chemically enhanced primary treatment plus disinfection or higher levels of treatment before being discharged. The Government is committed to improving the water quality of Victoria Harbour. Over the past two decades, we have progressively implemented the Harbour Area Treatment Scheme (HATS) to collect and treat sewage generated around Victoria Harbour. With full commissioning of HATS Stage 2A in December 2015, all sewage from both sides of the harbour is intercepted and diverted to the Stonecutters Island Sewage Treatment Works for centralised treatment. EPD will continue to improve the public sewerage system by pursuing upgrading works in order of priority with reference to the Sewerage Master Plans

(SMPs). The volume of sewage collected and treated in each of the past 5 years and the capital works expenditure of sewerage works (including HATS Stage 2A) are as follows:

<b>Year</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>
Volume of sewage treated (million m <sup>3</sup> )	979	1 007	1 013	1 015	997

<b>Year</b>	<b>2011-12 Actual Expenditure</b>	<b>2012-13 Actual Expenditure</b>	<b>2013-14 Actual Expenditure</b>	<b>2014-15 Actual Expenditure</b>	<b>2015-16 Revised Estimate</b>
HATS Stage 2A (\$ billion)	2.0	1.8	2.6	2.7	1.8
Other sewerage works (\$ billion)	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.4	1.1
<b>Capital works expenditure in total (\$ billion)</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>2.9</b>

The overall quality of marine, beach and river waters in Hong Kong has substantially improved with the provision of public sewerage and enforcement against illegal discharge. Water quality of the eastern waters which cover more than 50% of Hong Kong's marine waters is particularly good with an overall compliance of over 95% with the key Water Quality Objectives (WQOs). Upon commissioning of HATS Stage 1 and Stage 2A, the overall *E. coli* level in Victoria Harbour has decreased substantially by 88%. At the same time, the water quality of all 41 gazetted beaches in Hong Kong has met the bacteriological WQO since 2010, while the overall water quality of major rivers and streams has remained good.

In order to further enhance quality of the coastal waters of Victoria Harbour, EPD has commenced a consultancy study on near shore pollution in January 2016 to identify the specific causes of near shore pollution through evidence-based review and detailed analyses. The Study will identify solutions through prevention at source and pollution control measures to remove aesthetic and odour problems and improve the environment of both sides of the harbour, with a view to enhancing the leisure and recreational value of the coastal areas of Victoria Harbour in the long run. The estimated cost for the study is \$89.4 million in money-of-the-day prices, and the fund earmarked for 2016-17 is \$51 million.

As for educational publicity, since water quality protection and pollution prevention is part and parcel of EPD's educational publicity work, we do not have a breakdown of manpower and expenditure involved in this regard. When coming into contact with members of the public during daily operation and enforcement duties, EPD will educate the public such that they understand the objectives of our initiatives and are willing to



participate and co-operate. In the course of implementing various sewerage projects, the Government also arranges consultation meetings and briefing sessions through District Councils, Rural Committees and Village Representatives to elaborate on the need and importance of water quality improvement work.

In addition to setting up hotlines and webpage for public information and enquiries, EPD has established 3 Environmental Resource Centres and 1 mobile Resource Centre to provide environmental information. The Centres organise various activities and programmes from time to time to facilitate public participation. We have also established the Environment and Conservation Fund (ECF) to provide funding support for educational, research and other projects and activities in relation to environmental and conservation matters. This is to encourage behavioural and lifestyle changes in the community, with a view to promoting environmental protection and achieving sustainable development. A capital injection of \$5 billion was made in 2013 to the ECF as seed money to generate investment returns for long term and sustained support for community green actions. The ECF has earmarked \$216 million in 2016-17 for supporting projects and activities in relation to the environment.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB286**

**(Question Serial No. 5820)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (000) Operational Expenses

Programme: (5) Environmental Assessment and Planning

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the Administration's work on environmental assessment and planning:

For ecological mitigation measures required under the Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance for each development project in each of the past 5 years, what are their details, their costs, the proportion of such costs in relation to total project costs, as well as the effectiveness respectively? Please list by year and by development project.

Asked by: Dr Hon Kenneth CHAN Ka-lok (Member Question No. 121)

Reply:

Of the Environmental Permits (EPs) issued by the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) under the Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance in the past 5 years, implementation of ecological mitigation measures was required for 40 designated projects. The projects are set out by year in the Appendix. The ecological mitigation measures implemented for the projects generally include:

- (1) Establishing habitats to compensate for ecological impact in order to protect the affected rare species of wildlife fauna and flora or those that are of conservation importance;
- (2) Transplanting or in-situ conservation of important animals and plants or coral species;
- (3) Imposing restrictions on the methods, programme or duration of construction; implementation of mitigation measures to reduce the impact of the projects on ecologically sensitive areas, marine ecology or marine life such as the Chinese White Dolphins; and
- (4) Designating new marine parks, etc.

All ecological mitigation measures must be implemented in accordance with the requirements of the EPs, and their implementation is ensured through the Environmental Monitoring and Audit mechanism. As the costs of implementing ecological mitigation measures and the proportion of such costs in relation to total project costs fall under the estimated expenditure of the relevant works programme, EPD does not have the information in this regard.

**Designated Projects Which Require Ecological Mitigation Measures in the past 5 years**  
**(Year 2011 – 2015)**

**Year 2011**

	<b>Designated Projects</b>
1.	Integration of Siu Ho Wan and Silver Mine Bay Water Treatment Works
2.	Sediment Removal at Yim Tin Tsai (East) Fish Culture Zone
3.	Restoration of Yan Tun Kong Study Hall at Ping Shan, Yuen Long, New Territories
4.	South-East Asia Japan Cable System (SJC) Hong Kong Segment
5.	Development of Integrated Waste Management Facilities Phase 1
6.	Regulation of Shenzhen River Stage IV
7.	Asia Submarine-cable Express (ASE) - Tseung Kwan O
8.	Drainage Improvements in Southern Lantau

**Year 2012**

	<b>Designated Projects</b>
1.	Shatin to Central Link - Hung Hom to Admiralty Section
2.	Shatin to Central Link – Mong Kok East to Hung Hom Section
3.	Shatin to Central Link - Tai Wai to Hung Hom Section
4.	Upgrading of Remaining Sections of Kam Tin Road and Lam Kam Road
5.	EMSD Hong Kong Workshop at Sheung On Street, Chai Wan

**Year 2013**

	<b>Designated Projects</b>
1.	Decommissioning of the Magazine Site at Victoria Road for West Island Line
2.	Natural Terrain Hazard Mitigation Works at Study Area No. 12NW-C/SA1 above Leung Fai Tin along Clear Water Bay Road, Sai Kung
3.	Construction of Cycle Tracks and the associated Supporting Facilities from Sha Po Tsuen to Shek Sheung River
4.	Drainage Improvement Works at Ngong Ping
5.	Tseung Kwan O – Lam Tin Tunnel and Associated Works
6.	Development of Organic Waste Treatment Facilities, Phase 2
7.	NENT - San Tin Highway and Fanling Highway Kwu Tung Section Widening (Between San Tin Interchange and Po Shek Wu Interchange)
8.	NENT - Castle Peak Road Diversion
9.	NENT - Kwu Tung North New Development Area Road P1 and P2 and Associated New Kwu Tung Interchange and Pak Shek Au Interchange Improvement
10.	NENT - Kwu Tung North New Development Area Road D1 to D5
11.	NENT - Sewage Pumping Stations in Kwu Tung North New Development Area
12.	NENT – Po Shek Wu Interchange Improvement
13.	NENT - Fanling Bypass Western Section
14.	NENT - Fanling Bypass Eastern Section
15.	NENT - Shek Wu Hui Sewage Treatment Works - Further Expansion at Fanling North New Development Area

**Year 2014**

	<b>Designated Projects</b>
1.	Hong Kong Offshore Wind Farm in Southeastern Waters
2.	Natural Terrain Hazard Mitigation Works at Study Area 12SW-A/SA1, Tai Wan Tau Road, Sai Kung
3.	Natural Terrain Hazard Mitigation Works at Study Area 12NW-C/SA2, Sheung Yeung, Sai Kung
4.	Asia Pacific Gateway (APG) - Tseung Kwan O
5.	Tseung Kwan O – Lam Tin Tunnel and Associated Works
6.	Drainage Works at Mai Po
7.	Natural Terrain Hazard Mitigation Works at Study Area No. 12NW-C/SA1 above Leung Fai Tin along Clear Water Bay Road, Sai Kung

**Year 2015**

	<b>Designated Projects</b>
1.	In-situ Reprovisioning of Sha Tin Water Treatment Works - South Works
2.	Decommissioning of West Portion of The Middle Ash Lagoon at Tsang Tsui, Tuen Mun
3.	Comprehensive Development and Wetland Protection near Yau Mei San Tsuen
4.	Construction of Cycle Tracks and the associated Supporting Facilities from Sha Po Tsuen to Shek Sheung River
5.	Desalination Plant at Tseung Kwan O

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB287**

**(Question Serial No. 5821)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (000) Operational Expenses

Programme: (5) Environmental Assessment and Planning

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance (EIAO):

1. Does the Administration plan to review the effectiveness of the EIAO in environmental protection and include more elements to make the assessment more comprehensive in future? If yes, what are the work plan, timetable, expenditure and manpower involved? Was such work conducted in each of the past 5 years? If yes, what were the work details, expenditure and manpower involved, as well as the results? Please list by year.
2. What was the number of ecological mitigation measures taken for the development projects approved under the EIAO in each of the past 5 years? What were the expenditure, manpower and effectiveness in environmental protection? Please list by each year and each project.

Asked by: Dr Hon Kenneth CHAN Ka-lok (Member Question No. 123)

Reply:

1. The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process in Hong Kong is regulated under the Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance (Cap.499) (EIAO). The Technical Memorandum issued under the EIAO sets out clear and unified technical guidelines and criteria for EIA procedures. All the relevant procedures and requirements are open and transparent. The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) also has to take into consideration the comments of the public and the Advisory Council on the Environment before deciding whether to approve an application. Throughout its operation for more than a decade, the EIA mechanism under the EIAO has generally worked well. To continuously improve our work, EPD reviews the operation of the EIA mechanism from time to time to enhance its effectiveness and

efficiency by making reference to experiences accumulated from the implementation of the EIA mechanism, the latest international professional developments in EIA and feedbacks of various stakeholders. In this connection, we have implemented a number of improvement measures, such as issuing guidance materials for EIA studies, organising training and seminars, etc. in order to strengthen technical support; issuing notification emails to MyGovHK registered public users the availability of project profiles and EIA reports for inspection and comments to enhance the transparency in processing statutory applications; liaising with the various responsible government authorities and coordinating the professional views provided during examination of the EIA reports, etc. As this is routine work of EPD under existing manpower, we do not have separate breakdown on such expenditure and manpower.

2. Of the Environmental Permits (EPs) issued by EPD under the EIAO in the past 5 years, implementation of ecological mitigation measures was required for 40 designated projects. The number of the projects is set out by year in the table below, please refer to the Appendix for details:

<b>Year</b>	<b>No. of designated projects which require ecological mitigation measures</b>
2011	8
2012	5
2013	15
2014	7
2015	5

All ecological mitigation measures must be implemented in accordance with the requirements of the EPs, and their effective implementation is ensured through the Environmental Monitoring and Audit mechanism. As the expenditure and manpower for implementing ecological mitigation measures fall under the estimated expenditure of the relevant works programme, EPD does not have the information in this regard.

**Designated Projects Which Require Ecological Mitigation Measures in the past 5 years**  
**(Year 2011 – 2015)**

**Year 2011**

	<b>Designated Projects</b>
1.	Integration of Siu Ho Wan and Silver Mine Bay Water Treatment Works
2.	Sediment Removal at Yim Tin Tsai (East) Fish Culture Zone
3.	Restoration of Yan Tun Kong Study Hall at Ping Shan, Yuen Long, New Territories
4.	South-East Asia Japan Cable System (SJC) Hong Kong Segment
5.	Development of Integrated Waste Management Facilities Phase 1
6.	Regulation of Shenzhen River Stage IV
7.	Asia Submarine-cable Express (ASE) - Tseung Kwan O
8.	Drainage Improvements in Southern Lantau

**Year 2012**

	<b>Designated Projects</b>
1.	Shatin to Central Link - Hung Hom to Admiralty Section
2.	Shatin to Central Link - Mong Kok East to Hung Hom Section
3.	Shatin to Central Link - Tai Wai to Hung Hom Section
4.	Upgrading of Remaining Sections of Kam Tin Road and Lam Kam Road
5.	EMSD Hong Kong Workshop at Sheung On Street, Chai Wan

**Year 2013**

	<b>Designated Projects</b>
1.	Decommissioning of the Magazine Site at Victoria Road for West Island Line
2.	Natural Terrain Hazard Mitigation Works at Study Area No. 12NW-C/SA1 above Leung Fai Tin along Clear Water Bay Road, Sai Kung
3.	Construction of Cycle Tracks and the associated Supporting Facilities from Sha Po Tsuen to Shek Sheung River
4.	Drainage Improvement Works at Ngong Ping
5.	Tseung Kwan O - Lam Tin Tunnel and Associated Works
6.	Development of Organic Waste Treatment Facilities, Phase 2
7.	NENT - San Tin Highway and Fanling Highway Kwu Tung Section Widening (Between San Tin Interchange and Po Shek Wu Interchange)
8.	NENT - Castle Peak Road Diversion
9.	NENT - Kwu Tung North New Development Area Road P1 and P2 and Associated New Kwu Tung Interchange and Pak Shek Au Interchange Improvement
10.	NENT - Kwu Tung North New Development Area Road D1 to D5
11.	NENT - Sewage Pumping Stations in Kwu Tung North New Development Area
12.	NENT - Po Shek Wu Interchange Improvement
13.	NENT - Fanling Bypass Western Section
14.	NENT - Fanling Bypass Eastern Section
15.	NENT - Shek Wu Hui Sewage Treatment Works - Further Expansion at Fanling North New Development Area



**Year 2014**

	<b>Designated Projects</b>
1.	Hong Kong Offshore Wind Farm in Southeastern Waters
2.	Natural Terrain Hazard Mitigation Works at Study Area 12SW-A/SA1, Tai Wan Tau Road, Sai Kung
3.	Natural Terrain Hazard Mitigation Works at Study Area 12NW-C/SA2, Sheung Yeung, Sai Kung
4.	Asia Pacific Gateway (APG) - Tseung Kwan O
5.	Tseung Kwan O - Lam Tin Tunnel and Associated Works
6.	Drainage Works at Mai Po
7.	Natural Terrain Hazard Mitigation Works at Study Area No. 12NW-C/SA1 above Leung Fai Tin along Clear Water Bay Road, Sai Kung

**Year 2015**

	<b>Designated Projects</b>
1.	In-situ Reprovisioning of Sha Tin Water Treatment Works - South Works
2.	Decommissioning of West Portion of The Middle Ash Lagoon at Tsang Tsui, Tuen Mun
3.	Comprehensive Development and Wetland Protection near Yau Mei San Tsuen
4.	Construction of Cycle Tracks and the associated Supporting Facilities from Sha Po Tsuen to Shek Sheung River
5.	Desalination Plant at Tseung Kwan O

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB288**

**(Question Serial No. 5822)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (000) Operational Expenses

Programme: (6) Nature Conservation

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the new nature conservation policy:

1. Since the implementation of the new nature conservation policy, what are the details of each work item, the expenditure and manpower involved and the effectiveness? Please list by work item.
2. Has any review been conducted on the new nature conservation policy? If yes, what are the details and results of the review, the expenditure and manpower involved, and the follow-up actions?
3. Regarding the List of Priority Sites for Enhanced Conservation under the new nature conservation policy and since the implementation of the policy, what are the details, progress, effectiveness of the conservation work conducted at such sites, as well as the expenditure and manpower involved? Please list by site.

Asked by: Dr Hon Kenneth CHAN Ka-lok (Member Question No. 125)

Reply:

1. In 2004, the Government announced the New Nature Conservation Policy (NNCP) to regulate, protect and manage natural resources that are important for the conservation of biological diversity of Hong Kong in a sustainable manner, taking into account social and economic considerations and for the benefit and enjoyment of the present and future generations of the community. Under this policy, we undertake the work on nature conservation through various measures, including
  - (i) the management and protection of 24 country parks, 22 special areas, 4 marine parks, 1 marine reserve, the Hong Kong Wetland Park, Hong Kong Global Geopark of China and the Mai Po Inner Deep Bay Ramsar Site;

- (ii) the enhancement of biodiversity and promotion of compatible use of country and marine parks;
- (iii) the identification of sites of high scientific value for listing as Sites of Special Scientific Interest;
- (iv) the provision of nature conservation advice on development proposals, planning studies and environmental impact assessments; as well as subsequent monitoring and auditing of ecological mitigation measures for these projects if approved under the Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance (Cap. 499);
- (v) promotion of public awareness of nature conservation and enforcement of nature conservation legislation;
- (vi) the licensing control of international trade in endangered species and curbing of illegal trade in endangered species in Hong Kong; as well as
- (vii) collaborations with non-governmental organisations and private sectors on our work on this front.

Besides, we pursue to enhance the conservation of ecologically important sites in private ownership through the Management Agreement (MA) and Public-Private Partnership (PPP) schemes. These measures will continue to be carried out in 2016-17. In addition, in 2016-17, we will continue to consult stakeholders on the local Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan to be developed under the Convention on Biological Diversity and monitor the statutory procedures to designate the Brothers Marine Park.

2. With reference to past experience and the progress of the MA Scheme and the PPP Scheme, in 2011 the Government reviewed and made the following enhancement arrangements. Firstly, to enhance the conservation of land which has ecological or aesthetic value, but has yet to be included into country parks, the Environment and Conservation Fund (ECF) has agreed to extend the scope of the MA scheme to cover private land in country park enclaves and within country parks. In addition, to ensure the sustainability of the pledged conservation programmes under PPP, project proponents would be required to donate upfront to the ECF a lump sum sufficient to generate recurrent incomes to support the pledged conservation programmes, and to identify competent bodies as their conservation agents to manage the concerned sites.
3. Under the NNCP, we have identified 12 priority sites of high ecological importance (Priority Sites) for enhanced conservation upon expert assessments. The Fung Yuen Priority Site, Long Valley and Ho Sheung Heung Priority Site, Ramsar Site Priority Site and Deep Bay Wetland outside Ramsar Site Priority Site have all along been managed under the MA Scheme funded under the Environment and Conservation Fund (ECF). The total number of bird species in Long Valley increased from 221 in 2005 to over 300 in 2015, covering over 50% of the bird species in Hong Kong. The total number of butterfly species in Fung Yuen increased from 162 in 2005 to over 200 in 2015, covering about 85% of the butterfly species in Hong Kong. The MA project

on fishponds approved in early 2012 has also brought about benefits to birds inhabiting in wetlands as the fishponds at Ramsar Site and Deep Bay Wetland are feeding sites for birds and egret population can grow by tens of times with the more shallow fishponds. In addition to the direct benefits to biodiversity, MA projects have also raised the public and local communities' awareness of nature conservation.

In the past 3 years (2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16), a total of 8 projects (involving 4 priority sites) were granted funding support totaling about \$39 million under the Nature Conservation Management Agreement Projects of the ECF.

The resources incurred by the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) on nature conservation and relevant education, as well as for pursuing MA and PPP will be absorbed under Programme (2) ("Nature Conservation and Country Parks Programme") under Head 22 – AFCD. In 2016-17, the provision for this Programme amounts to \$669 million and a total of 1 245 staff are involved. The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) will continue to oversee AFCD's work in this aspect and relevant resources will be absorbed under Programme (6) ("Nature Conservation") under Head 44 – EPD. In 2016-17, the provision for this Programme is \$7.6 million and a total of 7 staff are involved. We, however, do not have a breakdown on the manpower resources and expenditure involved in individual work items.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB289**

**(Question Serial No. 5823)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (000) Operational Expenses

Programme: (6) Nature Conservation

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the nature conservation work of the Administration:

1. Please list by country park enclave the details of each enclave, including the size, the distribution of different land uses by size, the ecological value and the number of residents respectively.
2. Please list by country park enclave the details, progress, timetable, expenditure and manpower resources involved for the inclusion of country park enclaves into country parks.

Asked by: Dr Hon Kenneth CHAN Ka-lok (Member Question No. 126)

Reply:

1. Of the 77 country park enclaves, 23 have already been covered by Outline Zoning Plans (OZPs) under the Town Planning Ordinance (Cap. 131) before 2010.

3 enclaves, namely Sai Wan, Kam Shan and Yuen Tun, have become part of the Sai Kung East, Kam Shan and Tai Lam Country Parks respectively since 30 December 2013. General information of the 3 enclaves is provided in Working Paper WP/CMPB/13/2012 of the Country and Marine Parks Board (available at [https://www.afcd.gov.hk/english/aboutus/abt\\_adv/files/WPCMPB132012Eng.pdf](https://www.afcd.gov.hk/english/aboutus/abt_adv/files/WPCMPB132012Eng.pdf)).

In addition, the Planning Department (the PlanD) has completed the formulation of statutory plans for 30 of them for their entire inclusion in the statutory planning control area. The PlanD is progressively preparing OZPs to replace Development Permission Area (DPA) Plans with a validity of 3 years, so as to extend the statutory planning control over the areas. Details of the title and number of the statutory plans of enclaves are shown in the Annex (available at Town Planning Board webpage: <http://www.ozp.tpb.gov.hk>).

Details of the above enclaves are set out at the Annex.

2. The list of enclaves which are not yet included into country parks or in DPA Plans/OZPs is set out at the Annex. The Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) initiated the relevant statutory procedures at the end of 2015 for incorporating 3 enclaves at Fan Kei Tok, Sai Lau Kong and the site near Nam Shan into country parks, which are expected to be completed by 2017. The AFCD will continue to assess whether the remaining enclaves are suitable for incorporation into country parks in accordance with the established principles and criteria and relevant considerations.

The assessment of the suitability of enclaves for incorporation into country parks and the incorporation of suitable sites into respective country parks form part of the existing work of the AFCD staff. A breakdown on the expenditure and manpower resources involved is not available.

## Details of the 77 Enclaves

Name of enclave	Approx. area (in hectares)	Year of inclusion into country park	Year of inclusion in statutory plan	Title of existing statutory plan (if any)	Land use zonings on statutory plan <sup>Note</sup>
<b>Already included in statutory plan</b>					
Shap Yi Wat	3	-	1990	Kwun Yam Shan & Fa Sam Hang OZP No. S/ST-KYS/11	Agriculture (AGR); Country Park (CP); Village Type Development (V); Green Belt (GB)
Mau Ping, Mau Ping Lo Uk, Mau Ping San Uk and Wong Chuk Shan	45	-	2011	Mau Ping OZP No. S/ST-MP/2	Conservation Area (CA); V
Site near Ngau Wu Tok	5	-	2014	Tai Po Kau DPA Plan No. DPA/NE-TPK/2	Unspecified Use (U)
Wong Chuk Yeung	37	-	1990	Shap Sz Heung OZP No. S/NE-SSH/11	CA; GB; V
Sha Lo Tung	56	-	1997	Sha Lo Tung OZP No. S/NE-SLT/4	CA; GB; Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI); V
Sham Chung	32	-	2006	Sham Chung OZP No. S/NE-SC/3	AGR; CA; Coastal Protection Area (CPA); GB; V
Chau Mei, Tai Tong, Chau Tau and Sha Tau	26	-	2014	Ping Chau DPA Plan No. DPA/NE-PC/2	U; V

<b>Name of enclave</b>	<b>Approx. area (in hectares)</b>	<b>Year of inclusion into country park</b>	<b>Year of inclusion in statutory plan</b>	<b>Title of existing statutory plan (if any)</b>	<b>Land use zonings on statutory plan<sup>Note</sup></b>
Pak Tam Au	14	-	2011	To Kwa Peng & Pak Tam Au OZP No. S/NE-TKP/2	AGR; CA; GB; V
To Kwa Peng	9	-	2011	To Kwa Peng & Pak Tam Au OZP No. S/NE-TKP/2	CA; CPA; GB; V
Chek Keng	31	-	2012	Chek Keng OZP No. S/NE-CK/2	CPA; GB; V; Government, Institution or Community (G/IC)
Tai Tan, Uk Tau, Ko Tong and Ko Tong Ha Yeung	67	-	2013	Tai Tan, Uk Tau, Ko Tong & Ko Tong Ha Yeung DPA Plan No. DPA/NE-TT/2	U; V
Ko Lau Wan, Mo Uk, Lam Uk, Lau Uk and Tse Uk	33	-	2011	Ko Lau Wan OZP No. S/NE-KLW/2	CPA; GB; V; G/IC
Hoi Ha	8	-	2010	Hoi Ha OZP No. S/NE-HH/2	CA; CPA; GB(1); V; G/IC
Pak Sha O, Pak Sha O Ha Yeung	29	-	2012	Pak Sha O OZP No. S/NE-PSO/1	U; V
Yung Shue O	32	-	2012	Yung Shue O OZP No. S/NE-YSO/2	CPA; GB; V; G/IC
Cheung Sheung	16	-	2014	Cheung Sheung DPA Plan No. DPA/NE-CS/2	U



<b>Name of enclave</b>	<b>Approx. area (in hectares)</b>	<b>Year of inclusion into country park</b>	<b>Year of inclusion in statutory plan</b>	<b>Title of existing statutory plan (if any)</b>	<b>Land use zonings on statutory plan<sup>Note</sup></b>
Site near Tai Po Mei	6	-	2014	Tai Po Kau DPA Plan No. DPA/NE-TPK/2	U
Shui Mong Tin	2	-	2011	Yim Tin Tsai & Ma Shi Chau OZP No. S/NE-YTT/2	CP; SSSI
Kai Kuk Shue Ha, Ho Lek Pui and Ham Hang Mei	8	-	1990	Luk Keng & Wo Hang OZP No. S/NE-LK/11	AGR; CA; GB; V
Ho Pui, Tin Sam, Sam Ka Tsuen, San Uk Tsuen, San Uk Ha, Lo Wai, Leng Pui and Kau Tam Tso	98	-	1994	Wu Kau Tang OZP No. S/NE-WKT/6	CA; GB; V
Sam A Tsuen	23	-	2011	Lai Chi Wo, Siu Tan & Sam A Tsuen OZP No. S/NE-LCW/2	AGR; CA; GB; V
Siu Tan	20	-	2011	Lai Chi Wo, Siu Tan & Sam A Tsuen OZP No. S/NE-LCW/2	CA; GB
Kop Tong, Mui Tsz Lam and Lai Chi Wo	91	-	2011	Lai Chi Wo, Siu Tan & Sam A Tsuen OZP No. S/NE-LCW/2	AGR; CA; GB; V; G/IC
So Lo Pun	29	-	2010	So Lo Pun OZP No. S/NE-SLP/2	AGR; CA; GB; V

<b>Name of enclave</b>	<b>Approx. area (in hectares)</b>	<b>Year of inclusion into country park</b>	<b>Year of inclusion in statutory plan</b>	<b>Title of existing statutory plan (if any)</b>	<b>Land use zonings on statutory plan<sup>Note</sup></b>
Kuk Po San Uk Ha, Kuk Po Lo Wai, Yi To, Sam To, Sze To and Ng To	64	-	2013	Kuk Po, Fung Hang & Yung Shue Au OZP No. S/NE-KP/1	U; V
Fung Hang	9	-	2013	Kuk Po, Fung Hang & Yung Shue Au OZP No. S/NE-KP/1	U; V
Yung Shue Au	18	-	2013	Kuk Po, Fung Hang & Yung Shue Au OZP No. S/NE-KP/1	U; V
Wong Yi Chau and Hei Tsz Wan	9	-	2000	Tai Mong Tsai & Tsam Chuk Wan OZP No. S/SK-TMT/4	CA; CP; CPA;GB; V
Pak Tam Chung	2	-	2000	Tai Mong Tsai & Tsam Chuk Wan OZP No. S/SK-TMT/4	CP; GB; V
Tsak Yue Wu	15	-	2000	Tai Mong Tsai & Tsam Chuk Wan OZP No. S/SK-TMT/4	CA; GB; V; CP
Tai Long, Lam Uk Wai, Lung Mei Tau, Tai Wan and Ham Tin	46	-	1997	Tai Long Wan OZP No. S/SK-TLW/5	CA; SSSI; V
Pak Tam	5	-	2000	Tai Mong Tsai & Tsam Chuk Wan OZP No. S/SK-TMT/4	GB; V; Recreation (REC); CP; G/IC(1)

<b>Name of enclave</b>	<b>Approx. area (in hectares)</b>	<b>Year of inclusion into country park</b>	<b>Year of inclusion in statutory plan</b>	<b>Title of existing statutory plan (if any)</b>	<b>Land use zonings on statutory plan<sup>Note</sup></b>
Shek Hang	3	-	2000	Tai Mong Tsai & Tsam Chuk Wan OZP No. S/SK-TMT/4	GB; V
Tai Mong Tsai, She Tau, Ping Tun, Tit Kim Hang, Tam Wat, Tai Po Tsai, San Tin Hang, Tso Wo Hang, Wong Chuk Wan and Wong Mo Ying	126	-	2000	Tai Mong Tsai & Tsam Chuk Wan OZP No. S/SK-TMT/4	CA;GB; Residential (Group C) (R(C))1; R(C)2; R(C)3; V; G/IC; CP; REC
Wong Keng Tei and Tsam Chuk Wan	36	-	2000	Tai Mong Tsai & Tsam Chuk Wan OZP No. S/SK-TMT/4	CP; CPA; CPA(1); GB; REC; V
Pak A	11	-	2011	Tung A & Pak A OZP No. S/SK-TA/2	CPA; GB; R(C); V; Other Specified Uses (OU)
Tung A	10	-	2011	Tung A & Pak A OZP No. S/SK-TA/2	CPA; G/IC; GB; Open Space (O); V
Pak Lap	6	-	2010	Pak Lap OZP No. S/SK-PL/2	AGR; CA; V; G/IC
Fan Lau Tsuen	24	-	1980	South Lantau Coast OZP No. S/SLC/19	CP; GB; V
Pak Fu Tin	3	-	1980	South Lantau Coast OZP No. S/SLC/19	CP; GB
Lung Mei, Tai Long	28	-	1980	South Lantau Coast OZP No. S/SLC/19	CP; GB; R(C); V

<b>Name of enclave</b>	<b>Approx. area (in hectares)</b>	<b>Year of inclusion into country park</b>	<b>Year of inclusion in statutory plan</b>	<b>Title of existing statutory plan (if any)</b>	<b>Land use zonings on statutory plan<sup>Note</sup></b>
Ngong Ping	103	-	1999	Ngong Ping OZP No. S/I-NP/6	CA; G/IC(1); G/IC(2); GB; O; OU; REC; SSSI; V
Lai Chi Yuen	5	-	1980	South Lantau Coast OZP No. S/SLC/19	CP; GB
Shui Tseng Wan	2	-	1980	South Lantau Coast OZP No. S/SLC/19	GB
Yi Long	7	-	1980	South Lantau Coast OZP No. S/SLC/19	CP; R(C)
Shui Hau Wan	1	-	1980	(South Lantau Coast OZP No. S/SLC/19	CP; GB
Luk Wu, Upper Keung Shan, Lower Keung Shan, Cheung Ting and Hang Pui	155	-	2011	Luk Wu & Keung Shan OZP No. S/I-LWKS/2	AGR; G/IC; GB; G/IC(1); V
Ngau Kwo Tin	7	-	2011	Luk Wu & Keung Shan OZP No. S/I-LWKS/2	GB; G/IC(1)
Tin Fu Tsai	53	-	2011	Tin Fu Tsai OZP No. S/TM-TFT/2	CA; GB; V
Ngau Liu and Kwun Yam Shan	72		1990	Ho Chung OZP No. S/SK-HC/11 and Kwun Yam Shan & Fa Sam Hang OZP No. S/ST-KYS/11	AGR; CA; G/IC; GB; V; SSSI

Name of enclave	Approx. area (in hectares)	Year of inclusion into country park	Year of inclusion in statutory plan	Title of existing statutory plan (if any)	Land use zonings on statutory plan <sup>Note</sup>
Tai Ho and Site near Wong Kung Tin	277	-	2014	Tai Ho DPA Plan No. DPA/I-TH/2	SSSI; OU; V
Yi O	23	-	2012	Yi O OZP No. S/I-YO/1	GB; AGR; V; CPA
<b>Already included into country park</b>					
Sai Wan	17	2013	2010	-	-
Kam Shan	1	2013	-	-	-
Yuen Tun	19	2013	-	-	-
<b>Not included in statutory plan/country park</b>					
Ping Shan Chai	15	-	-	-	-
Tei Tong Tsai	15	-	-	-	-
Tung Sam Kei	4	-	-	-	-
Nam Sham Tung	5	-	-	-	-
Lai Chi Chong	16	-	-	-	-
Tai Hom	5	-	-	-	-
Wong Chuk Long	4	-	-	-	-
Site near Wong Mau Kok	3	-	-	-	-
Hung Shek Mun Tsuen	10	-	-	-	-
Lai Tau Shek	10	-	-	-	-
Tsin Yue Wan	4	-	-	-	-
Fan Kei Tok	5	-	-	-	-
Sai Lau Kong	2	-	-	-	-
Yi Tung Shan	7	-	-	-	-
Man Cheung Po	2	-	-	-	-

<b>Name of enclave</b>	<b>Approx. area (in hectares)</b>	<b>Year of inclusion into country park</b>	<b>Year of inclusion in statutory plan</b>	<b>Title of existing statutory plan (if any)</b>	<b>Land use zonings on statutory plan<sup>Note</sup></b>
Site near Nam Shan	6	-	-	-	-
Site near Peaked Hill	5	-	-	-	-
Site near Chuen Lung	10	-	-	-	-
Site near Tso Kung Tam	9	-	-	-	-
Tsing Fai Tong	26	-	-	-	-
Sheung Tong	10	-	-	-	-
Sheung Fa Shan	26	-	-	-	-

Note: According to the PlanD, a breakdown on the sizes of areas of different land use zonings on statutory plans is not available.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB290****(Question Serial No. 5824)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational ExpensesProgramme: (6) Nature ConservationControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

On the Administration's nature conservation initiatives:

Regarding the work of overseeing and protecting country parks and enclaves, what was the frequency of patrolling and enforcement actions taken in each of the past 2 years? What were the expenditure and manpower resources involved in each year? Please list by year, country parks and enclaves.

Asked by: Dr Hon Kenneth CHAN Ka-lok (Member Question No. 127)Reply:

The Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) conducts regular patrols in country parks and country park enclaves. As monitoring enclaves is part of the patrolling duties of the frontline staff, the Department does not have a breakdown on the expenditure involved in individual work items. The number of enforcement actions conducted in country parks and enclaves by AFCD and the expenditure and manpower involved in the past 2 years are tabulated below:

Year	Number of enforcement actions	Expenditure (\$ million)	Manpower
2014-15	913	51	135
2015-16	737 (Up to February 2016)	53 (Revised Estimate)	135

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB291**

**(Question Serial No. 5825)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (000) Operational Expenses

Programme: (6) Nature Conservation

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding monitoring of the operation and management of geoparks and country parks, please advise:

1. What were the resources and manpower allocated to conservation and monitoring in each of the past 5 years? Please list by year and park.
2. Whether the effectiveness of such work has been reviewed?
3. Has the Administration considered enlarging or reducing the size of geoparks or country parks? If yes, what are the details, work progress, expenditure and manpower involved? If there is any change in the size of these parks, what are the corresponding changes in the estimated expenditure and manpower involved in the monitoring and management work?

Asked by: Dr Hon Kenneth CHAN Ka-lok (Member Question No.128)



Reply:

1. The Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) manages and protects country parks under the Country Parks Ordinance (Cap. 208). The number of staff and expenditure involved in AFCD's conservation and monitoring of country parks in the past 5 years are as follows:

Financial Year	No. of staff	Expenditure (\$ million)
2011-12	811	258.0
2012-13	758	261.2
2013-14	743	270.8
2014-15	699	280.3
2015-16 (revised estimate)	631	286.2

As the land concerned of the geoparks is located in country parks or special areas, the conservation and monitoring of such land is included as part of the work relating to country parks. We therefore do not have breakdowns on the number of staff and expenditure involved.

2. The management of country parks and geoparks is for conservation, recreational, education and tourism purposes. Hence, the activities conducted therein or the use of the parks should be in line with these purposes and will not create significant environmental impacts. AFCD has been closely monitoring the activities through regular inspections and law enforcement, and carrying out inspections on approved works in country parks to ensure their compliance with the relevant regulations. Besides, AFCD conducts questionnaire surveys on tourists in country parks every year to gauge their views on the facilities and services. AFCD will review and analyse the views collected to help enhance our services.
3. Based on the existing criteria and principles for designating new country parks or extending existing country parks, as well as other relevant considerations, AFCD proposed in 2014 to incorporate 3 country park enclaves, namely Fan Kei Tok, Sai Lau Kong and the site near Nam Shan, into their respective country parks. AFCD initiated the statutory procedures for incorporating the 3 enclaves into the respective country parks in October 2015 under the Country Parks Ordinance (Cap. 208). In 2016-17, we will proceed with the designated procedures and the relevant work is expected to be completed in 2017. It is estimated that the boundary of the country parks will be expanded by about 12.4 hectares. The assessment of the suitability of the above enclaves for incorporation into country parks and the designation work, as well as the monitoring and management of the enclaves after their incorporation into country parks in future, form part of the routine work of AFCD staff. A breakdown

on the relevant manpower resources and expenditure is not available. No obvious change in the figures is expected.

The boundary of the Hong Kong Global Geopark of China has been recorded with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Global Network of National Geoparks. AFCD has no plan to propose changes to the boundary of the Geopark.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB292**

**(Question Serial No. 5826)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (000) Operational Expenses

Programme: (6) Nature Conservation

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the efforts of the Administration on nature conservation:

1. Please list by year the number of “destroy first, develop later” cases discovered by the Administration, the details (including the location, the extent of damage and the buildings involved) of these cases, the numbers of persons arrested, prosecuted and convicted, as well as the maximum and the minimum penalties imposed in each of the past 5 years; and
2. What are the details, schedule and effectiveness of the follow-up actions taken by the Administration and the expenditure and manpower resources involved in each of the past 2 years?

Asked by: Dr Hon Kenneth CHAN Ka-lok (Member Question No. 129)

Reply:

The Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) conducts regular patrols in country parks including the enclaves. If suspected cases of unauthorised developments are detected in enclaves incorporated in the country parks, the AFCD will take enforcement actions under the Country Parks Ordinance (Cap 208) or refer such cases to the relevant departments as appropriate for follow up actions to be taken in accordance with the relevant legislation or lease conditions.

On the other hand, the Planning Department (PlanD) conducts regular patrols in the DPAs to see if there are unauthorised developments against the Town Planning Ordinance (Cap 131). In the past five years (i.e. 2011-2015), the numbers of warning letters and statutory notices issued, and prosecutions and convictions made by the PlanD in respect of unauthorised developments on enclaves included in the DPAs are set out below:

<b>Year Enclaves involved</b>	<b>No. of warning letters issued</b>	<b>No. of statutory notices issued</b>	<b>No. of prosecutions made</b>	<b>No. of convictions made</b>
2011 - Sai Wan * - Pak Lap	2	4		
2012 - Sham Chung	1	1		
2013 - Ho Pui, Tin Sam, Sam Ka Tsuen, San Uk Tsuen, San Uk Ha, Lo Wai, Leng Pui, Kau Tam Tso	1	1		
2014 - Ho Pui, Tin Sam, Sam Ka Tsuen, San Uk Tsuen, San Uk Ha, Lo Wai, Leng Pui, Kau Tam Tso - Pak Tam - Tai Tan, Uk Tau, Ko Tong, Ko Tong Ha Yeung - Ngau Kwo Tin	4	2	1	1
2015 - Sha Lo Tung - Ho Pui, Tin Sam, Sam Ka Tsuen, San Uk Tsuen, San Uk Ha, Lo Wai, Leng Pui, Kau Tam Tso - Pak Tam - Wong Chuk Yeung - Yung Shue O - Tai Tan, Uk Tau, Ko Tong, Ko Tong Ha Yeung	6	9	-	-

Note: As the work on the handling of the cases may span over different years, the numbers of warning letters and statutory notices issued, and prosecutions and convictions made are not necessarily the same.

\* incorporated into the respective country park under the Country Parks Ordinance on 30 December 2013

As enforcement work in enclaves within the DPAs is part of the daily duties of the PlanD's staff, there is no breakdown on the manpower resources and expenditure involved in individual work items. Furthermore, the Town Planning Board (TPB) all along does not approve planning applications suspected to involve "destroy first, develop later". In the past 5 years (i.e. 2011-2015), the TPB did not scrutinise or approve any planning applications suspected to involve "destroy first, develop later" in enclaves within the DPAs.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB293**

**(Question Serial No. 5827)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (000) Operational Expenses

Programme: (6) Nature Conservation

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding ivory smuggling activities:

1. On the smuggling of ivory, in connection with the cases detected, what were the quantity of ivory seized and its market value, number of persons arrested, prosecuted and convicted, the maximum and minimum penalties imposed, and destinations for smuggling in each of the past 2 years? Please list by year.
2. On the smuggling of ivory, in connection with the largest case detected, what were the quantity of ivory seized, its market value, number of persons arrested, prosecuted, convicted and penalties imposed, and destinations for smuggling in each of the past 3 years? Please list by year.
3. Currently, what are the criteria and guidelines adopted by the Administration for handling the confiscated ivory? Since ivory is subject to control under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, the Administration is not allowed to dispose of the seized ivory by auction. It is therefore stockpiled and destroyed later. What were the expenditure and manpower resources involved in stockpiling and destroying ivory, the quantities and their market value in each of the past 5 years? Please list by year.
4. Apart from stockpiling or destruction, has the Administration considered other ways of handling the ivory seized in each of the past 3 years, such as used for scientific and education purposes? If yes, what were the details, results, quantities and market value of the ivory, as well as the expenditure and manpower resources involved? Who are the users of the ivory? Did the Administration plan to conduct consultation on the ways of handling in each of the past 5 years? If yes, what were the work details, results and timetable, as well as expenditure and manpower resources involved?

5. On the combat against smuggling of ivory, regulation of the ivory trade and the study on enacting legislation to prohibit ivory trade, please advise on the work details, timetable, effectiveness, and the manpower resources and expenditure involved in the past 3 years and in the coming year. Please list by year and item; and
6. As the number of ivory licence holders has been on the rise since 2011, will the Administration gradually reduce the number of ivory licences in future? If yes, what are the work details, timetable, as well as the manpower resources and expenditure involved? Please list by year.

Asked by: Dr Hon Kenneth CHAN Ka-lok (Member Question No. 130)

Reply:

1. & 2.

Details of ivory smuggling cases detected in the past 2 years are as follows:

	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>
No. of cases	106	105
Quantity of ivory seized	2 200 kg and 35 pieces of ivory products	1 600 kg
Market Value	\$21 million	\$15 million
No. of persons arrested	107	57
No. of prosecution	67	32
No. of conviction	65	30
Maximum penalty	Imprisonment for 8 months	Imprisonment for 6 months
Minimum penalty	A fine of \$10,000	A fine of \$30,000

Details of the largest ivory smuggling cases detected in the past 3 years are as follows:

	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>
Quantity of ivory seized	2 230 kg	790 kg	300 kg
Market Value	\$33 million	\$7.9 million	\$3 million
No. of persons arrested	0	16	0
No. of prosecution	0	16	0
No. of conviction	0	16	0
Penalty	-	Imprisonment for 6 months	-

It is believed that the above ivory seized was mainly destined for various cities in the region.

3. & 4.

The Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD), which is the Management Authority of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) in Hong Kong, adheres strictly to the CITES principles in

the use of forfeited ivory upon disposal. A portion of the forfeited ivory stockpile has been donated mainly to schools, museums and overseas institutes for conservation, scientific, education and training or law enforcement and identification purposes. In the past 3 years, about 800 kg of ivory was used for these purposes. Besides, the Government, in consultation with the Endangered Species Advisory Committee, has commenced disposal of the confiscated ivory in the government stockpile by incineration since May 2014. Together with the ivory destroyed by different trial methods, a total of 22.1 tonnes of ivory has been destroyed so far. The estimated value of ivory ranges from \$8,000 to \$15,000 per kilogram. The expenditure for destruction of confiscated ivory was about \$170,000. Manpower needs were met by deployment of existing staff.

5.

On the combat against smuggling of endangered species (including ivory), the AFCD had been working closely with the Hong Kong Customs and Excise Department (C&ED) in the past 3 years. The major work included: (i) prompt gathering and exchange of intelligence with overseas law enforcement agencies; (ii) conducting joint operations to combat smuggling of endangered species of animals and plants at border crossing points; (iii) assisting the C&ED in investigation on illegal imports/exports of endangered species with our expertise in endangered species; and (iv) enhancing the awareness and vigilance of the public about such offences through displaying posters at border control points and railway stations, broadcasting of Announcements of Public Interests on radio, holding exhibitions at public venues, as well as organising talks and seminars. To further conserve African elephants, we will kick start legislative procedures this year to ban the import and export of elephant hunting trophies and actively explore other appropriate measures, such as enacting legislation to further ban the import and export of ivory and phase out the local ivory trade, and imposing heavier penalties on smuggling and illegal trading of endangered species. Meanwhile, the Government will strengthen enforcement and take rigorous action against the smuggling and illegal trade in ivory. As combating ivory smuggling and regulation of the ivory trade are part of the AFCD's work on enforcement of the Protection of Endangered Species of Animals and Plants Ordinance (Cap. 586) (the Ordinance), we do not have a breakdown on the expenditure involved in individual work items.

6.

The number of holders of Licence to Possess ivory rose slightly from 431 to 447 between 2011 and 2013 and then dropped to 371 in 2015. Applications for Licence to Possess ivory for commercial purposes are strictly scrutinised by the AFCD in accordance with relevant Ordinance provisions. The AFCD will only consider issuing licences for the ivory that were legally obtained before the introduction of the ban on international trade in ivory in 1990. Having gone through the required vetting process, licensees can carry out such trade in Hong Kong in accordance with the conditions of the licences. This arrangement is in compliance with the CITES provisions and relevant guidelines. The Administration has no plan to change the existing criteria and arrangement for issuance of Licences to Possess ivory.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB294**

**(Question Serial No. 5828)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (000) Operational Expenses

Programme: (6) Nature Conservation

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), the consultation on the Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (BSAP) developed under the Convention on Biological Diversity:

1. What were the number of smuggling cases detected involving species regulated by CITES, the types of species involved, their quantities, market values, number of persons arrested, prosecuted and convicted, maximum and minimum penalties imposed, as well as the destinations for smuggling in each of the past 3 years? Please list by year.
2. How was CITES implemented in Hong Kong in each of the past 2 years? What were the expenditure and manpower resources involved in law enforcement for each year?
3. Regarding the consultation on the BSAP developed under the Convention on Biological Diversity, what are the current work details, progress, timetable and the expenditure and manpower resources involved?
4. Regarding the consultation on the BSAP developed under the Convention on Biological Diversity, what were the details (including venue, time, attendance, representatives) of the work or activities (such as public consultation sessions, industry meetings, meetings with various organisations) in each of the past 2 years? Please list the work or activities by year.

Asked by: Dr Hon Kenneth CHAN Ka-lok (Member Question No. 131)

Reply:

1. Various types of endangered species were involved in the enforcement actions taken to combat illegal trade in endangered species. The more common species include reptile leather product, pangolin carcass/scale, ivory, timber and orchid, etc. The number of cases involving illegal import and export in each of the past 3 years is as follows:

	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>
No. of cases	412	461	395
Quantity of articles seized	28 800 kg and 3 746 pieces	137 260 kg and 6 696 pieces	1 074 830 kg and 25 218 pieces
Market Value	110 million	87 million	130 million
No. of persons arrested	271	355	251
No. of persons convicted	134	222	153
Maximum penalty	Imprisonment for 4 months	Imprisonment for 10 months	Imprisonment for 6 months
Minimum penalty	A fine of \$100	A fine of \$100	A fine of \$100

It is believed that the above endangered species seized were destined for various cities in the region.

2. The Protection of Endangered Species of Animals and Plants Ordinance is the legislation for implementing the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) in Hong Kong. Provisions of the Ordinance are implemented through licensing, inspection and law enforcement. The number of licences/certificates for endangered species issued, inspections on imported and exported consignments of endangered species and shop inspections conducted by the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) in the past 2 years is as follows:

	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>
No. of licences/certificates issued for endangered species	25 894	23 475
No. of consignments and shop inspections conducted	33 357	30 963

The expenditure and manpower of AFCD for law enforcement relating to the CITES in each of 2013-14 and 2014-15 are as follows:

	<b>2013-14</b>	<b>2014-15</b>
Expenditure (\$million)	20.6	23.6
No. of staff	34	38

As for the Hong Kong Customs and Excise Department (C&ED), since combating illegal trade in endangered species is an integral part of C&ED's law enforcement work, the estimated expenditure and manpower could hardly be quantified separately.

3. On 8 January 2016, the Government published a consultation document on Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (BSAP) for Hong Kong to commence a three-month public consultation. We are consulting relevant government advisory committees and various stakeholders (including the Legislative Council, District Councils, academia, green groups, professional bodies, commercial sectors, rural communities, agricultural and fisheries organisations), and have held three consultation sessions for public participation. After the end of the consultation period, the Government will, taking into account all views collected, complete the drafting of the BSAP for Hong Kong and implement it as soon as possible. The expenditure of public engagement and consultation work is about \$1 million. As all work relating to the drafting of the BSAP is absorbed by existing manpower, we do not have any breakdown of the manpower resources involved in the consultation work.
4. The Government set up a committee with a three-tier structure in May 2013 to prepare the BSAP. This committee consists of the Steering Committee, working groups and focus groups. Members of the Steering Committee and working groups, whose term of office is 3 years, include academics, biodiversity experts and representatives from green groups, relevant stakeholders, public and private sectors and relevant government departments. A total of 4 meetings were held by the Steering Committee, 13 meetings by the working groups, 22 meetings and 2 seminars by the focus groups in 2014-15. In 2015-16, the Government published a consultation document on the BSAP and commenced a three-month public consultation. Meanwhile, 1 meeting was held by the Steering Committee.

To raise public and various stakeholders' awareness of biodiversity and the BSAP, we organised in the past 2 years a series of promotion and public engagement activities, including setting up a dedicated website ([www.afcd.gov.hk/bsap](http://www.afcd.gov.hk/bsap)), distributing promotional pamphlets, broadcasting APIs through different channels, organising roving exhibitions, public lectures and forums, etc., as well as organising the first three-month Hong Kong Biodiversity Festival jointly with 20 non-governmental organisations. These activities received good response from the public. The number of participants recorded in the relevant activities was 88 040 in 2014-15, and 46 035 in 2015-16 (as at the end of February).

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB295**

**(Question Serial No. 5829)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (000) Operation Expenses

Programme: Not Specified

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding Analysis of Financial and Staffing Provision of the Environmental Protection Department:

1. The manpower resources and expenditure of the 6 Programmes have increased by: 15 posts and 13.8% under Programme (1); 14 posts and 31.7% under Programme (2); 4.7% under Programme (3); 1 post and 2.8% under Programme (4); 5 posts and 5.6% under Programme (5); 1 post and 11.8% under Programme (6). Please set out by Programme the reasons, details, establishment and work schedule.
2. Regarding the Operating Account, the Administration estimates that there will be an increase of 36 posts in 2016-17, including 35 non-directorate posts and 1 directorate post. Please provide the reasons, details, establishment and work schedule.

Asked by: Dr Hon Kenneth CHAN Ka-lok (Member Question No. 132)

Reply:

Regarding the increase/decrease in the 2016-17 estimate over the 2015-16 revised estimate and the increase of 36 posts in 2016-17, the main reasons, details, establishment and work schedule are set out below:

Programme	Main reasons for and details of the increase/decrease in the 2016-17 estimate over the 2015-16 revised estimate	Net increase in posts	Details of the net increase in posts
(1) Waste	Increased by \$313.7 million (13.8%), mainly due to the increased contract payments for the operation of waste facilities and full implementation of diversion of municipal solid waste from South East New Territories Landfill.	1 Principal Environmental Protection Officer (directorate post) 2 Senior Environmental Protection Officers 2 Environmental Protection Officers/Assistant Environmental Protection Officers 1 Senior Environmental Protection Inspector 1 Environmental Protection Inspector 2 Senior Electrical and Mechanical Engineers 2 Electrical and Mechanical Engineers/Assistant Electrical and Mechanical Engineers 1 Executive Officer I 1 Official Languages Officer II 1 Accounting Officer II 1 Assistant Clerical Officer	14 of them are time-limited posts for 2 to 5 years. The remaining is a permanent post.  Mainly for implementing the Producer Responsibility Schemes, enhancing the management of food waste and waste cooking oil, developing and implementing the projects under the Restored Landfill Revitalisation Funding Scheme, implementing the integrated waste management facility project, and replacing non-civil service contract (NCSC) positions.
(2) Air	Decreased by \$1,102.8 million (31.7%), mainly due to the decreased cash flow requirement for non-recurrent projects.	4 Environmental Protection Officers/Assistant Environmental Protection Officers 3 Senior Environmental Protection Inspectors 4 Environmental Protection Inspectors 1 Senior Electrical and Mechanical Engineer 1 Senior Electrical Inspector 1 Executive Officer II	6 of them are time-limited posts for 2 to 3 years. The remaining ones are permanent posts.  Mainly for enhancing the public charging facilities for electric vehicles, providing online information on the charging facilities, facilitating property management companies and private car parks to set up more charging facilities in residential and commercial car parks, enhancing cooperation and exchanges with the Mainland on air quality management, setting up 4 new general air quality monitoring stations and introducing a regular saturation monitoring

<b>Programme</b>	<b>Main reasons for and details of the increase/decrease in the 2016-17 estimate over the 2015-16 revised estimate</b>	<b>Net increase in posts</b>	<b>Details of the net increase in posts</b>
			programme, supporting the implementation of the Motor Vehicle Idling (Fixed Penalty) Ordinance, and replacing NCSC positions.
(3) Noise	Increased by \$5.5 million (4.7%), mainly due to the increased provision for operating expenses.	-	-
(4) Water	Increased by \$8.1 million (2.8%), mainly due to the increased provision for operating expenses.	1 Clerical Assistant	For replacing an NCSC position with a permanent post, and strengthening clerical support.
(5) Environmental Assessment and Planning	Increased by \$5.5 million (5.6%), mainly due to the increased provision for operating expenses.	1 Senior Environmental Protection Officer 3 Environmental Protection Officers/Assistant Environmental Protection Officers 1 Senior Environmental Protection Inspector	3 of them are time-limited posts for 3 years. The remaining ones are permanent posts.  Mainly for coping with the work in connection with the regulatory control of the construction works of the Airport Three-Runway System project, and replacing NCSC positions.
(6) Nature Conservation	Increased by \$0.8 million (11.8%), mainly due to the increased provision for operating expenses.	1 Forestry Officer/Assistant Forestry Officer	For replacing an NCSC position with a permanent post, and providing long-term professional support for policy formulation in nature conservation.

We anticipate that the above new posts will be created in 2016-17 to tie in with the implementation of various projects.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB296**

**(Question Serial No. 5830)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (661) Minor plant, vehicles and equipment (block vote)

Programme: Not Specified

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the increase in the estimated provision for 2016-17 by 168.4% against the 2015-16 revised estimate under Subhead 661 of the Environmental Protection Department, please advise on the numbers, types, costs and original purposes of the minor plant, vehicles and equipment under the Subhead. Please also advise on the utilisation rate, the details of and reasons for decreased requirement, as well as the changes in manpower involved in each of the past 3 years.

Asked by: Dr Hon Kenneth CHAN Ka-lok (Member Question No. 133)

Reply:

In 2016-17, the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) has to procure new equipment and replace aged equipment. Therefore, the estimated provision for 2016-17 under Subhead 661 is about \$6.97 million higher than the revised estimate for 2015-16. Such equipment is utilised in work on improving air quality and upgrading EPD's office telephone system. There is no separate breakdown on the manpower involved.

The quantity, type, cost and original purpose of the equipment covered in the estimated provision for 2016-17 are tabulated below:

Name of equipment	Quantity	Type	Cost (\$ million)	Purpose
On-board vehicle analyzer for measuring real-time solid particle number	1	Measuring instrument	1.90	Measurement of real-time solid particle number in exhaust from running vehicles
On-board vehicle analyzer for measuring real-time particulate mass emissions	1	Measuring instrument	1.95	Measurement of real-time particulate mass emissions in exhaust from running vehicles
On-board vehicle analyzer for measuring real-time gaseous pollutants emissions	1	Measuring instrument	2.00	Measurement of real-time gaseous pollutants emissions in exhaust from running vehicles
Roadside remote sensing equipment	8	Measuring instrument	9.92	Utilisation in strengthened control of exhaust emission from petrol and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) vehicles (Estimated expenditure for 2016-17 is about \$4.96 million)
PABX telephone system	1	Office telephone system	4.80	General office telephones (Estimated expenditure for 2016-17 is about \$300,000)

The quantity, type, cost, purpose, utilisation rate and details and reasons for changes in requirement in the past 3 financial years are as follows:

Financial year	Name of equipment	Quantity	Type	Cost (\$ million)	Purpose	Utilisation rate	Changes in requirement
2013-14	Upgrade of on-board vehicle gaseous exhaust emission analyzer	1	Measuring instrument	0.58	Measurement of gaseous exhaust emissions from running vehicles, including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxides, hydrocarbons	Continuous utilisation in on-board vehicle emission measurement	Under normal conditions, such instrument can be used effectively for about 6 years. EPD procured another 4 pieces of similar equipment in 2014-15 to meet operational needs.



Financial year	Name of equipment	Quantity	Type	Cost (\$ million)	Purpose	Utilisation rate	Changes in requirement
2013-14	Fourier Transform Infrared Spectrometer	1	Measuring instrument	1.92	Measurement of gaseous exhaust emissions from running vehicles, including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxides, ammonia, nitrous oxide, hydrocarbons	Continuous utilisation in on-board vehicle emission measurement	Under normal conditions, such instrument can be used effectively for about 6 years. There is no need to seek funding for procurement in 2016-17 after the procurement in 2013-14.
2013-14	Roadside remote sensing equipment	2	Measuring instrument	2.30	Placed on roadside for measurement of exhaust emission concentrations from running vehicles	Continuous utilisation	The current roadside remote sensing equipment of EPD has reached or is approaching their service limit. To maintain the strengthened Emission Control Programme of Petrol and LPG Vehicles, EPD has to procure 8 pieces of roadside remote sensing equipment with a total expenditure of about \$9.92 million. The first 4 pieces will be delivered in 2016-17. The estimated expenditure for 2016-17 is about \$4.96 million.
2013-14	Fuel flow meter	2	Measuring instrument	0.57	Measurement of vehicle fuel consumption	Continuous utilisation	The instrument is in its normal utilisation cycle. There is no need to seek funding for procurement in

Financial year	Name of equipment	Quantity	Type	Cost (\$ million)	Purpose	Utilisation rate	Changes in requirement
							2016-17 after the procurement in 2013-14.
2014-15	High-speed exhaust flow meter	3	Measuring instrument	1.16	Measurement of exhaust flow for running vehicles	Continuous utilisation in on-board vehicle emission measurement	Under normal conditions, such instrument can be used effectively for about 6 years. There is no need to seek funding for procurement in 2016-17 after the procurement in 2014-15.
2014-15	Measuring instrument for vehicle fuel consumption, exhaust flow and other parameters	2	Measuring instrument	1.41	Measuring instrument for measuring vehicle fuel consumption, exhaust flow and other parameters	Continuous utilisation	Under normal conditions, such instrument can be used effectively for about 6 years. There is no need to seek funding for procurement in 2016-17 after the procurement in 2014-15.
2014-15	On-board vehicle exhaust emission analyzer	5	Measuring instrument	5.33	4 analyzers utilised for measurement of gaseous exhaust emissions from running vehicles, including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxides, hydrocarbons  Another analyzer for measurement of suspended particulates	Continuous utilisation in on-board vehicle emission measurement	Under normal conditions, such instrument can be used effectively for about 6 years. There is no need to seek funding for procurement in 2016-17 after the procurement in 2014-15.

Financial year	Name of equipment	Quantity	Type	Cost (\$ million)	Purpose	Utilisation rate	Changes in requirement
					emission from running vehicles		
2014-15	Gas dilution device	1	Gas dilution device	0.32	Dilution of standard gas for calibration of on-board vehicle gaseous exhaust emission analyzer	Continuous utilisation of the first device since February 2015 in on-board vehicle emission measurement	Under normal conditions, such instrument can be used effectively for about 6 years. There is no need to seek funding for procurement in 2016-17 after the procurement in 2014-15.
2015-16	Gas dilution device	2	Gas dilution device	0.73	Dilution of standard gas for calibration of on-board vehicle gaseous exhaust emission analyzer	Continuous utilisation of the second and third devices since May 2015 in on-board vehicle emission measurement	Under normal conditions, such instrument can be used effectively for about 6 years. There is no need to seek funding for procurement in 2016-17 after the procurement in 2015-16.
2015-16	High-speed exhaust flow meter	2	Measuring instrument	0.42	Measurement of exhaust flow for running vehicles	Continuous utilisation in on-board vehicle emission measurement	Under normal conditions, such instrument can be used effectively for about 6 years. There is no need to seek funding for procurement in 2016-17 after the procurement in 2015-16.
2015-16	Upgrade of on-board vehicle gaseous exhaust emission analyzer	1	Measuring instrument	1.43	On-board vehicle exhaust emission analyzer for measuring real-time gaseous pollutants	Continuous utilisation in on-board vehicle emission measurement	Under normal conditions, such instrument can be used effectively for about 6 years. There is no need to seek funding for procurement in

Financial year	Name of equipment	Quantity	Type	Cost (\$ million)	Purpose	Utilisation rate	Changes in requirement
					emission from vehicles		2016-17 after the procurement in 2015-16.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB297**

**(Question Serial No. 4535)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Would the Administration advise this Committee:

1. What is the recurrent expenditure of the Sludge Treatment Facility (STF) in 2016-17?
2. What are the staffing establishment in this Programme specifically responsible for monitoring the STF and the estimated annual expenditure on salary in 2016-17?
3. Will the Administration consider setting targets for the operation of the STF and set out such targets in the estimates of expenditure under this Head to facilitate public monitoring of the operation of the STF? If yes, what are the details? If not, why not?
4. What is the estimated annual expenditure on the salaries of the Director of Environmental Protection, Deputy Director of Environmental Protection (2), Assistant Director (Environmental Infrastructure) and Principal Environmental Protection Officer (Special Waste and Landfill Restoration) of the Environmental Protection Department in 2016-17?

Asked by: Hon Albert CHAN Wai-yip (Member Question No. 67)

Reply:

1. The estimated operation cost of the Sludge Treatment Facility (STF) in 2016-17 is \$248 million.
2. The work on managing the STF is mainly carried out by the Environmental Infrastructure Division of the Environmental Protection Department (EPD). We do not have a separate breakdown on the manpower resources involved in individual tasks.

3. The target for the tonnage of sewage sludge treated annually at the STF is set out in the estimates of expenditure under the Head of EPD.
4. The annual estimated salary provisions for the Director of Environmental Protection, Deputy Director of Environmental Protection (2), Assistant Director (Environmental Infrastructure) and Principal Environmental Protection Officer (Special Waste & Landfill Restoration) of EPD are as follows:

	2016-17 Salary provision (\$ million)
Director of Environmental Protection	3.2
Deputy Director of Environmental Protection (2)	2.3
Assistant Director (Environmental Infrastructure)	2.0
Principal Environmental Protection Officer (Special Waste & Landfill Restoration)	1.7

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB298**

**(Question Serial No. 4536)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding emissions from vessels, would the Administration advise this Committee on the following:

- (1) the amounts of carbon monoxide, PM<sub>2.5</sub> suspended particulates and sulphur dioxide emitted by vessels respectively in 2015-16;
- (2) whether the Administration will adopt measures to reduce emissions from vessels? If yes, what are the details?
- (3) the operating expenditure and estimated expenditure on annual salaries in 2016-17 of the Air Policy Section (5) which is responsible for monitoring emissions from vessels.

Asked by: Hon Albert CHAN Wai-yip (Member Question No. 68)

Reply:

- (1) The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) compiles the Hong Kong Air Pollutant Emission Inventory every year to analyse the air pollution situation and the major pollution sources in Hong Kong. The emission inventories for 2014 and 2015 are still under compilation. The emissions of sulphur dioxide, fine suspended particulates (PM<sub>2.5</sub>) and carbon monoxide from vessels in Hong Kong waters in 2013 are tabulated as follows:

<b>Air pollutant emissions from vessels</b>			
<b>Year</b>	<b>Sulphur dioxide (tonnes)</b>	<b>Fine suspended particulates (tonnes)</b>	<b>Carbon monoxide (tonnes)</b>
2013	15 740	2 000	11 670

Note: The figures are rounded to the nearest ten.

- (2) To reduce air pollution from vessels, EPD will continue to enforce the regulations to control vessel emission in 2016-17, including the Air Pollution Control (Marine Light Diesel) Regulation enacted in April 2014 capping the sulphur content of locally supplied marine light diesel at 0.05%, and the Air Pollution Control (Ocean Going Vessels) (Fuel at Berth) Regulation introduced in July 2015 requiring ocean-going vessels (OGVs) to switch to low sulphur fuel (with sulphur content not exceeding 0.5%) while at berth. The Marine Department will also continue to control emissions of dark smoke from vessels.

In addition, to increase the emission reduction synergy in the region, EPD has been exploring with the Guangdong authorities on the feasibility of mandating OGVs to switch to low sulphur fuel while at berth in Pearl River Delta (PRD) ports. The Ministry of Transport released an “Implementation Plan on Establishment of Marine Emission Control Areas in the Pearl River Delta, the Yangtze River Delta and the Bohai Rim regions (Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei)” (the Implementation Plan) in December 2015, about the setting up of Marine Emission Control Areas (ECAs) in three major waters, including the waters of the PRD, and mandating vessels to switch to low sulphur fuel (with sulphur content not exceeding 0.5%) while at berth in PRD ports in stages starting from 2017. All PRD ports will mandate OGVs to switch to low sulphur fuel while at berth in 2018, same requirement as what we have already implemented in Hong Kong. The Implementation Plan will also require OGVs to switch to low sulphur fuel when entering the ECA in PRD waters from 2019 onwards. In support of the Implementation Plan, Hong Kong will coordinate with the Ministry of Transport and the relevant departments of the Guangdong Provincial Government for the preparation in setting up the ECA in PRD.

- (3) The Air Policy Section (5) is mainly responsible for the enforcement of the two regulations mentioned above, and it will keep in view the development of policies, technologies and measures in relation to vessel emission control adopted internationally and in the Mainland, in the formulation of policies. At present, there are a total of 6 staff members in the Air Policy Section (5), and the estimated expenditure on salaries in 2016-17 is about \$3.9 million. We do not have separate breakdown of the expenditure down to individual tasks.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB299****(Question Serial No. 3731)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (1) WasteControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

How many cases of illegal dumping of construction waste were there in each of the past 5 years? What were the numbers of prosecutions, persons involved and convictions by the court? What were the penalties imposed?

Asked by: Dr Hon Fernando CHEUNG Chiu-hung (Member Question No. 502)Reply:

The number of public complaints on illegal dumping of construction waste on private land handled by the relevant government departments (including the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department, Buildings Department, Civil Engineering and Development Department, Drainage Services Department, Environmental Protection Department, Food and Environmental Hygiene Department, Home Affairs Department, Lands Department and Planning Department), as well as the number of prosecutions, persons involved, convictions by the court and total fine in the past 5 years are summarised as below:

	Year				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Complaints received	389	407	401	464	456
Number of prosecutions					
(1) Number of summonses	12*	27	27	5*	28
Summonses involving individuals	7	23	23	5	22
Summonses involving companies	5	4	4	0	6
(2) Number of convictions by the court	16*	11	13	15*	25
<b>Total fine (\$)</b>	<b>300 000</b>	<b>260 000</b>	<b>290 000</b>	<b>340 000</b>	<b>990 000</b>

Note: \*Prosecutions may not be concluded in the year when the summonses are issued, and therefore the number of convictions was larger than that of prosecutions in 2011 and 2014.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB300****(Question Serial No. 3732)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (1) WasteControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

How many inspections were conducted by the Government on illegal dumping of construction waste in each of the past 5 years? What were the staffing and financial expenditure involved?

Asked by: Dr Hon Fernando CHEUNG Chiu-hung (Member Question No. 503)Reply:

The number of inspections on illegal dumping of construction waste on private land conducted by the relevant government departments (including the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department, Buildings Department, Drainage Services Department, Environmental Protection Department, Food and Environmental Hygiene Department, Home Affairs Department, Lands Department and Planning Department) in the past 5 years is tabulated below:

<b>Year</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>
<b>Number of inspections</b>	1 347	1 313	1 110	1 257	1 455

Inspections on illegal dumping of construction waste form part of the routine enforcement work of the relevant departments. We do not have separate accounts for staff and expenses involved in this area.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB301****(Question Serial No. 3739)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (1) WasteControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

How many complaints against illegal land filling were received in each of the past 5 years? How many of them were substantiated? What were the site areas involved? How many prosecution cases were recorded? Among these cases, how many were convicted and fined? What was the amount of fine involved?

Asked by: Dr Hon Fernando CHEUNG Chiu-hung (Member Question No. 586)Reply:

The complaints against suspected illegal land filling of waste handled by the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) in the past 5 years are summarised as below:

	Year				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Complaints received</b>	116	110	121	170	203
<b>Number of substantiated complaints after investigation</b>	52	54	62	60	161
<b>Number of prosecutions under the Waste Disposal Ordinance*(WDO)</b>	1	2	1	1	8
<b>Number of convictions under WDO*</b>	1	2	1	1	8
<b>Total fine under WDO* (\$)</b>	4,000	6,000	6,000	8,000	57,000

\* The prosecutions were initiated against deposition of waste on private land without the permission of the owner or legal occupier. Enforcement against violation of land use or planning requirements is taken up by other relevant government departments.

We do not have statistics on the areas of the sites involved in these cases.

The increase in number of complaints and prosecutions in 2015 compared with 2014 is due to the introduction of the prior notification procedures under the Waste Disposal (Amendment) Ordinance by the EPD in August 2014 requiring a person to notify the EPD that he has obtained written permission of all owners of the land concerned before his deposition of construction waste on private land. The new requirement facilitates the EPD's law enforcement, and the EPD's extensive publicity has also raised public vigilance against illegal disposal of construction waste.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB302**

**(Question Serial No. 7096)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the cooking fumes produced by restaurants and the food manufacturing sector, would the Administration provide the following:

1. the number of complaints received and substantiated in the past 5 years, with a breakdown by District Council district;
2. the number of cases in which notices were issued by the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) against excessive emission of cooking fumes to require necessary remedial actions to be taken;
3. the expenditure and establishment of the EPD in controlling emission of cooking fumes from restaurants and the food manufacturing sector in the past 5 years; and
4. has the EPD proactively inspected restaurants on excessive emission of cooking fumes? If yes, what is the figure? If no, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Dr Hon Fernando CHEUNG Chiu-hung (Member Question No. 657)

Reply:

1. The number of complaints received by the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) against the emission of oily fumes and cooking odour from restaurants and catering businesses in 2011-2015 is given in Annex A.

In handling the complaints, the EPD will remind the operators of the restaurants and catering businesses to check their air pollution control equipment and carry out proper maintenance work, etc. Among all complaints, the number of those that required further follow-up action by the EPD, such as giving warnings, issuing statutory notices to require improvement or referring the case to other departments for follow-up, is given in Annex B.

2. The number of statutory notices issued by the EPD relating to the emission of oily fumes and cooking odour from restaurants and catering businesses in accordance with the Air Pollution Control Ordinance in 2011-2015 is as follows:

<b>Year</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>
Number of statutory notices	7	16	19	18	25

3. Handling of complaints against oily fumes and cooking odour from restaurants and catering businesses and taking follow-up actions are part of the routine pollution control duties of the EPD, and there is no breakdown on the manpower resources and expenditure involved.
4. Besides carrying out inspections in response to complaints, the EPD also conducts proactive inspections on restaurants and catering businesses to prevent air pollution. The number of inspections completed by the EPD in 2011-2015 is as follows:

<b>Year</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>
Number of inspections	3 304	3 147	3 309	3 323	3 230

**Complaints against emission of oily fumes and cooking odour  
from restaurants and catering businesses in 2011-2015**

<b>District Council</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>
Central & Western	73	71	112	70	152
Wan Chai	103	89	73	100	81
Eastern	93	104	87	105	100
Southern	26	20	19	14	15
Yau Tsim Mong	168	142	168	169	140
Sham Shui Po	89	124	70	128	97
Kowloon City	66	90	83	78	124
Wong Tai Sin	32	23	14	24	37
Kwun Tong	32	25	31	29	57
Tsuen Wan	42	62	49	43	45
Tuen Mun	32	36	18	16	22
Yuen Long	88	72	81	59	32
North	17	24	20	24	13
Tai Po	33	14	31	34	33
Sai Kung	38	41	30	11	47
Sha Tin	54	46	61	39	79
Kwai Tsing	21	37	22	34	38
Islands	26	14	14	12	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 033</b>	<b>1 034</b>	<b>983</b>	<b>989</b>	<b>1 128</b>



**Complaints against emission of oily fumes and cooking odour  
from restaurants and catering businesses in 2011-2015 (follow-up action required)**

<b>District Council</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>
Central & Western	19	8	24	26	53
Wan Chai	7	3	1	7	13
Eastern	5	2	4	8	10
Southern	4	4	1	3	1
Yau Tsim Mong	37	40	35	51	44
Sham Shui Po	24	18	8	6	10
Kowloon City	7	6	5	5	6
Wong Tai Sin	3	1	0	1	2
Kwun Tong	0	0	1	0	3
Tsuen Wan	8	10	11	13	20
Tuen Mun	2	3	1	2	5
Yuen Long	23	18	28	8	7
North	8	12	5	6	3
Tai Po	3	5	9	7	9
Sai Kung	7	7	2	1	16
Sha Tin	20	20	31	13	49
Kwai Tsing	2	5	2	6	7
Islands	7	4	7	5	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>266</b>

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB303**

**(Question Serial No. 4309)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The Government plans to subsidise Euro II and Euro III franchised buses to be retrofitted with devices to reduce roadside air pollution. Please advise on the following:

1. How many buses are there under the above category? What is the expenditure required for retrofitting of devices? What is the estimated amount of roadside air pollution to be reduced?
2. Will the subsidy be extended to public transport vehicles such as taxis and minibuses to further reduce roadside air pollution? If yes, what is the expenditure required? What is the amount of roadside air pollution to be further reduced?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No.76)

Reply:

1. To improve roadside air quality, the Government is fully subsidising the franchised bus companies to retrofit some 1 400 eligible Euro II and III franchised buses with selective catalytic reduction devices (SCRs) to upgrade their emission performance to Euro IV or above level. The estimated expenditure of the entire retrofit programme is about \$320 million. If these 1 400 eligible Euro II and III buses are retrofitted with SCRs, the nitrogen oxide emissions from the whole franchised bus fleet could be reduced by about 14%. The franchised bus companies will identify qualified SCR suppliers through a pre-qualification trial on the selected bus models before inviting tenders for the large-scale retrofit.

As at the end of February 2016, about 360 Euro II and III franchised buses have been retrofitted with SCRs, with an expenditure of about \$87 million. As there is a franchised bus company that has not yet finished the pre-qualification trial, we are confirming with the company on the timetable of the large-scale retrofit and the

number of buses involved with a view to completing the large-scale retrofit as early as possible.

2. In August 2013, the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) launched a one-off subsidy programme to assist owners to replace the catalytic converters and oxygen sensors of their petrol and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) taxis and light buses to reduce their exhaust emissions. Vehicle owners are responsible for regular maintenance of their vehicles to ensure there will be no excessive emissions in the future. EPD has been using roadside remote sensing equipment to monitor excessive emissions from petrol and LPG vehicles on the roads since September 2014. Owners of such vehicles must rectify the emission problems within a specified period of time. Otherwise, their vehicle licences will be cancelled. Currently, vehicles with excessive emissions only represent about 10% of LPG vehicles, far lower than the 80% before the subsidy programme was implemented.

The replacement programme of catalytic converters and oxygen sensors was completed in April 2014. A total of about 17 000 petrol and LPG taxis and light buses took part in the programme, with a total expenditure of about \$80 million.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB304**

**(Question Serial No. 5585)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the development of Community Green Stations (CGSs) in each of the 18 districts in Hong Kong, please advise this Committee on the following:

- (a) As regards the Shatin CGS and Eastern CGS which have commenced operation, what are the monthly numbers of visitors, average daily number of visitors, total number of visitors received of each CGS respectively?
- (b) As regards the Shatin CGS and Eastern CGS which have commenced operation, what are the numbers of exhibitions, talks, workshops or other kinds of educational activities organised for each CGS (please list by types of activities) and the number of participants?
- (c) As regards the Shatin CGS and Eastern CGS which have commenced operation, what are the numbers of collection points, as well as the quarterly and yearly total amount of recyclables processed by each CGS?
- (d) As regards the Shatin CGS and Eastern CGS which have commenced operation, please list by types of recyclables (waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE), fluorescent lamps and tubes, rechargeable batteries, glass beverage containers and others) the total amount of recyclables processed.
- (e) As regards the Shatin CGS and Eastern CGS which have commenced operation, please list by types of recyclables (waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE), fluorescent lamps and tubes, rechargeable batteries, glass beverage containers and others) the number of eligible recyclers to whom the recyclables were delivered.
- (f) As regards the Shatin CGS and Eastern CGS which have commenced operation, did the Environmental Protection Department send staff to carry out inspection and

monitoring? If yes, what are the number of actions and details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No.321)

Reply:

The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) has been progressively developing Community Green Stations (CGSs) in the 18 districts to enhance environmental education and assist local communities in the collection of recyclables. The first two CGSs i.e. Sha Tin CGS and Eastern CGS commenced operation in May and August 2015 respectively. We consolidated the operational data by quarters, which are set out as follows:

	2 <sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2015	3 <sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2015		4 <sup>th</sup> quarter of 2015	
	Sha Tin CGS	Sha Tin CGS	Eastern CGS	Sha Tin CGS	Eastern CGS
<b>Amount of various types of recyclables handled (kg)</b>					
Electrical appliances	7 476	6 462	658	5 899	3 293
Computer products	2 762	3 973	713	13 861	6 620
Glass bottles	1 046	24 892	5 720	47 919	23 640
Fluorescent lamps/tubes	98	347	5	719	146
Rechargeable batteries	48	66	6	219	2
Old books	410	179	-	7	-
Clothing	715	406	-	50	-
Waste paper	259	111	-	487	-
Waste plastics	56	119	-	48	-
Waste metals	0	4	-	68	-
<b>Number of educational activities and visitors</b>					
Number of activities	45	235	82	240	129
Number of visitors	1 403	4 150	6 189	7 387	12 258

The arrangement for the various types of recyclables in the above table is as follows:

Electrical appliances	All electrical appliances were sent to the St James' Settlement EcoPark WEEE Recycling Centre for refurbishment or dismantling. The Centre is set up with funding from the Environment and Conservation Fund;
Computer products	All computer products were sent to the Vannex International Limited for proper handling. The company is the contractor of the Computer and Communication

	Products Recycling Programme;
Glass bottles	All glass bottles were sent to the K. Wah Construction Products Ltd for producing eco-pavers;
Rechargeable batteries	All rechargeable batteries were sent to the Vannex International Limited for export arrangement. The company is the contractor of the Rechargeable Battery Recycling Programme;
Fluorescent lamps/tubes	All fluorescent lamps/tubes were sent to the Ecospace Limited for proper handling. The company is the contractor of the Chemical Waste Treatment Centre;
Old books and clothing	Reuse of old books and clothing was mainly arranged through donation, exchange programmes and second-hand shops. Some of them would be kept in stock for use in future functions;
Waste paper, plastics and metals	All waste paper, plastics and metals are handled by private recyclers through tendering.

As at the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of 2015, the number of recyclable collection points of the two CGSs is tabulated below:

	Number of residential collection points		Number of institutional collection points	
	Sha Tin CGS	Eastern CGS	Sha Tin CGS	Eastern CGS
Electrical appliances	70	57	31	1
Computer products	68	46	30	1
Glass bottles	81	104	12	0
Fluorescent lamps/tubes	34	74	1	0
Rechargeable batteries	33	61	2	0

It is specified in the operation contract that the operator should operate and provide services according to the technical proposals accepted, and all operational requirements on environmental protection, hygiene, occupational safety and health, etc. should be met during the period. The staff of the EPD will conduct regular or ad hoc visits to the CGSs, at least once a week on average, with a view to inspecting the actual operation of the CGSs and give advice to the operators so as to help them manage the CGS facilities effectively and comply with the requirements stipulated in the contract.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB305**

**(Question Serial No. 5586)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the development of Community Green Stations (CGSs) in each of the 18 districts in Hong Kong, please advise this Committee on the following:

- (a) What is the development progress of the Kwun Tong CGS, Yuen Long CGS and Sham Shui Po CGS? When will the tender exercise for contract on works and operation be completed?
- (b) What are the selected sites, progress and timetable of the 13 remaining CGSs? What is the size of area estimated to be occupied by these CGSs? What is the timetable for service provision?
- (c) What was the Administration's expenditure on the CGSs in the past year?
- (d) How many times were promotion and publicity made by the Administration for the CGSs on TV, radio, internet and public transport in the past year? Please list by each promotion activity. What were the expenditure and effectiveness?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No.322)

Reply:

(a)-(c) The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) has been progressively developing Community Green Stations (CGSs) in the 18 districts to enhance environmental education and assist local communities in the collection of recyclables. The capital works will cost about \$400 million in total. The latest development for individual CGSs is tabulated below:

<b>Project</b>	<b>Site</b>	<b>Latest Development and Schedule</b>
Sha Tin CGS	10 On Ping Street, Shek Mun	Operator was appointed and the CGS commenced operation in May 2015. As at end of 2015, the total project cost was about \$3.3 million.
Eastern CGS	30 Oi Shun Road, Shau Kei Wan	Operator was appointed and the CGS commenced operation in August 2015. As at end of 2015, the total project cost was about \$2.43 million.
Kwun Tong CGS	Junction of Sheung Yee Road and Kai Fuk Road, Kowloon Bay	Construction works have commenced and we are tendering for appointment of an operator. It is estimated that service will start in the second half of 2016.
Yuen Long CGS	Junction of Wetland Park Road and Tin Wah Road	Construction works have commenced and we are tendering for appointment of an operator. It is estimated that service will start in the second half of 2016.
Sham Shui Po CGS	Between Yen Chow Street and Tonkin Street, underneath the West Kowloon Corridor	Construction works have commenced and we are tendering for appointment of an operator. It is estimated that service will start in the first half of 2017.
Kwai Tsing CGS	Tam Kon Shan Road, near Tsing Yi Northeast Park	Sites have been confirmed and planning of construction works is in progress.
Sai Kung CGS	Po Lam Lane, near Po Hong Road and Po Lam Road North, Tseung Kwan O	
Tai Po CGS	Between Ting Kok Road and Dai Wah Street	
Tsuen Wan CGS	Hoi Shing Road, near Hoi Kok Street	
Tuen Mun CGS	Tuen Yee Street	
Islands CGS	Junction of Yu Tung Road and Chung Mun Road, Tung Chung, Lantau	



<b>Project</b>	<b>Site</b>	<b>Latest Development and Schedule</b>
Wan Chai CGS	Junction of Wan Shing Street and Hung Hing Road	
Wong Tai Sin CGS	Junction of Yuk Wah Street and Po Leung Lane, Tsz Wan Shan	
Kowloon City CGS, Southern CGS and Yau Tsim Mong CGS	Site to be confirmed	District Councils were consulted on the potential sites and their views are being followed up
Central and Western CGS and North CGS	Site to be confirmed	Site search is still in progress

- (d) We conduct promotion and publicity for the CGSs through TV and radio stations, the Internet and public transport. The expenditure on the promotion and publicity of CGSs in 2015-16 was \$1.5 million.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB306**

**(Question Serial No. 5615)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the Community Green Stations (CGSs), please advise this Committee:

- (1) Have the respective District Councils been consulted on site selection and tender exercise? If yes, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?
- (2) In selecting organisers, has consideration been given to their experience in the environmental industry?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 789)

Reply:

- (1) We have briefed the 18 District Councils on the Community Green Stations (CGSs), and conduct local consultations, including consultations with the District Councils. during the site selection process. Up till now, 13 sites have been confirmed. The relevant District Councils were consulted on another 3 potential sites and their views are being followed up. Site search is still in progress for the remaining 2 CGSs. We will make recommendations to the relevant District Councils in due course.
- (2) We will appoint non profit-making organisations by way of open tender to operate the CGSs. During tender assessment, we will take into account relevant experiences of the organisations and other related factors, including the organisations' capability in undertaking the relevant work, operation proposals for the CGSs, arrangements for recovery of recyclables and promotion of environmental education, publicity proposals, and cost requirements, etc.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**(Question Serial No. 5616)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the EcoPark in Tuen Mun Area 38, please advise this Committee:

- (1) What is the current number of posts and their ranks involved in the operation of this project?
- (2) What is the current tenancy and operation situation of the companies under this project? Did any company close down rapidly after signing the contract?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 790)

Reply:

- (1) Managing and monitoring the operation of the EcoPark is part of the work of the Waste Reduction and Recycling Division of the Environmental Protection Department, and is absorbed by existing resources. We do not have breakdowns on the manpower resources involved for such work. The tenants and the management contractor of the Ecopark currently employ some 270 and 40 staff respectively. The posts involved include labourers, management and technical personnel, etc.
- (2) Since the commissioning of the Ecopark, no tenant has closed down rapidly after signing the tenancy agreement. The tenancy and operation of the Ecopark tenants are summarised below:

**Phase 1 Tenants**

<b>Tenant</b>	<b>Type of recovered materials</b>	<b>Product</b>	<b>Business development</b>
Hong Kong Hung Wai	Waste wood	Wood fuel pellets	In operation

<b>Tenant</b>	<b>Type of recovered materials</b>	<b>Product</b>	<b>Business development</b>
Wooden Board Company			
Champway Technology Ltd	Waste cooking oil	Biodiesel	In operation
Li Tong Group	Waste computer equipment	Dismantled electronic components	In operation
Hong Kong Telford Envirotech Group Ltd	Waste plastics	Baled plastics, plastic flakes and chips	In operation
Shiu Wing Metal Ltd	Waste metals	Sorted and sheared scrap metals	In operation
Cosmos Star Holdings Company Ltd	Waste batteries	Dismantled battery components	Since the tenant cannot commission in accordance with the tenancy agreement, the Government has initiated the legal process for termination of the tenancy agreement.

### **Phase 2 Tenants**

<b>Tenant</b>	<b>Type of recovered materials</b>	<b>Product</b>	<b>Business development</b>
St James' Settlement "WEEE GO GREEN"	WEEE	Refurbished electrical and electronic equipment, and dismantled components	In operation
Yan Oi Tong EcoPark Plastic Resources Recycling	Waste plastics	Plastic flakes, plastic pellets and baled plastics	In operation

Centre			
K. Wah Construction Products Ltd	Construction and demolition (C&D) materials and waste glass	Recycled glass concrete blocks	In operation
Chung Yue Steel Group Company Limited	Waste metals	Sorted and sheared scrap metals	In trial operation
E. Tech Management (HK) Ltd	WEEE	Metals, plastic and other recyclable materials	In trial operation
On Fat Lung Electrical & Metal Co., Ltd	Waste rubber tyres	Recycled playground mats	Plant construction in progress
SSK Metal Limited	Waste batteries	Dismantled battery components	Plant planning in progress
South China Reborn Resources (Zhongshan) Company Limited	Food waste	High protein supplement for animal feed	In operation

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB308**

**(Question Serial No. 5617)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

It is mentioned in the estimate that the Environmental Protection Department will “operate a new general air quality monitoring station at Tseung Kwan O”. Please advise this Committee:

- (1) What are the reasons for setting up a new monitoring station in the district?
- (2) Are there similar air quality monitoring stations (AQMSs) in other districts in Hong Kong? If not every district is provided with one AQMS, why is it only provided in some districts? What are the progress and details of the project?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 791)

Reply:

The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) reviews the air quality monitoring network annually according to an established mechanism and international guidelines so as to ensure its representativeness and consider the need for setting up additional monitoring stations or adding new monitoring parameters. The factors we consider include the spatial distribution of the network, the coverage in different types of development areas (e.g. urban areas, new towns and rural areas), local population, the distribution of traffic flow and pollution sources, topography, etc. Our aim is to ensure that the air quality data are highly accurate, reliable, representative and internationally comparable.

- (1) In the review in 2012, EPD decided to set up a general air quality monitoring station (AQMS) at Tseung Kwan O and start the preparatory work. In 2014, after consulting the Sai Kung District Council, we decided to set up the monitoring station on the roof of Tseung Kwan O Sports Centre. The construction and equipment installation were completed in December 2015 and the testing of equipment was conducted immediately afterwards. The monitoring station came into service on 16 March 2016.

- (2) Upon the commissioning of the AQMS at Tseung Kwan O, EPD has a total of 13 general AQMSs. With a coverage of 90% of Hong Kong's population and a vast majority of Hong Kong's densely populated areas, the air quality monitoring network is adequate to provide representative air quality data for Hong Kong. Besides, having considered the spatial distribution and the future development in the North and South District, we plan to set up general AQMSs in the 2 districts respectively in the coming 3 to 5 years.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB309**

**(Question Serial No. 4876)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Please list out the average monthly air pollution index/air quality health index of each general monitoring station and roadside monitoring station in Hong Kong in the past 5 years.

Asked by: Dr Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 33)

Reply:

The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) introduced the Air Quality Health Index (AQHI) on 30 December 2013 to replace the Air Pollution Index (API), so as to provide the public with more timely and useful air pollution information. The AQHI is a health risk-based system which builds on the correlation between local hospital admission data for heart or respiratory illnesses and the concentration levels of air pollutants and therefore can reflect more accurately the effect of air quality on public health.

As the AQHI aims to reflect the short-term health risk category posed by air quality and the index is reported in a scale from 1 to 10 and 10+, its monthly averages are not very meaningful. On the other hand, we consider that the monthly distribution of health risk categories recorded by different monitoring stations is more useful for reference need. Relevant data of 2014 and 2015 is tabulated below:



		Roadside Air Monitoring Station			General Air Monitoring Station											
		Causeway Bay	Central	Mong Kok	Central/ Western	Eastern	Kwun Tong	Sham Shui Po	Kwai Chung	Tsuen Wan	Yuen Long	Tuen Mun	Tung Chung	Tai Po	Sha Tin	Tap Mun
Health Risk Category		Number of hours														
Jan. 2014	Low	15	13	57	56	126	43	52	56	69	76	57	55	108	98	166
	Moderate	435	476	493	570	564	533	560	561	550	508	522	534	565	541	456
	High	108	100	93	69	35	105	79	76	68	86	94	81	40	59	70
	Very High	175	148	94	49	19	60	50	41	45	57	71	60	14	42	40
	Serious	11	5	4	0	0	3	2	2	1	2	0	3	0	2	0
Feb. 2014	Low	140	133	212	341	410	306	305	344	347	370	377	324	356	403	406
	Moderate	499	521	447	328	261	361	347	319	311	281	287	338	310	258	262
	High	8	11	2	2	0	0	0	3	2	2	4	2	0	0	0
	Very High	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	3	0	0	0
	Serious	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mar. 2014	Low	62	71	136	235	340	226	213	252	264	312	317	310	299	308	311
	Moderate	589	635	575	504	404	494	523	478	470	425	418	426	440	431	424
	High	58	31	28	5	0	6	8	6	6	2	7	5	3	5	7
	Very High	26	7	2	0	0	0	0	8	4	4	2	1	0	0	0
	Serious	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
April 2014	Low	60	57	81	213	267	205	142	180	221	285	271	369	281	294	290
	Moderate	617	628	593	500	447	505	569	529	490	420	438	338	439	419	420
	High	34	26	34	2	1	5	3	5	3	6	2	3	0	3	8

	Very High	8	7	9	5	5	5	6	5	5	8	7	10	0	4	2
	Serious	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
May 2014	Low	287	390	410	578	555	539	498	569	581	610	633	615	615	570	613
	Moderate	451	354	330	166	189	205	246	175	163	134	111	129	129	174	131
	High	6	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Very High	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Serious	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
June 2014	Low	273	439	410	570	573	540	547	524	571	567	540	585	560	566	568
	Moderate	389	247	273	124	129	158	148	166	124	116	140	96	142	129	133
	High	30	14	18	12	8	9	10	10	5	8	12	11	12	9	13
	Very High	19	16	13	8	6	10	11	12	12	20	23	16	6	12	6
	Serious	9	4	6	6	4	3	4	8	7	9	5	12	0	4	0
July 2014	Low	377	507	465	619	626	575	586	572	613	610	578	625	593	613	652
	Moderate	328	206	257	115	110	150	148	154	113	105	147	99	124	116	70
	High	25	18	16	3	4	13	6	11	9	15	11	12	12	9	9
	Very High	14	13	6	7	4	6	4	6	7	10	6	8	12	4	13
	Serious	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	2	0	3	2	0
Aug. 2014	Low	416	468	478	698	699	639	671	643	673	667	651	711	659	689	688
	Moderate	319	272	263	45	44	100	72	98	67	70	88	30	80	51	55
	High	6	3	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	1	2	2	3	0
	Very High	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	4	3	0	2	0	0

	Serious	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sep. 2014	Low	281	299	327	484	485	412	453	422	460	469	454	524	431	469	485
	Moderate	354	337	323	197	195	258	227	245	216	176	193	134	248	211	191
	High	30	35	32	11	21	20	11	19	11	19	17	15	15	16	7
	Very High	47	42	30	25	19	24	26	25	26	44	48	35	26	18	18
	Serious	8	7	8	3	0	6	3	9	7	12	8	12	0	6	6
Oct. 2014	Low	32	18	6	13	29	0	3	3	40	50	25	74	37	34	129
	Moderate	681	595	667	695	683	650	651	642	637	578	594	568	658	628	505
	High	30	90	61	34	32	89	83	83	55	59	67	48	45	74	86
	Very High	1	41	10	2	0	5	7	16	12	57	58	54	4	8	19
	Serious	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nov. 2014	Low	132	56	131	414	276	152	192	136	194	236	233	245	194	229	208
	Moderate	581	599	577	296	436	557	517	570	509	448	431	440	511	479	475
	High	1	32	6	2	0	3	3	4	6	15	11	13	5	2	5
	Very High	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	12	12	13	2	2	0
	Serious	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dec. 2014	Low	87	37	119	393	247	139	197	122	223	184	200	221	167	206	196
	moderate	542	599	591	346	492	592	538	600	504	520	499	488	571	536	504
	High	72	75	21	4	5	11	6	14	9	31	30	17	6	2	13
	Very High	41	31	13	1	0	2	3	8	7	9	13	15	0	0	0
	Serious	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0

2014 whole year	Low	2162	2488	2832	4614	4633	3776	3859	3823	4256	4436	4336	4658	4300	4479	4712
	moderate	5785	5469	5389	3886	3954	4563	4546	4537	4154	3781	3868	3620	4217	3973	3626
	High	408	435	317	144	106	263	209	233	174	245	256	209	140	182	218
	Very High	336	336	177	97	53	114	107	123	127	225	246	215	66	90	98
	Serious	31	20	21	9	4	12	9	21	17	28	17	30	3	14	6

		Roadside Air Monitoring Station			General Air Monitoring Station											
		Causeway Bay	Central	Mong Kok	Central/Western	Eastern	Kwun Tong	Sham Shui Po	Kwai Chung	Tsuen Wan	Yuen Long	Tuen Mun	Tung Chung	Tai Po	Sha Tin	Tap Mun
Health Risk Category		Number of hours														
Jan. 2015	Low	21	47	61	240	165	94	118	75	140	167	116	152	199	147	207
	moderate	525	587	565	483	562	609	606	633	573	526	567	543	533	574	487
	High	117	57	85	5	3	26	7	20	19	35	37	22	1	12	42
	Very High	64	42	21	10	9	7	10	12	12	8	14	21	7	5	8
	Serious	17	11	12	6	5	8	3	4	0	8	10	6	4	6	0
Feb. 2015	Low	48	102	73	265	218	156	156	182	209	249	227	231	220	240	252
	Moderate	416	466	486	387	443	472	478	449	419	384	400	400	423	411	394
	High	106	52	60	15	3	35	29	25	25	21	25	20	21	14	20
	Very High	91	52	53	5	8	9	9	16	19	18	20	21	8	7	4
	Serious	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mar. 2015	Low	108	184	165	346	374	308	299	317	317	467	418	463	380	425	421

	Moderate	594	553	571	398	370	436	445	425	424	277	318	281	358	319	319
	High	25	7	5	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	7	0	3	0	0
	Very High	17	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0
	Serious	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
April 2015	Low	188	300	253	413	442	381	418	386	436	452	439	477	444	455	454
	Moderate	446	361	404	276	263	299	272	295	259	241	250	216	252	240	232
	High	24	35	29	19	10	28	21	16	15	11	14	8	19	18	17
	Very High	57	22	33	12	5	12	9	23	10	15	17	19	5	5	3
	Serious	5	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
May 2015	Low	318	514	409	654	662	557	640	554	645	687	695	694	648	657	599
	Moderate	424	230	335	90	82	187	104	190	97	52	45	46	96	87	131
	High	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	2	0	0	0
	Very High	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	2	0	0	0
	Serious	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
June 2015	Low	482	632	624	720	720	665	717	700	720	720	720	720	720	720	704
	Moderate	238	88	96	0	0	55	3	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	High	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Very High	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Serious	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
July 2015	Low	346	469	409	623	627	443	578	469	593	622	622	639	598	614	619
	Moderate	349	232	292	86	84	263	127	236	123	93	85	74	130	101	113

	High	17	16	13	6	10	11	13	13	7	18	20	10	9	10	6
	Very High	28	27	30	29	20	22	26	26	21	11	17	21	7	19	2
	Serious	4	0	0	0	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aug. 2015	Low	254	390	383	541	540	442	523	459	534	559	540	576	540	539	549
	Moderate	389	271	290	140	153	232	159	227	160	125	147	113	164	161	157
	High	27	28	15	19	20	18	18	17	16	22	20	6	19	17	15
	Very High	61	46	43	38	27	43	39	33	26	31	32	44	18	21	11
	Serious	13	9	13	6	4	9	5	8	8	7	5	5	3	6	1
Sep. 2015	Low	206	277	282	318	314	256	306	312	330	369	336	386	345	347	319
	Moderate	450	423	405	381	385	431	387	381	373	329	361	311	354	355	367
	High	33	6	21	10	12	22	17	13	9	15	11	9	14	12	9
	Very High	27	14	12	11	9	8	10	12	8	7	12	14	7	4	12
	Serious	4	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Oct. 2015	Low	157	238	246	259	253	185	236	265	299	347	281	381	342	304	282
	Moderate	495	417	412	404	426	481	423	393	373	311	348	271	335	367	369
	High	53	60	54	59	55	58	64	49	40	28	41	31	46	50	42
	Very High	39	29	32	22	10	20	21	37	32	58	66	54	21	23	30
	Serious	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	7	0	0	0
Nov. 2015 (Note 1)	Low	226	309	290	337	284	309	313	360	376	425	385	420	401	372	311
	Moderate	483	403	421	374	436	411	400	351	330	278	305	276	310	341	385
	High	2	2	2	4	0	0	3	5	6	8	9	6	3	4	1

	Very High	9	6	7	5	0	0	4	4	8	9	21	18	6	3	3
	Serious	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dec. 2015 (Note 1)	Low	219	386	396	433	462	425	447	445	467	512	421	539	556	504	0
	Moderate	521	356	348	311	282	319	297	299	277	229	318	205	188	240	0
	High	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
	Very High	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
	Serious	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2015 Whole year (Note 1)	Low	2573	3848	3591	5149	5061	4221	4751	4524	5066	5576	5200	5678	5393	5324	4717
	Moderate	5330	4387	4625	3330	3486	4195	3701	3899	3408	2845	3144	2736	3143	3196	2955
	High	410	265	284	137	113	198	172	160	142	162	188	114	135	137	152
	Very High	393	238	234	132	88	121	128	163	136	161	205	214	82	87	73
	Serious	54	22	26	12	12	25	8	14	8	16	23	18	7	14	1

Note 1: There was no AQHI data available from the Tap Mun Air Quality Monitoring Station (AQMS) for 30 November and December 2015 as the building where the AQMS was located was closed from 30 November 2015 to 29 February 2016 for re-roofing and refurbishment works.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB310**

**(Question Serial No. 5943)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Please provide details of the estimated expenditure and measures for improving air quality in 2016-17.

Asked by: Dr Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 161)

Reply:

In 2016-17, the total estimated provision for the Air Programme of the Environmental Protection Department is \$2,372 million, which is used to continuously implement air quality improvement measures. The main measures include continuous implementation of the ex-gratia payment scheme to phase out progressively some 82 000 pre-Euro IV diesel commercial vehicles by end of 2019, to continue subsidising franchised bus companies to retrofit about 1 400 eligible Euro II and III franchised buses with selective catalytic reduction devices and trial of hybrid and electric buses, to encourage the trade to try out innovative green transport technologies by making use of the Pilot Green Transport Fund, to promote the wider use of electric vehicles and the Cleaner Production Partnership Programme, and to conduct the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Joint Regional PM<sub>2.5</sub> Study with the Guangdong and Macao authorities.

The other work under the Air Programme for 2016-17 includes implementation of the Air Pollution Control Ordinance and the Ozone Layer Protection Ordinance, preparing to tighten the statutory emission standards for newly registered vehicles to Euro VI level, embarking on a review of the Air Quality Objectives, monitoring the air quality in Hong Kong, publishing real-time Air Quality Health Index and its forecast to the public, and continuous collaboration with the Guangdong government to implement the Pearl River Delta Regional Air Quality Management Plan.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB311**

**(Question Serial No. 5944)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Did the Administration monitor regularly the air quality in Ma Wan and adopt improvement measures in the past 5 years? If yes, what were the details and expenditure? Does the Administration plan to set up air quality monitoring stations (AQMSs) in the area? If yes, what are the details and estimated expenditure? Will the Administration formulate measures to improve the air quality of the area and assess the implications of the third airport runway on the area upon completion? If yes, what are the details and estimated expenditure?

Asked by: Dr Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 162)

Reply:

Given the small size of Hong Kong and the domination of residential and commercial land uses, the variation in air quality among districts is not significant. As for areas near the estuary of the Pearl River (such as Tung Chung, Yuen Long and Tuen Mun), they are more susceptible to regional ozone under northwesterly or northerly winds in Hong Kong. At present, the air quality monitoring network of the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) in Hong Kong comprises 13 general air quality monitoring stations (AQMS) and 3 roadside AQMS. Of these AQMs, the general AQMS in Kwai Chung can already reflect the air quality in the area around Ma Wan. Therefore, the EPD has no plan to set up any AQMS in Ma Wan.

The overall air quality in Hong Kong has been improving in recent years. In the past 10 years (from 2006 to 2015), except ozone which is on the rise due to regional photochemical smog, the concentrations of other major air pollutants such as nitrogen dioxide, sulphur dioxide, and respirable suspended particulates in Hong Kong have fallen by as much as 12%-59%. Our air quality improvement measures under the Air Programme can further improve the air quality in Hong Kong (including Ma Wan).

According to the Environmental Impact Assessment Report on the Expansion of Hong Kong International Airport into a Three-Runway System submitted by the Airport Authority of Hong Kong, the operation of the runway will not lead to an exceedance of the Air Quality Objectives for air pollutant concentrations at the air sensitive receivers in Ma Wan.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB312**

**(Question Serial No. 5945)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Did the Administration monitor regularly the air quality in Discovery Bay and adopt improvement measures in the past 5 years? If yes, what were the details and expenditure? Does the Administration plan to set up air quality monitoring stations in the area? If yes, what are the details and estimated expenditure? Will the Administration formulate measures to improve the air quality of the area and assess the implications of the third airport runway on the area upon completion? If yes, what are the details and estimated expenditure?

Asked by: Dr Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 163)

Reply:

Given the small size of Hong Kong and the domination of residential and commercial land uses, the variation in air quality among districts is not significant. However, for areas near the estuary of the Pearl River (such as Tung Chung, Yuen Long and Tuen Mun), they are more susceptible to regional ozone under northwesterly or northerly winds in Hong Kong. At present, the air quality monitoring network of the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) in Hong Kong comprises 13 general air quality monitoring stations (AQMS) and 3 roadside AQMS. Among them, the general AQMS in Tung Chung can already reflect the air quality in the area around Discovery Bay. Therefore, the EPD has no plan to set up any AQMS in Discovery Bay.

The overall air quality in Hong Kong has been improving in recent years. In the past 10 years (from 2006 to 2015), except ozone which is on the rise due to regional photochemical smog, the concentrations of other major air pollutants such as nitrogen dioxide, sulphur dioxide, and respirable suspended particulates in Hong Kong have fallen by as much as 12%-59%. Our air quality improvement measures under the Air Programme can further improve the air quality in Hong Kong (including Discovery Bay).

According to the Environmental Impact Assessment Report on the Expansion of Hong Kong International Airport into a Three-Runway System submitted by the Airport Authority of Hong Kong, the operation of the runway will not lead to an exceedance of the Air Quality Objectives for air pollutant concentrations at the air sensitive receivers in Discovery Bay.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB313**

**(Question Serial No. 5946)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Did the Administration monitor regularly the air quality in Tung Chung North and adopt improvement measures in the past 5 years? If yes, what were the details and expenditure? Does the Administration plan to set up air quality monitoring stations in the area? If yes, what are the details and estimated expenditure? Will the Administration formulate measures to improve the air quality of the area and assess the implications of the third airport runway on the area upon completion? If yes, what are the details and estimated expenditure?

Asked by: Dr Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 164)

Reply:

Given the small size of Hong Kong and the domination of residential and commercial land uses, the variation in air quality among districts is not significant. However, for areas near the estuary of the Pearl River (such as Tung Chung, Yuen Long and Tuen Mun), they are more susceptible to regional ozone under northwesterly or northerly winds in Hong Kong. At present, the air quality monitoring network of the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) in Hong Kong comprises 13 general air quality monitoring stations (AQMS) and 3 roadside AQMS. Among them, the general AQMS in Tung Chung can already reflect the air quality in the area around Tung Chung North. Therefore, the EPD has no plan to set up any AQMS in Tung Chung North.

The overall air quality in Hong Kong has been improving in recent years. In the past 10 years (from 2006 to 2015), except ozone which is on the rise due to regional photochemical smog, the concentrations of other major air pollutants such as nitrogen dioxide, sulphur dioxide, and respirable suspended particulates in Hong Kong have fallen by as much as 12%-59%. Our air quality improvement measures under the Air Programme can further improve the air quality in Hong Kong (including Tung Chung North).

According to the Environmental Impact Assessment Report on the Expansion of Hong Kong International Airport into a Three-Runway System submitted by the Airport Authority of Hong Kong, the operation of the runway will not lead to an exceedance of the Air Quality Objectives for air pollutant concentrations at the air sensitive receivers in Tung Chung North.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB314**

**(Question Serial No. 5947)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Did the Administration monitor regularly the air quality in Tung Chung South and adopt improvement measures in the past 5 years? If yes, what were the details and expenditure? Does the Administration plan to set up air quality monitoring stations in the area? If yes, what are the details and estimated expenditure? Will the Administration formulate measures to improve the air quality of the area and assess the implications of the third airport runway on the area upon completion? If yes, what are the details and estimated expenditure?

Asked by: Dr Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 165)

Reply:

Given the small size of Hong Kong and the domination of residential and commercial land uses, the variation in air quality among districts is not significant. As for areas near the estuary of the Pearl River (such as Tung Chung, Yuen Long and Tuen Mun), they are more susceptible to regional ozone under northwesterly or northerly winds in Hong Kong. At present, the air quality monitoring network of the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) in Hong Kong comprises 13 general air quality monitoring stations (AQMS) and 3 roadside AQMS. Of these AQMs, the general AQMS in Tung Chung can already reflect the air quality in the area around Tung Chung South. Therefore, the EPD has no plan to set up any AQMS in Tung Chung South

The overall air quality in Hong Kong has been improving in recent years. In the past 10 years (from 2006 to 2015), except ozone which is on the rise due to regional photochemical smog, the concentrations of other major air pollutants such as nitrogen dioxide, sulphur dioxide, and respirable suspended particulates in Hong Kong have fallen by as much as 12%-59%. Our air quality improvement measures under the Air Programme can further improve the air quality in Hong Kong (including Tung Chung South).

The Environmental Impact Assessment reports on the Expansion of Hong Kong International Airport into a Three-Runway System conducted by the Airport Authority Hong Kong indicates that operation of the Runway will not lead to the exceedance of AQO limits for air pollutant concentrations in air sensitive receivers in Tung Chung South.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB315**

**(Question Serial No. 5948)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Did the Administration monitor regularly the air quality in Belvedere Garden and adopt improvement measures in the past 5 years? If yes, what were the details and expenditure? Does the Administration plan to set up air quality monitoring stations in the area? If yes, what are the details and estimated expenditure? Will the Administration formulate measures to improve the air quality of the area and assess the implications of the third airport runway on the area upon completion? If yes, what are the details and estimated expenditure?

Asked by: Dr Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 166)

Reply:

Given the small size of Hong Kong and the domination of residential and commercial land uses, the variation in air quality among districts is not significant. However, for areas near the estuary of the Pearl River (such as Tung Chung, Yuen Long and Tuen Mun), they are more susceptible to regional ozone under northwesterly or northerly winds in Hong Kong. At present, the air quality monitoring network of the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) in Hong Kong comprises 13 general air quality monitoring stations (AQMS) and 3 roadside AQMS. Among them, the general AQMS in Tsuen Wan can already reflect the air quality in the area around Belvedere Garden. Therefore, the EPD has no plan to set up any AQMS in Belvedere Garden.

The overall air quality in Hong Kong has been improving in recent years. In the past 10 years (from 2006 to 2015), except ozone which is on the rise due to regional photochemical smog, the concentrations of other major air pollutants such as nitrogen dioxide, sulphur dioxide, and respirable suspended particulates in Hong Kong have fallen by as much as 12%-59%. Our air quality improvement measures under the Air Programme can further improve the air quality in Hong Kong (including Belvedere Garden).

According to the Environmental Impact Assessment Report on the Expansion of Hong Kong International Airport into a Three-Runway System submitted by the Airport Authority of Hong Kong, the operation of the runway will not lead to an exceedance of the Air Quality Objectives for air pollutant concentrations at the air sensitive receivers in Belvedere Garden.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB316**

**(Question Serial No. 5949)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Did the Administration monitor regularly the air quality in Kingswood Villas and adopt improvement measures in the past 5 years? If yes, what were the details and expenditure? Does the Administration plan to set up air quality monitoring stations in the area? If yes, what are the details and estimated expenditure? Will the Administration formulate measures to improve the air quality of the area? If yes, what are the details and estimated expenditure?

Asked by: Dr Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 167)

Reply:

Given the small size of Hong Kong and the domination of residential and commercial land uses, the variation in air quality among districts is not significant. As for areas near the estuary of the Pearl River (such as Tung Chung, Yuen Long and Tuen Mun), they are more susceptible to regional ozone under northwesterly or northerly winds in Hong Kong. At present, the air quality monitoring network of the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) in Hong Kong comprises 13 general air quality monitoring stations (AQMS) and 3 roadside AQMS. Of these AQMs, the general AQMS in Yuen Long can already reflect the air quality in the area around Kingswood Villas. Therefore, the EPD has no plan to set up any AQMS in Kingswood Villas.

The overall air quality in Hong Kong has been improving in recent years. In the past 10 years (from 2006 to 2015), except ozone which is on the rise due to regional photochemical smog, the concentrations of other major air pollutants such as nitrogen dioxide, sulphur dioxide, and respirable suspended particulates in Hong Kong have fallen by as much as 12%-59%. Our air quality improvement measures under the Air Programme can further improve the air quality in Hong Kong (including Kingswood Villas).

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB317****(Question Serial No. 6265)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (1) WasteControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

Please list the average annual total cost of handling one tonne of municipal solid waste in the past 5 years, including the cost for transfer of waste and the disposal cost in landfills.

Asked by: Dr Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 185)Reply:

A breakdown of the average annual costs for transfer and disposal of municipal solid waste (MSW) at landfills in the past 5 years is provided below:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Transfer of MSW (\$/tonne)</b>	<b>Disposal of MSW at landfills (\$/tonne)</b>	<b>Total cost (\$/tonne)</b>
2011-12 (Actual)	202	168	370
2012-13 (Actual)	204	180	384
2013-14 (Actual)	199	191	390
2014-15 (Actual)	204	197	401
2015-16 (Projected)	193	192	385

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB318**

**(Question Serial No. 6267)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Please list the number of plastic shopping bags that have been disposed of at landfills in Hong Kong since the introduction of the Environmental Levy Scheme on Plastic Shopping Bags.

Asked by: Dr Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 187)

Reply:

Since the introduction of the first phase of the Environmental Levy Scheme on Plastic Shopping Bags (the Levy Scheme) in 2009, the Environmental Protection Department has conducted surveys on the number of plastic shopping bags (PSBs) disposed of annually in order to monitor the PSBs disposal from various retail categories. The statistics are set out at Annex.

Findings of the Surveys on Disposal of PSBs <sup>(1)</sup>  
(Unit: Estimated Annual Disposal)

	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	Million/ Year	%	Million/ Year	%	Million/ Year	%	Million/ Year	%	Million/ Year	%	Million/ Year	%
Retail categories covered by the first phase of the Levy Scheme <sup>(2)</sup>												
Supermarket	488.22	10.44%	84.22	1.90%	75.71	1.66%	75.09	1.43%	41.24	0.89%	59.40	1.13%
Convenience stores	89.98	1.92%	15.33	0.34%	17.55	0.39%	15.60	0.30%	15.13	0.33%	15.54	0.30%
Medicare and cosmetic stores	79.14	1.69%	53.57	1.21%	53.70	1.18%	65.12	1.24%	59.91	1.30%	80.22	1.53%
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>657.34</b>	<b>14.05%</b>	<b>153.12</b>	<b>3.45%</b>	<b>146.96</b>	<b>3.23%</b>	<b>155.81</b>	<b>2.97%</b>	<b>116.28</b>	<b>2.52%</b>	<b>155.15</b>	<b>2.96%</b>
Retail categories not covered by the first phase of the Levy Scheme <sup>(3)</sup>	823.48	17.6%	890.2	20.03%	906.95	19.96%	844.26	16.09%	849.45	18.37%	914.68	17.45%
Others <sup>(4)</sup>	3 197.71	68.35%	3 400.42	76.52%	3 490.28	76.81%	4 247.35	80.94%	3 656.58	79.11%	4 171.99	79.59%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 678.53</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>4 443.74</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>4 544.19</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>5 247.42</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>4 622.31</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>5 241.82</b>	<b>100%</b>

(Figures may not add up to total due to rounding off.)

Note:

- (1) Under the first phase of the Levy Scheme from 7 July 2009 to 31 March 2015, a plastic shopping bag means a bag (i) that is made wholly or partly of plastic; and (ii) there is a handle, handle hole, perforated line for tearing out a handle hole, carrying string or strap, or any other carrying device on, or attached to, it.
- (2) The first phase of the Levy Scheme is applicable to registered retailers, covering mainly large chain supermarkets, convenience stores and medicare and cosmetic stores. However, some of the PSBs, printed with the characteristics of supermarkets, convenience stores or personal care stores, found in the disposal surveys might be distributed by supermarkets, convenience stores or personal care stores that are not registered retailers.
- (3) For example, bakeries and cake shops, department stores and home accessories shops, cooked food outlets, books, stationeries, gifts and novelties shops, fashion and footwear shops, electrical and telecom shops, and newspaper and magazine bags, etc.
- (4) PSBs from unknown sources.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB319**

**(Question Serial No. 6269)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Please list out the specific estimates and policy objectives of the Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign in 2016-2017.

Asked by: Dr Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 189)

Reply:

The total estimated expenditure of the Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign for 2016-17 is about \$5 million, of which about \$1.5 million will be spent on advertisements, about \$2 million on promotional programmes and activities and about \$1.5 million budgeted for technical support and training.

The Environment Bureau unveiled in February 2014 “A Food Waste & Yard Waste Plan for Hong Kong 2014-2022” (the Plan), with a view to reducing the food waste disposal at landfills by 40% by 2022. The Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign is an integral part of the Plan. This territory-wide food waste reduction campaign aims to encourage the entire community, from individuals and households to commercial and industrial sectors, to avoid and reduce food waste generation in Hong Kong. The objectives of the Campaign are to promote public awareness of food waste problems in Hong Kong; co-ordinate efforts within the government and public institutions to lead by example in food waste reduction; instill behavioural changes at the individual and household levels to help reduce food waste generation in daily life; draw up and promote good practices of food waste reduction at commercial and industrial establishments; and facilitate food donation to charitable organisations from establishments with surplus food.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB320**

**(Question Serial No. 6270)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Please list the estimate for taking forward the development of organic waste treatment facilities in 2016-2017.

Asked by: Dr Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 190)

Reply:

The non-recurrent expenditure for taking forward the development of organic waste treatment facilities in 2016-17 is estimated to be \$640 million.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB321**

**(Question Serial No. 6274)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (6) Nature Conservation

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Please advise on the details of various current measures for protecting country park enclaves, the effectiveness and the expenditure involved in the past 5 years. Please advise on the progress and details of the Administration's review on including enclaves in the territory into country parks.

Asked by: Dr Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 194)

Reply:

In the 2010-11 Policy Address, the Government undertook to either include the enclaves into country parks, or determine their proper uses through statutory planning to meet conservation and social development needs.

Three enclaves, namely Kam Shan, Sai Wan and Yuen Tun, have become part of the Kam Shan, Sai Kung East, and Tai Lam Country Parks respectively since 30 December 2013. The Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) initiated the relevant statutory procedures at the end of 2015 for incorporating 3 enclaves at Fan Kei Tok, Sai Lau Kong and the site near Nam Shan into country parks, which are expected to be completed by 2017. The AFCD will continue to assess whether the remaining enclaves are suitable for incorporation into country parks in accordance with the established principles and criteria and relevant considerations.

In addition, the Planning Department (the PlanD) has completed the formulation of statutory plans for 30 of them for their entire inclusion in the statutory planning control area. The PlanD is progressively preparing Outline Zoning Plans (OZPs) to replace Development Permission Area (DPA) Plans with a validity of 3 years, so as to extend the statutory planning control over the areas.

The AFCD conducts regular patrols in country parks including the enclaves. The expenditures involved in the past 5 years are shown in the table below:

<b>Financial Year</b>	<b>Expenditure (\$ million)</b>
2011-12	42
2012-13	57
2013-14	52
2014-15	51
2015-16 (revised estimate)	53

On the other hand, the PlanD conducts regular patrols in the DPAs to see if there are unauthorised developments against the Town Planning Ordinance (Cap 131). As enforcement work in enclaves within the DPAs is part of the daily duties of the PlanD's staff, there is no breakdown on the manpower resources and expenditure involved in individual work items.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB322**

**(Question Serial No. 6643)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The estimate for 2016-17 is 13.8% higher than the revised estimate for 2015-16. What are the reasons? What are the manpower and expenditure involved?

Asked by: Dr Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 331)

Reply:

The increase in provision by 13.8% in the estimate for 2016-17 as compared with the revised estimate for 2015-16 is mainly due to increased contract payments for the operation of waste facilities, the full implementation of diversion of municipal solid waste from the South East New Territories Landfill, the provision for the Recycling Fund, the operation of the Community Green Stations, a net increase of 15 posts and other operating expenses. The expenditure involved is \$314 million.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB323****(Question Serial No. 6645)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (1) WasteControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

The Administration is progressively developing Community Green Stations in all 18 districts in Hong Kong. What are the implementation schedule and publicity details of such work? What are the manpower and expenditure involved?

Asked by: Dr Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 332)Reply:

The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) has been progressively developing Community Green Stations (CGSs) in the 18 districts to enhance environmental education and assist local communities in the collection of recyclables. The capital works will cost about \$400 million in total. Since 2014, the EPD has created 16 permanent posts and 5 time-limited posts for 3 years for implementing this initiative and monitoring their future operation. The latest development of individual CGSs is tabulated below:

<b>Project</b>	<b>Site</b>	<b>Latest Development and Schedule</b>
Sha Tin CGS	10 On Ping Street, Shek Mun	Operator was appointed and the CGS commenced operation in May 2015. As at the end of 2015, the total project cost is about \$3.3 million.
Eastern CGS	30 Oi Shun Road, Shau Kei Wan	Operator was appointed and the CGS commenced operation in August 2015. As at the end of 2015, the total project cost is about \$2.43 million.

<b>Project</b>	<b>Site</b>	<b>Latest Development and Schedule</b>
Kwun Tong CGS	Junction of Sheung Yee Road and Kai Fuk Road, Kowloon Bay	Construction works have commenced and we are tendering for appointment of an operator. It is estimated that service will start in the second half of 2016.
Yuen Long CGS	Junction of Wetland Park Road and Tin Wah Road	Construction works have commenced and we are tendering for appointment of an operator. It is estimated that service will start in the second half of 2016.
Sham Shui Po CGS	Between Yen Chow Street and Tonkin Street, underneath the West Kowloon Corridor	Construction works have commenced and we are tendering for appointment of an operator. It is estimated that service will start in the first half of 2017.
Kwai Tsing CGS	Tam Kon Shan Road, near Tsing Yi Northeast Park	Sites have been confirmed and planning of construction works is in progress.
Sai Kung CGS	Po Lam Lane, near Po Hong Road and Po Lam Road North, Tseung Kwan O	
Tai Po CGS	Between Ting Kok Road and Dai Wah Street	
Tsuen Wan CGS	Hoi Shing Road, near Hoi Kok Street	
Tuen Mun CGS	Tuen Yee Street	
Islands CGS	Junction of Yu Tung Road and Chung Mun Road, Tung Chung, Lantau	
Wan Chai CGS	Junction of Wan Shing Street and Hung Hing Road	
Wong Tai Sin CGS	Junction of Yuk Wah Street and Po Leung Lane, Tsz Wan Shan	

<b>Project</b>	<b>Site</b>	<b>Latest Development and Schedule</b>
Kowloon City CGS, Southern CGS and Yau Tsim Mong CGS	Site to be confirmed	District Councils were consulted on the potential sites and their views are being followed up
Central and Western CGS and North CGS	Site to be confirmed	Site search is still in progress

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB324**

**(Question Serial No. 6646)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Does the Administration send staff regularly to conduct monitoring at the EcoPark in Tuen Mun Area 38? What are the details of the inspections carried out by the Administration? What are the manpower and expenditure involved?

Asked by: Dr Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 333)

Reply:

To assist the daily management of the EcoPark, the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) has engaged a contractor to monitor the daily management and maintenance of the public areas of the EcoPark. Apart from the daily management and maintenance services, the contractor is also responsible for monitoring the daily operation of tenants, assisting EcoPark tenants in developing their recycling business, operating the EcoPark Visitor Centre and a dedicated website, as well as implementing promotional and waste recovery activities. The expenditure involved is about \$1.2 million per month. EPD has been closely supervising the work of the contractor, and will send staff to the EcoPark on a regular basis to conduct audits and monitor the management of the contractor, as well as liaise with the EcoPark tenants in order to understand and monitor whether their operation complies with the terms of tenancy. Managing and monitoring the operation of the EcoPark is part of the work of the Waste Reduction and Recycling Division of EPD, and is absorbed by existing resources. We do not have breakdowns on the manpower resources and expenditure involved for such work.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB325****(Question Serial No. 6647)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (1) WasteControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

How many people visited the Visitor Centre with waste management as the theme at the EcoPark in the past 3 years? What were the manpower and expenditure involved? Were groups or schools invited to visit the Centre? If yes, what were the details? If no, what were the reasons?

Asked by: Dr Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 334)Reply:

The number of visitors to the EcoPark Visitor Centre in the past 3 years is tabulated below:

<b>Year</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>
<b>No. of visitors</b>	17 321	20 532	22 417

Managing the operation of the EcoPark is part of the work of the Waste Reduction and Recycling Division of the Environmental Protection Department (EPD). We do not have breakdowns on the manpower and expenditure involved for such work. Besides, EPD currently engages a contractor at a lump sum monthly fee of about \$1.2 million to assist in managing the EcoPark. Apart from the manpower and expenditure involved in the daily management of the public areas and facilities of the EcoPark, the contractor is also responsible for assisting EcoPark tenants in developing their recycling business, implementing promotional and waste recovery activities, as well as operating the EcoPark Visitor Centre and a dedicated website, etc.

The Administration has been inviting groups and schools to visit the EcoPark through outreach programmes, electronic communication and mails, etc., with a view to enhancing environmental awareness of the public and encouraging the groups and schools concerned to be more proactive in joining and promoting green work at the community level.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB326**

**(Question Serial No. 6648)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

What were the details of the Administration's efforts in enhancing community participation in waste reduction, recovery and recycling in the past 3 years? What were the manpower and expenditure involved? Did the Administration carry out promotion jointly with the 18 districts? If yes, what were the details? If no, what were the reasons?

Asked by: Dr Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 335)

Reply:

The Government published the "Hong Kong Blueprint for Sustainable Use of Resources 2013-2022" in May 2013, which maps out the comprehensive strategy, specific targets, policies and action plans for waste management for the coming 10 years. In the past 3 years, apart from the efforts in taking forward various producer responsibility schemes and the municipal solid waste charging, setting up Community Green Stations and implementing the Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign, we have encouraged the public to separate the waste at source whether at home or at workplace through the Source Separation of Waste Programme. As at early 2016, over 2 000 housing estates, some 700 rural villages and over 950 industrial and commercial buildings have participated in the Programme. Over 80% of Hong Kong people have now been provided with recycling bins near where they live and work. The Government has now placed about 16 000 sets of waste separation bins at public places, schools, office buildings, country parks and buildings participating in the Source Separation of Waste Programme to facilitate source separation of waste by the public.

Besides, since single block buildings in older districts usually do not have any property management company in implementing and overseeing a recycling programme or the space for waste recovery facilities, the Government has set up Community Recycling Centres operated by non-government organisations in various districts through the Environment and Conservation Fund (ECF) so as to provide services for residents living in these buildings, facilitate their separation of waste for recovery and promote waste reduction and recycling

activities at the community level. At present, 19 Community Recycling Centres have been set up across the territory.

Moreover, we have launched a Community Recycling Network since 2011, under which more collection points have been set up in various districts. Apart from publicising the message of waste reduction and recovery face-to-face to members of the public, it can arouse the public awareness on waste reduction and encourage the public to actively participate in source separation of waste, with a view to sustaining their habit in waste reduction and recovery. There are currently some 260 collection points all over Hong Kong launching various recycling programmes. The types of recyclable materials have also been progressively expanded to cover glass bottles, rechargeable batteries, fluorescent lamps and tubes, and electric and electronic equipment, etc. in addition to waste paper, metal and plastics.

Besides, the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) launched a free mobile application “Waste Less” in March 2014 to provide information on the location of recyclable collection points in public places all over Hong Kong as well as the latest news and useful knowledge about waste reduction and recycling, so as to facilitate community participation. As at early 2016, the download rate of the mobile application has reached 13 000 times. To encourage public participation in recovery, the application has been installed with an interactive function so that useful knowledge, information and games, etc. relating to waste reduction are readily available to the public.

Regarding co-operation with the District Councils (DCs), the EPD, the Environmental Campaign Committee and the Home Affairs Department have worked with the DCs on the Community Participation Programme in Environmental Protection in Collaboration with District Councils since 2012 to jointly promote environmental education, waste reduction at source and recycling programmes at the district level to further cultivate the “use less, waste less” culture in different sectors of the community. In the past 3 years, the EPD provided a total funding of \$11.6 million to the 18 DCs to subsidise the DCs to roll out environmental programmes at the district level (\$2.7 million, \$5.4 million and \$3.5 million were granted to the 18 DCs in 2013-14, 2014-15, and 2015-16 respectively).

The EPD has launched the Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign since December 2012 to promote a food wise and waste less culture and encourage behavioural change to reduce food waste in the community, and facilitate food donation to charitable organisations from establishments with surplus food. The overall public awareness and participation in waste reduction and recycling have been significantly enhanced, laying the foundation for further resource management measures. On support to schools to promote waste reduction, the ECF has provided funding support for schools since 2009 to install facilities for implementing on-site meal portioning to further reduce food waste and the use of disposable lunch boxes. So far, 114 applications have been approved, with a total amount of funding of over HK\$150 million. Besides, the Government has been actively organising educational activities and encouraging recovery at the community level through the support given to non-profit-making organisations by the ECF. In the past 3 years, the ECF allocated about \$104 million (in 2013-14), \$75 million (in 2014-15) and \$66 million (as at the end of 2015) respectively as funding support for the relevant organisations and the

non-profit-making organisations to promote waste reduction and organise educational activities.

In addition to the funding support for ECF activities, the above is part of the work of the EPD in waste reduction and recycling, and is absorbed by existing resources. There are no breakdowns on the manpower resources and expenditure involved for individual tasks.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB327**

**(Question Serial No. 6649)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

What are the details of the collaboration between the Administration and franchised bus companies to implement the programme of retrofitting Euro II and III franchised buses with selective catalytic reduction devices? What are the details of the expenditure involved?

Asked by: Dr Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 336)

Reply:

To improve roadside air quality, the Government is fully subsidising the franchised bus companies to retrofit some 1 400 eligible Euro II and III franchised buses with selective catalytic reduction devices (SCRs) to upgrade their emission performance to Euro IV or above level. The estimated expenditure on the whole SCR retrofitting programme is about \$320 million. The franchised bus companies will identify qualified SCR suppliers through a pre-qualification trial on the selected bus models before inviting tenders for the large-scale retrofit.

As at end February 2016, about 360 Euro II and III franchised buses have been retrofitted with SCRs, involving an expenditure of about \$87 million. As there is a franchised bus company that still has not finished the pre-qualification trial, we are now confirming with the company on the timetable for the large-scale retrofit and the number of buses involved with a view to completing the large-scale retrofit as soon as possible.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB328****(Question Serial No. 6650)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (2) AirControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

Regarding the collaboration between the Administration and franchised bus companies on the trial of hybrid and electric buses to assess the environmental performance of these 2 types of buses under local conditions, what is the current situation of the trial? Will the Administration consider setting up pilot areas for full implementation of electric bus services in the next 3 years? Besides, does the Administration plan to implement electric bus services throughout the territory? If yes, what is the implementation schedule? If no, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Dr Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 337)Reply:

To improve roadside air quality, the Government has allocated \$33 million and \$180 million to fully subsidise the franchised bus companies to purchase 6 double-deck hybrid buses and 36 single-deck electric buses (including 8 supercapacitor buses and 28 battery-electric buses) and related charging facilities respectively to assess their performance under local conditions.

The distribution of the hybrid buses and electric buses is as follows:

<b>Franchised bus company</b>	<b>No. of double-deck hybrid buses</b>	<b>No. of single-deck electric buses</b>
The Kowloon Motor Bus Company (1933) Limited	3 (running on 3 routes)	18 (including 8 supercapacitor buses running on 2 routes; and 10 battery-electric buses on 5 routes)
Citybus Limited	2 (running on 2 routes)	6 (all battery-electric buses, running on 3 routes)

New World First Bus Services Limited	1 (running on 1 route)	4 (all battery-electric buses, running on 2 routes)
New Lantao Bus Company (1973) Limited	--	4 (all battery-electric buses, running on 2 routes)
Long Win Bus Company Limited	--	4 (all battery-electric buses, running on 2 routes)

The 6 hybrid buses have already commenced operation on 6 routes by the end of 2014. As for electric buses, the first batch of 5 single-deck battery-electric buses has already commenced operation by the end of 2015, and it is anticipated that the remaining electric buses will be put into service progressively in 2016. The trial of hybrid buses and electric buses will last for 2 years, and the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) will conduct an interim review about 1 year after the commencement of the trial. During the trial, EPD will work with the franchised bus companies and bus manufacturers to collect bus operational data, including fuel consumption, reliability and emission performance, etc. Furthermore, to effectively monitor and assess the operational efficiency and performance of hybrid and electric buses, EPD has set up 2 task forces respectively to analyse the trial data. Members of the task forces comprise representatives from the franchised bus companies and the Transport Department, as well as local academics. Regarding the trial of hybrid buses, EPD reported the interim trial results to the Panel on Environmental Affairs of the Legislative Council on 30 March this year. If the trial results are satisfactory, the Government will encourage the franchised bus companies to use these environmentally-friendly buses on a larger scale, taking into account the affordability of the bus companies and passengers.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB329**

**(Question Serial No. 6651)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

What were the details of the Administration's promotion and education work on switching off idling engines in the past 3 years? What were the manpower resources and expenditure involved? What was the number of prosecutions made?

Asked by: Dr Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 338)

Reply:

The Motor Vehicle Idling (Fixed Penalty) Ordinance (the Ordinance), which came into operation on 15 December 2011, prohibits drivers from idling a vehicle engine for more than 3 minutes in any 60-minute period. It empowers traffic wardens (TW) of the Hong Kong Police Force and Environmental Protection Inspectors (EPI) of the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) to issue fixed penalty notices (FPNs) to offending drivers. The TWs enforce the ban in their daily patrol duties and the EPD is responsible for co-ordinating publicity activities. Enforcement-cum-publicity activities are conducted by the EPD with TWs to help drivers foster a green driving habit of switching off idling engines.

Since the commencement of the Ordinance, the Government has mounted enforcement actions and publicity activities to help drivers foster the habit of switching off idling engines and reduce the environmental nuisance caused by idling vehicles with running engines. In the 3 years from 2013 to 2015, 845 enforcement-cum-publicity activities were conducted by the EPD staff with TWs at idling engine black spots. The EPD also distributed leaflets and posters, displayed messages on banners and parking meters, as well as broadcasted reminders through radio stations, etc. as publicity and educational efforts to remind drivers to comply with the idling engine ban. According to our observations, drivers are now generally more mindful of switching off idling engines than before. When conducting the enforcement-cum-publicity activities, we noticed that there were fewer vehicles with idling engines that needed to be timed. The Government will continue the two-pronged approach, i.e. enforcement and publicity, to promote the green driving habit of switching off idling

engines. The related expenditure will be absorbed by existing resources under the “Air Programme” of the EPD.

The numbers of enforcement-cum-publicity activities conducted at idling engine black spots and FPNs issued in the past 3 years are as follows:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Number of enforcement-cum-publicity activities conducted at idling engine black spots</b>	<b>Number of FPNs issued</b>
2013	292	82
2014	234	46
2015	319	54
<b>Total:</b>	<b>845</b>	<b>182</b>

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB330**

**(Question Serial No. 6653)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

What was the effectiveness of the Administration's voluntary Indoor Air Quality Certification Scheme for Offices and Public Places in the past 3 years? Did the Administration conduct tests regularly at offices and public places? If yes, what was the number of certifications done? What were the manpower and expenditure involved?

Asked by: Dr Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 340)

Reply:

The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) has been striving to improve indoor air quality (IAQ), and encourage public and private organisations to join the Indoor Air Quality Certification Scheme for Offices and Public Places (the certification scheme).

To promote the certification scheme, we set up an Indoor Air Quality Information Centre to provide information and technical support on IAQ, organise seminars in which professionals are invited to share with property managers of the Government and the private sector ways to achieve good IAQ, broadcast promotional messages on radio and television and organise roving exhibitions, so as to enhance public awareness on IAQ and the certification scheme.

In addition, we have held the Indoor Air Quality Certificate Award Ceremony since 2006 to commend organisations' efforts in achieving good IAQ, thereby promoting the certification scheme and encouraging other organisations to join. In 2013, we also introduced the new IAQ labels which are issued to certified buildings/premises for posting at prominent locations to make known to the public such achievement and step up promotion of the certification scheme.

In the past 3 years, the number of IAQ certificates issued has increased by nearly 40%. The details are as follows:

	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>
Number of certificates	976	1,159	1,160

The certification scheme operates on a voluntary basis. The participating owners or management companies are required to employ their own IAQ Certificate Issuing Bodies (CIBs), certified by the Hong Kong Accreditation Service, to certify the air quality at their premises. The CIBs will issue certificates to premises if they are found to comply with the existing IAQ objectives. The EPD has commissioned professional bodies to undertake verification and registration for the IAQ certificates. The expenditure on verification and registration relating to IAQ certification in 2015 was about \$1.34 million. Such work is undertaken by the existing manpower and resources of the EPD.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB331**

**(Question Serial No. 6654)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Does the Government have any plan to set up more air quality monitoring stations in areas with a higher air pollution rate (e.g. Tuen Mun, Tung Chung, Yuen Long, Tsuen Wan) to protect local residents' health? If yes, what are the details and expenditure of the plan? If no, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Dr Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 341)

Reply:

At present, the air quality monitoring network of the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) in Hong Kong comprises 13 general air quality monitoring stations (AQMS) and 3 roadside AQMSs. Given the small size of Hong Kong and the domination of residential and commercial land uses, the variation in air quality among districts is not significant. As for areas near the estuary of the Pearl River (such as Tung Chung, Yuen Long and Tuen Mun), they are more susceptible to regional ozone under northwesterly or northerly winds in Hong Kong. The general AQMSs in the districts concerned can already reflect the relevant situation. The overall air quality in Hong Kong has been improving in recent years. In the past 10 years (from 2006 to 2015), except ozone which is on the rise due to regional photochemical smog, the concentrations of other major air pollutants such as nitrogen dioxide, sulphur dioxide and respirable suspended particulates in Hong Kong have fallen by as much as 12%-59%.

EPD reviews the air quality monitoring network annually according to an established mechanism so as to ensure its representativeness and consider the need for setting up additional monitoring stations or adding new monitoring parameters. According to the latest review, the current air quality monitoring network already covers 90% of Hong Kong's population and a vast majority of Hong Kong's densely populated areas, and is adequate to provide representative air quality data for Hong Kong. Besides, having considered the spatial distribution and the future development in the North and South

District, we plan to set up general AQMSs in the 2 districts respectively in the coming 3 to 5 years.

The 3 roadside AQMSs in Causeway Bay, Central and Mong Kok cover the urban high-density, commercial and commercial-cum-residential development areas, and are situated in places with heavy vehicular and pedestrian traffic. The data from these roadside AQMSs are representative of the roadside air quality of highly polluted places in Hong Kong. As such, we have no plan to set up additional roadside AQMSs in other districts at present.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB332**

**(Question Serial No. 4187)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The Administration indicates that it will continue to promote reduction of food waste through the Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign. In this connection, would the Administration advise this Committee on:

- a) the manpower and expenditure involved in the Campaign in the past 3 years; the number of participating organisations and the total quantity of food waste recovered annually;
- b) whether the effectiveness of the Campaign has been reviewed regularly? If yes, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?
- c) Are there any plans to widen the scope of the Campaign? If yes, what are the details and timetable? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Prof Hon Joseph LEE Kok-long (Member Question No. 102)

Reply:

- a) The Food Wise Hong Kong Steering Committee was set up in December 2012 to formally launch the Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign (the Campaign) in May 2013. The manpower involved in the implementation of the Campaign is absorbed by the existing establishment. Over the past 3 years, the expenditure spent on advertising and other related items was \$14.8 million and the total expenditure on the other major schemes and activities was \$10.6 million, as shown in the table below:

<b>Description</b>	<b>Expenditure 2013-14</b>	<b>Expenditure 2014-15</b>	<b>Expenditure 2015-16</b>
Advertising for the Campaign (including those in public transport system, printed materials and electronic platform, etc.)	About \$10.4 million	About \$3.1 million	About \$1.3 million
Drawing up and promoting good practices of food waste reduction in cooperation with the relevant trades and sectors	Not Applicable		
Launching the Food Wise Charter Scheme	Not Applicable		
Launching the Food Wise Hong Kong Ambassador Scheme	Not Applicable		
Meeting with the relevant sectors including women groups and the catering industry to conduct briefings and encourage participation	Not Applicable		
Establishing a supporting website for the Campaign, organising food waste reduction training workshops for launching the Food Wise Hong Kong Ambassador Scheme and participation by the relevant sectors and interested parties	About \$0.5 million	About \$1.1 million	About \$1 million
Organising publicity activities to promote the Food Wise message, including:  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Launch ceremony of the Campaign</li> <li>- Food Wise Hong Kong Steering Committee First Anniversary Ceremony/Food Wise Caroling</li> <li>- Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign Roving Exhibition at Kwun Tong District</li> <li>- Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign Roving Exhibition at Eastern District</li> <li>- Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign Roving Exhibition at Kwai Tsing District</li> </ul>	About \$2.4 million	About \$3.4 million	About \$2.2 million

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign Roving Exhibition at Kowloon City District</li> <li>- Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign Roving Exhibition at Sha Tin District</li> <li>- Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign Roving Exhibition at Tai Po District</li> <li>- Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign Roving Exhibition at Wong Tai Sin District (note: two different locations)</li> <li>- Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign Roving Exhibition at Sham Shui Po District</li> <li>- Launch ceremony of the Food Wise Eateries Scheme</li> <li>- Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign Roving Exhibition at Sai Kung District</li> </ul>			
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Since its launching, the Campaign has promoted a food wise and waste less culture and encouraged behavioural change to reduce food waste in the community through various schemes and activities. The “Big Waster” symbolising food wastage in the Campaign is gradually taking root in the community and has become the commonly accepted icon of waste reduction and energy saving. The Campaign was also awarded an Excellence Award at the HKMA/TVB Awards for Marketing Excellence 2014 on 24 October 2014, recognising the effectiveness and positive impact of the Campaign on the community, and its promotion of a food wise culture in Hong Kong. It is the first promotional campaign run by the Government receiving such award. Besides, the Big Waster Facebook is very popular among the public. Up to February 2016, it has received more than 30 000 “likes”. As at 15 February 2016, about 480 organisations have signed the Food Wise Charter and are committed to reducing food waste, and some 3 300 Food Wise Hong Kong Ambassadors have taken part in the food waste reduction training workshops to help promote the Food Wise message. Moreover, roving exhibitions were held at various districts to bring the message of food waste reduction to the community and encourage behavioural change at individual and household levels to reduce food waste at source. The Government also launched the Food Wise Eateries Scheme in November 2015 to continue to encourage the food and beverage sector to offer portioned meals so that customers can

order only the amount of food according to their appetite, so as to join efforts to reduce food waste generation. As at mid-February 2016, 420 eateries have joined the scheme. Regarding the total quantity of food waste recovered annually, as food waste is currently recovered by various organisations on their own, no specific figures on this are available.

- b) As for the effectiveness of waste reduction, the Government expects that it needs to take some time for the public to react and gradually change their behaviour, so as to avoid or reduce food waste. The Food Wise Hong Kong Steering Committee is tasked with formulating and overseeing the implementation strategies of the Campaign with a view to achieving the targets of the Campaign. According to the reports on “Monitoring of Solid Waste in Hong Kong”, the average daily quantity of food waste disposed of at landfills was 3 648 tonnes in 2013, accounting for 38.2% of all municipal solid waste (MSW) disposal, and the number was slightly decreased to an average of 3 640 tonnes per day in 2014, accounting for 37.2% of all MSW disposal. The Government will continue to monitor and keep in view the effectiveness of the Campaign.
- c) The Government launched the Food Wise Eateries Scheme in November 2015 to continue to encourage the food and beverage sector to offer portioned meals so that customers can order only the amount of food according to their appetite, so as to join efforts to reduce food waste generation. As at mid-February 2016, 420 eateries have joined the scheme. The Government will continue to promote a food wise and waste less culture through the above schemes and activities.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB333**

**(Question Serial No. 4188)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The Administration indicates that it will continue to monitor the implementation of the Recycling Fund to facilitate the upgrading of the operational capabilities and efficiencies of the recycling industry. Would the Administration advise this Committee on the following:

- a) what are the details of the work plan for 2016? What are the manpower and expenditure involved?
- b) whether the operation of the Fund will be reviewed regularly? If yes, what is the detailed timetable? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Prof Hon Joseph LEE Kok-long (Member Question No. 103)

Reply:

- a) The Recycling Fund was launched and open for application by the recycling industry and relevant organisations in October 2015. The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) has engaged the Hong Kong Productivity Council to be the Implementation Partner as well as the Secretariat for the Recycling Fund (the Secretariat) to assist in the development, promotion, management, operation and monitoring of the recycling fund activities. The priority tasks for 2016 include: enhancing the industry's understanding of the Recycling Fund; assisting the industry in applying for different programmes under the Fund; monitoring the approved projects and conducting studies on the recycling market. Monitoring the implementation of the Recycling Fund and facilitating the upgrading of the operational capabilities and efficiencies of the recycling industry is part of the work of the Waste Reduction and Recycling Division of the EPD. As the expenditure is absorbed by the existing resources, we don't have separate breakdowns for the relevant work.

- b) The Secretariat will regularly submit progress reports and assessments on the operation of the Recycling Fund, as well as independently audited annual accounts, to the Advisory Committee on Recycling Fund (the Committee) which will provide inputs and suggestions to the Government on the management and operation of the Fund having regard to the contents of the reports. Moreover, the EPD plans to conduct a mid-term review about two to three years after the implementation of the Fund to examine the overall operation of the Fund and the performance of the Secretariat. The Committee will discuss and study the contents of the review report, and will advise the EPD on how to improve the operation of the Fund if necessary.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB334**

**(Question Serial No. 4189)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The Administration indicates that it will continue to conduct the joint regional study on FSP (PM<sub>2.5</sub>) with Guangdong and Macao authorities with a view to providing a scientific basis for mapping out air quality improvement strategies for the PRD region. What are the manpower and resources involved in the study? What is the detailed timetable?

Asked by: Prof Hon Joseph LEE Kok-long (Member Question No.104)

Reply:

A local university's study showed that as much as 70% of Hong Kong's fine suspended particulates (PM<sub>2.5</sub>) originated from sources in the Pearl River Delta (PRD) region and beyond. To reduce PM<sub>2.5</sub> pollution effectively, we have to understand how PM<sub>2.5</sub> is formed and quantify its sources through regional cooperation to help formulate effective control strategies.

Commenced in November 2014, the 30-month Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Joint Regional PM<sub>2.5</sub> Study aims to gain an understanding of the causes of PM<sub>2.5</sub> pollution in the PRD region as well as the mechanisms of the primary and secondary formation of PM<sub>2.5</sub> to help the governments of the 3 sides formulate control strategies. The study is progressing smoothly as planned. Concurrent sampling by the 3 sides was completed in 2015. The study team is now consolidating and analysing the data. The study is expected to conclude in 2017. The total estimated expenditure for the consultancy study in Hong Kong is about \$9 million.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB335**

**(Question Serial No. 4797)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not specified

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the Air Programme of the Environmental Protection Department (EPD), would the Government please tell this committee:

- (1) the breakdown on the 31.7% decrease in the estimated financial provisions for 2016-17 over the 2015-16 revised estimate;
- (2) what non-recurrent projects have led to the decreased cash flow requirement;
- (3) what follow-up actions, if any, will be carried out by the EPD as a result of the “Hong Kong Climate Change Report 2015”, and what percentage of the financial provisions for 2016-17 will be used on such follow-up actions?

Asked by: Hon Kenneth LEUNG (Member Question No. 4.14)

Reply:

(1) and (2)

The estimated expenditure under the Air Programme in 2016-17 is about \$1.1 billion, which is about 31.7% less than the revised estimated expenditure of 2015-16. This is mainly due to our projected reduction in the estimated cash flow requirement for a non-recurrent project “Ex-gratia Payment for Phasing Out pre-Euro IV Diesel Commercial Vehicles” by \$1.2 billion as compared with 2015-16.

The ex-gratia payment scheme is to assist vehicle owners affected by the Government's incentive-cum-regulatory approach to phasing out by end 2019 progressively some 82 000 pre-Euro IV diesel commercial vehicles (DCVs). The ex-gratia payment application deadlines for pre-Euro, Euro I, Euro II and Euro III DCVs are 31 December 2015, 31 December 2016, 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2019 respectively.

Since the launch of the scheme in March 2014, about 39 700 pre-Euro IV DCVs (i.e. about 48% of the eligible vehicles) were retired under the scheme as at end February 2016, involving an ex-gratia payment of some \$5.2 billion. The ex-gratia payment application for pre-Euro DCVs, which account for 22% of the eligible vehicles, was closed at the end of last year, while 70% of the Euro I DCVs have been phased out. The remaining eligible vehicles are mostly Euro II and Euro III DCVs. As there are still about 21 months and 45 months respectively before the ex-gratia payment application deadlines for these vehicles, we estimate that the number of DCVs participating in the scheme and the cash flow requirement in 2016-17 will be less than those in 2015-16.

(3)

In November 2015, the government launched the “Hong Kong Climate Change Report 2015” which outlines the efforts of the government and the private sector in responding to climate change in implementing the relevant policies and measures. In addition, the Chief Secretary for Administration will chair an inter-departmental committee to steer and co-ordinate the work of bureaux and departments on climate change. The expenditure and manpower involved are met by the recurrent expenditure of the bureaux and departments concerned.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB336**

**(Question Serial No. 4587)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The Transport Department will support the implementation of the Ex-gratia Payment Scheme for Phasing Out Pre-Euro IV Diesel Commercial Vehicles and the Tax Incentives Scheme for Environment-friendly Commercial Vehicles in 2016-17.

In this connection, please provide the number of commercial vehicles with a valid licence in Hong Kong as at 29 February 2016 (with a breakdown by their power sources and the emission standards applicable to them) in the following table.

	Pure electric	Petrol/LPG hybrid (Please specify emission standard)	Diesel/electric hybrid (Please specify emission standard)	LPG Euro I	LPG Euro II	LPG Euro III	LPG Euro IV	LPG Euro V	LPG Euro VI	Diesel pre-Euro	Diesel Euro I	Diesel Euro II	Diesel Euro III	Diesel Euro IV	Diesel Euro V	Diesel Euro VI	Petrol pre-Euro	Petrol Euro I	Petrol Euro II	Petrol Euro III	Petrol Euro IV	Petrol Euro V	Petrol Euro VI	Others (Please specify fuel/energy used & emission standard)
Taxi																								
Public light bus																								
Private light bus																								
Public bus (franchised)																								
Public bus (non-franchised)																								
Private																								

	Pure electric	Petrol/LPG hybrid (Please specify emission standard)	Diesel/electric hybrid (Please specify emission standard)	LPG Euro I	LPG Euro II	LPG Euro III	LPG Euro IV	LPG Euro V	LPG Euro VI	Diesel pre-Euro	Diesel Euro I	Diesel Euro II	Diesel Euro III	Diesel Euro IV	Diesel Euro V	Diesel Euro VI	Petrol pre-Euro	Petrol Euro I	Petrol Euro II	Petrol Euro III	Petrol Euro IV	Petrol Euro V	Petrol Euro VI	Others (Please specify fuel/energy used & emission standard)
bus																								
Light goods vehicle																								
Medium goods vehicle																								
Heavy goods vehicle																								
Articulated vehicle																								
Special purpose vehicle																								



Asked by: Hon Claudia MO (Member Question No. 65)

Reply:

Diesel Commercial Vehicles (DCVs) are one of the major sources of roadside air pollution in Hong Kong. To improve roadside air quality and better protect public health, the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) launched an incentive-cum-regulatory scheme in March 2014 with an aim to phase out progressively by the end of 2019 some 82 000 pre-Euro IV DCVs (including goods vehicles, light buses and non-franchised buses) with \$11.4 billion set aside for ex-gratia payment to assist the affected vehicle owners.

Furthermore, EPD has launched a First Registration Tax concession scheme for environment-friendly commercial vehicles since April 2008 to incentivise vehicle owners to choose commercial vehicles with better emission performance.

As at 29 February 2016, the numbers of licensed commercial vehicles (by power source and emission standard) in Hong Kong are tabulated in the Appendix.

## Appendix

	Pure electric	Petrol/ LPG hybrid (Note 1)	Diesel/ electric hybrid (Note 1)	LPG Euro I	LPG Euro II	LPG Euro III	LPG Euro IV	LPG Euro V	LPG Euro VI (Note 2)	Diesel pre -Euro	Diesel Euro I	Diesel Euro II	Diesel Euro III	Diesel Euro IV	Diesel Euro V	Diesel Euro VI (Note 2)	Petrol pre-Euro	Petrol Euro I	Petrol Euro II	Petrol Euro III	Petrol Euro IV	Petrol Euro V	Petrol Euro VI (Note 2)	Others
Taxi	5	-	-	4 602	4 675	1 399	2 378	5 059	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	0	0
Public light bus	0	-	-	0	489	1 883	446	198	0	0	139	458	374	205	152	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private light bus	2	-	-	0	36	83	402	267	0	9	192	374	140	508	1 053	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public bus (franchised) (Note 3)	8	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 829	1 253	230	2 539	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public bus (non-franchised)	7	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	29	305	1 436	2 800	2 431	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private Bus	3	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	96	90	202	216	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Light goods vehicle	62	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	2 245	6 114	14 404	23 155	24 002	0	29	18	102	138	330	172	0	0
Medium goods vehicle	2	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	570	3 097	7 855	11 220	13 317	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy goods vehicle	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	152	498	416	1 462	2 957	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Articulated vehicle	An articulated vehicle is comprised of a tractor and a trailer. A tractor can be categorised as a light, medium or heavy goods vehicle and hence the number has already been included in the number of the goods vehicles. As at 29 February 2016, the number of licensed trailers is 13 882. There is no exhaust emission from trailers.																							
Special purpose vehicle (Note 4)	87	-	-	166						1 232						77						0		

Note 1: Petrol/ LPG hybrid vehicles are categorised as LPG vehicles and diesel/ electric hybrid vehicles as diesel vehicles.

Note 2: The prevailing statutory emission standard for first registration in Hong Kong is Euro V. No statistics on the number of Euro VI vehicles other than the franchised hybrid buses whose procurement is subsidised by the Government.

Note 3: Statistics as at the end of December 2015.

Note 4: No statistics on the number of special purpose vehicles by emission standards.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB337**

**(Question Serial No. 4927)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the preparation to tighten the statutory emission standards for newly registered vehicles to Euro VI level, please advise on the following:

- a. whether the Administration has corresponding measures to support the maintenance trade to tie in with the Government's plan to tighten the statutory emission standards for newly registered vehicles to Euro VI level?
- b. what are the progress and timetable of the Administration's preparatory work?

Asked by: Hon TANG Ka-piu (Member Question No. 62)

Reply:

To improve roadside air quality and protect public health, it is a standing policy of the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) to tighten vehicle emission standards by making reference to the latest international developments whenever it is practicable to have sufficient supply of vehicles that are compatible with the emission standards in Hong Kong. On 31 December 2013, the European Union (EU) started tightening in phases its vehicle emission standards for newly registered vehicles to Euro VI level. Compared with Euro V vehicles, Euro VI heavy duty diesel vehicles (design weight over 3.5 tonnes) emit about 80% less nitrogen oxides (NOx) and 50% less respirable suspended particulates, and Euro VI light duty diesel vehicles (design weight not more than 3.5 tonnes) about 55% less NOx.

- a. EPD is committed to assisting the vehicle maintenance trade to gear up vehicle exhaust emissions maintenance skills, and has cooperated with the Vocational Training Council (VTC), vehicle suppliers and the maintenance trade in organising seminars on vehicle maintenance skills. Pro-Act Training and Development Centre (Automobile) of the VTC also organised relevant courses for training of mechanics to maintain vehicles of newer models such as Euro V and VI vehicles. In 2015, we organised a total of three seminars with about 700 attendees. The Hong Kong

Commercial Vehicle Maintenance Association representing small and medium-sized garages also considered these seminars useful for the trade to upgrade vehicle maintenance skills.

EPD will continue to cooperate with the VTC, vehicle suppliers, the maintenance trade and transport trade in organising seminars and suitable courses to assist the maintenance trade to acquire the latest vehicle maintenance skills.

- b. We submitted the proposal of tightening the statutory emission standards for newly registered vehicles to Euro VI level to the Panel on Environmental Affairs of the Legislative Council on 27 November 2015, and subsequently consulted the transport trade, vehicle maintenance trade and other trades, etc. on the proposal. We are studying the views of the trades and will report the outcome of the consultation and the final proposal to the Panel on Environmental Affairs in due course.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB338**

**(Question Serial No. 4928)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the Restored Landfill Revitalisation Funding Scheme, please provide the following information:

- (a) the details of the current restored landfills; please list by district, land use, landfill size and present status;
- (b) the expenditure and manpower establishment involved in the implementation of the Restored Landfill Revitalisation Funding Scheme in 2015-16;
- (c) the implementation progress and schedule of the Restored Landfill Revitalisation Funding Scheme.

Asked by: Hon TANG Ka-piu (Member Question No. 61)

Reply:

- (a) There are a total of 13 restored landfills in Hong Kong. The location, land use, area and present situation of the landfills are shown in the table below:

Restored landfill	Land use	Total area (hectare) (Approximately)	Present situation
Ngau Chi Wan (Wong Tai Sin)	Open space	8	Ngau Chi Wan Park was fully opened for public use in September 2010 (its first phase opened in August 2009).
Sai Tso Wan (Kwun Tong)	Open space, Green belt	9	Sai Tso Wan Recreation Ground was opened for public use in April 2004.

Restored landfill	Land use	Total area (hectare) (Approximately)	Present situation
Ma Yau Tong West Note (1) (Kwun Tong)	Open space, Green belt	6	Part of the site was developed into a sitting-out area and opened for public use in September 2011.
Ma Yau Tong Central Note (1) (Kwun Tong)	Open space, Green belt	12	Part of the site was developed into a sitting-out area and opened for public use in January 2011.
Jordan Valley (Kwun Tong)	Open space	11	Jordan Valley Park was opened for public use in August 2010.
Tseung Kwan O Stage I Note (1) (Sai Kung)	Recreation	68	The waterfront of the Landfill was developed into a waterfront promenade and a cycle track which were opened for public use in June 2012. Moreover, a sitting-out area cum pet garden was opened to the public in June 2013.
Tseung Kwan O Stage II/III Note (1) (Sai Kung)	Open space	42	Since August 2004, the Hong Kong Air Cadet Corps has been using the upper platform of the Landfill as a model aeroplane training field during weekends and public holidays.
Ngau Tam Mei Note (1) (Yuen Long)	Green belt	2	Currently as green zone.
Ma Tso Lung (North District)	Government/ Institution/ Community	2	For recreational use by Tung Wah Group of Hospitals.
Shuen Wan (Tai Po)	Other Specified Use (Golf course)	55	A golf driving range has been opened for public use since April 1999.
Siu Lang Shui Note (1) (Tuen Mun)	Site of Special Scientific Interest, Green belt, a small part of the site is for Government/ Institution/ Community use	12	Currently as green zone. Part of the Siu Lang Shui Landfill was listed as a Site of Special Scientific Interest in January 2008.

Restored landfill	Land use	Total area (hectare) (Approximately)	Present situation
Gin Drinkers Bay (Kwai Tsing)	Open space	29	The Hong Kong Jockey Club International BMX Park at the lower platform of the Landfill developed by The Cycling Association of Hong Kong, China Limited was opened in October 2009. Moreover, the Leisure and Cultural Services Department has engaged the Architectural Services Department to ascertain the technical feasibility of developing leisure facilities at the remaining parts of the site.
Pillar Point Valley <sup>Note (1)</sup> (Tuen Mun)	Green belt, Tsing Shan Firing Range	65	Part of the site is being developed into an open shooting range by the Hong Kong Shooting Association.

Note (1): 7 restored landfills have been included in the “Restored Landfill Revitalisation Funding Scheme”. Non-profit-making Organisations or National Sports Associations are eligible to apply for funding from the Scheme to develop recreational facilities or other innovative proposals at the restored landfills.

- (b) In 2015-16, the work on implementing the “Restored Landfill Revitalisation Funding Scheme” was mainly carried out by the staff of the Environmental Infrastructure Division of the Environmental Protection Department. We do not have a separate breakdown on the manpower and expenditure involved in individual work items.
- (c) To expedite the development of suitable facilities at restored landfills, \$1 billion has been earmarked under the Capital Works Reserve Fund to set up a “Restored Landfill Revitalisation Funding Scheme” (the Scheme) to fund Non-profit-making Organisations or National Sports Associations to develop recreational facilities or other innovative proposals at 7 restored landfills (i.e. the restored landfills referred to in Note (1) of the reply to (a)). To take the Scheme forward, a Steering Committee has been established to advise the Administration on the operational arrangement of the Scheme and assist in assessing the applications and monitoring the progress of the approved projects.

Batch 1 of the Scheme is open to application from 27 November 2015 to 29 April 2016. The restored landfills available for application under Batch 1 include Pillar Point Valley Landfill in Tuen Mun, Ma Yau Tong Central Landfill in Kwun Tong and Tseung Kwan O Stage I Landfill in Sai Kung.

Upon receiving the applications, the Steering Committee will assist in assessing the applications in accordance with the established assessment criteria. We envisage completing the assessment of Batch 1 applications and granting the approval-in-principle to the selected organisations later this year. Regarding the

capital works vote for each project, we will follow the established procedures to seek the necessary funding approval after consulting the relevant District Councils.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB339****(Question Serial No. 4929)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (2) AirControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

Regarding electric vehicles (EVs), please advise on the following:

- the number of newly registered EVs in the past 3 years; please list by different vehicle types;
- the number of EVs acquired by various government departments in the past 3 years;
- the additional manpower and expenditure involved in the Government's promotion of EVs in the past 3 years.

Asked by: Hon TANG Ka-piu (Member Question No. 63)Reply:

Electric vehicles (EVs) have no tailpipe emissions and are efficient in converting energy from the grid to power at the wheels. Replacing conventional vehicles with EVs can help improve roadside air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The Government has been promoting the wider use of EVs in Hong Kong.

- The number of newly registered EVs by different vehicle types in the past 3 years is as follows:

Year	Number of newly registered EVs					
	Private car	Taxi	Light goods vehicle	Bus	Motorcycle	Total
2013	35	33	24	4	14	110
2014	845	15	21	4	8	893
2015	2 607	0	11	12	0	2 630

Note: Not including special purpose vehicles and government vehicles

- b. 58 EVs were procured by government departments in the past 3 years (a total of 245 EVs were owned by government departments as at the end of February 2016). Details are as follows:

<b>Year</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>
Number of EVs procured	18	19	21

- c. The Government's expenditure in respect of promoting the use of EVs is about \$8.6 million, \$10.1 million and \$7.1 million respectively in the past 3 financial years (i.e. 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16). It mainly included installing 100 medium chargers in various districts; funding for the dedicated support team of the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department to provide technical support for installing chargers; and setting up 6 outdoor medium charging posts for trial and conducting publicity and promotion activities, etc. The Environmental Protection Department's expenditure related to the work areas for promoting the use of EVs is met by the existing resources under the Air Programme.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB340****(Question Serial No. 4086)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational ExpensesProgramme: Not SpecifiedControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

On engaging "outsourced workers", please provide the following information:

	<b>2015-16 (up to the latest situation)</b>
Number of outsourced service contracts	( )
Total amount paid to outsourced service providers	( )
Length of contract for each outsourced service provider	( )
Number of workers engaged through outsourced service providers	( )
Details of the positions held by outsourced workers (e.g. customer service, property management, security, cleansing and information technology)	
Monthly salary range of outsourced workers	
• \$30,001 or above	( )
• \$16,001 to \$30,000	( )
• \$8,001 to \$16,000	( )
• \$6,501 to \$8,000	( )
• \$6,240 to \$6,500	( )
• \$6,240 or below	( )
Length of service of outsourced workers in years	
• 15 years or longer	( )
• 10 - 15 years	( )
• 5 - 10 years	( )
• 3 - 5 years	( )
• 1 - 3 years	( )
• less than 1 year	( )
Percentage of outsourced workers in the total number of staff in the Department	( )

Percentage of amount paid to outsourced service providers in the total departmental staff cost	( )
Number of staff granted severance payment/ long service payment/ end-of-contract gratuities	( )
Amount of severance payment/ long service payment/ end-of-contract gratuities granted	( )
Number of staff whose accrued benefits derived from the employer's contribution in the Mandatory Provident Fund (MPF) are used to offset their severance payment/ long service payment/ end-of-contract gratuities	( )
Amount of severance payment/ long service payment/ end-of-contract gratuities offset by accrued benefits derived from the employer's contribution in the MPF	( )
Number of workers with paid meal break	( )
Number of workers without paid meal break	( )
Number of workers working 5 days a week	( )
Number of workers working 6 days a week	( )

( ) denotes percentage of increase or decrease compared with the same period of 2014-15

Asked by: Hon WONG Kwok-hing (Member Question No. 67)

Reply:

The figures on the employment of outsourced workers in the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) in 2015-16 are as follows:

	<b>2015-16 (up to 14.3.2016)</b>
Number of outsourced service contracts	25(+19%)
Total amount paid to outsourced service providers	\$21.29M (+27%)
Length of contract for each outsourced service provider	2 to 36 months
Number of workers engaged through outsourced service providers	For most of the outsourced service contracts, EPD only specifies the types and level of services to be delivered by the service providers, rather than the number of staff to be employed for the services. The outsourced contracts mainly provide services including cleansing, assisting in the implementation of environmental programmes, sampling and laboratory testing. Information about the number of outsourced workers engaged and their positions is not available.
Details of the positions held by outsourced workers (e.g. customer service, property management, security, cleansing and information technology)	
Monthly salary range of outsourced workers	The contracts of EPD entered into with the service providers specify the service level and fee to be charged by the latter in
Length of service of outsourced workers	
Percentage of outsourced workers in the total	

number of staff in the Department	providing the services. EPD normally does not specify the number and salaries of the outsourced workers (except the minimum wage of non-technical workers). As long as the procuring requirements (in terms of types and level of services) are satisfied, the service providers may arrange any of their employees to provide the service during the contract period. Information about the monthly salary and length of service of the outsourced workers is not available.
Percentage of amount paid to outsourced service providers in the total departmental staff cost	2%
Number of staff granted severance payment/ long service payment/ end-of-contract gratuities	The information requested is not available as we do not have access to the employment information of the service providers and their workers.
Amount of severance payment/ long service payment/ end-of-contract gratuities granted	
Number of staff whose accrued benefits derived from the employer's contribution in the Mandatory Provident Fund (MPF) are used to offset their severance payment/ long service payment/ end-of-contract gratuities	
Amount of severance payment/ long service payment/ end-of-contract gratuities offset by accrued benefits derived from the employer's contribution in the MPF	
Number of workers with paid meal break	
Number of workers without paid meal break	
Number of workers working 5 days a week	
Number of workers working 6 days a week	

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB341****(Question Serial No. 4087)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational ExpensesProgramme: (-) Not SpecifiedControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

On engaging "agency workers", please provide the following information:

	<b>2015-16 (up to the latest situation)</b>
Number of contracts of engaging employment agencies	( )
Contract sum paid to each employment agency	( )
Length of contract for each employment agency	( )
Number of agency workers	( )
Breakdown of positions held by agency workers	
Monthly salary range of agency workers	( )
• \$30,001 or above	( )
• \$16,001 to \$30,000	( )
• \$8,001 to \$16,000	( )
• \$6,501 to \$8,000	( )
• \$6,240 to \$6,500	( )
• \$6,240 or below	( )
Length of service of agency workers in years	( )
15 years or longer	( )
• 10 - 15 years	( )
• 5 - 10 years	( )
• 3 - 5 years	( )
• 1 - 3 years	( )
• less than 1 year	( )
Percentage of agency workers in the total number of staff in the Department	( )
Percentage of amount paid to employment agencies in the total staff cost of the Department	( )

Number of staff granted severance payment/ long service payment/ end-of-contract gratuities	( )
Amount of severance payment/ long service payment/ end-of-contract gratuities granted	( )
Number of staff whose accrued benefits derived from the employer's contribution in the Mandatory Provident Fund (MPF) are used to offset their severance payment/ long service payment/ end-of-contract gratuities	( )
Amount of severance payment/ long service payment/ end-of-contract gratuities offset by accrued benefits derived from the employer's contribution in the MPF	( )
Number of workers with paid meal break	( )
Number of workers without paid meal break	( )
Number of workers working 5 days a week	( )
Number of workers working 6 days a week	( )

( ) denotes percentage of increase or decrease compared with the same period of 2014-15

Asked by: Hon WONG Kwok-hing (Member Question No. 68)

Reply:

The figures on the employment of agency workers in the Environmental Protection Department in 2015-16 are as follows:

	<b>2015-16 (as at 30.9.2015)</b>	
Number of contracts of engaging employment agencies	Others	17 (–)
	T-contract (Note 1)	1 (–)
Contract sum paid to each employment agency	Others	\$120,000 to \$2.92 million (+109%)
	T-contract	\$32.07 million (+7%) (full year provision)
Length of contract for each employment agency	Others	3 months to 24 months
	T-contract	12 months
Number of agency workers	Others	54 (+2%)
	T-contract	62 (+2%)
Breakdown of positions held by agency workers	Agency workers are deployed for a variety of duties; mostly meeting short-term manpower gap. Duties include general office support service, customer service, general project management works, etc.	
Monthly salary range of agency workers	Others	
	• \$30,001 or above	4 (+100%)
	• \$16,001 to \$30,000	8 (+33%)
	• \$8,001 to \$16,000	42 (–7%)
	T-contract (Note 2)	
	• \$30,001 or above	49 (+7%)
	• \$16,001 to \$30,000	13 (–13%)

	<b>2015-16 (as at 30.9.2015)</b>	
Length of service of agency workers in years <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 15 years or longer</li> <li>• 10 - 15 years</li> <li>• 5 - 10 years</li> <li>• 3 - 5 years</li> <li>• 1 - 3 years</li> <li>• less than 1 year</li> </ul>	The employment agencies may assign different agency workers during the contract period such that the service as pledged can be maintained. Hence, information on length of services of agency workers is not available.	
Percentage of agency workers in the total number of staff in the Department	Others	2.8% (-)
	T-contract	3.2% (-)
Percentage of amount paid to employment agencies in the total staff cost of the Department	Others	1.1% (+22%)
	T-contract	2.8% (+4%)
Number of staff granted severance payment/ long service payment/ end-of-contract gratuities	The Department has not entered into employment contracts with employment agencies or agency workers. Hence, we are not able to provide the information requested.	
Amount of severance payment/ long service payment/ end-of-contract gratuities granted		
Number of staff whose accrued benefits derived from the employer's contribution in the Mandatory Provident Fund (MPF) are used to offset their severance payment/ long service payment/ end-of-contract gratuities		
Amount of severance payment/ long service payment/ end-of-contract gratuities offset by accrued benefits derived from the employer's contribution in the MPF		
Number of workers with paid meal break Number of workers without paid meal break	The information is not available as whether meal breaks are included as paid time is a matter of agreement between the employment agencies and the agency workers when the employment contract is signed.	
Number of workers working 5 days a week	Others	49 (-4%)
	T-contract	62 (+2%)
Number of workers working 6 days a week	Others	5 (+150%)
	T-contract	Nil

Note 1 T-contract refers to term contract centrally administered by the Office of the Government Chief Information Officer.

Note 2 The salary range quoted for T-contract includes both salaries and commissions.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB342****(Question Serial No. 4088)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational ExpensesProgramme: (-) Not SpecifiedControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

Regarding the employment of non-civil service contract (NCSC) staff, please provide the following information:

	<b>2015-16 (up to the latest situation)</b>
Number of NCSC staff	( )
Distribution of posts taken up by NCSC staff	
Salary expenditure for NCSC staff	( )
Monthly salary range of NCSC staff	
• \$30,001 or above	( )
• \$16,001 to \$30,000	( )
• \$8,001 to \$16,000	( )
• \$6,501 to \$8,000	( )
• \$6,240 to \$6,500	( )
• Below \$6,240	( )
Length of service of NCSC staff in years	
• Above 15 years	( )
• 10 - 15 years	( )
• 5 - 10 years	( )
• 3 - 5 years	( )
• 1 - 3 years	( )
• less than 1 year	( )
Number of staff converted to civil servants	( )
Percentage of NCSC staff in the total number of staff in the Department	( )
Percentage of payment for NCSC staff in the total staff costs of the	( )

Department	
Number of staff granted severance payment/ long service payment/ end-of-contract gratuities	( )
Amount of severance payment/ long service payment/ end-of-contract gratuities granted	( )
Number of staff whose accrued benefits derived from the employer's contribution in the Mandatory Provident Fund (MPF) are used to offset their severance payment/ long service payment/ end-of-contract gratuities	( )
Amount of severance payment/ long service payment/ end-of-contract gratuities offset by accrued benefits derived from the employer's contribution in the MPF	( )
Number of workers with paid meal break	( )
Number of workers without paid meal break	( )
Number of workers working 5 days a week	( )
Number of workers working 6 days a week	( )

( ) denotes percentage of increase or decrease compared with the same period of 2014-15

Asked by: Hon WONG Kwok-hing (Member Question No. 69)

Reply:

The figures on the employment of NCSC staff in 2015-16 are as follows:

	<b>2015-16</b>
Number of NCSC staff *	83 (-4.6%)
Distribution of posts taken up by NCSC staff	
● Comparable to Environmental Protection Officer (EPO) or equivalent	33
● Comparable to Assistant Environmental Protection Officer (AEPO) or equivalent	22
● Comparable to Environmental Protection Inspector (EPI) or equivalent	8
● Comparable to ranks below EPI or equivalent	20
Salary expenditure for NCSC staff #	\$28.5 million (-12.8%)
Monthly salary range of NCSC staff	
● \$30,001 or above	33 (+6.5%)
● \$16,001 to \$30,000	23 (-8%)
● \$8,001 to \$16,000	27 (-12.9%)
Length of service of NCSC staff in years	
● 5 - 10 years	8 (-27.3%)
● 3 - 5 years	9 (+50%)
● 1 - 3 years	38 (-19.2%)
● less than 1 year	28 (+21.7%)
Number of staff converted to civil servants ^	6
Percentage of NCSC staff in the total number of staff in the Department	4.3%
Percentage of payment for NCSC staff in the total staff	2.4%

	<b>2015-16</b>
costs of the Department	
Number of staff granted long service payment / end-of-contract gratuities	74 (-23.7%)
Amount of long service payment / end-of-contract gratuities granted	\$2.11 million (-18.8%)
Number of staff whose accrued benefits derived from the employer's contribution in MPF are used to offset their long service payment/ end-of-contract gratuities	74 (-23.7%)
Amount of long service payment/ end-of-contract gratuities offset by accrued benefits derived from the employer's contribution in the MPF	\$0.92 million (-19.3%)
Number of workers with paid meal break	83
Number of workers without paid meal break	0
Number of workers working 5 days a week	83
Number of workers working 6 days a week	0

( ) denotes percentage of increase or decrease compared with the same period of 2014-15

\* Position as at 31 December 2015.

# As the actual expenditure in 2015-16 has yet to be concluded, the figure in 2015-16 is derived from the revised estimate of the year.

^ The figure here refers to ex-NCSC staff in the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) who were appointed as EPI/EPO through open recruitment exercises. We do not have information on ex-NCSC staff in EPD who may have been appointed to fill other civil service vacancies.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB343**

**(Question Serial No.3446)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the handling of municipal solid waste (MSW) under this Programme, Report No. 65 of the Director of Audit points out that the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) needs to set revised time targets for implementing producer responsibility schemes on vehicle tyres, packaging materials and rechargeable batteries, taking into consideration the experience gained. Please advise this Committee on the work, expenditure and manpower involved in EPD's implementation of the relevant recommendation in 2016-17.

Asked by: Hon WU Chi-wai (Member Question No. 117)

Reply:

According to the action plan set out in the "Hong Kong: Blueprint for Sustainable Use of Resources 2013-2022", the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) will conduct studies in 2016-18 to see if it is necessary or appropriate to implement mandatory PRSs on other products having regard to various factors including the environmental impacts of the products and the effectiveness of the recycling efforts. As this is part of the work of the Waste Management Policy Division of the EPD, we do not have breakdowns of the manpower resources involved.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB344**

**(Question Serial No. 3447)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (-) Not Specified

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The Financial Secretary mentioned in Paragraph 148 of the 2015-16 Budget Speech that “I asked all policy bureaux to achieve more efficient use of resources through re-engineering and re-prioritising. I have also launched the “0-1-1” envelope savings programme to reduce operating expenditure by a total of two per cent over the next three financial years. Resources saved will be re-allocated for new services.” Please advise this Committee on how the Environmental Protection Department implemented/will implement the “0-1-1” envelope savings programme in 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18, the services affected and details of the expenditure involved.

Asked by: Hon WU Chi-wai (Member Question No. 119)

Reply:

The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) will adjust the order of priority and deploy manpower to reduce expenses on contracting out and unnecessary operational expenses in 2016-17 and 2017-18, with a view to achieving the target of the “0-1-1” envelope savings programme without affecting the existing services.

Besides, the increase in provision for the EPD in 2016-17 is due to increased contract payments for the operation of waste facilities, the full implementation of diversion of municipal solid waste from the South East New Territories Landfill, the operation of the Community Green Stations and a net increase of 36 posts to tie in with the implementation of various projects. As such, the estimated recurrent expenditure for 2016-17 is \$308 million (9.7%) higher than the revised estimate for 2015-16.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB345****(Question Serial No. 3448)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (2) AirControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

From 2010 to 2016, please set out by year the number of electric vehicles (EVs) running in Hong Kong and its percentage in the total number of vehicles.

Asked by: Hon WU Chi-wai (Member Question No. 125)Reply:

Electric vehicles (EVs) have no tailpipe emissions and are efficient in converting energy from the grid to power at the wheels. Replacing conventional vehicles with EVs can help improve roadside air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The Government has been promoting the wider use of EVs in Hong Kong.

During the period from 2010 to February 2016, the number of EVs and its percentage in the total number of vehicles in Hong Kong by the end of each year are as follows:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Number of EVs (figures by year end)</b>	<b>Percentage in the total number of vehicles in Hong Kong</b>
2010	96	0.01%
2011	242	0.04%
2012	411	0.06%
2013	592	0.08%
2014	1 551	0.20%
2015	4 198	0.53%
2016 (as at the end of February)	4 629	0.58%

Note: Not including special purpose vehicles.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB346**

**(Question Serial No. 4699)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

With regard to the distribution and disposal of plastic shopping bags (PSBs), Report No. 65 of the Director of Audit points out that the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) did not have statistics on the number of PSBs belonging to registered retail outlets being disposed of at landfills from 2010 to 2014. Accordingly, the reduction in the number of pertinent PSBs found in landfill surveys might not accurately reflect the effectiveness of the PR scheme on PSBs. Please advise this Committee:

- 1) What were EPD's measures to improve the situation in 2015-16?
- 2) Will there be measures in 2016-17 to follow up on the recommendations made in Report No. 65 of the Director of Audit? If yes, what are the expenditure and details?

Asked by: Hon WU Chi-wai (Member Question No. 118)

Reply:

- 1) The issue pointed out in the Audit Report arose mainly from the fact that the first phase of the plastic shopping bag (PSB) levy scheme was only applicable to registered retailers, whereas some of the PSBs printed with the characteristics of supermarkets, convenience stores or personal care stores as found in the disposal surveys might have been distributed by supermarkets, convenience stores or personal care stores that were not registered retailers. With the extension of this producer responsibility scheme to cover the entire retail sector with effect from 1 April 2015, there is no longer a distinction between registered and non-registered retailers. Hence, the issue will not arise again.
- 2) We will actively follow up on the recommendations made in the Audit Report. Apart from conducting disposal quantity surveys, we will also conduct dedicated surveys to understand the behavioural changes of consumers in using PSBs, so as to evaluate the

effectiveness of the relevant PRS. When conducting the surveys, we will ensure the accuracy and reliability of the data collected. This is part of the work of the Waste Management Policy Division of the Environmental Protection Department; we do not have breakdowns of the manpower resources involved.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB347**

**(Question Serial No. 4700)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding food waste reduction and recycling, please advise this Committee:

- 1) Since the Organic Waste Treatment Facilities (OWTFs) will mainly handle commercial and industrial food waste, what measures does the Government have to promote recovery and recycling of domestic food waste in 2016-17 and 2017-18?
- 2) Did the Government study the implementation of food waste recycling schemes in all housing estates in Hong Kong in the past 3 years? If yes, what are the details?
- 3) As food waste recovery and recycling need to be complemented by building design and temporary food waste storage facilities, please advise this Committee whether the Environmental Protection Department requested other government departments (e.g. Planning Department, Food and Environmental Hygiene Department, etc.) in the past 3 years to interface with the implementation of food waste recycling schemes in all housing estates in Hong Kong in future.

Asked by: Hon WU Chi-wai (Member Question No. 120)

Reply:

(1), (2)&(3)

The Government launched the Food Waste Recycling Projects in Housing Estates in July 2011 under the Environment and Conservation Fund (ECF) and has reserved \$ 50 million to subsidise Home Ownership Scheme and private housing estates to organise education programmes on food waste reduction and to install treatment facilities for food waste recycling. The extension programme of the above scheme was launched in September 2014 to subsidise private estates which have completed their original projects to carry on

with the food waste recycling project for another two years and the relevant education and promotion activities. The ECF also earmarked an additional \$ 10 million under the funding scheme to support the extension programmes and more funding applications. Moreover, the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) set up a help-desk service in 2011 to provide assistance including helping to identify suitable locations in the estates for installing food waste treatment facilities prior to submission of application by the estates, and providing professional technical advice to the estates during project planning and implementation.

In 2016-17 and 2017-18, the Government will continue to promote reduction, recovery and recycling of domestic food waste through the Food Waste Recycling Projects in Housing Estates.

Apart from assisting private estates to carry out food waste recovery and the relevant promotional and educational activities through the ECF, the EPD also helped the Housing Department (HD) to install on-site food waste composters in two public rental housing (PRH) estates between 2011 and 2013. The HD organised educational activities on food waste reduction in PRH estates. Between 2012 and 2014, the HD also carried out source separation and recovery of food waste in 13 PRH estates for turning into fish feed at offsite private facility.

According to “A Food Waste & Yard Waste Plan for Hong Kong 2014-2022” promulgated in 2014, on-site recycling of food waste into compost is not the most suitable solution in Hong Kong in the long run because of our dense urban environment and operational challenges. The EPD will progressively develop the Organic Waste Treatment Facilities (OWTF) to turn food waste collected into energy. Since separation of commercial and industrial (C&I) food waste is relatively easier, OWTF Phase 1 and Phase 2 will mainly handle C&I food waste. After completion of OWTF Phase 3, the amount of domestic food waste recycled will gradually increase. As for separation and collection of domestic food waste as a whole, the collection of food waste from domestic sources is more challenging than for C&I establishments because there are many types of residential dwellings. The Department will continue to study long-term arrangements as appropriate.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB348**

**(Question Serial No. 4701)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the utilisation of the EcoPark, please advise this Committee on the following:

- 1) Report No. 65 of the Director of Audit mentions that tenants of the EcoPark have the following operational problems: a) actual recycling throughput being significantly lower than that specified in tenancies; b) prolonged suspension of recycling operation; and c) significant delays in commencing recycling operation. What measures does the Environmental Protection Department have to improve the situation in 2016-17?
- 2) Will the Administration conduct a review to see why the operation of the EcoPark has fallen short of the original plan? If yes, what are the details?

Asked by: Hon WU Chi-wai (Member Question No. 121)

Reply:

- 1) The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) will continue to provide feasible assistance to tenants and step up lease enforcement actions to ensure that the tenants can commence operation as planned, meet their recycling throughput and operate without disruptions. Such assistance measures include:
  - i. providing tenants with advice and guidance, including briefings on the statutory requirements given by authorised persons;
  - ii. inviting relevant utilities companies to organise workshops on utilities installation, and holding experience-sharing sessions;
  - iii. assisting tenants in contacting the major waste generators and the relevant government departments, and inviting waste generators to deliver recyclable materials to the Ecopark directly;

- iv. setting up the Friends of EcoPark award and recommending Ecopark tenants to the public and private sectors so as to facilitate partnership between tenants and relevant organisations such as trade associations, non-governmental organisations and government departments, etc.; and
  - v. implementing waste recovery programmes in the neighbouring districts of the Ecopark to recover a greater amount of materials to support the tenants.
- 2) At present, a total of 13 lots of land in the EcoPark have been leased to private recyclers or non-profit making organisations for processing various types of recovered materials. Among them, 9 tenants have come into operation respectively since March 2010 and 2 tenants are conducting trial operation. The remaining 2 tenants are working on the plant layout, design or construction. With community support and the efforts of the EcoPark tenants, the amount of recyclables processed at the EcoPark has increased significantly. The recovered materials throughput of the EcoPark has increased from some 9 000 tonnes when the first tenant began operation in 2010 to over 160 000 tonnes in 2015.

EPD has been closely monitoring the progress of development of various tenants. In general, if the tenants encounter any development or operational problem, EPD will take proactive steps to follow up and understand their difficulties in order to provide support and assistance. In case of breach of tenancy terms, EPD will issue warning letters to the tenants concerned or even take legal actions to terminate the tenancy agreements so as to release the Ecopark lots for open tender and ensure the gainful use of resources.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB349**

**(Question Serial No. 4702)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the arrangements to help vehicle owners to phase out their pre-Euro IV diesel commercial vehicles (DCVs) by end of 2019, please list by type of vehicles the number of applications made and approved since the implementation of the ex-gratia payment scheme in March 2014, the amount of money involved in each vehicle type and the number of vehicles dismantled.

Asked by: Hon WU Chi-wai (Member Question No. 122)

Reply:

Diesel commercial vehicles (DCVs) are one of the major sources of roadside air pollution in Hong Kong. To improve roadside air quality and better protect public health, the Environmental Protection Department launched an incentive-cum-regulatory scheme in March 2014 with an aim to phase out by end 2019 progressively some 82 000 pre-Euro IV DCVs (including goods vehicles, light buses and non-franchised buses) with \$11.4 billion set aside for ex-gratia payment to assist the affected vehicle owners. To prevent the vehicles retired under the scheme from running on the road, the vehicle owners are required to scrape their vehicles and cancel the registration of their vehicles with the Transport Department (TD) before applying for the ex-gratia payment.

Since the launch of the scheme, about 39 700 pre-Euro IV DCVs (i.e. about 48% of the eligible vehicles) have been retired under this scheme as at end February 2016, involving an ex-gratia payment of some \$5.2 billion. Statistics on the number of vehicles scrapped under the scheme are provided at Tables 1 to 3.

Regarding pre-Euro DCVs, the ex-gratia payment application was closed at the end of last year with about 16 400 pre-Euro DCVs retired under the scheme. Besides, at the application deadline, only about 40 pre-Euro DCVs still had valid licences. In other words, nearly 99.8% of pre-Euro DCVs have been phased out. TD has stopped issuing licences to

pre-Euro DCVs after the application deadline, and the remaining pre-Euro DCVs will be retired gradually upon expiry of their licences.

Table 1: Distribution of applications for ex-gratia payment by emission standard and vehicle type  
(as at the end of February 2016)

Vehicle type	Number of applications for ex-gratia payment (Take up rate)				
	Pre-Euro	Euro I	Euro II	Euro III	Total
Light goods vehicle	8 748 (89.8%)	7 533 (71.3%)	4 682 (43.9%)	2 636 (15.0%)	23 599 (48.7%)
Medium goods vehicle	6 475 (90.2%)	1 657 (68.7%)	2 918 (47.8%)	1 591 (16.5%)	12 641 (49.9%)
Heavy goods vehicle	657 (96.6%)	158 (50.5%)	276 (35.2%)	88 (17.2%)	1 179 (51.5%)
Public light bus	15 (100.0%)	151 (52.8%)	62 (12.1%)	17 (4.2%)	245 (20.1%)
Private light bus	297 (94.6%)	172 (48.2%)	59 (14.6%)	19 (9.7%)	547 (43.1%)
Non-franchised bus	168 (94.4%)	89 (67.9%)	243 (40.8%)	1 007 (38.6%)	1 507 (42.9%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>16 360 (90.3%)*</b>	<b>9 760 (69.4%)</b>	<b>8 240 (43.2%)</b>	<b>5 358 (17.3%)</b>	<b>39 718 (48.3%)</b>

\* As at the end of December 2015, only about 40 pre-Euro DCVs still had valid licences.  
Therefore, nearly 99.8% of pre-Euro DCVs have been phased out.

Table 2: Distribution of approved applications for ex-gratia payment by emission standard and vehicle type  
(as at the end of February 2016)

Vehicle type	Number of approved applications for ex-gratia payment				
	Pre-Euro	Euro I	Euro II	Euro III	Total
Light goods vehicle	8 709	7 451	4 604	2 581	23 345
Medium goods vehicle	6 462	1 643	2 874	1 570	12 549
Heavy goods vehicle	654	151	272	87	1 164
Public light bus	15	145	59	17	236
Private light bus	297	164	59	19	539
Non-franchised bus	167	88	234	990	1 479
<b>Total</b>	<b>16 304</b>	<b>9 642</b>	<b>8 102</b>	<b>5 264</b>	<b>39 312</b>

Table 3: Distribution of the amount of ex-gratia payment granted by emission standard and vehicle type  
(as at the end of February 2016)

Vehicle type	Amount of ex-gratia payment granted (HK\$)				
	Pre-Euro	Euro I	Euro II	Euro III	Total
Light goods vehicle	712,126,300	578,845,700	407,386,700	238,301,200	1,936,659,900
Medium goods vehicle	1,143,132,100	302,579,800	567,444,000	361,670,100	2,374,826,000
Heavy goods vehicle	164,938,800	38,082,200	73,289,400	26,486,100	302,796,500
Public light bus	2,203,500	21,447,200	9,710,300	3,035,200	36,396,200
Private light bus	43,629,300	24,238,300	9,563,600	3,394,200	80,825,400
Non-franchised bus	94,784,500	22,984,500	68,191,600	304,214,900	490,175,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,160,814,500</b>	<b>988,177,700</b>	<b>1,135,585,600</b>	<b>937,101,700</b>	<b>5,221,679,500</b>

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB350**

**(Question Serial No. 4703)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding encouraging franchised bus companies to reduce emissions, please advise this Committee on the following:

- 1) the number of buses participating in the retrofitting programme for Euro II and Euro III franchised buses with selective catalytic reduction devices in 2014-15 and 2015-16; please list by bus type and bus company;
- 2) the work details of trying out hybrid buses and electric buses to assess their performances in the local circumstances in 2015-16;
- 3) the work details and expenditure of promoting hybrid buses and electric buses in 2016-17.

Asked by: Hon WU Chi-wai (Member Question No. 123)

Reply:

- 1) To improve roadside air quality, the Government is fully subsidising the franchised bus companies to retrofit some 1 400 eligible Euro II and III franchised buses with selective catalytic reduction devices (SCRs) to upgrade their emission performance to Euro IV or above level. The estimated expenditure of the retrofit programme is about \$320 million. The franchised bus companies will identify qualified SCR suppliers through a pre-qualification trial on the selected bus models before inviting tenders for the large-scale retrofit. As at end February 2016, about 360 Euro II and III franchised buses have been retrofitted with SCRs, involving an expenditure of about \$87 million. As there is a franchised bus company that still has not finished the pre-qualification trial, we are now confirming with the company on the timetable for the large-scale retrofit and the number of buses involved with a view to completing the large-scale retrofit as soon as possible.



The numbers of Euro II and III franchised buses retrofitted with SCRs by the 3 franchised bus companies under the SCR retrofit programme in 2014-15 and 2015-16 are tabulated below.

	<b>2014-15</b>		<b>2015-16*</b>	
	<b>Euro II</b>	<b>Euro III</b>	<b>Euro II</b>	<b>Euro III</b>
The Kowloon Motor Bus Company (1933) Limited	6	6	6	6
Citybus Limited	33	5	1	3
New World First Bus Services Limited	157	15	62	60

\* Figures as at the end of February 2016

2) and 3)

The ultimate policy objective of the Government is to have zero emission buses running across the territory. In this regard, the Government has allocated \$33 million and \$180 million respectively to fully subsidise the franchised bus companies to purchase 6 double-deck hybrid buses and 36 single-deck electric buses (including 28 battery-electric buses and 8 supercapacitor buses) and related charging facilities for trial on different routes to assess their operational efficiency and performance under local conditions. The trials of hybrid buses and electric buses will last for 2 years. The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) will conduct an interim review about 1 year after the commencement of the trials.

The 6 hybrid buses have already commenced operation by the end of 2014, and the price of each double-deck hybrid bus is about \$5.5 million. The first batch of 5 single-deck battery-electric buses has also commenced operation by the end of 2015. It is anticipated that the remaining electric buses will be put into service progressively in 2016. We expect that the average price of each single-deck electric bus with related charging facilities is about \$5 million.

During the trial, EPD will work with the franchised bus companies and bus manufacturers to collect bus operational data, such as fuel consumption, reliability and emission performance, etc. Furthermore, to effectively monitor and assess the operational efficiency and performance of hybrid buses and electric buses, EPD has set up 2 task forces respectively to analyse the trial data. Members of the task forces comprise representatives from the franchised bus companies and the Transport Department, as well as local academics. Regarding the trial of hybrid buses, EPD reported the interim findings to the Panel on Environmental Affairs of the Legislative Council on 30 March this year.

In 2016-17, we will continue to take forward the trials. The expenditure involved will be met by EPD's existing resources under the Air Programme.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB351**

**(Question Serial No. 4704)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the 3 low emission zones (LEZs) in Central, Causeway Bay and Mong Kok, please set out by year, franchised bus companies and emission standards the number of vehicles of each franchised bus company running in these zones each year in 2013 to 2016.

Asked by: Hon WU Chi-wai (Member Question No. 124)

Reply:

Franchised buses can account for up to 40% of the traffic at the busy corridors in Central, Causeway Bay and Mong Kok. The setting up of low emission zones (LEZs) for franchised buses at these busy corridors, allowing only low emission franchised buses (including buses of Euro IV or above, or Euro II and III buses retrofitted with selective catalytic reduction devices (SCRs) and diesel particulate filters (DPFs) to run in these zones, can help improve the roadside air quality in these districts. Three franchised bus LEZs were set up at the above corridors at the end of 2015. At present, The Kowloon Motor Bus Company (1933) Limited (KMB), Citybus Limited (CTB) and New World First Bus Services Limited (NWFB) have franchised buses running in the 3 LEZs.

The number of buses of each franchised bus company running through the LEZs from 2013 to 2015 is tabulated below:

Bus company	Exhaust emission standard	End 2013	End 2014	End 2015
		No. of buses	No. of buses	No. of buses
KMB	Pre-Euro	0	0	0
	Euro I	0	0	0
	Euro II	195	97	0
	Euro III	453	426	0
	Euro IV	36	37	37
	Euro V	423	532	1 247
	Euro VI (hybrid bus)	0	3	3
	Electric bus	0	0	0
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>1 107</b>	<b>1 095</b>	<b>1 287</b>
CTB	Pre-Euro	0	0	0
	Euro I	32	10	0
	Euro II	387 (2)	305	93 (26)
	Euro III	4	10 (8)	1 (1)
	Euro IV	14	16	17
	Euro V	340	443	573
	Euro VI (hybrid bus)	0	2	2
	Electric bus	0	0	2
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>786</b>	<b>688</b>
NWFB	Pre-Euro	0	0	0
	Euro I	21	0	0
	Euro II	333 (1)	356 (74)	192 (167)
	Euro III	52	55 (18)	55 (42)
	Euro IV	25	31	33
	Euro V	70	79	197
	Euro VI (hybrid bus)	0	1	1
	Electric bus	0	0	0
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>478</b>

- ( ) The figures in brackets denote the number of Euro II or III buses retrofitted with SCRs and DPFs. Their emission performance has been upgraded to Euro IV and Euro V levels respectively.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB352**

**(Question Serial No. 4705)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the work to combat climate change under this Programme, please advise this Committee on the following:

- 1) As the Hong Kong Climate Change Report 2015 mentions that the energy intensity will be reduced from the 2005 level by 40% by 2025, what work plans does the Environmental Protection Department have in 2016-17 in this regard?
- 2) What are the measures to enhance energy saving in government and private buildings in 2016-17? What is the expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon WU Chi-wai (Member Question No. 126)

Reply:

1) and 2)

To encourage all sectors of the community to better understand the situation of energy consumption and carbon emissions of their buildings, and to identify room for introducing energy saving and carbon reduction measures, the Government completed a 3-year programme in 2015 to conduct energy-cum-carbon audits for 120 government buildings and public facilities. The Environment Bureau (ENB) will continue to assist the bureaux and departments in conducting carbon audits alongside the energy audits for over 40 government buildings and public facilities in 2016-17.

The Energy Saving Plan for the Built Environment 2015~2025+ promulgated by ENB in 2015 has set a new target of reducing Hong Kong's energy intensity by 40% by 2025. To achieve this target, we will conduct periodic reviews to tighten the relevant energy-related standards, including the statutory requirements under the Buildings Energy Efficiency Ordinance (BEEO) and the Energy Efficiency (Labelling of Products) Ordinance, as well as promote energy saving in the community. In 2016-17, we will implement and promote the revised Building Energy Codes issued under the BEEO to enhance the energy performance

standards for building services installations such as air conditioning, lighting, electrical installations, lifts and escalators. We will also expand the scope of the Mandatory Energy Efficiency Labelling Scheme to cover more types of electrical appliances so as to help the public choose more energy-efficient electrical appliances for energy conservation. In addition, we will launch the dialogue platform proposed under the Energy Saving Plan for Hong Kong's Built Environment 2015~2025+, and the Secretary for the Environment will discuss with the built environment stakeholders on the ways to expedite green building practices in the private sector.

As for government buildings, our target is to achieve a 5% saving in the electricity consumption of government buildings, under comparable operating conditions of 2013-14, over the 5 financial years from 2015-16 to 2019-20. To achieve the above target, we are taking a series of measures, including conducting energy audits on the major government buildings which have a relatively high level of electricity consumption to identify further energy-saving opportunities, as well as implementing electricity saving measures and programmes based on the results of the energy audits. The relevant bureaux and departments will, in the light of the findings of the energy audits, formulate energy management enhancement measures for government buildings, including the implementation of electricity saving projects.

The above work is undertaken by ENB's existing manpower. As the staff concerned have other responsibilities, we do not have a separate breakdown for the resources involved in the above work.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB353**

**(Question Serial No. 4706)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding air pollution in Hong Kong's waters, please advise this Committee on the following:

- 1) the details of the Environmental Protection Department's efforts to monitor vessel emissions, monthly data on the monitoring of air pollutants in local waters and expenditure involved in the past 3 years;
- 2) the work details and expenditure of the monitoring of vessel emissions at typhoon shelters and river trade terminals in Hong Kong in the past 3 years;
- 3) the details of complaints, prosecutions and convictions in relation to exceedance of limits of vessel emissions at typhoon shelters and river trade terminals in Hong Kong in 2014-15 and 2015-16; please list by district.

Asked by: Hon WU Chi-wai (Member Question No. 127)

Reply:

- 1) At present, the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) has set up a total of 6 general air quality monitoring stations (AQMSs) on both sides of the Victoria Harbour. They are located at Central & Western district, Eastern district, Kwai Chung, Kwun Tong, Sham Shui Po and Tsuen Wan, which can reflect the air quality on the coasts of the Victoria Harbour. Over the years, the air quality recorded at these AQMSs was similar to that recorded at AQMSs in other areas. However, as the Kwai Chung AQMS is located near the container terminals, the sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) concentration recorded at this station is normally higher than that recorded at other AQMSs.

In the past 3 years, the monthly and annual average values of major air pollutants recorded at the above 6 AQMSs are shown at Annex 1.

Furthermore, EPD compiles the Hong Kong Air Pollutant Emission Inventory every year with a view to monitoring and analysing the situation and trend of the major air pollution sources in Hong Kong (including vessel emissions). As the emission inventory is compiled on a yearly basis, we do not have monthly vessel emission data. The emission inventories for 2014 and 2015 are still under compilation. The emissions of major air pollutants from vessels in Hong Kong from 2011 to 2013 are tabulated as follows:

Year	Air pollutant emissions from vessels		
	SO <sub>2</sub> (tonnes)	Nitrogen oxides (tonnes)	Respirable suspended particulates (RSP) (tonnes)
2011	17 400	38 890	2 390
2012	16 480	36 510	2 250
2013	15 740	35 630	2 160

Note: The figures are rounded to the nearest ten.

Compilation of the annual Air Pollutant Emission Inventory has been undertaken by EPD under existing manpower and resources, and there is no separate breakdown of the expenditure for the work.

- 2) To reduce emissions of air pollutants from local vessels, EPD introduced the Air Pollution Control (Marine Light Diesel) Regulation on 1 April 2014 capping the sulphur content of locally supplied marine light diesel at 0.05%, which is a 90% reduction in the sulphur content of marine light diesel supplied to marine vessels. Such measure can reduce emissions of SO<sub>2</sub> and RSP from local vessels and river vessels by 90% and 30% respectively. The enforcement of the regulation is undertaken under existing manpower and resources of EPD. Besides, the Marine Department (MD) also enforces legislation to control emissions of dark smoke from vessels in Hong Kong waters (including typhoon shelters and river trade terminals in Hong Kong).
- 3) According to the records of the MD, the number of complaints against dark smoke emission from vessels, prosecution and conviction figures in 2014 and 2015 are as follows:

Complaints	2014 (No.)	2015 (No.)
The whole Hong Kong waters *	83	32
Typhoon shelters or river trade terminals	5	3
* Figures on typhoon shelters or river trade terminals included		
Prosecutions and convictions	2014 (No.)	2015 (No.)
The whole Hong Kong	3	5

waters		
Typhoon shelters or river trade terminals	0	0
Maximum fine	\$2,000	\$1,500

In addition, to ensure that fuel suppliers comply with the Air Pollution Control (Marine Light Diesel) Regulation, EPD collects fuel samples at oil depots and oil barges for analysis from time to time. No violation has been detected up to now.



**The monthly and annual average values of major air pollutants recorded at the general AQMSs on both sides of the Victoria Harbour in the past 3 years ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )**

Air pollutant	AQMS	Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
RSP	Central & Western	2013	78	50	60	52	27	22	17	24	38	72	60	87	<b>49</b>
	Eastern		58	39	49	49	26	21	16	26	37	71	56	72	<b>43</b>
	Kwai Chung		75	42	48	52	32	24	18	30	35	68	53	79	<b>46</b>
	Kwun Tong		65	39	49	51	29	29	24	37	44	85	72	95	<b>52</b>
	Sham Shui Po		66	40	50	52	29	25	20	31	38	68	58	82	<b>46</b>
	Tsuen Wan		64	38	44	46	29	29	24	35	39	77	56	77	<b>47</b>
	Central & Western	2014	77	44	58	47	22	27	24	20	33	62	53	62	<b>44</b>
	Eastern		66	35	45	40	19	23	20	16	29	53	45	56	<b>37</b>
	Kwai Chung		70	36	47	41	28	30	28	23	36	57	45	56	<b>41</b>
	Kwun Tong		89	48	57	55	33	34	32	26	41	69	57	67	<b>51</b>
	Sham Shui Po		77	40	51	48	31	35	32	28	38	62	42	50	<b>44</b>
	Tsuen Wan		69	36	48	40	26	32	30	24	36	59	47	53	<b>42</b>
	Central & Western	2015 (Note 1)	66	73	49	37	23	17	28	33	33	42	37	39	<b>39</b>
	Eastern		60	66	42	33	20	14	23	27	29	39	34	36	<b>35</b>
	Kwai Chung		57	60	37	32	25	22	29	33	32	44	36	35	<b>37</b>
	Kwun Tong		72	75	51	42	26	21	32	38	38	50	41	45	<b>44</b>
	Sham Shui Po		57	65	42	32	22	17	28	34	34	45	39	39	<b>38</b>
	Tsuen Wan		54	66	41	33	22	16	24	31	32	42	37	38	<b>36</b>
Nitrogen dioxide	Central & Western	2013	79	66	75	68	53	37	33	42	49	61	59	76	<b>58</b>
	Eastern		79	64	76	70	56	40	39	43	51	61	55	65	<b>58</b>
	Kwai Chung		84	68	80	76	61	54	46	59	54	86	68	90	<b>69</b>
	Kwun Tong		72	55	68	63	60	52	42	60	46	61	51	70	<b>59</b>
	Sham Shui Po		93	76	87	85	68	53	50	60	62	77	69	83	<b>72</b>
	Tsuen Wan		82	67	73	71	60	46	43	52	49	68	57	84	<b>63</b>
	Central & Western	2014	74	56	62	59	35	34	32	29	39	38	43	50	<b>46</b>
	Eastern		69	54	62	61	42	41	41	39	47	52	53	57	<b>52</b>
	Kwai Chung		88	60	64	69	57	64	62	54	72	78	68	73	<b>67</b>
	Kwun Tong		69	51	53	48	54	57	60	57	55	46	45	53	<b>54</b>
	Sham Shui Po		91	65	73	75	56	53	51	48	56	71	70	71	<b>65</b>
	Tsuen Wan		83	55	63	59	46	48	49	46	56	59	58	63	<b>57</b>
	Central & Western	2015 (Note1)	56	56	58	48	33	20	30	47	36	44	40	53	<b>43</b>
	Eastern		64	62	58	50	40	26	34	46	43	48	47	52	<b>47</b>
	Kwai Chung		76	70	62	69	64	54	67	72	59	66	52	58	<b>64</b>
	Kwun Tong		53	48	45	61	59	59	66	78	53	52	39	48	<b>55</b>

Air pollutant	AQMS	Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
SO <sub>2</sub>	Sham Shui Po		82	82	74	66	52	38	52	67	57	63	59	60	<b>63</b>
	Tsuen Wan		76	72	66	63	57	46	55	59	53	58	53	60	<b>60</b>
	Central & Western	2013	14	9	17	10	9	7	7	10	8	13	7	17	<b>11</b>
	Eastern		10	5	9	7	5	4	4	8	6	9	6	16	<b>7</b>
	Kwai Chung		17	17	25	25	34	26	18	26	10	15	11	19	<b>20</b>
	Kwun Tong		14	10	12	11	11	10	8	13	10	12	11	18	<b>12</b>
	Sham Shui Po		14	13	18	14	16	10	8	19	8	12	11	21	<b>14</b>
	Tsuen Wan		15	15	18	16	19	15	14	16	11	14	13	22	<b>16</b>
	Central & Western	2014	14	7	10	7	5	8	9	7	10	8	8	12	<b>9</b>
	Eastern		11	5	6	6	4	5	7	5	8	7	6	8	<b>6</b>
	Kwai Chung		19	13	14	17	29	30	32	33	23	12	14	16	<b>21</b>
	Kwun Tong		19	12	12	7	6	8	11	10	12	12	9	11	<b>11</b>
	Sham Shui Po		22	16	16	16	12	14	18	13	13	11	10	12	<b>14</b>
	Tsuen Wan		21	14	16	14	14	15	15	14	14	12	12	16	<b>15</b>
	Central & Western	2015 (Note 1)	11	9	7	14	14	12	10	10	8	12	6	10	<b>10</b>
	Eastern		8	8	4	6	4	5	5	7	5	5	5	5	<b>5</b>
	Kwai Chung		18	16	16	25	27	31	16	20	13	11	5	6	<b>17</b>
	Kwun Tong		12	10	5	9	6	9	7	9	5	7	7	9	<b>8</b>
	Sham Shui Po		12	13	9	14	13	12	10	14	9	7	8	8	<b>11</b>
	Tsuen Wan		17	16	14	17	18	18	12	13	11	11	9	10	<b>14</b>

Note 1: The data of 2015 are being validated.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB354**

**(Question Serial No. 4707)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding improvement of air pollution in local waters, please advise this Committee on the following:

- 1) the work details and expenditure of the requirement for ocean-going vessels to switch to cleaner fuel while at berth in Hong Kong in 2015-16;
- 2) the work progress of collaborating with the Mainland authorities on the establishment of a marine emission control area in the PRD waters;
- 3) the work details of this area of work in 2016-17.

Asked by: Hon WU Chi-wai (Member Question No. 128)

Reply:

- 1) To reduce air pollution from ocean-going vessels (OGVs), the Government introduced the Air Pollution Control (Ocean Going Vessels) (Fuel at Berth) Regulation (the Regulation) in July 2015, mandating OGVs to switch to low sulphur fuel (with sulphur content not exceeding 0.5%) while at berth. Hong Kong is the first port in Asia to legislate the requirement for OGVs to switch fuel at berth. To ensure that OGVs comply with the Regulation, in accordance with international practices, the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) conducts surprise inspection of OGVs at berth, including the inspection of fuel-switch records and collection of fuel samples for analysing the sulphur content when necessary. Such work is undertaken under existing resources and manpower of EPD.
- 2) To increase the emission reduction synergy in the region, EPD has been exploring with the Guangdong authorities on the feasibility of mandating OGVs to switch to low

sulphur fuel while at berth in Pearl River Delta (PRD) ports. The Ministry of Transport released an “Implementation Plan on Establishment of Marine Emission Control Areas in the Pearl River Delta, the Yangtze River Delta and the Bohai Rim regions (Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei)” (the Implementation Plan) in December 2015, about the setting up of Marine Emission Control Areas (ECAs) in three major waters, including the waters of the PRD, and mandating vessels to switch to low sulphur fuel (with sulphur content not exceeding 0.5%) while at berth in PRD ports in stages starting from 2017. All PRD ports will mandate OGVs to switch to low sulphur fuel while at berth in 2018, same requirement as what we have already implemented in Hong Kong. The Implementation Plan will also require OGVs to switch to low sulphur fuel when entering the ECA in PRD waters from 2019 onwards. In support of the Implementation Plan, Hong Kong will coordinate with the Ministry of Transport and the relevant departments of the Guangdong Provincial Government for the preparation in setting up the ECA in PRD.

- 3) To reduce air pollution from vessels, EPD will continue to enforce regulations on marine emission control in 2016-17, including the Air Pollution Control (Marine Light Diesel) Regulation enacted in April 2014 capping the sulphur content of marine light diesel supplied in Hong Kong to 0.05%, and the above-mentioned Air Pollution Control (Ocean Going Vessels) (Fuel at Berth) Regulation mandating OGVs to switch to low sulphur fuel while at berth. The Marine Department will also continue to control emissions of dark smoke from vessels. Besides, we will fully coordinate with the relevant departments in the Mainland for the preparation in setting up the ECA in PRD.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB355**

**(Question Serial No. 4708)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (6) Nature Conservation

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Please advise this Committee on:

- 1) details of the implementation of various measures by the Environmental Protection Department for protection of country park enclaves in 2014-15 and 2015-16, particularly the work relating to enclaves suitable for incorporation into country parks, including whether regular inspections are conducted, as well as the number of complaints against offences received, prosecutions and convictions made;
- 2) the estimated manpower and expenditure for this area of work in 2016-17.

Asked by: Hon WU Chi-wai (Member Question No. 129)

Reply:

- 1) The Environmental Protection Department, through the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD), conducts regular patrols in country parks including the enclaves. The expenditure and manpower involved in the past 2 financial years are shown in the table below.

<b>Financial Year</b>	<b>Expenditure (\$ million)</b>	<b>No. of staff</b>
2014-15	51	135
2015-16	53 (revised estimate)	135

If suspected cases of unauthorised developments are detected by the AFCD during patrols in enclaves incorporated in the country parks, the AFCD will take enforcement actions under the Country Parks Ordinance (Cap 208) or refer such cases to the relevant departments as appropriate for follow-up actions to be taken in accordance with the relevant legislation or lease conditions. As monitoring enclaves is part of the patrolling duties of frontline staff, the Department does not have a breakdown on patrols in the enclaves.

On the other hand, the Planning Department (PlanD) conducts regular patrols in the Development Permission Areas (DPAs) to see if there are unauthorised developments against the Town Planning Ordinance (Cap 131). In 2014 and 2015, the numbers of warning letters and statutory notices issued, and prosecutions and convictions made by the PlanD in respect of unauthorised developments on enclaves included in the DPAs are set out below:

<b>Year Enclaves involved</b>	<b>No. of warning letters issued</b>	<b>No. of statutory notices issued</b>	<b>No. of prosecutions made</b>	<b>No. of convictions made</b>
<b>2014</b> - Ho Pui, Tin Sam, Sam Ka Tsuen, San Uk Tsuen, San Uk Ha, Lo Wai, Leng Pui and Kau Tam Tso - Pak Tam - Tai Tan, Uk Tau, Ko Tong and Ko Tong Ha Yeung - Ngau Kwo Tin	4	2	1	1
<b>2015</b> - Sha Lo Tung - Ho Pui, Tin Sam, Sam Ka Tsuen, San Uk Tsuen, San Uk Ha, Lo Wai, Leng Pui and Kau Tam Tso - Pak Tam - Wong Chuk Yeung - Yung Shue O - Tai Tan, Uk Tau, Ko Tong and Ko Tong Ha Yeung	6	9	-	-

Note: As the work on the handling of cases may span over different years, the numbers of warning letters and statutory notices issued, and prosecutions and convictions made are not necessarily the same.

As enforcement work in enclaves within the DPAs is part of the daily duties of the PlanD's staff, there is no breakdown on the manpower resources and expenditure involved in individual work items. Furthermore, the Town Planning Board (TPB) all along does not approve planning applications suspected to involve "destroy first, develop later". In 2014-2015 and 2015-16, the TPB did not scrutinise or approve any planning applications suspected to involve "destroy first, develop later" in enclaves within the DPAs.

Besides, the AFCD initiated the relevant statutory procedures at the end of 2015 for incorporating 3 enclaves at Fan Kei Tok, Sai Lau Kong and the site near Nam Shan into country parks, which are expected to be completed by 2017. The AFCD will continue to assess whether the remaining enclaves are suitable for incorporation into country parks in accordance with the established principles and criteria and relevant considerations.

The assessment of the suitability of enclaves for incorporation into country parks and the incorporation of suitable sites into respective country parks form part of the existing work of the AFCD staff. A breakdown on the expenditure and manpower resources involved is not available.

- 2) The resources earmarked by the AFCD for this purpose for 2016-17 are comparable to those for 2015-16.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB356**

**(Question Serial No. 4709)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (700) General non-recurrent

Programme: (-) Not Specified

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Please advise this Committee on details of the \$28,435,000 approved under Item 880 “Enhancement and Extension of the Cleaner Production Partnership Programme” in 2015-16.

Asked by: Hon WU Chi-wai (Member Question No. 130)

Reply:

The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) launched the Cleaner Production Partnership Programme (the Programme) in collaboration with the Economic and Information Commission of the Guangdong Province in April 2008. The Programme aims to encourage and facilitate Hong Kong-owned factories operating in Guangdong and Hong Kong to adopt cleaner production (CP) technologies and practices, thereby contributing to improving the regional environment. In 2015-16, the Programme has continued to provide funding support for participating factories to conduct on-site improvement assessments and CP demonstration projects. Cross-trade technology promotion activities such as seminars, workshops and factory visits have also been organised under the Programme. In addition, it is the first time that the Programme has provided funding support for non-profit-distributing trade and industry associations to carry out trade-specific promotion and publicity activities with a view to facilitating the wider adoption of proven CP technologies. Both sides have also jointly organised the Hong Kong-Guangdong Cleaner Production Partners Recognition Scheme to give recognition to Hong Kong-owned factories and enterprises which vigorously pursue cleaner production.

As at 18 March 2016, over 130 funding projects have been approved and about 40 technology promotion activities have been organised under the Programme in 2015-16. The expenditure involved was about \$22.8 million.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB357**

**(Question Serial No. 4710)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (700) General non-recurrent

Programme: (-) Not Specified

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Please advise this Committee on:

- 1) the number of franchised buses retrofitted with Selective Catalytic Reduction Devices under Item 823 in 2015-16;
- 2) the work progress of the PM<sub>2.5</sub> Study for Air Quality Improvement in the Pearl River Delta Region under Item 983 in 2015-16.

Asked by: Hon WU Chi-wai (Member Question No.131)

Reply:

- 1) To improve roadside air quality, the Government is fully subsidising the franchised bus companies to retrofit some 1 400 eligible Euro II and III franchised buses with selective catalytic reduction devices to upgrade their emission performance to Euro IV or above level. In 2015-16, 138 buses were involved in “Retrofitting Franchised Buses with Selective Catalytic Reduction Devices” under Item 823.
- 2) “PM<sub>2.5</sub> Study for Air Quality Improvement in the Pearl River Delta Region” under Item 983 is the Hong Kong part of the “Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Joint Regional PM<sub>2.5</sub> Study”. Commenced in November 2014, the 30-month study aims to gain an understanding of the causes of PM<sub>2.5</sub> pollution in the Pearl River Delta region as well as the mechanisms of the primary and secondary formation of PM<sub>2.5</sub> to help the governments of the 3 sides formulate control strategies. The study is progressing smoothly as planned. Concurrent sampling by the 3 sides was completed in 2015. The study team is now consolidating and analysing the data. The study is expected to conclude in 2017.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB358****(Question Serial No. 7267)**Head: (60) Highways DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (1) Capital ProjectsControlling Officer: Director of Highways (K K LAU)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

Please provide information according to (a)the project name, (b)the total costs for design contracts, (c)the costs of contracts awarded, (d)the completion rate of works for 2015-16 and (e)the completion rate of works for 2016-17 for the following project under design:

(1) retrofitting of noise barriers on Tuen Mun Road Fu Tei Section.

Asked by: Hon WU Chi-wai (Member Question No. 149)Reply:

project name (a)	total costs for design contracts (b)	costs of contracts awarded (c)	percentage of completion up to 2015-16 (d)	estimated percentage of completion up to 2016-17 (e)
Retrofitting of noise barriers on Tuen Mun Road (Fu Tei Section)	\$1.75 million	not applicable*	not applicable*	not applicable*

\* No contract has been awarded yet. Subject to funding approval of the Finance Committee by June 2016, the works are scheduled to commence in the second quarter of 2016.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB359**

**(Question Serial No. 5375)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): (001) Salaries

Programme: (1) Director of Bureau's Office

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

What are the estimated salaries and allowances of the Secretary for the Environment, the Under Secretary for the Environment and the Political Assistant to Secretary for the Environment in 2016-17?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Chi-chuen (Member Question No. 133)

Reply:

For budgetary purposes, the provisions for the salary in respect of the positions of Secretary for the Environment, Under Secretary for the Environment and Political Assistant to Secretary for the Environment for 2016-17 are \$3.58 million, \$2.68 million and \$1.25 million respectively.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB360****(Question Serial No. 5813)**Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment BureauSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expensesProgramme: (2) PowerControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

Regarding carbon audits and the Administration's efforts to save energy and reduce emission:

1. Please advise on the electricity consumption, electricity tariff and carbon emission of government buildings and public facilities in each of the past 5 years. Please list by year, as well as buildings and public facilities.
2. With regard to the energy-saving projects undertaken by the Government and public bodies in the past 5 years, what were the expenditure and manpower resources involved, savings in the amount of energy consumed and tariff, reduction in carbon emission? Please list by year, government departments and public bodies.

Asked by: Dr Hon Kenneth CHAN Ka-lok (Member Question No. 113)Reply:

1. The electricity consumption, electricity tariff and carbon emission of government buildings and public facilities in the past 5 years (i.e. 2011-12 to 2015-16) are as follows:

Year	Buildings/facilities involved	Electricity consumption (kWh)	Electricity tariff (approximately)	Carbon emission per annum (tonnes)*
2011-12	Art and cultural venues; museums; stadia; swimming pools; libraries; markets and cooked food	2.598 billion	\$2.296 billion	1.82 million
2012-13		2.639 billion	\$2.476 billion	1.85 million

Year	Buildings/facilities involved	Electricity consumption (kWh)	Electricity tariff (approximately)	Carbon emission per annum (tonnes)*
2013-14 <sup>^</sup>	centres; clinics; community halls; government offices; departmental headquarters; court buildings; government schools; police stations; fire stations; parks and playgrounds; public toilets; water treatment works; sewage treatment works; street lighting, etc.	2.615 billion	\$2.586 billion	1.83 million
2014-15 <sup>@</sup>		2.712 billion	\$2.746 billion	1.90 million
2015-16 <sup>#</sup>		-		-

\* Based on the local emission factors set out in the Guidelines to Account for and Report on Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Removals for Buildings (Commercial, Residential or Institutional Purposes) in Hong Kong published by the Environmental Protection Department of Hong Kong in February 2010: 0.7kg carbon dioxide /kWh (amount of electricity).

<sup>^</sup> Revised figures

<sup>@</sup> Preliminary figures

<sup>#</sup> As the data on total electricity consumption of government buildings in 2015-16 are still under collection, figures of that year are not available.

2. In the past 5 years (i.e. 2011-12 to 2015-16), the estimated expenditure of the Government on investing in the energy conservation installations, green features and recycling facilities were about \$870 million. A breakdown is provided in the table below:

Year	Buildings/facilities involved	Expenditure of green projects	Annual saving in electricity cost	Carbon dioxide emission reduced per annum (tonnes) <sup>#</sup>
2011-12	Art and cultural venues; court buildings; community centres; departmental headquarters; fire stations; government offices; government quarters; hospitals; cruise terminal; libraries; parks and playgrounds; police stations; public toilets; schools; sports centres; swimming pools; town	\$138.5 million	About \$10 million	6 987
2012-13		\$210.9 million	About \$8 million	5 374
2013-14		\$195.6 million	About \$9.9 million	6 143
2014-15		\$58.7 million	About \$4.16 million	2 709
2015-16*		\$270.8 million	About \$12.15 million	7 089

	halls; monitoring centres for food safety; crematoriums; workshops, etc.			
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\* New projects in 2015-16 are still under processing and the expenditure involved is subject to change.

# Based on the local emission factors set out in the Guidelines to Account for and Report on Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Removals for Buildings (Commercial, Residential or Institutional Purposes) in Hong Kong published by the Environmental Protection Department of Hong Kong in February 2010: 0.7kg carbon dioxide / kWh (amount of electricity).

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB361****(Question Serial No. 5831)**Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment BureauSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational ExpensesProgramme: (1) Director of Bureau's OfficeControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

Regarding the programme and work undertaken by the Environment Bureau:

What are the salaries, allowances and other benefits of the Secretary, Under Secretary and Political Assistant in the current administration in each year since they took office? Please list by post, year, salary, allowance and nature of benefit.

Asked by: Dr Hon Kenneth CHAN Ka-lok (Member Question No. 134)Reply:

	Actual expenditure on salaries in 2012-13 (\$million)	Actual expenditure on salaries in 2013-14 (\$million)	Estimated expenditure on salaries in 2014-15 (\$million)	Estimated expenditure on salaries in 2015-16 (\$million)
Secretary for the Environment	2.54	3.38	3.42	3.58
Under Secretary for the Environment	1.4*	2.54	2.56	2.68
Political Assistant to Secretary for the Environment	0.26*	1.18	1.2	1.25

\*The actual expenditure on the salaries of the Under Secretary for the Environment and the Political Assistant to Secretary for the Environment since they took office on 12 September 2012 and 14 January 2013 respectively until the end of that financial year.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB362****(Question Serial No. 5832)**Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment BureauSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational ExpensesProgramme: (1) Director of Bureau's OfficeControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

Regarding the programmes and work handled by ENB:

What were the respective numbers of overseas visits, study tours and other work carried out by the Secretary for the Environment and his staff; numbers of personnel; post titles of the officials involved; duration, details of the visits (including the names of the countries or cities, duration of stay, numbers of personnel, etc.), subjects of the study tours, as well as the expenditure and manpower involved in each of the past 3 years? Please set out the information by year and by itinerary of each visit.

Asked by: Dr Hon Kenneth CHAN Ka-lok (Member Question No. 135)Reply:

Information on the official duty visits, study tours and other work carried out by the staff of the Environment Bureau; purposes of visits; places visited; number of visits and officials involved as well as the expenditure involved in the past 3 years is provided in the table below.

Year	Purposes of Visits	Places visited	Number of Visits	Number of Officials	Expenditure (\$)
2013-14	Experience sharing and liaison on environmental protection, energy and related policies	Mainland China, Taiwan, Macao, South Korea, Japan, Singapore, Philippines, United Kingdom, Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden, Germany, France,	33	102	813,751
2014-15			24	56	1,045,144
2015-16 (up to 4			19	34	959,801*



<b>Year</b>	<b>Purposes of Visits</b>	<b>Places visited</b>	<b>Number of Visits</b>	<b>Number of Officials</b>	<b>Expenditure (\$)</b>
March 2016)		Italy, Spain, United States of America, South Africa			

\* Information is provided up to the end of January 2016 and it does not include the remaining expenditure.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB363**

**(Question Serial No. 5833)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): (000) Operational Expenses

Programme: (1) Director of Bureau's Office

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Please provide the details of applications received, as well as cases approved and rejected under the Environment and Conservation Fund (ECF) (e.g. the name of organisations, reasons for rejecting the application and the amounts of fund granted) in each of the past 3 years. Please list by year and project the details of projects implemented, the expenditure and manpower involved, the effectiveness and number of participants or participating units. Please also list by year the percentage of projects of different environmental issues, including waste, air, water, noise, environmental impact assessment and planning, nature conservation, energy and sustainable development, in the total number of projects in each year.

Asked by: Dr Hon Kenneth CHAN Ka-lok (Member Question No. 136)

Reply:

The number and details of applications received, projects approved and rejected by the Environment and Conservation Fund (ECF) over the past 3 years, including information on the applicant organisations, details of approved projects, amount of fund granted, the manpower and expenditure involved, are set out in the Appendix.

In the past 3 years, the total number of participants in ECF-funded projects has exceeded 15 million (with overlapping recipients), i.e. an average of over 5 million per year, and the number of recipient organisations was over 620. Post-project surveys were conducted to assess the effectiveness of ECF-funded activities and projects, which showed that over 85% of the respondents considered that their environmental knowledge and awareness were enhanced, whereas around 80% expressed that they would apply the knowledge acquired into practice in their daily life, and would pass on the green messages to their families and friends.

Generally speaking, the following vetting criteria are adopted by the ECF for selecting suitable projects for funding support:

- (i) projects must contribute to the overall environment of Hong Kong, raise the environmental awareness of the local community, or mobilise the community to take action to improve the environment;
- (ii) the benefits must accrue to the district/local community as a whole, but not just to individuals, a single private organisation or a consortium of private companies; and
- (iii) projects must be non-profit making in nature.

Projects were not supported because the project, proposed programme or expected results could not fully meet the above requirements.

- End -

Details of Funding Applications Processed and Projects Funded by the  
Environment and Conservation Fund from 2013-14 to 2015-16 (as at end of December 2015)

	Funding Scheme	Category	Applicant Organisations	No. of Applications (Percentage in the Total of the Year) (a) 2013 – 2014 (b) 2014 - 2015 (c) 2015 - 2016	No. of Approved and Rejected Projects * (Percentage in the Total of the Year) (a) 2013 – 2014 (b) 2014 - 2015 (c) 2015 - 2016		Approved Funding (\$) * (Percentage in the Total of the Year) (a) 2013 – 2014 (b) 2014 - 2015 (c) 2015 - 2016	Project Details	Manpower and Expenditure Involved in Implementing the Approved Projects
					Approved Projects	Rejected Projects			
1	Environmental Education and Community Action Projects – General Projects	Environmental Education and Community Action	All non-profit making organisations in Hong Kong (such as universities, green groups, community bodies, schools, etc.)	(a). 23 (4.9%) (b). 65 (12.3%) (c). 70 (20.2%)	(a). 8 (2.2%) (b). 37 (8.4%) (c). 26 (16.6%)	(a). 10 (14.7%) (b). 28 (11.3%) (c). 15 (12.1%)	(a). 7,357,574.70 (3.7%) (b). 19,636,397.00 (8.4%) (c). 23,779,643.00 (15.2%)	Environmental educational programmes and activities include seminars and workshops, exhibitions at public areas, eco-tours, competitions, etc. for a wide spectrum of audience, such as the general public, youth, women groups and business sector, to enhance community awareness and knowledge of environmental issues and induce behavioural change	The manpower deployed for implementing the projects depended on the project duration and activities conducted. In general, the number of additional staff members employed ranged between 0 and 4, whereas the expenditure should not exceed 50% of the approved budget.

	Funding Scheme	Category	Applicant Organisations	No. of Applications (Percentage in the Total of the Year) (a) 2013 – 2014 (b) 2014 - 2015 (c) 2015 - 2016	No. of Approved and Rejected Projects * (Percentage in the Total of the Year) (a) 2013 – 2014 (b) 2014 - 2015 (c) 2015 - 2016		Approved Funding (\$) * (Percentage in the Total of the Year) (a) 2013 – 2014 (b) 2014 - 2015 (c) 2015 - 2016	Project Details	Manpower and Expenditure Involved in Implementing the Approved Projects
					Approved Projects	Rejected Projects			
								towards a green lifestyle.	
2	Environmental Education and Community Action Projects - Minor Works Projects / Demonstration Projects	Minor Works / Demonstration Projects	All non-profit making organisations in Hong Kong (such as universities, green groups, community bodies, schools, etc.)	(a). 322 (68.2%) (b). 277 (52.3%) (c). 118 (34.1%)	(a). 146 (39.8%) (b). 176 (40%) (c). 68 (43.3%)	(a). 13 (19.1%) (b). 93 (37.5%) (c). 44 (35.4%)	(a). 30,238,950.60 (15%) (b). 39,934,880.10 (17.2%) (c). 12,138,848.50 (7.7%)	Schools and non-government organisations (NGOs) set up environmental facilities such as green roof, renewable energy and energy efficiency installations and waste reduction facilities. Funding recipients also organised educational activities riding on the facilities for their students and service recipients to promote awareness towards these green technologies and induce behavioural change towards a	The manpower deployed for implementing the projects depended on the project duration and activities conducted. In general, the number of additional staff members employed ranged between 0 and 4, whereas the expenditure should not exceed 50% of the approved budget.

	Funding Scheme	Category	Applicant Organisations	No. of Applications (Percentage in the Total of the Year) (a) 2013 – 2014 (b) 2014 - 2015 (c) 2015 - 2016	No. of Approved and Rejected Projects * (Percentage in the Total of the Year) (a) 2013 – 2014 (b) 2014 - 2015 (c) 2015 - 2016		Approved Funding (\$) * (Percentage in the Total of the Year) (a) 2013 – 2014 (b) 2014 - 2015 (c) 2015 - 2016	Project Details	Manpower and Expenditure Involved in Implementing the Approved Projects
					Approved Projects	Rejected Projects			
								green lifestyle.	
3	Community Waste Reduction and Source Separation Projects	Community Waste Reduction and Source Separation	All non-profit making organisations in Hong Kong (such as universities, green groups, community bodies, residents' organizations, etc.)	(a). 60 (12.7%) (b). 68 (12.9%) (c). 57 (16.5%)	(a). 27 (7.4%) (b). 24 (5.5%) (c). 19 (12.1%)	(a). 32 (47.1%) (b). 33 (13.3%) (c). 9 (7.3%)	(a). 59,864,610.80 (29.8%) (b). 48,590,538.66 (20.8%) (c). 41,033,026.95 (26.2%)	Programmes include reduction and recovery of waste plastics, glass, waste electrical and electronic equipment, food waste, surplus food etc. to promote waste reduction and recovery in the community; and setting up waste separation facilities on floors of buildings to facilitate waste separation at source.	The manpower deployed for implementing the projects depended on the project duration and activities conducted. In general, the number of additional staff members employed ranged between 0 and 10.

	Funding Scheme	Category	Applicant Organisations	No. of Applications (Percentage in the Total of the Year) (a) 2013 – 2014 (b) 2014 - 2015 (c) 2015 - 2016	No. of Approved and Rejected Projects * (Percentage in the Total of the Year) (a) 2013 – 2014 (b) 2014 - 2015 (c) 2015 - 2016		Approved Funding (\$) * (Percentage in the Total of the Year) (a) 2013 – 2014 (b) 2014 - 2015 (c) 2015 - 2016	Project Details	Manpower and Expenditure Involved in Implementing the Approved Projects
					Approved Projects	Rejected Projects			
4	On-site Meal Portioning Projects in Schools	On-site Meal Portioning in Schools	All schools which are government funded in Hong Kong (except government schools)	(a). 7 (1.5%) (b). 9 (1.7%) (c). 3 (0.9%)	(a). 8 (2.2%) (b). 7 (1.6%) (c). 4 (2.5%)	(a). 0 (0%) (b). 0 (0%) (c). 0 (0%)	(a). 10,841,272.00 (5.4%) (b). 10,159,138.00 (4.4%) (c). 4,894,929.00 (3.1%)	Schools carry out basic conversion works and install facilities for implementing on-site meal portioning to reduce food waste and avoid the use of disposable lunch boxes and cutleries.	These projects aimed to provide funding support for schools to carry out basic conversion works and install facilities for implementing on-site meal portioning. The daily operational expenses of schools in implementing on-site meal portioning were not covered by the funding scheme.
5	Food Waste Recycling Projects in Housing Estates	Food Waste Recycling in Housing Estates	Residents' organisations of private residential buildings	(a). 17 (3.6%) (b). 8 (1.5%) (c). 7 (2%)	(a). 23 (6.3%) (b). 2 (0.5%) (c). 5 (3.2%)	(a). 1 (1.5%) (b). 0 (0%) (c). 0 (0%)	(a). 23,495,895.00 (11.7%) (b). 2,250,550.00 (1%) (c). 2,931,264.30 (1.8%)	Housing estates implement food waste recovery by setting up composters and organise education programmes on food	The manpower deployed for implementing the projects by the recipient housing estates depended on the relevant details

	Funding Scheme	Category	Applicant Organisations	No. of Applications (Percentage in the Total of the Year) (a) 2013 – 2014 (b) 2014 - 2015 (c) 2015 - 2016	No. of Approved and Rejected Projects * (Percentage in the Total of the Year) (a) 2013 – 2014 (b) 2014 - 2015 (c) 2015 - 2016		Approved Funding (\$) * (Percentage in the Total of the Year) (a) 2013 – 2014 (b) 2014 - 2015 (c) 2015 - 2016	Project Details	Manpower and Expenditure Involved in Implementing the Approved Projects
					Approved Projects	Rejected Projects			
								waste reduction and separation at source.	of the projects. In general, the number of additional staff members employed for food waste collection and treatment in individual projects was about 2.
6	Nature Conservation Management Agreement Projects	Nature Conservation	All non-profit making organisations in Hong Kong (such as green groups, community bodies, etc.)	(a). 0 (0%) (b). 3 (0.6%) (c). 2 (0.6%)	(a). 0 (0%) (b). 3 (0.7%) (c). 2 (1.3%)	(a). 0 (0%) (b). 0 (0%) (c). 0 (0%)	(a). 0 (0%) (b). 22,932,087.76 (9.9%) (c). 18,288,185.71 (11.7%)	Under the management agreements, NGOs cooperate with landowners / their tenants in enhancing conservation of priority sites of ecological importance.	The manpower deployed for implementing the projects depended on the project duration and activities conducted. In general, the number of additional staff members employed ranged between 0 and 4, whereas the expenditure should not exceed 50% of



	Funding Scheme	Category	Applicant Organisations	No. of Applications (Percentage in the Total of the Year) (a) 2013 – 2014 (b) 2014 - 2015 (c) 2015 - 2016	No. of Approved and Rejected Projects * (Percentage in the Total of the Year) (a) 2013 – 2014 (b) 2014 - 2015 (c) 2015 - 2016		Approved Funding (\$) * (Percentage in the Total of the Year) (a) 2013 – 2014 (b) 2014 - 2015 (c) 2015 - 2016	Project Details	Manpower and Expenditure Involved in Implementing the Approved Projects
					Approved Projects	Rejected Projects			
									the approved budget.
7	Large-scale Environmental Education and Awareness Projects Coordinated by the Environmental Campaign Committee	Environmental Education and Awareness Programme	NA	NA	NA	NA	(a). 24,405,280.00 (12.1%) (b). 32,223,680.00 (13.9%) (c). 29,987,800.00 (19.1%)	Major programmes include “Student Environmental Protection Ambassador Scheme” and “Hong Kong Green School Award” for the school sector; “Hong Kong Awards for Environmental Excellence” and “Hong Kong Green Organisation Certification” for the business sector; as well as community-wide programmes such as World Environment Day.	NA

	Funding Scheme	Category	Applicant Organisations	No. of Applications (Percentage in the Total of the Year) (a) 2013 – 2014 (b) 2014 - 2015 (c) 2015 - 2016	No. of Approved and Rejected Projects * (Percentage in the Total of the Year) (a) 2013 – 2014 (b) 2014 - 2015 (c) 2015 - 2016		Approved Funding (\$) * (Percentage in the Total of the Year) (a) 2013 – 2014 (b) 2014 - 2015 (c) 2015 - 2016	Project Details	Manpower and Expenditure Involved in Implementing the Approved Projects
					Approved Projects	Rejected Projects			
8	Buildings Energy Efficiency Funding Schemes and Energy Conservation Projects for Non-government Organisations (Note: The above two funding schemes, with three-year implementation period, were closed in April and October 2012 respectively as scheduled.)	Energy Conservation Projects	Owners' Corporations registered under the Building Management Ordinance (Cap. 344), owners' organisations or residents' organisations of residential, commercial, industrial buildings or composite buildings comprising any two of these three types of establishments in Hong Kong and all non-profit making organisations in Hong Kong (such as green groups, community bodies,	(a). 15 (3.2%) (b). 0 (0%) (c). 0 (0 %)	(a). 146 (39.7%) (b). 162 (36.8%) (c). 0 (0%)	(a). 2 (2.9%) (b). 21 (8.5%) (c). 1 (0.8%)	(a). 38,668,962.20 (19.2 %) (b). 29,780,930.84 (12.8%) (c). 0 (0%)	The funding schemes provide funding support for residential, commercial, industrial buildings, or composite buildings comprising any two of these three types of establishments, or the premises of NGOs, to carry out energy-cum-carbon audits to review the use of energy and quantify greenhouse gas emissions and carry out improvement works to upgrade the energy efficiency performance; and organise educational activities to promote energy conservation and carbon reduction.	The funding schemes for building owners and NGOs to carry out energy-cum-carbon audits and energy improvement projects did not cover funding for employment of staff. For educational projects under the scheme, the manpower requirement depended on the project duration and activities conducted. In general, the number of additional staff members employed ranged between 0 and 4, whereas the expenditure should not exceed 50% of the approved budget.

	Funding Scheme	Category	Applicant Organisations	No. of Applications (Percentage in the Total of the Year) (a) 2013 – 2014 (b) 2014 - 2015 (c) 2015 - 2016	No. of Approved and Rejected Projects * (Percentage in the Total of the Year) (a) 2013 – 2014 (b) 2014 - 2015 (c) 2015 - 2016		Approved Funding (\$) * (Percentage in the Total of the Year) (a) 2013 – 2014 (b) 2014 - 2015 (c) 2015 - 2016	Project Details	Manpower and Expenditure Involved in Implementing the Approved Projects
			etc.)		Approved Projects	Rejected Projects			
9	Environmental Research, Technology Demonstration and Conference Projects	Research and Conference	All non-profit making organisations in Hong Kong (such as universities, green groups, community bodies, schools, etc.)	(a). 28 (5.9%) (b). 99 (18.7%) (c). 89 (25.7%)	(a). 9 (2.4%) (b). 29 (6.5%) (c). 33 (21%)	(a). 10 (14.7%) (b). 73 (29.4%) (c). 55 (44.4%)	(a). 6,091,860.00 (3.1%) (b). 27,079,775.00 (11.6%) (c). 23,777,345.80 (15.2%)	Tertiary institutions and non-profit making bodies carry out research on environment-related topics to build up research capacity and knowledge base, with a view to developing or introducing new and innovative technologies and practices to protect our environment and conserve resources. They also organise conferences to facilitate knowledge exchange on major environment-related issues.	The manpower deployed for implementing the projects depended on the project duration and activities conducted. In general, the number of additional staff members employed ranged between 0 and 4.

	Funding Scheme	Category	Applicant Organisations	No. of Applications (Percentage in the Total of the Year) (a) 2013 – 2014 (b) 2014 - 2015 (c) 2015 - 2016	No. of Approved and Rejected Projects * (Percentage in the Total of the Year) (a) 2013 – 2014 (b) 2014 - 2015 (c) 2015 - 2016		Approved Funding (\$) * (Percentage in the Total of the Year) (a) 2013 – 2014 (b) 2014 - 2015 (c) 2015 - 2016	Project Details	Manpower and Expenditure Involved in Implementing the Approved Projects
					Approved Projects	Rejected Projects			
Total:				(a). 472 (100%) (b). 529 (100%) (c). 346 (100%)	(a). 367 (100%) (b). 440 (100%) (c). 157 (100%)	(a). 68 (100%) (b). 248 (100%) (c). 124 (100%)	(a). 200,964,405.30 (100%) (b). 232,587,977.36 (100%) (c). 156,831,043.26 (100%)	-	-

\* Projects approved or rejected in a particular year may include applications received in that year and outstanding applications carried forward from the previous year.

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB364**

**(Question Serial No. 5834 )**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): (000) Operational Expenses

Programme: (2) Power

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the efforts of the Administration to save energy and reduce emissions, please set out the policies or measures and promotional/educational activities and work implemented by the Administration in each of the past 5 years in respect of the following areas:

1. The names of the policies or measures;
2. The details and implementation schedules;
3. The personnel establishment and manpower resources involved;
4. The expenditure;
5. The effectiveness and the number of people reached;
6. The amount of energy consumed, other environmental implications and the way of handling; and
7. The reviews and future work plans.

Asked by: Dr Hon Kenneth CHAN Ka-lok (Member Question No. 137)

Reply:

The Government has implemented the following measures to promote energy efficiency and conservation:

**Buildings Energy Efficiency Ordinance (the Ordinance)**

- To enhance buildings' energy efficiency performance, the Buildings Energy Efficiency Ordinance was fully implemented in September 2012. The Ordinance requires new buildings and existing buildings undergoing major renovation to comply with the

energy efficiency standards and requirements specified in the Building Energy Code (BEC). Commercial buildings are also required under the Ordinance to conduct energy audits at least once every 10 years.

- The first comprehensive review of the BEC was completed in 2015. The BEC was drawn up by the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department (EMSD) in collaboration with relevant stakeholders including professional institutions, trade associations, green groups, academia and government departments, and are reviewed every 3 years. During the review process, the EMSD examined the latest technology developments and the energy efficiency standards adopted by the relevant professional bodies and authorities in the United States, Europe and the Asia-Pacific region. Feedback and suggestions from the relevant trades were also taken into account.
- The new BEC 2015 Edition can enhance energy efficiency by about 10 percent as compared with the 2012 Edition. We expect that up to 2025, energy savings from all new buildings in Hong Kong will be about 5 billion kilowatt hours, equivalent to the total annual electricity consumption by about one million households or a reduction in carbon dioxide emissions of about 3.5 million tonnes.

### **Energy Efficiency Labelling**

- The Government introduced the Mandatory Energy Efficiency Labelling Scheme (MEELS) through the Energy Efficiency (Labelling of Products) Ordinance in 2008. The first and second phases of MEELS commenced operation in 2009 and 2011 respectively. Under MEELS, energy labels are required to be shown on the prescribed products (including air conditioners, refrigerators, compact fluorescent lamps, washing machines and dehumidifiers) for supply in Hong Kong to inform consumers of their energy efficiency performance. We estimate that these 5 electrical products altogether account for about 60% of the annual electricity consumption in the residential sector in 2012.
- We have upgraded the energy efficiency grading standards for air conditioners, refrigerating appliances and washing machines (washing capacity not exceeding 7 kilograms). The new grading standards have been fully implemented since November 2015. It is estimated that the existing MEELS could bring about an annual saving of some 475 GWh in electricity consumption.
- We will extend the coverage of MEELS to include 5 products, i.e. television sets, washing machines (washing capacity of 7 to 10 kilograms), air conditioners (heat pumps), electric storage water heaters and induction cookers. We consulted the Panel on Environmental Affairs of the Legislative Council in January 2016 and planned to commence the relevant legislative amendment work in the legislative year 2016-17. We estimate that the electrical products covered under MEELS will by then account for about 70% of the electricity consumption in the residential sector.
- The Government has also launched the Voluntary Energy Efficiency Labelling Scheme to further assist consumers in choosing energy efficient products. The coverage of the voluntary scheme was extended to microwave ovens in late 2014, and now covers 22 types of household appliances and office equipment.

### **Promotion of energy saving and emission reduction in government buildings**

- In 2009, the Government set a five-year target of achieving a 5% saving in energy consumption in government buildings from 2009-10 to 2013-14 under comparable operating conditions in 2007-08. The Government has met the energy saving target in

2013-14.

- We have also set a target of achieving a 5% saving in electricity consumption for government buildings in the 5 financial years from 2015-16 to 2019-20 under comparable operating conditions in 2013-14. To achieve the above target, we are now implementing a series of measures, including conducting energy audits for major government buildings with higher energy consumption to identify energy management opportunities as well as implementing electricity saving measures and projects based on the energy audit results.
- To encourage all sectors of the community to better understand energy consumption and carbon emissions of their buildings, and to identify room for emission reduction and implementation of carbon reduction measures for achieving energy saving and greenhouse gas reduction, the Government completed a 3-year programme in 2015 to conduct energy-cum-carbon audits for 120 government buildings and public facilities, including public markets, public swimming pools, indoor sports centres, secondary schools, office buildings, healthcare facilities, community halls and markets, etc., involving an expenditure of about 7.1 million. To encourage more bureaux and departments to conduct regular carbon audits for government buildings and public facilities, we organised 10 workshops on carbon audit in 2015. In addition, we will continue to assist the bureaux and departments in conducting carbon audits alongside the energy audits for over 40 government buildings and public facilities in 2016-17.

#### **District Cooling System (DCS) at the Kai Tak Development (KTD)**

- DCS is one of the major infrastructure facilities in support of the sustainable and environmentally-friendly development at KTD. It consumes 35% and 20% less electricity as compared with traditional air-cooled air-conditioning systems and individual water-cooled air-conditioning systems using cooling towers respectively. The maximum annual saving in electricity consumption upon completion of the entire DCS project is estimated to be 85 million kWh. District cooling services to Kai Tak Cruise Terminal building and Ching Long Shopping Centre under the Hong Kong Housing Authority commenced in 2013.
- On the basis of the latest development schedule of KTD, the project cost for all phases (including the remaining works under Phase III) is estimated to be \$4,945.5 million in money-of-the-day (MOD) prices. Funding approval from the Legislative Council has been secured for Phases I, II, IIIA and IIIB of the project at an Approved Project Estimate of \$3,752 million in MOD prices. We plan to seek funding approval from the Legislative Council for the remaining works under Phase III, which are estimated to be \$1,193.5 million in MOD prices, by phases in the next two years depending on the development schedule of KTD.
- The EMSD is providing district cooling services to Kai Tak Cruise Terminal building, Ching Long Shopping Centre, the Trade and Industry Tower and two primary schools, and will provide services to other developments in the district in accordance with the development schedule of KTD.

#### **The Energy Saving Charter**

- The Energy Saving Charter on Indoor Temperature was launched by the Government in June 2012 to encourage shopping malls, shops, office premises and the common areas of housing estates/residential buildings to maintain an average indoor temperature between 24 and 26 degrees Celsius in summer. The number of signatories to the

Charter has increased from about 100 in 2012 to over 3 000 shopping malls, shops, office buildings or offices, housing estates, residential buildings and properties of non-governmental organisations in 2015. In addition, we have been requesting all bureaux and departments to maintain their office indoor temperature at 25.5 degrees Celsius in summer except for special operational needs.

#### **Other promotional and educational activities**

- The EMSD organised publicity activities for students, trade practitioners (such as property management companies, electrical appliance suppliers, contractors and consultants, etc.), non-government organisations and the general public to promote public awareness of energy efficiency and conservation. These included launching the Energy Saving Charter; organising school exhibitions and outreach activities, trade seminars, public seminars, tours of the EMSD's Education Path at its headquarters building; promoting the Energy Efficiency (Labelling of Products) Ordinance and the Buildings Energy Efficiency Ordinance; distributing promotional pamphlets and newsletters; and promoting energy saving on the Internet, etc. EMSD's expenditure on publicity in the past 5 years are as follows:

<b>Year</b>	<b>2011-12</b>	<b>2012-13</b>	<b>2013-14</b>	<b>2014-15</b>	<b>2015-16</b>
Expenditure	\$1 million	\$2 million	\$2 million	\$2 million	\$2 million

As the staff members responsible for these policies and measures in the Environment Bureau have other responsibilities, we do not have a breakdown of the manpower resources involved in the above tasks.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB365**

**(Question Serial No. 5835)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): (000) Operational Expenses

Programme: (2) Power

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding ENB's work on power:

1. What are the details, progress, timetable, future work plans, as well as the manpower resources and expenditure involved of the public consultation on future fuel mix for power generation?
2. Regarding the public consultation on future fuel mix for power generation, how many community suggestions have been received and what is their distribution?
3. What were the percentages of each type of fuel of Hong Kong, CLP Power Hong Kong Limited (CLP) and the Hongkong Electric Company Limited (HEC) respectively in the overall fuel mix in each of the past 5 years? Please set out the information by year, overall fuel mix, CLP and HEC.

Asked by: Dr Hon Kenneth CHAN Ka-lok (Member Question No. 138)

Reply:

1&2

The Government conducted the Public Consultation on Future Fuel Mix for Electricity Generation (Public Consultation) from March to June 2014 and received more than 86 000 submissions, of which around 85 000 were from individuals and over 1 000 were from groups from various sectors. Having regard to the views received, we have determined the fuel mix for electricity generation for 2020. The fuel mix as well as the outcome of the Public Consultation were announced when we launched the Public Consultation on the Future Development of the Electricity Market in March 2015.

The civil servants in the Environment Bureau undertaking tasks related to the review and public consultation on the future development of the electricity market include one Administrative Officer Staff Grade C, two Senior Administrative Officers, one Senior Executive Officer and one Personal Secretary I. The dedicated team responsible for the relevant tasks also handled the work in relation to consolidation and analysis of the views received during the Public Consultation, as well as dissemination of the outcome of the Public Consultation. Our expenditures in 2014-15 and 2015-16 were \$12.36 million and \$15.56 million respectively.

3. Information on the fuel mix for electricity generation in the past 5 years is at Annex.

### Fuel Mix in Terms of Electricity Output

	Year														
	2010			2011			2012			2013			2014		
Fuel Type	CLP	HEC	Total	CLP	HEC	Total	CLP	HEC	Total	CLP	HEC	Total	CLP	HEC	Total
Coal	40%	67%	<b>46%</b>	49%	67%	<b>53%</b>	49%	68%	<b>53%</b>	54%	65%	<b>57%</b>	56%	67%	<b>59%</b>
Natural gas	30%	33%	<b>31%</b>	21%	33%	<b>24%</b>	18%	32%	<b>22%</b>	17%	35%	<b>21%</b>	15%	33%	<b>19%</b>
Oil and renewable energy	-	-	-	-	-	-	2%	-	<b>2%</b>	1%	-	-	-	-	-
Nuclear power	30%	-	<b>23%</b>	30%	-	<b>23%</b>	31%	-	<b>23%</b>	28%	-	<b>22%</b>	29%	-	<b>22%</b>
	100%	100%	<b>100%</b>	100%	100%	<b>100%</b>	100%	100%	<b>100%</b>	100%	100%	<b>100%</b>	100%	100%	<b>100%</b>

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB366**

**(Question Serial No. 5836 )**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): (000) Operational Expenses

Programme: (2) Power

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding ENB's work on power:

1. What were the total capacity of the local power companies, as well as the energy consumption, distribution of users, emissions of various air pollutants and carbon emissions in Hong Kong in each of the past 5 years? Please list by year.
2. What were the energy consumption, emissions of various air pollutants and carbon emissions in Hong Kong in the month with the highest energy consumption in each of the past 5 years? Please list by year.
3. What were the total capacity, electricity output, sales of electricity, reserve margin, emissions of various pollutants and carbon emissions of CLP Power Hong Kong Limited in each of the past 5 years? Please list by year.
4. What were the total capacity, electricity output, sales of electricity, reserve margin, emissions of various pollutants and carbon emissions of Hongkong Electric Company Limited in each of the past 5 years? Please list by year.
5. On encouraging the two power companies to reduce emissions and adjust their reserve margin, what were the work details, progress, effectiveness, as well as the manpower resources and expenditure involved in each of the past 5 years? And
6. Are there any statistics on the average expenditure of households in Hong Kong on electricity supply in the past 5 years? If yes, what are the details, findings, as well as the manpower resources and expenditure involved?

Asked by: Dr Hon Kenneth CHAN Ka-lok (Member Question No. 139)

Reply:

1. to 4. According to the information provided by the two power companies, we have summarized the required information at Annex 1.
5. Regarding the work done on reducing emission, please refer to Annex 2.

To ensure the reliability of electricity supply, power companies need to have sufficient reserve capacity for meeting increase in electricity demand, shutting down of generating units during maintenance and emergencies, etc. The actual reserve margin of the two power companies will vary as a result of addition of generating units and variation in electricity demand. For example, there will be a step jump in reserve capacity upon the commissioning of a new generating unit. And the electricity demand can often vary due to economy factor, weather, etc.

With the support of independent energy consultants, the Government conducts stringent review of the two power companies' proposals on capital investments to ensure that there are genuine needs for these projects, and to avoid excessive, premature, unnecessary or unreasonable investments. Furthermore, to protect the consumers against any loss arising from premature commissioning of new generating units, the Mechanism for Treatment of Excess Generating Capacity in the Scheme of Control Agreements requires that if the new generating units of the power companies cannot pass the test for excess generating capacity in the first two years upon commissioning, a portion of its mechanical and electrical equipment costs will not be counted as fixed assets for calculating the return for the power companies, until they pass the test. In the coming years, following the retirement of some generation units of the two power companies, it is estimated that their reserve margin will drop gradually.

Monitoring of the power companies is part of the existing work and no additional expenditure is involved.

6. The Census and Statistics Department conducts a Household Expenditure Survey (HES) once every five years to collect up-to-date information on the expenditure patterns of households in Hong Kong. According to the latest 2009/10 HES, the share of electricity in total household expenditure was about 1.6%.

Since the related survey on electricity tariff is part of the work of 2009/10 HES, the resource and expenditure involved cannot be separately identified.

The data collection for the new round of 2014/15 HES has been completed by end 2015 and the result would be released in the second quarter of 2016.

## CLP Power Hong Kong Limited

	Year				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total installed generation capacity (MW)	8 888	8 888	8 888	8 888	8 888
Total electricity sale (GWh)	34 125	33 833	33 433	34 151	34 220
Distribution of customers (%)					
Domestic	25%	26%	26%	28%	27%
Non-domestic	75%	74%	74%	72%	73%
Emissions of various pollutants (Kt)					
- Sulphur dioxide	9.8	11.4	11.9	14.0	4.3
- Nitrogen oxides	21.2	22.3	25.8	26.9	17.4
- Respirable suspended particulates	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.4
Carbon emissions (Mt Carbon dioxide)	20.04	19.59	20.97	21.67	18.37
Month with the highest sales of electricity in the year	Aug	Jul	Aug	Jul	Aug
Sales of electricity in the month (GWh)	3 883	3 550	3 694	3 779	3 655
Emissions of various pollutants (Kt)					
Sulphur dioxide	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.6	0.4
Nitrogen oxides	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.8	1.9
Respirable suspended particulates	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Carbon emissions (Mt Carbon dioxide)	2.30	2.02	2.12	2.31	1.88
Total electricity generated (GWh)	35 518	35 277	34 845	35 684	35 691
Reserve margin (%)	33%	31%	33%	26%	29%

## The Hongkong Electric Company, Limited

	Year				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total installed generation capacity (MW)	3 756	3 757	3 757	3 757	3 757
Total electricity sale (GWh)	10 897	11 036	10 773	10 955	10 879
Distribution of customers (%)					
Domestic	23%	23%	23%	24%	23%
Non-domestic	77%	77%	77%	76%	77%
Emissions of various pollutants (Kt)					
- Sulphur dioxide	4.20	4.09	2.81	2.86	2.97
- Nitrogen oxides	8.84	9.73	8.73	9.33	8.69
- Respirable suspended particulates	0.21	0.20	0.16	0.17	0.18
Carbon emissions (Mt Carbon dioxide)	8.60	8.92	8.38	8.57	8.44
Month with the highest sales of electricity in the year	Aug	Aug	Aug	Jul	Jun
Sales of electricity in the month (GWh)	1 185	1 178	1 128	1 185	1 132
Emissions of various pollutants (Kt)					
Sulphur dioxide	0.43	0.43	0.22	0.19	0.46
Nitrogen oxides	0.99	1.25	0.91	1.09	0.80
Respirable suspended particulates	0.024	0.022	0.016	0.020	0.017
Carbon emissions (Mt Carbon dioxide)	0.96	1.08	0.90	0.94	0.85
Total electricity generated (GWh)	11 299	11 660	11 160	11 340	11 261
Reserve margin (%)	50%	51%	53%	53%	54%

### Work on encouraging the two power companies to reduce emissions

Details	Expenditure and Manpower Involved	Effectiveness
<p>2008 – 2010: We amended the Air Pollution Control Ordinance in 2008 to empower the Secretary for the Environment through promulgation of technical memorandum to impose caps on emissions from power sector for 3 types of air pollutants [sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>) and respirable suspended particulates (RSP)]. At the same time, we stipulated emission caps for power sector from 2010 onwards by the first Technical Memorandum (TM). The power companies would have to retrofit emission control devices for their power plants to comply with the emissions caps.</p> <p>2010: Promulgation of the Second TM to further tighten the emission caps for power sector from 2015 onwards. To meet the emission caps, power plants would have to maximize the use of existing gas-fired generation units and prioritize the use of coal-fired generation units that have been retrofitted with emission abatement equipment.</p> <p>2012: Promulgation of the Third TM to further reduce the emissions of power sector from 2017 onwards. To comply with the emission caps, power plants would have to further increase the use of low-emission coal and electricity output from renewable energy facilities.</p> <p>2014: Promulgation of the Fourth TM to further reduce the emissions of power sector from 2019 onwards. Power plants would have to continue</p>	<p>The work is an integral part of the work on improving air quality of the EPD. There is no separate breakdown on the expenditure involved.</p>	<p>We started in 2005 through specified process licensing mechanism to set emission allowances for power plant emissions. According to emission data in 2015, emission levels of SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub> and RSP from the power plants were reduced by 91%, 44% and 75% respectively as compared to 2005. Compared to the emission caps set out in the First TM for 2010, the overall emissions of SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub> and RSP from the electricity generation sector will drop by 69%, 50% and 54% respectively in 2020 and beyond.</p>



Details	Expenditure and Manpower Involved	Effectiveness
<p>to maintain the emission reduction performance of their emission control devices retrofitted in recent years to a standard better than their design levels.</p> <p>2015: Promulgation of the Fifth TM to further reduce the emissions of power sector from 2020 onwards. To meet the emission allowances, power sector needs to reduce its reliance on the coal-fired generation. On or before the end of 2019, the Hongkong Electric Company, Limited has to acquire a new gas-fired unit in order to meet the electricity demand resulting from the scheduled retirement of its old coal-fired generation unit. CLP Power Hong Kong Limited will, in addition to the original agreement to import 70% of nuclear power from Daya Bay Nuclear Power Station (DBNPS), devote to importing an additional 10% of nuclear power from DBNPS beyond 2018.</p>		

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB367**

**(Question Serial No. 5837)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): (000) Operational Expenses

Programme: (2) Power

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding ENB's work on power:

1. What were the duration and number of unplanned electricity supply interruptions, as well as the reliability of electricity supply of CLP Power Hong Kong Limited and Hongkong Electric Company Limited in each of the past 5 years? Please list by year.
2. On electricity supply interruptions of the two power companies, has the Administration imposed any regulation or penalty at present? If yes, what were the penalties imposed on the two companies in each of the past 5 years? If no, how do the Administration and the two companies monitor electricity supply interruption? And
3. On improvement to electricity supply interruptions of the two power companies, what are the Administration's future work plan, timetable, as well as the manpower resources and expenditure involved?

Asked by: Dr Hon Kenneth CHAN Ka-lok (Member Question No. 140)

Reply:

1. The number and duration of unplanned electricity supply interruptions, as well as the reliability of electricity supply of the two power companies in the past 5 years are tabulated as follows:

<b>CLP Power Hong Kong Ltd</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>
Number of unplanned electricity supply interruptions	2 235	2 421	2 372	2 398	2 264

Average duration of electricity supply interruptions (hour/incident)	1.19	1.67	1.28	1.16	1.13
Reliability of electricity supply (%)	99.9996	99.9993	99.9997	99.9997	99.9997

<b>The Hongkong Electric Company Limited</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>
Number of unplanned electricity supply interruptions	312	343	307	320	299
Average duration of electricity supply interruptions (hour/incident)	1.28	1.17	1.29	1.29	1.15
Reliability of electricity supply (%)	99.9999	99.9999	99.9999	99.9999	99.9999

2. The Scheme of Control Agreements (SCAs) signed between the Government and the two power companies in 2008 provide for incentive and penalty schemes on electricity supply reliability of the two power companies. If the electricity supply reliability is lower than the prescribed level, the permitted rate of return of the power companies will be deducted by 0.01%. By the same token, to encourage the power companies to provide better service, if the electricity supply reliability is higher than the prescribed level, the power companies may enjoy an extra 0.01% of permitted rate of return. From 2010 to 2014, the electricity supply reliability of the two power companies was above the prescribed level, and hence they enjoyed the extra 0.01% of permitted rate of return each year. Besides, under the Electricity Ordinance, if an unintended electricity supply interruption occurs, causing distress or inconvenience to the public, the electricity supplier shall, if requested by the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department (EMSD) and by a date specified by it, give it a report of the cause of the interruption and what remedial action has been or will be done to prevent a recurrence of the interruption. An electricity supplier who contravenes this regulation is liable to a fine of \$10,000. In the past 5 years, there was no record of contravention of this regulation by the two power companies.
  
3. The Environment Bureau will enforce the incentive and penalty schemes on electricity supply reliability under the SCAs with technical support from the EMSD. The EMSD will monitor the operation of the power companies according to the established mechanism to ensure electrical safety. It has also drawn up procedures to handle and follow up electricity supply interruptions, and will liaise with the power companies concerned to look into the incidents and conduct investigations and take follow-up actions as required. As the related officers also handle other duties concurrently, there is no separate breakdown on the manpower and expenditure involved.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB368**

**(Question Serial No. 5838)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): (000) Operational Expenses

Programme: (2) Power

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the Environment Bureau's work on power, please advise:

1. Regarding the support provided for the Task Force on External Lighting to study the strategy and measures for tackling the excessive external lighting problem, what are the current work details, progress and timetable, as well as the expenditure and manpower resources involved?
2. Under what circumstances, conditions and criteria will the Administration decide to regulate excessive external lighting by legislation?
3. How many complaints about "excessive" external lighting and "light pollution" were received in each of the past 3 years? What were the details of the follow-up actions taken by the Administration, the time required, the manpower resources and expenditure involved, as well as the effectiveness? Please list the details by the 18 District Council districts and year.
4. Among the complaint cases in paragraph 3, how many were repeatedly lodged by the complainants and what were the details of these cases? Please list the details by case, the District Council districts and year.

Asked by: Dr Hon Kenneth CHAN Ka-lok (Member Question No. 141)

Reply:

1. To address the light nuisance and energy wastage problems caused by external lighting, the Government has set up the Task Force on External Lighting (the Task Force), with members drawn from the academic community, professional bodies, relevant trades and green groups. Having studied international experience and local practices and considered the views received during the public engagement exercise, the Task Force submitted its report to the Government in April 2015. The report recommended a multi-pronged approach to address the problems caused by external lighting, including the introduction of the Charter on External Lighting (the Charter),

relaunch of the Guidelines on Industry Best Practices for External Lighting Installations (the Guidelines), acknowledging organisations for their compliance with the Charter, enhancing public education and publicity, monitoring the effectiveness of the multi-pronged approach, and reporting the implementation of the above measures to the Advisory Council on the Environment.

The Government is implementing the multi-pronged approach recommended by the Task Force, including the launch of the Charter in January 2016 to invite owners of and persons responsible for external lighting installations to switch off lighting installations with decorative, promotional or advertising purposes which affect the outdoor environment during preset time of 11p.m. to 7a.m. or midnight to 7a.m. The Charter will take effect in April this year. When the Environment Bureau (ENB) launched the Charter in January, there were already nearly 1 000 properties and shops that pledged to sign up to the Charter. These include premises from different sectors such as property development, building management, hotels and catering, retail, banking, travel and cinemas, as well as schools, public utilities, public and non-governmental organisations. We will continue to invite more organisations and business establishments to sign up to the Charter on 1 April this year.

As for the Guidelines, the ENB has issued guidelines that require all government departments to switch off all external lighting of decorative, promotional or advertising purposes at 11 p.m., and to observe the good practices in the Guidelines. In addition, the ENB will hold a number of seminars starting from May to appeal to relevant professional organisations, trade bodies and public bodies to observe the Guidelines and adopt the good practices in the Guidelines when planning or managing their external lighting installations.

The above tasks are undertaken by the existing staff of the ENB. As the staff concerned have other duties, we do not have a separate breakdown of the resources involved for the above work.

2. The Government will assess the effectiveness of the multi-pronged approach about two to three years after the launch of the Charter, including the conduct of survey to gauge public views on the multi-pronged approach and light nuisance, e.g. public response to the Charter, number of participating business establishments, shops, public perception of light nuisance, and how business establishments respond to complaints from the public, etc. Besides, we will continue to study the overseas regime and experience in regulating external lighting, and assess whether those standards and practices are applicable to Hong Kong.
3. The statistics on the complaints about external lighting received by the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) in the past three years are at Annex. Most of the persons responsible for the lighting installations would adopt measures to minimise as far as practicable light nuisance upon receipt of complaints. The work on the handling of complaints about light nuisance is undertaken by the existing staff of the EPD. As the staff concerned have other duties, we do not have a separate breakdown of the resources involved for the above work.

4. As some of the complaints were anonymous, it is difficult to ascertain the exact number of complaints that were repeatedly lodged by the same complainant.

**Number of complaints about external lighting received by  
the Environmental Protection Department**

<b>Year</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>
<b>District</b>			
Central & Western	27	19	26
Wanchai	18	22	30
Eastern	17	21	17
Southern	2	2	5
Yau Tsim Mong	69	48	45
Sham Shui Po	14	17	18
Kowloon City	30	28	28
Wong Tai Sin	5	3	7
Kwun Tong	9	7	5
Tsuen Wan	12	9	8
Tuen Mun	3	7	6
Yuen Long	11	7	12
North	3	9	3
Tai Po	4	3	5
Sai Kung	9	9	15
Sha Tin	17	10	17
Kwai Ching	8	6	9
Islands	1	2	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>256</b>

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB369**

**(Question Serial No. 5839)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): (000) Operational Expenses

Programme: (2) Power

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the Mandatory Energy Efficiency Labelling Scheme, please advise:

1. What were the work details, expenditure and manpower resources involved and effectiveness in each of the past 5 years?
2. What are the products covered in the two phases of the Scheme and what are the quantities of various products?
3. Does the Administration know whether the efficacy of the products covered in the Scheme had been exaggerated? If yes, what plans does the Administration have to improve the situation and what are the expenditure and manpower resources involved?
4. Regarding the energy efficiency grading and coverage, what are the Administration's future work plans, timetable, as well as the expenditure and manpower resources involved?

Asked by: Dr Hon Kenneth CHAN Ka-lok (Member Question No. 142)

Reply:

1. The first and second phases of the Mandatory Energy Efficiency Labelling Scheme (MEELS) came into operation in 2009 and 2011 respectively. The expenditure involved in the publicity activities and compliance monitoring is as follows:

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
<b>Relevant expenditure (\$ million)</b>	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2



Engineers and inspectors from the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department (EMSD) are responsible for the implementation of MEELS. As the staff members concerned have other responsibilities, we do not have separate breakdown on the manpower involved.

So far, there are over 7 500 listed models under the five types of prescribed products of MEELS. MEELS can encourage and help the public to choose more energy efficient products, and bring about an estimated annual saving of some 175 million kWh in electricity consumption.

2. The products covered in the two phases and the numbers of product models are as follows:

<b>Products covered</b>	<b>First phase</b>			<b>Second phase</b>		<b>Total</b>
	<b>Air conditioners</b>	<b>Refrigerators</b>	<b>Compact fluorescent lamps</b>	<b>Washing machines</b>	<b>Dehumidifiers</b>	
Number of product models	2 679	1 231	2 505	844	296	7 555

3. Under MEELS, these five types of prescribed products supplied in Hong Kong are required to be listed models with reference numbers and to bear energy labels. The manufacturer or importer must submit a test report issued by an accredited laboratory for the product model when applying for the reference number, and indicate on the energy label the results measured.

The EMSD has been monitoring compliance with the energy efficiency levels displayed on the energy labels through inspections of retailers and enforcement actions. In 2015-16 (as at the end of February 2016), the EMSD has not found any cases or received any complaints about exaggeration of energy efficiency performance of the products covered in MEELS during inspections of retailers. The EMSD will continue to conduct inspections and enhance public understanding about the information displayed on the energy labels through public education and promotional activities. The resources involved are included in the expenditure and manpower mentioned in the reply to (1).

4. The energy efficiency grading standards of air conditioners, refrigerators and washing machines have been upgraded, and full implementation took place in November 2015. The upgrading exercise can bring about an estimated annual saving of some 300 million kWh in electricity consumption which is equivalent to a reduction of about 210 000 tonnes of carbon dioxide emission in Hong Kong.

We have also proposed the expansion of the coverage of MEELS to include five products, namely televisions, washing machines (with washing capacity at 7kg-10kg), room air conditioners (heat pump), electric storage water heaters and induction cookers into the scheme. We consulted the Panel on Environmental Affairs of the Legislative Council in January 2016, and plan to take forward legislative amendments within the

2016-17 legislative year to expand the coverage of MEELS. Having regard to the increase of workload, one engineer post and one inspector post will be created and a provision of \$1 million will be allocated in 2016-17 to handle the work.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB370**

**(Question Serial No. 5840)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): (000) Operational Expenses

Programme: (2) Power

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the promotion of environmental protection and energy conservation in government buildings, please advise:

1. What was the work to promote environmental protection and energy conservation in government buildings in each of the past 4 years? What were the details, expenditure and manpower resources, changes in energy consumption and electricity tariffs? Please list by year and building.
2. Were energy conservation targets set for government buildings in each of the past 4 years? If yes, what were the details? Please list by year.
3. The Administration has set energy conservation targets in this year's Policy Address (achieving a 5% saving in electricity consumption for government buildings under comparable operating conditions in the coming 5 years, and conducting energy audits for major government buildings). Please provide details, timetable, as well as the expenditure and manpower resources involved of such work in each of the coming 5 years? And
4. On implementation of the Energy Saving Charter on Indoor Temperature, what were the work details, progress, effectiveness (changes in electricity tariffs and energy consumption), as well as the manpower resources and expenditure involved in each of the past 3 years?

Asked by: Dr Hon Kenneth CHAN Ka-lok (Member Question No. 143)

Reply:

1. In the past four years (i.e. 2012-13 to 2015-16), the estimated expenditure of the Government on investing in the energy conservation installations, green features and

recycling facilities were about \$740 million. A breakdown is provided in the table below:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Buildings/facilities involved</b>	<b>Expenditure of green projects (including energy conservation projects)</b>	<b>Approximate Annual saving in electricity cost</b>
2012-13	Art and cultural venues; carpark buildings; court buildings; cooked food centres; dockyards; clinics; community centres; departmental headquarters; fire stations; government offices; government quarters; libraries; markets; museums; parks and playgrounds; police stations; prisons; public toilets; recreational centres; regional depots; schools; sewage treatment plants; sports centres; stadiums; swimming pools; town halls; workshops, hospitals; crematoriums; arrival halls; refuse depots; data centres, etc.	\$210.9 million	\$8 million
2013-14		\$195.6 million	\$9.9 million
2014-15		\$58.7 million	\$4.16 million
2015-16*		\$270.8 million	\$12.15 million

\* Projects of the Architectural Services Department in 2015-16 are in progress and the expenditure involved is subject to change.

Besides, all energy conservation projects undertaken by the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department (EMSD) were completed in 2014. Starting from 2015, all energy conservation projects, where appropriate, would be included in the minor works and capital works projects. Expenses of these projects, which are undertaken by relevant works departments, are absorbed by the resources allocated under the relevant project vote.

2. We set a target of reducing electricity consumption by 5% for government buildings in the financial years from 2015-16 to 2019-20 under comparable operating conditions as those of 2013-14.
3. To achieve the target of reducing electricity consumption by 5% for government buildings in the financial years from 2015-16 to 2019-20 under comparable operating conditions as those of 2013-14, we are adopting a series of measures including conducting energy audits on major government buildings with comparatively high electricity consumption to identify further energy management opportunities and implementing electricity saving measures and projects in light of the findings of the energy audit. The relevant bureaux and departments will, in light of the findings of the energy audit, formulate energy management enhancement measures for government buildings, including the implementation of electricity saving projects. The expenditure and manpower of such measure will depend on the details of the proposals to be formulated, and hence we do not have such information for the time being.
4. The Energy Saving Charter on Indoor Temperature (the Charter scheme) was launched by the Government in June 2012 to encourage the business sector to reduce electricity

consumption on air-conditioning by maintaining the average indoor temperature of common areas at 24-26 degrees Celsius in the summer months from June to September. The number of participants substantially increased from about 100 shopping malls in the beginning in 2012 to over 3 000 shopping malls, shops, office buildings, offices, housing estates, residential buildings and properties of the non-profit-making organisations last year.

. The expenditure for the EMSD to implement promotional activities (including implementation of the Charter scheme) to increase public awareness of energy efficiency and conservation in each of the past 3 financial years was about \$2 million per year. Implementation of the Charter is undertaken by the existing staff of the EMSD, and there is no breakdown of the manpower resources involved for individual tasks. Information about the electricity and tariff saved belongs to the participants of the Charter. The Government does not have relevant figures.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB371**

**(Question Serial No. 5841)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): (000) Operational Expenses

Programme: (2) Power

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the mandatory implementation of the Buildings Energy Efficiency Ordinance (the Ordinance), please advise this Committee on:

1. What are the number of registered energy assessors and the number of buildings which required energy audits since the implementation of the Ordinance?
2. What are the expenditure and manpower for publicity each year since the implementation of the Ordinance?
3. Has the Administration assessed the effectiveness of the promotion of energy efficiency?
4. Has the Administration assessed the non-compliance cases since the implementation of the Ordinance? What are the numbers of improvement notices issued by the Administration and cases where fines were imposed? What is the accumulated amount of fines (please list by Level-4 and Level-3 respectively)?

Asked by: Dr Hon Kenneth CHAN Ka-lok (Member Question No. 144)

Reply:

1. The Buildings Energy Efficiency Ordinance was fully implemented in September 2012. To assist owners or responsible persons of the buildings in complying with requirements in the Buildings Energy Efficiency Ordinance, the Buildings Energy Efficiency Ordinance provides for the establishment of a registration system for Registered Energy Assessors. As at 28 February 2016, 873 persons have been registered as Registered Energy Assessors in accordance with the Buildings Energy Efficiency Ordinance.

Under the Buildings Energy Efficiency Ordinance, the owner of a commercial building or the commercial portion of a composite building installed with key central building services installations is required to engage a Registered Energy Assessor to carry out energy audit in respect of the central building services installations in the building in accordance with the Energy Audit Code once every 10 years. It is estimated that about 4 000 buildings are required to conduct energy audits.

2. The Electrical and Mechanical Services Department (EMSD) is responsible for promoting energy efficiency, including promotion of the Buildings Energy Efficiency Ordinance and the Energy Efficiency (Labelling of Products) Ordinance, implementation of the Energy Saving Charter, organisation of school exhibitions and outreach activities, trade seminars, public seminars, tours of the EMSD's Education Path at its headquarters building, distribution of promotional pamphlets and newsletters, and promotion of energy saving through the Internet, etc. The total estimated expenditure for the implementation of these promotional activities in the past three financial years was about \$2 million per year. The work is undertaken by the existing staff of EMSD, and there is no breakdown of the manpower resources involved for individual tasks.
3. Under the Buildings Energy Efficiency Ordinance, the developer of the proposed building is required to engage a Registered Energy Assessor to certify a Stage One Declaration, i.e. to certify that suitable design provisions have been incorporated into the planning and design of the proposed building in accordance with the standards and requirements specified in the Building Energy Codes. The developer is also required to engage a Registered Energy Assessor to certify a Stage Two Declaration at the time when the building is completed, i.e. to certify that all building services installations have been designed, installed and completed in accordance with the standards and requirements specified in the Building Energy Codes.

As at February 2016, the EMSD has received 963 Stage One Declarations in respect of new buildings, among which 147 new buildings have submitted a Stage Two Declaration following the issue of the occupation approval. Regarding buildings which have already been occupied, the EMSD is collecting information on the energy efficiency of the buildings, and will assess the effectiveness of the Buildings Energy Efficiency Ordinance in promoting energy efficiency.

4. From 1 January 2015 to 28 February 2016, the EMSD issued 83 Improvement Notices (Notices) pursuant to section 26 of the Ordinance, including Notices that:
  - i. required the developers of new buildings to submit Stage One Declarations to declare that all building services installations to be provided are designed, and will be installed and completed, in accordance with the specified standards and requirements;
  - ii. required the responsible persons or owners of existing buildings to conduct energy audits according to the prescribed timetable.

The owners or responsible persons in 70 cases have made improvements to comply with the requirements under the Buildings Energy Efficiency Ordinance by the deadline specified in the Notices. There are eight cases where the deadlines for compliance have yet to expire. The rest of the five cases of non-compliance mainly involved the energy audit requirement. The EMSD is taking prosecution action against the owners or responsible persons of the buildings concerned.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB372**

**(Question Serial No. 5842)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expenses

Programme: (3) Sustainable Development

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

What were the uses and operation of the Sustainable Development Fund and sustainability assessment system in the past year? What were the expenditure and manpower involved in each of them? Please list them out by items.

Asked by: Dr Hon Kenneth CHAN Ka-lok (Member Question No. 146)

Reply:

The Sustainable Development Fund (the Fund) supports initiatives to promote public awareness of sustainable development and encourage people to put the principles of sustainable development into practice. The Education and Publicity Sub-committee under the Council for Sustainable Development advises on the awards of grants from the Fund. The approved projects will be monitored by the Secretariat to the Council for Sustainable Development (i.e. the Sustainable Development Division (SDD) of the Environment Bureau) according to the established mechanism to ensure that they are taken forward according to what is set out in the proposals approved. This includes scrutinising the progress reports submitted by the grantees, conducting site inspections and opinion surveys on the target groups, etc., and relevant information will also be submitted to members of the Education and Publicity Sub-committee for perusal. The relevant work is undertaken by 5 staff members of the Secretariat to the Council for Sustainable Development and the expenditure involved is mainly the salary of these staff members. As the work is part of these staff members' duties, we have no breakdown on the manpower and expenditure involved in such work.

The sustainability assessment (SA) system provides a systematic system for policy bureaux and departments to conduct SAs on their major proposals and new policy initiatives and incorporate sustainability considerations into the process of policy formulation. The SDD provides advice, support and technical assistance to bureaux and departments regarding application of the sustainability evaluation tool, and regularly organises training courses and

workshops to introduce the principles of sustainable development and the SA system. The relevant work is undertaken by 6 staff members of the SDD and the expenditure involved is mainly the salary of these staff members. As the work is part of these staff members' duties, we have no breakdown on the manpower and expenditure involved in such work.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB373****(Question Serial No. 5843)**Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment BureauSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational ExpensesProgramme: (-) Not SpecifiedControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

Regarding the programmes and work handled by ENB:

What were the details, the manpower resources and expenditure involved in the consultations conducted by the Administration in each of the past 5 years? What was the number of submissions and community suggestions received? Please list by programme areas (waste, air, water, noise, environmental assessment and planning, nature conservation, energy and sustainable development) and by year.

Asked by: Dr Hon Kenneth CHAN Ka-lok (Member Question No. 147)Reply:

Details of the public consultation exercises carried out by the Environment Bureau and the Environmental Protection Department in the past 5 years are as follows:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Public Consultation Exercise (Commenced during the year )</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Manpower Resources</b>	<b>Expenditure (e.g. publicity, printing, event organisation, etc.) (Approximately)</b>	<b>Number of submissions/ community suggestions received (Approximately)</b>
2011-12	Building a Quality Living Area	Air	The work was absorbed by existing manpower and there is no breakdown on the manpower resources and	\$1.11million	100

			expenditure involved in individual work items		
	Extension of the Environmental Levy Scheme on Plastic Shopping Bags	Waste		\$2.10 million	1 900
2012-13	Municipal Solid Waste Charging	Waste		\$2 million	2 400
	Public engagement process on Municipal Solid Waste Charging (The exercise was carried out from 2012-13 to 2014-15)	Sustainable Development		2012-13 : \$90,000  2013-14 : \$2.73 million  2014-15 : \$1.28 million	5 600
2013-14	Producer Responsibility Scheme on Glass Beverage Bottles	Waste		\$920,000	500
	Future Fuel Mix for Electricity Generation (The exercise was carried out from 2013-14 to 2014-15 )	Power		\$800,000	86 000
2014-15	Future Development of the Electricity Market	Power		\$2.46 million	15 800
	Proposed Arrangements in Allocation of some of the	Waste		Not applicable (Absorbed by existing manpower and	16

	Berths in Public Cargo Working Areas for the Recycling Industry			internal resources)	
2015-16 (Up to 14 March 2016)	Legislative Proposals on Regulation of Edible Fats and Oils and Recycling of “Waste Cooking Oils”	Waste		Printing: \$100,000	110
	Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Hong Kong	Nature conservation		\$1 million	Public consultation still in progress
	Public Engagement on Promotion of Sustainable Use of Biological Resources	Sustainable Development		2015-16 : \$240,000	Not applicable <sup>Note1</sup>
	Proposal to Control Volatile Organic Compounds in Fountain Solutions and Printing Machine Cleansing Agents	Air		\$10,000	Public consultation still in progress

Note 1 : The planning work of the public engagement exercise commenced in 2015-16, and the exercise will be launched in 2016-17.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB374****(Question Serial No. 5844)****Head:** (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau**Subhead (No. & title):** (000) Operational Expenses**Programme:** (-) Not Specified**Controlling Officer:** Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)**Director of Bureau:** Secretary for the Environment**Question:**

What were the details and effectiveness of, as well as the expenditure and manpower resources involved in the promotion and publicity work (e.g. press conferences, TV and radio advertisements, light box advertisements at railway stations, etc.) carried out by the Environment Bureau and Environmental Protection Department on different programme areas or projects in the past 5 years? Please set out the information by programme areas (waste, air, water, noise, environmental assessment and planning, nature conservation, energy and sustainable development) and by year.

**Asked by:** Dr Hon Kenneth CHAN Ka-lok (Member Question No. 148)**Reply:**

The details of the promotion and publicity work carried out by the Environment Bureau and Environmental Protection Department on different programme areas or projects in each of the past 5 years are as follows:

Programme Areas (Waste, Air, Noise, Water, Environmental Assessment & Planning, Nature Conservation, Energy and Sustainable Development)	Project Name	Year	Expenditure Involved (\$) (About)	Promotion and Publicity Work (e.g. arranging press conference, TV and radio advertisements, lightbox advertisements at MTR stations)	Effectiveness	Manpower Resources
Waste	Producer Responsibility Scheme (PRS) on Plastic Shopping Bags	2011-12 2013-14 2014-15 2015-16	2,100,000 2,600,000 9,140,000 4,985,000	Promotion and publicity through TV and radio stations, the Internet and public transport, etc.	To raise public awareness of waste reduction, including the Government's work and plans, and to induce behavioural change.	Undertaken through internal deployment of staff under existing establishment.

<b>Programme Areas (Waste, Air, Noise, Water, Environmental Assessment &amp; Planning, Nature Conservation, Energy and Sustainable Development)</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Expenditure Involved (\$) (About)</b>	<b>Promotion and Publicity Work (e.g. arranging press conference, TV and radio advertisements, lightbox advertisements at MTR stations)</b>	<b>Effectiveness</b>	<b>Manpower Resources</b>
Waste	PRS on Glass Beverage Containers	2012-13 2013-14 2014-15 2015-16	2,010,000 1,293,000 1,910,000 2,067,000	Promotion and publicity through TV and radio stations, the Internet and public transport, etc.	To raise public awareness of waste reduction, including the Government's work and plans, and to induce behavioural change.	Undertaken through internal deployment of staff under existing establishment.
Waste	PRS on Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment	2011-12 2012-13 2013-14 2014-15 2015-16	1,528,000 287,000 898,000 3,824,000 2,500,000	Promotion and publicity through TV and radio stations, the Internet and public transport, etc.	To raise public awareness of waste reduction, including the Government's work and plans, and to induce behavioural change.	Undertaken through internal deployment of staff under existing establishment.
Waste	Municipal Solid Waste charging scheme	2011-12 2012-13 2013-14 2014-15	1,048,000 441,000 192,000 1,846,000	Promotion and publicity through TV and radio stations, the Internet and public transport, etc.	To raise public awareness of waste reduction, including the Government's work and plans, and to induce behavioural change.	Undertaken through internal deployment of staff under existing establishment.
Waste	Community Green Stations	2013-14 2014-15 2015-16	559,000 3,690,000 1,475,000	Promotion and publicity through TV and radio stations, the Internet and public transport, etc.	To raise public awareness of waste reduction, including the Government's work and plans, and to induce behavioural change.	Undertaken through internal deployment of staff under existing establishment.
Waste	Commendation Scheme / Competition and Forum on Source Separation of Domestic Waste	2011-12 2012-13	730,000 570,000	Newspapers and website advertisements, etc.	To encourage the housing estates participating in the Scheme to proactively increase the quantity of recyclables recovered, reduce the amount of waste requiring disposal, enhance residents' awareness of and participation in source separation of waste and to commend those housing estates with outstanding performance.	Undertaken through internal deployment of staff under existing establishment.
Waste	Advertising script for environmental protection during Lunar New Year	2012-13 2013-14 2014-15 2015-16	58,000 75,000 75,000 140,000	Newspapers and website advertisements, etc.	To remind the public to continue the habit of waste reduction and recovery during Lunar New Year, to provide outlets for festive items and to promote the Peach Blossom Tree Recycling Campaign.	Undertaken through internal deployment of staff under existing establishment.
Waste	The 5 <sup>th</sup> Friends of EcoPark scheme	2015-16	140,000	Newspaper advertisements	To encourage further mutual collaboration between organisations from both the public and private sectors and the EcoPark tenants, to introduce to the public the recycling business of the EcoPark tenants and to encourage the public to transport the recyclables to EcoPark for processing.	Undertaken through internal deployment of staff under existing establishment.

<b>Programme Areas (Waste, Air, Noise, Water, Environmental Assessment &amp; Planning, Nature Conservation, Energy and Sustainable Development)</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Expenditure Involved (\$) (About)</b>	<b>Promotion and Publicity Work (e.g. arranging press conference, TV and radio advertisements, lightbox advertisements at MTR stations)</b>	<b>Effectiveness</b>	<b>Manpower Resources</b>
Waste	Promotion of the Community Recycling Network	2012-13	1,840,000	Newspapers, outdoor, webpage publicity, promotional short videos on buses and in commercial buildings, etc.	To promote the information on waste reduction and recovery - to provide channels for recovering these recyclable materials via the Network, to encourage the public to participate in waste reduction and separation of recyclable waste for recycling.	Undertaken through internal deployment of staff under existing establishment.
Waste	Hong Kong: Blueprint for Sustainable Use of Resources 2013-2022	2013-14 2014-15	6,803,000 631,000	Outdoor, car wrap, TV and radio advertisements, lightbox advertisements at MTR stations, First Ferry and website advertisements, etc.	To publicise the Hong Kong: Blueprint for Sustainable Use of Resources 2013-2022.	Undertaken through internal deployment of staff under existing establishment.
Waste	“Waste Less” mobile app	2014-15	763,000	Stickers on the door glass of MTR trains, website advertisements, etc.	To promote the “Waste Less” mobile app and the message of waste reduction and recovery through publicity projects.	Undertaken through internal deployment of staff under existing establishment.
Waste	“clean recycling”	2015-16	626,000	Announcements of Public Interest (APIs) on TV, radio and internet channels, posters, leaflets, display boards, and inviting the media to join the Environmental Campaign Committee to conduct site inspection of waste separation and recovery, etc.	To promote source cleaning and separation of waste among the public, to induce behavioural change, and to encourage members of the public to put into practice “clean recycling”, so as to increase the recycling quantity, quality and value of recyclables	Undertaken through internal deployment of staff under existing establishment.
Waste	Recycling Fund	2015-16	1,824,000	Organising the Recycling Fund launching ceremony, briefing sessions, technology study visits and participating in large-scale exhibitions. Besides, setting up a website for Recycling Fund, printing of promotional pamphlets, posters, and promotion through newspapers and radio advertisements, etc.	To raise awareness of the industry in the Recycling Fund and to assist the industry to make application under different programmes of the Fund, with a view to upgrading the operational capability and efficiency of the recycling industry to support its sustainable development, and promoting the recovery and recycling of waste into useful resources and products.	Undertaken through internal deployment of staff under existing establishment.
Waste	Promotion of green procurement	2015-16	350,000	Promotion and publicity through the information website, leaflets and seminars	To increase awareness of the private sector in green procurement, including the related policies and initiatives of the Government, and to encourage the sector to engage in green procurement to further promote waste reduction, recycling and sustainable development of the environmental industries.	A contractor is commissioned to undertake the task. The information website will be operated under existing establishment upon completion.
Waste	Integrated Waste Management	2011-12 2012-13	126,300 44,000	Posters, banners, APIs on TV and radio, Waste Reduction	To disseminate to the public the message that the landfills would	Undertaken through



<b>Programme Areas (Waste, Air, Noise, Water, Environmental Assessment &amp; Planning, Nature Conservation, Energy and Sustainable Development)</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Expenditure Involved (\$) (About)</b>	<b>Promotion and Publicity Work (e.g. arranging press conference, TV and radio advertisements, lightbox advertisements at MTR stations)</b>	<b>Effectiveness</b>	<b>Manpower Resources</b>
	Facilities Phase 1	2013-14	304,275	(Japan Ecotour) - to introduce the development and technologies of incineration facilities in Japan, etc.	be exhausted; to disseminate to residents travelling between Central and outlying islands the message that the landfills would be exhausted; to disseminate to First Ferry passengers (ferries plying between Central and Cheung Chau and between Central and Mui Wo) the message of waste reduction and to introduce the development and technologies of incineration facilities in Japan, etc.	internal deployment of staff under existing establishment.
Waste	Promotion of the Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign mainly at the Mid-autumn Festival, Christmas and Chinese New Year	2013-14 2014-15 2015-16	10,400,000 3,100,000 1,300,000	Newspapers, magazines, outdoor, car wrap, vehicle stations, website advertisements, etc.	The “Big Waster” symbolising food wastage in the Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign is gradually taking root in the community to bring the message of food waste reduction to the community and encourage behavioural change at individual and household levels to reduce food waste at source.	Undertaken through internal deployment of staff under existing establishment.
Waste	Safe handling of clinical waste	2012-13 2013-14 2014-15 2015-16	250,000 260,000 260,000 260,000	Digital media inside lift lobbies of commercial buildings	To help directly enhance the safety awareness of frontline personnel working in medical institutions, such as private clinics.	Undertaken through internal deployment of staff under existing establishment.
Waste	3 landfills and 1 incinerator	2014-15	3,251,096	TV advertisements and light box advertisements at MTR stations	To promote the work on the “3 landfills and 1 incinerator” (namely the North East New Territories, South East New Territories and West New Territories Landfill extension projects and the Integrated Waste Management Facilities).	Undertaken through internal deployment of staff under existing establishment.
Waste	The Refuse Collection Vehicle (RCV) Retrofitting Subsidy Scheme	2014-15	220,640	Radio advertisements	To promote the RCV Retrofitting Subsidy Scheme.	Undertaken through internal deployment of staff under existing establishment.
Waste	Launch of the Charter on Proper Operation of Refuse Collection Vehicles	2015-16	103,000	Newspaper advertisements	To promote the Charter on Proper Operation of Refuse Collection Vehicles and to encourage the refuse collectors to properly operate and maintain the refuse collection vehicles so as to achieve good environmental hygiene performance.	Undertaken through internal deployment of staff under existing establishment.
Waste	Waste Diversion	2015-16	714,015	APIs on TV and radio, leaflets, posters and banners	To raise public awareness of the Waste Diversion Plan.	Undertaken through

<b>Programme Areas (Waste, Air, Noise, Water, Environmental Assessment &amp; Planning, Nature Conservation, Energy and Sustainable Development)</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Expenditure Involved (\$) (About)</b>	<b>Promotion and Publicity Work (e.g. arranging press conference, TV and radio advertisements, lightbox advertisements at MTR stations)</b>	<b>Effectiveness</b>	<b>Manpower Resources</b>
	Plan					internal deployment of staff under existing establishment.
Waste	Restored Landfill Revitalisation Funding Scheme	2015-16	103,500	Briefing sessions, kick-off ceremony	To promote the Restored Landfill Revitalisation Funding Scheme so that the interested organisations will have a better understanding of the details, assessment criteria and scope of funding of the Scheme.	Undertaken through internal deployment of staff under existing establishment.
Air	Ex-gratia Payment Scheme for Phasing Out Pre-Euro IV Diesel Commercial Vehicles	2013-14 2014-15 2015-16	981,000 323,700 599,000	APIs on TV and radio, newspaper and radio advertisements, organising briefings for the public and vehicle scrapping companies, posters, letters, leaflets of the ex-gratia payment scheme, etc.	To introduce and promote the Ex-gratia Payment Scheme for Phasing Out Pre-Euro IV Diesel Commercial Vehicles (DCVs). As at the end of February 2016, about 39 700 pre-Euro IV DCVs (i.e. about 48% of the eligible vehicles) were retired under the scheme.	Undertaken through internal deployment of staff under existing establishment.
Air	Promotion of switching off idling vehicle engines and the ban against idling of motor vehicle engines starting from 15 December 2011	2011-12 2012-13 2013-14 2014-15 2015-16	14,148,000 4,548,000 589,000 375,000 360,000	Light box advertisements at bus stops and MTR stations, posters, leaflets, banners, souvenirs, APIs on TV and radio, newspaper and tram wrap advertisements, displaying messages on parking meters, roadshows at malls, etc.	To promote switching off idling engines to help drivers to foster their green driving habit of switching off idling engines and the implementation of the Motor Vehicle Idling (Fixed Penalty) Ordinance on 15 December 2011. According to our observations, drivers are now generally more mindful of switching off idling engines than before. When conducting enforcement-cum-publicity activities, we noticed that there were fewer vehicles with idling engines that needed to be timed.	Undertaken through internal deployment of staff under existing establishment.
Air	Subsidy for replacement of catalytic converters and oxygen sensors on petrol and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) taxis and light buses	2011-12 2013-14	10,000 110,000	Press conferences, newspaper advertisements, radio advertisements, etc.	To promote the reduction of vehicle emissions and help vehicle owners to build up a habit to replace the major emission reduction devices in a timely manner. About 17 000 petrol and LPG taxis and light buses vehicle owners participated in the scheme with a participation rate of nearly 80%.	Undertaken through internal deployment of staff under existing establishment.
Air	Carnival for Vehicle Emission Reduction	2013-14	500,000	Outdoor carnival	To enhance public awareness of vehicle emissions reduction, good driving habits and the importance of vehicle maintenance.	Undertaken through internal deployment of staff under existing establishment.
Air	Strengthened emissions	2014-15 2015-16	3,650,000 -	Bus stations, bus and tram wrap advertisements, APIs	From September 2014 to February 2016, some 940 000	Undertaken through

Programme Areas (Waste, Air, Noise, Water, Environmental Assessment & Planning, Nature Conservation, Energy and Sustainable Development)	Project Name	Year	Expenditure Involved (\$) (About)	Promotion and Publicity Work (e.g. arranging press conference, TV and radio advertisements, lightbox advertisements at MTR stations)	Effectiveness	Manpower Resources
	control for petrol and LPG vehicles			on TV and radio, outdoor carnivals, press conferences, free emission tests for petrol and LPG vehicles, etc.	vehicle counts were checked and about 5 600 emission testing notices were issued.	internal deployment of staff under existing establishment.
Air	Dynamometer emission tests	2014-15 2015-16	600,000 1,000,000	Technical talks and testing demonstrations, leaflets, posters, hotline service, co-organising short term courses with the Vocational Training Council and direct contact of mechanics of garages providing repair services, etc.	To enhance the vehicle repair industry's awareness of the methods and requirements of the dynamometer emission tests. The passing rate of the test is now more than 90%.	Undertaken through internal deployment of staff under existing establishment.
Air	The Indoor Air Quality Certificate Award Ceremony	2011-12 2012-13 2013-14 2015-16	653,000 638,000 750,000 820,800	Newspaper advertisements	To promote the Indoor Air Quality Certification Scheme and raise public awareness of indoor air quality. The number of buildings participating in the Scheme increased from 575 in 2010 to 1 160 in 2015.	Undertaken through internal deployment of staff under existing establishment.
Air	Promotion of Good Indoor Air Quality	2011-12 2012-13 2013-14 2014-15 2015-16	1,784,000 580,000 450,000 1,202,000 550,480	Lightbox advertisements at bus stops and MTR stations, roadshows at shopping malls, APIs on TV & radio, bus, tram, MTR train wrap advertisements, promotional messages on electronic display panels at MTR stations and in-train information panels, etc.	To promote the Indoor Air Quality Certification Scheme and raise public awareness of indoor air quality. The number of buildings participating in the Scheme increased from 575 in 2010 to 1 160 in 2015.	Undertaken through internal deployment of staff under existing establishment.
Air	Air Quality Objectives (AQOs)	2012-13	-	Press conferences	To announce and promote the new AQOs to help the public understand the new AQOs and Government's measures to attain them.	Undertaken through internal deployment of staff under existing establishment.
Air	Air Quality Health Index (AQHI)	2013-14	528,000	Press conferences, lightbox advertisements (poster) at bus stops and MTR stations, APIs on TV & radio, etc.	To announce and promote the new AQHI to help the public take precautions when air pollution is serious.	Undertaken through internal deployment of staff under existing establishment.
Air	Launching of Carbon Footprint Repository (CFR) for Listed Companies in Hong Kong	2014-15	180,374	Newspaper advertisements	To promote the launching of CFR and encourage more listed companies to disclose their carbon audit findings through the CFR.	Undertaken through internal deployment of staff under existing establishment.
Air	Hong Kong-Guangdong Cleaner Production	2011-12 2012-13 2013-14 2014-15	70,512 31,500 21,380 23,600	Newspaper advertisements	To publish the name list of those enterprises which were commended under the Scheme each year so as to encourage	Undertaken through internal deployment of

<b>Programme Areas (Waste, Air, Noise, Water, Environmental Assessment &amp; Planning, Nature Conservation, Energy and Sustainable Development)</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Expenditure Involved (\$) (About)</b>	<b>Promotion and Publicity Work (e.g. arranging press conference, TV and radio advertisements, lightbox advertisements at MTR stations)</b>	<b>Effectiveness</b>	<b>Manpower Resources</b>
	Partners Recognition Scheme (the Scheme)	2015-16	22,600		more Hong Kong-owned factories to pursue cleaner production.	staff under existing establishment
Water	Spreading the message of maintaining clean shorelines	2013-14 2014-15 2015-16	555,800 598,000 269,500	APIs on TV and radio, roving exhibitions, media briefings, website announcements, etc.	To raise public awareness of maintaining clean shorelines and educate the public on the sources of marine refuse and its impact.	Undertaken through internal deployment of staff under existing establishment.
Energy	Public Engagement Exercise on External Lighting and promotion of the Charter on External Lighting	2013-14 2015-16	46,721 840,000	Newspaper advertisements, invitation to the public to participate in a public forum held by the Task Force on External Lighting in 2013.  APIs on TV and radio on the Charter on External Lighting and the Charter launching ceremony, etc.	The public forum was attended by some 50 participants.  More than 4000 properties and shops signed up to the Charter on External Lighting.	Undertaken through internal deployment of staff under existing establishment.
Energy	Public Consultation on Future Fuel Mix for Electricity Generation	2014-15	800,000	APIs on TV and radio, newspaper advertisements, website advertisements, promotional posters at public places and attending discussion sessions, etc.	To raise public concerns over the public consultation on future fuel mix for electricity generation.	Undertaken through internal deployment of staff under existing establishment.
Energy	Public Consultation on the Future Development of the Electricity Market	2015-16	2,460,000	APIs on TV and radio, newspaper advertisements, website advertisements, lightbox advertisements at MTR stations, promotional messages on in-train information panels, promotional posters at public places, attending discussion sessions and organising public forum, etc.	To raise public concerns over the public consultation on the future development of the electricity market.	Undertaken through internal deployment of staff under existing establishment.
Sustainable development	Public Engagement Process on Combating Climate Change: Energy Saving and Carbon Emission Reduction in Buildings	2011-12 2012-13	1,773,900 395,500	Media briefings, APIs, posters at MTR stations, roadside promotional banners, etc.	To raise public awareness of the engagement process and encourage public participation.	Implemented by contractor.
Sustainable	Understanding	2011-12	636,700	Promotional shorts	To enhance public awareness of	Implemented

<b>Programme Areas (Waste, Air, Noise, Water, Environmental Assessment &amp; Planning, Nature Conservation, Energy and Sustainable Development)</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Expenditure Involved (\$) (About)</b>	<b>Promotion and Publicity Work (e.g. arranging press conference, TV and radio advertisements, lightbox advertisements at MTR stations)</b>	<b>Effectiveness</b>	<b>Manpower Resources</b>
development	sustainable development	2012-13	116,500		sustainable development concepts and promote the practice of sustainable development principles in daily lives.	by contractor.
Sustainable development	Public Engagement Process on Municipal Solid Waste Charging	2012-13 2013-14 2014-15	86,400 881,300 216,000	Media briefings, APIs, newspaper advertisements, posters at MTR stations, online social media, etc.	To raise public awareness of the engagement process and encourage public participation.	Implemented by contractor.

Promotion and publicity on nature conservation is implemented with funds allocated by the ENB to the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD). In the past 5 years, the total expenditure of the AFCD on public education and publicity for nature conservation was about \$40 million each year.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB375**

**(Question Serial No. 7097 )**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Power

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the monitoring of the two power companies, please advise this Committee on:

1. the time, expenditure and establishment for the mid-term review of the Scheme of Control Agreements conducted with the two power companies; and
2. the expenditure and establishment for the past financial year and the budget and establishment for the next financial year in respect of the review of the regulatory framework for the electricity market beyond 2018.

Asked by: Dr Hon Fernando CHEUNG Chiu-hung (Member Question No. 658 )

Reply:

1. The mid-term review on the Scheme of Control Agreements (SCAs) conducted with the two power companies in 2013-14 was met by existing staff and resources at the time.
2. To take forward tasks in relation to the review and public consultation on the future development of the electricity market, and the discussion with the power companies on the arrangements for the new SCAs, our estimated expenditures for 2015-16 and 2016-17 are \$15.56 million and \$8.01 million respectively. The civil servants undertaking the relevant tasks include 1 Administrative Officer Staff Grade C, 2 Senior Administrative Officers, 1 Senior Executive Officer and 1 Personal Secretary I.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB376**

**(Question Serial No. 4308)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Power

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The Environment Bureau is concerned about the climate change and energy saving issues and has launched the Energy Saving for All campaign. However, the air-conditioning temperature in many large shopping malls and offices, etc. is too low. Some people have to put on clothes to keep warm. Such a substantial consumption of electricity is against the objective of environmental protection. Please advise on the following:

1. How much resources will the Bureau allocate to the publicity and education measures to encourage organisations to raise the air-conditioning temperature so as to save energy?
2. Will the Bureau mandate shopping malls and offices not to exceed a minimum air-conditioning temperature so as to save energy and reduce carbon emission, with a view to achieving the policy objective of sustainable development?
3. What measures does the Bureau have to promote wider use of renewable energy? What is the estimated amount of resources that the Government will allocate to the promotion measures?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 75)

Reply:

1. The Government has been actively promoting energy saving over the years through various policies initiatives and measures. One of these initiatives was the launching of the "Energy Saving Charter" in summer 2012 to invite business establishments to pledge to maintain the average indoor temperature between 24 and 26 degree Celsius during June to September 2012. The number of Charter signatories increased from

about 100 in 2012 to more than 3 000 last year, including shopping malls, shops, office buildings, offices, housing estates, residential buildings and premises of non-governmental organisations. In addition, we have been requesting all bureaux and departments to maintain their office indoor temperature at 25.5 degree Celsius in summer except for special operational needs. We also issue appeal letters to various chambers, private organisations and public transport companies to encourage them to adopt similar measures to reduce energy consumption on air-conditioning. The Electrical and Mechanical Services Department's (EMSD) estimated expenditure for promoting energy efficiency and conservation was about \$2 million.

2. We promote the adoption of voluntary energy saving measures. As indoor room temperature is affected by many different factors such as relative humidity, ventilation, people flow and specific operational requirements of certain premises, etc., mandating indoor temperature will give rise to a lot of complications concerning the setting of standards and enforcement, and these may affect the users' acceptance and their ability to comply. At this stage, we would continue to rely on promotion of public education.
3. On the promotion of wider application of renewable energy (RE), the Government is committed to promoting the adoption and development of RE by taking the lead where technically feasible and cost effective. In 2005, the Government issued a technical circular on the "Adoption of Energy Efficient Features and Renewable Energy Technologies in Government Projects and Installations", requiring Government departments to consider the adoption of RE technologies in all new Government buildings and major retrofitting projects in existing Government buildings. In addition, the Government promulgated a comprehensive target-based green performance framework for Government buildings in April 2009, which includes the target for new Government buildings to adopt RE. To further promote the application of RE, the Government raised in April 2015 the target for application of RE in newly built Government buildings and public projects. For example, at least 1% of the power supply in all newly built schools and education buildings should come from RE, and at least 15% of the public lighting systems in all newly built public spaces and parks should derive their power supply from RE. Having regard to specific site conditions, the Government has been installing RE systems in various Government buildings and public facilities including Government offices, departmental headquarters, fire stations, prisons, museums, art and cultural venues, parks, playgrounds, town halls, recreational centres, holiday villages, theatres, Government quarters, hospitals, schools, sewage treatment plants and landfills, etc. As at September 2015, more than 200 projects with RE facilities at Government buildings and public facilities have been completed.



Besides, waste-management facilities can also turn waste into RE. We have covered in the "Hong Kong: Blueprint for Sustainable Use of Resources 2013-2022" and "A Food Waste and Yard Waste Plan for Hong Kong 2014-2022" a number of waste-to-energy facilities including sludge treatment facility, integrated waste management facility, and a network of organic waste treatment facilities. On the basis of the projects already completed and being planned, we estimate that the share of RE from waste will make up about 1% of total electricity demand by the early 2020s.

Apart from the Government facilities, the Environment and Conservation Fund has been providing funding support to schools and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) to set up RE facilities such as solar panels, wind turbines and solar water heaters since 2008. As at end of December 2015, a total of 383 projects have been provided with funding support for the installation of these facilities, including 350 projects at schools, 8 at holiday villages and 4 at organic farms for public use, and 21 at service units of NGOs (such as elderly homes). The Government hopes that these demonstration projects can encourage more residential estates and commercial and industrial buildings to follow suit, with a view to further promoting the use of RE. To encourage wider adoption of RE in private buildings and organisations, the Government has been providing tax incentives since 2008 on the capital expenditure incurred in relation to the installation of RE power systems in private premises. The capital expenditure of the private organisation's RE power system in buildings can be deducted over a five-year period starting from the year of purchase. To help the public better understand the application of RE technologies, the EMSD has published on its website relevant information, guidance notes and guidelines on RE. It has also launched a thematic website "HK RE Net" ([re.emsd.gov.hk](http://re.emsd.gov.hk)) to provide technical details and information on RE.

During the Public Consultation on the Future Development of the Electricity Market conducted by the Government earlier, the public perception towards the development of RE was generally positive. Therefore, in the context of our discussion with the two power companies on the new agreements, we will consider introducing new measures to further promote the development of RE, including encouraging the development of distributed RE and enhancing arrangements for the grid connection of RE power systems.

The work mentioned above, including the installation of RE facilities in various public facilities and venues, involves a number of bureaux and departments. As for the Environment Bureau and the EMSD, existing manpower is deployed for these activities. As the staff members concerned have other responsibilities, there is no separate breakdown of the resources involved.

- End -

ENB377

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****(Question Serial No. 6858)**Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment BureauSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (-) Not SpecifiedControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

Regarding the consultancy studies commissioned by the Environment Bureau and the departments under its purview for the purpose of formulating and assessing policies, please provide information about the studies in the following format.

- a. Please provide details of the public policy studies and strategic public policy studies commissioned with funds allocated in 2011-16.

Name of consultant	Mode of award (open auction/tender/quotation/ others (please specify))	Title, content and objective of project	Consultancy fee (\$)	Start date	Progress of study (under planning/in progress/completed (completion month and year))	The Administration's follow-ups to the study report and their progress (if any)	For completed studies, have they been made public? If yes, through what channels? If no, why?

- b. Regarding the consultancy studies commissioned by the Environment Bureau and the departments under its purview for the purpose of formulating and assessing policies, are there any such projects for which funds have been reserved in 2016-17? If yes, what are the details?

Name of consultant	Mode of award (open auction/tender/quotation/ others (please specify))	Title, content and objective of project	Consultancy fee (\$)	Start date	Progress of study (under planning/in progress/completed (completion month and year))	The Administration's follow-ups to the study report and their progress (if any)	For completed studies, have they been made public? If yes, through what channels? If no, why?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 1085)Reply:

- a. The public policy studies and strategic public policy studies commissioned with funds allocated from 2011-12 to 2015-16 are as follows:

Name of consultant	Mode of award (open auction/ tender/ quotation/ others (please specify))	Title, content and objective of project	Consultancy fee (\$) (Note 1)	Start date	Progress of study (under planning/ in progress/ completed (completion month and year))	The Administration's follow-ups to the study report and their progress (if any)	For completed studies, have they been made public? If yes, through what channels? If no, why?
Environmental Resources Management Hong Kong Limited	Tender	To explore possible ways to recycle glass containers in Hong Kong	1,142,500	Jan 2008	Completed (Dec 2011)	The major findings of the study have been taken into account in drawing up the Consultation Document on a New Producer Responsibility Scheme on Glass Beverage Bottles.	A Consultation Document on a New Producer Responsibility Scheme on Glass Beverage Bottles was issued on 7 Feb 2013.
Ove Arup & Partners Hong Kong Ltd.	Tender	To explore ways to reduce excessive packaging of consumer products in Hong Kong	1,080,000	Feb 2008	Completed (Nov 2011)	The findings of the study are being analysed.	Relevant arrangements would be worked out upon completion of the review of the study findings.
CityU Professional Services Limited and Hyder Consulting Limited	Tender	Review and Development of Marine Water Quality Objectives	9,621,000	Oct 2008	In progress	The First Stage Public Engagement was completed between Sep and Dec 2009.	Report of the First Stage Public Engagement has been uploaded to a dedicated website for public viewing.
The Chinese University of Hong Kong	Tender	Study to evaluate the adverse impact of environmental noise on public health in Hong Kong	1,428,000	Dec 2008	Completed (Feb 2012)	The Panel on Environmental Affairs of the Legislative Council discussed the related issues in Jan and May 2013.	The report has been uploaded onto the Environmental Protection Department (EPD)'s website.
EDMS (HK) Limited	Tender	Study to evaluate the environmental implications of traffic management measures - to evaluate their practicability in Hong Kong by adopting overseas benchmarks	388,000	Feb 2010	Completed (Sep 2012)	The Administration will make reference to the findings of the study when considering traffic management scheme for mitigating the road traffic noise.	The report has been uploaded onto EPD's website.

Name of consultant	Mode of award (open auction/ tender/ quotation/ others (please specify))	Title, content and objective of project	Consultancy fee (\$) (Note 1)	Start date	Progress of study (under planning/ in progress/ completed (completion month and year))	The Administration's follow-ups to the study report and their progress (if any)	For completed studies, have they been made public? If yes, through what channels? If no, why?
Office of Service Learning, Lingnan University	Tender	Independent analysis of public views for the public engagement process of the Council for Sustainable Development (SDC) on "Combating Climate Change: Energy Saving and Carbon Emission Reduction in Buildings"	861,000	Jun 2011	Completed (Mar 2012)	The SDC submitted a report on the public engagement to the Government in Mar 2012.	The reports of both the Office of Service Learning, Lingnan University and the SDC have been uploaded onto the website of the Sustainable Development Division (SDD) of the Environment Bureau (ENB).
Ove Arup & Partners Hong Kong Ltd.	Tender	Review of the Computer Aided Sustainability Evaluation Tool (CASET)	1,221,000	Jan 2012	Completed (Jan 2014)	The CASET has been updated according to the results of the review.	A new set of parameters has been uploaded onto the website of SDD of ENB.
Ove Arup & Partners Hong Kong Ltd.	Tender	To explore the use of waste glass bottles in landfill operations	700,000	Jun 2012	Completed (Mar 2014)	The major findings of the study have been taken into account in formulating relevant complementary measures for the producer responsibility scheme on glass beverage containers.	The major findings of the study have been included in the Consultation Document on a New Producer Responsibility Scheme on Glass Beverage Bottles issued in Feb 2013.
Department of Mechanical Engineering, the University of Hong Kong	Tender	Marine Engine Tests on Laboratory Setting	1,421,400	Jul 2012	Completed (Mar 2013)	Not applicable	Already uploaded onto EPD's website.
London Economics International LLC	Tender	Review on the permitted return under the Scheme of Control	420,500	Aug 2012	Completed (Jul 2013)	Study findings were considered in the context of the 2013 Mid-term Review of the	Disclosure of the study report is not advisable as it contains sensitive commercial

Name of consultant	Mode of award (open auction/ tender/ quotation/ others (please specify))	Title, content and objective of project	Consultancy fee (\$) (Note 1)	Start date	Progress of study (under planning/ in progress/ completed (completion month and year))	The Administration's follow-ups to the study report and their progress (if any)	For completed studies, have they been made public? If yes, through what channels? If no, why?
		Agreements (SCAs)				SCAs.	information.
Hong Kong University of Science and Technology	Tender	Review of existing practice for removal of Corrugated Asbestos Cement Sheets (CACS) – to review current regulatory requirements and practices for the removal of low-risk CACS	1,298,000	Jan 2013	Completed (Jun 2014)	A Guidance Note on the Safe Handling of Small Quantities of Intact Corrugated Asbestos Cement Sheet has been drawn up based on the study and put on trial since Jun 2015.	The study is mainly about the technical guidelines for asbestos professionals and does not involve policies. The Administration has disseminated the Guidance Note to the trade after consulting the Asbestos Administration Committee.
Mott MacDonald Hong Kong Limited	Tender	Investigation on the Sources and Fates of Marine Refuse in Hong Kong	992,000	Mar 2013	Completed (Jan 2016)	Members of the Inter-departmental Working Group on Clean Shorelines have been implementing the improvement measures recommended in the study report since Apr 2015.	The findings of the study and its recommended improvement measures were presented at the press briefing on 17 Apr 2015. The study report has also been uploaded to the dedicated Clean Shorelines website for public viewing.
Social Sciences Research Centre, The University of Hong Kong (HKU-SSRC)	Tender	Independent analysis of public views for the public engagement process of the SDC on “Waste Reduction by Waste Charging · How to Implement?”	850,000	Mar 2013	Completed (Dec 2014)	The SDC submitted a report on the public engagement to the Government in Dec 2014.	The reports of both the HKU-SSRC and the SDC have been uploaded onto the website of SDD of ENB.
Environmental Resources Management Hong Kong	Tender	Business Impact Assessment on a New Producer Responsibility	1,430,000	Aug 2013	Completed (Aug 2015)	The major findings and recommendations of the study have	The relevant findings and recommendations of the study were

Name of consultant	Mode of award (open auction/ tender/ quotation/ others (please specify))	Title, content and objective of project	Consultancy fee (\$) (Note 1)	Start date	Progress of study (under planning/ in progress/ completed (completion month and year))	The Administration's follow-ups to the study report and their progress (if any)	For completed studies, have they been made public? If yes, through what channels? If no, why?
Limited		Scheme on Glass Beverage Bottles				been taken into account in drawing up relevant legislation for the producer responsibility scheme on glass beverage containers.	presented at the Business Facilitation Advisory Committee meeting on 20 Jul 2015.
Hong Kong Productivity Council	Tender	To study the recycling industry in Hong Kong and look into the ecosystems of individual waste types	550,000	Dec 2013	Completed (Dec 2014)	We are considering the findings of the study to map out the way forward.	Already uploaded onto EPD's Hong Kong Waste Reduction Website.
Guangdong Electric Power Design Institute	Tender	Consultancy study on purchasing electricity from the China Southern Power Grid	1,300,000	Jan 2014	Completed (Jun 2014)	The Administration has made reference to the findings of the study in reviewing the future fuel mix for electricity generation.	Disclosure of the study report is not advisable as it contains sensitive commercial information.
IPA Energy + Water Economics Limited	Tender	Review of electricity price setting mechanisms	705,815	Jul 2014	Completed (Apr 2015)	The Administration has made reference to the findings of the study in reviewing the future development of the electricity market.	The findings of the study have been uploaded onto ENB's website.
AECOM	Tender	Study on the feasibility of wider use of biodiesel in Hong Kong	800,000	Sep 2014	In progress	The consultant is preparing the final report.	Not applicable
Mott MacDonald Hong Kong Limited	Tender	Overview of electricity markets in overseas jurisdictions	239,956	Oct 2014	Completed (Apr 2015)	The Administration has made reference to the findings of the study in reviewing the future development of the electricity market.	The findings of the study have been uploaded onto ENB's website.
Hong Kong Productivity	Tender	To study the current situation	1,360,000	Dec 2014	Completed (Mar 2016)	The Recycling Fund has been	Already uploaded onto the website of

Name of consultant	Mode of award (open auction/ tender/ quotation/ others (please specify))	Title, content and objective of project	Consultancy fee (\$) (Note 1)	Start date	Progress of study (under planning/ in progress/ completed (completion month and year))	The Administration's follow-ups to the study report and their progress (if any)	For completed studies, have they been made public? If yes, through what channels? If no, why?
Council		of the local recycling industry and formulate support measures after the rollout of the Recycling Fund				launched and open for application since Oct 2015 to facilitate the upgrading of the operational capabilities and efficiencies of the recycling industry so as to promote its sustainable development.	the Recycling Fund.
Ove Arup & Partners Hong Kong Ltd.	Tender	To study the land demand of the recycling industry to facilitate the formulation of support measures for waste recovery operations	4,800,210	Jan 2015	In progress	Not applicable	Not applicable
Environmental Resources Management Hong Kong Limited	Tender	Review the administrative and legal frameworks for implementation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury	1,400,000	Mar 2015	In progress	Not applicable	Not applicable
London Economics International LLC	Tender	Matters relating to the permitted return under the SCAs	471,158	Jul 2015	In progress	The study is in progress.	Not applicable
HKU-SSRC	Tender	Independent analysis of public views for the public engagement process of the SDC on "Promotion of Sustainable Use of Biological Resources"	940,000	Oct 2015	In progress	Not applicable	Not applicable
Black & Veatch Hong Kong Limited	Tender	Further enhancing quality of coastal	89,400,000 (Note 2)	Jan 2016	In progress	The consultant is preparing to conduct	Not applicable

Name of consultant	Mode of award (open auction/ tender/ quotation/ others (please specify))	Title, content and objective of project	Consultancy fee (\$) (Note 1)	Start date	Progress of study (under planning/ in progress/ completed (completion month and year))	The Administration's follow-ups to the study report and their progress (if any)	For completed studies, have they been made public? If yes, through what channels? If no, why?
		waters of Victoria Harbour				environmental monitoring and field investigations.	

Note 1: The total expenditure/estimated expenditure on the engagement of the consultant

Note 2: Including the costs of field surveys, environmental monitoring and investigations

- b. The public policy studies and strategic public policy studies for which funds have been reserved in 2016-17 are as follows:

Name of consultant	Mode of award (open auction/ tender/ quotation/ others (please specify))	Title, content and objective of project	Consultancy fee (\$) (Note 1)	Start date	Progress of study (under planning/ in progress/ completed (completion month and year))	The Administration's follow-ups to the study report and their progress (if any)	For completed studies, have they been made public? If yes, through what channels? If no, why?
CityU Professional Services Limited and Hyder Consulting Limited	Tender	Review and Development of Marine Water Quality Objectives	9,621,000	Oct 2008	In progress	The First Stage Public Engagement was completed between Sep and Dec 2009.	Relevant arrangements would be worked out upon completion of the study.
AECOM	Tender	Study on the feasibility of wider use of biodiesel in Hong Kong	800,000	Sep 2014	In progress	The consultant is preparing the final report.	Not applicable
Environmental Resources Management Hong Kong Limited	Tender	Review the administrative and legal frameworks for implementation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury	1,400,000	Mar 2015	In progress	Not applicable	Not applicable



Ove Arup & Partners Hong Kong Ltd.	Tender	To study the land demand of the recycling industry to facilitate the formulation of support measures for waste recovery operations	4,800,210	Jan 2015	In progress	Not applicable	Not applicable
London Economics International LLC	Tender	Matters relating to the permitted return under the SCAs	471,158	Jul 2015	In progress	The study is in progress.	Not applicable
HKU-SSRC	Tender	Independent analysis of public views for the public engagement process of the SDC on "Promotion of Sustainable Use of Biological Resources"	940,000	Oct 2015	In progress	Not applicable	Not applicable
Black & Veatch Hong Kong Limited	Tender	Further enhancing quality of coastal waters of Victoria Harbour	89,400,000 (Note 2)	Jan 2016	In progress	The consultant is preparing to conduct environmental monitoring and field investigations.	Not applicable
Not applicable	The tender exercise is still under preparation.	Review of the Hong Kong Air Quality Objectives : Explore new practicable air quality improvement measures and conduct analysis	To be determined	Expected to start in the 4th quarter of 2016	Preparing for the tender exercise	Not applicable	Not applicable

Note 1: The total expenditure/estimated expenditure on the engagement of the consultant

Note 2: Including the costs of field surveys, environmental monitoring and investigations

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB378****(Question Serial No. 6278)**Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment BureauSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (1) Director of Bureau's OfficeControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

Please list the expenditure on air tickets and related carbon offsetting for the Secretary for the Environment's overseas duty visits in the past 5 years, as well as the provision for the same for 2016-17.

Asked by: Dr Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 198)Reply:

The expenditures on air-travelling for duty visits by the Secretary for the Environment in the past 5 years are as follows:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Expenditure on Air-travelling (\$'000)</b>
2011-12	318
2012-13	139
2013-14	107
2014-15	99
2015-16 (up to mid-March)	160

As duty visits are arranged on a need basis, we have not separately budgeted for air-travelling for such visits in 2016-17. Currently, the Government does not require officials who made duty visits outside Hong Kong to arrange carbon offsetting for their visits.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB379**

**(Question Serial No. 6284)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Power

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Please inform this Committee of the number of complaints about light pollution handled by the Bureau and the expenditure involved in the past 5 years. What is the expenditure earmarked for handling complaints about light pollution in 2016-17?

Asked by: Dr Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 204)

Reply:

The number of complaints about external lighting received by the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) in the past 5 years is set out below:

<b>Year</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>
No. of complaints	234	225	259	229	256

Upon receipt of complaints about light nuisance caused by external lighting, EPD would relay the complainants' concerns and requests to the responsible persons of the lighting installations in question, and advise them to refer to the Guidelines on Industry Best Practices for External Lighting Installations and take appropriate measures to minimise the impact of the lighting installations on the residents in the vicinity. Most of the persons responsible for the lighting installations would adopt measures to minimise light nuisance as far as practicable upon receipt of complaints.

The work on the handling of complaints about light nuisance is undertaken by the Government by existing manpower. As the staff concerned have other duties, we do not have the breakdown of the resources involved in the above work.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB380**

**(Question Serial No. 6287)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Power

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Will the Bureau review the current Scheme of Control Agreements signed with the two power companies and reduce the Permitted Rate of Return in 2016-17? If yes, what are the expenditure and details involved?

Asked by: Dr Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 207)

Reply:

The current Scheme of Control Agreements (SCAs) signed between the Government and the two power companies will expire in 2018. The majority of the views received during the Public Consultation on the Future Development of the Electricity Market (the Public Consultation) conducted last year consider that the current regulatory arrangement by way of the SCAs is largely effective, though it is generally agreed that improvements need to be made to the current SCAs, including reducing the Permitted Rate of Return. After taking into account the views received during the Public Consultation, we have commenced discussion with the two power companies on a new set of SCAs.

To take forward tasks in relation to the discussion with the power companies on the arrangements for the new SCAs, our estimated expenditure for 2016-17 is \$8.01 million.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB381**

**(Question Serial No. 6289)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Power

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

What are the number of officers involved, the estimated expenditure and details regarding the consultation on the future fuel mix for power generation in 2016-17? When will the Administration complete and publish the report on the above consultation? What are the number of officers involved, the estimated expenditure and details?

Asked by: Dr Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 209)

Reply:

The Government conducted the Public Consultation on Future Fuel Mix for Electricity Generation (Public Consultation) from March to June 2014. Having regard to the views received, we have determined the fuel mix for electricity generation for 2020. The fuel mix as well as the outcome of the Public Consultation were announced when we launched the Public Consultation on the Future Development of the Electricity Market in March 2015.

The civil servants in the Environment Bureau undertaking tasks related to the review and public consultation on the future development of the electricity market include one Administrative Officer Staff Grade C, two Senior Administrative Officers, one Senior Executive Officer and one Personal Secretary I. The dedicated team responsible for the relevant tasks also handled the work in relation to conducting the Public Consultation as well as dissemination of the outcome of the Public Consultation. We earmarked \$12.36 million and \$15.56 million for 2014-15 and 2015-16 respectively.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB382**

**(Question Serial No. 6665)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Power

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

In 2016-17, what are the specific timetable of and expenditure involved in the Administration's discussions with the two power companies on the terms of the new Scheme of Control Agreements (SCAs) after the current ones expire in 2018?

Asked by: Dr Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 363)

Reply:

We have commenced discussion with the two power companies on the arrangements for the future Scheme of Control Agreements (SCAs) since we briefed the Legislative Council on the outcome of the Public Consultation on the Future Development of the Electricity Market last year. As set out in the paper on the consultation outcome submitted to the Panel on Economic Development last year, the majority of the views received during the consultation period consider that the current regulatory arrangement by way of the SCAs is an effective tool in achieving our four energy policy objectives. However, it is generally agreed that improvements need to be made to the current SCAs, such as reducing the permitted rate of return, enhancing the promotion of energy efficiency and conservation and renewable energy, revamping the incentive and penalty scheme to improve power companies' performance, etc. We will discuss and consider a series of subjects as a whole and hold discussions with the power companies with a view to securing the most desirable terms and conditions for consumers in the new SCAs which are to be finalised before the current ones expire in 2018.

To take forward the above work, our estimated expenditure for 2016-17 is \$8.01 million.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB383**

**(Question Serial No. 6666)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Power

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

In 2016-17, will the Administration discuss with the two power companies how to reform the electricity market in order to materialise the segregation of the generation sector from the network sector eventually? If yes, what are the details and expenditure involved?

Asked by: Dr Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 364)

Reply:

The current Scheme of Control Agreements (SCAs) signed between the Government and the two power companies will expire in 2018. After taking into account the views received during the Public Consultation on the Future Development of the Electricity Market conducted last year, we have commenced discussion with the two power companies on a new set of SCAs. On market opening, while the consultation outcome shows that public views are diverse over the introduction of competition, having regard to the long-term development of the electricity market, we consider that preparatory work to pave the way for introducing competition should be undertaken so that we may introduce competition to the electricity market when the requisite market conditions are present in future.

To achieve the objective of introducing competition, we consider that our priority task is to open up the power grids and introduce new suppliers. To this end, we plan to jointly conduct a study with the two power companies during the next regulatory period on the detailed arrangements for access by new players to the existing power grids. We also plan to conduct studies with the existing grid owners and the China Southern Power Grid on the detailed arrangements for strengthening the interconnection between the power grids of the Mainland and Hong Kong as well as that between the existing grids in Hong Kong. As for the segregation of electricity generation from the power grid, since making such an arrangement before new suppliers become available will increase the operating costs of the power companies and create pressure on tariff increase, we consider that we can as the first step complete the work on opening up the power grids and introducing new suppliers before proceeding with the segregation of electricity generation from the power grid. At this

stage, we will discuss with the power companies the proposal to publish segregated cost data pertaining to their generation, and transmission and distribution systems, on the condition that public interests would not be jeopardized due to the disclosure of commercially sensitive information.

To take forward tasks in relation to the discussion with the power companies on the arrangements for the new SCAs, our estimated expenditure for 2016-17 is \$8.01 million.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB384**

**(Question Serial No. 6672)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Power

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

In 2016-17, will the Administration study the feasibility of gradually opening up Hong Kong's electricity market? If yes, what are the details and expenditure involved?

Asked by: Dr Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 370)

Reply:

The current Scheme of Control Agreements (SCAs) signed between the Government and the two power companies will expire in 2018. After taking into account the views received during the Public Consultation on the Future Development of the Electricity Market conducted last year, we have commenced discussion with the two power companies on a new set of SCAs. On market opening, while the consultation outcome shows that public views are diverse over the introduction of competition, having regard to the long-term development of the electricity market, we consider that preparatory work to pave the way for introducing competition should be undertaken so that we may introduce competition to the electricity market when the requisite market conditions are present in future. To this end, we plan to discuss and jointly conduct studies with the power companies during the next regulatory period on the detailed arrangements for strengthening the interconnection between the power grids of the Mainland and Hong Kong as well as that between the existing grids in Hong Kong; and the detailed arrangements for access by new players to the existing power grids, so as to allow participation by new electricity suppliers as and when they become available.

To take forward tasks in relation to the discussion with the power companies on the arrangements for the new SCAs, our estimated expenditure for 2016-17 is \$8.01 million.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB385**

**(Question Serial No. 6673)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Power

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

In 2016-17, will the Administration study the feasibility of allowing free market pricing to replace the current Scheme of Control Agreements? If yes, what are the details and expenditure involved?

Asked by: Dr Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 371)

Reply:

The majority of the views received during the Public Consultation on the Future Development of the Electricity Market (Public Consultation) conducted last year consider that the current regulatory arrangement by way of the Scheme of Control Agreements (SCAs) is largely effective and allows us to achieve the four energy policy objectives of safety, reliability, affordability and environmental protection. As regards affordability, the current electricity tariff in Hong Kong is lower than that in many other major cities. The overall electricity tariff has also been maintained at a relatively stable level in recent years. As such, at this stage, we do not plan to change the existing arrangement for regulating the two power companies through contractual agreements. However, when formulating the new SCAs which will take effect after the current ones expire in 2018, we will take into account the views received during the Public Consultation and improve the terms and conditions in various areas.

To take forward tasks in relation to the discussion with the power companies on the arrangements for the new SCAs, our estimated expenditure for 2016-17 is \$8.01 million.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB386**

**(Question Serial No. 6675)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Power

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

In 2016-17, will the Administration request the two power companies to disclose their electricity generation cost and electricity supply cost so that the public can monitor their performance? If yes, what are the details and expenditure involved?

Asked by: Dr Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 373)

Reply:

The current Scheme of Control Agreements (SCAs) have already required the power companies to provide to the Government the segregated annual cost data pertaining to their generation, and transmission and distribution systems. When discussing the arrangements for the new SCAs, we will discuss with the power companies the proposal to publish these segregated cost data, on the condition that public interests would not be jeopardised due to the disclosure of commercially sensitive information.

To take forward tasks in relation to the discussion with the two power companies on the arrangements for the new SCAs, our estimated expenditure for 2016-17 is \$8.01 million.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB387**

**(Question Serial No. 6678 )**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Power

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

In 2016-17, will the Administration conduct studies in areas such as reduction of the ratio of nuclear power, development of renewable energy and promotion of energy saving and put forward specific roadmaps and timetables for implementation through the Scheme of Control Agreements entered into with the two power companies? If yes, what are the details and expenditure involved?

Asked by: Dr Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 376)

Reply:

Regarding the use of nuclear power, having regard to the outcome of the Public Consultation on Future Fuel Mix for Electricity Generation conducted in 2014, in the fuel mix in 2020, we plan to maintain the current interim measure to import 80% of the nuclear output from the Daya Bay Nuclear Power Station, such that nuclear import will account for around 25% of the overall fuel mix in 2020. As regards the development of renewable energy (RE), the Public Consultation on the Future Development of the Electricity Market was conducted last year and the community's views on the development of RE were generally positive. As such, when discussing with the two power companies the arrangements for the new Scheme of Control Agreements (SCAs) which will take effect after the current ones expire in 2018, we will consider introducing measures to further promote the development of RE, including encouraging the development of distributed RE and improving the grid access arrangements for RE power systems. In addition, based on the consultation outcome, the public has a clear consensus on the need for more effective terms and conditions in the future SCAs in order to facilitate promotion of energy saving. We will discuss the specific measures with the power companies having regard to such views.

We will consider various improvement measures as a whole and hold discussions with the power companies with a view to finalising the new SCAs before the current ones expire in 2018. To take forward the above work, our estimated expenditure for 2016-17 is \$8.01 million.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB388**

**(Question Serial No. 6681)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Power

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

In 2016-17, will the Administration study the feasibility of introducing a progressive tariff structure to avoid the situation of “the community indirectly subsidising the commercial sector”? If yes, what are the details and expenditure involved?

Asked by: Dr Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 379)

Reply:

According to our understanding, there is no cross-subsidisation of electricity charges between residential customers and non-residential customers of the two power companies. The two power companies would make reference to factors such as the cost of electricity supply in serving different groups of customers, international tariff structures, environmental consideration, etc. in working out their tariff structures and avoid cross-subsidisation among different groups of customers. Therefore, we have no plan to conduct a feasibility study on this subject.

For residential customers, the two power companies adopt progressive basis for calculating the tariffs of residential customers to encourage energy saving. This means that the higher the electricity usage, the higher the electricity tariffs per unit will be.

For commercial and industrial customers with high electricity consumption, their tariff structure primarily reflects the cost effectiveness of electricity supply. Besides the energy charge based on electricity consumption, the two power companies also charge their commercial and industrial customers with high electricity consumption a “demand charge” based on their maximum power demand, i.e. the higher the demand, the higher the “demand charge” would be.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB389****(Question Serial No. 4414)**Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment BureauSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (1) Director of Bureau's OfficeControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

- 1) Please list in table form the overseas duty visits conducted by the Bureau's politically appointed officials since the current-term Administration took office, including the place of visit, purpose of visit, visit programme, name list of politically appointed officials in the entourage, number of civil servants in the entourage and total amount of expenditure.
- 2) Please list in table form the date of each occasion when the Bureau's politically appointed officials took leave and whether they departed the territory since the current-term Administration took office.

Asked by: Hon Alan LEONG Kah-kit (Member Question No. 77)Reply:

1)

<b>Date (No. of Visits)</b>	<b>Place of Visit</b>	<b>Number of Entourage Members (Note 1)</b>	<b>Purpose of Visit</b>	<b>Total Expenses<sup>(Note 2)</sup> (\$'000)</b>
2012-13 (14)	Mainland China, Sweden, Denmark, UK, Macao, USA	0-2 persons	Experience sharing and liaison on environmental protection, energy and related policies	644
2013-14 (22)	Mainland China, South Korea, Singapore, Taiwan, Macao, UK, Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden, South	0-3 persons		687

<b>Date (No. of Visits)</b>	<b>Place of Visit</b>	<b>Number of Entourage Members (Note 1)</b>	<b>Purpose of Visit</b>	<b>Total Expenses<sup>(Note 2)</sup> (\$'000)</b>
	Africa			
2014-15 (21 in total)	Mainland China, USA, Italy, Spain, Japan	0-2 persons		656
2015-16 (Up to mid-March) (15 in total)	Mainland China, France, Italy, Philippines, Germany	0-3 persons		762 <sup>(Note 3)</sup>

Note 1: Number of accompanying officers from the Director of Bureau's Office.

Note 2: Expenses include those of accompanying officers from the Director of Bureau's Office.

Note 3: Information provided up to mid-March 2016. The remaining expenses are not included.

- 2) Since assuming office, the Secretary for the Environment, the Under Secretary for the Environment and the Political Assistant to Secretary for the Environment have been entitled to paid vacation leave of 22 working days per year of service or such proportion of it on a pro rata basis. They all took their vacation leave within their entitlement.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB390****(Question Serial No. 5299)****Head:** (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau**Subhead (No. & title):** (-) Not Specified**Programme:** (-) Not Specified**Controlling Officer:** Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)**Director of Bureau:** Secretary for the Environment**Question:**

In respect of the public relations expenditure of government departments, please inform this Committee of the following:

(1) the total expenditure of the Environment Bureau (ENB) for publishing advertisements, sponsored content or advertorials in newspapers registered under the Registration of Local Newspapers Ordinance in the past year as well as the relevant details:

Date of publishing (Day/Month/Year)	Status (one-off/ ongoing/ done) (as at 29 February 2016)	Government or public organisation (including policy bureau/ department/ public organisation/ government advisory body)	Name and purpose of advertisement	Name of media organisation and newspaper	Frequency (as at 29 February 2016)	Expenditure (as at 29 February 2016)

(2) the expenditure of the ENB for sponsoring local free-to-air television stations, paid television stations and radio stations to provide information and produce programmes or materials in the past year as well as the relevant details:

Date of broadcast (Day/Month/Year)	Status (one-off/ ongoing/ done) (as at 29 February 2016)	Government or public organisation (including policy bureau/ department/ public organisation/ government)	Name and purpose of advertisement	Media organisation	Frequency (as at 29 February 2016)	Expenditure (as at 29 February 2016)

		advisory body)				

(3) the media organisations which published or broadcast advertisements/sponsored content of the ENB in the past 3 years, as well as the frequency and the total expenditure involved (in descending order of amount spent):

Name of media organisation	Frequency	Total expenditure (\$)

(4) the websites/network platforms on which the ENB published online advertisements/sponsored content in the past 3 years, as well as the frequency, the duration (days) and the total expenditure involved (tabulated in descending order of amount spent):

Website/ network platform	Content of advertisement	Frequency	Duration (days)	Hit rate, frequency of exposure and number of viewers	Total expenditure (\$)

Asked by: Hon Charles Peter MOK (Member Question No. 73)

Reply:

- (1) The total expenditure of the ENB for publishing advertisements, sponsored content or advertorials in newspapers registered under the Registration of Local Newspapers Ordinance in 2015-16 with relevant details are as follows:

Date of publishing (Day/Month/Year)	Status (one-off/ ongoing/ done) (as at 29 February 2016)	Government or public organisation (including policy bureau/ department/ public organisation/ government advisory body)	Name and purpose of advertisement	Name of media organisation and newspaper	Frequency (as at 29 February 2016)	Expenditure (as at 29 February 2016)
19 May 2015	One-off	ENB	To promote the Public Consultation on the Future Development of the Electricity	Hong Kong Economic Times Hong Kong Economic Journal Sing Tao Daily Ming Pao	Once in each of the newspapers	\$234,000

			Market	AM 730 Headline Daily South China Morning Post		
29 May 2015	One-off	ENB	To promote the Public Consultation on the Future Development of the Electricity Market	Hong Kong Economic Times Sing Tao Daily Ming Pao Headline Daily Oriental Daily News Sky Post Metro Daily Hong Kong Standard	Once in each of the newspapers	\$250,000
11 June 2015	One-off	ENB	To promote the Public Consultation on the Future Development of the Electricity Market	Hong Kong Economic Times Hong Kong Economic Journal Sing Tao Daily Ming Pao AM 730 Headline Daily South China Morning Post	Once in each of the newspapers	\$234,000

- (2) The ENB did not sponsor local free-to-air television stations, paid television stations and radio stations to provide information and produce programmes or materials in 2015-16.
- (3) The media organisations which published or broadcast advertisements/sponsored content of the ENB, the frequency and the total expenditure involved from 2013-14 to 2015-16 (in descending order of amount spent) are as follows:

<b>Name of media organisation</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Total expenditure (\$)</b>
Displaying posters at advertising light boxes of bus stops	1	205,000
Displaying posters at MTR stations	2	194,600
South China Morning Post	3	155,100
Broadcasting Announcements of Public Interest (APIs) on display panels in MTR train compartments	1	153,000
Oriental Daily News	2	130,900
Headline Daily	3	117,600
Ming Pao	3	104,800

Hong Kong Economic Times	3	88,500
AM 730	3	87,200
Hong Kong Economic Journal	2	64,400
Sing Tao Daily	4	63,800
Metro Daily Hong Kong	1	32,100
Sing Tao Daily - District Post	4	20,000
Sky Post	1	18,000
Standard	1	11,800

- (4) The websites/network platforms on which the ENB published online advertisements/sponsored content, as well as the frequency and total expenditure involved from 2013-14 to 2015-16 (in descending order of amount spent) are as follows:

<b>Website/ network platform</b>	<b>Content of advertisement</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Duration (days)</b>	<b>Hit rate, frequency of exposure and number of viewers</b>	<b>Total expenditure (\$)</b>
Discuss.com	To promote the Public Consultation on Future Fuel Mix for Electricity Generation	1	20	707 hits Some 1.25 million exposures	50,000
Discuss.com	To promote the Public Consultation on the Future Development of the Electricity Market	1	14	560 hits Some 1.01 million exposures	48,400
Facebook	To promote the Public Consultation on the Future Development of the Electricity Market	1	31	5 010 hits Some 20.69 million exposures	29,000
Facebook	To promote the Public Consultation on Future Fuel Mix for Electricity Generation	1	58	5 218 hits Some 20.93 million exposures	15,600

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB391****(Question Serial No. 5320)****Head:** (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau**Subhead (No. & title):** (-) Not Specified**Programme:** (-) Not Specified**Controlling Officer:** Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)**Director of Bureau:** Secretary for the Environment**Question:**

- (1) Please tabulate the details concerning the social media platforms set up and run by the Environment Bureau and its funding recipients (including outsourced contractors or consultants) in 2015-16 (as at 29 February 2016).

Commence- ment date (month/ year)	Status (updating in progress/ ceased updating)	Policy bureau/ funding recipients	Name	Social media platforms	Purpose of establishment and contents	No. of "likes"/ subscribers/ average monthly visits	Regular compilation of summary of comments and follow-up (yes/no)	Average no. of posts per day and average no. of interactions per post (total no. of "likes", comments and shares)	Ranks and no. of officers responsible for running the platforms	Expenditure for setting up the platforms and daily operational expenses

- (2) What are the number of messages removed and the number of accounts blocked on the above-mentioned social media platforms?

**Asked by:** Hon Charles Peter MOK (Member Question No. 94)**Reply:**

(1)

Commence- ment date (month/ year)	Status (updating in progress/ ceased updating)	Policy bureau/ funding recipients	Name	Social media platforms	Purpose of establishment and contents	No. of "likes"/ subscribers/ average monthly visits	Regular compilation of summary of comments and follow-up (yes/no)	Average no. of posts per day and average no. of interactions per post (total no. of "likes", comments and shares)	Ranks and no. of officers responsible for running the platforms	Expenditure for setting up the platforms and daily operational expenses

September 2014	Updating in progress	Environment Bureau	Big Waster	Facebook	To promote and publicise the messages of food waste reduction and environmental protection so as to enhance interaction with supporters of the project.	Number of "Likes": about 25 300 (from 1 April 2015 to 29 February 2016)  Average monthly visits: about 360 000	Not Applicable	Average no. of posts per day: about 0.3  Average no. of interactions per post: about 440	Maintained by a contractor	The service is provided by a contractor and the expenditure incurred is about \$110,000.
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(2) There are no messages removed or accounts blocked by the contractor.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB392****(Question Serial No. 5739)**Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment BureauSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (-) Not SpecifiedControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

- (1) Please provide, in table form, the number of requests for information under the Code on Access to Information received by the Environment Bureau (ENB) and its subvented organisations in 2015-16 as well as the relevant details:

<b>Bureau/ Department/ Organisation</b>	<b>Number of requests received</b>	<b>Information involved (items)</b>	<b>Number of requests being handled</b>	<b>Number of requests in which all information was provided</b>	<b>Number of requests in which some information was provided</b>	<b>Average number of days taken to handle the requests (working days)</b>

- (2) the 3 pieces of information most frequently requested by the public and the number of such requests;
- (3) the 5 requests for information which took the longest time to handle, the number of days taken to handle such requests and the reasons; and
- (4) the content of the requests refused, the reasons for the refusal and the number of requests for reviews lodged by the public.

Asked by: Hon Charles Peter MOK (Member Question No. 174)Reply:

From January 2015 to September 2015, the Environment Bureau (ENB) / the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) received 39 requests for information under the Code on Access to Information. The 3 pieces of information most frequently requested by the public are personal information (6 requests), information about the Environmental Impact Assessment reports (5 requests) and information about waste treatment facilities (4 requests). As at 30 September 2015, 2 requests were being processed.

Among the cases completed during the above period, 28 were met in full, 3 were met in part, 3 were withdrawn and 3 were cases in which the relevant information was not held by this Bureau/Department. Apart from 2 cases which were processed within 22 and 24 days respectively after the receipt of the request, the remaining cases were all processed within 21 days. The reasons for the time required to handle those 2 requests include verification of a large amount of information in respect of the request and the need for obtaining consent from a third party or other departments to release the information.

No request was rejected by this Bureau/Department during the above period. Besides, only 1 request for review was received.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB393**

**(Question Serial No. 4733)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (3) Sustainable Development

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Please advise this Committee on the following: as the estimated financial provision for 2016-17 is 12.3% higher than that for 2015-16, please provide details on the items with an increase in expenditure and the amount of expenditure.

Asked by: Hon WU Chi-wai (Member Question No. 162 )

Reply:

Under Programme (3) Sustainable Development, the estimated provision for 2016-17 is 12.3% higher than the revised estimate for 2015-16, mainly for the launch of a new round of public engagement by the Council for Sustainable Development (SDC). In 2015-16, the SDC started to prepare for the public engagement on Promotion of Sustainable Use of Biological Resources. As most of the expenditure in connection with the public engagement will be incurred in 2016-17, the estimated provision for that financial year is therefore higher. The tasks which will incur expenditure include conducting territory-wide public engagement activities as well as publicity and education activities, analysing the responses collected, and compiling a report with recommendations, etc.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB394**

**(Question Serial No. 4734)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Power

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Under this Programme, the estimated financial provision for 2016-17 is 19.8% lower than that for 2015-16. Please advise this Committee on the following:

- 1) the reasons for reduction of expenditure;
- 2) the Bureau states that it will continue to discuss with the two power companies the terms of the new Scheme of Control Agreements. Please provide details of the expenditure involved; and
- 3) the Chief Executive indicates in the Policy Address that the Government will take forward mitigation measures proactively and the Chief Secretary for Administration will chair an inter-departmental committee to steer and coordinate the implementation work. Please provide details of the expenditure and projects involved in the implementation of this proposal.

Asked by: Hon WU Chi-wai (Member Question No. 163)

Reply:

1) & 2)

The reduction in financial provision under Programme (2) is mainly due to the adjustments made with regard to the resources required for taking forward the work related to the future development of the electricity market. To take forward tasks in relation to the discussion with the power companies on the future Scheme of Control Agreements, our estimated expenditure for 2016-17 is \$8.01 million.

3)

The Chief Secretary for Administration will chair a newly established committee to steer and coordinate various bureaux and departments in better responding to climate change. The committee will also study the HKSAR's post-2020 carbon reduction target and ways to

enhance public awareness of combating climate change. In setting the post-2020 carbon reduction target, the committee will take into account the latest development of the international climate agreements.

This task is part of the Government's work on addressing climate change. The manpower and expenses involved are met by the recurrent expenditure of the departments concerned.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB395**

**(Question Serial No. 4735)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (2) Power

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The Administration indicates that it will continue to promote wider use of renewable energy in the coming year. Please provide details, timetable and expenditure allocated in respect of the implementation of these projects.

Asked by: Hon WU Chi-wai (Member Question No. 164)

Reply:

On the promotion of wider application of renewable energy (RE), the Government is committed to promoting the adoption and development of RE by taking the lead where technically feasible and cost effective. In 2005, the Government issued a technical circular on "Adoption of Energy Efficient Features and Renewable Energy Technologies in Government Projects and Installations", requiring Government departments to consider the adoption of RE technologies in all new Government buildings and major retrofitting projects in existing Government buildings.

In addition, the Government promulgated a comprehensive target-based green performance framework for Government buildings in April 2009, which includes the target for new Government buildings to adopt RE. To further promote the application of RE, the Government further raised the target for application of RE in newly built Government buildings and public projects in April 2015. For example, at least 1% of the power supply in all newly built schools and education buildings should come from RE, and at least 15% of the public lighting systems in all newly built public spaces and parks should derive their power supply from RE. Having regard to specific site conditions, the Government has been installing RE systems in various Government buildings and public facilities including Government offices, departmental headquarters, fire stations, prisons, museums, art and cultural venues, parks, playgrounds, town halls, recreational centres, holiday villages, theatres, Government quarters, hospitals, schools, sewage treatment plants and landfills, etc. As at September 2015, more than 200 projects with RE facilities at Government buildings and public facilities have been completed.

Besides, waste-management facilities can also turn waste into RE. We have covered in the "Hong Kong: Blueprint for Sustainable Use of Resources 2013-2022" and "A Food Waste and Yard Waste Plan for Hong Kong 2014-2022" a number of waste-to-energy facilities including sludge treatment facility, integrated waste management facility, and a network of organic waste treatment facilities. On the basis of the projects already completed and being planned, we estimate that the share of RE from waste will make up about 1% of total electricity demand by the early 2020s.

Apart from the Government facilities, the Environment and Conservation Fund has been providing funding support to schools and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) to set up RE facilities such as solar panels, wind turbines and solar water heaters since 2008. As at the end of December 2015, a total of 383 projects have been provided with funding support for the installation of these facilities, including 350 projects at schools, eight at camp sites and four at organic farms for public use, and 21 at service units of NGOs (such as elderly homes). The Government hopes that these demonstration projects can encourage more residential estates and commercial and industrial buildings to follow suit, with a view to further promoting the use of RE. To encourage wider adoption of RE in private buildings and organisations, the Government has been providing tax incentives since 2008 on the capital expenditure incurred in relation to installation of RE power systems in private premises. The capital expenditure of the private organisation's RE power system in building can be deducted over a 5-year period starting from the year of purchase. To help the public better understand the application of RE technologies, the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department (EMSD) has published on its website relevant information, guidance notes and guidelines on RE. It has also launched a thematic website "HK RE Net" ([re.emsd.gov.hk](http://re.emsd.gov.hk)) to provide technical details and information on RE.

During the Public Consultation on the Future Development of the Electricity Market conducted by the Government earlier, the public attitude towards the development of RE was generally positive. Therefore, in the context of our discussion with the two power companies on the new agreements, we will consider introducing new measures to further promote the development of RE, including encouraging the development of distributed RE and enhancing arrangements for the grid connection of RE power systems.

The work mentioned above, including the installation of RE facilities in various public facilities and venues, involves a number of bureaux and departments. As for the Environment Bureau and the EMSD, existing manpower is deployed for these activities. As the staff members concerned have other responsibilities, there is no separate breakdown of the resources involved.

- End -