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### Replies to initial written questions raised by Finance Committee Members in examining the Estimates of Expenditure 2017-18

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

**Session No. : 11**

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<a href="#">ENB251</a>	5238	HUI Chi-fung	44	(6) Nature Conservation
<a href="#">ENB252</a>	4553	KWOK Ka-ki	44	(0) -
<a href="#">ENB253</a>	4786	KWOK Ka-ki	44	(0) -
<a href="#">ENB254</a>	4793	KWOK Ka-ki	44	(0) -
<a href="#">ENB255</a>	6696	KWOK Wing-hang, Dennis	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB256</a>	6767	KWOK Wing-hang,	44	(2) Air

<b>Reply Serial No.</b>	<b>Question Serial No.</b>	<b>Name of Member</b>	<b>Head</b>	<b>Programme</b>
		Dennis		
<a href="#">ENB257</a>	6768	KWOK Wing-hang, Dennis	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB258</a>	6795	KWOK Wing-hang, Dennis	44	(1) Waste
<a href="#">ENB259</a>	7219	KWOK Wing-hang, Dennis	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB260</a>	3744	LAW Kwun-chung, Nathan	44	(6) Nature Conservation
<a href="#">ENB261</a>	3491	LEE Kok-long, Joseph	44	(1) Waste
<a href="#">ENB262</a>	3492	LEE Kok-long, Joseph	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB263</a>	3508	LEE Kok-long, Joseph	44	(1) Waste
<a href="#">ENB264</a>	3509	LEE Kok-long, Joseph	44	(1) Waste
<a href="#">ENB265</a>	3510	LEE Kok-long, Joseph	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB266</a>	3333	LEUNG Yiu-chung	44	(0) -
<a href="#">ENB267</a>	3352	LEUNG Yiu-chung	44	(0) -
<a href="#">ENB268</a>	4212	LIAO Cheung-kong, Martin	44	(1) Waste
<a href="#">ENB269</a>	6469	MO Claudia	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB270</a>	6470	MO Claudia	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB271</a>	4460	SHIU Ka-chun	44	(1) Waste
<a href="#">ENB272</a>	6506	TAM Man-ho, Jeremy	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB273</a>	6512	TAM Man-ho, Jeremy	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB274</a>	6513	TAM Man-ho, Jeremy	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB275</a>	5800	TSE Wai-chun, Paul	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB276</a>	3896	WU Chi-wai	44	(1) Waste
<a href="#">ENB277</a>	3924	WU Chi-wai	44	(1) Waste
<a href="#">ENB278</a>	3925	WU Chi-wai	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB279</a>	3926	WU Chi-wai	44	(6) Nature Conservation
<a href="#">ENB280</a>	3676	CHAN Tanya	137	(1) Director of Bureau's Office
<a href="#">ENB281</a>	3677	CHAN Tanya	137	(2) Power
<a href="#">ENB282</a>	5766	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	137	(2) Power
<a href="#">ENB283</a>	5767	CHEUNG	137	(1) Director of Bureau's

<b>Reply Serial No.</b>	<b>Question Serial No.</b>	<b>Name of Member</b>	<b>Head</b>	<b>Programme</b>
		Chiu-hung, Fernando		Office
<a href="#">ENB284</a>	5768	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	137	(2) Power (3) Sustainable Development
<a href="#">ENB285</a>	5769	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	137	(0) -
<a href="#">ENB286</a>	5770	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	137	(0) -
<a href="#">ENB287</a>	5771	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	137	(2) Power
<a href="#">ENB288</a>	6107	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	137	(2) Power
<a href="#">ENB289</a>	5215	HUI Chi-fung	137	(2) Power
<a href="#">ENB290</a>	5216	HUI Chi-fung	137	(2) Power
<a href="#">ENB291</a>	5220	HUI Chi-fung	137	(3) Sustainable Development
<a href="#">ENB292</a>	5239	HUI Chi-fung	137	(3) Sustainable Development
<a href="#">ENB293</a>	4544	KWOK Ka-ki	137	(1) Director of Bureau's Office
<a href="#">ENB294</a>	4545	KWOK Ka-ki	137	(1) Director of Bureau's Office
<a href="#">ENB295</a>	4546	KWOK Ka-ki	137	(1) Director of Bureau's Office
<a href="#">ENB296</a>	4581	KWOK Ka-ki	137	(2) Power
<a href="#">ENB297</a>	4582	KWOK Ka-ki	137	(2) Power
<a href="#">ENB298</a>	6140	LEUNG Kenneth	137	(2) Power
<a href="#">ENB299</a>	6141	LEUNG Kenneth	137	(2) Power
<a href="#">ENB300</a>	6142	LEUNG Kenneth	137	(1) Director of Bureau's Office (2) Power
<a href="#">ENB301</a>	6143	LEUNG Kenneth	137	(2) Power
<a href="#">ENB302</a>	5077	LEUNG Kwok-hung	137	(1) Director of Bureau's Office
<a href="#">ENB303</a>	3371	LEUNG Yiu-chung	137	(0) -
<a href="#">ENB304</a>	3391	LEUNG Yiu-chung	137	(0) -
<a href="#">ENB305</a>	4892	MA Fung-kwok	137	(1) Director of Bureau's Office
<a href="#">ENB306</a>	5131	MOK Charles Peter	137	(0) -
<a href="#">ENB307</a>	5148	MOK Charles Peter	137	(0) -
<a href="#">ENB308</a>	5272	MOK Charles Peter	137	(0) -
<a href="#">ENB309</a>	5273	MOK Charles Peter	137	(0) -
<a href="#">ENB310</a>	7186	TIEN Puk-sun,	137	(0) -

<b>Reply Serial No.</b>	<b>Question Serial No.</b>	<b>Name of Member</b>	<b>Head</b>	<b>Programme</b>
		Michael		
<a href="#"><u>ENB311</u></a>	5451	YIU Chung-yim	137	(1) Director of Bureau's Office (2) Power (3) Sustainable Development
<a href="#"><u>ENB312</u></a>	5453	YIU Chung-yim	137	(1) Director of Bureau's Office (2) Power (3) Sustainable Development
<a href="#"><u>ENB313</u></a>	5454	YIU Chung-yim	137	(1) Director of Bureau's Office (2) Power (3) Sustainable Development
<a href="#"><u>ENB314</u></a>	5456	YIU Chung-yim	137	(1) Director of Bureau's Office (2) Power (3) Sustainable Development
<a href="#"><u>ENB315</u></a>	5457	YIU Chung-yim	137	(1) Director of Bureau's Office (2) Power (3) Sustainable Development
<a href="#"><u>ENB316</u></a>	5525	YIU Chung-yim	137	(1) Director of Bureau's Office (2) Power (3) Sustainable Development

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB001**

**(Question Serial No. 2277)**

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:

- (a) the details of the work on “the licensing control of international trade in endangered species and curbing of illegal trade in endangered species in Hong Kong”, and the manpower and expenditure involved;
- (b) the details of the work on “the provision of nature conservation advice on development proposals, planning studies and environmental impact assessments”, and the manpower and expenditure involved; and
- (c) the details of the work on “the conservation of biodiversity”, and the manpower and expenditure involved.

Asked by: Hon CHU Hoi-dick (Member Question No. 25)

Reply:

- (a) The Government is committed to the protection of endangered species and strictly regulates the trade in endangered species through enforcing the Protection of Endangered Species of Animals and Plants Ordinance (the Ordinance) which gives effect to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) in Hong Kong. The legal trade in endangered species in Hong Kong is authorised and closely monitored through a permit/certificate system in accordance with the provisions of CITES. The Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) conducts inspections of consignments, registered stock and retail outlets to ensure relevant requirements are complied with. On combating illegal import and re-export of endangered species, AFCD has been working closely with the Customs and Excise Department (C&ED) at import and export control points. An Inter-departmental Task Force on Wildlife Crime, comprising representatives of AFCD, the Environment Bureau, C&ED and the Hong Kong Police Force, has also been established to develop strategies on intelligence exchange and co-ordinate joint enforcement operations. AFCD and C&ED also

cooperate with overseas law enforcement agencies through international joint operations and intelligence exchange to combat endangered species smuggling. More joint and targeted operations, both local and international, would be undertaken to strengthen the frontline enforcement against endangered species smuggling. Apart from licensing and enforcement, AFCD will continue the effort in the publicity and education work to promote public awareness of the control under the Ordinance and the need to protect endangered species. The expenditure involved in the protection of endangered species in 2016-17 is \$38.8 million and the number of staff involved is 54.

- (b) AFCD is responsible for conserving local flora, fauna and natural habitats through offering conservation advice on development proposals, planning strategies, and environmental impact assessments. These include:
- reviewing environmental impact assessment studies,
  - enforcement of Environmental Permit (issued under the Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance) conditions related to nature conservation,
  - compliance monitoring, impact monitoring and effectiveness monitoring related to ecological assessment,
  - commenting on planning applications, development plans (e.g. layout plans, outline zoning plans), site formation plans, lands matters and development proposals in respect of nature conservation,
  - commenting on strategic planning and transport studies, and
  - vetting tree felling applications related to developments

In 2016-17, an expenditure (revised estimate) of \$23.86 million and 38 staff were involved in the above work.

- (c) AFCD endeavours to conserve biological diversity. The work includes (i) the implementation of a territory-wide biodiversity survey programme; (ii) the implementation of conservation action plans for species of conservation concern; (iii) overseeing the implementation of management agreement projects for nature conservation; and (iv) the implementation of the first Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Hong Kong. In 2016-17, an expenditure (revised estimate) of \$43 million and 28 staff were involved in the above work. Moreover, other initiatives of 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**

**ENB002**

**(Question Serial No. 1402)**

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 (including the core areas).
- (b) Please set out the number of fishing permits issued to various types of fishing vessels in each marine park and marine reserve, in the first year after the establishment of the marine parks and marine reserves and over the past 3 years (2014-15 to 2016-17).
- (c) What is the progress of the Government's work in reviewing and enhancing fisheries management in marine parks and marine reserves?
- (d) What were the number involved in and the effectiveness of the enforcement against illegal fishing activities in marine parks over the past 3 years (2014-15 to 2016-17)? What were the penalties and fines imposed?
- (e) What were the expenditure and staff establishment involved in the enforcement against illegal fishing activities in marine parks over the past 3 years (2014-15 to 2016-17)?
- (f) What were the number of patrol vessels deployed by the Government to combat illegal fishing activities in marine parks, the area(s) patrolled, and the number of patrols conducted, over the past 3 years (2014-15 to 2016-17)?
- (g) Has the Government assessed the effectiveness of marine parks and marine reserves in enhancing the fisheries industry, fisheries resources and marine ecology after their establishment?

Asked by: Hon HO Chun-yin, Steven (Member Question No. 11)



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>Size (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 Park	Northeast coast of Plover Cove Country Park	680	July 1996
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 Brothers Marine Park	Waters in vicinity of The Brothers in northern Lantau	970	December 2016

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>Size (hectares)</b>	<b>Tentative Designation Time</b>
Southwest Lantau Marine Park	Waters in vicinity of Fan Lau in southwest Lantau	~ 660	2018
Soko Islands Marine Park	Waters in vicinity of Soko Islands in southern Lantau	~ 1 270	2019
Proposed Marine Park for Integrated Waste Management Facilities	Waters in vicinity of Shek Kwu Chau	>700	2019
Proposed Marine Park for Three-Runway System	Waters around the airport in the northern Lantau	~ 2 400	2023-24

The boundaries (and core areas) of the existing and proposed marine parks and marine reserve are shown in the map at the Annex.

- (b) The number of fishing permits issued to various types of fishing vessels in each marine park, in the first year after the establishment of the marine parks and over the past 3 years (2014-15 to 2016-17), is tabulated below:

Name of Marine Park	Number of permits issued			
	1 <sup>st</sup> year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Hoi Ha Wan and Yan Chau Tong	409	73	73	68
Sha Chau and Lung Kwu Chau	208	81	80	80
Tung Ping Chau	280	208	202	202
Total	897	362	355	350

No fishing permit was issued to fishing vessels in the Cape D'Aguilar Marine reserve.

- (c) The Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) has reviewed the fishing permit requirements and has adopted enhancement measures, including allowing the succession of a marine park fishing permit 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. As at 1 March 2017, there are 23 and 2 successful successions and restricted transfers respectively.

AFCD has also launched a review of the fisheries management measures of marine parks with a view to addressing fishermen's concerns and promoting the sustainable development of the fisheries industry while at the same time without compromising the conservation objectives of marine parks. The review will cover the possible measures to further enhance fisheries management in marine parks. AFCD will engage stakeholders during the review. In this regard, AFCD will shortly commission a consultancy study to assist in the review and to recommend fisheries management measures for marine parks.

- (d) The number of prosecutions for illegal fishing activities in marine parks over the past 3 years (2014-15 to 2016-17), and the penalties and fines imposed are as follows:

Financial Year	Number of cases	Total fine (\$)
2014-15	22	27,600
2015-16	18	22,800
2016-17 (up to February)	7 (5 cases are still in progress of prosecution)	3,500

- (e) The expenditure and staff establishment involved in the management of marine parks and marine reserve, including the enforcement against illegal fishing activities therein, over the past 3 years (2014-15 to 2016-17) are as follows:

Financial Year	Expenditure (\$ million)	Staff establishment
2014-15	17.3	32
2015-16	16.8	37
2016-17 (revised estimate)	19.4	39

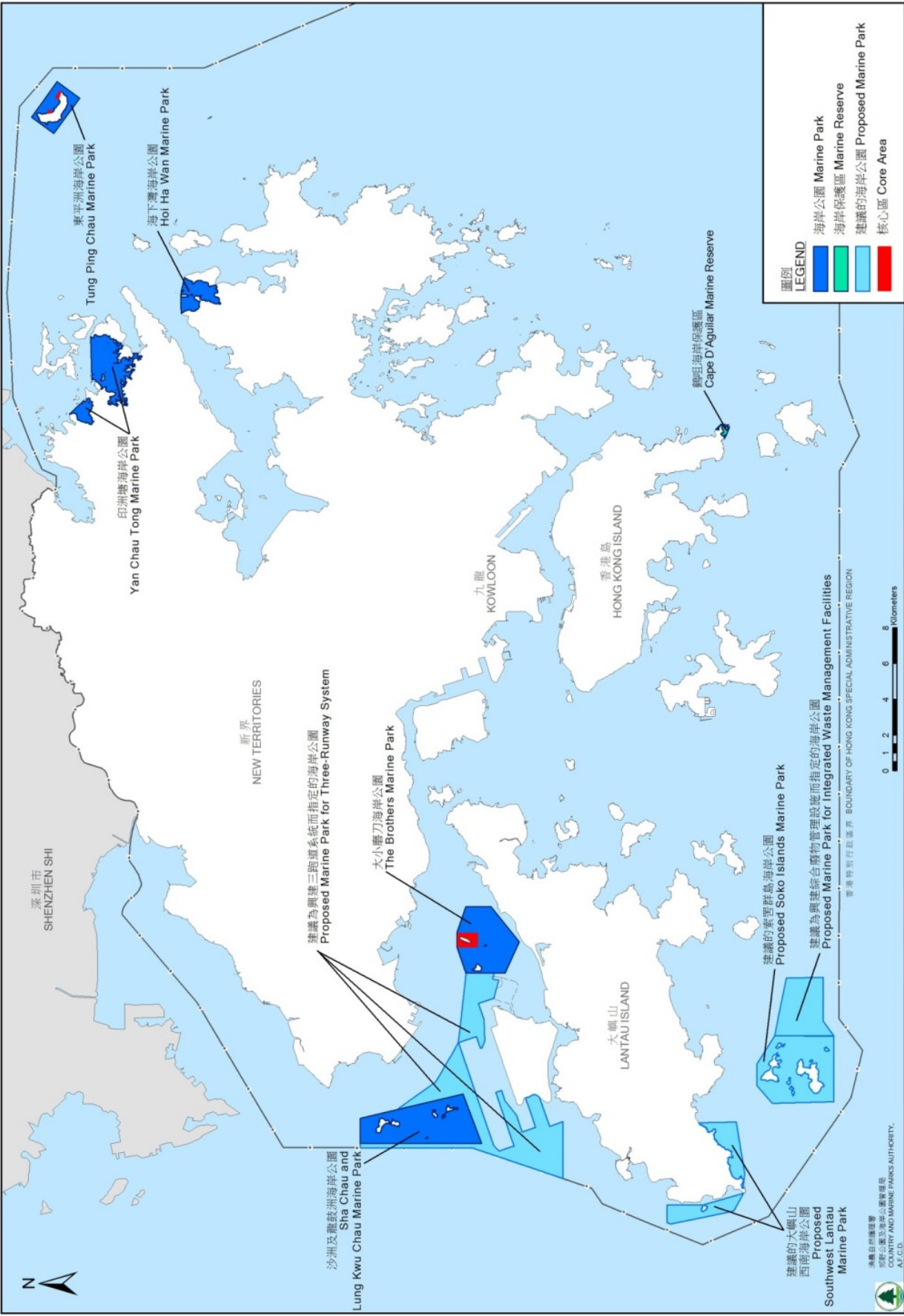
- (f) Over the past 3 years, 8 patrol vessels were deployed by AFCD to conduct patrols around the marine parks and marine reserve and their vicinity waters to combat illegal fishing activities. Marine Police and their patrol vessels also rendered assistance in law enforcement within marine parks and marine reserve upon our request.

The areas patrolled included all existing marine parks and marine reserve and the proposed Southwest Lantau Marine Park and Soko Islands Marine Park. The number of patrols conducted over the past 3 years (2014-15 to 2016-17) is as follows:

<b>Financial Year</b>	<b>Number of patrols</b>
2014-15	3 077
2015-16	3 200
2016-17 (up to January)	2 641

- (g) Marine parks are designated for the purposes of enhancing marine life and environment, managing the uses of resources, facilitating recreational activities, and providing opportunities for educational and scientific studies. The Government has been conducting long-term monitoring in marine parks and the data so obtained confirm the effectiveness of their establishment. With the management measures in place, it is found that the level of fisheries resources within marine parks is generally higher than that outside marine parks. In addition, the waters within the Sha Chau and Lung Kwu Chau Marine Park, which is designated for the protection of Chinese white dolphins, remains an important habitat for the species.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB003**

**(Question Serial No. 1423)**

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 Government's plan to designate Robin's Nest as a country park, please provide the work plan and timetable.

Asked by: Hon HO Chun-yin, Steven (Member Question No. 57)

Reply:

The Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department is carrying out the preparation work for the designation of the Robin's Nest as a country park. We will commission a consultancy study shortly to formulate the detailed management plan for the proposed country park. Afterwards, we will seek the views of stakeholders including the local villagers, relevant Rural Committees, District Council and other concerned groups on the designation proposal. Subsequently, we will take forward the statutory procedures for country park designation as stipulated under the Country Parks Ordinance (Cap. 208) with a view to completing the designation procedures by 2020.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB004**

**(Question Serial No. 1431)**

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 nuisances caused by wild monkeys to nearby residents or visitors, please advise on the following:

- (a) What were the manpower and expenditure involved in public education and promotion of the feeding ban over the past 3 years (2014-15 to 2016-17)?
- (b) What were the numbers of complaints received by the Department about nuisance of or attacks by wild monkeys over the past 3 years (2014-15 to 2016-17)?
- (c) What were the manpower and expenditure involved in the investigation and study on the control of wild monkeys, as well as the administration of contraceptive and neutering treatment to wild monkeys over the past 3 years (2014-15 to 2016-17)?
- (d) What are the manpower and estimated expenditure involved in the above work in 2017-18?
- (e) It is said that wild monkeys cause nuisances to the public from time to time, would the Government examine the existing mechanism as soon as possible in order to resolve the problem?

Asked by: Hon HO Chun-yin, Steven (Member Question No. 65)

Reply:

- (a)-(e) Over the past 3 years, 12 staff of the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) were involved in handling monkey nuisance and carrying out neutering operations for monkeys. During the same period, AFCD did not receive any complaint about attacks by monkeys. The number of complaints received about monkey nuisance and the expenditure involved in processing the complaints (including the work on public education and promotion of the feeding ban) each year are summarised as follows:

<b>Financial year</b>	<b>2014-15</b>	<b>2015-16</b>	<b>2016-17</b>
<b>Number of complaints about monkey nuisance</b>	423	513	330 (as at January 2017)
<b>Expenditure involved (\$ million)</b>	3.9	5.0	4.2 (revised estimate)

Over the past 3 years, AFCD's contractor (Ocean Park Conservation Foundation) arranged regular neutering operations for monkeys in Kam Shan, Lion Rock and Shing Mun Country Parks, involving about 10 contractor's staff in each operation, and an expenditure of about \$1.43 million each year.

AFCD estimated that the manpower and expenditure in the financial year 2017-2018 involved in handling monkey nuisance and neutering monkeys will be 12 staff and about \$4 million, comparable to those in the financial year 2016-17. In order to abate monkey nuisance in a more efficient way, AFCD is now reviewing the work of handling monkey nuisance and will invite wildlife conservation experts from various places to offer advice with a view to developing a more comprehensive management plan for monkeys.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB005**

**(Question Serial No. 1435)**

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 and management of wetland, please advise on the following:

- (a) In each of the past 3 years (2014-15 to 2016-17), what were the respective expenditures incurred by the Government on protection of birds, promoting the development of aquaculture fisheries and agriculture, and assisting such industries in preventing birds from foraging for cultured fish products and crops, together with the details and effectiveness of such efforts?
- (b) Over the past 3 years (2014-15 to 2016-17), what were the number of complaints received by the Government about alleged unlawful bird-proof measures taken by fish farmers and farmers, the average and longest time taken to handle those cases, the number of prosecutions instituted for violation of Cap. 170 of the Laws of Hong Kong, and the number of convictions thereof?
- (c) Over the past 3 years (2014-15 to 2016-17), has the Government made any assessment on the expenditures incurred by fish farmers and farmers on taking bird-proof measures, and their financial losses due to birds foraging for their cultured fish products and crops?
- (d) Over the past 3 years (2014-15 to 2016-17), how did the Government compensate fish farmers and farmers for their expenditures and financial losses as mentioned in item (c)? What measures have been put in place by the Government to assist them in reducing such expenditures and financial losses?
- (e) The "Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2016-2021" put forward by the Environment Bureau in December 2016 mentioned that a study would be conducted to explore measures to prevent cormorant predation on commercial pond fish in the Deep Bay area. What are the relevant details, timetable, expenditure and staff establishment?

Asked by: Hon HO Chun-yin, Steven (Member Question No. 69)

Reply:

Regarding the above questions, our reply is consolidated as follows:

- (a) to (d) The Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) actively works to protect wild animals by different means, including conservation management of habitats in the Ramsar Site and other areas, territory-wide law enforcement, public education, as well as animal rescue, studies and research, etc., while bird conservation is also included in all these aspects of work. According to the Wild Animals Protection Ordinance (Cap. 170) (the Ordinance), no person shall, except in accordance with a special permit, wilfully disturb or hunt any protected wild animal, including all wild birds. Over the past 3 years, AFCD has prosecuted over 300 cases for contravening the Ordinance, and a total of 246 cases were convicted, including 3 cases involving use of illegal bird prevention measures in farmland or fish ponds, subjected to a fine of \$1,000 to \$2,500 respectively. During the same period, AFCD received a total of 33 complaints about suspected illegal use of bird prevention measures by farmers or fish pond operators. It usually takes 3 to 6 months to process these cases.

AFCD understands the concern of farmers and fish pond operators over their loss due to bird predation in farmland and fish ponds. It aims to strike a balance between supporting the agriculture and fisheries industries as well as bird conservation. It assists farmers and fish pond operators in taking appropriate measures to reduce bird predation in farmland and fish ponds without causing harm to birds. AFCD provides technical advice to farmers on bird prevention, while farmers who are interested in installing bird preventive netting or other measures can apply for low-interest loans or purchase the necessary materials for self-installation with the Farm Improvement Scheme grants under the Sustainable Agricultural Development Fund (SADF). AFCD also regularly organises talks and workshops on general fish farming guidelines and good aquaculture practice, including methods of prevention of bird predation, for example, pond wiring, hanging of reflective materials, etc., to reduce loss of fish produce. Fish pond operators can also apply for low-interest loans should they need any financial assistance.

AFCD has published 2 pamphlets on the methods of preventing birds in farmland and the prevention of bird predation in fish ponds for the reference of fish pond operators and farmers respectively. AFCD will further study other measures of reducing bird predation in farmland and fish ponds which are in compliance with the Ordinance and will communicate with farmers and fish pond operators on the pilot project accordingly.

According to AFCD's observations, many farmers and fish pond operators have adopted AFCD's recommendations to reduce risk of bird predation in farmland and fish ponds. Nonetheless, AFCD does not have the information about the cost of bird prevention measures used by the farmers and fish pond operators. On the other hand, the loss due to bird predation is subject to many factors, including crops farmed/species of fish, locality of the farmland/fish pond, and the bird prevention measures implemented on the site, and hence cannot be deduced

conclusively. AFCD will continue to implement the above work to facilitate farmers and fish pond operators to reduce their loss due to bird predation in farmland and fish ponds.

In addition, AFCD has been supporting and promoting the overall development of the agriculture and fisheries industries through various measures, including providing technical support to the industries, promoting local agricultural and fishery produces, setting up the Sustainable Fisheries Development Fund and the SADF, each of \$500 million, with a view to promoting the sustainable development of industries, as well as implementing various supportive measures under the New Agriculture Policy. The breakdown of the expenditure on promoting aquaculture fisheries and agricultural development on the wetland is not available.

- (e) According to the Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2016-2021, AFCD commissioned a specialist consultant to explore measures to prevent cormorant predation in fish ponds in late 2016. The study, which includes a review on the effectiveness of the bird-proof measures and recommendations on feasible and effective measures, will give a better understanding of the situation. Prior to the commencement of the study, AFCD has communicated with representatives of the aquaculture industry and they welcomed the study. The study is expected to be completed in mid-2017. If suitable preventive measures are identified, AFCD will arrange a trial run in fish ponds in late 2017.

AFCD's work on bird protection covers a wide spectrum of services, from habitat conservation, law enforcement, public education, to bird rescue, study and research. AFCD also assists farmers and fishermen with respect to bird predation issues. Since the above works are related to wild animal protection under AFCD, there is no separate breakdown of the expenditure in this regard.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB006****(Question Serial No. 2686)**

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 in tabular form the numbers of cases related to the felling of Incense Trees and the smuggling of *Aquilaria* species (agarwood), the numbers of persons arrested and prosecutions, the ordinance(s) contravened, the maximum and minimum penalties, the total amount of fine, and the weights and numbers of Incense Trees or trees of the *Aquilaria* species (agarwood) involved, over the past 5 years.

Moreover, the number of cases related to the felling of Incense trees has been rising in recent years. Last year, the Government conducted a trial on the effectiveness of using surveillance CCTV to deter illegal felling activities. Please advise on the effectiveness of the trial, the expenditure involved, and the relevant details. Has the Government considered extending the trial? If not, has the Government taken more actions, other than the trial, to deter illegal felling activities? If yes, what are the staff establishment and expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon HUI Chi-fung (Member Question No. 31)

Reply:

The Hong Kong Police Force (the Police) initiates prosecutions against suspects of illegal tree felling for criminal offences on theft, criminal damage, possession of offensive weapons, going equipped for stealing, etc. Recognising the seriousness of the offence committed and acting as a deterrent, the Police may, depending on the circumstances of individual cases, initiate prosecutions under the Theft Ordinance, which imposes a heavier penalty than the other 2 relevant ordinances, i.e. the Forests and Countryside Ordinance and the Country Parks Ordinance. Any person arrested and charged under the Theft Ordinance is liable to a maximum imprisonment of 10 years. Over the past 5 years, all criminal cases involving illegal felling of Incense Trees were handled by the Police under the Theft Ordinance, the Summary Offences Ordinance, or the Crimes Ordinance. The relevant statistics are provided below:

Calendar Year	Number of cases	Number of persons arrested	Number of prosecutions	Maximum penalty (imprisonment)	Minimum penalty (imprisonment)	Estimated number of trees involved
2012	67	64	29*	45 months	9 months	99
2013	96	41	21	45 months	24 months	168
2014	134	65	26*	55 months	3 months	240
2015	120	16	5*	35 months	30 months	249
2016	54	22	7	30 months	2 months	172

\* This figure was revised according to information provided by the Police.

Moreover, all species of *Aquilaria* including Incense Tree are listed in Appendix II to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). Under the Protection of Endangered Species of Animals and Plants Ordinance (Cap. 586), all import and export/re-export of agarwood specimens must be accompanied with a valid CITES permit. Any person who plans to import/export such flora requires the relevant permit. The number of illegal import/export of agarwood over the past 5 years is provided below:

Calendar year	Number of cases	Number of prosecutions	Maximum penalty	Minimum penalty	Weight of / number of pieces of Agarwood seized
2012	3	0	Not applicable	Not applicable	2 kg, and 4 pieces
2013	9	0	Not applicable	Not applicable	331 kg
2014	29	2	Imprisonment of 10 months	Not applicable	1 035 kg
2015	13	1	A fine of \$40,000	Not applicable	184 kg
2016	11	2	A fine of \$21,000	A fine of \$5,000	134 kg

The Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) is conducting a trial of using infrared sensor camera traps to monitor illegal felling of wild Incense Trees, with a view to facilitating the arrangement of timely follow-up actions. The trial is still in progress and AFCD will review its effectiveness upon completion of the trial. Moreover, to enhance the conservation work on Incense Trees, in addition to the setting up of a special task force last year to conduct targeted patrols at locations where important populations of Incense Tree were present, AFCD also stepped up joint operations with the Police at each black spot. For better collection of intelligence on illegal tree felling, AFCD has strengthened communication with the concern groups and residents living in the vicinity of Incense Trees. Furthermore, AFCD has installed tree guards for individual important Incense Trees to protect them from destruction or felling. Moreover, we are formulating a species action plan for Incense Trees, which comprises various studies and initiatives for conservation of this native species and enhancement of public awareness of Incense Tree conservation. An estimated expenditure of \$1.29 million and 4 staff were involved in the above work in 2016-17. As for 2017-18, the provision earmarked for such work will rise to \$3.3 million (including 11 staff).

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB007**

**(Question Serial No. 2716)**

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 international trade in endangered species, the questions are as follows:

- (a) Please set out in tabular form the applications for issue of licence received under the licensing control of the international trade in endangered species, the numbers of licences/certificates issued, the numbers of unsuccessful licensing applications and the reasons over the past 5 years.
- (b) What were the numbers of cases on illegal trade in endangered species handled by the Government, the quantities of items, the numbers of persons arrested, the numbers of persons convicted, the ordinance(s) contravened, the maximum and minimum penalties and the total amount of fine over the past 5 years? Please also advise on the species most commonly involved.
- (c) What were the expenditures involved in combating illegal trade in endangered species over the past 5 years? If there was an increase in the expenditures, what were the main reasons?

Asked by: Hon HUI Chi-fung (Member Question No. 32)

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 5 years are tabulated below:

<b>Calendar Year</b>	<b>Number of applications received</b>	<b>Number of licences / certificates issued*</b>
2012	25 951	25 909
2013	27 153	26 935
2014	25 700	25 894
2015	23 089	23 475
2016	20 042	19 935

\* 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.

The main reason that some applications were unsuccessful was because the supporting documents submitted in respect of the applications were not valid. We do not maintain statistics on the number of unsuccessful applications.

- (b) Various 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, contravening the Ordinance, over the past 5 years are set out below.

<b>Calendar Year</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016*</b>
Number of cases	167	412	461	395	309
Quantity of products	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	148 820 kg and 2594 pieces
Number of persons arrested	129	271	355	251	181
Number of convictions	102	134	222	153	126
Maximum penalty	Imprisonment for 8 months	Imprisonment for 4 months	Imprisonment for 10 months	Imprisonment for 6 months	Imprisonment for 8 months
Minimum penalty	A fine of \$100	A fine of \$100	A fine of \$100	A fine of \$100	A fine of \$100
Total fine (\$ million)	0.5	1.2	2.9	2.0	1.8

\* Some cases are still under investigation.



- (c) The expenditure incurred by the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department to combat illegal trade in endangered species over the past 5 years is as follows:

<b>Financial Year</b>	<b>2012-2013</b>	<b>2013-2014</b>	<b>2014-15</b>	<b>2015-16</b>	<b>2016-17 (Revised Estimate)</b>
Expenditure (\$ million)	17.1	19.6	20.6	26.0	27.4

The increasing expenditure is to allow us to strengthen inspection and enforcement against illegal trade in endangered species and to cope with the increasing number of scheduled species.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB008**

**(Question Serial No. 2736)**

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) What were the numbers of hill fires over the past 5 years? Please set out the respective dates, locations, reasons (if any) for occurrence and the areas of the sites involved of the hill fires.
- (b) What measures have been implemented to rehabilitate the sites damaged by hill fires? What are the progress of the implementation of such measures and the expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon HUI Chi-fung (Member Question No. 61)

Reply:

- (a) From 2012 to 2016, there were 90 cases of hill fires which had affected Country Parks and Special Areas. Their respective dates, locations, and the areas of the sites involved are shown in the **Annex**. Although the actual causes of these hill fires could not be identified, it is believed that some of these hill fires might be related to human activities during the grave sweeping periods.
- (b) Subsequent to each hill fire in a country park area, the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) will carefully assess the condition of the affected site in order to determine the rehabilitation work required, which will usually involve tree planting. Where appropriate, public tree planting activities will be organised at some of the affected sites to engage the public in the rehabilitation work for both education and conservation purposes. AFCD will closely monitor the growth of tree seedlings planted and provide proper management such as application of fertilisers and grass cutting to facilitate the healthy growth of the tree seedlings planted. The average expenditure incurred in tree planting for hill fire rehabilitation in country parks over the past 5 year was about \$4.3 million per year.

- End -

**Hill fires which had affected Country Parks and Special Areas from 2012 to 2016**

<b>Serial No.</b>	<b>Date (yyyy/mm/dd)</b>	<b>Country Parks or Special Areas Affected</b>	<b>Area affected (Hectares)</b>
1	2012/01/04	Tai Po Kau Nature Reserve	2.5
2	2012/03/26	Tai Lam	3
3	2012/03/28	Tai Lam	0.7
4	2012/04/01	Tai Lam	0.25
5	2012/04/04	Lantau North	1
6	2012/10/13	Tai Po Kau Nature Reserve	3
7	2012/10/21	Tai Mo Shan	3
8	2012/10/23	Plover Cove	7
9	2012/10/23	Lantau North	3
10	2012/10/23	Tai Lam	18
11	2012/10/28	Tai Lam	3.5
12	2012/11/04	Ma On Shan	10
13	2012/11/08	Tai Lam	1.2
14	2012/12/12	Tai Lam	0.25
15	2012/12/25	Lam Tsuen	3
16	2013/01/06	Pat Sin Leng	0.06
17	2013/01/09	Tai Po Kau Nature Reserve	8
18	2013/01/29	Ma On Shan	3
19	2013/01/30	Tai Lam	2
20	2013/02/15	Pat Sin Leng	0.04
21	2013/02/22	Shing Mun	8
22	2013/02/26	Sai Kung East	2
23	2013/03/11	Tai Lam	4
24	2013/10/06	Pat Sin Leng	2.5
25	2013/10/06	Ma On Shan	8
26	2013/10/13	Tai Lam	1
27	2013/10/13	Tai Lam	1
28	2013/10/13	Sai Kung East	130
29	2013/10/13	Lam Tsuen	150
30	2013/10/25	Plover Cove	1
31	2013/11/30	Clear Water Bay	45

32	2013/12/05	Sai Kung West	4.5
33	2013/12/07	Ma On Shan	0.5
34	2013/12/09	Lantau South	0.25
35	2013/12/09	Plover Cove	4.5
36	2013/12/24	Ma On Shan	2
37	2013/12/26	Tai Lam	2
38	2013/12/28	Tai Lam	2
39	2014/01/13	Ma On Shan	1.5
40	2014/01/14	Plover Cove	2
41	2014/01/15	Lion Rock	0.04
42	2014/01/16	Lion Rock	0.5
43	2014/01/22	Lion Rock	0.5
44	2014/01/23	Pat Sin Leng	1
45	2014/01/27	Tai Lam	0.03
46	2014/01/27	Tai Lam	1
47	2014/01/29	Tai Tam	0.06
48	2014/02/02	Pat Sin Leng / Plover Cove	145
49	2014/02/03	Plover Cove	0.06
50	2014/02/04	Tai Lam	1
51	2014/03/23	Sai Kung East	6
52	2014/03/23	Lantau North	4
53	2014/03/23	Tai Lam	13
54	2014/03/26	Sai Kung East	15
55	2014/04/05	Lantau North	1.5
56	2014/04/05	Lantau South	0.02
57	2014/07/30	Tai Lam	0.3
58	2014/10/19	Pat Sin Leng	1
59	2014/10/19	Tai Lam	2
60	2014/10/19	Tai Lam	8
61	2014/10/25	Pat Sin Leng	1
62	2014/12/16	Lion Rock	4
63	2014/12/16	Tai Po Kau Nature Reserve	0.5
64	2014/12/17	Ma On Shan	0.2
65	2015/01/11	Plover Cove	2
66	2015/01/18	Tai Lam	5
67	2015/01/22	Tai Mo Shan	7

68	2015/01/23	Tai Lam	4
69	2015/04/05	Tai Lam	1.5
70	2015/04/05	Tai Lam	15
71	2015/04/05	Lantau North	40
72	2015/04/05	Lantau North (Extension)	6
73	2015/10/21	Tai Mo Shan	7
74	2015/10/21	Sai Kung East	1
75	2015/10/21	Tai Lam	0.1
76	2015/11/26	Tai Lam	0.2
77	2015/11/27	Ma On Shan	2
78	2016/01/25	Tai Lam	8
79	2016/01/26	Tai Lam	8
80	2016/02/11	Shing Mun	109
81	2016/02/11	Ma On Shan	0.15
82	2016/03/27	Tai Lam	7
83	2016/04/04	Pat Sin Leng	5
84	2016/10/05	Lam Tsuen	3
85	2016/10/06	Lam Tsuen	68
86	2016/10/09	Lantau South	0.5
87	2016/10/09	Lantau South	0.5
88	2016/12/18	Tai Lam	0.5
89	2016/12/27	Tai Lam	0.02
90	2016/12/27	Sai Kung West	0.5
		<b>Total</b>	<b>Around 950</b>

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB009****(Question Serial No. 2740)**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 is the expenditure involved so far in the implementation of the first Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Hong Kong? What is the estimated expenditure in 2017-18? What are the details of the relevant expenditure required?

Asked by: Hon HUI Chi-fung (Member Question No. 62)Reply:

The Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) started implementing the first Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (BSAP) for Hong Kong in 2016. Initiatives taken forward under BSAP in 2016-17 included: enhanced habitat management at Mai Po Nature Reserve; enhanced control of invasive alien species; plantation enrichment scheme in country parks; studies and monitoring of priority habitats and species; promotional activities including the Hong Kong Biodiversity Festival; as well as providing subvention to non-governmental organisations to promote biodiversity to the public.

In 2016-17, the expenditure (revised estimate) incurred by AFCD to finalise and implement BSAP is \$31.6 million. The relevant breakdowns are set out as follows:

	<b>Expenditure in 2016-17 (revised estimate) (\$ million)</b>
Enhancing conservation measures	13.7
Mainstreaming biodiversity	0.2
Improving our knowledge	2.3
Promoting community involvement	9.0
Staff and administrative expenditure	6.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>31.6</b>

AFCD has earmarked \$77.7 million to implement BSAP in 2017-18. In 2017-18, apart from the above initiatives, AFCD will also take forward other initiatives, which include stepping up enforcement efforts against illegal poaching or collection; formulation of species action plans; development of a biodiversity information hub for improving knowledge sharing; enhancement of exhibitions and education facilities in the Hong Kong Wetland Park; as well as promoting biodiversity awareness among the public and stakeholders through further publicity and education activities.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB010**

**(Question Serial No. 2743)**

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 following:

- (a) What were the possible reasons for the decrease in the numbers of participants of education activities and country park visitors in 2015-16?
- (b) Is there any decrease in the number of the related education activities organised by the Department? If yes, what are the reasons? If not, what are the details?
- (c) Please set out the total expenditure and manpower involved in the organisation of education activities over the past 3 years. Please also set out the details of each activity, including their respective names, purposes and numbers of participants.
- (d) What are the major projects for public education and publicity in the respect of nature conservation in 2017-18?

Asked by: Hon HUI Chi-fung (Member Question No. 63)

Reply:

- (a) The numbers of participants of educational activities and country park visitors had a slight decrease of 3.9% (from 365 800 to 351 400) and 1.5% (from 13.2 to 13.0 million) respectively in 2016 when compared to the numbers in 2015. Such decreases are within normal variations and there is no specific reason that can be identified for the slight change.
- (b)&(c) The Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) conducted a series of outdoor learning and experience activities in 2016 under the Country Parks Education Programme "Nature in Touch" for the participation of the public. This programme aimed at promoting a better understanding of country parks, biodiversity, wildlife conservation and geological characteristics in Hong Kong, thus enhancing public awareness of the importance of protecting natural environment. The programme included a series of countryside learning activities



for students and nature appreciation activities for the public. In addition, AFCD organised the 2<sup>nd</sup> Hong Kong Biodiversity Festival in 2016 to provide a platform for engaging partners and relevant stakeholders in promoting biodiversity to the public. The number of educational activities organised in 2016 remained at a similar level as that of previous years. Details of the activities and the number of respective participants over the past 3 years are set out in the table below:

	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Number of participants</b>		
		<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
School Activities	Kindergarten, primary school and secondary school visits, country parks day camp, country parks orienteering, and teachers' workshops	38 600	36 700	32 600
Public Activities	Guided tours at country parks visitor centres / education centres, workshops, game booths, tree planting days, hiking events, family days, public lectures, roving exhibitions, and publicity programme	242 000	279 100	298 000
Hong Kong Biodiversity Festival	Guided tours, nature excursions, workshops, exhibitions, seminars and volunteering activities	-*	50 000	20 800
	Total:	280 600	365 800	351 400

\* The Biodiversity Festival was first organised in 2015.

The number of staff and expenditure of AFCD involved in organising educational activities over the past 3 years are as follows:

<b>Financial year</b>	<b>Manpower (Number of staff)</b>	<b>Expenditure (\$ million)</b>
2014-15	36	17.4
2015-16	35	16.8
2016-17 (revised estimate)	39	25.2

- (d) In 2017-18, AFCD will continue its efforts in raising public awareness on nature conservation, country parks and biodiversity. Major programmes will include the celebration programme for the 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the designation of country parks, "Take Your Litter Home" public education programme and the 3<sup>rd</sup> Hong Kong Biodiversity Festival.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB011**

**(Question Serial No. 2747)**

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:

With regard to country park enclaves (enclaves), please advise on the following:

- (a) What is the updated status of the enclaves (including Fan Kei Tok, Sai Lau Kong and the site near Nam Shan) mentioned last year to be incorporated into country parks? If they have not yet been incorporated, what are the reasons?
- (b) Please provide the information on the enclaves that are not covered by statutory plans or incorporated into country parks, but will be incorporated into country parks in 2017-18, including the locations, areas, and respective country parks involved.

Asked by: Hon HUI Chi-fung (Member Question No. 64)

Reply:

- (a) In accordance with the provisions of the Country Parks Ordinance (Cap. 208) (the Ordinance), the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) had prepared the draft maps of the Plover Cove Country Park (PCCP) and the Lantau South Country Park (LSCP) for the purpose of incorporating the 3 enclaves, namely Fan Kei Tok, Sai Lau Kong and the site near Nam Shan, into the respective country parks. A notice was published in the gazette on 30 September 2016, notifying the public that the 2 draft maps were available for public inspection for a period of 60 days.

During the 60-day period of public inspection, 1 objection against the draft map of PCCP was received while there was no objection on the draft map of LSCP. Pursuant to the Ordinance, a hearing to the objection by the Country and Marine Parks Board (CMPB) was then held on 13 February 2017. The next statutory procedure to seek the approval of the Chief Executive in Council on the 2 draft maps is underway.

- (b) In 2017-18, AFCD will continue with the statutory procedures to incorporate the 3 enclaves mentioned in item (a) into the respective country parks with a view to

completing the procedures in 2017. The respective areas and the country parks into which the 3 enclaves will be incorporated are as follows:

<b>Enclave</b>	<b>Country park 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
Site near Nam Shan	Lantau South Country Park	5.9

AFCD is conducting assessments on the remaining enclaves on their suitability for incorporation into country parks. When suitable enclaves have been identified, AFCD will consult CMPB and the relevant stakeholders on the incorporation proposals as appropriate.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB012**

**(Question Serial No. 1614)**

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 5 years, what were the number of wild pigs caught by the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department, the total number of wild pig hunting operations carried out, the expenditure involved every year, the number of wild pigs caught in each operation, and the respective reasons for carrying out each operation?

Asked by: Hon KWONG Chun-yu (Member Question No. 10)

Reply:

In general, upon receipt of reports about wild pigs being injured or trapped in urban areas, the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) will deploy staff to the scene to catch the wild pigs. AFCD's veterinary officers will also be deployed to the scene to assist in catching the wild pigs with tranquiliser dart guns as necessary. Regarding the nuisances caused by wild pigs straying into residential areas on a frequent basis, AFCD has also been conducting a trial on the use of tranquiliser dart guns for catching wild pigs since the end of 2015. If circumstances warrant, the wild pigs caught will be released in the remote countryside in order to tackle the nuisances caused by them. As these activities form part of the nature conservation work of AFCD, there is no separate breakdown on the expenditure involved.

In addition, 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. 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 and other kinds of measures are not effective, AFCD will notify the hunting teams to conduct hunting operations. No AFCD's expenditure is involved in maintaining the establishment of the hunting teams as their members are all volunteers.

The number of wild pigs caught by AFCD, the number of operations conducted by the hunting teams and the number of wild pigs caught by the hunting teams over the past 5 financial years are summarised as follows:

<b>Financial year</b>	<b>Number of wild pigs caught by AFCD</b>	<b>Number of operations conducted by hunting teams</b>	<b>Number of wild pigs caught by hunting teams</b>
2012-13	11	110	55
2013-14	10	73	38
2014-15	13	31	21
2015-16	37	53	48
2016-17*	62	49	34

\* up to 6 March 2017

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB013****(Question Serial No. 2638)**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 inform this Committee of the following:

- (a) Please set out the respective areas of country parks, special areas, marine parks and marine reserves at present.
- (b) Please advise on the number and areas of the selected country park enclaves that were incorporated into country parks over the past 3 years.
- (c) In the Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2017-18, the Government mentioned "the inclusion of selected country park enclaves into country parks". Will the Government earmark provisions for research 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 LAM Kin-fung, Jeffrey (Member Question No. 18)Reply:

- (a) The areas of country parks, special areas, marine parks and marine reserve are tabulated below:

Protected Areas	Area (hectares)
Country Parks	43 455
Special Areas (outside country parks)	845
Marine Parks	3 380
Marine Reserve	20

- (b) 3 country park enclaves, namely Sai Wan, Kam Shan and Yuen Tun were incorporated into the Sai Kung East, Kam Shan and Tai Lam Country Parks respectively over the past 3 years. The Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) has also commenced the statutory procedures in accordance with the Country Parks

Ordinance (Cap. 208) (the Ordinance) to incorporate another 3 country park enclaves, namely Fan Kei Tok, Sai Lau Kong and a site near Nam Shan into their respective country parks with a view to completing the designation process in 2017.

- (c) Country Parks are designated under the Ordinance for conservation, education and recreational purposes. They cover important habitats for terrestrial plant and animal species of Hong Kong, and are also our natural heritage which the public treasures and attaches great importance to. Apart from playing a vital role in maintaining biodiversity of 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. AFCD will continue to manage and protect the country parks for the purposes of nature conservation, recreation, eco-tourism and education. AFCD has not earmarked any provision for the research mentioned in the question.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB014**

**(Question Serial No. 0455 )**

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:

There are all together 77 enclaves in Hong Kong. At present, 52 of them are conserved by the Planning Department by adopting a planning approach and 6 of them have been incorporated into country parks. The remaining 19 enclaves are still under the management of the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department, which is reviewing the feasibility of incorporating them into country parks. In this connection, would the Government advise this Committee on the following:

- (a) What are the current manpower and expenditure involved in managing, reviewing and assessing the said 19 enclaves?
- (b) What are the criteria for considering the incorporation of the enclaves into country parks?
- (c) What is the present progress of reviewing and assessing the said 19 enclaves? Are there any other sites that have been considered as having to be incorporated into country parks?

Asked by: Hon LAU Ip-keung, Kenneth (Member Question No. 18 )

Reply:

- (a) In 2010, unauthorised excavation works in a country park enclave triggered significant public concerns. At that time, there were 77 enclaves, of which 23 had already been covered by Outline Zoning Plans (OZPs). The Government undertook to either include the remaining 54 enclaves into country parks, or determine their proper uses through statutory planning to meet conservation and social development needs. Amongst the 54 enclaves, 6 of them have been or are being incorporated into country parks while 29 enclaves are now covered by OZPs. The Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) will continue to assess the suitability of the



remaining 19 enclaves for incorporation into country parks. AFCD will also continue to conduct regular patrols in country parks and the enclaves. If suspected unauthorised development is detected in the enclaves, AFCD would refer such cases to relevant departments for follow-up action. As the aforementioned enclave assessment, designation and patrol work form part of the regular work of the staff of AFCD, there is no separate breakdown on the manpower and expenditure involved.

- (b) Whether an enclave is suitable for incorporation into a country park would be assessed based on a set of established principles and criteria agreed by the Country and Marine Parks Board (CMPB) for designating new country parks or extending existing country parks, which include conservation value, landscape and aesthetic value, recreation potential, size, proximity to existing country parks, land status and land use compatibility of the area, as well as other relevant considerations.
- (c) As mentioned in item (a), AFCD is conducting assessments on the remaining enclaves on their suitability for incorporation into country parks. When suitable enclaves have been identified, AFCD will consult CMPB and the relevant stakeholders on the incorporation proposals in accordance with established procedures as appropriate.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB015****(Question Serial No. 0472)**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:

As mentioned in this year's Policy Address, the Government will enact legislation to phase out the local trade in ivory. In this connection, would the Government advise this Committee on the following:

- (a) What was the quantity (in weight) of smuggled ivory seized and the number of persons arrested in the past 3 years? How would the Government dispose of the ivory seized?
- (b) What were the numbers of ivory traders with Licences to Possess in each of the past 3 years? Will the Government suspend the issue of new Licences to Possess to tie in with the phasing out of local trade in ivory?
- (c) What is the current staff establishment involved in the combat of smuggling and illegal trade of ivory, as well as the handling of phasing out of local trade in ivory upon the enactment of legislation? Will there be any change in 2017-18?

Asked by: Hon LAU Ip-keung, Kenneth (Member Question No. 15)Reply:

- (a) The quantity of ivory seized from smuggling cases and the number of persons convicted for smuggling of ivory over the past 3 years are set out below:

	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
Quantity of ivory seized	2 200 kg and 35 pieces	1 600 kg	530 kg
Number of persons convicted	65	30	25

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 2014, we consulted the Endangered Species Advisory Committee on the disposal of forfeited ivory and the disposal of the forfeited ivory by incineration was supported. As at June 2016, 28 tonnes of confiscated stockpiled ivory was destroyed in a total of 20 rounds of incineration. Ivory forfeited in future will be disposed of in the same ways as mentioned above.

- (b) The number of Licence to Possess in respect of ivory in the past 3 years is tabulated below:

	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
Number of Licences	413	371	386

The Government will introduce a legislative proposal in due course for amending the Protection of Endangered Species of Animals and Plants Ordinance (Cap. 586) in order to phase out the local trade in ivory and ban the possession of ivory for commercial purposes from 31 December 2021. To prepare for the ban, all the Licences to Possess in respect of ivory issued after 21 December 2016 will expire on or before 30 December 2021.

- (c) The number of AFCD staff members involved in combating illegal trade in endangered species is 39. There is no breakdown of manpower involved only in ivory control. The manpower will remain the same in 2017-18.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB016**

**(Question Serial No. 1846)**

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) What is the estimated expenditure involved in hunting wild pigs in the financial year 2017-18?
- (b) What were the responsibilities of the wild pig hunting teams and 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 the operations, number of wild pigs shot, method(s) of handling the wild pig carcasses, and the casualties and losses of property incurred in the hunting operations, etc.

Asked by: Hon MO Claudia (Member Question No. 33)

Reply:

- (a) No expenditure is incurred by the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) for maintaining the establishment of the wild pig hunting teams (the hunting teams) as their members are all volunteers.
- (b) There are 2 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 Police and fully comply with the licence conditions thereunder, as well as to obtain a Special Permit under the Wild Animals Protection Ordinance (Cap. 170) issued by 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 and other kinds of measures are not effective, AFCD will notify the hunting teams to conduct hunting operations. The hunting team has to obtain prior written approval from the Hong Kong Police Force (the Police) before conducting the hunting operation on the date, time and venue as approved by the Police. In addition, 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/residents living in the vicinity as

soon as possible. The carcasses of the wild pigs caught 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.

The number of hunting operations carried out and wild pigs caught by the hunting teams over the past 5 financial years is summarised as follows:

<b>Financial year</b>	<b>Number of hunting operations/wild pigs caught</b>		
	<b>New Territories</b>	<b>Hong Kong Island and other outlying islands</b>	<b>Total number</b>
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	48/30	5/18	53/48
2016-17*	39/19	10/15	49/34

\* Up to 2 March 2017

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB017**

**(Question Serial No. 1903)**

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 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), including information on names, places of origin, composition/species of bears involved, reasons for the contravention, quantities imported of the products and the penalties, over the past 5 years.
- (b) Would the Department consider conducting random inspections on products claimed to contain ingredients from bear gall bladders in order to deter illegal import of animal products regulated under the Ordinance in Hong Kong? 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 products claimed to contain ingredients from bear gall bladders on humanitarian ground?
- (c) Given that the Chief Executive C Y LEUNG had promised to a black bear concern group before assuming office that he would follow up with the central authorities the issue of black bear abuse on the Mainland and 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", has C Y LEUNG taken any follow-up actions within his term of office? If yes, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon MO Claudia (Member Question No. 42)

Reply:

- (a) Over the past 5 years, 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). 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

- (b) & (c) Hong Kong implements the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) through enforcing the Ordinance. The Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department regularly conducts inspections at border control points and shops to deter smuggling of and trade in endangered species, including products containing or claimed to contain bear bile. The objective of 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. 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**

**ENB018**

**(Question Serial No. 1904)**

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) What were the details of the Department's work and the expenditure involved in the conservation of Chinese white dolphins (CWDs) over the past 5 years? What is the estimated expenditure in the financial year 2017-18?
- (b) What was the expenditure involved in the Sha Chau and Lung Kwu Chau Marine Park and what is the estimated expenditure for the proposed Brothers Marine Park respectively? What is the effectiveness of marine parks in the conservation of CWDs? What measures has the Department taken to enhance the habitat of cetaceans in Hong Kong? Will the Department consider establishing additional marine parks? What is the estimated number of local cetaceans in future?
- (c) Please set out the populations and numbers of stranding cases of CWDs, Indo-Pacific finless porpoises and other cetaceans over the past 5 years in the most popular waters among cetaceans 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 MO Claudia (Member Question No. 43)

Reply:

- (a) 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 (i) close monitoring of the occurrence and distribution of CWDs in local waters; (ii) designation of important dolphin habitats as marine parks and subject them to proper conservation and management; (iii) stipulating stringent requirements in Environmental Impact Assessments of nearby coastal development projects to ensure that the potential impacts to dolphins are adequately addressed; (iv) implementation of fisheries management measures which would benefit CWDs whose prey food species are dependent on sustainable and healthy fish stocks; and (v) organising education and



publicity programmes to raise public awareness of and solicit their support for the conservation of CWDs.

The recurrent expenditures involved in the conservation of CWDs over the past 5 years are as follows:

<b>Financial year</b>	<b>Expenditure (\$ million)</b>
2012-13	6.3
2013-14	6.5
2014-15	6.7
2015-16	6.3
2016-17 (revised estimate)	6.2

The estimated recurrent expenditure for 2017-18 is \$6.1 million.

- (b) In 2016-17, the recurrent expenditure involved in the Sha Chau and Lung Kwu Chau Marine Park (SCLKCMP) is \$3.5 million. For the recently designated Brothers Marine Park, the revised estimated capital expenditure of around \$4 million for purchasing a patrol vessel to facilitate the monitoring and management of the marine park, and deployment of buoys to demarcate the boundary of the marine park and additional recurrent expenditure of around \$3.9 million (including the creation of 10 permanent civil servant posts) for the management and enforcement of the Brothers Marine Park have been reserved since the financial year 2017-18. Based on the latest 5-year statistics of our long-term dolphin monitoring, the waters of Lung Kwu Chau within SCLKCMP remains an important habitat of CWDs. The monitoring results indicate that the designation of marine parks has positive effects on the conservation of CWDs. To enhance the habitats of cetaceans in Hong Kong, AFCD is planning to designate more marine parks, which include:

<b>Name/location of marine park</b>	<b>Size (hectares)</b>	<b>Tentative Designation date</b>
Southwest Lantau Marine Park	660	2018
Soko Islands Marine Park	1 270	2019
Designation of a new marine park for Integrated Waste Management Facilities at Shek Kwu Chau	>700	2019
Proposed marine park for Three-Runway System	2 400	2023-24 (financial year)

AFCD would continue to monitor the occurrence of cetaceans in Hong Kong waters but does not have any estimate on the future abundance of cetaceans.

- (c) AFCD's monitoring of CWDs provides the estimated abundance of dolphins in 4 areas, i.e., Southwest Lantau, 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 in the 4 survey areas is as follows:

Calendar year	Abundance				
	Southwest Lantau	West Lantau	Northwest Lantau	Northeast Lantau	Total
2012	19	17	40	4	80
2013	11	23	36	3	73
2014	26	36	24	1	87
2015	24	31	10	0	65
2016	(Data being analysed)				

Apart from CWDs, AFCD does not have the estimated abundance of finless porpoises and other cetaceans in Hong Kong waters.

The numbers of stranded CWDs recorded over the past 5 years in North Lantau waters near Castle Peak, SCLKCMP, waters around Chek Lap Kok and Tai O are 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
2012	0	3	0	1	3
2013	3	1	2	2	1
2014	2	0	1	2	7
2015	2	2	1	2	8
2016	1	0	0	0	3

The numbers of stranded finless porpoises recorded over the past 5 years in North Lantau waters near Castle Peak, SCLKCMP, waters around Chek Lap Kok and Tai O are provided in the table below:

Calendar year	Number of finless porpoises stranded				
	North Lantau waters near Castle Peak	Sha Chau and Lung Kwu Chau Marine Park	Waters around Chek Lap Kok	Tai O	Other areas
2012	0	0	0	0	29
2013	0	0	0	0	19
2014	0	0	0	1	32
2015	0	0	0	0	21
2016	0	0	0	0	17

The numbers of stranding cases of other cetaceans recorded over the past 5 years in North Lantau waters near Castle Peak, SCLKCMP, waters around Chek Lap Kok and Tai O are provided in the table below:

Calendar year	Number of other cetaceans stranded				
	North Lantau waters near Castle Peak	Sha Chau and Lung Kwu Chau Marine Park	Waters around Chek Lap Kok	Tai O	Other areas
2012	0	0	0	0	0
2013	0	0	0	0	0
2014	0	0	0	0	5
2015	0	0	0	0	1*
2016	0	0	0	0	2#

\* A short-finned pilot whale found at Discovery Bay

# A dwarf sperm whale found at Sai Wan Ho and a pantropical spotted dolphin found at Tai Long Wan, Sai Kung

Regular water quality monitoring at various marine parks and marine reserve is conducted by AFCD and 21 physical, chemical and microbiological parameters including nutrients, 5-day Biochemical Oxygen Demand and *E. coli* have been measured and analysed. The water quality of marine parks and marine reserve has been basically good and generally complied with the Water Quality Objectives of the Environmental Protection Department (EPD), except for the total inorganic nitrogen (a parameter for measuring nutrients)<sup>(Note)</sup> at SCLKCMP. 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 is of high nutrient levels and therefore the total inorganic nitrogen exceeds the objectives of EPD.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB019**

**(Question Serial No. 1918)**

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) What were the effectiveness of the work on combating the illegal felling of Agarwood (Incense Tree) and the expenditure involved over the past 5 years? What is the estimated expenditure involved in the said work in the financial year 2017-18?
- (b) Please set out the numbers of cases of illegal felling of Incense Tree, the ordinance(s) contravened, the numbers of persons arrested and prosecutions initiated, the details of penalty and the total number of trees involved, etc. over the past 5 years.
- (c) Has the Department stepped up the measures for combating the illegal felling of Incense Tree? If yes, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons? Would 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 MO Claudia (Member Question No. 48)

Reply:

- (a) 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. The related major activities include: (i) gathering and exchange of intelligence; (ii) conducting joint enforcement actions at black spots of illegal tree felling; (iii) assisting the Police in the investigations into illegal tree felling cases with our expertise in local plants; and (iv) enhancing the awareness and vigilance of the public about such offences through the Police Magazine television programme, and other education and publicity activities such as producing a poster on “No Unauthorized Tree Felling” for posting at country parks and various district offices. In addition to the protection of the existing populations of Incense Tree, AFCD has also stepped up the production of Incense Tree seedlings. Over the past few years, AFCD has increased the production of seedlings of Incense Tree and planted the seedlings extensively in country parks. Since 2009, about 10 000 seedlings have been produced and planted every year. AFCD will continue to implement the related

measures to assist in the re-stocking of the species in Hong Kong. As the work on combating illegal felling of Incense Trees has been part of the nature conservation work of AFCD, there is no separate breakdown on the expenditure involved.

- (b) The Police initiates prosecutions against suspects of illegal tree felling for criminal offences on theft, criminal damage, possession of offensive weapons, going equipped for stealing, etc. Recognising the seriousness of the offence committed and acting as a deterrent, the Police may, depending on the circumstances of individual cases, initiate prosecutions under the Theft Ordinance, which imposes a heavier penalty than the other 2 relevant ordinances, i.e. the Forests and Countryside Ordinance and the Country Parks Ordinance. Any person arrested and charged under the Theft Ordinance is liable to a maximum imprisonment of 10 years. Over the past 5 years, all criminal cases involving illegal felling of Incense Trees were handled by the Police under the Theft Ordinance, the Summary Offences Ordinance, or the Crimes Ordinance. The relevant statistics are provided below:

Year	Number of cases reported	Number of persons arrested	Number of prosecutions	Maximum penalties (imprisonment)	Estimated number of trees involved
2012	67	64	29*	45 months	99
2013	96	41	21	45 months	168
2014	134	65	26*	55 months	240
2015	120	16	5*	35 months	249
2016	54	22	7	30 months	172

\* This figure has been revised according to the information provided by the Police.

- (c) In order to step up the conservation of Incense Trees, AFCD did not only set up a special task force last year to conduct targeted patrol of sites at which important populations of Incense Tree are present, but also stepped up the joint operations with the Police at various black spots. For better collection of intelligence on illegal tree felling, AFCD has strengthened liaison and communication with the concern groups and residents living in the vicinity of Incense Trees. In addition, AFCD is conducting trials on the use of infra-red sensor camera traps for monitoring Incense Trees in the countryside, and installing tree guards for the individual important Incense Trees to protect them from destruction or felling. Moreover, we are formulating a species action plan for Incense Trees, which comprises various studies and initiatives for conservation of this native species and enhancement of public awareness of Incense Tree conservation.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB020**

**(Question Serial No. 2233)**

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 the Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2017-18, the Government mentioned that it would strengthen the trade control of endangered species (in particular ivory) and combat the illegal trade and smuggling activities of endangered species. Please inform this Committee of the following:

- (a) What specific measures does the Government have in place to combat and strengthen the control of the trade of endangered species?
- (b) What special measures does the Government have in place to combat and strengthen the control of the illegal trade of ivory?
- (c) What are the manpower and expenditure involved in implementing the said measures?

Asked by: Hon QUAT Elizabeth (Member Question No. 1)

Reply:

- (a) The Government is committed to the protection of endangered species and strictly regulates the trade in endangered species through enforcing the Protection of Endangered Species of Animals and Plants Ordinance (the Ordinance) which gives effect to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) in Hong Kong. The legal trade in endangered species in Hong Kong is authorised and closely monitored through a permit/certificate system in accordance with the provisions of CITES. The Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) conducts inspections of consignments, registered stock and retail outlets to ensure relevant requirements are complied with. On combating illegal import and re-export of endangered species, AFCD has been working closely with the Customs and Excise Department (C&ED) at import and export control points. An Inter-departmental Task Force on Wildlife Crime, comprising representatives of AFCD, the Environment Bureau, C&ED and the Hong Kong Police Force, has also been established to develop strategies on intelligence exchange and

co-ordinate joint enforcement operations. AFCD and C&ED also cooperate with overseas law enforcement agencies through international joint operations and intelligence exchange to combat endangered species smuggling. More joint and targeted operations, both local and international, would be undertaken to strengthen the frontline enforcement against endangered species smuggling.

In order to provide a sufficiently strong deterrent against illicit wildlife trade, and to send a clear signal to the international and local communities that the Government is committed to the protection of endangered species and to combating endangered species smuggling, the Government will introduce a legislative proposal in due course to revise the Ordinance for implementing the phase-out plan of local ivory trade in phases and increasing the penalties under the Ordinance. The proposed maximum penalty for offences convicted on indictment is a fine of \$10 million and imprisonment for 10 years.

Apart from licensing and enforcement, AFCD will continue its publicity and education efforts to promote public awareness of the relevant control under the Ordinance and the need to protect endangered species.

- (b) As mentioned in item (a), the Government will introduce a legislative proposal in due course to revise the Ordinance for implementing the phase-out plan of local ivory trade in phases. In addition, AFCD has implemented a series of enhancement measures that aim at curbing smuggling and strengthening the control of local trade in ivory. The measures include enhancing inter-departmental collaboration and stepping up joint operations and intelligence exchange with the C&ED and overseas law enforcement agencies such as Interpol, deploying sniffer dogs to detect ivory at import and export control points to assist detecting and preventing smuggling of ivory, conducting a comprehensive check of all local ivory stocks, using tamper-proof holograms to mark ivory, using hi-tech radiocarbon dating analysis to determine the age and hence the legality of ivory, stepping up import and re-export control on pre-Convention ivory, as well as raising public awareness on the protection of elephants and relevant control.
- (c) The estimated expenditure and manpower involved in the protection of endangered species in 2016-17 are \$38.8 million and 54 staff respectively, of which \$27.4 million and 39 staff are for enforcing the Ordinance. There is no breakdown in respect of ivory control.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB021**

**(Question Serial No. 1367)**

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 set out under this programme that the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department is responsible for the management and operation of the Hong Kong UNESCO Global Geopark (HKUGG). In this connection, would the Government inform this Committee of the following:

- (a) What measures were taken to publicise and promote HKUGG over the past year? How to strengthen the work in the coming year? Does it involve additional manpower and expenditure?
- (b) What measures were taken to improve the transport and ancillary facilities of major attractions (for example, the High Island Reservoir East Dam) in HKUGG over the past year? What plan will there be in the coming year; and
- (c) Has the Department collaborated with the travel industry to introduce Geopark-related tourism products? If yes, what are the details (set out by products in tabular form)? If no, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon WONG Kwok-kin (Member Question No. 30)

Reply:

- (a) The Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) promotes the Hong Kong UNESCO Global Geopark (HKUGG) and popularisation of science through a variety of publicity and education activities. Major activities include (i) production of multilingual promotion materials for local and overseas tourists; (ii) overseas promotion through the internet and international platform of the Global Geoparks Network; (iii) upgrading the skills of the geopark guides through the Geopark Guide System in conjunction with non-governmental organisations (NGOs); (iv) training of tour operators, local communities and other stakeholders of the geopark; (v) science popularisation programme for students through the Geopark School Programme; and (vi) collaboration with the NGOs and the local communities in setting up and



operating education and visitor centres. In 2017-18, AFCD will deploy 1 additional staff to strengthen the effort in promotional activities. A provision of \$8 million has been earmarked for this area of work which is the same as the provision in 2016-17.

- (b) Over the past year, AFCD has enhanced the accessibility and facilities at major geosites in HKUGG. Major enhancements include (i) extension of the High Island Geo-trail in East Dam including the construction of a wooden boardwalk and addition of new interpretation panels; (ii) introduction of guided tours with shuttle bus services to East Dam; (iii) adding a visitor information kiosk at East Dam; (iv) updating the interpretation panels and information boards in HKUGG; and (v) facilitated the launch of a kaito ferry service running between Ma Liu Shui and Lai Chi Wo. We will continue to enhance the accessibility and facilities in HKUGG in cooperation with different government departments, relevant community groups and other stakeholders.
- (c) HKUGG has developed 9 land-based and 2 sea-based tour routes in the Sai Kung Volcanic Rock Region and the Northeast New Territories Sedimentary Rock Region. The 9 land-based tour routes include (i) Lai Chi Wo; (ii) Tung Ping Chau; (iii) Ap Chau; (iv) Kat O; (v) Ma Shi Chau; (vi) Lai Chi Chong; (vii) High Island; (viii) Tai Long Wan; and (ix) Sharp Island. The land-based tour routes are designed to be self-guided with on-site interpretation panels. The 2 sea-based tour routes are (i) boat tour of the Northeast New Territories; and (ii) boat tour of the Sai Kung Islands respectively. AFCD promotes these routes through websites and production of leaflets for distribution at various visitor centres. These routes are designed for the reference of the travel industry when developing Geopark-related tourism products. Currently, our geopark partners offer guided tour services to some of these routes such as High Island, Lai Chi Wo, Kat O, Ap Chau, Lai Chi Chong and Ma Shi Chau.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB022**

**(Question Serial No. 0630)**

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 promotion of public education and publicity on nature conservation and compatible use of country parks and marine parks, it is said that currently more and more people (some are overseas visitors) use the campsites in country parks, thereby reducing the space for use and activities. Has the Government examined the problem and devised any means to resolve it?
- (b) It has been found recently that a lot of rubbish was left behind in country parks, which would not only spoil the natural environment, but also pose a sanitary nuisance. In this regard, is the Government dedicating more resources for public education and promotion on nature conservation? If yes, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon WONG Ting-kwong (Member Question No. 33)

Reply:

- (a) Country parks and marine parks are managed for the purposes of nature conservation, recreation and education. The Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) promotes the compatible uses of country parks and marine parks through issuing relevant guidelines and codes, publishing promotional leaflets and posters, and organising education and publicity programmes. AFCD also regularly monitors the usage of country park facilities including campsites, and enhances the provision of services and facilities to meet the need of country park visitors as necessary. Recent efforts made in enhancing the camping facilities in country parks include establishment of new campsites in Sai Wan and Tai Mong Tsai in 2014 and 2015 respectively, and upgrading of the Wan Chai campsite in the Sai Kung West Country Park in December 2016.
- (b) AFCD is committed to keeping and promoting a clean environment in country parks. To step up the promotional efforts, we launched the "Take Your Litter Home" public education programme in September 2015 to encourage the public to take away their

waste after their visits to country parks with a view to nurturing among them a sense of responsibility towards nature. Publicity and education activities include broadcasting television and radio Announcement of Public Interest, thematic exhibition, public lectures and public engagement programmes such as nature ambassador and volunteer schemes. As it takes time for the public to internalise the concept, we will continue our efforts in raising public awareness in 2017-18.

A provision of \$16 million has been earmarked in 2017-18 for education and publicity on nature conservation in country parks, similar to that in past years. There is no separate breakdown of the resources for the “Take Your Litter Home” public education programme.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB023****(Question Serial No. 1049)**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:

Among the Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2017-18, the Department mentioned that it would focus its work on “strengthening publicity and education of the Hong Kong UNESCO Global Geopark for the promotion of geo-conservation”. Please set out in tabular form the existing tour routes available in the Hong Kong UNESCO Global Geopark, whether guided tour services are provided for these routes, and the respective numbers of visitors and tours taking each of these routes in each of the past 3 years.

Tour route	Provision of guided tour services	Number of visitors/tours		
		2014	2015	2016

Asked by: Hon YIU Si-wing (Member Question No. 5)Reply:

The Hong Kong UNESCO Global Geopark (HKUGG) has developed 9 land-based and 2 sea-based tour routes in the Sai Kung Volcanic Rock Region and the Northeast New Territories Sedimentary Rock Region. The 9 land-based tour routes are (1) Lai Chi Wo; (2) Tung Ping Chau; (3) Ap Chau; (4) Kat O; (5) Ma Shi Chau; (6) Lai Chi Chong; (7) High Island; (8) Tai Long Wan; and (9) Sharp Island. The 2 sea-based tour routes are (1) boat tour of the Northeast New Territories; and (2) boat tour of the Sai Kung Islands. The land-based tour routes are designed to be self-guided with on-site interpretation panels. The Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) does not provide guided tour services for these routes, but promotes them through websites and production of leaflets for distribution at various visitor centres. Our geopark partners offer guided tour services

to some of these routes such as High Island, Lai Chi Wo, Kat O, Ap Chau, Lai Chi Chong and Ma Shi Chau. The statistics on visitors and tours of these services are not available.

Apart from the above guided tour services offered by AFCD's geopark partners, AFCD has also provided free educational guided tours in HKUGG for students and the public, in order to promote geo-conservation and science popularisation. The numbers of the educational guided tours and their participants are tabulated below:

<b>Calendar Year</b>	<b>Number of guided tours</b>	<b>Number of participants</b>
2014	302	9 664
2015	545	14 205
2016	592	16 162

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB024****(Question Serial No. 1051)**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:

Among others, the Department mentioned in the Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2017-18 that it would “strengthen publicity and education of the Hong Kong UNESCO Global Geopark for the promotion of geo-conservation”.

- (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) Please tabulate the numbers of visitors to the Volcano Discovery Centre of the Hong Kong UNESCO Global Geopark in each year since its establishment. What was the percentage of increase/decrease?

Year	Number of visitors	Percentage of increase/ decrease
2014		
2015		
2016		

- (c) Please tabulate the numbers of guided tours to the Hong Kong UNESCO Global Geopark organised by the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department, as well as the numbers of participants, over the past 3 years. What was the percentage of increase/decrease?

Year	Number of guided tours	Number of participants	Percentage of increase/ decrease
2014			
2015			
2016			

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

**Reply:**

- (a) In 2017-18, the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) will continue to strengthen its promotion on the Hong Kong UNESCO Global Geopark (HKUGG) and popularisation of science through a variety of publicity and education activities. Major activities include (a) production of multilingual promotion materials for local and overseas tourists; (b) overseas promotion through the internet and international platform of the Global Geoparks Network; (c) upgrading the skills of the geopark guides through the 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 the local communities in setting up and operating education and visitor centres. A provision of \$8 million has been earmarked for these activities in 2017-18. It is the same as the provision made for this area of work in 2016-17.

- (b) The number of visitors to Hong Kong UNESCO Global Geopark Volcano Discovery Centre (VDC) is as follows:

Calendar Year	Number of visitors	Percentage of increase / decrease
2014	62 700*	-
2015	134 800	Not applicable <sup>#</sup>
2016	147 300	+9%

\* This is the number of visitors in 2014 since the VDC was opened on 15 July 2014.

# Full year data is not available in 2014 for comparison.

- (c) The number of guided tours in HKUGG organised by AFCD and the number of participants are as follows:

Calendar Year	Number of guided tours	Number of participants	Percentage of increase / decrease
2014	302	9 664	+22%
2015	545	14 205	+47%
2016	592	16 162	+14%

- (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 HKUGG to increase the visibility of HKUGG 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 HKUGG as mentioned in item (a).

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB025**

**(Question Serial No. 1053)**

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:

To facilitate visiting the Hong Kong UNESCO Global Geopark, the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department has increased the number of shuttle buses for provision of weekend guided tour services at the High Island Reservoir East Dam.

- (a) Please provide the frequency and utilisation rate of the said shuttle buses.
- (b) What is the monthly expenditure involved in the enhancement of the shuttle bus service?
- (c) Would the Government increase the shuttle bus frequencies on weekdays to facilitate visiting the geopark on non-public holidays having regard to the visitor flow?
- (d) Would the Government consider enhancing the shuttle bus or ferry services for other geoparks in order to enhance the accessibility to those attractions?

Asked by: Hon YIU Si-wing (Member Question No. 8)

Reply:

- (a) The Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) has hired a contractor to operate the Hong Kong UNESCO Global Geopark Volcano Discovery Centre (VDC) in Sai Kung. The services provided by the contractor, which include the guided tours with shuttle bus services to the High Island Reservoir East Dam (the Services), have been very popular since they were launched in July 2016. 3 round trips are offered on every Saturday, Sunday and public holiday, and the schedule is as follows:



	<b>VDC to East Dam</b>	<b>East Dam to VDC</b>
1	09:30	12:30
2	11:30	15:30
3	14:30	17:30

Utilisation of the Services varies due to a number of factors, such as weather and the seasons. During the peak hiking season, the utilisation rate could be over 90%.

- (b) Under the contract for the operation of VDC, the contractor is required to operate the Services in a self-financing manner. Hence, there is no additional expenditure incurred by AFCD on providing the Services.
- (c) The peak visitor flow to the High Island Reservoir East Dam is on weekends and public holidays. Visitor flow during weekdays is usually low and visitors may hike along Man Yee Road or take a taxi to fit their own arrangements. However, AFCD will closely monitor the demand and explore the feasibility of extending the Services to weekdays as necessary.
- (d) Apart from the Services mentioned above, a new kaito service was launched in early 2016 to Lai Chi Wo which is one of our major geosites. AFCD will continue to explore different ways to enhance the accessibility to geosites in the Hong Kong UNESCO Global Geopark.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB026**

**(Question Serial No. 1054)**

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) What is the existing number of Recommended Geopark Guides (R2Gs)?
- (b) Through what training programmes and assessments can anyone become an R2G?
- (c) What are the future work plans for increasing the numbers of R2G training programmes and assessments, in order to encourage more tourist guides to become R2Gs, thereby boosting the number and capacities of guided tours?

Asked by: Hon YIU Si-wing (Member Question No. 11)

Reply:

- (a) To achieve a high standard of guided services for the Hong Kong UNESCO Global Geopark, a Geopark Guide System has been established by the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) in collaboration with the Travel Industry Council of Hong Kong (HKTIC) and non-governmental organisations (NGOs). Currently, there are 48 guides qualified as Recommended Geopark Guides (R2Gs).
- (b) The Geopark Guide System Secretariat (the Secretariat) under AFCD has set out a list of assessment criteria for the qualification of R2Gs. Interested candidates should have completed Secondary 3 (or Form 5 under the previous secondary curriculum) or above and any of the geotourism, geopark or equivalent courses recognised by the Secretariat, and fulfilled other assessment criteria. Selected candidates will sit for an interview by an R2G Assessment Panel and attend a field assessment. Candidates who have passed the assessment will become provisional R2Gs. A provisional R2G will become an R2G after passing a 6-month probation period. R2Gs would have to pass a re-assessment every 2 years to renew their qualification. To provide continuous education opportunities for R2Gs, training and capacity-building sessions are organised by AFCD, NGOs and HKTIC.

- (c) There are currently several courses, which are recognised by the Secretariat, available in the market. Upon completion of the courses, participants are eligible to apply for R2G assessments in order to sit for the said interview and field assessment. The Secretariat will arrange the assessments as and when necessary, depending on the demand and number of applications received. AFCD will continue to work with NGOs and HKTIC to promote the Geopark Guide System to tourism practitioners (e.g. tourist guides).

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB027****(Question Serial No. 1078)**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
2014		
2015		
2016		

Asked by: Hon YIU Si-wing (Member Question No. 30)Reply:

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

Calendar Year	Estimated number of visitors (million)	Actual number of visitors (million)
2014	13.0	11.2
2015	11.5	13.2
2016	12.0	13.0

The actual number of country park visitors in 2014 was lower than the estimated number because of wet and inclement weather in the year. The numbers of country park visitors in 2015 and 2016 were higher than the estimated numbers due to fewer rainy days in those years.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB028**

**(Question Serial No. 1100)**

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:

Apart from the Robin's Nest Country Park, does the Department have any consideration list for incorporation of country park enclaves into the management purview of country parks? If yes, please provide the details. If not, please provide the reasons.

Asked by: Hon YIU Si-wing (Member Question No. 42)

Reply:

According to the established principles and criteria for designating new country parks or extending existing country parks, as well as other relevant considerations, a total of 3 country park 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. The Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (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 with a view to completing the designation process in 2017.

AFCD is also conducting assessments of other enclaves on their suitability for incorporation into country parks. When suitable enclaves have been identified, AFCD will consult the Country and Marine Parks Board and the relevant stakeholders on the incorporation proposals as appropriate.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB029****(Question Serial No. 3290)**

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  
(LAM Sai-hung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Development

Question:

Please provide the expenditure and its breakdown involved in delivering public fill to the Mainland for the previous 5 years.

Asked by: Hon CHU Hoi-dick (Member Question No. 59)

Reply:

The Civil Engineering and Development Department's expenditure on the management of public fill in the past 5 financial years is tabulated as follows:

Financial Year	Expenditure (\$ million)
2012-13	718.1 (actual)
2013-14	694.9 (actual)
2014-15	910.1 (actual)
2015-16	918.4 (actual)
2016-17	1,180.0 (revised estimate)

The above expenditure mainly includes the operation and maintenance costs of public fill reception facilities, costs for the delivery of public fill to the Mainland and supply to local projects for use, associated staff costs and administrative expenses, as well as costs for the provision of required facilities for disposal of fill material at the disposal site. As the delivery of public fill to the Mainland and supply of public fill to local projects for use are undertaken by the same contractor, there is no breakdown of the costs for individual operations in the contract.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB030**

**(Question Serial No. 0912)**

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 (LAM Sai-hung)  
Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

As regards the matters relating to public fill in 2017-18, would the Government advise this Committee of the following:

1. the amount of public fill anticipated for delivery to the Mainland in 2017-18 and estimated expenditure involved;
2. how the Government will streamline the delivery of surplus public fill, including by means of coordinating operations of vessels and quality control, in a bid to ensure smoother and more efficient delivery; and
3. the present progress of identifying alternative outlets for handling the surplus public fill.

Asked by: Hon LO Wai-kwok (Member Question No. 3)

Reply:

1. Annually, we discuss with the Mainland authorities the quantity of surplus public fill to be delivered to the Mainland for reuse. It is estimated that 14 million tonnes of public fill will be delivered in 2017. The Civil Engineering and Development Department (CEDD)'s estimated expenditure on the management of public fill in 2017-18 is \$1,332.1 million, which mainly includes 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 use, associated staff costs and administrative expenses, as well as costs for the provision of required facilities for disposal of fill materials at the disposal site.
2. The Government has set up temporary barging points in a number of on-going major public works projects (including Shatin to Central Link of the Mass Transit Railway Corporation, Kai Tak Development, Central - Wan Chai Bypass, Wan Chai Development Phase II and Tuen Mun - Chek Lap Kok Link, etc.) for marine delivery of fill materials. In addition, we continue to coordinate these major public works projects and communicate with the relevant trades on regular basis regarding the quality of public fill and other

operational issues. Such measures will help improve the efficiency in the delivery of surplus public fill.

3. The CEDD continues to look into alternative arrangements for handling surplus public fill, including the use of more surplus fill materials in suitable reclamation projects that are on-going or under planning. For example, the Three-Runway System Project under construction will use the surplus fill materials in the reclamation works.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB031**

**(Question Serial No. 2180)**

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 (LAM Sai-hung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

It is stated in the Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2017-18 that the Government will “handle the considerable quantity of public fill to be generated from major infrastructure projects, as well as identify alternative outlets for handling the surplus public fill”. Would the Government advise this Committee of the following:

1. What alternative outlets are available for the Government to handle the surplus public fill?
2. Will the Government completely deliver the public fill to be generated from major infrastructure projects by means of sea transport?
3. Does the Government anticipate that the public fill to be delivered to Tseung Kwan O Area 137 by means of road transport can be reduced?

Asked by: Hon QUAT Elizabeth (Member Question No. 8)

Reply:

1. The Civil Engineering and Development Department continues to look into alternative arrangements for handling surplus public fill, including the use of more surplus fill materials in suitable reclamation projects that are on-going or under planning. For example, the Three-Runway System under construction will use the surplus fill materials in the reclamation works.
- 2-3. The Government has set up temporary barging points in a number of on-going major public works projects (including Shatin to Central Link of MTRC, Kai Tak Development, Central - Wan Chai Bypass, Wan Chai Development Phase II and Tuen Mun - Chek Lap Kok Link, etc) for marine delivery of fill materials. In addition, we will continue to operate the Mui Wo and Chai Wan public fill barging points and liaise with relevant works departments to explore the feasibility of marine delivery of fill materials during construction of other major public works projects. The above measures will help reduce the delivery by land transport.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB032**

**(Question Serial No. 0652)**

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 (LAM Sai-hung)  
Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

1. The Department will continue to handle the public fill to be generated from major infrastructure projects, as well as to identify alternative outlets for handling the surplus public fill.

How will the Government proceed with the identification of alternative outlets for handling the surplus public fill in light of ongoing works projects of varying scales? There is an increasing amount of public fill stockpiled every year, and what is the expenditure involved in handling such public fill?

2. The amount of public fill stockpiled at public fill reception facilities will be 19.9 million tonnes at end of 2017, more than 17.5 million tonnes and 18.8 million tonnes for the previous 2 years. Before the finalisation of the alternative outlets for handling the surplus public fill, will the Government anticipate the ever increasing amount of public fill stockpiled? Would the Government step up its effort to deliver public fill to the Mainland for beneficial re-use?

Asked by: Hon WONG Ting-kwong (Member Question No. 55)

Reply:

1&2 The Government has been properly managing the construction and demolition (C&D) materials arising from various types of construction works through a multi-pronged approach, including promoting to the construction industry the reduction and reuse of C&D materials as much as possible. The amount of public fill received at the fill banks is dependent on the actual situation of the construction works of the year. The Government has been closely liaising with the relevant Mainland authorities on the delivery of surplus fill materials to the Mainland to ensure smooth operation. In addition, the Civil Engineering and Development Department (CEDD) continues to look into alternative arrangements for handling surplus public fill, including the use of more surplus fill materials in suitable reclamation projects that are on-going or under

planning. For example, the Three-Runway System under construction will use the surplus fill materials in the reclamation works.

In 2016-17, the expenditure of the CEDD on public fill management was \$1.18 billion. The above expenditure mainly includes the operation and maintenance costs of public fill reception facilities, costs for the delivery of public fill to the Mainland and supply to local projects for use, associated staff costs and administrative expenses, as well as costs for the provision of required facilities for disposal of fill material at the disposal site.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB033****(Question Serial No. 0057)**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 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17? 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 CHEUNG Yu-yan, Tommy (Member Question No. 35)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 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 are as follows:

		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (for 11 months only)
Reassessment of TES rate	Number of applications received			
	<i>All trades</i>	246	167	149
	<i>Restaurant trade</i>	193	155	137
	Number of applications approved <sup>Note</sup>			
	<i>All trades</i>	123	143	103
	<i>Restaurant trade</i>	110	93	94
Reassessment of DF	Number of applications received			
	<i>All trades</i>	30	24	21
	<i>Restaurant trade</i>	0	0	2

		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (for 11 months only)
	Number of applications approved <sup>Note</sup>			
	<i>All trades</i>	17	22	14
	<i>Restaurant trade</i>	0	0	0

Note: 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.

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

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB034**

**(Question Serial No. 1147)**

Head: (39) Drainage Services Department

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

Programme: (2) Sewage Services

Controlling Officer: Director of Drainage Services (TONG Ka Hung, Edwin)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

One of the causes for the emission of stench from the seawater in Hung Hom is that the foul water pipes of some private buildings in the district have been misconnected to the stormwater drainage system ("foul water pipe misconnection"). In this connection, please advise this Committee:

1. of the number of foul water pipe misconnection cases in the territory over the past 3 years; and
2. given that the consultancy study on Hung Hom will not be completed until early 2018, whether the Government will, prior to the implementation of the measures to be proposed by the consultancy study, step up inspections and efforts in combating illegal discharge of wastewater and sewage, and enhance the initiatives to rectify foul water pipe misconnection, so as to demonstrate the determination of the Government to enhance the quality of coastal waters and develop a water-friendly culture? How much does the Government plan to earmark to deal with the incidents?

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Mei-fun, Priscilla (Member Question No. 9)

Reply:

Unauthorised alteration to the drainage systems within private buildings with foul water discharging into the buildings' stormwater pipes contravenes the Buildings Ordinance (Cap. 123) and may be subject to enforcement actions by the Buildings Department (BD) including the issue of statutory removal orders under section 24 of the Ordinance. The rectification works within the private buildings are to be carried out by the owners in question. Over the past 3 years, the Drainage Services Department (DSD) received a total of 37 cases related to the misconnection of foul water pipes to the stormwater drainage system ("foul water pipe misconnection") within private buildings referred by the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) and BD.

EPD is undertaking the consultancy study on "Further Enhancing Quality of Coastal Waters of Victoria Harbour". During investigation, if pollution problems, such as existing pipe misconnection, are found, EPD and BD will at once take measures jointly under the Water Pollution Control Ordinance and Buildings Ordinance to tackle the illegal connection and discharge cases, and will not wait for the completion of the whole consultancy study.

The rectification of expedient connections between the sewage terminal manholes outside the private buildings and the public stormwater drainage manholes is an integral part of general maintenance operation of DSD and no separate cost account is kept for expenses specifically on these rectification works.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB035****(Question Serial No. 1198)**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:

Early last year, it was reported that massive fish deaths occurred in Hong Kong for months. Due to the massive amount of toxic algae, nearly 215 tonnes of fish in 8 fish culture zones in Tolo Harbour of New Territories East died. Locals reflected that the possible cause is misconnections to stormwater drains, leading to the discharge of raw sewage into Shing Mun River and Lam Tsuen River which directly affected the water quality of Tolo Harbour. According to the Matters Requiring Special Attention in the Controlling Officer's Report 2017-18, the Government will continue with the review of the drainage master plans for Northern Hong Kong Island, Tai Po, Sha Tin, Sai Kung and Outlying Islands. In this connection, will the Government advise this Committee:

whether the Department has put in resources and adopted measures to deal with the raw sewage discharge issue, in order to improve the water quality of Tolo Harbour? If yes, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Mei-fun, Priscilla (Member Question No. 42)Reply:

Regarding the cultured fish kill incident happened in the waters of Tolo Harbour to Long Harbour last year, upon conducting toxicological studies on *Karenia mikimotoi*, pathological analysis on the gill tissues of the affected fish as well as field studies on the response of fish to *Karenia mikimotoi*, the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department and the Red Tide Expert Advisory Group comprising local and mainland red tide experts have come to believe that the fish kill was highly likely caused by the red tides formed by *Karenia mikimotoi*. Red tide is a natural phenomenon, caused by rapid growth of algae which led to discolouration of seawater. Its formation and duration are determined by various factors such as sunlight intensity, water temperature, salinity, trace elements in seawater, water flow and whether the seawater is polluted. As for water quality, following the implementation of sewage management and water quality improvement measures, including the discharge of treated effluent that meets the stringent standards in waters outside the district after the sewage has been treated by Sha Tin and Tai Po Sewage Treatment Works, the total pollution load in Tolo Harbour has drastically reduced by 80% from mid-1980s to the present. As shown in the surveillance of the Environmental Protection Department, the pollutants and nutrients in waters, including 5-day biochemical



oxygen demand, total inorganic nitrogen, ammonia nitrogen and orthophosphate phosphorus, have substantially decreased, resulting in significant improvement in water quality.

To further improve the water quality of Tolo Harbour, the Drainage Services Department (DSD) will continue constructing public sewerage systems and improving the existing main sewers as well as sewerage works.

In Sha Tin District, DSD has provided public sewerage to 32 villages and public sewerage works for 9 villages are in progress with expected completion in succession by the end of 2017. Moreover, to lower the risk of environmental pollution due to damage to main sewers, DSD is constructing “a duplicate trunk sewer running from Shing Mun River and Siu Lek Yuen nullah to Fo Tan nullah”, which is expected to be completed in mid-2017. With regard to Tai Po District, DSD has completed the laying of sewers, including trunk sewers, for 63 villages in Lam Tsuen Valley and along the shore of Tolo Harbour. The public sewerage works for 11 other villages are in progress with expected completion in succession by the end of 2018. The approved project estimate of the above projects was about \$3.1 billion. Besides, DSD will bid for resources to provide public sewerage to 30 villages along Tolo Harbour to further improve the sewerage systems.

Apart from the above works, DSD will regularly inspect the sewerage in the districts and cleanse the sewers as well as carry out repair, maintenance and improvement works for the sewage pumping stations and treatment facilities to ensure these installations function properly and the water quality of the effluent consistently meets the discharge standard. Treated effluent is discharged into the Victoria Harbour through water tunnels and Kai Tak nullah, which also helps improve the water quality of Tolo Harbour.

In addition, the Government is carrying out drainage master plan review studies for Northern Hong Kong Island, Tai Po, Sha Tin, Sai Kung, Lantau Island and Outlying Islands to examine the performance of the existing stormwater drainage systems in the districts and if necessary, implement relevant drainage improvement works in order to reduce the flood risk. These studies mainly involve flood prevention work, but not sewerage system and sewage treatment.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB036**

**(Question Serial No. 0948)**

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 research studies on application of innovative energy efficiency technologies, what are the expenditure and establishment involved and the research details of the 3 studies in 2016-17; and what are the estimated provision for and the objective and content of the studies in 2017-18?

Asked by: Hon LO Wai-kwok (Member Question No. 25)

Reply:

In 2016-17, the expenditure of the 3 completed application studies was \$0.15 million. These studies include light emitting diode (LED) lighting application, optimisation of air-conditioning system and heat pump application. The findings of these studies show that LED and heat pump technologies have good energy saving performance and optimisation of air-conditioning system can improve energy efficiency. These 3 technologies are suitable for further promotion for local application.

In 2017-18, we will conduct 3 application studies, namely cogeneration and trigeneration, LED driver and variable speed window-type room air conditioners. The estimated expenditure of these studies is \$0.3 million. The work incurred will be absorbed by existing manpower and so there is no separate breakdown on manpower involved.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB037**

**(Question Serial No. 3158)**

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:

Regarding the part on the Programme “Energy Supply; Electrical; Gas and Nuclear Safety”, will the Government inform this Committee of the following:

- (a) What is the specific work of the Government in monitoring the power companies and ensuring electrical safety? What are the estimated provision and staffing arrangement of the associated work?
- (b) How many electrical incidents happened at their generation and electricity supply facilities were reported to the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department by the power companies in the past 3 years? Did these incidents involve casualties and fatalities? If yes, what are the respective numbers of cases?

Asked by: Hon LUK Chung-hung (Member Question No. 27)

Reply:

(a) The Electrical and Mechanical Services Department (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; monitoring of safety performance of the power companies, investigation of electrical incidents; initiating prosecution and taking disciplinary actions; and promotion of electrical safety, etc. Besides, EMSD also provides technical support to the Environment Bureau on the Scheme of Control Agreement signed by the power companies and the Government. The above-mentioned work is undertaken by around 85 EMSD staff including professional engineers, inspectors, etc. The total estimated staff expenditure in terms of notional annual mid-point salary value is about \$58 million.

(b) The respective numbers of electrical incidents happened at their generation and electricity supply facilities and injured persons reported to EMSD by the power companies in the past 3 years are given below:

<b>Year</b>	<b>No. of Electrical Incidents*</b>	<b>No. of Injured Persons</b>
2014	28	4
2015	16	3
2016	30	0

\*Remark: The incidents were mainly related to power interruption/voltage dip or minor fire. Incidents of third-party damage to electricity supply lines of the power companies are not included in the figures above.

The above-mentioned incidents did not involve any fatal case.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB038**

**(Question Serial No. 0920)**

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:

Regarding the filling stations for liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) vehicles, will the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department inform this Committee of the following:

1. Details of the 2 additional LPG filling Stations and 1 additional LPG filling Station in 2015 and 2016 respectively (including their locations and number of filling nozzles);
2. Details of the LPG filling station planned to be approved in 2017 (including its location, number of filling nozzles and date of commencement of operation);
3. The utilisation rate and the average waiting time at the dedicated and non-dedicated LPG filling stations in the past 3 years. Has the waiting time at dedicated LPG filling stations been shortened with an increase of LPG filling stations? If yes, what is the average reduction in waiting time? If no, what measures will be taken by the Government to alleviate the queuing problem at the dedicated LPG filling stations?
4. The utilisation rate and breakdown condition of the filling nozzles at the dedicated LPG filling stations in the past 3 years. To avoid affecting the waiting time of the LPG vehicle users, what measures have been taken by the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department to ensure proper operation of the filling nozzles? How is the effectiveness of the measures and what is the associated estimated expenditure?

Asked by: Hon YICK Chi-ming, Frankie (Member Question No. 42)

Reply:

1. The 2 additional non-dedicated LPG filling stations in 2015 are located at Clear Water Bay Road (near Anderson Road) and Hiram's Highway (near Tai Chung Hau) in Sai Kung with 2 and 4 filling nozzles respectively for providing services. The additional non-dedicated LPG filling station in 2016 is located at Cheong King Road, Chek Lap Kok with 4 filling nozzles for providing services.

2. The non-dedicated LPG filling station planned to be approved in 2017 is located at Clear Water Bay Road (near Tseng Lan Shue), Sai Kung with 8 filling nozzles for providing services. It is expected to be put into operation by end 2017.
3. Based on the operational records provided by the operators of the 12 dedicated LPG filling stations, the respective monthly numbers of vehicles refilled at each station for the past 3 years are as follows:

Year	2014	2015	2016
Monthly utilisation rate of each dedicated LPG filling station (no. of vehicles/month)	32 149 to 120 375	32 526 to 116 639	30 278 to 112 361

The Government does not collect information on the number of vehicles refilled at the non-dedicated LPG filling stations and the waiting time at all LPG filling stations.

LPG vehicles usually queue up for refilling during shift-changing periods, in particular at those dedicated LPG filling stations at popular locations. Outside shift-changing periods, the waiting time of LPG vehicles is normally not long even at the dedicated LPG filling stations. For non-dedicated LPG filling stations, LPG vehicles in general do not need to queue up for a long time for refilling service. The Electrical and Mechanical Services Department (EMSD) will continue to encourage LPG vehicle users to refill during off-peak hours through regular meetings with the trade and operators of the dedicated LPG filling stations.

4. Based on the operational records provided by the operators of the 12 dedicated LPG filling stations, the monthly average availability of the filling nozzles at each station for the past 3 years is above 95%.

EMSD monitors the daily operation of the LPG filling stations through routine and surprise inspections. The inspections mainly involve safety checking of the LPG storage and dispensing facilities, LPG replenishing arrangements, and operation and repair of the LPG dispensing facilities. Besides, operators of the dedicated LPG filling stations have to submit monthly records of the availability of the filling nozzles, repair records of the LPG dispensing facilities, training records of the filling operators, etc. of their LPG filling stations. According to the inspection records and related reports, the performance of the operators of the dedicated LPG filling stations complied with contractual requirements.

Law enforcement work in connection with LPG vehicles and filling stations is undertaken by a team of engineers and inspectors in EMSD. Their responsibilities cover a wide range of duties related to LPG vehicles and filling stations 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. We do not have a breakdown of the estimated expenditure of the above work.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB039**

**(Question Serial No. 0776)**

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 (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The Environment and Conservation Fund has been funding non-profit organisations in the recovery of surplus food for distribution to those in need in the community. What are the details of the funding scheme? How many organisations have been funded? What is the expenditure involved? What are the quantities of food collected? What are the sources of the food collected? How many people have benefited?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Hak-kan (Member Question No. 12)

Reply:

To support the Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign of the Government, the Environment and Conservation Fund (ECF) has started funding non-profit organisations in the recovery of surplus food since July 2014. The funded activities include collection of surplus and edible food from market vendors, retail shops and food wholesalers for distribution to those in need in the community. As of December 2016, the ECF has approved a total of 20 such projects involving 10 non-profit organisations, with funding support of about \$ 32 million. It is estimated that 2 300 tonnes of surplus food can be recovered and over 1.9 million headcounts of people have benefited.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB040****(Question Serial No. 0777)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational ExpensesProgramme: (1) WasteControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

The Food Waste Recycling Projects in Housing Estates were launched under the Environment and Conservation Fund. How many housing estates have been subsidised by the projects to date? What was the expenditure involved in each project? How much food waste was collected through the projects every year? What were the participation rates?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Hak-kan (Member Question No. 13)Reply:

As at end of December 2016, the Food Waste Recycling Projects in Housing Estates under the Environment and Conservation Fund (ECF) have granted funds to 30 housing estates, with the total approved funding of 31.75 million and about 3 400 households have registered for the project. On average about half of the registered households handled their food waste through on-site treatment facilities at their housing estates every day. The amounts of food waste collected under the project are as follows:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Amount of food waste collected (tonnes)</b>
2012-13	71
2013-14	201
2014-15	204
2015-16	292
2016-17	450 <sup>(Note 1)</sup>

Note 1: Estimated amount of food waste collected up to end of March 2017

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB041****(Question Serial No. 0778)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational ExpensesProgramme: (1) WasteControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

The Food Waste Recycling Partnership Scheme was set up jointly by the Environmental Protection Department and commercial and industrial (C&I) organisations in 2010. How many organisations have participated in the Scheme? How much food waste was collected each year?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Hak-kan (Member Question No. 14)Reply:

From June 2010 to December 2016, a total of 277 commercial and industrial (C&I) organisations participated in the Food Waste Recycling Partnership Scheme launched by the Environmental Protection Department. Over 2 500 tonnes of food waste separated at source by the C&I sectors have been collected. The amounts of food waste recovered under the Food Waste Recycling Partnership Scheme are set out by year in the table below:

	Amount of food waste recovered (tonnes)
June to December 2010	278.0
January to December 2011	560.9
January to December 2012	288.2
January to December 2013	315.2
January to December 2014	322.0
January to December 2015	267.8
January to December 2016	478.4

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB042**

**(Question Serial No. 0779)**

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 (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

It is mentioned in the Policy Address that the Environment Bureau will implement a pilot project to source separate and collect food waste generated by wet markets and cooked food centres managed by the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department, as well as wet markets and shopping malls managed by the Hong Kong Housing Authority. What are the details of this scheme? What is the expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Hak-kan (Member Question No. 15)

Reply:

To encourage the commercial and industrial sectors to recycle and handle food waste properly, the Government will implement a pilot project to source separate and collect food waste from public markets and cooked food centres managed by the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department (FEHD), as well as wet markets and shopping malls managed by the Hong Kong Housing Authority (HKHA), for delivery to the Organic Waste Treatment Facilities (OWTF) Phase 1 to be commissioned in due course for treatment. According to our preliminary plan, the pilot project will last for 2 years during which the FEHD will arrange the contractor to collect and transport the food waste generated from its 40 public markets (including cooked food centres) and the 9 wet markets and shopping malls under the management of the HKHA to the above OWTF for treatment. To further enhance the quality of the food waste to be collected, the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) will also arrange the contractor to provide training to the stall operators at the public markets and cooked food stalls managed by the FEHD on how to separate food waste at source on a daily basis, and to arrange for transportation of the food waste after pooling it together. The EPD is now discussing with the FEHD and the HKHA on the details of the pilot project. It is estimated that the expenditure involved for the project is about \$35 million a year.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB043**

**(Question Serial No. 0780)**

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 (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

It is mentioned in the Policy Address that the Government will commission a feasibility study on how to implement a mandatory producer responsibility scheme targeting suitable plastic containers. What are the details of the study? What are the manpower and expenditure involved? When is the study expected to be completed?

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

Reply:

The Environmental Protection Department is preparing for the commissioning of a feasibility study on how to implement a producer responsibility scheme targeting suitable plastic containers, mainly those carrying beverages or personal care products. We will hire a consultant through open tender to conduct the study. Our initial plan is to complete the procurement procedures in the first half of 2017, with the target to complete the study in 18 months. The estimated expenditure for the study is about \$ 3 million. As the work involved will be absorbed by existing resources as part of the routine duties of EPD, there is no separate breakdown on the manpower involved.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB044****(Question Serial No. 0781)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational ExpensesProgramme: (1) WasteControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

How many projects have been funded by the Recycling Fund so far? What are the processed quantities involved for various types of recyclables?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Hak-kan (Member Question No. 17)Reply:

The Recycling Fund was launched and opened for applications in October 2015. As at end of December 2016, approval has been granted by the Advisory Committee on Recycling Fund to 55 projects, including 21 projects under the Enterprise Support Programme, 27 Small-scale Standard Projects and 7 projects under the Industry Support Programme. The processed quantities of recyclables involved are set out in the table below.

<b>Types of recyclables</b>	<b>Additional processed quantities of approved projects (tonnes) *</b>
Construction waste	51 300
Food waste/Waste cooking oil	25 000
Waste metals	7 200
Waste plastics	9 000
Waste paper	5 400
Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)	5 400
Used furniture	2 800
Waste wood	1 000
Waste expanded polystyrene	300
Waste tyres	300
<b>Total</b>	<b>107 700</b>

\*Note: The figures are rounded to the nearest hundred.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB045**

**(Question Serial No. 0782)**

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 (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Please list by quarters the amount of shopping bags disposed of and their percentage (in the Regulated Retail Categories and unregulated categories) since the implementation of the Environmental Levy Scheme on Plastic Shopping Bags.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Hak-kan (Member Question No. 18)

Reply:

The Environmental Protection Department conducts surveys annually on the disposal of plastic shopping bags (PSBs) starting from 2009. The statistics are set out in the Annex.

- End -

## Findings of the Surveys on Disposal of PSBs: Estimated annual disposal by number of bags

	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015 <sup>(2)</sup>		Year-on-year percentage change between 2014 and 2015 (%)
Retail categories <sup>(1)</sup>	Million/Year	%	Million/Year	%	Million/Year	%	Million/Year	%	Million/Year	%	Million/Year	%	Million/Year	%	
Supermarkets	488.22	10.44%	84.22	1.90%	75.71	1.66%	75.09	1.43%	41.24	0.89%	59.40	1.13%	54.85	1.40%	-7.66%
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%	18.71	0.48%	+20.40%
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%	27.76	0.71%	-65.40%
Other retail categories	823.48	17.6%	890.2	20.03%	906.95	19.96%	844.26	16.09%	849.45	18.37%	914.68	17.45%	704.67	17.93%	-22.96%
<i>Sub-total All retail categories</i>	1 480.82	31.65%	1 043.32	23.48%	1 053.91	23.19%	1 000.07	19.06%	965.73	20.89%	1 069.84	20.41%	805.99	20.52%	-24.66%
Source unidentified <sup>(3)</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%	3 124.18	79.49%	-25.12%
<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>	<b>3 930.17</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>-25.02%</b> <sup>(4)</sup>

(Figures may not add up to total due to rounding off.)

## Note:

1. The first phase of the Environmental Levy Scheme on Plastic Shopping Bags was implemented from 7 July 2009 to 31 March 2015, applicable to registered retailers, covering mainly large chain supermarkets, convenience stores and medicare and cosmetic stores. However, PSBs bearing the characteristics of supermarkets, convenience stores or medicare and cosmetic stores found in the disposal surveys might be distributed by supermarkets, convenience stores or medicare and cosmetic stores which were not registered retailers.
2. Since 1 April 2015, PSB charging has been extended to cover the entire retail sector. The figures for 2015 are estimated on the basis of the results of the survey conducted between October and December that year.
3. PSBs bearing no logos or signs that show their sources will be categorised as “source unidentified”.
4. In terms of weight, the estimated disposal in 2015 is 55 042 tonnes, reduced by around 26% as compared with 74 334 tonnes in 2014.

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB046****(Question Serial No. 0783)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expensesProgramme: (1) WasteControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

Regarding the 7 refuse transfer stations (RTSs) being in operation over the past 3 years, please reply on the following:

- (a) Please list in table form the average daily amount of waste received by the 7 RTSs;
- (b) Please list in table form the average daily number of vehicular trips of various types of vehicles delivering waste to the 7 RTSs;
- (c) What are the details of the re-routing of RTS service?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Hak-kan (Member Question No. 19)Reply:

- (a) The amount of municipal solid waste (MSW) received by the refuse transfer stations (RTSs) over the past 3 years was as follows:

RTSs	Daily average of MSW received (tonnes)		
	2014	2015	2016
West Kowloon	2 640	2 376	2 665
Shatin	1 096	1 168	1 369
Island East	829	897	1 175
Island West	599	859	1 111
North West New Territories	1 081	1 118	1 165
North Lantau	197	363	635
Outlying Islands	84	82	84



Note: Apart from MSW, the West Kowloon Transfer Station also received and handled about ( 383/411/371 ) tonnes per day of grease trap waste, whereas the Outlying Islands Transfer Facilities also received about ( 42/54/45 ) tonnes per day of construction waste (2014/2015/2016 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) delivering waste to the RTSs over the past 3 years were as follows:

RTSs	Average vehicular trips of RCVs at RTSs per day		
	2014	2015	2016
West Kowloon	613	593	671
Shatin	218	241	316
Island East	216	227	277
Island West	168	213	258
North West New Territories	230	240	257
North Lantau	49	78	122
Outlying Islands	131	120	119

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:

RTSs	Average vehicular trips of container trucks transferring waste from RTSs to landfills per day		
	2014	2015	2016
Shatin	46	49	60
North West New Territories	52	52	57

- (c) The South East New Territories (SENT) Landfill has ceased to accept non-construction waste since 6 January 2016. To complement this change, the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department (FEHD) adjusted the refuse collection routes in some districts in 2015. The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) also correspondingly adjusted the catchment areas of some waste reception facilities in order to spare more reception capacity of the RTSs in Kowloon and part of the New Territories for the waste diverted from the SENT Landfill. Please refer to the following table for the detailed arrangements of the re-routing:

<b>FEHD 's refuse collection district</b>	<b>Waste reception facilities provided by EPD</b>	
	<b>Before re-routing</b>	<b>After re-routing</b>
Sai Kung	SENT Landfill	Shatin Transfer Station
Kwai Tsing (part)	West Kowloon Transfer Station	North Lantau Transfer Station
Tsuen Wan	West Kowloon Transfer Station	North Lantau Transfer Station
Tai Po	Shatin Transfer Station	North East New Territories Landfill
Kwun Tong (part)	Shatin Transfer Station	North East New Territories Landfill
Mong Kok	West Kowloon Transfer Station	Island West Transfer Station
Wong Tai Sin	West Kowloon Transfer Station	Island East Transfer Station
Yau Tsim (part)	West Kowloon Transfer Station	Island West Transfer Station

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB047****(Question Serial No. 0784)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational ExpensesProgramme: (1) WasteControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

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.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Hak-kan (Member Question No. 20)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
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
2016	2 923	920	176	1 254 <sup>(2)</sup>	2 482	14 <sup>(2)</sup>	7 405	1 020	389

Notes:

- (1) The figures in the table above have been rounded off.
- (2) Since 6 January 2016, the SENT Landfill has only received construction waste. Therefore, the average daily quantity of municipal waste and special waste disposed of at the SENT Landfill in 2016 is calculated based on the 5-day intake records from 1 January 2016 to 5 January 2016.

- (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:

Year	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
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
2016	4 019	2 500 <sup>(3)</sup>	3 137 (36%)	5 677 (64%)	8 814

Notes:

- (1) The figures in the table above have been rounded off.
- (2) The NENT and SENT Landfills only received waste delivered by land.
- (3) Since 6 January 2016, the SENT Landfill has only received construction waste.

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

Year	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
2014	58	48	156	213	<b>475</b>	167	0	451	236	<b>854</b>	19	52	103	102	<b>276</b>
2015	75	49	192	221	<b>537</b>	137	0	467	207	<b>811</b>	17	52	113	127	<b>309</b>
2016	98	60	211	240	<b>609</b>	2 <sup>(2)</sup>	0	519 <sup>(2)</sup>	2 <sup>(2)</sup>	<b>523</b>	20	56	124	148	<b>348</b>

Notes:

- (1) The figures in the table above have been rounded off.
- (2) Since 6 January 2016, the SENT Landfill has only received construction waste.

- (d) Environmental complaints related to the NENT, SENT and WENT Landfills from 2014 to 2016 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
2014	0	0	0	0	1
2015	1	0	1	1	0
2016	0	0	0	0	0

Environmental complaints related to the SENT Landfill:

Year	Number of complaints by type				
	Air	Noise	Water	Waste	Miscellaneous
2014	1 891 (1 333)	0	1	0	6
2015	213 (132)	0	2	0	4
2016	5	0	5(1)	1	1

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
2014	8 (4)	2	1	0	4
2015	9 (1)	0	0	0	2
2016	16 (5)	0	0	1	4

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. For an incident in 2015 where muddy water was found flowing from the rear gate of the NENT Landfill into the Kong Yiu Channel, the EPD had initiated a prosecution against the landfill contractor, and the contractor was fined \$15,000. Besides, there were two complaints in 2016 against the muddy water found at the sea opposite the Tseung Kwan O Industrial Estate. The EPD has conducted investigations and initiated prosecutions against the contractor of the SENT Landfill. The judicial proceedings are still in progress. Separately, the EPD exercised the relevant contractual clauses to deduct the operation payments against the above two landfill contractors 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 or contractual clauses.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB048**

**(Question Serial No. 0785)**

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 (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The Government has established the \$1 billion Restored Landfill Revitalisation Funding Scheme. What is the progress of the scheme? How many applications have been received in total? What are the details?

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

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 seven restored landfills. To take the Scheme forward, the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) has established a Steering Committee (SC) 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 including the restored landfills at Ma Yau Tong Central in Kwun Tong, Tseung Kwan O Stage I in Sai Kung and Pillar Point Valley in Tuen Mun was open to applications from 27 November 2015 to 29 April 2016. EPD received a total of 27 applications, including seven applications each for Ma Yau Tong Central and Pillar Point Valley Restored Landfills and 13 applications for Tseung Kwan O Stage I Restored Landfill. The proposed uses in the applications cover culture, recreation (e.g. playground for unmanned aircraft system), sports (e.g. football pitch and golf driving range), campsite/hostel facilities, farming and community service (e.g. elderly service centre), etc.

Upon receiving the applications, EPD sought professional advice from the relevant bureaux and government departments on the proposed projects. Moreover, EPD consulted the three District Councils concerned on the proposed uses in January 2017 so as to enable the SC to better take into account the views of the local communities during the assessment process.

EPD conveyed the views of the relevant bureaux, government departments and the District Councils, as well as their concerns on individual applications to the SC at the meeting held in February 2017 for the assessment of applications. Having considered the relevant views, the SC shortlisted five applications according to the established procedures and assessment criteria, and will interview the shortlisted applicants shortly in order to select the most suitable projects and invite the organisations to develop detailed proposals. Subject to the satisfaction of SC with the detailed proposals, EPD expects to grant the approval-in-principle to the selected organisations in the next few months. 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, EPD will follow the Government's established procedures to seek the necessary funding approval after consulting the relevant District Councils.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB049**

**(Question Serial No. 0786)**

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 (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

What is the current number of licensed electronic waste recycling sites (not involved in chemical waste disposal) across the territory? What are their respective locations?

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

Reply:

At present, the recycling sites which handle non-hazardous electronic waste and do not involve chemical waste disposal are not required to apply for a waste disposal licence under the Waste Disposal Ordinance. As such, there are no relevant licensing statistics on such sites. Roughly speaking, around 150 recycling sites are engaged in electronic waste recycling across the territory. They are mainly located in Yuen Long and the North District. Their operation, number and locations change from time to time subject to market conditions.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB050****(Question Serial No. 0787)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expensesProgramme: (2) AirControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

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

1. The number of registered vehicle owners since the implementation of the waiver of First Registration Tax on EVs (by vehicle price of \$200,000 or above and below \$200,000) and the amount of money involved.
2. The number of registered EVs by vehicle types in Hong Kong.
3. The procurement of EVs by various government departments in the past 3 years.

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

To improve roadside air quality, the Government has been taking various measures including first registration tax (FRT) concessions for electric vehicles (EVs) to promote a wider use of EVs as replacements of their conventional counterparts.

1. The information on first registered EVs during the period from 1994 to February 2017 is as follows:

<b>Taxable value</b>	<b>No. of first registered EVs (including special purpose vehicles) #</b>	<b>No. of vehicle owners involved</b>	<b>Amount of FRT waived (\$ million)</b>
Below \$200,000	232	108	2.2
\$200,000 or above	7 783	6 851	5,038.5

# Not including government vehicles.

2. As at the end of February 2017, the number of EVs by vehicle types is as follows:

<b>Vehicle types</b>		<b>Number of EVs*</b>
Light duty vehicles	Private cars	7 790
	Motorcycles	113
	Light goods vehicles	95
	Light buses	7
	Taxis	1
Heavy vehicles	Medium goods vehicles	2
	Buses	25
<b>Total</b>		<b>8 033</b>

\* Not including special purpose vehicles.

3. 55 EVs were procured by government departments in the past 3 years, details of which are as follows:

<b>Year</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
Number of EVs procured	19	21	15

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB051**

**(Question Serial No. 0788)**

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 (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The Government set up pilot low emission zones (LEZs) in Causeway Bay, Central and Mong Kok in 2011, and pointed out that the franchised buses passing through these 3 LEZs were all low emission buses and that the respirable suspended particulates (RSP) and nitrogen oxides (NOx) in the vehicle exhaust within the zones could be reduced by about 20% and 35% respectively. What is the change in the emissions of the above pollutants in the 3 road sections since the setting up of the LEZs?

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

Reply:

At the end of 2015, the Government set up a total of 3 franchised bus low emission zones (FBLEZs) in Central, Causeway Bay and Mong Kok. The FBLEZs are all located at corridors with busy traffic and high pedestrian flow, where franchised buses can account for up to 40% of the traffic. Requesting franchised bus companies to deploy low emission 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 ply the routes passing these FBLEZs can improve the roadside air quality.

Apart from setting up the FBLEZs and fully subsidising the franchised bus companies to retrofit eligible Euro II and III buses with SCRs, the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) has also implemented other vehicle emission control measures in parallel to improve roadside air quality in recent years, including launching an incentive-cum-regulatory scheme to phase out progressively some 82 000 pre-Euro IV diesel commercial vehicles starting from March 2014, and strengthening emission control on petrol and liquefied petroleum gas vehicles. These measures also helped improve the roadside air quality in the FBLEZs and other areas.

EPD compiles the Hong Kong Air Pollutant Emission Inventory every year to assess the emission of air pollutants and formulate policies to reduce emissions. Hong Kong is small in size. There are different air pollution sources and vehicles are running around in

different districts. Other air quality improvement measures are also implemented in parallel. Therefore, assessing air pollutant emissions within specific road sections cannot adequately reflect the importance and effectiveness of a particular improvement measure. However, EPD has been monitoring the roadside air quality. According to the monitoring data of the 3 roadside Air Quality Monitoring Stations (Central, Causeway Bay and Mong Kok), the average concentrations of major roadside air pollutants (including respirable suspended particulates, fine suspended particulates, nitrogen dioxide and sulphur dioxide) have dropped by 28%, 28%, 31% and 30% respectively over the past 5 years (i.e. from 2012 to 2016). This reflects that the measures for reducing vehicle emissions have been taking effect.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB052****(Question Serial No. 0789)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational ExpensesProgramme: (2) AirControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

The Government has set the target percentage of hourly Air Quality Health Index (roadside) below 7 (i.e. low or moderate "health risk" category) at 93% this year, which is lower than the actual percentage of 98% in 2016. What is the reason for this?

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

Same as air quality, the Air Quality Health Index (AQHI) which reflects the health risk posed by air quality will be affected by the actual pollutant emissions, implementation progress of emission reduction measures, as well as meteorological factors (such as wind direction, wind speed, sunshine etc.).

The set percentages (98% (general) and 93% (roadside)) of hourly AQHI below 7 (i.e. low or moderate "health risk" category) are the targets for 2020. They are based on our estimation that the current Air Quality Objectives will be broadly attained with the emission reduction measures taking effect by 2020.

The original estimated percentages for 2016 were 97% (general) and 93% (roadside). However, since the meteorological conditions in 2016 (i.e. more rainfall and less sunshine) were more favourable for the dispersion of air pollutants and enhanced the effectiveness of emission reduction measures in improving roadside air quality, the percentages of hourly AQHI below 7 (99% (general) and 98% (roadside)) were higher than estimated. Nevertheless, such favourable meteorological conditions may not endure. In fact, there was less rainfall but more sunshine in the first 2 months of this year as compared with the same period last year, which hindered the dispersion of air pollutants. Compared with the same period last year, the number of hours with hourly AQHI (roadside) at 7 or above increased from 39 hours to 49 hours in the first 2 months of this year. In general, hourly AQHI at 7 or above is more frequently found in the second half of the year, especially during typhoon season as well as autumn and winter. We therefore estimate that the

percentages of hourly AQHI below 7 in 2017 will be about the same as those in 2015 (97% (general) and 93% (roadside)).

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB053**

**(Question Serial No. 0790)**

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 (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The Government launched the ex-gratia payment scheme for phasing out pre-Euro IV diesel commercial vehicles in 2014. How much subsidy has been granted under the scheme so far? How many vehicles have been subsidised?

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

Reply:

Diesel commercial vehicles (DCVs) are a major source 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 (the scheme) in March 2014 with an aim to phase out by end 2019 progressively some 82 000 pre-Euro IV DCVs with a funding of \$11.4 billion approved by the Legislative Council for ex-gratia payment to assist the affected vehicle owners.

As at the end of January 2017, some 50 300 DCVs (i.e. about 61% of the eligible vehicles) have been retired under the scheme. The number of approved applications is about 49 800, involving a subsidy amount of about \$6.7 billion. About 500 remaining applications are still under process.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB054****(Question Serial No. 0791)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (2) AirControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

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 limit of 15 years. Please list the number of commercial vehicles of various Euro models still running now.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Hak-kan (Member Question No. 27)Reply:

Diesel commercial vehicles (DCVs) are a major source 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 with a funding of \$11.4 billion approved by the Legislative Council for ex-gratia payment to assist the affected vehicle owners.

According to the Transport Department's information, there were about 123 000 DCVs with valid vehicle licences in Hong Kong as at 3 March 2017. The number of these vehicles by emission standards is as follows:

Pre-Euro	Euro I	Euro II	Euro III	Euro IV	Euro V
0	57	6 533	21 624	39 221	55 615

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB055****(Question Serial No. 0792)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The Pilot Green Transport Fund has been implemented for almost 6 years. How many projects have been approved by the Fund? How effective was the scheme?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Hak-kan (Member Question No. 28)

Reply:

To encourage the transport sectors (including the public transport sectors and goods vehicle operators) to try out green innovative transport technologies, the Government set up in March 2011 the \$300 million Pilot Green Transport Fund (the Fund). Recipients of the Fund will have to record the trial data for evaluating the performance of the transport technologies concerned and to share their trial experiences for promoting a wider use of successful technologies. The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) has been actively promoting the scheme to relevant transport sectors through different activities (such as Motor Vehicle/Vessel Emissions Control Workshop, Eco Expo Asia, FIA Formula E Hong Kong ePrix and Pilot Green Transport Fund experience sharing sessions, etc.), and encouraging the transport technology suppliers to put suitable green innovative products on the local market, so that the transport sectors can make use of the Fund to test them out.

As at end February 2017, the Fund has approved 94 trials with a total subsidy of about \$86 million, involving 68 electric commercial vehicles (taxis, light buses, coaches and goods vehicles), 64 hybrid commercial vehicles (light buses and goods vehicles), a solar air-conditioning system for coach, 4 electric inverter air-conditioning systems for coaches, and retrofitting a ferry with a diesel-electric propulsion system and a seawater scrubber. Among the trials, 74 have commenced or were completed. The trial results of these projects are summarised as follows:

Electric vehicles (EVs)

High production cost, limited service life, long charging time and low energy density of EV batteries are the key constraints for EVs to take up commercial transportation duties. The

low energy density of EV batteries is of particular concern to the transport sectors because of the resultant reduced payloads – goods and passengers. Owing to the above challenges, all the electric taxis that were once trialed under the Fund have been re-registered as private cars because a taxi under normal operation cannot spare about four hours a day for its charging. Electric light buses and coaches also have experienced similar problems. The electric light bus models trialed under the Fund, after a full charge taking about two hours, could only sustain a driving range of 180 km, lower than the daily mileage of a typical public light bus. In the case of the electric single-deck coaches under trial, the driving range varies from 200 km to 280 km after a full charge, which takes as long as four hours.

Electric light goods vehicles (LGV) generally do not operate round the clock and they undertake duties of various intensities. For those used in the logistic/courier business, they might incur high mileage and heavy payload. However, those used by schools/universities and non-profit making organisations might have relatively lower daily mileage and payload. Furthermore, their relatively low mileage or short operation time could allow top-up charging as necessary. Hence, we will step up our efforts to promote their trials under the Fund.

For those commercial EVs whose performance could meet the operation modes of vehicle operators, they could save 41% to 91% of their energy cost on an individual vehicle basis as compared with their conventional counterparts.

#### Hybrid Vehicles

Hybrid vehicles could operate without charging up their batteries by an external source. Their operation is thus similar to that of conventional vehicles. The transport sectors have thus less doubt about trialing hybrid commercial vehicles under the Fund. However, the hybrid commercial vehicle models on the local market are limited, with only two light goods vehicle models, two medium goods vehicle models and one hybrid light bus model, all of which have already been trialed under the Fund.

Higher fuel economy is the major merit of hybrid vehicles over the conventional vehicles, thereby reducing operating cost and air pollutant emissions. The fuel economy of a hybrid vehicle depends on the operation routes. A route requiring frequent start-stop will harness better the hybrid drive-train. If a route is dominated by highway driving, a hybrid vehicle can hardly outperform its conventional counterpart in fuel economy.

The above is confirmed by the trials undertaken under the Fund. It has been found that the hybrid goods vehicles incurred fuel expense saving ranging from negligible to 39% as compared with their conventional counterparts whilst the corresponding figure for the hybrid light buses was about 3%. The latter was also affected by inadequate cooling for their batteries, which led to poor fuel economy performance.

As hybrid vehicles are more likely to take up local commercial transportation duties, we will also step up our efforts to promote their trials under the Fund.

#### Other technologies

The trial of a solar air-conditioning system for coaches was also completed under the Fund, with the result indicating a 10% savings of fuel cost. Trials of other technologies are in progress and their results will also be uploaded to the EPD website in a timely manner.

### Trial Experience Sharing and Promotion

To share the trial results with the relevant sectors so as to promote successful green innovative transport technologies and products, we will organise experience sharing sessions and upload the trial reports to the EPD website. As at 28 February 2017, we have held 5 experience sharing sessions as well as uploaded 7 final trial reports and 27 interim trial reports under the Fund to the EPD website.

We will continue to encourage through various means the transport sectors to make use of the Fund to test out green innovative transport technologies and their suppliers to introduce products suitable for use by the local transport sectors.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB056****(Question Serial No. 0801)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational ExpensesProgramme: (1) WasteControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

What was the amount of import/export of various types of recyclables including waste electrical and electronic equipment, plastics and paper over the past 3 years? What were the enforcement and prosecution actions taken against waste import/export offences?

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

The import and export statistics on various major types of recyclables<sup>(1)</sup> over the past 3 years (i.e. 2014-2016) were as follows:

Major types of recyclables <sup>(2)</sup>	Amount of import (million tonnes)	Amount of export (million tonnes) <sup>(3)</sup>
Ferrous metal		
2014	0.27	1.26
2015	0.26	1.23
2016	0.24	1.35
Nonferrous metal		
2014	0.17	0.15
2015	0.19	0.17
2016	0.16	0.21
Paper		
2014	0.02	0.95
2015	0.01	0.90
2016	0.01	0.82
Plastics		
2014	3.08	3.05
2015	2.86	2.82
2016	2.88	2.82

Notes:(1) Data source: The external merchandise trade statistics compiled by the Census and Statistics Department.

(2) Since waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) does not have a corresponding commodity classification code under the Hong Kong Harmonised System, the import and export statistics on WEEE are not available.

(3) Amount of export includes re-exports and domestic exports.

Over the past three years, the Environment Protection Department inspected some 2 000 container shipments at the port and intercepted 131 illegal waste shipments, with 70 prosecutions completed so far. The total fine meted out by the Court amounts to some \$1.4 million. The types of illegal waste involved were mainly waste flat panel display units, waste cathode ray tubes, disassembled printed circuit boards and waste batteries of notebook computers.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB057**

**(Question Serial No. 3227)**

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 (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the Harbour Area Treatment Scheme (HATS) Stage 2, please reply on the following:

- (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. 51)

Reply:

The Harbour Area Treatment Scheme (HATS) Stage 2A comprises the upgrading of 8 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.

- (a) The dissolved oxygen (DO) and *E. coli* levels in the seawater of Victoria Harbour and the quantity of sludge for treatment since the early commissioning of part of the disinfection facilities of HATS Stage 2A in 2010 are set out in the table below:

Year	DO annual average (mg/l)	<i>E. coli</i> annual geometric mean (no./100 ml)	Sludge average daily quantity for treatment (tonnes/day)
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
2016	5.6	317	789

With the full commissioning of HATS Stage 2A in December 2015, the water quality of Victoria Harbour was further improved in 2016. In terms of the key water quality parameters, the annual average level of DO and annual geometric mean *E. coli* increased by 2% and dropped by 70% respectively in 2016 as compared with the average levels of 2011 to 2015, while unionised ammonia nitrogen also dropped by 15%. The DO level even increased by 14% and the *E. coli* level dropped by 93% when compared with 2000-01 before HATS Stage 1 was implemented, while unionised ammonia nitrogen also dropped by 60%.

As HATS adopts a chemical method to precipitate pollutants in water, sludge will be formed. After the full commissioning of Stage 2A in December 2015, the quantity of sludge generated has increased from about 600 tonnes per day to about 800 tonnes per day. The sludge will be transported to the sludge treatment facilities for treatment.

- (b) In the period between 2010 and 2016, the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) received 2 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 the 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 the EPD, there is no separate breakdown for the expenditure on this.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB058**

**(Question Serial No. 3253)**

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 (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The Government will actively implement the two producer responsibility schemes on waste electrical and electronic equipment and glass beverage containers respectively. In this connection, please set out the following by the 18 administrative districts:

- (a) the number of recycling facilities provided by the end of 2021 and the expected recovered quantity (tonnes);
- (b) the estimated manpower and expenditure required for each scheme.

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

Reply:

The Legislative Council enacted the enabling legislations for the two mandatory producer responsibility schemes (PRs) on waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) and glass beverage containers in 2016. We are actively undertaking the preparatory work with a view to implementing the two PRs by phases in 2017 and 2018.

To support the PR on WEEE, the Government is developing the Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Treatment and Recycling Facility (WEEETRF) with a design capacity of 30 000 tonnes per year. On the other hand, we are conducting an open tender for the appointment of up to three Glass Management Contractors to provide territory-wide glass container collection and treatment services. It is estimated that ultimately a total of about 50 000 tonnes of waste glass containers can be recovered every year. We have not estimated the recovery quantity under the two PRs by district.

The Waste Management Policy Division of the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) is responsible for a number of waste management policies and initiatives, including the implementation of the two PRs mentioned above. We do not have a breakdown on



the manpower resources involved in the two PRSs. However, to meet the increased workload arising from these initiatives, EPD has created/will create:

- (i) 6 permanent posts starting from 2016; and
- (ii) 9 permanent posts and 5 time-limited posts for 3 years starting from 2017.

The cost of designing, building and operating WEEETRF for 10 years is \$1.728 billion. The expenditure of the two mandatory PRSs will depend on the actual quantity of recyclables collected and treated after commencement of operation.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB059**

**(Question Serial No. 0837)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the Ex-gratia Payment Scheme for Phasing Out Pre-Euro IV Diesel Commercial Vehicles (DCVs) and the Tax Incentives for Environment-friendly Commercial Vehicles, please advise on the following:

1. How many vehicles have benefitted respectively since the introduction of the above two schemes?
2. According to the Government's estimation, how many Pre-Euro IV DCVs have not yet applied for the relevant subsidies currently?
3. Apart from the above two schemes, how will the Government further promote the use of more environmentally-friendly fuels in commercial vehicles in future?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Han-pan (Member Question No. 17)

Reply:

1. Diesel commercial vehicles (DCVs) are a major source 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 with a funding of \$11.4 billion approved by the Legislative Council for ex-gratia payment to assist the affected vehicle owners. As at the end of January 2017, about 49 800 DCVs have been granted ex-gratia payment.

As for the Tax Incentives for Environment-friendly Commercial Vehicles, the scheme is to encourage buyers of commercial vehicles to choose environment-friendly (EF) models through offering first registration tax (FRT) concession. EPD has reviewed the qualifying standards for EF commercial vehicles annually in the light of vehicle technological advancement and the prevailing statutory emission standards for newly

registered vehicles such that the tax incentive is available only to commercial vehicles of outstanding environmental performance. The review outcomes will be implemented in April of the following year. From April 2008 when the scheme was implemented till the end of January 2017, about 44 000 commercial vehicles have benefitted under the scheme.

2. The ex-gratia payment applications for pre-Euro and Euro I DCVs have closed at the end of 2015 and end of 2016 respectively. As at the end of January this year, about 29 500 eligible Euro II and III DCVs have not yet applied for the ex-gratia payment.
3. To improve roadside air quality, EPD has been tightening the standards of motor vehicle diesel and petrol as soon as practicable. Currently, the statutory specifications of motor vehicle diesel and petrol in Hong Kong are up to the Euro V standards, which are one of the most stringent motor vehicle fuel standards prevailing in the world.

As for the EF alternative fuels for vehicles, the Government introduced liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) vehicles for taxis and light buses early in 2000. Currently, almost all taxis and about 72% of public light buses are LPG vehicles. Moreover, the Government completed a feasibility study for introduction of natural gas heavy duty vehicles in 2009. The findings of the study showed that the environmental benefits of these vehicles in improving roadside air quality would reduce as the Government continues to tighten emission standards for newly registered diesel vehicles. In addition, in view of the safety risk of these gases, it is difficult to identify sufficient suitable sites in the high density developments of Hong Kong for provision of necessary gas fuel infrastructure.

As new generation diesel vehicles have to comply with more stringent emission standards, the effect of diesel vehicles using biodiesel to improve roadside air quality is not big. However, the Government has introduced legislation to provide for the biodiesel specifications of motor vehicle from 1 July 2010, and required that a label should be stuck on the dispenser or the container for supplying or selling motor biodiesel with biodiesel content over 5% to ensure the quality of motor biodiesel and prevent any problems caused to diesel vehicles not compatible with biodiesel due to the use of diesel with excessive biodiesel content.

With the development in EV technology, the Government not only fully waived the FRT for electric commercial vehicles, but also set up a \$300 million Pilot Green Transport Fund in 2011 to subsidise the public transport sector and non-profit making organisations to test out green innovative transport technologies. The Government is also subsidising franchised bus companies to test out 36 single-deck electric buses. The results of these tests will help us find out the EV models which meet local operational requirements, so that we can map out the way forward for promoting electric franchised buses in the long run. We will continue to monitor the development of commercial vehicles using more EF fuels over the world as well as the local condition to formulate strategies for promoting the use of more EF fuels by commercial vehicles.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB060**

**(Question Serial No. 0985)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

It is indicated in the budget that the Environmental Protection Department, in seeking to achieve and maintain satisfactory air quality, will enforce the Air Pollution Control Ordinance (APCO) to control air pollution from vessels. To couple with the Ordinance and encourage ocean-going vessels (OGVs) to switch fuel while at berth, the Government began to implement the Port Facilities and Light Dues Incentive Scheme and the extended incentive scheme for OGVs years ago. What are the details of implementation and expenditures of the schemes for the past 3 years? According to previous studies of the Government, what are the capital cost of the on-shore power supply installation and the expected annual expenditure? Will the Government have any data relating to the economic loss caused by the exhaust emission from OGVs while at berth?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Han-pan (Member Question No. 91)

Reply:

The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) launched the 3-year Port Facilities and Light Dues Incentive Scheme (the Incentive Scheme) in September 2012 to encourage the use of low sulphur fuel by ocean-going vessels (OGVs) while berthing in Hong Kong waters to improve air quality. Subsequently, when the Air Pollution Control (Ocean Going Vessels) (Fuel at Berth) Regulation came into effect on 1 July 2015, Hong Kong became the first city in Asia to legislate the mandatory requirement for OGVs to switch to low sulphur fuel (sulphur content not exceeding 0.5%) while at berth. To maintain the competitiveness of Hong Kong Port, the Government has extended the Port Facilities and Light Dues Incentive Scheme till 31 March 2018. Statistics on participation in the Incentive Scheme in the past 3 years are listed in the table below:

Year	Number of calls by vessels participating in the Incentive Scheme	Percentage share in the incoming OGV-calls	Amount of port facilities and light dues concession (\$ million)
2014	3 595	14.0	18.03
2015	10 059	39.7	44.68
2016	19 410	76.5	86.06

In June 2014, the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department completed a study on the technical feasibility of installing on-shore power supply (OPS) system at the Kai Tak Cruise Terminal (KTCT) for EPD. According to the estimation in the study, based on 2014 price index, the capital cost of the OPS system at KTCT is about \$315 million, and the annual operation and maintenance cost is about \$14 million. We reported the study findings to the Panel on Environmental Affairs of the Legislative Council in June 2015, and explained to members that as only a small number of cruise vessels are OPS-capable, the OPS system at KTCT, if installed, will be significantly underutilised in the foreseeable future.

The number of cruise-calls at KTCT in 2016 was 149, but only 19 calls among them involved OPS-capable cruises, accounting for 13% of the total calls. The International Maritime Organisation announced in October 2016 that the sulphur content of marine fuel would be tightened to 0.5% in 2020, much lower than the current 3.5%. According to our understanding, instead of retrofitting cruises with OPS, an increasing number of cruises are fitted with scrubbers to meet the new requirement on fuel sulphur content. We believe that the situation of only a small number of cruise vessels using OPS will continue, but we still need to watch closely the development of OPS-capable cruises, such that the installation of OPS system at KTCT can be reviewed in a timely manner.

Data relating to the economic loss caused by the exhaust emission from OGVs while at berth is not available. However, after the Air Pollution Control (Ocean Going Vessels) (Fuel at Berth) Regulation came into effect on 1 July 2015, the concentration of sulphur dioxide recorded at the Kwai Chung Air Quality Monitoring Station (AQMS) in the vicinity of the Kwai Chung container terminals has reduced apparently. From July 2015 to June 2016, the average concentration of sulphur dioxide recorded at the Kwai Chung AQMS was about 50% lower than that recorded in the preceding 12 months when it was downwind of the container terminals. This indicated an improvement of air quality at areas affected by emissions of OGVs at berth subsequent to the implementation of the Regulation.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB061****(Question Serial No. 3280)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The Government mentioned in paragraph 66 of the Budget Speech that it would waive the First Registration Tax of electric private cars. Will this measure virtually encourage the public to buy cars, which goes contrary to the Government's policy direction of reducing the number of vehicles on roads?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-kwan (Member Question No. 7)

Reply:

To improve roadside air quality, the Government has been promoting wider use of electric vehicles (EVs) as replacements of their conventional counterparts. One of the key measures includes the first registration tax (FRT) waiver for EV. The Government has fully waived the FRT on EVs (including electric commercial vehicles, electric motor cycles and electric motor tricycles and electric private cars) since 1994. The relevant arrangement will end on 31 March this year. During the period from 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018, electric private cars will have their FRT waived up to \$97,500 while the FRT on electric commercial vehicles, electric motor cycles and electric motor tricycles will remain fully waived.

The state of the technological development of EVs is the primary factor considered in our review of the FRT concessions for EVs. Electric private cars have seen remarkable technological improvement in recent years, and their driving performance can fairly meet the needs of drivers in general. Therefore, they have become increasingly acceptable to drivers. Car manufacturers have also been making efforts to produce mass-market electric private car models, whose price difference with conventional private cars is narrowing.

Furthermore, the Government has long adopted a public transport-oriented policy with railway as the backbone. There has been a continuous rise in the number of registered private cars in recent years. Heavy reliance on private cars for daily commute will lead to severe road traffic congestion, which could also offset the efforts to improve roadside air

quality. The Government therefore considers it necessary to cap the FRT concessions for electric private cars.

On the whole, the new FRT concessions for electric private cars can achieve a reasonable balance between promoting the use of electric private cars and stemming the excessive growth of the private car fleet.

The new FRT concession for EVs will end on 31 March 2018. The Government will review the FRT concession arrangement concerned making reference to the above relevant factors before then.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB062**

**(Question Serial No. 1114)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

One of the Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2017-18 under Programme (2) of the Environmental Protection Department is “promoting the use of electric vehicles”. Please provide the estimated expenditure for the relevant promotion activities.

Besides, it is stated in the Budget that the First Registration Tax waiver for electric private cars will be capped at \$97,500 and a full waiver will no longer be offered. Would the Administration tell us how the use of electric vehicles can be promoted with a significant reduction of tax concessions?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Wah-fung, Christopher (Member Question No. 2)

Reply:

To improve roadside air quality, the Government has been taking various measures including first registration tax (FRT) concessions for electric vehicles (EVs) to promote wider use of EVs as replacements of their conventional counterparts.

The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) takes up part of the work on promoting the use of EVs with existing resources. The estimated expenditure for the relevant work in 2017-18 is about \$5.8 million, covering the enhancement of the charging network, operational and maintenance costs of chargers, carrying out study on charging facility and conducting publicity and promotion activities, etc. The relevant expenditure and manpower will be met by the existing resources under the Air Programme.

The state of the technological development of EVs is the primary factor considered in our review of the FRT concessions for EVs. Electric private cars have seen remarkable technological improvement in recent years, and their driving performance can fairly meet the needs of drivers in general. Therefore, they have become acceptable to drivers. Car manufacturers have also been making efforts to produce mass-market electric private car models, whose price difference with conventional private cars is narrowing.



Furthermore, the Government has long adopted a public transport-oriented policy with railway as the backbone. There has been a continuous rise in the number of registered private cars in recent years. Heavy reliance on private cars for daily commute will lead to severe road traffic congestion, which could also offset the efforts to improve roadside air quality. The Government therefore considers it necessary to cap the FRT concessions for electric private cars.

As compared with conventional private cars, electric private cars will still enjoy FRT concessions (up to \$97,500) in 2017-18. In addition, their annual vehicle licence fee ranges from about \$600 to \$1,100, which is significantly lower than that for conventional private cars ranging from \$3,815 (for petrol private cars with engine cylinder capacity not exceeding 1 500 c.c.) to \$12,675 (for diesel private cars with engine cylinder capacity exceeding 4 500 c.c.). The electricity cost for powering electric private cars is also less when compared with petrol or diesel cost for powering conventional ones. Therefore, we consider that the revised FRT arrangement will still encourage the buyers to purchase electric private cars, especially the more economical models, instead of conventional private cars.

On the whole, the new FRT concessions for electric private cars can achieve a reasonable balance between promoting the use of electric private cars and stemming the excessive growth of the private car fleet.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB063****(Question Serial No. 1505)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (2) AirControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

The Transport Department will encourage franchised bus companies to deploy environment-friendly buses at busy corridors and continue to support the Environmental Protection Department to carry out environmental initiatives. In this regard, would the Government inform this Committee of the following:

1. the number of hybrid and electric buses purchased by franchised bus companies in the past 3 years.
2. the respective daily average operating times of the hybrid and electric buses newly purchased by various franchised bus companies.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Wah-fung, Christopher (Member Question No. 10)Reply:

- 1) 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 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>
The Kowloon Motor Bus Company (1933) Limited	3 (for trial on 3 routes)	18 (including 8 supercapacitor buses for trial on 2 routes; and 10 battery-electric buses on 5 routes)

Citybus Limited	2 (for trial on 2 routes)	6 (all battery-electric buses, for trial on 3 routes)
New World First Bus Services Limited	1 (for trial on 1 route)	4 (all battery-electric buses, for trial on 2 routes)
New Lantao Bus Company (1973) Limited	--	4 (all battery-electric buses, for trial on 2 routes)
Long Win Bus Company Limited	--	4 (all battery-electric buses, for trial on 2 routes)

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 2017. The trials of hybrid buses and electric buses will last for 2 years.

- 2) As with other diesel buses, the hybrid buses and electric buses are deployed to provide regular franchised bus service. The hybrid buses are equipped with traditional engines with no charging need and their daily average operating hours are comparable to those of the diesel buses running on the same routes. As for the 5 electric buses that have commenced operation, some problems occurred during the trial. Their trial was resumed after thorough maintenance and checks. Until now, their actual operating period was only about 8 months. According to initial trial data, the operating hours of electric buses might be less than diesel buses running on the same routes under heavier air conditioning load in summer, while both of their operating hours were comparable for the rest of the days.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB064**

**(Question Serial No. 3010)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The Motor Vehicle Idling (Fixed Penalty) Ordinance (hereinafter referred to as “the Ordinance”), which came into operation in October 2011, prohibits drivers from idling vehicle engines for more than 3 minutes in any sixty-minute period so as to reduce environmental nuisances. The Ordinance empowers Environmental Protection Inspectors (EPIs) of the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) and Traffic Wardens (TWs) of the Hong Kong Police Force to issue Fixed Penalty Notices to offending drivers with a fixed penalty of \$320. TWs will enforce the ban in their daily patrol duties while the EPD is responsible for co-ordinating publicity activities. Enforcement-cum-publicity activities are conducted jointly by the EPD with TWs at idling engine black spots to help drivers foster a green driving habit of switching off idling engines. In this connection, please advise this Committee on the following:

1. The number of Penalty Notices issued under the Ordinance by EPIs and TWs respectively in each of the past 3 years.
2. The expenditure on the publicity for the Ordinance in each of the past 3 years.
3. The Government proposes to amend legislation to increase the fixed penalty for 21 parking offences under the Fixed Penalty (Traffic Contraventions) Ordinance (Cap. 237) from \$320 to \$480. Does the Government have the intention to increase the fixed penalty for idling vehicle engines to \$480 as well? If yes, what is the legislative timetable? If no, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Wah-fung, Christopher (Member Question No. 3)

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 (TWs) of the Hong

Kong Police Force and Environmental Protection Inspectors (EPIs) 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 FPNs issued against vehicles with idling engines in the past 3 years is as follows:

	<b>Number of FPNs issued</b>		
	Issued by EPIs	Issued by TWs	Total
2014	46	0	46
2015	50	3	53
2016	44	1	45

2. The details of the promotion and publicity work conducted for the Ordinance in the past 3 years are as follows:

<b>Financial Year</b>	<b>Approximate Expenditure Involved (\$)</b>	<b>Promotion and Publicity Work</b>
2014-15	375,000	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.
2015-16	360,000	
2016-17	330,000	

The manpower resources for conducting the above promotion and publicity work are made available through internal deployment of staff under existing establishment and a separate breakdown is not available.

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 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 (please see details below). 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.

<b>Year</b>	<b>Number of enforcement-cum-publicity activities</b>	<b>Number of vehicles timed with idling engines</b>
2014	234	1 127
2015	319	840
2016	400	799
<b>Total:</b>	<b>953</b>	<b>2766</b>

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB065****(Question Serial No. 0058)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding continuing to promote reduction of food waste under the Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign in 2017-18, please provide details, including the progress of the Campaign, the number of participating merchants, and the manpower and expenditure involved.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Yu-yan, Tommy (Member Question No. 38)

Reply:

The Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign (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 since its launching in 2013. The schemes and activities held in 2016-17 include:

- The Food Wise Charter – As at February this year, about 650 organisations have signed the Food Wise Charter and are committed to reducing food waste. The signatories include public organisations and public utilities, as well as the commercial and industrial sector, food and beverage sector, hotel sector, property development and management sector, higher education institutions, secondary schools, primary schools, kindergartens, etc.
- “Food Wise” Talk – As at February this year, 65 “Food Wise” talks were held by the Government with over 4 300 participants. The talks helped promote the “Food Wise” messages and mainly introduced the food waste issues, treatment of food waste, food waste separation and recycling, as well as the Campaign, etc.
- “Food Wise” Roving Exhibition – As at February this year, a total of 17 roving exhibitions were held by the Government at various districts in Hong Kong to bring the message of food wise and waste less to the community and encourage the public to reduce food waste at source. The roving exhibitions featured display panels with food waste reduction tips, including food trimmings for the second dish recipes, tactics of

food storage and purchase management, etc., and let the public share their “Food Wise” wishes and opinions on the exhibition board. The exhibitions attracted a total of over 21 000 visitors.

- The “Big Waster” Facebook – The “Big Waster” symbolising food wastage in the Campaign has strengthened interaction with supporters, particularly the young people, through Facebook in which information on food waste reduction is provided. Up to February this year, the “Big Waster” Facebook has received more than 37 000 “likes”.
- The Food Wise Eateries Scheme – The Government launched the Food Wise Eateries Scheme to continue to encourage the food and beverage sector to offer portioned meals for customers to choose from, so as to avoid the generation of food waste. As at February this year, about 830 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 2017-18 is about \$4 million. The manpower involved in the implementation of the Campaign will continue to be absorbed by the existing establishment.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB066****(Question Serial No. 0062)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (1) WasteControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)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 CHEUNG Yu-yan, Tommy (Member Question No. 41)Reply:

The Environmental Protection Department has been progressively developing Community Green Stations (CGSs) in the 18 districts to reinforce environmental education at the community level and enhance assistance to local communities in the collection of recyclables. The capital works are estimated to cost about \$400 million in total. The operating expenditure of individual projects is subject to the financial proposals submitted by individual operators in their open tender submissions. At present, there are a total of 17 posts tasked to implement this initiative and monitor the projects, including 16 permanent posts and 1 time-limited post (until 2020). While Sha Tin CGS and Eastern CGS commenced operation in May and August 2015 respectively, Kwun Tong CGS and Yuen Long CGS have just commenced operation in January this year (so their operational statistics are not yet available). The latest development of individual CGSs is tabulated below:

Project	Site	Latest Development and Schedule
Sha Tin CGS	10 On Ping Street, Shek Mun	The CGS has commenced operation since May 2015. The recyclables collected by the CGS in 2016 amounted to about 310 tonnes. The operating expenditure was about \$2.69 million.

Project	Site	Latest Development and Schedule
Eastern CGS	30 Oi Shun Road, Shau Kei Wan	The CGS has commenced operation since August 2015. The recyclables collected by the CGS in 2016 amounted to about 290 tonnes. The operating expenditure was about \$3.35 million.
Kwun Tong CGS	27 Sheung Yee Road, Kowloon Bay	The CGS has commenced operation since January 2017. We will compile relevant operational statistics after the 1 <sup>st</sup> quarter of 2017.
Yuen Long CGS	65 Tin Wah Road, Tin Shui Wai	The CGS has commenced operation since January 2017. We will compile relevant operational statistics after the 1 <sup>st</sup> quarter of 2017.
Sham Shui Po CGS	Between Yen Chow Street and Tonkin Street, underneath the West Kowloon Corridor	The operator was appointed and it is estimated that service will start in the middle of this year.
Kwai Tsing CGS	Tam Kon Shan Road, near Tsing Yi Northeast Park	Construction works are underway.
Tai Po CGS	Between Ting Kok Road and Dai Wah Street	
Tuen Mun CGS	Tuen Yee Street	
Islands CGS	Junction of Yu Tung Road and Chung Mun Road, Tung Chung, Lantau	
Sai Kung CGS	Po Lam Lane, near Po Hong Road and Po Lam Road North, Tseung Kwan O	Sites have been confirmed and planning of construction works is in progress.
Tsuen Wan CGS	Hoi Shing Road, near Hoi Kok Street	

<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, Yau Tsim Mong CGS, Central and Western CGS and North CGS	Site to be confirmed	Views from District Councils are being followed up on an on-going basis. We will also continue with site search and the associated preparation work having regard to the actual operation of the other projects.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB067****(Question Serial No. 0152)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (1) WasteControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

Under the Environment and Conservation Fund, how many applications were received in each of the past 3 years (i.e. 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17) for recycling commercial waste? Out of these applications, how many were approved and what were the amounts of funding involved? What were the numbers of participating enterprises in each year?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Yu-yan, Tommy (Member Question No. 39)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 3 years are provided below:

	<b>2014-15</b>	<b>2015-16</b>	<b>2016-17</b> (as at end of <b>December 2016</b> )
No. of applications received	87	87	66
No. of applications approved	79	70	40
Total provision approved in the year, the expenditure may span over a number of years (\$ million)	8.68	20.50	16.49
No. of participating enterprises / commercial and industrial buildings *	about 1 470 companies/shops and 760 buildings	about 1 320 companies/shops and 830 buildings	about 1 020 companies/shops and 860 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**

**ENB068**

**(Question Serial No. 0154)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the Environment and Conservation Fund (ECF),

- (a) What were 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. 2014, 2015 and 2016)?
- (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. 2014, 2015 and 2016).
- (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. 2014, 2015 and 2016).
- (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. 2014, 2015 and 2016).
- (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 CHEUNG Yu-yan, Tommy (Member Question No. 40)

Reply:

(a)-(d)

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 2014-15 to 2016-17 are provided in the table below -

	<b>2014-15</b>	<b>2015-16</b>	<b>2016-17 (as at end of December 2016)</b>
<b><u>Source separation of domestic waste</u></b>			
No. of Projects	2	2	0
Total Provision (\$ million)	0.09	0.02	0
No. of Participants*	about 93 housing estates and 99 buildings covering about 134 000 households	about 94 housing estates and 101 buildings covering about 135 000 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	16	20	15
Total Provision (\$ million)	23.37	26.40	17.37
No. of Participants*	about 25 housing estates, 110 schools and 15 community groups	about 20 housing estates, 115 schools and 25 community groups	about 10 housing estates, 125 schools and 30 community groups
<b><u>Waste recycling</u></b>			
No. of Projects	15	18	13
Total Provision (\$ million)	37.54	47.83	40.96
No. of Participants*	about 680 housing estates, 2 070 buildings, 240 schools, 220 community groups and 1 470 shops/companies	about 650 housing estates, 2 130 buildings, 240 schools, 160 community groups and 1 320 shops/companies	about 590 housing estates, 2 880 buildings, 100 schools, 90 community groups and 1 020 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. Through organising seminars, exhibitions, sharing sessions and workshops for various environmental schemes, we constantly promote and encourage the community to use the ECF. We upload information for ECF funding applications to the ECF webpage for reference by the community and relevant 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. 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.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB069**

**(Question Serial No. 0155)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the monitoring and enhancement 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 and rejected, the nature of the business for which the fund was granted, the total amount involved, the average time required for completion of approval and the enhancement measures, etc. since the Fund was launched in October 2015.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Yu-yan, Tommy (Member Question No. 42)

Reply:

The Recycling Fund was launched in October 2015 and is open for applications since then. A total of 174 applications have been received as at end of December 2016, of which 79 were under the Enterprise Support Programme (ESP), 68 were for Small-scale Standard Projects (SSPs) and 27 were under the Industry Support Programme (ISP).

As at end of December 2016, the Advisory Committee on Recycling Fund (RFAC) has approved 55 applications, of which 21 were under the ESP, 27 were for SSPs and 7 were under the ISP, involving a total funding of about \$65 million. Concurrently, 56 applications were rejected.

The approved ESP projects and SSP projects involve different business natures, with recyclables including metals, paper, plastics, tyres, food waste, waste cooking oil, construction waste, waste electrical and electronic equipment, wood and used furniture. Some successful applicants plan to make use of the grants to expand their collection network to cover more recovery points, while others plan to expand their businesses to collect recyclables they have not previously covered. Also, some propose to introduce new technologies in the recycling operations, upgrade the processing of recyclables to produce recycled materials with higher economic value, obtain accreditation for its recycling



operation, enhance occupational safety and health (OSH) standard of its operation as well as to conduct related audits.

As for ISP projects, the natures of the approved projects include developing practice notes and guidelines for the recycling industry, providing training courses for the practitioners in the industry and formulating registration systems for recyclers. There is also an ISP project which aims to improve the industry's OSH standard. Recyclers attaining the required OSH standards may enjoy a premium discount when purchasing employee's compensation insurance policy provided by the Employees' Compensation Insurance Residual Scheme Bureau.

To ensure proper use of public funds, the Secretariat of the Fund should assess the applications with care. The RFAC conducts 4 meetings to assess applications each year. It will take an average of about 5 months to complete the whole process, from receipt of applications, collation, liaison with the applicant enterprises/organisations for the provision of supplementary information, conducting preliminary assessments to the completion of vetting by the RFAC and notifying the applicants. For more complicated applications, the Secretariat of the Fund will need extra time to enquire about/process further information submitted by the applicant enterprises/organisations.

The Environmental Protection Department and the RFAC have been committed to enhancing the operation of the Recycling Fund so as to better respond to the needs of the industry and provide more appropriate support for the development of the industry. We have launched a series of measures to facilitate the industry to apply for and make good use of the Fund. For example, to minimise the administrative workload of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in making applications, a category of SSP has been established under the ESP. SMEs undertaking SSPs may submit applications, report achievements and seek reimbursements in accordance with a set of streamlined rules and procedures. Besides, as some SMEs have encountered difficulties in opening a designated project bank account, we have already waived such condition for SSPs.

To further enhance the operation of the Recycling Fund, the RFAC agreed in December 2016 the introduction of a set of facilitation measures including the following -

- 1 to provide partial reimbursement of expenses midway through the project period of SSPs;
- 2 to establish a new category of SSP to facilitate recyclers to procure equipment for efficiency upgrading or for minimising nuisances to the neighbourhood;
- 3 to streamline the arrangement for recyclers to make use of the grants to subsidise their staff to receive training;
- 4 to consider mobile recycling operations acceptable for approved projects under limited conditions where appropriate; and
- 5 to include the cost of third-party liability insurance and a portion of the rental expenses required for recycling business or activities incurred by an approved project as fundable items.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB070**

**(Question Serial No. 2159)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the problem of illegal dumping of construction and demolition (C&D) materials, would the Government inform this Committee:

- (1) Set out in table form the staff establishment, staff salaries and expenditure of the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) in dealing with illegal dumping of C&D materials in the past 5 years;
- (2) Provide the proposed staff establishment, staff salaries and estimate of EPD in dealing with illegal dumping of C&D materials this year;
- (3) Provide the proposed devices, equipment and estimate of EPD in dealing with illegal dumping of C&D materials this year;
- (4) Has EPD conducted any review on the ineffectiveness in dealing with illegal dumping of C&D materials? If yes, what is the conclusion? What measures will EPD implement to improve the situation? How will EPD detect and prevent illegal dumping on government and private land?
- (5) At present, contractors and developers in Hong Kong are not obliged to regulate the handling of construction waste generated by their sites. Will the Government consider mandatory extension of the trip-ticket system currently adopted for public works to private works (large-scale or small-scale) to impose corresponding responsibilities on contractors and developers in regulating construction waste? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHU Hoi-dick (Member Question No. 47)

Reply:

(1),(2)and(3)

The enforcement actions against illegal dumping of construction & demolition (C&D) materials form part of the Environmental Protection Department (EPD)'s routine integrated enforcement duties. We do not have separate accounts for the manpower and expenses involved in such work.

- (4) In order to step up efforts in combating illegal dumping of C&D materials under the Waste Disposal Ordinance, EPD completed the trial scheme of surveillance camera system in 2016. Based on the experience and results of the trial scheme, EPD will, subject to existing resources, install surveillance camera systems in phases at selected fly-tipping black spots to deter illegal dumping of waste from waste collection vehicles. The surveillance camera system also helps providing information for identifying the fly-tippers so as to strengthen the detection and prevention of illegal dumping of C&D waste.

Apart from using technologies like surveillance camera system to tackle illegal dumping activities, EPD is preparing the legislation required to mandate the use of a Global Positioning System on construction waste collection vehicles to combat illegal dumping of construction waste.

Through the inter-departmental co-ordination mechanism, EPD will join hands with other government departments to monitor the illegal dumping of waste, exchange intelligence, share information, hold liaison meetings, update the list of land filling sites and fly-tipping black spots and arrange joint operations.

- (5) We have all along promoted the trip-ticket system to the construction sector (including the relevant public organisations) as good practice on the monitoring of proper disposal of construction waste.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB071**

**(Question Serial No. 2164)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the e-waste problem, would the Government advise this Committee on the following:

- (1) What is the definition of “e-waste” by the Hong Kong Government? Do lamps, vacuum cleaners and microwave ovens fall within the definition of “e-waste” by the Administration? If not, what are the reasons?
- (2) Please set out in table form the total amount and per capita amount of e-waste generated locally in each of the past 5 years.
- (3) Further to the above question, please set out in table form the disposal rate and recovery rate of e-waste in each of the past 5 years.
- (4) In the past 2 years, has the Administration conducted any studies on the reduction of e-waste generated? What are the outcomes? What measures will be taken? If not, what are the reasons?
- (5) In the past 2 years, has the Administration conducted any reviews on the recovery and handling of e-waste? What are the outcomes? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHU Hoi-dick (Member Question No. 50)

Reply:

- (1) Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) generally refers to any discarded, surplus, obsolete or broken electrical or electronic device that is designed for and dependent on electric currents or electromagnetic fields in order to work properly or is designed for the generation, transfer and measurement of electrical currents or magnetic fields. Examples include household appliances, IT and telecommunications equipment, consumer equipment, lighting equipment and the like.

The Government is currently making preparation for the implementation of the Producer Responsibility Scheme (PRS) on WEEE. The PRS will initially cover certain products including televisions, washing machines, refrigerators, air-conditioners, computers, printers, scanners and monitors. Under the Promotion of Recycling and Proper Disposal (Electrical Equipment and Electronic Equipment) (Amendment) Ordinance 2016 enacted by the Legislative Council (LegCo) in March 2016, “regulated electrical equipment” was given a statutory definition in reference to the above products, and such will become “regulated e-waste” once abandoned. In overall terms, “regulated e-waste” accounts for about 85% of WEEE generated in Hong Kong every year. We plan to introduce the relevant subsidiary legislation to the LegCo for scrutiny by the second quarter of 2017, so that the PRS on WEEE can be implemented by phases from 2017 onward.

- (2), (3) The annual total amount and daily per capita amount of WEEE generated locally as well as the daily per capita disposal rate and recovery rate in 2011-2015 are set out below. Relevant statistics for 2016 are being compiled.

Year	Total generation (annually)	Per capita generation (daily)	Per capita disposal rate (daily)	Recovery rate (percentage)
2011	75 000 tonnes	0.029 kg	0.003 kg	88%
2012	70 000 tonnes	0.027 kg	0.005 kg	80%
2013	71 000 tonnes	0.027 kg	0.006 kg	78%
2014	70 000 tonnes	0.027 kg	0.006 kg	79%
2015	75 000 tonnes	0.028 kg	0.006 kg	79%

- (4), (5) In recent years, the Government has continued with the necessary preparatory work for the implementation of the new PRS to facilitate the proper management of WEEE generated locally. Amongst other things, through open tender in 2015, the Government commissioned a joint venture company to design, build and operate a WEEE treatment and recycling facility. The construction works of the facility are making good progress currently, and are expected to be completed in the middle of this year to tie in with the implementation timetable of the PRS. We will also step up publicity and public education by which time to deepen awareness on reduction and proper recycling of WEEE amongst the general public.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB072**

**(Question Serial No. 2347)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the illegal dumping of construction and demolition (C&D) materials, would the Government advise this Committee on the following:

- (1) Set out in table form by year the number of cases of illegal dumping of waste by vehicles detected by EPD in the past 5 years;
- (2) Further to Question (1), set out in table form by year the number of cases in which EPD decided to take prosecution actions, the percentages of prosecution and conviction and the penalty types involved in the past 5 years;
- (3) Further to Questions (1) and (2), would EPD provide the reasons for failure to take prosecution actions in cases detected involving illegal dumping of waste by vehicles and the difficulties encountered during enforcement?
- (4) Further to Question (3), what measures will EPD take to resolve the above problems and difficulties? What are the manpower, equipment and estimates proposed to be increased respectively?

Asked by: Hon CHU Hoi-dick (Member Question No. 48)

Reply:

(1) and (2)

When handling reported cases of illegal dumping of waste, the complainants or staff of the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) might not be able to ascertain whether the dumping of waste was associated with vehicles. Thus, we do not have statistics on the number of cases of illegal waste dumping by vehicles.

The numbers of public complaints on illegal dumping of construction and demolition (C&D) materials on government land and private land, as well as the number of prosecutions, conviction rate and total fine in the past 5 years are as follows:

### Illegal dumping of C&D materials on government land

	Year				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Complaints received *	1 580	1 861	1 525	1 638	1 761
Number of prosecutions (summonses)	30	39	43	52	99
Conviction rate	97%	100%	100%	96%	97%
Number of Fixed Penalty Notice (FPN) issued **	101	46	18	18	29
Total fine (\$)	284,000	307,500	314,000	358,400	856,900

Notes:

\* Include repeated cases.

\*\* For case involving unlawful depositing of small quantities of construction waste, EPD enforcement staff issue FPN of \$1,500 to the offender.

### Land filling of C&D materials on private land

	Year				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Complaints received *	110	121	170	203	201
Number of prosecutions (summonses)	2	1	1	8	11
Conviction rate	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Total fine (\$)	6,000	6,000	8,000	57,000	225,000

Note:

\* Include repeated cases.

- (3) Most complaints are lodged after the occurrence of the incidents and the offenders had left the scene. Moreover, the illegal dumping activities are usually conducted at inconspicuous locations and at odd hours. Therefore, the biggest difficulty encountered is that it is not easy for us to catch the offenders on the spot and initiate prosecution.
- (4) In order to step up efforts in combating illegal dumping of construction waste under the Waste Disposal Ordinance, EPD completed the trial scheme of setting up the surveillance camera system in 2016. Based on the experience and results of the trial scheme, EPD will, subject to the existing resource, install surveillance camera systems in phases at selected waste dumping black spots to deter illegal dumping from waste collection vehicles. The surveillance camera system also helps providing information for identifying the offenders so as to strengthen the detection and prevention of illegal dumping of C&D waste.

Apart from using technologies like surveillance camera systems to tackle illegal dumping activities, EPD is preparing the legislation required to mandate the use of a Global Positioning System on construction waste collection vehicles to combat illegal dumping of construction waste.

Through the inter-departmental co-ordination mechanism, EPD will join hands with other government departments to monitor the illegal dumping of waste, exchange intelligence, share information, hold liaison meetings, update the list of land filling sites and fly-tipping black spots and arrange joint operations.

The enforcement actions against illegal dumping of waste form part of EPD's routine integrated enforcement duties. We do not have separate accounts for the manpower and expenses involved in such work. EPD has earmarked about \$2.5 million in 2017-18 for installing the surveillance camera system at waste dumping black spots.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB073**

**(Question Serial No. 2352)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the illegal e-waste recycling sites, would the Government advise this Committee on the following:

- (1) Set out in table form by year, location and occupied area the illegal e-waste sites detected by the Environmental Protection Department (EPD), detected upon reporting or detected after media reports in all districts of Hong Kong in the past 5 years;
- (2) Further to the above question, please set out in table form by year the number of prosecution actions taken by EPD and the Planning Department (PlanD) respectively against the above illegal e-waste sites, the percentages of prosecution and conviction, the penalty involved and the quantity of e-waste seized in the past 5 years;
- (3) Set out in table form by year the staff establishment, equipment and expenditure of the enforcement staff in EPD and PlanD respectively for combatting illegal e-waste sites;
- (4) Will EPD and PlanD respectively increase enforcement staff for combatting illegal e-waste sites in the coming year? If yes, please set out the manpower, equipment and estimated expenditure proposed to be increased. If no, please give the reasons in detail.
- (5) According to a survey conducted by the Basel Action Network, an American green group, the rural areas in Hong Kong have become a large scale e-waste site. Has EPD commenced any investigation action and policy review in respect of the relevant research? If yes, please provide the investigation findings and review outcomes in detail, and advise this Committee on the plans and expenditure involved in handling the relevant problems in the coming year. If no, please give a detailed explanation.

Asked by: Hon CHU Hoi-dick (Member Question No. 51)

Reply:

Under the Basel Convention, the international instrument that controls trans-boundary movements of hazardous waste, there are two types of electronic waste (e-waste): hazardous e-waste and non-hazardous e-waste. Hazardous e-waste such as computer monitors, liquid crystal display panels, batteries and dismantled printed circuit boards are controlled under the Waste Disposal Ordinance. Their import and export are subject to stringent permit control. The Government has strived to combat the illegal import and export of hazardous e-waste in accordance with the international Basel Convention and existing legislation. Any local recycling site where hazardous e-waste is dismantled and disposed of is required to obtain a chemical waste disposal licence prior to its operation.

The e-waste recycling sites in Hong Kong are mainly located in Yuen Long and North District. Their occupied area varies with the types of recyclables and operation of the sites. It is roughly estimated that the sites are from several hundred to several thousand square metres. The number of recycling sites in the two districts which were found to be involved in illegal handling of hazardous e-waste by the Environmental Protection Department (EPD), upon reporting by the media or other sources and were investigated by EPD in the past 5 years are as follows:

Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Yuen Long	0	0	0	3	16
North District	0	1	1	2	9
Total	0	1	1	5	25

Regarding the above illegal hazardous e-waste recycling sites, the number of prosecutions completed by EPD, as well as the number of convictions, amount of fine and quantity of e-waste seized are as follows:

Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Number of prosecutions	0	3	1	1	32
Number of convictions	0	3	1	1	32*
Conviction rate	Not applicable	100%	100%	100%	100%
Penalty	Not applicable	Total fine \$3,600	Total fine \$2,000	Total fine \$40,000	Total fine \$244,000 * four weeks' imprisonment
Quantity of e-waste seized	Not applicable	60 Waste Lead-Acid Batteries (WLABs)	20 WLABs	Nil	About 14 300 waste cathode ray tubes, 13 800 waste liquid crystal display panels, 12 400 WLABs, a batch of dismantled printed circuit boards, etc.

\* One of the defendants was sentenced to four weeks' imprisonment, suspended for one year in the second conviction.

For the enforcement cases undertaken by the Planning Department (PlanD) against unauthorised developments (UDs) in the e-waste recycling sites, they are mostly classified as storage and/or workshop uses. For the past 5 years, the number of prosecution cases initiated by the PlanD against UD involving storage and/or workshop uses in the Development Permission Areas in the rural New Territories (NT), as well as the number of convictions and total fine are as follows:

Year	Number of prosecutions #	Number of convictions #	Total fine (\$)
2012	30	28	5,603,600
2013	26	24	2,643,000
2014	18	16	1,702,900
2015	26	26	3,246,000
2016	20	19	2,066,000

# Including cases against all UD involving storage and/or workshop uses, no breakdown figures on e-waste recycling sites are available.

The inspection and enforcement work on the regulation of e-waste recycling sites form part of EPD's routine integrated enforcement duties. The department does not have a breakdown of the expenditure of such work. EPD has earmarked about \$9 million for 2017-2018 to increase manpower so as to enhance support for the enforcement work, including the inspection and enforcement work on the regulation of e-waste recycling sites.

The planning, enforcement and prosecution actions against UD in the rural NT are currently undertaken by 69 staff of the PlanD. As the work in respect of the enforcement and control actions against UD in the recycling sites of e-waste is undertaken as part of the overall duties of the PlanD's staff, we are unable to provide a breakdown on the resources and expenditure solely for this area of work.

As regards the information on 47 recycling sites provided by the United States' Basel Action Network in June 2016, EPD conducted inspections of the sites and confirmed that 10 of those sites were engaged in sorting and repackaging of recyclables, including plastic recyclables, as well as treatment of non-hazardous e-waste; 5 sites were vacant and 26 sites were used as warehouses. In this regard, no violation of the environmental laws was observed. For the remaining 6 sites, EPD found out in the inspections that their operation involved treatment of hazardous e-waste and were suspected of violating the Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation. The persons-in-charge of 3 of the recycling sites were successfully prosecuted. The prosecutions against 2 other recycling sites are in progress. Prosecution against the remaining site was not initiated due to insufficient evidence.

EPD and the Customs and Excise Department conduct inspections of container shipments based on risk assessment and intelligence to combat illegal import of hazardous e-waste. It is more effective in strengthening controls by extending the scope of the laws to regulate the storage, treatment, reprocessing or recycling of e-waste through licensing control and establishing tight import and export permit system on such waste. The Government is

making preparation for the implementation of the Producer Responsibility Scheme on Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) (the Scheme) to facilitate the proper treatment of WEEE in Hong Kong. The Scheme will cover regulated electrical equipment, initially including air-conditioners, refrigerators, washing machines, televisions, computers, printers, scanners and monitors. To provide for a statutory regulatory framework for the Scheme, the Legislative Council approved the Promotion of Recycling and Proper Disposal (Electrical Equipment and Electronic Equipment) (Amendment) Ordinance 2016 in March 2016. Subject to further consultation with the trades, we will table the relevant subsidiary legislation to the Legislative Council for scrutiny in due course and expect to implement the relevant controls by the end of 2017.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB074**

**(Question Serial No. 2353)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the smuggling of e-waste, would the Government advise this Committee on the following:

- (1) Set out in table form by year, quantity, market value and place of export the information about the smuggled e-waste seized by the Hong Kong Customs and Excise Department (C&ED) in the past 5 years;
- (2) According to a survey conducted by the Basel Action Network, an American green group, the rural areas in Hong Kong have become a large scale e-waste site. Has C&ED commenced any investigation action in respect of the relevant research? If yes, please provide the investigation findings in detail. If no, please give a detailed explanation.
- (3) Has C&ED planned to step up collecting information on e-waste smuggling as well as intercepting illegal import of e-waste in the coming year? If yes, please provide the plans in detail. If not, please give the reasons.

Asked by: Hon CHU Hoi-dick (Member Question No. 52)

Reply:

Under the Basel Convention, an international instrument that controls trans-boundary movements of hazardous waste, there are two types of electronic waste (e-waste): hazardous e-waste and non-hazardous e-waste. Hazardous e-waste such as computer monitors, liquid crystal display panels, batteries and dismantled printed circuit boards are controlled under the Waste Disposal Ordinance. Their import and export are subject to stringent permit control. The Government has strived to combat the illegal import and export of hazardous e-waste in accordance with the international Basel Convention and existing legislation. Any local recycling site where hazardous e-waste is dismantled and disposed of is required to obtain a chemical waste disposal licence prior to its operation.

As regards the information on 47 recycling sites provided by the United States' Basel Action Network in June 2016, the Environment Protection Department (EPD) conducted inspections of the sites and confirmed that 10 of those sites were engaged in sorting and repackaging of recyclables, including plastic recyclables, as well as treatment of non-hazardous e-waste; 5 sites were vacant and 26 sites were used as warehouses. In this regard, no violation of the environmental laws was observed. For the remaining 6 sites, EPD found out in the inspections that their operation involved treatment of hazardous e-waste and were suspected of violating the Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation. The persons-in-charge of 3 of the recycling sites were successfully prosecuted. The prosecutions against 2 other recycling sites are in progress. Prosecution against the remaining site was not initiated due to insufficient evidence.

EPD and the C&ED conduct inspections of container shipments based on risk assessment and intelligence to combat illegal import of hazardous e-waste. For the past 5 years (2012 to 2016), information on the illegally imported hazardous e-waste intercepted is as follows:

Year	Quantity (tonnes)	The first three places of export according to quantity
2016	727	Egypt, The United Arab Emirates (UAE), The United States of America (USA)
2015	538	Japan, UAE, USA
2014	578	Japan, South Korea, USA
2013	771	USA, UAE, South Korea
2012	326	Nicaragua, USA, Spain

\* The Government has no market value statistics for the intercepted hazardous e-waste

The Government is making preparation for the implementation of the Producer Responsibility Scheme on Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) (the Scheme) to facilitate the proper treatment of WEEE in Hong Kong. The Scheme will cover regulated electrical equipment, initially including air-conditioners, refrigerators, washing machines, televisions, computers, printers, scanners and monitors. To provide for a statutory regulatory framework for the Scheme, the Legislative Council approved the Promotion of Recycling and Proper Disposal (Electrical Equipment and Electronic Equipment) (Amendment) Ordinance 2016 in March 2016. Subject to further consultation with the trades, we will table the relevant subsidiary legislation to the Legislative Council for scrutiny in due course and expect to implement the relevant controls by the end of 2017. The above Scheme is more effective in strengthening controls by extending the scope of the laws to regulate the local storage, treatment, reprocessing or recycling of e-waste through licensing control and establishing tight import and export permit system on such waste.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB075**

**(Question Serial No. 1434)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (4) Water

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding discharge from landfills, please advise on the following:

- (a) What were the expenditure and manpower establishment for handling discharge from landfills in the past 3 years (2014-15 to 2016-17)?
- (b) How many times did the contractors responsible for handling discharge from landfills fail to meet the contractual requirements in the past 3 years (2014-15 to 2016-17)?
- (c) What were the daily amounts of discharge from various major sewage treatment plants managed by the Drainage Services Department, landfills managed by the Environmental Protection Department and wastewater treatment facilities of power plants operated by the private sector, as well as the water quality monitoring data (including the annual mean of major water quality data and discharge limit indicated by the monitoring data of the facilities) in the past 3 years (2014-15 to 2016-17)?
- (d) How will the Administration ensure that such discharge will not affect fisheries and fisheries resources?

Asked by: Hon HO Chun-yin, Steven (Member Question No. 68)

Reply:

- (a) Management and monitoring of the operation of landfills 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.
- (b) In the past 3 years (2014-15 to 2016-17), only the contractor of the Pillar Point Valley Restored Landfill in Tuen Mun failed to meet the contractual requirement on leachate discharge for 12 times in 2016. The EPD has deducted the operation payments against the contractor in accordance with the relevant provision in the contract.

During this period, we did not observe any other landfill contractors failing to meet the contractual requirements on leachate discharge.

- (c) The discharge flow rates and effluent quality monitoring data of the major sewage treatment works managed by the Drainage Services Department (DSD), leachate treatment plants of landfills managed by the EPD and sewage treatment facilities of power stations operated by private sector in the past 3 years are set out in detail in the following tables.

**Major Sewage Treatment Facilities in Hong Kong and Their Effluent Quality Data**  
**(1) Major Sewage Treatment Works Managed by the DSD**

Name	Maximum Discharge Limit in the WPCO Licence (x1000m <sup>3</sup> /day)	Annual Average of Effluent Quality as shown in the Facilities' Monitoring Data (Year 2014, 2015, 2016)		
		Biochemical Oxygen Demand (mg/L)	Suspended Solids (mg/L)	Total Nitrogen (mg/L)
Chemically Enhanced Primary Treatment				
Stonecutters Island Sewage Treatment Works	4 000	2014: 68 2015: 69 2016: 70 (Discharge Upper Limit: 170)	2014 : 46 2015 : 44 2016: 46 (Discharge Upper Limit: 114)	Not Applicable (See Note 1)
Pillar Point Sewage Treatment Works	525	2014 : 80 2015 : 89 2016 : 93 (Discharge Upper Limit: 360)	2014 : 42 2015 : 48 2016 : 64 (Discharge Upper Limit: 240)	Not Applicable (See Note 1)
Siu Ho Wan Sewage Treatment Works	360	2014: 79 2015: 57 2016: 48 (Discharge Upper Limit: 200)	2014 : 55 2015 : 65 2016: 66 (Discharge Upper Limit: 200)	Not Applicable (See Note 1)
Sham Tseng Sewage Treatment Works	50.5	2014 : 53 2015 : 64 2016 : 63 (Discharge Upper Limit: 220)	2014 : 43 2015 : 51 2016 : 48 (Discharge Upper Limit: 180)	Not Applicable (See Note 1)
Biological Treatment				
Sha Tin Sewage Treatment Works	1 020	2014: < 5 2015: < 5 2016: < 5 (Discharge Upper Limit: 40)	2014: < 9 2015: < 11 2016: < 10 (Discharge Upper Limit: 60)	2014: < 9 2015: < 7 2016: < 8 (Discharge Upper Limit: 35)
Tai Po Sewage Treatment Works	250	2014: < 5 2015: < 6 2016: < 5 Discharge Upper Limit: 40)	2014: < 8 2015: < 9 2016: < 7 (Discharge Upper Limit: 60)	2014: < 9 2015: < 9 2016: < 8 (Discharge Upper Limit: 35)



Name	Maximum Discharge Limit in the WPCO Licence (x1000m <sup>3</sup> /day)	Annual Average of Effluent Quality as shown in the Facilities' Monitoring Data (Year 2014, 2015, 2016)		
		Biochemical Oxygen Demand (mg/L)	Suspended Solids (mg/L)	Total Nitrogen (mg/L)
Shek Wu Hui Sewage Treatment Works	240	2014: < 6 2015: < 6 2016: < 5 (Discharge Upper Limit: 40)	2014: < 9 2015: < 8 2006: < 9 (Discharge Upper Limit: 60)	2014: < 10 2015: < 9 2016: < 7 (Discharge Upper Limit: 28) (See Note 2)
Yuen Long Sewage Treatment Works	210	2014: < 6 2015: < 6 2016: < 6 (Discharge Upper Limit: 40)	2014: < 9 2015: < 9 2016: < 8 (Discharge Upper Limit: 60)	Not Applicable (See Note 1)
Stanley Sewage Treatment Works	34.7	2014: <3 2015: <3 2016: <3 (Discharge Upper Limit: 40)	2014: <4 2015: <4 2016: <4 (Discharge Upper Limit: 60)	2014: <6 2015: <6 2016: <5 (Discharge Upper Limit: 26) (See Note 2)
Sai Kung Sewage Treatment Works	24	2014: < 6 2015: < 6 2016: < 5 (Discharge Upper Limit: 40)	2014: < 6 2015: < 6 2016: < 6 (Discharge Upper Limit: 60)	2014: < 5 2015: < 5 2016: < 4 (Discharge Upper Limit: 24)

Note:

- (1) Discharge limits and the water quality monitoring requirements are formulated based on the design of the sewage treatment facilities and their environmental impact to the relevant receiving waters.
- (2) The figure stated is the sum of the amounts of ammonia nitrogen, nitrate nitrogen and nitrite nitrogen in the water sample(s).

## **(2) Leachate Treatment Plants at Landfills Managed by EPD**

Name	Maximum Discharge Limit in the WPCO Licence (m <sup>3</sup> /day)	Annual Average of Discharge Quality as shown in the Facilities' Monitoring Data (Year 2014, 2015, 2016)		
		Biochemical Oxygen Demand (mg/L)	Suspended Solids (mg/L)	Total Nitrogen (mg/L)
Pillar Point Valley Landfill	2 600	2014: 3 2015: 4 2016: 3 (Discharge Upper Limit: 800)	2014: 3 2015: 4 2016: 4 (Discharge Upper Limit: 800)	2014: 61 2015: 64 2015: 85 (Discharge Upper Limit: 100)
Tseung Kwan O Stage I Landfill, Tseung Kwan O Stage II/III Landfill	1 450	2014: 10 2015: 10 2016: 9 (Discharge Upper Limit: 800)	2014: 11 2015: 4 2016: 4 (Discharge Upper Limit: 800)	2014: 55 2015: 36 2016: 48 (Discharge Upper Limit: 200)

(See Note 3)				
<b>Siu Lang Shui Landfill, Ma Tso Lung Landfill, Ngau Tam Mei Landfill and Gin Drinkers Bay Landfill</b> (See Note 3)	480	2014: 15 2015: 12 2016: 19 (Discharge Upper Limit: 800)	2014: 5 2015: 8 2016: 6 (Discharge Upper Limit: 800)	2014: 60 2015: 61 2016: 69 (Discharge Upper Limit: 200)
<b>Sai Tso Wan Landfill, Ngau Chi Wan Landfill, Jordan Valley Landfill, Ma Yau Tong West Landfill, Ma Yau Tong Central Landfill</b> (See Note 4)	<u>Jordan Valley Landfill</u> 350  <u>Ma Yau Tong Central Landfill</u> 350	<u>Jordan Valley Landfill</u> 2014: 20 2015: 17 2016: 19 (Discharge Upper Limit: 800)  <u>Ma Yau Tong Central Landfill</u> 2014: 1 2015: 2 2016: 1 (Discharge Upper Limit: 800)	<u>Jordan Valley Landfill</u> 2014: 14 2015: 18 2016: 28 (Discharge Upper Limit: 800)  <u>Ma Yau Tong Central Landfill</u> (See Note 5) (Discharge Upper Limit: 800)	<u>Jordan Valley Landfill</u> 2014: 78 2015: 64 2016: 58 (Discharge Upper Limit: 200)  <u>Ma Yau Tong Central Landfill</u> 2014: 119 2015: 101 2016: 88 (Discharge Upper Limit: 200)
<b>Shuen Wan Landfill</b> (See Note 6)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
<b>West New Territories Landfill</b>	2 000	2014: 13 2015: 6 2016: 7 (Discharge Upper Limit: 800)	2014: 28 2015: 14 2016: 26 (Discharge Upper Limit: 800)	2014: 107 2015: 128 2016: 143 (Discharge Upper Limit: 200)
<b>North East New Territories Landfill</b>	2 800 (See Note 7)	2014: 24 2015: 14 2016: 12 (Discharge Upper Limit: 400)	2014: 82 2015: 73 2016: 36 (Discharge Upper Limit: 400)	2014: 121 2015: 86 2016: 99 (Discharge Upper Limit: 150) (See Note 8)
<b>South East New Territories Landfill</b>	2 000 (See Note 9)	2014: 32 2015: 27 2016: 17 (Discharge Upper Limit: 800)	2014: 101 2015: 71 2016: 67 (Discharge Upper Limit: 800)	2014: 133 2015: 122 2016: 114 (Discharge Upper Limit: 200)

Note:

- (3) Leachate from these landfills is collected and delivered to one leachate treatment plant for collective treatment.
- (4) Leachate from these landfills is collected and delivered to the leachate treatment plant at Jordan Valley Landfill for collective treatment, while the leachate treatment plant at Ma Yau Tong Central Landfill will only be operated in wet season.
- (5) Discharge limits and the water quality monitoring requirements are formulated based on the design of the sewage treatment facilities and their environmental impacts to the relevant receiving waters.
- (6) Leachate from Shuen Wan Landfill is collected and delivered to the adjacent Tai Po Sewage Treatment Works for treatment.

- (7) The maximum discharge limit in the WPCO Licence of the North East New Territories (NENT) Landfill between 1 January 2014 and 29 May 2016 is 1,600 m<sup>3</sup> per day. Since 30 May 2016, the maximum discharge limit has been updated to 2 800 m<sup>3</sup> per day.
- (8) The discharge upper limit of the NENT Landfill between 1 January 2014 and 28 July 2016 is 200 mg/L. Since 29 July 2016, the discharge upper limit has been updated to 150 mg/L.
- (9) The maximum discharge limit in the WPCO Licence of the South East New Territories Landfill between 4 December 2014 and 4 June 2016 is 2 400 m<sup>3</sup> per day. Since 5 June 2016, the maximum discharge limit has been updated to 2 000 m<sup>3</sup> per day.

### **(3) Sewage Treatment Facilities of Power Stations**

Name	Operator	Maximum Discharge Limit in the WPCO Licence (m <sup>3</sup> /day)	Annual Average of Discharge Quality as shown in the Facilities' Monitoring Data (Year 2014, 2015, 2016)		
			Biochemical Oxygen Demand (mg/L)	Suspended Solids (mg/L)	Total Nitrogen (mg/L) (See Note 10)
<b>Castle Peak Power Station</b>	Castle Peak Power Company Limited	2 000	2014 : <5 2015 : <5 2016 : <5 (Discharge Upper Limit: 20)	2014 : 8 2015 : 5 2016 : 6 (Discharge Upper Limit: 30)	Not Applicable
<b>Black Point Power Station</b>	Castle Peak Power Company Limited	420	2014 : <5 2015 : <5 2016 : <5 (Discharge Upper Limit: 20)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
<b>Lamma Power Station</b>	HK Electric	664	2014: <2 2015: <2 2016: <2 (Discharge Upper Limit: 20)	2014: 12 2015: 9 2016: 12 (Discharge Upper Limit: 30)	Not Applicable
<b>Penny's Bay Power Station (Standby facility)</b>	Castle Peak Power Company Limited	4 181	See Note 11 (Discharge Upper Limit: 20)	See Note 11 (Discharge Upper Limit: 30)	Not Applicable

Note:

- (10) Discharge limits and the water quality monitoring requirements are formulated based on the design of the sewage treatment facilities and their environmental impact to the relevant receiving waters.
- (11) Penny's Bay Power Station is a standby facility and there is no discharge recorded from 2014 to 2016.

- (d) All the discharge from the major sewage treatment works managed by the DSD, leachate treatment plants of landfills managed by the EPD, and sewage treatment facilities of power stations operated by the private sector should comply with the relevant discharge limits and the corresponding license requirement stipulated in the license granted under the Water Pollution Control Ordinance (WPCO) to ensure that

the relevant discharge would not cause any adverse impact on the surrounding environment.

At present, there are on-site EPD staff at all landfills to conduct regular environmental monitoring and to monitor the day-to-day operation of the facilities. The DSD also conducts regular water quality monitoring at major sewage treatment works. The Environmental Compliance Division of the EPD conducts inspections to the relevant facilities operated by the public and private sectors at irregular time intervals to check whether the facility is in normal operation and in compliance with the discharge license issued.

The Water Policy Division of the EPD has set up 76 marine monitoring stations in Hong Kong open waters and conducts monthly sampling at each station for various physical, chemical and biological analyses. According to the EPD's water quality monitoring data, the discharges have not caused any adverse impact on marine ecology and fishery resources. The Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department also did not observe any abnormality in the ecological condition at Marine Parks.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB076**

**(Question Serial No. 1438)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme:

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding handling of refuse on various beaches and marine refuse, please advise on:

- (a) the staffing establishment and expenditure for collection of refuse by the Department's staff in the past 3 years (2014-15 to 2016-17);
- (b) the total amount of refuse collected by the Department in the past 3 years (2014-15 to 2016-17) (please list by month).

Asked by: Hon HO Chun-yin, Steven (Member Question No. 71)

Reply:

- (a) Various government departments are responsible for collecting and cleaning up marine refuse (including floating refuse and shoreline refuse washed ashore) according to the locations where such refuse is found. The Marine Department, the Leisure and Cultural Services Department and the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department have outsourced the cleaning services of marine refuse to contractors, which do not involve any staffing establishment of the Government. As for the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department, apart from outsourcing to cleaning contractors, its routine cleaning services also include collecting and cleaning up of marine refuse. No separate breakdown on the staffing establishment and the expenditure involved is available.
- (b) In the past 3 years, the total amount of marine refuse collected by the above Departments each month is tabulated below:

	<b>Total amount of marine refuse collected (tonnes)</b>		
	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17 (first 10 months)
April	1 149	1 128	1 172
May	1 368	1 520	1 302
June	1 586	1 570	1 652
July	1 627	1 712	2 084
August	1 538	1 569	1 905
September	1 420	1 422	1 491
October	1 273	1 293	1 364
November	1 109	1 149	1 174
December	1 033	1 083	1 066
January of the following year	1 011	1 101	1 065
February of the following year	978	1 053	-
March of the following year	1 075	1 122	-

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB077****(Question Serial No. 1478)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (1) WasteControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

Please tabulate the recovery quantity of waste such as waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE), fluorescent lamps, rechargeable batteries and glass beverage bottles, and the disposal quantity at landfills of such waste due to failure to recycle in the past 3 years.

Asked by: Hon HO Kai-ming (Member Question No. 41)Reply:

The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) encourages the public to recycle waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE), fluorescent lamps, rechargeable batteries and glass 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. From 2014 to 2016, 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>
2014	63 800	33 900	82	470 000	8 400
2015	58 800	30 300	83	503 000	9 400
2016	69 000	27 900	80	468 000	Under compilation

The quantities of such materials disposed of at landfills during the same period are tabulated below:

<b>Year</b>	<b>WEEE (tonne)</b>	<b>Waste fluorescent lamps (tonne)</b>	<b>Waste rechargeable batteries<sup>(1)</sup> (tonne)</b>	<b>Waste glass bottles (tonne)</b>
2014	14 800	8 200	500	74 400
2015	16 000	500	200	100 500
2016	Under compilation	Under compilation	Under compilation	Under compilation

Note: (1) Waste rechargeable batteries collected and handled by licensed chemical waste collectors before being disposed of at landfills are special waste, and are not included in the above table.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB078**

**(Question Serial No. 1955)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the “Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign”:

1. How many merchants are participating in food donation?
2. How many organisations are receiving the food?
3. How many families have benefited from food donation?
4. Will the Government allocate funds for conducting a study on legislation against discarding of food? If yes, when will the project take place? If no, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon HO Kai-ming (Member Question No. 38)

Reply:

- 1-3. In line with the “Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign” (the Campaign) implemented by the Government, the Environment and Conservation Fund (ECF) has been funding non-profit organisations in the recovery of surplus food since July 2014. The funded activities include collection of surplus and edible food from markets, retail shops and food wholesalers, etc. and distribution to those in need in the community. As at December 2016, the ECF has approved a total of 20 such projects involving 10 non-profit organisations with a total funding support of about \$32 million. It is expected that a total of 2 300 tonnes of surplus food will be recovered and benefit more than 1.9 million headcounts. Since such projects are implemented by non-profit organisations, the Government does not have the number of merchants participating in food donation and food recipient organisations.
4. Surplus food and food that has not reached its “best before date” are still edible and should not be thrown away. This also accords with the Government’s “Use less and Waste less” concept. Since the disposal of unsold food involves complex issues,

including individual and commercial considerations, environmental protection and food safety, at this stage, we consider that it is not advisable to consider drawing up legislation to prohibit disposal of food in Hong Kong. The Government's current top priority is to encourage reduction of food waste disposal and donation of safe and edible surplus food to those in need. Food recipient organisations have been included as members of the Food Wise Hong Kong Steering Committee established under the Environment Bureau. In addition, information on food donation is provided on the webpage of the Campaign. On suitable festive occasions, e.g. Mid-autumn Festival and Chinese New Year, the Campaign will encourage the public to donate surplus festive food to food recipient organisations through festive promotion.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB079**

**(Question Serial No. 1972)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

To tie in with the implementation of the mandatory producer responsibility scheme on waste electrical and electronic equipment, would the Administration advise this Committee on the following:

1. What is the progress of the construction of the waste electrical and electronic equipment treatment and recycling facility? Will it be completed on schedule? Will it be able to tie in with the implementation schedule of the scheme?
2. Has the Administration allocated funds for studying whether there are sufficient professionals in the market to support the implementation of the scheme? If yes, what are the details? If no, will funds be allocated for carrying out studies, and for providing subsidies for training institutions to nurture talents in the related fields if there is a shortage of professionals?

Asked by: Hon HO Kai-ming (Member Question No. 39)

Reply:

1. The construction of the waste electric and electronic equipment (WEEE) treatment and recycling facility in support of the implementation of producer responsibility scheme (PRS) on WEEE has made good progress at present. The construction works are expected to be completed in the middle of this year to tie in with the implementation timetable of the PRS.
2. Through open tender in 2015, the Government commissioned a joint venture company to design, build and operate the WEEE treatment and recycling facility. We consider that the operator has sufficient experience and capability, including the provision of appropriate staff training as necessary, so as to provide the services required under contract namely the effective collection and proper treatment of regulated e-waste generated in Hong Kong.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB080****(Question Serial No. 2309)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (2) AirControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

Regarding the Government's promotion of electric vehicles (EVs) in recent years, would the Administration advise this Committee on the following:

1. The procurement of EVs by various government departments in the past 3 years.
2. The number of EVs and non-EVs currently used by various government departments.

Asked by: Hon HO Kwan-yiu, Junius (Member Question No. 34)Reply:

1. 55 electric vehicles (EVs) were procured by the government departments in the past 3 years, details of which are as follows:

<b>Year</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
Number of EVs procured	19	21	15

2. As at the end of January 2017, the number of EVs and non-EVs used by various government departments is as follows:

<b>Policy bureaux/departments</b>	<b>Number of EVs</b>	<b>Number of non-EVs</b>
Hong Kong Police Force	124	2 322
Water Supplies Department	20	233
Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department	9	204
Post Office	8	272
Buildings Department	8	27
Food and Environmental Hygiene Department	7	723
Electrical and Mechanical Services	7	207

<b>Policy bureaux/departments</b>	<b>Number of EVs</b>	<b>Number of non-EVs</b>
Department		
Lands Department	7	160
Drainage Services Department	7	42
Transport Department	6	154
Fire Services Department	5	694
Customs and Excise Department	5	180
Leisure and Cultural Services Department	4	149
Housing Department	4	47
Civil Aviation Department	4	11
Environmental Protection Department	3	45
Social Welfare Department	3	26
Civil Engineering and Development Department	2	45
Independent Commission Against Corruption	2	33
Administration Wing	2	25
Working Family and Student Financial Assistance Agency	2	0
Correctional Services Department	1	126
Government Logistics Department	1	61
Department of Health	1	56
Highways Department	1	37
Labour Department	1	26
Radio Television Hong Kong	1	23
Office of the Communications Authority	1	20
Planning Department	1	11
Architectural Services Department	1	9
Chief Executive's Office	1	7
Home Affairs Bureau	1	6
Environment Bureau	1	1
Other policy bureaux/departments	0	259
<b>Total</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>6 241</b>

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB081**

**(Question Serial No. 2312)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)

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 financial year?
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 HO Kwan-yiu, Junius (Member Question No. 36)

Reply:

1. 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 (TWs) of the Hong Kong Police Force and Environmental Protection Inspectors (EPIs) 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.

From April 2016 to February 2017, law enforcement officers conducted 389 enforcement-cum-publicity activities, during which they timed 825 vehicles with idling engines. Among them, 53 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.

Besides, 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.

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 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 (please see details below). The Government will continue the two-pronged approach, i.e. enforcement and publicity, to promote the green driving habit of switching off idling engines.

<b>Year</b>	<b>Number of enforcement-cum-publicity activities</b>	<b>Number of vehicles timed with idling engines</b>
2014	234	1 127
2015	319	840
2016	400	799
Total:	953	2 766

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB082**

**(Question Serial No. 2404)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

According to the Indicators in the Budget, T·PARK is required to handle 419 000 tonnes of sludge every year. As T·PARK serves as a sludge incinerator and an attraction point, please advise:

1. What is the estimated proposed expenditure for T·PARK in 2017-2018?
2. Has the Administration allocated provisions for continued monitoring of the level of air pollution of T·PARK after its commissioning?
3. As an attraction point, does T·PARK have an indicator on annual number of visitors?

Asked by: Hon HO Kwan-yiu, Junius (Member Question No. 44)

Reply:

1. The estimated operating expenditure for T·PARK in 2017-18 is \$272,800,000.
2. The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) has been conducting rigorous environmental monitoring on the operation of T·PARK to ensure that its flue gas emission complies with stringent international standards, with the work including continuous monitoring of key air parameters using a continuous emission monitoring system as well as regular monitoring of heavy metals, dioxins and furans through sampling.

In addition, in order to monitor the impacts of T·PARK on the overall air quality in Tuen Mun, EPD has set up an air quality monitoring station on the roof of Tuen Mun Public Library to collect objective data on the overall air quality in the district.



The relevant expenditures of the above air monitoring measures have been included in the operating expenditure of T•PARK.

3. The Environmental Education Centre of T•PARK was officially opened to visitors in June 2016 where the public can experience different kinds of environmental education and leisure facilities. As of February 2017, the cumulative number of visitors to the Environmental Education Centre has exceeded 55 000, an average of around 6 000 per month. As T•PARK is mainly a waste-to-energy facility, we have no plan to set any visitor target now. Nevertheless, we will keep a close watch on the future change in the number of visitors and make reference to the feedback and comments given by the public after their visit with a view to further reviewing the existing reception arrangement and enhancing the relevant facilities.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB083**

**(Question Serial No. 2730)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the implementation of the Recycling Fund, please advise on:

1. the estimated expenditure of the Recycling Fund in 2017-18 and the details;
2. the details of the publicity and promotion projects of the Recycling Fund in 2016 (project names/objectives, publicity channels/locations, dates, estimated number of people reached/participants) and the expenditure involved;
3. the details of the studies on recycling markets and recycling technologies conducted in 2016, as well as the expenditure and manpower involved; and
4. the manpower for monitoring the progress of implementation of the approved projects in 2016, as well as the progress of monitoring, including the number of projects with satisfactory progress or room for improvement.

Asked by: Hon HUI Chi-fung (Member Question No. 33)

Reply:

1. As the Advisory Committee on Recycling Fund (the Committee) will consider and determine its estimated expenditure for 2017-18 in late March this year, we are not able to provide further information at this moment.
2. The details of the publicity and promotion activities of the Recycling Fund in 2016-17 are as follows:
  - (1) A dedicated website was set up to provide comprehensive information of the Fund with a hit rate of over 12 000 times in 2016-17;
  - (2) 2 rounds of radio announcements were made and one round of newspaper feature articles was published to extensively promote the Fund and encourage applications;

- (3) More than 390 enquiries were handled through dedicated e-mail and hotline enquiry services provided by the Secretariat of the Committee;
- (4) A total of 8 briefings and 1 technical seminar were held to introduce the Fund's application procedures and relevant technologies of the recycling industry with attendance by more than 340 industry representatives and relevant stakeholders;
- (5) 6 visits were held with attendance by a total of 170 industry representatives to enhance their knowledge and understanding of various recycling technologies and relevant new technologies; and
- (6) The Secretariat of the Committee has been actively participating in forums, seminars and exhibitions of different sectors to keep relevant stakeholders abreast of the Fund.

The total expenditure of the above publicity and promotion work in 2016-17 was about \$2.1 million.

3. The Secretariat of the Committee will regularly conduct studies on recycling markets and recycling technologies. The scope of the studies mainly includes the operation of the recycling industry, examination of the challenges and opportunities of the recycling industry, conduction of recycling market survey and identification of recycling technologies applicable for local use. As such, the needs of the recycling industry can be identified and those areas which the Fund can strengthen its support to the industry can be revealed. The expenditure involved in conducting the studies on recycling markets and recycling technologies in 2016-17 was about \$0.6 million.

4. As at the end of December 2016, the Committee has approved 55 applications since the launching of the Fund in October 2015, among which 21 were under the Enterprise Support Programme, 27 were for Small-Scale Standard Projects and 7 were under the Industry Support Programme. The progress of the approved projects under the Enterprise Support Programme and the Small-Scale Standard Projects varies because of various factors (such as the market situation of the recyclables, the outlets and price variation of the recyclables, and the business development strategies of the enterprises concerned, etc.). As for the projects under the Industry Support Programme, they have been progressively launched. The Secretariat of the Committee will conduct sporadic site inspections for the on-going projects, so as to observe the operation of the approved projects and monitor their progress. The expenditure (including manpower expenditure) used by the Secretariat of the Committee in vetting applications, conducting technical assessment, managing and monitoring the progress of the approved projects in 2016-17 was about \$8 million.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB084**

**(Question Serial No. 2734)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the regulation of marine dumping activities, the relevant questions are as follows:

1. In recent years, the total number of marine dumping permits issued by the Environmental Protection Department has been on the increase (from 162 in 2011 to 219 in 2016). Does the Administration have any plan to reduce the number of permits to be issued in the coming year? If yes, will the criteria for the issue of permits be tightened and/or what are the measures concerned? If not, what are the reasons?
2. Please provide the number of inspections conducted and the expenditure and manpower resources involved in each of the past 3 years for deterring irregularities or illegal marine dumping activities;
3. On marine dumping offences, please provide the number of cases handled, the number of persons arrested and the number of prosecutions made by the Administration, as well as the maximum and minimum penalties and the total amount of penalties imposed in the past 5 years; and
4. There were only 2 marine dumping offences in 2015 and 2016 respectively. What are the reasons for the small number of offences? Does it reflect the ineffectiveness of law enforcement by the Administration?

Asked by: Hon HUI Chi-fung (Member Question No. 34)

Reply:

1. The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) strictly assesses the applications for marine dumping permits under the Dumping at Sea Ordinance. To protect the marine environment, construction and demolition materials generated from land-based construction works are prohibited from disposal at sea. The EPD normally will only grant permits for the disposal of marine sediments excavated from marine works and dredging of navigation channels and stream courses at designated government mud

disposal areas back into the sea. In assessing each application for marine disposal, the EPD will ascertain whether reuse is possible and/or whether there are other feasible sediment disposal options before granting a marine dumping permit. In recent years, the number of permits applied for and issued has been on the increase. It is attributed mainly to a number of large-scale infrastructure projects involving sediment dredging works, which require disposal of the dredged sediments.

2. On the enforcement of the Dumping at Sea Ordinance, the EPD conducted 831, 738 and 859 surprise inspections, including those conducted at sea, on land and by helicopter in the air in 2014, 2015 and 2016 respectively. The EPD currently has 12 staff responsible for processing applications for marine dumping permits and conducting inspections and enforcement work. As control of marine dumping is part of the EPD's routine integrated enforcement work, there is no separate breakdown of expenditure in this area.
3. The number of cases handled, the number of offenders and the number of prosecutions made in respect of marine dumping offences, as well as the maximum and minimum penalties and the total amount of penalties imposed in the past 5 years are set out as follows:

	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
No. of projects involved	1	0	1	1	1
No. of persons involved	4	--	4	2	1
No. of prosecutions	12	--	72*	2	2
No. of convictions	12	--	0	2	0
Maximum penalty	\$10,000	--	--	\$10,000	--
Minimum penalty	\$5,000	--	--	\$5,000	--
Total amount of penalties	\$75,000	--	--	\$15,000	--

\* It involved a single works project. Prosecutions were made against the contractors of the project and the person-in-charge of the mud disposal vessel respectively for multiple incidents of illegal dumping of marine sediment. As the court considered that the accuracy of the electronic records of the vessels was in question, no conviction was made eventually.

4. Since 2015, apart from surprise inspections conducted at sea, on land and in the air on an irregular basis, the EPD has progressively put in place the enhanced Real Time Tracking and Monitoring System to closely monitor marine disposal activities. All vessels engaged in sea disposal operations are required to install a Global Positioning System and automatic recording equipment. Real time data of the vessels (including the barge's position and routes) has been transmitted to the EPD direct for real time monitoring and simultaneous record so as to ensure the reliability of the electronic records and to direct the vessels to dispose of the mud at designated mud disposal areas. As such, we expect that the number of offences will be kept at a low level when compared with the past.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB085**

**(Question Serial No. 2749)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign, please advise on the following:

1. the latest number of participating merchants, and the details and expenditure of each activity held last year;
2. the work details and estimated expenditure in 2017-18;
3. the work details and expenditure on technical support and training over the past 3 years; and
4. whether the Administration has assessed whether food waste in Hong Kong has been reduced since the launch of the Campaign? If yes, what are the details? If no, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon HUI Chi-fung (Member Question No. 65)

Reply:

1. The Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign (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 since its launching in 2013. The schemes and activities held in 2016-17 include:
  - The Food Wise Charter – As at February this year, about 650 organisations have signed the Food Wise Charter and are committed to reducing food waste. The signatories include public organisations and public utilities, as well as the commercial and industrial sector, food and beverage sector, hotel sector, property development and management sector, higher education institutions, secondary schools, primary schools, kindergartens, etc.

- “Food Wise” Talk – As at February this year, 65 “Food Wise” talks were held by the Government with over 4 300 participants. The talks helped promote the “Food Wise” messages and mainly introduced the food waste problems in Hong Kong, treatment of food waste in Hong Kong, food waste separation and recycling, as well as the Campaign, etc.
- “Food Wise” Roving Exhibition – As at February this year, 17 roving exhibitions were held by the Government at various districts in Hong Kong to bring the message of food wise and waste less to the community and encourage the public to reduce food waste at source. The roving exhibitions featured display panels with food waste reduction tips, including food trimmings for the second dish recipes, tactics of food storage and purchase management, etc., and let the public share their “Food Wise” wishes and opinions on the exhibition board. The exhibitions attracted a total of over 21 000 visitors.
- The “Big Waster” Facebook – The “Big Waster” symbolising food wastage in the Campaign has strengthened interaction with supporters, particularly the young people through Facebook in which information on food waste reduction is provided. Up to February this year, the “Big Waster” Facebook has received more than 37 000 “likes”.
- The Food Wise Eateries Scheme – The Government launched the Food Wise Eateries Scheme to continue to encourage the food and beverage sector to offer portioned meals for customers to choose from, so as to avoid the generation of food waste. As at February this year, about 830 eateries have joined the scheme.

In 2016-17, the total estimated expenditure for the above-mentioned major activities is \$2.2 million. Moreover, the estimated expenditure on design and production of publicity materials, as well as advertising of the Campaign for 2016-17, is \$0.6 million.

2. In 2017-18, the Government will promote the food wise and waste less culture by enhancing the above schemes and activities, and will continue to encourage the community to recycle food waste for on-site or off-site recycling. The total estimated expenditure of the Campaign for 2017-18 is about \$4 million.
3. Over the past 3 years, the technical support and training work of the Campaign included drawing up and promoting good practice guides of food waste reduction in cooperation with the relevant sectors, launching the Food Wise Charter, meeting with the relevant trades and conducting briefing sessions, establishing a supporting website for the Campaign and organising “Food Wise” talks. The expenditure involved in such work in 2014-15 and 2015-16 was about \$1.1 million and \$1 million respectively, and the estimated expenditure for 2016-17 is 0.7 million.
4. According to the reports on “Monitoring of Solid Waste in Hong Kong”, the average daily quantity of food waste disposed of at landfills was 3 382 tonnes in 2015, which was 7.1% lower than that of 2014. The drop in domestic food waste disposal was 8.1%, from 2 608 tonnes per day in 2014 to 2 397 tonnes per day in 2015, while the drop in food waste disposal from the commercial and industrial sector was 4.6%, from 1 033 tonnes per day in 2014 to 985 tonnes per day in 2015. The per capita disposal

rate of municipal food waste also showed a year-on-year decrease of 7.9%, from 0.50 kg per day in 2014 to 0.46 kg per day in 2015.

The reduction of food waste disposal may well be a result of efforts made by many sectors of the community in response to the various initiatives taken by the Government, especially in the areas of reducing food waste at source and donating surplus food to the needy. It can be seen that the Campaign has made some initial achievements in the avoidance or reduction of food waste.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB086****(Question Serial No. 2751)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

**Question:**

Regarding the two producer responsibility schemes on waste electric and electronic equipment and glass beverage bottles, the Administration told us last year that legislation for the two schemes had commenced. Please tell us its latest development. What are the measures to be implemented in the coming year? What are the expenditure and manpower resources involved?

Asked by: Hon HUI Chi-fung (Member Question No. 66)

**Reply:**

The Legislative Council enacted the enabling legislations for the two mandatory producer responsibility schemes (PRs) on waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) and glass beverage containers in 2016. We are actively undertaking the preparatory work with a view to implementing the two PRs by phases in 2017 and 2018. Among other things, the construction of Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Treatment and Recycling Facility (WEEETRF) in support of the implementation of the PR on WEEE has made good progress. The construction works are expected to be completed in the middle of this year. We are also conducting an open tender for the appointment of Glass Management Contractors to provide territory-wide glass container collection and treatment services.

The Waste Management Policy Division of the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) is responsible for a number of waste management policies and initiatives, including the implementation of the two PRs mentioned above. We do not have a breakdown on the manpower resources involved in taking forward these two PRs. However, to meet the increased workload arising from these initiatives, EPD has created/will create:

- (i) 6 permanent posts starting from 2016; and
- (ii) 9 permanent posts and 5 time-limited posts for 3 years starting from 2017.

The cost of designing, building and operating WEEETRF for 10 years is \$1.728 billion. The expenditure of the two mandatory PRSs will depend on the actual quantity of recyclables collected and treated after commencement of operation.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB087**

**(Question Serial No. 2752)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

What is the latest progress of the Government's work on exploring how to implement a producer responsibility scheme on suitable plastic containers? What are the details of the studies to be conducted in the coming year? What are the expenditure and manpower resources involved?

Asked by: Hon HUI Chi-fung (Member Question No. 67)

Reply:

The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) is preparing for the commissioning of a feasibility study on how to implement a producer responsibility scheme targeting suitable plastic containers, mainly those carrying beverages or personal care products. We will hire a consultant through open tender to conduct the study. Our initial plan is to complete the procurement procedures in the first half of 2017, with the target to complete the study in 18 months. The estimated expenditure for the study is about \$3 million. As the work involved will be absorbed by existing resources as part of the routine duties of EPD, there is no separate breakdown on the manpower involved.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB088**

**(Question Serial No. 2754)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

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

1. the types of waste collected at the CGSs and the recovery quantities in each quarter of 2016;
2. the latest number of recyclable collection points of the CGSs;
3. the number of educational activities organised by the CGSs in 2016 and the number of visitors; and
4. the latest progress and details of the CGSs, including the expenditure and manpower resources involved.

Asked by: Hon HUI Chi-fung (Member Question No. 68)

Reply:

1. & 3.

The Environmental Protection Department has been progressively developing Community Green Stations (CGSs) in the 18 districts to reinforce environmental education at the community level and enhance assistance to local communities in the collection of recyclables. While Sha Tin CGS and Eastern CGS commenced operation in May and August 2015 respectively, Kwun Tong CGS and Yuen Long CGS have just commenced operation in January this year (so their operational statistics are not yet available). Details of the 2016 quarterly operational statistics of Sha Tin CGS and Eastern CGS are set out below:

	1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter of 2016		2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter of 2016		3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter of 2016		4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter of 2016	
	Sha Tin CGS	Eastern CGS	Sha Tin CGS	Eastern CGS	Sha Tin CGS	Eastern CGS	Sha Tin CGS	Eastern CGS
	Quantity of various types of recyclables handled (kg)							
Electrical appliances	10 304	7 942	7 723	6 668	8 628	8 304	6 987	7 444
Computer products	5 385	3 638	2 674	3 501	5 351	4 579	4 503	3 447
Glass bottles	58 950	46 800	60 989	55 730	63 862	67 532	65 047	64 703
Fluorescent lamps/tubes	1 122	574	1 495	354	1 022	413	1 223	703
Rechargeable batteries	84	74	247	84	76	774	195	136
Old books	81	194	918	129	1 679	458	857	330
Clothing	34	194	1 111	212	126	189	233	342
Waste paper	0.4	-	640	116	171	1 192	69	1 378
Waste plastics	72	80	312	106	435	140	432	708
Waste metals	10	-	148	30	4	222	351	168
	Number of educational activities and visitors							
Number of activities	186	138	181	142	197	115	120	92
Number of visitors	6 879	19 647	8 480	31 739	10 384	37 605	8 783	35 942

2. We will set up collection points at housing estates and other suitable locations (e.g. schools, social service organisations). We will release the quarterly operational statistics of individual CGSs every 3 months. Up to the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of 2016, the number of collection points of Sha Tin CGS and Eastern CGS is tabulated below:

	Number of residential collection points		Number of other collection points	
	Sha Tin CGS	Eastern CGS	Sha Tin CGS	Eastern CGS
Electrical appliances	101	58	39	26
Computer products	97	58	37	29
Glass bottles	100	121	27	27
Fluorescent lamps/tubes	88	87	9	21
Rechargeable batteries	121	85	9	11

Kwun Tong CGS and Yuen Long CGS are progressively developing their collection service network. We will compile statistics on the collection points of the above CGSs after the 1st quarter of 2017.

4. The capital works of CGSs are estimated to cost about \$400 million in total. The operating expenditure of individual projects is subject to the financial proposals submitted by individual operators in their open tender submissions. At present, there are a total of 17 posts tasked to implement this initiative and monitor the projects, including 16 permanent posts and 1 time-limited post (until 2020). 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	The CGS has commenced operation since May 2015. The recyclables collected by the CGS in 2016 amounted to about 310 tonnes. The operating expenditure was about \$2.69 million.
Eastern CGS	30 Oi Shun Road, Shau Kei Wan	The CGS has commenced operation since August 2015. The recyclables collected by the CGS in 2016 amounted to about 290 tonnes. The operating expenditure was about \$3.35 million.
Kwun Tong CGS	27 Sheung Yee Road, Kowloon Bay	The CGS has commenced operation since January 2017. We will compile relevant operational statistics after the 1 <sup>st</sup> quarter of 2017.
Yuen Long CGS	65 Tin Wah Road, Tin Shui Wai	The CGS has commenced operation since January 2017. We will compile relevant operational statistics after the 1 <sup>st</sup> quarter of 2017.
Sham Shui Po CGS	Between Yen Chow Street and Tonkin Street, underneath the West Kowloon Corridor	The operator was appointed and it is estimated that service will start in the middle of this year.
Kwai Tsing CGS	Tam Kon Shan Road, near Tsing Yi Northeast Park	Construction works are underway.
Tai Po CGS	Between Ting Kok Road and Dai Wah Street	

<b>Project</b>	<b>Site</b>	<b>Latest Development and Schedule</b>
Tuen Mun CGS	Tuen Yee Street	
Islands CGS	Junction of Yu Tung Road and Chung Mun Road, Tung Chung, Lantau	
Sai Kung CGS	Po Lam Lane, near Po Hong Road and Po Lam Road North, Tseung Kwan O	Sites have been confirmed and planning of construction works is in progress.
Tsuen Wan CGS	Hoi Shing Road, near Hoi Kok Street	
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, Yau Tsim Mong CGS, Central and Western CGS and North CGS	Site to be confirmed	Views from District Councils are being followed up on an on-going basis. We will also continue with site search and the associated preparation work having regard to the actual operation of the other projects.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB089****(Question Serial No. 2837)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational ExpensesProgramme:Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

It is estimated that there will be an increase of 24 non-directorate posts in 2017-18. What are the reasons for the increase and the details?

Asked by: Hon HUI Chi-fung (Member Question No. 69)Reply:

The Environmental Protection Department has been given approval to create 48 non-directorate posts in 2017-18, of which 13 are for extension of time-limited posts to lapse in 2017-18 and 11 are time-limited posts which will lapse in 2017-18. Therefore, the estimated net increase of non-directorate posts in 2017-18 is 24.

The increase of posts is mainly for developing and implementing the waste management strategies; implementing the mandatory producer responsibility schemes; implementing food waste management and preparing for the implementation of the Municipal Solid Waste Charging Scheme on a territory-wide basis; monitoring and operating the Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Treatment and Recycling Facility; implementing the Organic Waste Treatment Facilities Phase I; developing and implementing the projects under the Restored Landfill Revitalisation Funding Scheme; providing advice on the studies, projects and programmes relating to the Lantau Development and regulating the pollution problems which may be caused by the relevant projects; enhancing administrative support; and replacing non-civil service contract staff. The details are as follows:

	Increase of posts (a)	Time-limited posts to be extended	Time-limited posts to lapse (b)	Net increase (+) /decrease (-) of posts ((a)-(b))
Senior Environmental Protection Officer	2	1	2	-
Environmental Protection Officer/	8	4	3	+ 5



	Increase of posts (a)	Time-limited posts to be extended	Time-limited posts to lapse (b)	Net increase (+) /decrease (-) of posts ((a)-(b))
Assistant Environmental Protection Officer				
Senior Environmental Protection Inspector	5	1	1	+ 4
Environmental Protection Inspector	12	3	1	+ 11
Senior Architect	1			+ 1
Architect			2	- 2
Administrative Officer	1			+ 1
Senior Executive Officer	1			+ 1
Executive Officer II		1		-
Accounting Officer II	1			+ 1
Analyst/Programmer II	1			+ 1
Personal Secretary I		1		-
Clerical Officer			1	- 1
Assistant Clerical Officer		1		-
Clerical Assistant		1	1	- 1
Computer Operator II	3			+ 3
Total	35	13	11	+ 24

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB090**

**(Question Serial No. 2839)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

1. Please advise on the progress and timetable of Phase 1 of the Restored Landfill Revitalisation Funding Scheme, as well as the expenditure involved in various projects under the Scheme;
2. Will the Administration restore more landfills in the coming year? If yes, what are the details (including locations of the landfills and the estimated expenditure)? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon HUI Chi-fung (Member Question No. 70)

Reply:

1. 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 seven restored landfills. To take the Scheme forward, the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) has established a Steering Committee (SC) 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 including the restored landfills at Ma Yau Tong Central in Kwun Tong, Tseung Kwan O Stage I in Sai Kung and Pillar Point Valley in Tuen Mun was open to applications from 27 November 2015 to 29 April 2016. EPD received a total of 27 applications, including seven applications each for Ma Yau Tong Central and Pillar Point Valley Restored Landfills and 13 applications for Tseung Kwan O Stage I Restored Landfill. The proposed uses in the applications cover culture, recreation (e.g. playground for unmanned aircraft system), sports (e.g. football pitch

and golf driving range), campsite/hostel facilities, farming and community service (e.g. elderly service centre), etc.

Upon receiving the applications, EPD sought professional advice from the relevant bureaux and government departments on the proposed projects. Moreover, EPD consulted the three District Councils concerned on the proposed uses in January 2017 so as to enable the SC to better take into account the views of the local communities during the assessment process. EPD conveyed the views of the relevant bureaux, government departments and the District Councils, as well as their concerns on individual applications to the SC at the meeting held in February 2017 for the assessment of applications. Having considered the relevant views, the SC shortlisted five applications according to the established procedures and assessment criteria, and will interview the shortlisted applicants shortly in order to select the most suitable projects and invite the organisations to develop detailed proposals. Subject to the satisfaction of SC with the detailed proposals, EPD expects to grant the approval-in-principle to the selected organisations in the next few months. 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, EPD will follow the Government's established procedures to seek the necessary funding approval after consulting the relevant District Councils. Since the design and cost estimates of the works of each project are different, the specific timetable of and estimated expenditure involved in individual projects can only be made after the SC has selected the most suitable projects.

2. Landfill restoration works generally commence after the closure of landfills, and therefore the Administration has no landfill restoration programme in the coming financial year. There are a total of 13 closed landfills in Hong Kong with the restoration works completed between 1997 and 2006.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB091**

**(Question Serial No. 2841)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Please advise on the work progress of the South East New Territories Landfill, the North East New Territories Landfill and the West New Territories Landfill Extension Schemes and the estimated expenditure in the coming year.

Asked by: Hon HUI Chi-fung (Member Question No. 71)

Reply:

We are implementing the extension schemes of the three strategic landfills (i.e. the South East New Territories Landfill, the North East New Territories Landfill and the West New Territories Landfill). The work progress is as follows:

The South East New Territories Landfill Extension Scheme

- (i) The associated site investigation works, including on-site drilling and testing of soil and rock samples, have been completed;
- (ii) The outline design of the works project has been substantially completed. We are discussing with the concerned government departments the interfacing issues, such as the arrangements and specific timetable for the hand-over of the site involved, etc.; and
- (iii) Contract details and terms of the project are being drawn up.

The North East New Territories Landfill Extension Scheme

- (i) The associated site investigation works, including on-site drilling and testing of soil and rock samples, have been completed;
- (ii) The outline design of the works project has been substantially completed. We are studying the interfacing between the extended part and the existing landfill; and
- (iii) Contract details and terms of the project are being drawn up.

The design and site investigation consultancy study of the West New Territories (WENT) Landfill Extension Scheme

- (i) Preparation of outline design of the extension scheme – we have substantially completed reviewing the outline design, and are studying in detail 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;
- (ii) Study on interfacing and hand-over issues – we have commenced discussions with relevant government departments to study the interfacing issues of the extension scheme with the neighbouring projects and facilities (such as the existing power plants, WENT Landfill, T·PARK and other government facilities under planning); and
- (iii) Associated site investigation works – we have substantially completed on-site drilling works and are conducting laboratory tests on soil and rock samples to obtain geological information for use during detailed design of the project in future.

The estimated expenditure on the above relevant work in 2017-18 is \$3.48 million in total.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB092**

**(Question Serial No. 2842)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Taking into account the various emission reduction measures implemented by the Administration all along and their effectiveness, can the emission reduction target for 2020 be achieved according to the Administration's estimation? If yes, what are the reasons? If no, what are the reasons? What are the greatest uncertainties or difficulties involved?

Asked by: Hon HUI Chi-fung (Member Question No. 72)

Reply:

In November 2012, the Environmental Protection Department and the Department of Environmental Protection of Guangdong Province endorsed the 2015 emission reduction targets and set the 2020 emission reduction ranges for the Guangdong Province and Hong Kong (Annex 1).

To achieve the emission reduction targets, the two governments are making much effort to reduce emissions. In Hong Kong, our major emission reduction measures include controlling emissions from power plants, setting limits on the volatile organic compounds (VOC) content of regulated products, phasing out progressively pre-Euro IV diesel commercial vehicles, subsidising franchised bus companies to retrofit eligible Euro II and III buses with selective catalytic reduction devices, strengthened emission control of petrol and liquefied petroleum gas vehicles, capping the sulphur content of locally supplied marine light diesel at 0.05% and requiring ocean-going vessels to switch to marine fuel with sulphur content not exceeding 0.5% while at berth in Hong Kong, etc. Emission reduction measures have also been implemented in Guangdong regarding key sources of air pollution such as power plants, industries, vessels and vehicles, etc.

The two sides are now conducting a mid-term review to assess the achievement of the 2015 emission reduction targets and to finalise the emission reduction targets for 2020. It is expected that the mid-term review will be completed around mid-2017.

**2015 and 2020 Emission Reduction Targets / Ranges  
for the Pearl River Delta (PRD) Region**

<b>Pollutant</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>2015 Emission Reduction Targets*</b>	<b>2020 Emission Reduction Ranges*</b>
Sulphur dioxide	HKSAR	-25%	-35% ~ -75%
	PRD Economic Zone	-16%	-20% ~ -35%
Nitrogen oxides	HKSAR	-10%	-20% ~ -30%
	PRD Economic Zone	-18%	-20% ~ -40%
Respirable suspended particulates	HKSAR	-10%	-15% ~ -40%
	PRD Economic Zone	-10%	-15% ~ -25%
VOC	HKSAR	-5%	-15%
	PRD Economic Zone	-10%	-15% ~ -25%

\* As compared with 2010 emission levels

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB093**

**(Question Serial No. 2843)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the Smoky Vehicle Control Programme, the relevant questions are as follows:

1. The numbers of smoky vehicle reports processed and smoky vehicles tested in 2016 dropped by 50 % compared with 2015. What are the relevant reasons?
2. Among the smoky vehicles which had undergone the tests in the past 3 years, what were the numbers of those with emissions exceeding the prescribed limits, as well as the exceedances involved?
3. Please provide the numbers of vehicles with licences cancelled due to non-attendance at the test or failure to pass the test within the specified period in the past 3 years;
4. Please provide the numbers of advisory letters issued to vehicle owners in the past 3 years; as well as the follow-up actions taken by the Administration after the issuance of advisory letters.
5. What are the relevant expenditure and manpower resources for the Smoky Vehicle Control Programme?

Asked by: Hon HUI Chi-fung (Member Question No. 73)

Reply:

The Smoky Vehicle Control Programme mainly targets diesel vehicles that emit excessive smoke due to poor maintenance. Under this programme, smoky vehicle spotters who are trained and accredited by the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) will report vehicles that emit excessive smoke on the road to EPD. After verifying the information in the smoky vehicle reports, EPD will issue Emission Testing Notices (ETNs) to the owners of the spotted vehicles, requiring them to fix the smoke problem and pass the emission test



within 12 working days. Vehicles failing the emission test would have their licences cancelled by the Transport Department.

1. A majority of vehicles emitting excessive smoke are aged and poorly maintained diesel commercial vehicles (DCVs). To improve roadside air quality and better protect public health, EPD launched an incentive-cum-regulatory scheme in March 2014 to phase out progressively some 82 000 pre-Euro IV DCVs. At present, more than 60% of the pre-Euro IV DCVs have been retired under the scheme. The number of smoky vehicles on the road has been reduced in turn, resulting in a significant drop in the number of smoky vehicle reports made by the accredited spotters and the number of smoky vehicles tested.

2.&3.

Upon receipt of the ETNs, the vehicle owners should repair their vehicles and send the vehicles to a vehicle emission testing centre (VETC) for an emission test within the above-mentioned period. About 80% of the vehicles could pass the test in their first attempt. For those that failed the test, the vehicle owners could arrange their vehicles for further repairs and make another appointment for emission test within the specified period of time (there is no limit on the number of emission tests undergone by a vehicle). EPD has not kept any statistics on the emission test results of individual vehicles. Only a few smoky vehicles have their licences cancelled subsequently for failing the emission test within a specified period of time. The relevant figures over the past 3 years are as follows:

	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
Emission Testing Notices	5 438	4 478	2 696
Failed the test and had vehicle licences cancelled	5	4	4
Failed to undergo emission test in time and had vehicle licences cancelled	61	37	28

4. According to the Road Traffic (Construction and Maintenance of Vehicles) Regulations (Cap 374A), the smoke emitted by a vehicle shall not exceed 60 Hartridge Smoke Units. The general public who has not been trained and tested by EPD may not be able to assess whether the smoke emitted by a vehicle has exceeded the limit. Therefore, unlike the handling of reports made by accredited smoky vehicle spotters, EPD will, after receiving a complaint from the public about emission of black smoke from a vehicle, issue an advisory letter to the vehicle owner asking him/her to check the smoke emission of the vehicle, and encourage the owner to properly repair the vehicle immediately upon detection of any smoke problem. The vehicle owner is not required to undergo the emission test at a VETC. The number of advisory letters issued to vehicle owners over the past 3 years is as follows:

	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
Advisory letters issued to vehicle owners	3 663	3 885	3 624

5. The manpower resources for implementing the Smoky Vehicle Control Programme are undertaken through internal deployment of staff under existing establishment. Breakdowns cannot be quantified.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB094**

**(Question Serial No. 2844)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding asbestos management initiatives, the relevant questions are as follows:

1. Please provide the numbers of asbestos-related offences handled by the Administration, the types of offences (such as illegal import, supply and use), the numbers of persons arrested, the numbers of prosecutions, the maximum and minimum penalties imposed and the total fine in the past 3 years;
2. Please provide the numbers of compliance inspections or random checks conducted by the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) on asbestos-related works in the past 3 years; whether the Administration has considered increasing the number of inspections;
3. Please advise on the relevant work and the effectiveness of the Administration in monitoring the service standard and conduct of registered asbestos professionals; and
4. Please advise on the Administration's expenditure on asbestos control work in the past 2 years and the estimated expenditure involved in the coming year.

Asked by: Hon HUI Chi-fung (Member Question No. 74)

Reply:

1.&2. The relevant figures on the Environmental Protection Department (EPD)'s implementation of asbestos control work in accordance with the Air Pollution Control Ordinance (Cap.311) (APCO) in the past 3 years are as follows:

(a) Non-compliance of asbestos abatement works

	2014	2015	2016
(i) Prosecutions against non-compliance cases	30	34	21
(a) No. of cases involving companies	9	11	3
(b) No. of cases involving individuals	21	23	18
(ii) Maximum fine	\$15,000	\$30,000	\$15,000
(iii) Minimum fine	\$1,000	\$2,000	\$3,000
(iv) Total fine	\$148,000	\$346,000	\$183,000

**Note:** The above non-compliance cases mainly involved employment of contractors not registered under the APCO to carry out asbestos abatement works as well as failure to give written notice to the EPD not less than 28 days prior to the commencement of the works.

(b) Non-compliance on import and supply of asbestos containing materials (ACM)

	2014	2015	2016
(i) Prosecutions against non-compliance of import	0	0	3
(ii) Prosecutions against non-compliance of supply	0	2	0
(iii) Maximum fine	\$0	\$5,000	\$10,000
(iv) Minimum fine	\$0	\$5,000	\$5,000
(v) Total fine	\$0	\$10,000	\$25,000

**Note:** The import, trans-shipment, supply and use of all forms of asbestos and ACM have been totally banned under the Air Pollution Control (Amendment) Ordinance 2014 since 4 April 2014. The prosecutions against non-compliance cases involved import and supply of ACM, and there was no case on trans-shipment and use of ACM.

(c) Conducting compliance checks/inspections on asbestos control

	2014	2015	2016
(i) Processing asbestos management plans	242	195	191
(ii) Handling notifications of commencement of asbestos abatement work	1 411	1 115	967
(iii) Asbestos-related inspections	1 268	1 097	920

3. EPD conducted about 1 000 asbestos-related inspections every year to examine whether the asbestos abatement works and other cases on handling of ACM complied with regulatory requirements. EPD has also established the Asbestos Administration Committee (the Committee) in accordance with the APCO comprising representatives of relevant professional sectors and government departments to handle cases and complaints involving neglect and misconduct of the registered asbestos professionals (including asbestos consultants, contractors, supervisors and laboratories) as well as to conduct disciplinary hearings and make recommendations to the Air Pollution Control Authority (i.e. the Director of Environmental Protection) on penalties that should be imposed. The Committee completed 3 disciplinary hearings in the past 3 years under which the Air Pollution Control Authority made orders with penalties which included reprimanding three registered asbestos professionals, removing them from the Registers of Asbestos Professionals for 8 to 18 months, and publishing the orders concerned in the gazette.

According to EPD's inspection records, the overall standard of registered asbestos professionals is satisfactory and their performance meets the requirements under the Codes of Practice on Asbestos Control. EPD will maintain communication and collaboration with registered asbestos professionals through joint organisation of activities such as seminars to continuously enhance the professional standards of the trade.

4. The expenditures on asbestos control work in 2015 and 2016 were around \$14 million and \$15 million respectively. The estimated expenditure in 2017 is maintained at around \$15 million based on the pay level of 2016.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB095**

**(Question Serial No. 2845)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the control of vehicle exhaust, please advise on the following:

1. the detailed measures of the vehicle exhaust control plans implemented by the Government in the past 3 years, including the names, latest progress, expenditure involved, manpower resources and effectiveness of various measures; and
2. the percentage of vehicle emissions in the overall air pollutants in Hong Kong (with a breakdown by vehicle type and by air pollutants emitted).

Asked by: Hon HUI Chi-fung (Member Question No. 75)

Reply:

1. To improve roadside air quality and protect public health, the current-term Government has stepped up efforts to reduce vehicle emissions. The new and on-going vehicle emission control measures between 2014 and 2016 are set out at the Annex. Over the past 5 years (i.e. from 2012 to 2016), according to the monitoring data of 3 roadside Air Quality Monitoring Stations (Central, Causeway Bay and Mong Kok), the average concentrations of major roadside air pollutants (including respirable suspended particulates, fine suspended particulates, nitrogen dioxide and sulphur dioxide) have dropped by 28%, 28%, 31% and 30% respectively. This reflects that the overall measures for reducing vehicle emissions have been taking effect.
2. 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 vehicle emission inventory for 2015 is still under compilation. The percentages of vehicle emissions in the overall emissions of air pollutants in Hong Kong between 2010 and 2014 are tabulated below:

Year	Vehicle type	Percentage of vehicle emissions in the total amount of local emissions (%)					
		Sulphur dioxide	Nitrogen oxides	Respirable suspended particulates	Fine suspended particulates	Volatile organic compounds	Carbon monoxide
2014	Motorcycle	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	11%	6%
	Private car	<1%	1%	<1%	<1%	5%	23%
	Taxi	<1%	3%	0%	0%	1%	14%
	Public light bus	<1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	9%
	Private light bus	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	1%
	Light goods vehicle	<1%	3%	3%	4%	1%	2%
	Heavy goods vehicle	<1%	6%	6%	8%	1%	3%
	Non-franchised bus	<1%	1%	1%	1%	<1%	1%
	Franchised public bus (single-deck)	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%
	Franchised public bus (double-deck)	<1%	4%	1%	2%	<1%	1%
	<b>Total emissions</b>	<b>&lt;1%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>60%</b>
2013	Motorcycle	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	10%	6%
	Private car	<1%	1%	<1%	<1%	5%	21%
	Taxi	<1%	4%	0%	0%	1%	19%
	Public light bus	<1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	10%
	Private light bus	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	1%
	Light goods vehicle	<1%	3%	3%	4%	1%	2%
	Heavy goods vehicle	<1%	7%	7%	8%	1%	3%
	Non-franchised bus	<1%	2%	1%	1%	<1%	1%
	Franchised public bus (single-deck)	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%
	Franchised public bus (double-deck)	<1%	4%	1%	2%	<1%	1%

	<b>Total emissions</b>	<b>&lt;1%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>63%</b>
2012	Motorcycle	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	9%	6%
	Private car	<1%	1%	<1%	<1%	5%	19%
	Taxi	<1%	7%	0%	0%	2%	28%
	Public light bus	<1%	1%	2%	2%	2%	12%
	Private light bus	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	1%
	Light goods vehicle	<1%	4%	4%	5%	1%	2%
	Heavy goods vehicle	<1%	6%	6%	7%	1%	2%
	Non-franchised bus	<1%	2%	1%	1%	<1%	1%
	Franchised public bus (single-deck)	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%
	Franchised public bus (double-deck)	<1%	5%	2%	2%	<1%	1%
	<b>Total emissions</b>	<b>&lt;1%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>71%</b>
2011	Motorcycle	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	9%	6%
	Private car	<1%	1%	<1%	<1%	5%	20%
	Taxi	<1%	7%	0%	0%	2%	25%
	Public light bus	<1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	11%
	Private light bus	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	1%
	Light goods vehicle	<1%	4%	3%	4%	1%	2%
	Heavy goods vehicle	<1%	7%	6%	7%	1%	2%
	Non-franchised bus	<1%	2%	1%	1%	<1%	1%
	Franchised public bus (single-deck)	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%
	Franchised public bus (double-deck)	<1%	5%	2%	2%	<1%	1%
	<b>Total emissions</b>	<b>&lt;1%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>70%</b>



2010	Motorcycle	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	9%	7%
	Private car	<1%	1%	<1%	<1%	6%	22%
	Taxi	<1%	7%	0%	0%	2%	24%
	Public light bus	<1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	10%
	Private light bus	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	1%
	Light goods vehicle	<1%	4%	4%	4%	1%	2%
	Heavy goods vehicle	<1%	9%	9%	10%	2%	3%
	Non-franchised bus	<1%	2%	2%	2%	<1%	1%
	Franchised public bus (single-deck)	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%
	Franchised public bus (double-deck)	<1%	6%	2%	3%	<1%	1%
	<b>Total emissions</b>	<b>&lt;1%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>72%</b>

Vehicle emission control measures implemented by the EPD between 2014 and 2016

Measures	Details of the measures	Expenditure and Manpower Involved	Latest Development and Effectiveness
1. Encouraging the use of environment-friendly (EF) vehicles	<p>In April 2007, the EPD started to offer 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 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>	<p>This is part of the EPD's routine work on improving air quality, and there is no separate breakdown on the expenditure involved.</p>	<p>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 of the scheme to 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 private cars.</p> <p>From implementation of the Tax Incentives Scheme for EF Commercial Vehicles to the end of January 2017, the number of newly registered EF commercial vehicles was about 44 000 and the amount of FRT concession was about \$1.2 billion.</p>
2. Pilot Green Transport Fund	<p>The Pilot Green Transport Fund was set up in March 2011 for application by the public transport sector and non-profit making organisations to try out green innovative transport technologies.</p>	<p>As at the end of February 2017, the total amount of subsidy approved was about \$86 million.</p> <p>The relevant workload has been partly absorbed under the existing resources of the EPD and the remaining has been met by 4 already created additional time-limited posts, including 1 Senior Environmental Protection Officer, 1 Environmental Protection Officer, 1 Environmental Protection Inspector and 1 Assistant Clerical Officer.</p>	<p>The Fund can promote a wider use of green innovative transport technologies which help improve roadside air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emission.</p> <p>As at the end of February 2017, the Fund has approved 94 trials, involving 68 electric vehicles (including 3 taxis, 11 coaches, 3 light buses and 51 goods vehicles), 64 hybrid vehicles (including 53 goods vehicles and 11 light buses), a solar air-conditioning system for a bus, 4 electric inverter air-conditioning systems for buses, and retrofitting a ferry with a diesel-electric propulsion system and a seawater scrubber.</p>
3. Trial of hybrid buses	<p>To fully subsidise the franchised bus companies to procure 6 double-deck hybrid buses for trial run for two years. We have conducted an interim review in March 2016 and will issue the final report in 2017.</p>	<p>Funding of \$33 million has been approved for this programme in 2011. The relevant workload has been partly absorbed by deploying</p>	<p>The trial of hybrid buses has fully commenced by the end of 2014 and was completed at the end of 2016. We are analysing the trial data to assess the operational efficiency and performance of these</p>

Measures	Details of the measures	Expenditure and Manpower Involved	Latest Development and Effectiveness
		existing resources and partly met by creating a three-year (until end of March 2014) time-limited Senior Environmental Protection Inspector post.	buses under the local conditions.
4. 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 Transport Department (TD) (including 1 Environmental Protection Officer, 1 Senior Environmental Protection Inspector and 1 Motor Vehicle Examiner I). In addition, TD has created a two-year (until end of 2018) time-limited Transport Officer I post to cope with the trials of hybrid buses and electric buses.	<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 2017.</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>
5. 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.	This is part of the EPD's routine work on improving air quality, and there is no separate breakdown on the expenditure involved.	Compared with Euro IV vehicles, Euro V heavy duty diesel vehicles emit about 40% less nitrogen oxides (NOx) and Euro V light duty diesel vehicles about 80% less respirable suspended particulates (RSP) and 30% less NOx. As regards Euro V petrol or LPG vehicles, they emit about 30% less NOx than their Euro IV counterparts.
6. Phasing out pre-Euro IV diesel commercial vehicles (DCVs)	The 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. 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 existing resources of the EPD and</p>	<p>As at the end of January 2017, about 50 300 pre-Euro IV DCVs (i.e. about 61% of the eligible vehicles) have been retired under the ex-gratia payment scheme, involving an ex-gratia payment of about \$6.7 billion.</p> <p>The phasing out of pre-Euro IV DCVs contributed to the substantial reduction of RSP and NOx from vehicles.</p>

Measures	Details of the measures	Expenditure and Manpower Involved	Latest Development and Effectiveness
		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.	
7. 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 2017, the EPD has checked some 1.49 million vehicle counts and issued about 7 960 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 155 vehicles were cancelled for failing the emission test. Another 483 vehicles were voluntarily scrapped by their owners.
8. 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 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, 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.	As at the end of 2016, about 360 Euro II and III franchised buses have been retrofitted with SCRs, involving an expenditure of about \$88 million. The franchised bus companies estimated that the retrofitting would be completed by the end of 2017. Some 1 030 Euro II and III franchised buses will be retrofitted with SCRs by then.  The retrofitting of Euro II and III franchised buses with SCRs can upgrade their emission performance to Euro IV or above level.
9. 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.	Three franchised bus LEZs were set up at the end of 2015. Starting from April 2016, all franchised bus companies have confirmed that they have sufficient low emission buses to run in LEZs. According to reports submitted by the franchised bus companies, as of December 2016, the overall compliance rate was about 99.5%. 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

Measures	Details of the measures	Expenditure and Manpower Involved	Latest Development and Effectiveness
			<p>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>

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB096**

**(Question Serial No. 3218)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

As power plant is one of the major sources of local air pollution, please advise on:

1. The details, progress and expenditure of the Administration's work to control power plant emissions;
2. Whether the Administration detected any exceedance of emission caps by power generation sector/ power plant in the past 3 years? If yes, please provide the details, including penalties imposed on the relevant companies and the Administration's follow-up actions. If not, what are the reasons? Is it because enforcement by the Administration is not stringent enough? And
3. The details and progress of the Administration's work to encourage power companies to increase the use of natural gas for electricity generation. What is the effectiveness so far?

Asked by: Hon HUI Chi-fung (Member Question No. 36)

Reply:

1. To control emissions from power plants, we have required new power generating units to use natural gas since 1997. They are required to adopt best practicable means to reduce air pollutant emissions by means of specified process (SP) licence control, which includes retrofitting coal-fired generating units with flue gas desulphurisation and denitrification systems whenever practicable, prioritising the use of coal-fired units equipped with emission control devices, using low-emission coal, maximising the use of existing gas-fired generating units and upholding the performance of the emission control devices, etc.

We amended the Air Pollution Control Ordinance (APCO) in 2008 to strengthen the control over the emission of the power plants. Section 26G of the APCO provides for

the Secretary for the Environment to allocate emission allowances for three specified pollutants, i.e., sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>) and respirable suspended particulates (RSP), for power plants by way of a Technical Memorandum (TM). Six TMs were issued in 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015 and 2016 respectively to tighten the emission allowances for the electricity sector. Compared to the emission caps set out in the First TM for 2010, the emission allowances of SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub> and RSP for the electricity sector will be reduced by 72%, 52% and 56% respectively in 2021 and beyond (see the table below). We are now reviewing the emission allowances for power plants according to the requirements of the Sixth TM. If the emission allowances can be tightened, we will promulgate a new TM in 2017 subject to the agreement of the Legislative Council and the new emission allowances will take effect in 2022.

Emission allowances for the electricity sector under the TMs (tonnes)						
Specified air pollutants	(First) 2010 - 2014	(Second) 2015 - 2016	(Third) 2017 - 2018	(Fourth) 2019	(Fifth) 2020	(Sixth) 2021 and beyond
SO <sub>2</sub>	25 120	12 482 [-50%]	10 399 [-59%]	9 220 [-63%]	7 670 [-69%]	7 080 [-72%]
NO <sub>x</sub>	42 600	27 552 [-35%]	25 950 [-39%]	25 480 [-40%]	21 270 [-50%]	20 530 [-52%]
RSP	1 260	831 [-34%]	750 [-40%]	700 [-44%]	585 [-54%]	550 [-56%]

Note: The figures in square brackets are the percent reduction comparing with the emission allowances stipulated in the First TM.

As the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) uses its existing manpower and resources to implement the above control, there is no separate breakdown for this item.

2. EPD did not find any exceedance of emission allowances by power plants in the past 3 years.

EPD has all along implemented strict control of emissions from power plants by means of SP licences. The terms and conditions of SP licences for power plants set out the requirements that power plants have to comply with, including air pollutant emission limits for each electricity generating unit, total emission allowances for power plants as stipulated in the TM and requirements for monitoring the emissions, etc. Power plants have to install and use online continuous emission monitoring systems that comply with international standards, and transmit their real-time emission

data to EPD for monitoring air pollutant emissions from their generating units. In addition, power plants also have to submit emission data regularly to EPD for scrutinising, and the submitted data shall first be verified by an independent and authorised checker to ensure data accuracy.

Apart from the continuous emission monitoring systems, EPD has also conducted regular inspections of power plants to check the operation of their pollution control equipment and examine emission data of their generating units on site to ensure that there would be no breach of the licensing requirements.

3. In 2015, the Government promulgated the fuel mix for 2020, which includes, inter alia, increasing the percentage of gas generation to around 50% in 2020. Thereafter, the two power companies each submitted a proposal to the Government for construction of an additional new gas-fired generating unit respectively. Having considered the relevant factors (including the aforementioned fuel mix), the Government approved the relevant projects in 2016. If these new units come into operation as scheduled, gas-fired generation will be increased to around 50% of the total fuel mix in 2020.

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**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB097**

**(Question Serial No. 3266)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

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

1. The details of the Administration's work to control vessel emissions in the past 3 years, including the names of various measures, their latest development, the expenditure and manpower resources involved and their effectiveness;
2. The details of the Administration's work to enforce the Air Pollution Control (Ocean Going Vessels) (Fuel at Berth) Regulation (the Regulation), including the number of inspections since its implementation, the number of prosecution cases, the penalties imposed as well as the expenditure and manpower resources involved in the relevant work;
3. The percentage of vessel emissions in the total amount of air pollutants in Hong Kong in the past 5 years (please list by types of ocean-going vessels (OGVs) and the air pollutants emitted by them);
4. Noting that in 2011-2013, the amount of air pollutants emitted by container vessels was the highest among all OGV types, what were the reasons? What were the Administration's corresponding actions?

Asked by: Hon HUI Chi-fung (Member Question No. 37)

Reply:

1. The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) implemented the Air Pollution Control (Marine Light Diesel) Regulation on 1 April 2014 to cap the sulphur content of locally supplied marine diesel at 0.05%. As compared with marine diesel with a sulphur content of 0.5% sulphur used in the past, vessels using marine diesel with a sulphur content of 0.05% emit about 90% less sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) and 30% less respirable suspended particulates (RSP).

EPD launched the three-year Port Facilities and Light Dues Incentive Scheme (the Incentive Scheme) in September 2012 to encourage the use of low sulphur fuel by ocean-going vessels (OGVs) while berthing in Hong Kong waters to improve air quality. Subsequently, when the Air Pollution Control (Ocean Going Vessels) (Fuel at Berth) Regulation (the Regulation) came into effect on 1 July 2015, Hong Kong became the first city in Asia to legislate the mandatory requirement for OGVs to switch to low sulphur fuel (sulphur content not exceeding 0.5%) while at berth. By implementing the Regulation, the SO<sub>2</sub> and RSP emissions from OGVs at berth could be reduced by more than 60%. To maintain the competitiveness of Hong Kong Port, the Government has extended the Port Facilities and Light Dues Incentive Scheme till 31 March 2018.

Since the Regulation came into effect on 1 July 2015, the level of SO<sub>2</sub> recorded at the Kwai Chung Air Quality Monitoring Station (AQMS) in the vicinity of the Kwai Chung container terminals has been reduced apparently. From July 2015 to June 2016, the average concentration of SO<sub>2</sub> recorded at the Kwai Chung AQMS was about 50% lower than that recorded in the preceding 12 months when it was downwind of the container terminals. This indicated an improvement of air quality at areas affected by emissions of OGVs at berth subsequent to the implementation of the Regulation.

As EPD implements the above control (including inspection and prosecution) with existing manpower and resources, there is no separate breakdown for this item.

2. 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 January 2017, EPD conducted surprise inspections of 166 OGVs, and initiated prosecution against 4 violations of the Regulation. Owners and masters of the OGVs concerned were convicted by the court and fined \$5,000 to \$15,000.
3. 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 vessels for 2015 and 2016 are still under compilation. In 2014, the SO<sub>2</sub> and RSP emissions from vessels dropped by 15% and 7% respectively as compared with 2012. Please see the following table for the percentage of emissions of major air pollutants from OGVs in Hong Kong's total emissions from 2012 to 2014.

Year	OGV type	Percentage of OGV emissions in Hong Kong's total emissions		
		SO <sub>2</sub>	Nitrogen oxides (NO <sub>x</sub> )	RSP
2012	Cruise ships	2%	1%	1%
	Oil tankers	2%	<1%	1%
	Container vessels	31%	11%	20%
	General cargo vessels	1%	<1%	1%
	Others	3%	1%	1%
	<b>All OGVs</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>24%</b>

2013	Cruise ships	2%	1%	1%
	Oil tankers	2%	<1%	1%
	Container vessels	31%	11%	16%
	General cargo vessels	1%	<1%	<1%
	Others	4%	1%	2%
	<b>All OGVs</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>21%</b>
2014	Cruise ships	4%	2%	3%
	Oil tankers	2%	<1%	1%
	Container vessels	30%	11%	20%
	General cargo vessels	1%	<1%	<1%
	Others	4%	2%	2%
	<b>All OGVs</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>26%</b>

4. OGVs generally run on heavy fuel oil (HFO) with a maximum sulphur content of 3.5%. The burning of HFO produces a host of air pollutants. As we can see in the table above, the SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub> and RSP emissions from OGVs accounted for 15% to 40% of Hong Kong's total emissions in 2014. Since container vessel calls make up about 60% of the total OGV calls to Hong Kong, and also because of their larger capacity and tonnage and higher fuel consumption, the total air pollutant emissions from container vessels are higher than other OGVs.

When an OGV is at berth, its main engine(s), which is used for propulsion, will be switched off, while the generators and boilers will remain running on HFO to provide power and heat sources for onboard utilities. In light of this, EPD launched the Port Facilities and Light Dues Incentive Scheme as early as September 2012 to encourage the use of low sulphur fuel by OGVs while berthing in Hong Kong waters, and subsequently introduced the Regulation on 1 July 2015 to mandate OGVs to switch to low sulphur fuel while at berth, with a view to reducing their emissions.

To further reduce emissions from OGVs, the HKSAR Government and the Guangdong maritime authorities are collaborating on the setting up of a domestic emission control area (DECA) in the waters of Pearl River Delta (PRD) in January 2019 to require vessels plying within the DECA to run on fuel with a sulphur content not exceeding 0.5%. At the end of last year, both sides signed a cooperation agreement and formed a working group to jointly take forward the implementation of the PRD DECA.

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**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB098****(Question Serial No. 2905)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (1) WasteControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

In 2016-17, 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, and will continue to monitor the operation of the EcoPark in Tuen Mun Area 38. Would the Administration advise on the following:

- 1 What were the numbers of applications and successful applications for the Recycling Fund over the past 3 years? Please provide a breakdown by recyclers of different materials;
- 2 Apart from rent concessions, what complementary measures has the EcoPark taken in support of recyclers to effectively return recyclable resources to the production line and the consumption loop, so as to promote the development of the local environmental and recycling industry?

Asked by: Hon IP LAU Suk-ye, Regina (Member Question No. 43)Reply:

- 1 The Recycling Fund was launched in October 2015 and is open for applications since then. A total of 174 applications have been received as at end of December 2016, of which 79 were under the Enterprise Support Programme (ESP), 68 were for Small-scale Standard Projects (SSPs) and 27 were under the Industry Support Programme (ISP).

As at end of December 2016, the Advisory Committee on Recycling Fund has approved 55 applications, of which 21 were under the ESP, 27 were for SSPs and 7 were under the ISP. For the ESP (including SSP) applications and approved applications, the types of recyclables processed and the number of associated projects are set out in detail in the following table -

<b>Types of recyclables processed</b>	<b>Number of associated ESP and SSP applications</b>	<b>Number of associated successful ESP and SSP applications</b>
Waste plastics	49	27
Food waste or waste cooking oil	16	7
Waste metals	31	6
Waste paper	21	5
Waste electrical and electronic equipment	17	4
Construction waste	3	2
Used furniture	2	2
Waste wood	5	1
Waste expanded polystyrene	2	1
Waste tyres	2	1
Others (e.g. toners, old vehicles, waste glass and car batteries, etc.)	9	0

Note:

1. As some ESP and SSP applications or approved projects will process more than one type of recyclables, the sum of the figures listed in the table will be higher than the actual number of applications and successful applications respectively. In addition, some SSP applications may make use of the Fund to obtain accreditation for their recycling operation and occupational safety and health (OSH) management as well as to conduct OSH audit; and some SSP applications may make use of the Fund to apply for accreditation of environmental management system. Since these projects do not involve any kind of recyclables, they are not included in the above table.

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 processes. The Environmental Protection Department will also assist the EcoPark tenants to develop their recycling business so as to promote the development of the local environmental and recycling industry. Such measures include:

- (1) providing tenants with advice and guidance, including briefings on the statutory requirements given by authorised persons;
- (2) inviting relevant utilities companies to organise workshops on utilities installation, and holding experience-sharing sessions;

- (3) 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;
- (4) 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
- (5) implementing waste recovery programmes in the neighbouring districts of the EcoPark to recover a greater amount of materials to support the tenants.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB099**

**(Question Serial No. 2908)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

This year, the Environmental Protection Department will continue to promote reduction of food waste under the Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign. Would the Administration advise on the following:

1. the quantity of solid waste generated every day and the percentage of food waste in all solid waste at present;
2. the new project(s) and new target(s) of the Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign this year;
3. how will the Administration assess the effectiveness of the Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign?

Asked by: Hon IP LAU Suk-ye, Regina (Member Question No. 42)

Reply:

1. According to the reports on "Monitoring of Solid Waste in Hong Kong", among the 10 159 tonnes of municipal solid waste disposed of at landfills each day in 2015, some 3 382 tonnes are food waste (accounting for 33.3%).

2&3. The Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign (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 since its launching in 2013. 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 major deliverables of the Campaign include:

- The Food Wise Charter – As at February this year, about 650 organisations have signed the Food Wise Charter and are committed to reducing food waste. The signatories include public organisations and public utilities, as well as the commercial and industrial sector, food and beverage sector, hotel sector, property

development and management sector, higher education institutions, secondary schools, primary schools, kindergartens, etc.

- “Food Wise” Talk – As at February this year, 65 “Food Wise” talks were held by the Government with over 4 300 participants. The talks helped promote the “Food Wise” messages and mainly introduced the food waste problems in Hong Kong, treatment of food waste in Hong Kong, food waste separation and recycling, as well as the Campaign, etc.
- “Food Wise” Roving Exhibition – As at February this year, 17 roving exhibitions were held by the Government at various districts in Hong Kong to bring the message of food wise and waste less to the community and encourage the public to reduce food waste at source. The roving exhibitions featured display panels with food waste reduction tips, including food trimmings for the second dish recipes, tactics of food storage and purchase management, etc., and let the public share their “Food Wise” wishes and opinions on the exhibition board. The exhibitions attracted a total of over 21 000 visitors.
- The “Big Waster” Facebook – The “Big Waster” symbolising food wastage in the Campaign has strengthened interaction with supporters, particularly the young people through Facebook in which information on food waste reduction is provided. Up to February this year, the “Big Waster” Facebook has received more than 37 000 “likes”.
- The Food Wise Eateries Scheme – The Government launched the Food Wise Eateries Scheme to continue to encourage the food and beverage sector to offer portioned meals for customers to choose from, so as to avoid the generation of food waste. As at February this year, about 830 eateries have joined the scheme.

In 2017-18, the Government will promote the food wise and waste less culture by enhancing the above schemes and activities, and will continue to encourage the community to recycle food waste for on-site or off-site recycling.

According to the reports on “Monitoring of Solid Waste in Hong Kong”, the average daily quantity of food waste disposed of at landfills was 3 382 tonnes in 2015, which was 7.1% lower than that of 2014. The drop in domestic food waste disposal was 8.1%, from 2 608 tonnes per day in 2014 to 2 397 tonnes per day in 2015, while the drop in food waste disposal from the commercial and industrial sector was 4.6%, from 1 033 tonnes per day in 2014 to 985 tonnes per day in 2015. The per capita disposal rate of municipal food waste also had a year-on-year decrease of 7.9%, from 0.50 kg per day in 2014 to 0.46 kg per day in 2015.

The reduction of food waste disposal may well be a result of efforts made by many sectors of the community in response to the various initiatives taken by the Government, especially in the areas of reducing food waste at source and donating surplus food to the needy. It can be seen that the Campaign has made some initial achievements in the avoidance or reduction of food waste.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB100**

**(Question Serial No. 2561)**

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 (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Please list the numbers of automatic vending machines for drinks installed at the Bureau's offices and at the premises and sites under its purview, the electricity consumption involved and other actual operational costs incurred in the past 5 years, as well as estimates of the numbers of automatic vending machines for drinks at government departments and on government sites, the electricity consumption involved and other actual operational costs incurred in 2017-18.

Asked by: Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 271)

Reply:

In response to the Member's question for various bureaux and departments about the number of automatic vending machines for drinks installed at the respective premises and sites under their purview, the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) has consolidated the information from various bureaux and departments. The reply is as follows:

There are a total of about 1 540 automatic vending machines for drinks installed at the premises and sites under the purview of various bureaux and departments (no automatic vending machine for drinks has been installed at premises under the direct purview of the Environment Bureau and EPD). The automatic vending machines for drinks are operated by the suppliers or contractors, and the bureaux and departments do not have statistics on the operational costs, including the electricity consumption of the vending machines. We do not have the number of automatic vending machines for drinks in the past 4 years. It is expected that the total number of vending machines for drinks at various government premises and sites in 2017-18 will be similar to that at present.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB101**

**(Question Serial No. 2562)**

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 (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Please list the numbers of water dispensers installed at the Bureau's offices and at the premises and sites under its purview, the electricity consumption involved, the actual costs of repair and maintenance and other actual operational costs incurred in the past 5 years, as well as estimates of the numbers of water dispensers at government departments and on government sites, the electricity consumption involved, the actual costs of repair and maintenance and other actual operational costs incurred in 2017-18.

Asked by: Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 272)

Reply:

In response to the Member's question for various bureaux and departments about the number of water dispensers installed at the respective premises and sites under their purview, the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) has consolidated the information from various bureaux and departments. The reply is as follows:

There are a total of about 10 500 water dispensers installed at premises and sites under the purview of various bureaux and departments, among which 87 have been installed at premises under the direct purview of the Environment Bureau and EPD. No separate electricity meter is installed by the bureaux and departments to measure the electricity consumption of the water dispensers. There is also no separate breakdown for the costs of repair and maintenance and other operational costs. We do not have the number of water dispensers in the past 4 years. It is expected that the total number of water dispensers at various government premises and sites in 2017-18 will be similar to that at present.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB102**

**(Question Serial No. 0441)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Please set out the following since the establishment of the Steering Committee to Promote Sustainable Development of Recycling Industry:

1. the number of formal meetings convened;
2. the study projects completed;
3. the policy initiatives proposed;
4. the proposed policies enacted.

Asked by: Hon KWOK Wai-keung (Member Question No. 26)

Reply:

1 The Steering Committee to Promote Sustainable Development of Recycling Industry (the Steering Committee) chaired by the Chief Secretary for Administration was established in August 2013. So far, 5 formal meetings have been convened.

2, 3 & 4

The Steering Committee aims to promote the development of the recycling industry through coordinating the work of various bureaux and departments. The Steering Committee has discussed the local situation of collection and disposal of recyclables and the related policies and support measures, and has studied various positive and feasible approaches to facilitate the recycling industry. In order to collect views from the trades, the Steering Committee held 2 stakeholder engagement meetings to gauge views from the recycling trade and relevant stakeholders on ways to promote the sustainable development of Hong Kong's recycling industry. The stakeholders engaged in the meetings comprise representatives of the trade, green groups, non-governmental organisations, community groups, academia, and other committees.

The Steering Committee has mapped out a comprehensive strategy for promoting the sustainable development of the recycling industry, including the proposed establishment of a Recycling Fund, studying the land requirements and support measures for the recycling industry, promoting green procurement, and making recommendations to the government departments to take the lead in food waste recovery.

The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) and relevant departments have been actively following up on the issues raised by the Steering Committee. These include the establishment of the \$1 billion Recycling Fund in October 2015. Since its establishment, the Recycling Fund has approved 55 projects, involving a total funding of about \$65 million. Besides, the EPD is commissioning a consultancy study on the land requirements of the recycling industry and the feasible arrangements to meet the operational needs of different operation models. The Government has also identified 16 designated berths in the public cargo working area for use by qualified recyclers to ensure that there will be stable provision of export facilities for the industry. 13 berths are now in use after the open tender exercise. On green procurement, the Government has developed green specifications for products frequently used by various bureaux and departments, and has increased the number of items with green specifications on its procurement list. The Government will continue to take the lead in procuring green items and recycled materials so as to expand the market to promote recycling. In support of recycling, the Steering Committee has also reviewed the feasible options in areas of enhancing community recycling network, public education and community participation.

To encourage the commercial and industrial sectors to actively participate in food waste recovery, the Steering Committee has also recommended the government departments and relevant organisations to take the lead in food waste recovery, including the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department and the Hong Kong Housing Authority to make arrangement for the collection and transportation of food waste generated from the commercial and industrial premises such as their public markets, cooked food centres and shopping malls to the Organic Waste Treatment Facilities Phase 1 to be commissioned in the second half of 2017 for treatment.

The EPD and relevant departments will report the progress of various initiatives to the Steering Committee on a regular basis.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB103**

**(Question Serial No. 0442)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding introducing the required legislation into the Legislative Council for the implementation of municipal solid waste (MSW) charging, please set out details of the current waste separation and recovery in Hong Kong by domestic, commercial and industrial waste as three main sources:

1 Set out the amount, percentage share and percentage change of MSW in various districts of Hong Kong in the past 3 years; and

2 Set out by waste type the amount, percentage share and percentage change of MSW recovered for recycling in various districts of Hong Kong in the past 3 years.

Asked by: Hon KWOK Wai-keung (Member Question No. 21)

Reply:

**(1)**

The statistics on geographical distribution of municipal solid waste (MSW) (including domestic waste and commercial & industrial waste) disposed of at landfills from 2013 to 2015 from the reports on "Monitoring of Solid Waste in Hong Kong" compiled by EPD are set out in the following table. The relevant statistics for 2016 are still under compilation.

District	Domestic waste (a)			Commercial & industrial waste (b)			Municipal solid waste (c) = (a) + (b)		
	Tonnes per day	Percentage share	Year-on-year percentage change	Tonnes per day	Percentage share	Year-on-year percentage change	Tonnes per day	Percentage share	Year-on-year percentage change
Eastern	388	6.0%	-10.5%	167	4.5%	4.5%	555	5.5%	-6.4%
Central & Western	318	4.9%	14.6%	130	3.5%	26.0%	448	4.4%	17.6%
Wanchai	209	3.2%	-10.7%	171	4.6%	0.3%	380	3.7%	-6.1%
Southern	253	3.9%	7.3%	115	3.1%	14.4%	369	3.6%	9.4%
<b>Hong Kong Island Sub-total</b>	<b>1 169</b>	<b>18.1%</b>	<b>-1.1%</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>15.8%</b>	<b>9.2%</b>	<b>1 752</b>	<b>17.2%</b>	<b>2.1%</b>
Yau Tsim Mong	540	8.4%	2.7%	243	6.6%	3.3%	784	7.7%	2.9%
Kwun Tong	503	7.8%	-2.1%	268	7.3%	22.4%	771	7.6%	5.2%
Sham Shui Po	366	5.7%	-0.6%	210	5.7%	13.2%	575	5.7%	4.1%
Kowloon City	313	4.8%	-1.5%	221	6.0%	15.1%	534	5.3%	4.8%
Wong Tai Sin	296	4.6%	1.2%	180	4.9%	9.2%	476	4.7%	4.1%
<b>Kowloon Sub-total</b>	<b>2 018</b>	<b>31.2%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>1 122</b>	<b>30.4%</b>	<b>12.6%</b>	<b>3 140</b>	<b>30.9%</b>	<b>4.2%</b>
Yuen Long	628	9.7%	1.0%	456	12.3%	13.4%	1 084	10.7%	5.9%
Tuen Mun	423	6.5%	3.7%	307	8.3%	0.3%	730	7.2%	2.2%
Sha Tin	436	6.8%	1.8%	194	5.3%	33.8%	630	6.2%	9.9%
Sai Kung	406	6.3%	8.5%	210	5.7%	0.3%	616	6.1%	5.6%
North	308	4.8%	-7.1%	228	6.2%	17.7%	536	5.3%	2.0%
Kwai Tsing	333	5.1%	-0.1%	189	5.1%	9.8%	522	5.1%	3.3%
Tai Po	353	5.5%	7.7%	92	2.5%	-17.7%	445	4.4%	1.2%
Tsuen Wan	229	3.5%	-1.8%	188	5.1%	15.1%	417	4.1%	5.2%
<b>NT-Mainland Sub-total</b>	<b>3 116</b>	<b>48.2%</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>1 864</b>	<b>50.5%</b>	<b>9.4%</b>	<b>4 980</b>	<b>49.0%</b>	<b>4.6%</b>
Outlying Islands	162	2.5%	0.3%	124	3.4%	-3.9%	286	2.8%	-1.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 464</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>3 694</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>9.8%</b>	<b>10 159</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>3.8%</b>

Notes:

- (1) The geographical distribution of solid waste arisings is mainly estimated from waste intake records taken at waste treatment facilities and should be regarded as indicative reference only.
- (2) The figures may not add up to total and percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding off.

District	Domestic waste (a)			Commercial & industrial waste (b)			Municipal solid waste (c) = (a) + (b)		
	Tonnes per day	Percentage share	Year-on-year percentage change	Tonnes per day	Percentage share	Year-on-year percentage change	Tonnes per day	Percentage share	Year-on-year percentage change
Eastern	433	6.8%	-4.3%	160	4.8%	14.6%	593	6.1%	0.1%
Central & Western	278	4.3%	-1.5%	103	3.1%	9.9%	381	3.9%	1.4%
Wanchai	234	3.6%	-5.4%	171	5.1%	15.9%	405	4.1%	2.5%
Southern	236	3.7%	6.7%	101	3.0%	14.8%	337	3.4%	9.0%
<b>Hong Kong Island Sub-total</b>	<b>1 182</b>	<b>18.4%</b>	<b>-1.9%</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>15.9%</b>	<b>14.1%</b>	<b>1 716</b>	<b>17.5%</b>	<b>2.6%</b>
Yau Tsim Mong	526	8.2%	1.3%	236	7.0%	8.6%	761	7.8%	3.5%
Kwun Tong	514	8.0%	-3.6%	219	6.5%	-6.7%	733	7.5%	-4.6%
Sham Shui Po	368	5.7%	4.3%	185	5.5%	16.3%	553	5.7%	8.0%
Kowloon City	318	5.0%	2.7%	192	5.7%	11.3%	510	5.2%	5.7%
Wong Tai Sin	292	4.6%	0.2%	165	4.9%	11.5%	457	4.7%	4.0%
<b>Kowloon Sub-total</b>	<b>2 017</b>	<b>31.4%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>997</b>	<b>29.6%</b>	<b>7.0%</b>	<b>3 014</b>	<b>30.8%</b>	<b>2.6%</b>
Yuen Long	621	9.7%	3.3%	402	12.0%	6.1%	1 023	10.5%	4.3%
Tuen Mun	408	6.4%	3.6%	306	9.1%	6.4%	714	7.3%	4.8%
Sha Tin	429	6.7%	0.1%	145	4.3%	-5.2%	574	5.9%	-1.3%
Sai Kung	374	5.8%	11.3%	210	6.2%	-11.6%	584	6.0%	1.8%
North	332	5.2%	-7.0%	193	5.7%	2.3%	525	5.4%	-3.8%
Kwai Tsing	333	5.2%	2.3%	172	5.1%	9.1%	505	5.2%	4.5%
Tai Po	328	5.1%	11.8%	112	3.3%	13.9%	440	4.5%	12.3%
Tsuen Wan	233	3.6%	-8.0%	163	4.8%	2.3%	396	4.0%	-4.0%
<b>NT-Mainland Sub-total</b>	<b>3 058</b>	<b>47.6%</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	<b>1 704</b>	<b>50.6%</b>	<b>2.5%</b>	<b>4 762</b>	<b>48.7%</b>	<b>2.4%</b>
Outlying Islands	161	2.5%	0.7%	129	3.8%	2.1%	291	3.0%	1.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 418</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>3 364</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>5.5%</b>	<b>9 782</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2.5%</b>

Notes:

- (1) The geographical distribution of solid waste arisings is mainly estimated from waste intake records taken at waste treatment facilities and should be regarded as indicative reference only.
- (2) The figures may not add up to total and percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding off.

District	Domestic waste (a)			Commercial & industrial waste (b)			Municipal solid waste (c) = (a) + (b)		
	Tonnes per day	Percentage share	Year-on-year percentage change	Tonnes per day	Percentage share	Year-on-year percentage change	Tonnes per day	Percentage share	Year-on-year percentage change
Eastern	453	7.1%	4.3%	140	4.4%	15.7%	593	6.2%	6.8%
Central & Western	282	4.4%	1.0%	94	2.9%	8.7%	376	3.9%	2.8%
Wanchai	248	3.9%	-5.2%	147	4.6%	9.4%	395	4.1%	-0.2%
Southern	221	3.5%	-6.4%	88	2.8%	5.9%	309	3.2%	-3.2%
<b>Hong Kong Island Sub-total</b>	<b>1 204</b>	<b>18.9%</b>	<b>-0.6%</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>14.7%</b>	<b>10.4%</b>	<b>1 672</b>	<b>17.5%</b>	<b>2.2%</b>
Yau Tsim Mong	519	8.2%	0.1%	217	6.8%	2.9%	736	7.7%	0.9%
Kwun Tong	533	8.4%	-0.6%	235	7.4%	8.8%	768	8.0%	2.1%
Sham Shui Po	352	5.5%	1.8%	159	5.0%	13.2%	512	5.4%	5.1%
Kowloon City	310	4.9%	-1.1%	173	5.4%	3.6%	482	5.1%	0.5%
Wong Tai Sin	292	4.6%	-0.4%	148	4.6%	4.1%	440	4.6%	1.1%
<b>Kowloon Sub-total</b>	<b>2 006</b>	<b>31.5%</b>	<b>-0.1%</b>	<b>931</b>	<b>29.2%</b>	<b>6.4%</b>	<b>2 937</b>	<b>30.8%</b>	<b>1.9%</b>
Yuen Long	602	9.5%	2.6%	379	11.9%	15.1%	981	10.3%	7.1%
Tuen Mun	393	6.2%	5.2%	288	9.0%	0.1%	681	7.1%	3.0%
Sha Tin	428	6.7%	3.5%	153	4.8%	-14.5%	581	6.1%	-2.0%
Sai Kung	336	5.3%	2.9%	237	7.4%	7.0%	573	6.0%	4.5%
North	357	5.6%	0.0%	189	5.9%	12.3%	546	5.7%	3.9%
Kwai Tsing	326	5.1%	1.1%	158	5.0%	3.7%	483	5.1%	1.9%
Tai Po	293	4.6%	8.8%	98	3.1%	13.1%	392	4.1%	9.8%
Tsuen Wan	253	4.0%	-2.2%	159	5.0%	8.9%	413	4.3%	1.8%
<b>NT-Mainland Sub-total</b>	<b>2 989</b>	<b>47.0%</b>	<b>2.8%</b>	<b>1 662</b>	<b>52.1%</b>	<b>5.7%</b>	<b>4 651</b>	<b>48.7%</b>	<b>3.8%</b>
Outlying Islands	160	2.5%	0.7%	127	4.0%	5.5%	287	3.0%	2.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 359</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>3 188</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>6.6%</b>	<b>9 547</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2.9%</b>

Notes:

- (1) The geographical distribution of solid waste arisings is mainly estimated from waste intake records taken at waste treatment facilities and should be regarded as indicative reference only.
- (2) The figures may not add up to total and percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding off.



(2)

EPD has not compiled statistics on the quantity of MSW recovered for recycling by district. The statistics on the total quantity of MSW recovered in Hong Kong from 2013 to 2015 by waste category from the reports on “Monitoring of Solid Waste in Hong Kong” are set out in the following table.

Year	Quantity of domestic waste recovered (million tonnes) (a)	Quantity of commercial & industrial waste recovered (million tonnes) (b)	Total quantity of municipal solid waste recovered (million tonnes) (c)=(a)+(b)
<b>2013</b>	0.74	1.27	2.01
<b>2014</b>	0.84	1.21	2.05
<b>2015</b>	0.81	1.23	2.03

Note :

- (1) The figures may not add up to total due to rounding off.

The statistics on the total quantity of MSW recovered in Hong Kong from 2013 to 2015 by recyclable type from the reports on “Monitoring of Solid Waste in Hong Kong” are set out in the following table.

Recyclable type	Total quantity of recyclables recovered					
	2013		2014		2015	
	Thousand tonnes	Year-on-year percentage change	Thousand tonnes	Year-on-year percentage change	Thousand tonnes	Year-on-year percentage change
Paper	1 035	-11.0%	948	-8.4%	896	-5.4%
Plastics	243	-23.3%	99	-59.4%	94	-4.9%
Ferrous metals	523	4.7%	845	61.6%	864	2.2%
Nonferrous metals	79	0.6%	76	-3.9%	84	11.7%
Glass <sup>(8)</sup>	10	-44.4%	8	-17.2%	9	10.2%
Rubber tyres <sup>(9)</sup>	22	80.8%	5	-78.8%	7	47.4%
Textile	7	88.5%	4	-41.1%	5	12.9%
Wood	6	-32.2%	6	3.2%	1	-80.6%
Food waste <sup>(10)</sup>	29	326.9%	7	-75.7%	14	101.2%
Electrical and electronic equipment <sup>(11)</sup>	56	-0.4%	56	-0.5%	59	5.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 009</b>	<b>-7.1%</b>	<b>2 053</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>2 033</b>	<b>-1.0%</b>

Notes:

- (1) Glass beverage bottles recovered for reuse through deposit-and-refund system operated by local beverage manufacturers are not included.
- (2) The quantity includes reuse, retreading and recycling of vehicle tyres and retreading of aircraft tyres in Hong Kong.
- (3) The quantity of food waste recycled locally includes those recycled by industrial operators and those recycled at outlying islands transfer facilities and EPD’s composting facilities at Kowloon Bay.
- (4) The volume of waste electrical and electronic equipment recovered for recycling is compiled from results of a biennial survey on “Generation & Disposal Practice of Used/ End-of-Life Electrical & Electronic Equipment and Batteries in Hong Kong” commissioned by EPD.
- (5) The figures may not add up to total due to rounding off.
- (6) All percentage changes are derived from recovery quantities without rounding.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB104**

**(Question Serial No. 0443)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

It is mentioned in the Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2017-18 under this Programme that the Department will “continue to monitor and enhance the operation of the Recycling Fund”. In this connection, would the Government advise this Committee on:

- 1 the plan for the enhancement of the Recycling Fund;
- 2 the amounts of funding allocated for the Enterprise Support Programme and the Industry Support Programme by phases;
- 3 the criteria for assessing the effectiveness of the approved projects or programmes.

Asked by: Hon KWOK Wai-keung (Member Question No. 22)

Reply:

1. The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) and the Advisory Committee on Recycling Fund (RFAC) have been committed to enhancing the operation of the Recycling Fund so as to better respond to the needs of the industry and provide more appropriate support for the development of the industry. Upon review of the operation of the Recycling Fund, the RFAC launched a series of measures twice to facilitate the industry to apply for and make good use of the Fund. For example, to minimise the administrative workload of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in making applications, a category of Small-scale Standard Projects (SSPs) has been established under the Enterprise Support Programme (ESP). SMEs undertaking SSPs may submit applications, report achievements and seek reimbursements in accordance with a set of streamlined rules and procedures. Besides, as some SMEs have encountered difficulties in opening a designated project bank account, we have already waived such condition for SSPs after consulting the RFAC. To further enhance the operation of the Recycling Fund, the RFAC agreed in December 2016 with the introduction of a set of facilitation measures including the following -

- (1) to provide partial reimbursement of expenses midway through the project period of SSPs;
- (2) to establish a new category of SSP to facilitate recyclers to procure equipment for efficiency upgrading or for minimising nuisances to the neighbourhood;
- (3) to streamline the arrangement for recyclers to make use of the grants to subsidise their staff to receive training;
- (4) to consider mobile recycling operations acceptable for approved projects under limited conditions where appropriate;
- (5) to include the cost of third-party liability insurance and a portion of the rental expenses required for recycling business or activities incurred by an approved project as fundable items.

2. The Recycling Fund was launched and opened for application in October 2015. A total of 174 applications were received as at end of December 2016, of which 79 were under the ESP, 68 were for SSPs and 27 were under the Industry Support Programme (ISP). As at end of December 2016, the RFAC has handled 4 batches of applications and approved 55 applications, of which 21 were under the ESP, 27 were for SSPs and 7 were under the ISP, involving a total funding of about \$65 million. The details are as follows -

Batch	ESP (including SSPs )		ISP		Approximate amount of total funding (\$million)
	Number of approved projects	Approximate amount of funding (\$million)	Number of approved projects	Approximate amount of funding (\$million)	
1	26	10	3	18	28
2	13	16	2	7	23
3	2	1	2	2	3
4	7	12	0	0	12

3. In order to assess the actual effectiveness of the approved projects, the applicant of each approved project is required to enter into an agreement with the EPD, stating clearly the project's key performance indicators (e.g. the additional quantity of recyclables or recycled products being processed, the reduced amount of waste disposed of at landfills, etc.), and milestones of deliverables (e.g. installing new equipment, organising activities, etc.). Such information must be recorded in detail in the progress reports, final reports and audited accounts, etc. submitted by the applicants. Reimbursements will only be made upon satisfaction of the indicators as stated in the signed agreement by the applicants.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB105**

**(Question Serial No. 0463)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

In Hong Kong Blueprint for Sustainable Use of Resources 2013–2022 published in May 2013, the Environment Bureau mapped out a comprehensive strategy, with targets, policies and action plans for waste management for the coming ten years to tackle our imminent waste challenge. In this regard, would the Government inform this Committee whether the targets of reduction in the quantity of municipal solid waste could be achieved according to the timetable in the Blueprint? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Wai-keung (Member Question No. 20)

Reply:

The Environment Bureau (ENB) published the Hong Kong Blueprint for Sustainable Use of Resources 2013-2022 (the Blueprint) in 2013, setting out the target to reduce the Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) disposal rate by 40% on a per capita basis by 2022.

In setting the targets of the Blueprint, we assumed that the 4 measures below would be implemented by 2022, including:

1. the Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign;
2. the MSW Charging;
3. the implementation of the Organic Waste Treatment Facilities Phase 1 and Phase 2 and the relevant animal feeds plant in the EcoPark; and
4. the on-going recycling work.

According to our latest work plan, the above 4 measures can all be implemented by 2022 and carried out on an on-going basis. We will strive to accomplish various tasks set out in the Blueprint and gradually achieve the waste reduction targets set therein.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB106**

**(Question Serial No. 0471)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The Administration will continue the preparatory work for the introduction of the mandatory PRSs on WEEE and glass beverage containers, with a view to bringing the two schemes into operation by phases in 2017 and 2018. In this connection, would the Government inform this Committee whether the preparatory work includes:

1. collecting information on recyclers, such as the number of recyclers, their daily recycling capacity and whether it is adequate to handle the glass beverage containers recovered after the legislation comes into operation;
2. carrying out studies on the handling and recycling of glass beverage containers? If yes, what are the details?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Wai-keung (Member Question No. 24)

Reply:

The Legislative Council enacted the Promotion of Recycling and Proper Disposal (Product Container) (Amendment) Ordinance 2016 in May 2016 to provide the regulatory framework for the producer responsibility scheme (PRS) on glass beverage containers. We are conducting an open tender for the appointment of up to 3 Glass Management Contractors to provide territory-wide glass container collection and treatment services. It is estimated that ultimately a total of about 50 000 tonnes of waste glass containers can be recovered every year. The appointed management contractors should, in accordance with contract requirements, turn the glass containers collected into reusable recycled glass materials or make other recovery arrangements including export to other places for recycling.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB107****(Question Serial No. 1378)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (2) AirControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

Regarding roadside air quality, would the Administration advise this Committee on the following:

- a) Please set out respectively by emission standard the number, age and overall pollutant emissions of buses owned by each franchised bus company in each of the past 5 years.
- b) What are the respective numbers of Euro II and III franchised buses which have been retrofitted with selective catalytic reduction devices?
- c) Please set out in table form the transport companies which have applied for the Pilot Green Transport Fund and the types and models of vehicles introduced in the past 3 years.

Asked by: Hon KWOK Wing-hang, Dennis (Member Question No. 65)Reply:

- a) The number and average age of licensed buses owned by each franchised bus company by vehicle emission standard in the past 5 years are tabulated as follows:

**Table 1 The number of buses owned by each franchised bus company and the average age of their fleets**

Bus company	Category	End 2012	End 2013	End 2014	End 2015	End 2016
		Number of buses	Number of buses	Number of buses	Number of buses	Number of buses
The Kowloon Motor Bus Company (1933) Limited	Pre-Euro	0	0	0	0	0
	Euro I	653	423	161	0	0
	Euro II	1 533	1 539	1 546	1 157	705
	Euro III	1 097	1 097	1 097	1 097	1 096
	Euro IV	106	106	106	106	106
	Euro V	429	679	939	1 522	2 003

Bus company	Category	End 2012	End 2013	End 2014	End 2015	End 2016
		Number of buses	Number of buses	Number of buses	Number of buses	Number of buses
	Euro VI (hybrid bus)	-	-	3	3	3
	Electric bus	-	-	-	3	3
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>3 818</b>	<b>3 844</b>	<b>3 852</b>	<b>3 888</b>	<b>3 916</b>
	<b>Average age</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>8.1</b>
Citybus Limited (franchise for the Hong Kong Island and cross-harbour bus network)	Pre-Euro	0	0	0	0	0
	Euro I	154	44	12	0	0
	Euro II	354	341	270	170	50
	Euro III	10	9	9	9	9
	Euro IV	28	28	28	28	28
	Euro V	232	355	460	550	672
	Euro VI (hybrid bus)	-	-	2	2	2
	Electric bus	-	-	-	3	6
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>778</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>781</b>	<b>762</b>	<b>767</b>
	<b>Average age</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>4.4</b>
Citybus Limited (franchise for the North Lantau and Chek Lap Kok Airport bus network)	Pre-Euro	0	0	0	0	0
	Euro I	2	0	0	0	0
	Euro II	163	133	105	81	26
	Euro III	0	0	0	0	0
	Euro IV	0	0	0	0	0
	Euro V	5	42	71	101	153
	Euro VI (hybrid bus)	-	-	-	-	-
	Electric bus	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>179</b>
	<b>Average age</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>4.3</b>
New World First Bus Services Limited	Pre-Euro	0	0	0	0	0
	Euro I	55	35	13	0	0
	Euro II	479	479	487	388	267
	Euro III	75	75	75	75	74
	Euro IV	38	38	38	38	38
	Euro V	57	88	97	216	307
	Euro VI (hybrid bus)	-	-	1	1	1
	Electric bus	-	-	-	2	4
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>704</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>711</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>691</b>
	<b>Average age</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>9.7</b>
Long Win Bus Company Limited	Pre-Euro	0	0	0	0	0
	Euro I	0	0	0	0	0
	Euro II	84	79	46	31	1
	Euro III	17	18	18	18	18

Bus company	Category	End 2012	End 2013	End 2014	End 2015	End 2016
		Number of buses	Number of buses	Number of buses	Number of buses	Number of buses
	Euro IV	32	32	32	32	32
	Euro V	32	43	83	109	191
	Euro VI (hybrid bus)	-	-	-	-	-
	Electric bus	-	-	-	0	0
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>242</b>
	<b>Average age</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>3.3</b>
New Lantao Bus Company (1973) Limited	Pre-Euro	0	0	0	0	0
	Euro I	0	0	0	0	0
	Euro II	6	0	2	2	0
	Euro III	67	62	61	54	38
	Euro IV	17	17	17	26	26
	Euro V	18	29	31	41	57
	Euro VI (hybrid bus)	-	-	-	-	-
	Electric bus	-	-	-	0	0
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>121</b>
	<b>Average age</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>7.4</b>

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 vehicle emission inventory for 2015 is still under compilation. 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 air pollutant emissions from franchised buses in Hong Kong in the 5 years from 2010 to 2014 are tabulated as follows:

**Table 2 Air pollutant emissions from franchised buses in Hong Kong**

Air pollutant	Air pollutant emissions from franchised buses (tonnes)				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Respirable suspended particulates (RSP)	140	110	100	90	80
Fine suspended particulates (FSP)	130	100	100	80	80
Nitrogen oxides (NOx)	6 610	5 840	5 500	4 930	4 470
Volatile organic compounds (VOC)	120	100	90	80	70
Carbon monoxide (CO)	1 070	970	960	900	900



- b) To improve roadside air quality, the Government is fully subsidising the franchised bus companies to retrofit some 1 030 Euro II and III franchised buses with selective catalytic reduction devices (SCRs) to upgrade their emission performance to Euro IV or above level. As at the end of 2016, the number of Euro II and III franchised buses retrofitted with SCRs is tabulated below:

**Table 3 The number of franchised buses retrofitted with SCRs**

<b>Number of Euro II and III franchised buses retrofitted with SCRs as at the end of 2016</b>	
Euro II bus	268
Euro III bus	95

We anticipate that the remaining retrofit will be completed by the end of 2017.

- c) The 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 technology suppliers to introduce more green and innovative transport technology products, as well as encouraging those who are eligible for the subsidy to use the Fund to test out these products. 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 2014 to 2016

<b>Name of subsidy recipients</b>
Cathay Pacific Catering Services (H.K.) Limited
Vegetable Marketing Organisation
E. Tech Management (HK) Limited
Ecospace Limited
The “Star” Ferry Company Limited
Kau Kee Hong Kong Limited
K. C. Dat Limited
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
New Method Cleaning Services Limited
Tak Cheong Loong Company Limited
Hong Kong Yakult Company, Limited
Express Tourist Bus Company Limited
Jackson Coach Hire Service Limited
DHL Express (Hong Kong) Limited
Tong Shun Hing Poultry (HK) Co., Limited
Tong Kiu Traffic Services Limited
Lung Wai Air-Conditioner & Electrical Engineering Co
Atta-Trans Limited
The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology
Hong Kong Productivity Council
R & B Express Co.
Ocean Transportation Company
Airport Freight Forwarding Centre Company Limited
The Build-Up Plastic and Metal Company Limited
Ever Success Enterprise Limited
Kum Shing (K.F.) Construction Company Limited
Yee Sun Garden Limited
Multi-Asia Investment Development Limited

Types and models of vehicles introduced by the subsidy recipients from 2014 to 2016

<b>Product</b>	<b>Vehicle class</b>	<b>Model</b>
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)	Mitsubishi Fuso Canter Eco Hybrid 5.5t
		Hino 300 Series Hybrid 5.5t
	Medium goods vehicle	Mitsubishi Fuso Canter Eco Hybrid 7.5t
		Hino 300 Series Hybrid 8.5t
	Light bus	Dongfeng Gemini

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB108****(Question Serial No. 1379)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (2) AirControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

Regarding roadside air quality, would the Administration advise this Committee on the following:

- a) Please set out by exhaust emission standards the number of various types of first registered vehicles in Hong Kong respectively in each of the past 5 years:

Vehicle type	Exhaust emission standard	Number of first registered vehicles				
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Petrol private car	Euro III or before					
	Euro IV					
	Euro V					
	Euro VI					
	Electric vehicle (EV)					
	Sub-total					
Diesel private car	(same as the above categories)					
Taxi						
Motorcycle						
Public light bus						
Private light bus						
Light goods vehicle						
Medium goods						

vehicle						
Heavy goods vehicle						
Non-franchised public bus						

- b) Please set out by exhaust emission standards the number and age of vehicles and the overall pollutant emissions of each vehicle type in Hong Kong respectively in each of the past 5 years. If the latest data of 2016 is not available, please set out the data of the most recent 5 years:

Vehicle type	Exhaust emission standard	Number of registered vehicles				
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Petrol private car	Euro I					
	Euro II					
	Euro III					
	Euro IV					
	Euro V					
	Euro VI					
	EV					
	Sub-total					
	Average age					
Diesel private car	(same as the above categories)					
Taxi						
Motorcycle						
Public light bus						
Private light bus						
Light goods vehicle						
Medium goods vehicle						
Heavy goods vehicle						
Non-franchised public bus						

Vehicle type	Exhaust emission standard	Air pollutant emissions				
		Respirable suspended particulates (RSP)(tonnes)				
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Petrol private car	Euro I					
	Euro II					
	Euro III					

	Euro IV					
	Euro V					
	Euro VI					
Diesel private car	(same as the above categories)					
Taxi						
Motorcycle						
Public light bus						
Private light bus						
Light goods vehicle						
Medium goods vehicle						
Heavy goods vehicle						
Non-franchised public bus						

Vehicle type	Exhaust emission standard	Air pollutant emissions				
		Nitrogen oxides (NO <sub>x</sub> )(tonnes)				
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Petrol private car	Euro I					
	Euro II					
	Euro III					
	Euro IV					
	Euro V					
	Euro VI					
Diesel private car	(same as the above categories)					
Taxi						
Motorcycle						
Public light bus						
Private light bus						
Light goods vehicle						
Medium goods vehicle						
Heavy goods vehicle						
Non-franchised public bus						

Vehicle type	Exhaust emission standard	Air pollutant emissions				
		Volatile organic compounds (VOC)(tonnes)				
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Petrol private car	Euro I					
	Euro II					
	Euro III					
	Euro IV					
	Euro V					
	Euro VI					
Diesel private car	(same as the above categories)					
Taxi						
Motorcycle						
Public light bus						
Private light bus						
Light goods vehicle						
Medium goods vehicle						
Heavy goods vehicle						
Non-franchised public bus						

Vehicle type	Exhaust emission standard	Air pollutant emissions				
		Carbon monoxide (CO)(tonnes)				
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Petrol private car	Euro I					
	Euro II					
	Euro III					
	Euro IV					
	Euro V					
	Euro VI					
Diesel private car	(same as the above categories)					
Taxi						
Motorcycle						
Public light bus						
Light goods vehicle						
Medium goods vehicle						
Heavy goods						

vehicle						
Non-franchised public bus						

Asked by: Hon KWOK Wing-hang, Dennis

(Member Question No. 66)

Reply:

- (a) The number of various types of first registered vehicles in Hong Kong by exhaust emission standard in the past 5 years is tabulated as follows.

Vehicle type	Exhaust emission standard	Number of first registered vehicles				
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Petrol private car	Euro III or before	0	0	0	0	0
	Euro IV	17 021	0	0	0	0
	Euro V	27 796	44 998	44 245	46 122	36 266
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>44 817</b>	<b>44 998</b>	<b>44 245</b>	<b>46 122</b>	<b>36 266</b>
Diesel private car	Euro III or before	0	0	0	0	0
	Euro IV	22	0	0	0	0
	Euro V	36	349	1 546	1 593	1 896
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>1 546</b>	<b>1 593</b>	<b>1 896</b>
Electric private car	-	108	35	845	2 607	3 020
Taxi	Euro III or before	0	0	0	0	0
	Euro IV	140	0	0	0	0
	Euro V	160	732	1 699	2 340	1 821
	Electric vehicle (EV)	0	33	15	0	1
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>765</b>	<b>1 714</b>	<b>2 340</b>	<b>1 822</b>
Motorcycle	Euro III or before	3 590	4 346	5 126	6 037	5 542
	EV	13	14	8	0	2
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>3 603</b>	<b>4 360</b>	<b>5 134</b>	<b>6 037</b>	<b>5 544</b>
Public light bus	Euro III or before	0	0	0	0	0
	Euro IV	16	0	0	0	0
	Euro V	30	47	92	164	214
	EV	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>214</b>
Private light bus	Euro III or before	0	0	0	0	0
	Euro IV	68	0	0	0	0
	Euro V	221	338	437	404	319
	EV	0	0	0	0	4
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>323</b>
Light goods vehicle	Euro III or before	0	0	0	0	0
	Euro IV	3 936	0	0	0	0
	Euro V	584	5 769	8 276	8 706	6 726
	EV	6	24	21	11	11
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>4 526</b>	<b>5 793</b>	<b>8 297</b>	<b>8 717</b>	<b>6 737</b>



Vehicle type	Exhaust emission standard	Number of first registered vehicles				
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Medium goods vehicle	Euro III or before	0	0	0	0	0
	Euro IV	920	0	0	0	0
	Euro V	1 215	2 776	4 260	4 729	3 270
	EV	1	1	0	0	0
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>2 136</b>	<b>2 777</b>	<b>4 260</b>	<b>4 729</b>	<b>3 270</b>
Heavy goods vehicle	Euro III or before	0	0	0	0	0
	Euro IV	254	0	0	0	0
	Euro V	450	679	714	1 021	791
	EV	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>704</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>714</b>	<b>1 021</b>	<b>791</b>
Non-franchised public bus	Euro III or before	0	0	0	0	0
	Euro IV	220	0	0	0	0
	Euro V	434	497	712	737	803
	EV	0	0	4	3	0
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>716</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>803</b>

(b) The number and average age of various types of vehicles by exhaust emission standard from 2011 to 2015 are tabulated as follows.

Vehicle type	Exhaust emission standard	Number of first registered vehicles				
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Petrol private car	Euro I	19 167	15 678	12 311	9 320	6 904
	Euro II	94 802	85 742	75 888	64 961	53 660
	Euro III	133 367	130 481	126 511	121 235	114 082
	Euro IV	201 042	216 939	216 545	215 812	214 714
	Euro V	0	26 639	70 356	114 190	159 968
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>448 378</b>	<b>475 479</b>	<b>501 611</b>	<b>525 518</b>	<b>549 328</b>
	<b>Average age (Note 1)</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>
Diesel private car	Euro I	696	680	663	648	633
	Euro II	75	71	70	66	65
	Euro III	3	3	3	3	3
	Euro IV	360	357	358	359	358
	Euro V	0	36	385	1 936	3 523
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>1 134</b>	<b>1 147</b>	<b>1 479</b>	<b>3 012</b>	<b>4 582</b>
	<b>Average age (Note 1)</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>
Electric private car	-	178	285	317	1 160	3 806
	<b>Average age (Note 2)</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>
Taxi	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

Vehicle type	Exhaust emission standard	Number of first registered vehicles				
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	Euro IV	2 322	2 456	2 452	2 447	2 394
	Euro V	0	160	890	2 573	4 839
	EV	0	0	33	48	8
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>18 137</b>	<b>18 137</b>	<b>18 137</b>	<b>18 138</b>	<b>18 138</b>
	<b>Average age (Note 1)</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>
Motorcycle (Note 3)	Euro I	25 190	24 313	23 396	22 544	21 663
	Euro III	15 835	19 314	23 488	28 411	34 122
	EV	20	33	42	50	50
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>41 045</b>	<b>43 660</b>	<b>46 926</b>	<b>51 005</b>	<b>55 835</b>
	<b>Average age (Note 1)</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>
Public light bus	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
	EV	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>4 327</b>	<b>4 335</b>	<b>4 335</b>	<b>4 339</b>	<b>4 350</b>
	<b>Average age (Note 1)</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>
Private light bus	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	1296
	EV	4	4	4	4	4
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>1 840</b>	<b>2 134</b>	<b>2 479</b>	<b>2 826</b>	<b>3 070</b>
	<b>Average age (Note 1)</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>
Light goods vehicle	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
	EV	5	11	34	54	65
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>62 655</b>	<b>65 535</b>	<b>70 102</b>	<b>69 584</b>	<b>71 855</b>
	<b>Average age (Note 1)</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>
Medium goods vehicle	Euro I	2 627	2 509	2 389	1 293	653
	Euro II	7 656	6 645	6 071	4 533	3 308
	Euro III	9 689	9 670	9 648	8 786	8 162
	Euro IV	10 689	11 601	11 593	11 574	11 576
	Euro V	0	1 216	3 993	8 252	12 980
	EV	1	2	2	2	2

Vehicle type	Exhaust emission standard	Number of first registered vehicles				
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	Sub-total	30 662	31 643	33 696	34 440	36 681
	Average age (Note 1)	9	7	8	7	6
Heavy goods vehicle	Euro I	316	316	312	242	163
	Euro II	975	882	783	645	524
	Euro III	517	516	513	456	428
	Euro IV	1 251	1 504	1 503	1 503	1 503
	Euro V	0	450	1 128	1 841	2 862
	EV	0	0	0	0	0
	Sub-total	3 059	3 668	4 239	4 687	5 480
	Average age (Note 1)	9	6	6	5	4
Non-franchised public bus	Euro I	169	122	111	72	34
	Euro II	1 459	917	522	415	321
	Euro III	2 607	2 552	2 487	1 982	1 489
	Euro IV	2 688	2 902	2 889	2 868	2 824
	Euro V	0	432	928	1 635	2 367
	EV	0	0	0	4	7
	Sub-total	6 923	6 925	6 937	6 976	7 042
	Average age (Note 1)	6	6	6	6	5

Note 1: Counting from the dates of first registration of the vehicles, including registered pre-Euro vehicles.

Note 2: Counting from the dates of first registration of the vehicles.

Note 3: The exhaust emission standard was upgraded to Euro III from Euro I on 1 January 2007 in Hong Kong.

The Hong Kong Air Pollutant Emission Inventory is compiled by the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) every year to analyse the distribution and trend of major emission sources in Hong Kong. The vehicle emission inventory for 2015 is still under compilation. The estimated overall air pollutant emissions of various types of vehicles in Hong Kong from 2010 to 2014 are tabulated as follows.

Vehicle type	Exhaust emission standard	Air pollutant emissions (Note 4)				
		Respirable suspended particulates (RSP)(tonnes)				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Petrol private car	Pre-Euro	1	1	1	1	1
	Euro I	1	1	1	0	0
	Euro II	5	4	4	3	3
	Euro III	5	5	5	5	5
	Euro IV	4	5	5	6	6
	Euro V	0	0	0	1	2

Vehicle type	Exhaust emission standard	Air pollutant emissions (Note 4)				
		Respirable suspended particulates (RSP)(tonnes)				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Diesel private car	Pre-Euro	3	2	2	2	2
	Euro I	2	2	1	1	1
	Euro II	0	0	0	0	0
	Euro III	0	0	0	0	0
	Euro IV	0	0	0	0	0
	Euro V	0	0	0	0	0
Taxi	Pre-Euro	0	0	0	0	0
	Euro I	0	0	0	0	0
	Euro II	0	0	0	0	0
	Euro III	0	0	0	0	0
	Euro IV	0	0	0	0	0
	Euro V	0	0	0	0	0
Motorcycle	Pre-Euro	1	1	1	1	1
	Euro I	8	7	6	5	5
	Euro II	0	0	0	0	0
	Euro III	0	0	0	0	0
	Euro IV	0	0	0	0	0
	Euro V	0	0	0	0	0
Public light bus	Pre-Euro	4	2	2	1	1
	Euro I	37	34	32	27	21
	Euro II	46	45	45	38	36
	Euro III	29	18	23	21	24
	Euro IV	1	1	1	1	1
	Euro V	0	0	0	0	0
Private light bus	Pre-Euro	2	2	2	2	1
	Euro I	2	2	2	2	1
	Euro II	1	2	1	1	1
	Euro III	1	1	1	1	1
	Euro IV	1	2	2	1	1
	Euro V	0	0	1	1	2
Light goods vehicle	Pre-Euro	84	74	64	51	27
	Euro I	58	55	51	44	27
	Euro II	46	44	41	34	27
	Euro III	24	24	24	21	21
	Euro IV	18	22	24	22	22
	Euro V	0	0	2	6	13

Medium goods vehicle	Pre-Euro	24	18	16	17	10
	Euro I	5	4	4	4	3
	Euro II	6	5	4	5	5
	Euro III	4	3	3	4	5
	Euro IV	3	3	4	4	4
	Euro V	0	0	1	2	4
Heavy goods vehicle	Pre-Euro	245	180	152	166	92
	Euro I	64	49	43	48	32
	Euro II	85	60	53	61	53
	Euro III	58	42	45	61	66
	Euro IV	11	12	13	15	19
	Euro V	0	0	2	6	12
Non-franchised public/private bus (Note 5)	Pre-Euro	8	7	8	7	6
	Euro I	4	3	2	2	1
	Euro II	18	12	8	5	5
	Euro III	25	23	22	22	18
	Euro IV	9	10	12	13	14
	Euro V	0	0	1	3	6

Note 4: Numbers are rounded to the nearest integer.

Note 5: There are no separate emission calculations for non-franchised public and private buses.

Vehicle type	Exhaust emission standard	Air pollutant emissions (Note 6)				
		Nitrogen oxides (NOx)(tonnes)				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Petrol private car	Pre-Euro	430	360	250	200	150
	Euro I	120	100	70	50	40
	Euro II	410	400	320	270	220
	Euro III	110	120	110	100	90
	Euro IV	60	70	70	60	60
	Euro V	0	0	<5	7	10
Diesel private car	Pre-Euro	10	10	10	8	6
	Euro I	7	7	6	<5	<5
	Euro II	0	0	0	0	0
	Euro III	0	0	0	0	0
	Euro IV	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
	Euro V	0	0	<5	<5	<5
Taxi	Pre-Euro	0	0	0	0	0
	Euro I	0	0	0	0	0
	Euro II	0	0	0	0	0
	Euro III	6 700	8 200	7 800	4 700	2 800

Vehicle type	Exhaust emission standard	Air pollutant emissions (Note 6)				
		Nitrogen oxides (NOx)(tonnes)				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
	Euro IV	110	220	290	270	140
	Euro V	0	0	<5	120	160
Motorcycle	Pre-Euro	30	30	20	20	10
	Euro I	130	130	100	90	80
	Euro II	0	0	0	0	0
	Euro III	20	30	40	50	60
	Euro IV	0	0	0	0	0
	Euro V	0	0	0	0	0
Public light bus	Pre-Euro	20	20	10	9	7
	Euro I	200	200	190	160	120
	Euro II	290	310	300	260	240
	Euro III	800	960	940	650	520
	Euro IV	50	60	70	60	50
	Euro V	0	0	<5	<5	6
Private light bus	Pre-Euro	50	50	40	40	20
	Euro I	50	40	40	30	30
	Euro II	50	40	40	40	30
	Euro III	30	40	30	30	20
	Euro IV	40	70	60	50	40
	Euro V	0	0	10	30	40
Light goods vehicle	Pre-Euro	1 300	1 200	960	790	440
	Euro I	640	630	570	510	330
	Euro II	960	930	840	720	590
	Euro III	770	790	760	690	660
	Euro IV	630	810	840	750	740
	Euro V	0	0	40	200	430
Medium goods vehicle	Pre-Euro	660	520	440	450	260
	Euro I	130	110	100	110	80
	Euro II	290	240	210	230	190
	Euro III	290	260	250	280	280
	Euro IV	190	220	230	260	270
	Euro V	0	0	20	70	150
Heavy goods vehicle	Pre-Euro	2 100	1 700	1 400	1 400	740
	Euro I	790	630	540	560	350
	Euro II	2 900	2 300	1 900	1 800	1 400
	Euro III	1 200	1 100	1 000	1 100	1 100
	Euro IV	750	880	940	1 100	1 100
	Euro V	0	0	80	290	570

Vehicle type	Exhaust emission standard	Air pollutant emissions (Note 6)				
		Nitrogen oxides (NO <sub>x</sub> )(tonnes)				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Non-franchised public/private bus (Note 7)	Pre-Euro	120	110	110	100	80
	Euro I	90	70	50	50	40
	Euro II	720	550	340	190	170
	Euro III	800	790	730	710	570
	Euro IV	430	550	580	580	590
	Euro V	0	0	50	120	200

Note 6: The numbers smaller than 5 are shown as “<5”, the numbers between 5 and 10 are rounded to the nearest integer, the numbers between 10 and 1 000 are rounded to the nearest ten, the numbers between 1 000 and 10 000 are rounded to the nearest hundred, and three significant figures are retained for the numbers greater than 10 000.

Note 7: There are no separate emission calculations for non-franchised public and private buses.

Vehicle type	Exhaust emission standard	Air pollutant emissions (Note 8)				
		Volatile organic compounds (VOC)(tonnes)				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Petrol private car	Pre-Euro	180	140	110	90	70
	Euro I	60	50	40	30	20
	Euro II	200	180	160	130	110
	Euro III	50	60	50	50	50
	Euro IV	10	10	10	10	10
	Euro V	0	0	<5	<5	7
	Evaporative emission (Note 9)	850	700	700	650	590
Diesel private car	Pre-Euro	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
	Euro I	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
	Euro II	0	0	0	0	0
	Euro III	0	0	0	0	0
	Euro IV	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
	Euro V	0	0	<5	<5	<5
Taxi	Pre-Euro	0	0	0	0	0
	Euro I	0	0	0	0	0
	Euro II	0	0	0	0	0
	Euro III	570	650	700	350	200
	Euro IV	10	20	20	10	10
	Euro V	0	0	<5	7	10

Vehicle type	Exhaust emission standard	Air pollutant emissions (Note 8)				
		Volatile organic compounds (VOC)(tonnes)				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Motorcycle	Pre-Euro	130	120	100	90	80
	Euro I	690	640	550	460	410
	Euro II	0	0	0	0	0
	Euro III	20	30	40	50	60
	Euro IV	0	0	0	0	0
	Euro V	0	0	0	0	0
	Evaporative emission (Note 9)	2 000	2 000	2 100	2 200	2 300
Public light bus	Pre-Euro	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
	Euro I	10	10	10	8	7
	Euro II	20	20	20	10	10
	Euro III	360	420	470	290	220
	Euro IV	30	40	40	40	40
	Euro V	0	0	<5	<5	<5
Private light bus	Pre-Euro	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
	Euro I	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
	Euro II	6	<5	<5	<5	<5
	Euro III	10	20	10	10	10
	Euro IV	10	10	10	10	10
	Euro V	0	0	<5	6	10
	Evaporative emission (Note 9)	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
Light goods vehicle	Pre-Euro	40	40	30	30	10
	Euro I	70	60	60	50	30
	Euro II	80	70	60	50	40
	Euro III	60	60	60	60	50
	Euro IV	10	20	20	20	10
	Euro V	0	0	<5	5	10
	Evaporative emission (Note 9)	10	8	7	6	<5
Medium goods vehicle	Pre-Euro	50	40	30	30	20
	Euro I	10	9	8	8	6
	Euro II	30	20	20	20	20
	Euro III	30	20	20	20	20
	Euro IV	<5	<5	<5	<5	6
	Euro V	0	0	<5	<5	5



Vehicle type	Exhaust emission standard	Air pollutant emissions (Note 8)				
		Volatile organic compounds (VOC)(tonnes)				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Heavy goods vehicle	Pre-Euro	150	110	90	90	50
	Euro I	60	50	40	40	30
	Euro II	90	70	60	60	50
	Euro III	100	80	80	90	80
	Euro IV	10	20	20	20	20
	Euro V	0	0	<5	8	10
Non-franchised public/private bus (Note 10)	Pre-Euro	10	9	9	9	7
	Euro I	7	5	<5	<5	<5
	Euro II	50	30	20	10	9
	Euro III	50	50	50	40	30
	Euro IV	20	20	30	20	20
	Euro V	0	0	5	10	20

Note 8: The numbers smaller than 5 are shown as “<5”, the numbers between 5 and 10 are rounded to the nearest integer, the numbers between 10 and 1 000 are rounded to the nearest ten, the numbers between 1 000 and 10 000 are rounded to the nearest hundred, and three significant figures are retained for the numbers greater than 10 000.

Note 9: Since evaporative emission standard is different from tailpipe emission standard, the figures are set out separately for easy identification.

Note 10: There are no separate emission calculations for non-franchised public and private buses.

Vehicle type	Exhaust emission standard	Air pollutant emissions (Note 11)				
		Carbon monoxide (CO)(tonnes)				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Petrol private car	Pre-Euro	2 000	1 600	1 200	930	770
	Euro I	680	540	400	290	210
	Euro II	3 300	3 000	2 500	2 100	1 700
	Euro III	3 900	3 800	3 500	3 300	3 000
	Euro IV	670	810	810	760	750
	Euro V	0	0	130	300	460
Diesel private car	Pre-Euro	10	10	10	7	6
	Euro I	6	6	5	<5	<5
	Euro II	0	0	0	0	0
	Euro III	0	0	0	0	0
	Euro IV	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
	Euro V	0	0	<5	<5	10
Taxi	Pre-Euro	0	0	0	0	0
	Euro I	0	0	0	0	0

Vehicle type	Exhaust emission standard	Air pollutant emissions (Note 11)				
		Carbon monoxide (CO)(tonnes)				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
	Euro II	0	0	0	0	0
	Euro III	20 200	22 500	23 700	12 900	7 500
	Euro IV	720	930	1 100	650	320
	Euro V	0	0	40	690	860
	Pre-Euro	960	870	730	590	510
	Euro I	5 300	4 800	4 100	3 400	3 000
Motorcycle	Euro II	0	0	0	0	0
	Euro III	230	340	430	510	630
	Euro IV	0	0	0	0	0
	Euro V	0	0	0	0	0
	Pre-Euro	7	<5	<5	<5	<5
	Euro I	30	30	30	20	20
Public light bus	Euro II	40	50	50	40	40
	Euro III	8 400	9 500	9 900	6 500	4 800
	Euro IV	670	940	1 200	1 100	1 100
	Euro V	0	0	<5	<5	<5
	Pre-Euro	10	10	10	7	<5
	Euro I	20	20	10	10	9
Private light bus	Euro II	100	90	30	20	10
	Euro III	280	350	250	220	180
	Euro IV	250	310	290	250	240
	Euro V	0	0	50	110	170
	Pre-Euro	350	310	270	210	130
	Euro I	360	320	280	230	140
Light goods vehicle	Euro II	280	240	200	160	130
	Euro III	290	270	250	220	210
	Euro IV	180	230	260	240	250
	Euro V	0	0	10	70	150
	Pre-Euro	140	110	90	100	60
	Euro I	20	20	10	20	10
Medium goods vehicle	Euro II	50	40	30	40	30
	Euro III	60	50	50	50	50
	Euro IV	30	30	40	50	60
	Euro V	0	0	<5	10	30
	Pre-Euro	420	310	260	260	140
	Euro I	330	250	220	220	140
Heavy goods vehicle	Euro II	610	450	380	370	290
	Euro III	700	590	580	640	610
	Pre-Euro	420	310	260	260	140
	Euro I	330	250	220	220	140

Vehicle type	Exhaust emission standard	Air pollutant emissions (Note 11)				
		Carbon monoxide (CO)(tonnes)				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Non-franchised public/private bus (Note12)	Euro IV	260	290	320	390	430
	Euro V	0	0	20	60	120
	Pre-Euro	50	40	30	30	20
	Euro I	40	30	20	20	20
	Euro II	210	150	100	50	40
	Euro III	240	230	240	230	190
	Euro IV	120	150	170	190	210
	Euro V	0	0	20	40	80

Note 11: The numbers smaller than 5 are shown as “<5”, the numbers between 5 and 10 are rounded to the nearest integer, the numbers between 10 and 1 000 are rounded to the nearest ten, the numbers between 1 000 and 10 000 are rounded to the nearest hundred, and three significant figures are retained for the numbers greater than 10 000.

Note 12: There are no separate emission calculations for non-franchised public and private buses.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB109**

**(Question Serial No. 1380)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Please set out in table form details of various air quality improvement policies or measures, promotional/educational activities, work or plans, etc. implemented by the Administration in each of the past 5 years?

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 pollutant emissions, other environmental implications and the way of handling; and
7. the reviews and future work plans.

Asked by: Hon KWOK Wing-hang, Dennis (Member Question No. 70)

Reply:

Details of the air quality improvement policies and measures, as well as publicity and educational work implemented by the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) between 2012 and 2016, are set out at the Annex.

The EPD will fully consult the relevant industries and stakeholders before the introduction of new policies or measures, and report their views to the Legislative Council in a timely manner. 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 2012 and 2016

Policies/ Measures	Details and Implementation Schedules	Expenditure and Manpower Involved	Participation Rate and Effectiveness/ Reviews and Future Work Plans
1. Encouraging the use of environment-friendly (EF) vehicles	<p>In April 2007, the EPD started to offer 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 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>	This is part of the EPD's routine work on improving air quality, and there is no separate breakdown on the expenditure involved.	<p>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 of the scheme to 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 private cars.</p> <p>From implementation of the Tax Incentives Scheme for EF Commercial Vehicles to the end of January 2017, the number of newly registered EF commercial vehicles was about 44 000 and the amount of FRT concession was about \$1.2 billion.</p>
2. Incentivising the replacement of Euro II diesel commercial vehicles (DCVs) by new commercial vehicles	From 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.
3. 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 try out green innovative transport technologies.	<p>As at the end of February 2017, the total amount of subsidy approved was about \$86 million.</p> <p>The relevant workload has been partly absorbed under the existing resources of the EPD and the remaining has been met by 4 already created additional time-limited posts, including 1 Senior Environmental Protection Officer, 1 Environmental</p>	<p>The Fund can promote a wider use of green innovative transport technologies which help improve roadside air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emission.</p> <p>As at the end of February 2017, the Fund has approved 94 trials, involving 68 electric vehicles (including 3 taxis, 11 coaches, 3 light buses and 51 goods vehicles), 64 hybrid vehicles (including 53 goods vehicles and 11 light buses), a solar air-conditioning system for a bus, 4 electric inverter air-conditioning systems for buses, and</p>

Policies/ Measures	Details and Implementation Schedules	Expenditure and Manpower Involved	Participation Rate and Effectiveness/ Reviews and Future Work Plans
		Protection Officer, 1 Environmental Protection Inspector and 1 Assistant Clerical Officer.	retrofitting a ferry with a diesel-electric propulsion system and a seawater scrubber.
4. Trial of hybrid buses	To fully subsidise the franchised bus companies to procure 6 double-deck hybrid buses for trial run for two years. We have conducted an interim review in March 2016 and will issue the final report in 2017.	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 (until end of March 2014) time-limited Senior Environmental Protection Inspector post.	The trial of hybrid buses has fully commenced by the end of 2014 and was completed at the end of 2016. We are analysing the trial data to assess the operational efficiency and performance of these buses under the local conditions.
5. 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 Transport Department (TD) (including 1 Environmental Protection Officer, 1 Senior Environmental Protection Inspector and 1 Motor Vehicle Examiner I). In addition, TD has created a two-year (until end of 2018) time-limited Transport Officer I post to cope with the trials of hybrid buses and electric buses.	<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 2017.</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>
6. 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.	This is part of the EPD's routine work on improving air quality, and there is no separate breakdown on the expenditure involved.	Compared with Euro IV vehicles, Euro V heavy duty diesel vehicles emit about 40% less nitrogen oxides (NOx) and Euro V light duty diesel vehicles about 80% less respirable suspended particulates (RSP) and 30% less NOx. As regards Euro V petrol or LPG vehicles, they emit about 30% less NOx than their Euro IV counterparts.

7. Control of emissions from the power sector	<p>The EPD has stipulated stringent emission caps for air pollutants emitted by the power sector in accordance with the Air Pollution Control Ordinance.</p> <p>The EPD promulgated the Third to Sixth Technical Memorandums (TMs) in 2012, 2014, 2015 and 2016 to further reduce the emission caps for the power sector from 2017, 2019, 2020 and 2021 onwards. To meet the caps, the power plants have to maximise the use of low-emission coal and electricity generated by renewable energy facilities, etc.</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 90%, 45% and 74% respectively in 2016.</p> <p>Compared with the 2010 emission caps stipulated in the First TM (2008), the SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub> and RSP emission caps for the power sector set under the Sixth TM for 2021 and onwards will be reduced by 72%, 52% and 56% respectively.</p> <p>As the power companies have started construction of new gas-fired generating units, we will review the Sixth TM this year to further tighten the emission caps for the power plants.</p>
8. Encouraging ocean-going vessels (OGVs) to switch to low sulphur fuel while at berth in Hong Kong waters	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 incentive scheme was originally to be terminated in 2015. To maintain the competitiveness of Hong Kong Port, we have extended the incentive scheme to 31 March 2018.	Same as above	The number of OGV-calls participating in the incentive scheme has increased from 14 % in 2014 to 76.5% in 2016 after the implementation of the legislation. As at the end of January 2017, a total of some 38 800 OGV-calls participated in the incentive scheme and the amount of port facilities and light dues concession involved is about \$ 154 million.
9. Phasing out pre-Euro IV DCVs	The EPD launched an incentive-cum-regulatory scheme in March 2014 with an aim to phasing out by end 2019 progressively some 82 000 pre-Euro IV DCVs. 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 existing resources of the EPD and 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</p>	<p>As at the end of January 2017, about 50 300 pre-Euro IV DCVs (i.e. about 61% of the eligible vehicles) have been retired under the ex-gratia payment scheme, involving an ex-gratia payment of about \$6.7 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>



		Protection Inspector.	
10. 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.	This is part of the EPD's routine work on improving air quality, and there is no separate breakdown on the expenditure involved.	Through implementing this measure, SO <sub>2</sub> and RSP emissions in Hong Kong can be reduced by 10% and 4% respectively.
11. 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.	Same as above	As at the end of February 2017, the EPD has checked some 1.49 million vehicle counts and issued about 7 960 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 155 vehicles were cancelled for failing the emission test. Another 483 vehicles were voluntarily scrapped by their owners.
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 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, 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.	As at the end of 2016, about 360 Euro II and III franchised buses have been retrofitted with SCRs, involving an expenditure of about \$88 million. The franchised bus companies estimated that the retrofitting would be completed by the end of 2017. Some 1 030 Euro II and III franchised buses will be retrofitted with SCRs by then.  The retrofitting of Euro II and III franchised buses with SCRs can upgrade their emission performance to Euro IV or above level.
13. Formulating policy and regulation to control non-road mobile machinery (NRMMS) used in Hong Kong	The legislation came into effect on 1 June 2015. NRMMS (including regulated machines and non-road vehicles) newly sold and leased for use in Hong Kong have to comply with the statutory emission standards. NRMMS that were in use in Hong Kong when the legislation came into effect were exempted from the new requirements.	This is part of the EPD's routine work on improving air quality, and there is no separate breakdown on the expenditure involved.	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 2017, labels were issued to a total of some 43 700 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.
14. Requiring OGVs to switch to low sulphur fuel (with sulphur content not exceeding 0.5%) while at berth in Hong Kong waters	<p>The Air Pollution Control (Ocean Going Vessels) (Fuel at Berth) Regulation (the Regulation) 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)” in December 2015 for the setting up of a Domestic Emission Control Area (DECA) in PRD waters, as well as mandating OGVs to switch to low sulphur fuel (with sulphur content not exceeding 0.5%) while at berth in the PRD ports in stages starting from 2017. Starting from 2019 onwards, all vessels shall use low sulphur fuel when entering the DECA in PRD waters.</p>	Same as above	<p>Since the Regulation came into effect on 1 July 2015, the level of SO<sub>2</sub> recorded at the Kwai Chung Air Quality Monitoring Station (AQMS) in the vicinity of the Kwai Chung container terminals has reduced apparently. From July 2015 to June 2016, the average concentration of SO<sub>2</sub> recorded at the Kwai Chung AQMS was 50% lower than that recorded in the preceding 12 months when it was downwind of the container terminals. This indicated an improvement of the air quality at areas affected by emissions of OGVs at berth subsequent to the implementation of the Regulation.</p> <p>EPD, Marine Department and Guangdong maritime authorities have set up a working group to take forward the implementation of DECA in the PRD with a view to further reducing vessel emissions in the PRD region.</p>
15. 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.	Same as above	<p>Three franchised bus LEZs were set up at the end of 2015. Starting from April 2016, all franchised bus companies have confirmed that they have sufficient low emission buses to run in LEZs. According to reports submitted by the franchised bus companies, as of December 2016, the overall compliance rate was about 99.5%. 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</p>

			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.
16. Review of the air quality objectives	<p>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 in every 5 years and submit a review report to the Advisory Council on the Environment (ACE) afterwards.</p> <p>In May 2016, the Environment Bureau embarked on the review of the AQOs and set up an AQOs Review Working Group (Working Group), led by the Under Secretary for the Environment. Members of the Working Group include air scientists, business sector representatives, professional bodies, green groups and relevant government representatives, etc. The Working Group gathers views from different stakeholders via dedicated sub-groups on four key aspects, namely air science and health, energy and power generation, as well as road transportation and marine transportation. The key tasks of the Working Group are to examine the feasibility of introducing new practicable air quality improvement measures and the scope for tightening the AQOs arising from their implementation.</p> <p>EPD commissioned a consultancy study through open tender in November 2016 to support the review work.</p>	<p>All non-government members of the Working Group take part in the AQOs review on a voluntary basis. As for government members, the work is undertaken under existing manpower and resources and therefore we do not have a separate breakdown for this item.</p> <p>The expenditure on appointing a consultant is about \$ 6.8 million.</p>	We expect to complete the statutory review and submit a review report to the ACE in 2018.
17. “Clean Air and You” series of Announcements of Public Interest (APIs)	In 2016, EPD produced a series of APIs entitled “Clean Air and You”, which comprises 6 episodes, promoting the health impacts of air quality and cooperation in improving air quality. Broadcasting of the APIs started from 27 May 2016 on EPD website and social networking websites including YouTube and Facebook.	The production cost of the APIs is about \$900,000, absorbed by the existing resources.	As at the end of February 2017, the hit rate of the APIs on EPD website and social networking websites was over 9 000 hits. In addition, EPD is producing the second series of APIs, including promoting the use of electric vehicles and explaining the formation of regional smog.

18. TV API “Air Quality Getting Better”	In 2016, the Environment Bureau and EPD launched a TV API to promote the effectiveness of the air pollution control measures implemented by the Government in improving air quality. The API premiered on 1 September 2016.	The production cost of the API is \$500,000, absorbed by the existing resources.	As at the end of December 2016, the TV API was broadcast on 5 local commercial TV stations with a total of 55 channels; the radio API was broadcast on 3 local radio stations with a total of 15 channels.
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**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB110****(Question Serial No. 1381)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (2) AirControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

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 it was taking forward the relevant work. The Administration has also stated in the "Matters Requiring Special Attention" this year that it will continue to take forward such work. Although the Administration briefed the Panel on Environmental Affairs of this Council on the work and timetable of the review in March last year, it did not provide 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 a breakdown of the estimated expenditure, including the manpower arrangements, resource allocation and expenditure on studies, etc. Please also provide a detailed account of the commencement date and progress of various work items.

Asked by: Hon KWOK Wing-hang, Dennis (Member Question No. 73)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 in every 5 years and submit a review report to the Advisory Council on the Environment (ACE) afterwards.

In May 2016, the Environment Bureau embarked on the review of the AQOs and set up an AQOs Review Working Group (Working Group), led by the Under Secretary for the Environment. Members of the Working Group include air scientists, business sector representatives, professional bodies, green groups and relevant government representatives, etc. The Working Group gathers views from different stakeholders via dedicated sub-groups on four key aspects, namely air science and health, energy and power generation, as well as road transportation and marine transportation. The key tasks of the Working Group are to examine the feasibility of introducing new practicable air quality

improvement measures and the scope for tightening the AQOs arising from their implementation. All non-government members of the Working Group take part in the AQOs review on a voluntary basis. As for the Government, the work is undertaken under existing manpower and resources and therefore we do not have a separate breakdown for this item.

The Environmental Protection Department commissioned a consultancy study through open tender in November 2016 to support the review work. Its scope of work and the expenditure involved are as follows:

Project	Details of the study	Expenditure involved
Review of the AQOs - Feasibility Study	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• appraising the latest air quality situation;</li> <li>• assessing the effectiveness of air quality improvement measures implemented and the development of emission reduction technologies;</li> <li>• analysing emission reductions of newly proposed air quality improvement measures;</li> <li>• assessing the implications of the measures for improving air quality, public health and the economy;</li> <li>• examining the scope for further tightening the AQOs;</li> <li>• drafting relevant technical and review reports; and</li> <li>• conducting public consultation on the recommendations made in the review report.</li> </ul>	About \$6.8 million

The review is in progress. We expect to complete the statutory review and submit a review report to ACE in 2018.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB111**

**(Question Serial No. 2595)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Would the Government please advise on the following:

First Registration Tax on electric vehicles will be collected starting from 1 April 2017. What are the anticipated workflow for handling the cases, the number of staff required, as well as their ranks and salaries?

Asked by: Hon LAM Kin-fung, Jeffrey (Member Question No. 47)

Reply:

During the period from 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018 inclusive, the First Registration Tax (FRT) concessions for electric private cars will be capped at \$97,500, while the FRT of electric commercial vehicles (including goods vehicles, buses, light buses, taxis and special purpose vehicles), electric motor cycles and electric motor tricycles will continue to be fully waived. Besides, as a one-off arrangement, electric private cars ordered by buyers from local registered distributors or arranged for shipment to Hong Kong for self-use by owners before 11 a.m. of 22 February 2017 (Hong Kong time) can still enjoy the current full FRT exemption even if the concerned electric private cars are first registered after 31 March 2017.

The processing workflow for applications for first registration of electric vehicles (EVs) submitted after 31 March 2017 is similar to that for first registration of general vehicles. Under the current arrangements, when applicants submit vehicle registration and licensing application forms with the necessary documents to the Hong Kong Licensing Office of the Transport Department (TD), TD staff will verify the relevant information, and calculate and collect the FRT, registration fee, vehicle licensing fee and Traffic Accident Victims Assistant Fund Levy according to the prevailing tax rate and concession arrangements on the day the application is processed before proceeding with registration and licensing for the vehicles.

As for electric private cars ordered by buyers from local registered distributors or arranged for shipment to Hong Kong for self-use by owners before 11 a.m. of 22 February 2017 (Hong Kong time), when applicants submit first registration applications after 31 March 2017, they need to submit applications for FRT exemption at the same time, together with relevant supporting documents. After verifying the relevant information, TD will fully waive the FRT of the electric private cars when processing the first registration applications.

TD has assigned a special unit responsible for handling the registration of all vehicles and related matters. Since the unit's workload is expected to be increased due to the revised arrangement for FRT concession for EVs, TD has been allocated resources to provide 2 additional staff (i.e. 1 Executive Officer II and 1 Assistant Clerical Officer) to the above unit for 1 year. The manpower establishment of the unit with additional staff provided as planned is as follows:

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Number of posts</b>	<b>Total expenditure on personal emoluments involved (notional annual mid-point salary value) (\$)</b>
Executive Officer I	1	713,100
Executive Officer II	2	944,400
Senor Clerical Officer	1	541,440
Clerical Officer	2	818,040
Assistant Clerical Officer	12	3,060,720
Clerical Assistant	1	199,080
<b>Total :</b>		<b>6,276,780</b>

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB112**

**(Question Serial No. 2652)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)

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? Will the Government review the effectiveness of the scheme? If yes, what are the details? If no, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon LAM Kin-fung, Jeffrey (Member Question No. 22)

Reply:

Diesel commercial vehicles (DCVs) are a major source 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 (the scheme) in March 2014 with an aim to phase out by end 2019 progressively some 82 000 pre-Euro IV DCVs with a funding of \$11.4 billion approved by the Legislative Council for ex-gratia payment to assist the affected vehicle owners.

As at the end of January 2017, some 50 300 DCVs (i.e. about 61% of the eligible vehicles) have been retired under the scheme. The number of approved applications is about 49 800, involving a subsidy amount of about \$6.7 billion. About 500 remaining applications are still under process.

According to the information provided by the Transport Department, there were 28 739 registered pre-Euro IV DCVs, and 1 756 registered pre-Euro IV diesel private cars in Hong Kong as at 6 March 2017.

To improve roadside air quality, the Government has taken a number of measures to strengthen vehicle emission control in recent years. Apart from the scheme for phasing out

pre-Euro IV DCVs mentioned above, other major measures include the use of roadside remote sensing equipment to strengthen emission control on petrol and liquefied petroleum gas vehicles, fully subsidising the retrofit of selective catalytic reduction devices to eligible Euro II and III franchised buses, setting up low emission zones for franchised buses, etc. The EPD will review the effectiveness of the vehicle emission control measures from time to time. As compared with 2012, the roadside levels of nitrogen dioxide, respirable suspended particulates (PM10) and fine suspended particulates (PM2.5) in 2016 dropped by 31%, 28% and 28% respectively. This shows that the above improvement measures are taking effect.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB113****(Question Serial No. 2676)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (2) AirControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

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? The Administration will extend the First Registration Tax concessions of EVs for one year only and set an upper limit for the waiver this year. Is this contrary to the policy objective of promoting the use of EVs?

Asked by: Hon LAM Kin-fung, Jeffrey (Member Question No. 23)Reply:

To improve roadside air quality, the Government has been taking various measures including first registration tax (FRT) concessions for electric vehicles (EVs) to promote wider use of EVs as replacements of their conventional counterparts.

As at the end of February 2017, the number of EVs by vehicle types is as follows:

Vehicle types		Number of EVs*
Light duty vehicles	Private cars	7 790
	Motorcycles	113
	Light goods vehicles	95
	Light buses	7
	Taxis	1
Heavy vehicles	Medium goods vehicles	2
	Buses	25
<b>Total</b>		<b>8 033</b>

\* Not including special purpose vehicles.

As at the end of February 2017, there were 250 EVs in the Government fleet, and 15 additional EVs will be delivered to various departments for use in 2017.

The distribution of public EV chargers by types in 18 districts of Hong Kong is as follows:

District	No. of chargers		
	Standard	Medium	Quick
Central & Western	128	81	19
Eastern	67	96	17
Southern	4	7	16
Wan Chai	67	30	10
Kowloon City	54	2	14
Kwun Tong	62	36	29
Sham Shui Po	19	44	4
Wong Tai Sin	25	42	9
Yau Tsim Mong	100	48	23
Kwai Tsing	16	13	7
Tsuen Wan	18	37	7
Sai Kung	38	11	10
North	35	10	3
Tai Po	3	3	8
Sha Tin	79	12	30
Yuen Long	40	11	9
Tuen Mun	10	13	9
Islands	13	23	9
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>778</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>233</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 530</b>		

The state of the technological development of EVs is the primary factor considered in our review of the FRT concessions for EVs. Electric private cars have seen remarkable technological improvement in recent years, and their driving performance can fairly meet the needs of drivers in general. Therefore, they have become acceptable to drivers. Car manufacturers have also been making efforts to produce mass-market electric private car models, whose price difference with conventional private cars is narrowing.

Furthermore, the Government has long adopted a public transport-oriented policy with railway as the backbone. There has been a continuous rise in the number of registered private cars in recent years. Heavy reliance on private cars for daily commute will lead to severe road traffic congestion, which could also offset the efforts to improve roadside air quality. The Government therefore considers it necessary to cap the FRT concessions for electric private cars.

As compared with conventional private cars, electric private cars will still enjoy FRT concessions (up to \$97,500) in 2017-18. In addition, their annual vehicle licence fee ranges from about \$600 to \$1,100, which is significantly lower than that for conventional private cars ranging from \$3,815 (for petrol private cars with engine cylinder capacity not exceeding 1 500 c.c.) to \$12,675 (for diesel private cars with engine cylinder capacity exceeding 4 500 c.c.). The electricity cost for powering electric private cars is also less when compared with petrol or diesel cost for powering conventional ones. Therefore, we consider that the revised FRT arrangement will still encourage the buyers to purchase electric private cars, especially the more economical models, instead of conventional private cars.

On the whole, the new FRT concessions for electric private cars can achieve a reasonable balance between promoting the use of electric private cars and stemming the excessive growth of the private car fleet.

Commercial vehicles are the major source of roadside air pollution. Replacing conventional commercial vehicles with electric ones will bring forth the greatest air quality benefits and is a priority of the Government. Therefore, we will continue the current FRT waiver for electric commercial vehicles to promote their use.

Electric motorcycles and electric motor tricycles are not currently a main cause of road traffic congestion, and their prices are still higher than their conventional counterparts. Therefore, we will continue the current FRT waiver for them.

In view of the rapid technological development of EV, the new FRT concession arrangement for EVs will last till 31 March 2018 for one year. The Government will review the relevant arrangement making reference to the above factors before then.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB114**

**(Question Serial No. 0945)**

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 (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The Policy Address has proposed to establish a preparatory committee for a conservation fund. When is it expected to be implemented? What are the functions of this committee? What are the estimated provisions, breakdowns of expenditure and staffing establishment involved?

Asked by: Hon LAU Ip-keung, Kenneth (Member Question No. 42)

Reply:

It is proposed in the 2017 Policy Address that to further promote the revitalisation of remote rural areas, the Government will establish a preparatory committee to study the ambit and modus operandi of a conservation fund, as well as the legislation and resources required for setting up such a fund, etc., taking into account relevant experience in and outside Hong Kong. Arrangements for the establishment of the preparatory committee are being made. Therefore, the relevant estimated provisions, breakdowns of expenditure and staffing establishment, etc. are yet to be finalised at this stage.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB115**

**(Question Serial No. 2777)**

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 (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

It is mentioned in the 2017 Policy Address that the Government will establish a preparatory committee to study the ambit and modus operandi of a conservation fund, as well as the legislation and resources required for setting up such a fund, taking into account relevant experience in and outside Hong Kong. However, there is no corresponding content in the Controlling Officer's Report of the Environment Bureau. In this connection, would the Government inform this Committee:

a Has the Administration earmarked provisions to meet the relevant expenditure for preparation for the establishment of the conservation fund? If yes, what are the details of such expenditure?

b When does the Administration expect that the public consultation on the establishment of the conservation fund will commence? When is it expected that the preparatory work for the establishment of the conservation fund will be completed?

Asked by: Hon LAU Kwok-fan (Member Question No. 55)

Reply:

It is proposed in the 2017 Policy Address that to further promote the revitalisation of remote rural areas, the Government will establish a preparatory committee to study the ambit and modus operandi of a conservation fund, as well as the legislation and resources required for setting up such a fund, etc., taking into account relevant experience in and outside Hong Kong. Arrangements for the establishment of the preparatory committee are being made. Therefore, the relevant expenditure, work plan and work schedule, etc. are yet to be finalised at this stage.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB116****(Question Serial No. 1251)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational ExpensesProgramme: (2) AirControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

(1) Please use the table below to set out the Air Quality Health Index (AQHI) monthly summaries of the 16 general monitoring stations in Hong Kong for the past 24 months.

Monitoring station	Distribution by category (accumulated number of hours)				
	Low	Moderate	High	Very High	Serious

(2) The AQHI in West New Territories is often at or above the “high” health risk category. What counter-strategies and measures does the Administration have?

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Che-cheung (Member Question No. 4)Reply:

- (1) On the whole, the total numbers of hours with the health risk category of “High” or above level recorded at the general air quality monitoring stations (AQMSs) and roadside AQMSs in 2016 have dropped by 58% and 75% respectively compared to those in 2015. The numbers of days with the health risk category of “High” or above level recorded in 2016 in Tuen Mun, Yuen Long and Tung Chung, which are situated in the west of Hong Kong, have also declined by 42%, 39% and 46% respectively. In addition, Tung Chung AQMS recorded the highest number of hours with the health risk category of “Low” level in 2015 and 2016 consecutively. Summary of the monthly health risk category distribution recorded at different AQMSs (including 3 roadside AQMSs and 13 general AQMSs) in 2015 and 2016 is tabulated at the Annex.
- (2) Under light northwesterly winds, Tuen Mun, Yuen Long and Tung Chung, which are situated in the west of Hong Kong, are more susceptible to the regional pollution (such as ozone and suspended particulates) from the neighbouring Pearl River Delta (PRD) region while their air qualities are mostly maintained at good levels for other times. Therefore, these AQMSs recorded more hours with the health risk category of “High”



level, but also recorded more hours with the health risk category of “Low” level at the same time.

Ozone is a regional and secondary air pollutant, which is not emitted directly from pollution sources. Under sunlight, nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>) react with volatile organic compounds (VOC) to form ozone via photochemical reactions, which in turn helps the formation of suspended particulates. The relatively high ozone level will also facilitate the conversion of NO<sub>x</sub> from vehicle emission into nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>), causing the roadside NO<sub>2</sub> level to rise. When it is sunny and the wind is weak in the PRD region, the regional ozone concentration will increase. If northwesterly winds are the prevailing winds, they will bring the ozone formed in the PRD region to the west of Hong Kong, and then to other districts.

To improve regional air quality, including solving the ozone pollution problem, the Hong Kong government and Guangdong provincial government set the 2015 emission reduction targets and 2020 emission reduction ranges for NO<sub>x</sub>, VOC, sulphur dioxide and respirable suspended particulates in November 2012.

To achieve the emission reduction targets, the two governments are making efforts to reduce emissions. In Hong Kong, our major emission reduction measures include controlling emissions from power plants, setting limits on the VOC content of regulated products, phasing out progressively pre-Euro IV diesel commercial vehicles, subsidising franchised bus companies to retrofit eligible Euro II and III buses with selective catalytic reduction devices, strengthening emission control of petrol and liquefied petroleum gas vehicles, capping the sulphur content of locally supplied marine light diesel at 0.05% and requiring ocean-going vessels to switch to marine fuel with sulphur content not exceeding 0.5% while at berth in Hong Kong, etc. Guangdong province has also implemented emission reduction measures to control major air pollution sources such as industries, power plants, vessels and vehicles, etc.

The two sides are now conducting a mid-term review to assess the achievement of the 2015 emission reduction targets and to finalise the emission reduction targets for 2020. It is expected that the mid-term review will be completed around mid-2017.

Table 1: The distribution of health risk categories recorded at different AQMSs in 2015

		Roadside AQMS			General AQMS											
		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 (Note 1)
Health Risk Category		Number of hours accumulated														
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
March 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	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	Low	219	386	396	433	462	425	447	445	467	512	421	539	556	504	-
	Moderate	521	356	348	311	282	319	297	299	277	229	318	205	188	240	-
	High	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	-
	Very High	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	-
	Serious	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
2015 Whole year	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: Tap Mun AQMS suspended operation for re-roofing and renovation works of the building where it was located from 30 November 2015 to 25 February 2016. Data were not available during the said period.

Table 2: The distribution of health risk categories recorded at different AQMSs in 2016

		Roadside AQMS			General AQMS												
		Causeway Bay	Central	Mong Kok	Central/Western	Eastern	Kwun Tong	Sham Shui Po	Kwai Chung	Tsuen Wan	Tseung Kwan O (Note 2)	Yuen Long	Tuen Mun	Tung Chung	Tai Po	Sha Tin	Tap Mun (Note 3)
Health Risk Category		Number of hours accumulated															
Jan. 2016	Low	250	405	384	467	495	410	432	451	445	-	553	473	571	574	525	-
	Moderate	485	338	356	277	249	334	312	290	296	-	191	264	164	170	219	-
	High	3	1	4	0	0	0	0	3	3	-	0	7	9	0	0	-
	Very High	6	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	-
Feb. 2016	Low	196	296	327	380	430	339	394	389	412	-	476	423	496	492	462	55
	Moderate	480	396	362	314	263	352	300	305	282	-	217	266	198	202	232	30
	High	14	2	5	0	0	3	0	0	0	-	1	5	0	0	0	0
	Very High	4	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
March 2016	Low	192	296	268	309	286	323	298	304	337	170	470	375	443	490	443	452
	Moderate	531	436	467	431	457	404	443	429	403	206	266	350	290	249	298	281
	High	14	7	9	2	1	17	3	10	4	0	3	14	4	2	3	8
	Very High	7	5	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	5	5	3	0	0
	Serious	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
April 2016	Low	295	406	390	474	326	423	441	373	440	481	585	440	564	515	510	523
	Moderate	415	305	324	241	368	289	273	341	276	234	130	273	153	204	205	184
	High	10	9	6	5	26	8	6	6	4	5	0	4	2	1	5	5
	Very High	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	1	0	0	0
	Serious	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
May 2016	Low	374	406	431	515	348	441	485	493	508	471	551	509	519	520	512	474
	Moderate	360	325	297	221	383	291	249	242	224	264	176	216	209	216	226	254
	High	5	8	10	8	8	11	7	6	9	9	13	10	10	8	6	10
	Very High	5	5	6	0	5	1	3	3	3	0	4	9	6	0	0	0
	Serious	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
June	Low	526	652	685	715	673	607	715	681	701	714	713	714	719	716	716	704

2016	Moderate	194	68	35	5	47	113	5	39	19	6	7	6	1	4	4	9
	High	0	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	0
	Serious	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
July 2016	Low	543	614	613	658	642	570	637	632	649	652	650	642	660	662	673	640
	Moderate	179	112	113	69	86	153	90	93	76	74	66	81	63	59	55	66
	High	6	3	2	2	0	3	2	4	3	2	9	4	4	6	2	5
	Very High	10	8	14	8	11	8	10	10	10	9	10	10	13	8	9	13
	Serious	6	7	2	7	5	10	5	5	6	7	9	7	4	9	5	4
Aug. 2016	Low	368	450	455	515	484	413	500	445	497	556	513	498	586	561	569	565
	Moderate	355	287	274	217	254	323	233	285	232	182	202	223	140	167	167	165
	High	10	1	10	6	2	3	7	9	7	2	13	8	6	8	3	3
	Very High	10	4	5	5	4	5	4	5	8	4	16	15	12	8	5	4
	Serious	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sept. 2016	Low	219	358	386	364	370	308	368	379	396	389	383	347	462	436	447	390
	Moderate	441	324	309	322	329	380	331	316	299	310	291	313	215	261	257	301
	High	22	16	14	16	18	17	16	17	14	15	21	22	19	15	11	13
	Very High	38	22	11	18	3	15	5	8	11	6	23	35	22	8	5	4
	Serious	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	2	0	0	0
Oct. 2016	Low	455	520	521	556	544	537	546	548	567	582	547	510	614	614	615	575
	Moderate	277	215	217	180	196	201	194	192	173	162	189	223	114	126	128	167
	High	5	2	0	3	2	3	0	1	1	0	3	4	9	2	1	0
	Very High	5	5	4	4	2	3	4	3	3	0	5	6	6	2	0	0
	Serious	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Nov. 2016	Low	261	313	348	349	337	315	360	391	394	419	407	371	480	479	474	443
	Moderate	459	404	372	371	383	405	360	329	324	301	300	336	231	241	246	271
	High	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	9	5	5	0	0	3
	Very High	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	8	4	0	0	0
	Serious	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dec. 2016	Low	98	115	162	162	110	118	157	179	199	177	155	153	307	303	240	218
	Moderate	620	578	568	566	626	621	583	544	514	567	538	533	396	434	503	503
	High	14	30	11	15	7	5	4	16	16	0	22	19	17	6	1	9
	Very High	12	21	3	1	0	0	0	5	15	0	29	37	24	1	0	0
	Serious	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0

2016 Whole year	Low	3777	4831	4970	5464	5045	4804	5333	5265	5545	4611	6003	5455	6421	6362	6186	5039
	Moderate	4796	3788	3694	3214	3641	3866	3373	3405	3118	2306	2573	3084	2174	2333	2540	2231
	High	103	82	71	57	64	70	45	72	63	33	94	102	85	48	32	56
	Very High	97	70	43	38	25	32	26	35	50	19	101	128	93	30	19	21
	Serious	7	9	2	9	5	10	5	5	6	7	11	13	8	9	5	4

Note2: Tseung Kwan O Monitoring Station commenced operation on 16 March 2016.

Note 3: Tap Mun AQMS suspended operation for re-roofing and renovation works of the building where it was located from 30 November 2015 to 25 February 2016. Data were not available during the said period.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB117**

**(Question Serial No. 1322)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (4) Water

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

- (1) Please set out the quantities of marine refuse collected by the Department in the past 3 years.
- (2) Please set out the marine refuse black spots (onshore);
- (3) Will the Department conduct special operations to clean up the large amount of refuse suddenly brought in by the tide? If yes, what was the number of special operations conducted by the Department in the past 3 years?
- (4) Apart from stepping up cleaning efforts, has the Department conducted studies on the sources and types of marine refuse so as to reduce refuse and its impact on the marine environment? If no, what are the reasons? If yes, what are the expenditure and details involved?
- (5) Has the Administration discussed the marine refuse problem with governments of territories outside Hong Kong?

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Che-cheung (Member Question No. 46)

Reply:

- (1)&(3) Various government departments are responsible for collecting and cleaning up marine refuse (including floating refuse and shoreline refuse washed ashore) according to the locations of which they are in charge. These departments include the Marine Department, the Leisure and Cultural Services Department, the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department and the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department. The total amount of marine refuse collected by the above departments in each of the past 3 years (2014-15 to 2016-17) is tabulated below:

	<b>Total amount of marine refuse collected (tonnes)</b>
2014-15	15 167
2015-16	15 722
2016-17 (first 10 months)	14 275

In response to special circumstances, the relevant departments will increase the cleaning frequency and arrange for cleanup operations as and when necessary. As such, they have not compiled the statistics on the number of special operations conducted for cleaning up the large amount of refuse suddenly brought in by the tide.

- (2)&(4) The Government established the Interdepartmental Working Group on Clean Shorelines (Working Group) in November 2012 to enhance the collaboration among relevant Government departments to address marine refuse problem. In support of the Working Group, the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) commissioned a consultant to conduct a Marine Refuse Study (the Study) in 2013-14 to investigate the sources, distribution and movement of marine refuse, and to suggest measures to further improve the cleanliness of our waters and shorelines. The consultancy fee was \$992,000. The Study revealed that more than 80% of the marine refuse collected originated from land-based sources, and recreational and shoreline activities were the major types of activities generating marine refuse. Over 70% (excluding natural debris) of the marine refuse in Hong Kong were plastic and foam plastic items, such as disposable plastic bottles, foam boxes and bottle caps, etc. The Working Group has drawn up 5 key improvement measures, including publicity, education, reducing refuse from entering the marine environment, enhancing efforts to remove refuse from the marine environment and engaging public participation to report marine littering and refuse problem. 27 sites which are more prone to refuse accumulation and which require priority actions have also been identified in the Study Report (see Annex). The relevant departments, based on the recommendations of the Study, have stepped up patrols and increased cleaning frequency so as to improve the refuse accumulation problem at these sites. The Study Report can be found at the following web link:  
[http://www.epd.gov.hk/epd/clean\\_shorelines/sites/default/files/common2015/MarineRefuseStudyReport\\_ENG\\_Final.pdf](http://www.epd.gov.hk/epd/clean_shorelines/sites/default/files/common2015/MarineRefuseStudyReport_ENG_Final.pdf)

- (5) As marine refuse in the region may have an impact on the marine environment, Hong Kong and Guangdong agreed in September 2016 to set up the Hong Kong-Guangdong Marine Environmental Management Special Panel (Special Panel), under the framework of the Hong Kong-Guangdong Joint Working Group on Sustainable Development and Environmental Protection, to enhance exchange and communication on various regional marine environmental matters. These would include, among other things, setting up a notification and alert system on marine refuse issues and combating illegal marine dumping activities. The Special Panel was formally established and convened its first working meeting in October 2016 to discuss matters concerning the setting up of the notification and alert system on marine refuse as well as the follow-up actions on combating illegal



marine dumping activities. Relevant work has been started proactively. EPD will continue to enhance exchange and communication with relevant Mainland authorities on various regional marine environmental matters via the Special Panel.

**27 Marine Refuse Priority Sites**

- (1) Along Tsuen Wan Bay and Tsing Yi Northshore
- (2) Ap Lei Chau / Ap Lei Pai
- (3) Beach behind Ocean Park, below Dolphin University
- (4) Cape D'Aguilar, beach next to The Swire Institute of Marine Science
- (5) Fan Lau, Lantau Island
- (6) Lap Sap Wan, Shek O
- (7) Lung Kwu Tan
- (8) Nam Wai (near Au Tsai Tsuen)
- (9) Ngau Kwu Wan, Chi Ma Wan, Lantau Island
- (10) Nim Shue Wan, Discovery Bay, Lantau Island
- (11) Rocky Bay Beach (ungazetted area)
- (12) Sam Mun Tsai / Yim Tin Tsai
- (13) Sam Pak Wan, Discovery Bay, Lantau Island
- (14) Sha Chau and Lung Kwu Chau Marine Park
- (15) Sha Ha, Sai Kung
- (16) Sha Lan Beach
- (17) Shek Pai Wan, Lamma Island
- (18) Shek Tsai Po, Tai O (Stilted house areas)
- (19) Shui Hau Mangrove
- (20) Sok Kwu Wan, Lamma Island
- (21) Tai Wan To Beach
- (22) Unallocated coastal area near Gemini Beaches
- (23) Ungazetted beach (near Shan Liu Road) of Ting Kok Road
- (24) Wu Kai Sha, Shatin
- (25) Hoi Mei Wan Beach, Tsuen Wan
- (26) Hung Shing Yeh Beach, Lamma Island
- (27) Pui O Beach, Lantau Island

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB118****(Question Serial No. 2690)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (1) WasteControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)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 total market value), products or semi-products for use in the local market after local recycling (quantity and total market value) and products or semi-products exported after local recycling (quantity and total market value), in the following table.

(Year)

Recyclables	Annual disposal quantity	Final quantity recovered	Final quantity disposed of at landfills	Materials exported directly after recovery or after simple processing		Products or semi-products for use in the local market after local recycling		Products or semi-products exported after local recycling	
				Quantity	Total value	Quantity	Total value	Quantity	Total value
Metals									
Wood									
Plastics									
Glass									
Batteries									
Electrical and electronic equipment									
Waste construction materials									
Waste									

cooking oil						
Food waste						
Tyres						

2. Please list out the Administration's projects and expenditure on supporting the local recovery and recycling industries in each of the past 5 years.

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Kenneth (Member Question No. 3.01)

Reply:

1. The information on the quantity of recyclables recovered and disposed of from 2011 to 2015 <sup>(1) (2)</sup> is set out in the following tables:

## 2015

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	947.9	3,098,736	0.1	948.0	86.2
Wood	0.2	65	1.0	1.2	129.9
Plastics	88.5	206,658	5.4	93.9	796.9
Glass	<0.05	11	9.3 <sup>(4)</sup>	9.3	134.0
Batteries <sup>(5)</sup>	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	3.4
Electrical and electronic equipment <sup>(5)</sup>	54.0	N.A.	4.5	58.5	16.0
Waste construction materials <sup>(6)</sup>	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	22,767.0	1,533.0
Waste cooking oil <sup>(7)</sup>	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Food waste	<0.05	<0.5	14.0 <sup>(8)</sup>	14.0	1,234.5
Tyres	<0.05	437	6.8	6.8	17.9

## 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
	'000 tonnes	\$'000	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes
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	Quantity (b)	Quantity (a)+(b)	Quantity
	'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

Notes:

N.A. Not Applicable/ No statistics on that item available.

(1) The 2016 figures are still being complied.

(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 rounded figures, and thus may not add up to total.
  - (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 generation volume and the recovery volume of waste electrical and electronic equipment, 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 there is no separate category for “waste cooking oil” in the existing trade declaration system, 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 private operators and those recycled at the EPD’s outlying islands transfer facilities and composting facilities at Kowloon Bay.
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:

<b>Financial Year</b>	<b>Expenditure (\$m)</b>
2015 – 16	2,220
2014 – 15	2,015
2013 – 14	1,778
2012 – 13	1,683
2011 – 12	1,466

Moreover, the Finance Committee of the Legislative Council approved the setting up of the Recycling Fund with a non-recurrent commitment of \$1 billion to support the sustainable development of local recovery and recycling industries. The Recycling Fund was launched and open for applications in October 2015. The expenditure of the Fund in 2015-16 was \$29.65 million, and the revised estimated expenditure in 2016-17 was \$36.46 million.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB119****(Question Serial No. 2692)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (1) WasteControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

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:

	2013	2014	2015	2016
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 LEUNG Kenneth (Member Question No. 3.02)Reply:



According to data recorded at waste treatment facilities of the Environmental Protection Department, domestic waste can be classified into the following breakdowns:

	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>2016<sup>(2)</sup></b>
	<b>(tonnes)</b>	<b>(tonnes)</b>	<b>(tonnes)</b>	<b>(tonnes)</b>
(1) Household waste, waste generated from daily activities in institutional premises and waste from public cleansing services collected by government departments <sup>(3)</sup>  including:	1 907 497	1 914 571	1 937 910	1 922 590
(a) Marine waste collected via MD	566	768	737	389
(b) Waste from country parks collected via AFCD	3 700	3 800	3 700	3 400
(c) Various types of waste collected via FEHD	1 903 231	1 910 003	1 933 473	1 918 801
(2) Domestic waste collected by private waste collectors	413 494	427 909	421 606	416 669
<b>Total amount of domestic waste<sup>(3)</sup></b>	<b>2 320 991</b>	<b>2 342 480</b>	<b>2 359 516</b>	<b>2 339 259</b>

Notes:

- (1) Revised statistics
- (2) Provisional statistics
- (3) Including domestic waste delivered to landfills directly and that transported via refuse transfer stations to landfills for disposal

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB120****(Question Serial No. 2693)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (1) WasteControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

Regarding the current use of landfill gas generated from the West New Territories Landfill (WENT Landfill), South East New Territories Landfill (SENT Landfill) and North East New Territories Landfill (NENT Landfill) for energy production by the Government:

1. Please list out the respective annual total amount of landfill gas generated from the three landfills.
2. Please set out in the following table the respective details of the use of landfill gas generated from the three landfills for energy production, including the amount of landfill gas used for energy production, the specific usage of the landfill gas (including generating electricity and thermal energy, mixing with town gas, etc.), the energy company participating in the project and the facility/scope of energy supply.

<b>Landfill</b>	<b>Amount of landfill gas used for energy production</b>	<b>Usage (generating electricity and thermal energy, mixing with town gas)</b>	<b>Energy company</b>	<b>Facility/scope of energy supply</b>
WENT Landfill				
SENT Landfill				
NENT Landfill				

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Kenneth (Member Question No. 3.04)Reply:

1. The total amount of landfill gas collected from the 3 strategic landfills (i.e. South East New Territories (SENT) Landfill, North East New Territories (NENT) Landfill and West New Territories (WENT) Landfill) in 2016 is tabulated below:

<b>Strategic landfills</b>	<b>Total amount of landfill gas (million cubic metre)</b>
SENT Landfill	104.2
NENT Landfill	58.4
WENT Landfill	78.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>240.6</b>

2. The utilisation of landfill gas for energy production at the 3 existing strategic landfills in Hong Kong is as follows:

<b>Strategic landfills</b>	<b>Amount of landfill gas used for energy production (cubic metre/hr)</b>	<b>Usage</b>	<b>Energy company</b>	<b>Facility/scope of energy supply</b>
SENT Landfill	2 960	Electricity and thermal energy	Not applicable	Generator and leachate treatment plant at the landfill
NENT Landfill	6 630	Electricity and thermal energy	Not applicable	Generator and leachate treatment plant at the landfill
		Renewable energy (for production of town gas)	Hong Kong and China Gas Company Limited (HKCG)	HKCG Tai Po Gas Plant
WENT Landfill	4 000	Electricity and thermal energy	Not applicable	Generator and leachate treatment plant at the landfill

At present, about 50% of the landfill gas collected from the 3 strategic landfills has been utilised for production of renewable energy, including the export of landfill gas from the NENT Landfill to HKCG Tai Po Gas Plant. To further utilise the remaining landfill gas for the production of renewable energy, the contractor of the SENT Landfill signed a co-operation agreement with HKCG in 2014 for provision of on-site treatment facilities to convert surplus landfill gas into synthetic natural gas, which would be fed into the HKCG supply grid and blended with town gas for use by customers. It is expected that the facilities will come into operation in 2017. By then, the overall percentage of

landfill gas utilised for production of renewable energy will be about 70%. Besides, the contractor of the WENT Landfill signed a preliminary agreement with the China Light and Power Company Limited in January 2017, under which the electricity generated by the surplus landfill gas would be exported to the existing power grid. We will facilitate both parties in taking forward the project as soon as possible.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB121****(Question Serial No. 2694)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (2) AirControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)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:

1. Has the Department required or encouraged 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?

2. 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, and measures on priority or exclusive use by EVs (if any), 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	Measures on priority or exclusive use by EVs
	Standard	Medium	Quick				

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Kenneth (Member Question No. 3.05)Reply:

Generally speaking, electric vehicles (EVs) should be charged at their owners' workplace, home or other suitable places. The public charging network mainly serves as supplementary charging facilities, enabling EVs to top up their batteries to complete their journeys when necessary.

1. Public EV charging facilities are now available at 7 government car parks under the Government Property Agency (GPA) and 9 government car parks under the Transport Department (TD). As electric private cars now represent about 1% of the overall number of registered private cars, car parking spaces installed with chargers are not for exclusive use by EVs. However, operators will set aside some parking spaces installed with chargers for priority use by EVs during non-peak hours. To achieve efficient use of resources, these parking spaces for priority use by EVs will also be opened for use by other vehicles 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. Operators will also provide traffic cones and fences and display notices at parking spaces installed with chargers for priority use for EV charging during non-peak hours.
2. The Government has been working with the commercial sector to increase and enhance the EV charging facilities. We have upgraded 174 public standard chargers to medium chargers at government car parks in 2016-17. There are now over 1 500 different types of public chargers in Hong Kong covering all 18 districts, comprising about 780 standard chargers, 520 medium chargers and 230 quick chargers. The Government will continue to closely monitor the development of EVs and ensure the timely expansion and enhancement of public charging facilities to meet the need of EV drivers for charging their vehicles during their journey.

The distribution of public EV chargers by types in 18 districts of Hong Kong is as follows:

District	No. of chargers		
	Standard	Medium	Quick
Central & Western	128	81	19
Eastern	67	96	17
Southern	4	7	16
Wan Chai	67	30	10
Kowloon City	54	2	14
Kwun Tong	62	36	29
Sham Shui Po	19	44	4
Wong Tai Sin	25	42	9
Yau Tsim Mong	100	48	23
Kwai Tsing	16	13	7
Tsuen Wan	18	37	7
Sai Kung	38	11	10

North	35	10	3
Tai Po	3	3	8
Sha Tin	79	12	30
Yuen Long	40	11	9
Tuen Mun	10	13	9
Islands	13	23	9
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>778</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>233</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 530</b>		

We do not have any information on the utilisation rate of chargers at non-government car parks and their car park operators. As mentioned above, public EV charging facilities are now available at 16 government car parks, involving a total of 460 car parking spaces, all with the arrangement for priority use by EVs. Details of charging facilities and their utilisation rate, the percentage of EV parking spaces in all car parking spaces at various government car parks as well as the car park operators 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 2016	Car park operator
			Standard	Medium	Quick			
	<b>Administered by GPA</b>							
1.	Queensway Government Offices	Central & Western	20	6	0	13%	320	Nanjing Limited
2	North Point Government Offices	Eastern	15	6	0	16%	2 478	On Park Parking Limited
3	Wan Chai Tower, Immigration Tower and Revenue Tower	Wan Chai	30	12	0	19%	1 721	Urban Parking Limited
4	Cheung Sha Wan Government Offices	Sham Shui Po	6	30	0	12%	5 448	Nanjing Limited
5	North District Government Offices	North	15	6	0	19%	797	Richkey International Enterprise Ltd
6	Sai Kung Government Offices	Sai Kung	20	6	0	29%	982	Urban Parking Limited
7	Sha Tin Government Offices	Sha Tin	20	6	0	19%	1 395	Express Luck Holdings Limited
	<b>Administered by TD</b>							
8	Star Ferry Car Park	Central & Western	35	8	0	10%	11 252	Wilson Parking (Holdings) Ltd
9	City Hall Car Park	Central & Western	6	30	0	18%	6 580	Wilson Parking (Holdings) Ltd

10	Murray Road Car Park	Central & Western	35	6	0	9%	7 840	Wilson Parking (Holdings) Ltd
11	Rumsey Street Car Park	Central & Western	23	17	0	4%	8 373	Wilson Parking (Holdings) Ltd
12	Tin Hau Car Park	Eastern	6	35	0	9%	9 229	Mack & Company Carpark Management Ltd
13	Shau Kei Wan Car Park	Eastern	5	35	0	9%	7 267	Mack & Company Carpark Management Ltd
14	Tsuen Wan Car Park	Tsuen Wan	5	30	0	6%	5 223	Mack & Company Carpark Management Ltd
15	Sheung Fung Street Car Park	Wong Tai Sin	5	35	0	13%	1 275	Wilson Parking (Holdings) Ltd
16	Yau Ma Tei Car Park	Yau Tsim Mong	40	6	0	5%	14 187	Mack & Company Carpark Management Ltd

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.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB122****(Question Serial No. 2695)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (2) AirControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

To improve roadside air quality, the Government has been taking various measures to encourage vehicle owners to use more environment-friendly vehicles, including tightening the statutory emission standards of newly registered vehicles (except diesel private cars) to the Euro standards in phases, tightening the statutory emission standards of newly registered diesel private cars to the California standards, as well as promoting electric vehicles. Regarding the local supply of new vehicle types:

1. Please set out in the following table, by vehicle type, the locally available vehicle models which meet the Euro VI standard and their supply in the local market, including the current market share of the vehicle suppliers;

	EuroVI standard		
<b>Vehicle type</b>	<b>Vehicle models available locally</b>	<b>Local supply</b>	<b>Market share of the vehicle suppliers</b>
Private car (petrol) and taxi			
Minibus			
Light bus			
Heavy bus			
Light goods vehicle			
Heavy goods vehicle			

2. Please set out in the following table the locally available diesel private car models which meet the California LEV III standard and their supply in the local market, including the current market share of the vehicle suppliers;

	California LEV III standard		
<b>Vehicle type</b>	<b>Vehicle models available locally</b>	<b>Local supply</b>	<b>Market share of the vehicle suppliers</b>
Diesel private car			

3. Please set out in the following table the electric private car models which have been type-approved by the Transport Department so far.

<b>Approved model</b>	<b>Make</b>	<b>Exporting Country</b>

4. Please set out in the following table, by electric private car model, the number of newly registered electric private cars in each of the past 5 years.

<b>Electric private car model</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Annual number of new registrations</b>

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Kenneth (Member Question No. 3.06)

Reply:

1. The Euro VI vehicle models that have obtained the exhaust emission type approval from the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) are set out at Annex 1. Their manufacturers have considerable production scale and have all along had no difficulties in coping with the relatively low vehicle demand in Hong Kong. Normally, local agents will assess the local demand for these vehicles in advance and will adjust their assessments from time to time. The total market share of manufacturers currently with supply of Euro VI commercial vehicles by commercial vehicle class in the past 3 years is set out at Annex 2. We understand that vehicle suppliers not yet supplying Euro VI commercial vehicles are now making preparation for supplying Euro VI commercial vehicles for the local market.

2. As compared with petrol vehicles, diesel private cars generally emit more nitrogen oxides and respirable suspended particulates. It is our standing policy to adopt the most stringent emission standards to strengthen the control on the import of this type of vehicles to Hong Kong in order to improve roadside air quality. Therefore, we have adopted the exhaust emission standards for diesel private cars set by California of the United States of America since 1998. California tightened the vehicle exhaust emission standards to LEV III in 2015. For diesel private cars, the California LEV III standard is more effective than the standards for Euro VI diesel private cars in controlling their emissions. Currently, there is no diesel private car model which meets the California LEV III standard in the local market.

3. The electric private car models which have been type-approved by the Transport Department (TD) are set out at Annex 3.
4. The number of first registered vehicles of various electric private car models in each of the past 5 years is set out at Annex 4.

**The vehicle models having obtained the exhaust emission type approval  
from the EPD and complying with the Euro VI emission standards**

<b>Vehicle class</b>	<b>Name of manufacturer (Note 2)</b>	<b>Model (Note 3)</b>
Private car (Petrol) (Note 1)	ASTON MARTIN	DB11
		Rapide S
	AUDI	A1 SB 40 TFSI Sport
		A3 Cabriolet 35 TFSI
		A3 Sedan 35 TFSI
		A3 Sportback 35 TFSI
		A3 Sportback e-tron
		A4 30 TFSI
		A4 40 TFSI
		A4 45 TFSI quattro
		A4 Avant 30 TFSI
		A4 Avant 40 TFSI
		A4 Avant 45 TFSI quattro
		A7 Sportback 35 TFSI
		Q2 35 TFSI
		R8 Coupe V10 5.2 FSI quattro
		R8 Coupe V10 Plus 5.2 FSI quattro
		R8 Spyder V10 5.2 FSI quattro
		RS6 Avant quattro 605
		RS7 Sportback quattro 605
		S4 Avant quattro
		S4 quattro
		TT Coupe 1.8 TFSI
		TT Roadster 1.8 TFSI
	AUTOMOBILI LAMBORGHINI S.P.A.	Aventador S
		Huracan LP610-4 Spyder
		Huracan RWD Spyder
	BENTLEY	Bentayga
		Continental GT Speed
		Flying Spur V8 S
	BMW	125i Manual M Sport Edition (F20)
		225xe Active Tourer (F45)
		318iA Saloon (F30)
		320iA Saloon (F30)
		330e Saloon (F30)
		330iA Saloon - M Sport Edition (F30)
		340i Manual Saloon - M Sport Edition (F30)

Vehicle class	Name of manufacturer (Note 2)	Model (Note 3)
		340iA Saloon - M Sport Edition (F30)
		420iA Cabrio - Sport (F33)
		420iA Coupe - Sport (F32)
		420iA Gran Coupe (F36)
		430iA Cabrio - M Sport Edition (F33)
		430iA Coupe - M Sport Edition (F32)
		430iA Gran Coupe M Sport Edition (F36)
		440iA Coupe (F32)
		440iA Gran Coupe M Sport Edition (F36)
		530iA Saloon - Sport (G30)
		540iA Saloon - M Sport Edition (G30)
		730LiA Saloon (G12)
		740Le xDrive Saloon - 4 seater (G12)
		740Le xDrive Saloon (G12)
		750LiA Saloon (G12)
		M140i Manual (F20)
		M140iA (F20)
		M2 Coupe (F87)
		M2 Manual Coupe (F87)
		M240iA Coupe (F22)
		M3 Manual Saloon - Competition Edition (F80)
		M3 Manual Saloon (F80)
		M3 Saloon - Competition Edition (F80)
		M4 Cabrio - Competition Edition (F83)
		M4 Coupe - Competition Edition (F82)
		M4 Coupe GTS (F82)
	FERRARI	488 Spider
		488 Spider SS
		California T
		California T SS
		F12berlinetta
		F12berlinetta SS
		F12tdf
		GTC4Lusso

Vehicle class	Name of manufacturer (Note 2)	Model (Note 3)
	FORD	Focus RS 2.3L 5DR
		Mustang 2.3 ECO 6AT
		Mustang 2.3 ECO 6MT
		Mustang 5.0 6AT CONV
		Mustang 5.0 V8 6AT
		Mustang 5.0 V8 6MT
		Mustang 5.0 V8 CONV
		S-Max 2.0L ECO 6AT
	HONDA	FREED
		NSX
		VEZEL
	HYUNDAI	Elantra
		i20
		Ioniq Hybrid
	INFINITI	Infiniti Q30 1.6t GT Theme
		Infiniti Q30 2.0t GT
		INFINITI Q50 2.0t Sports
		INFINITI Q50 3.0t GT
		INFINITI Q50S Hybrid
		INFINITI Q50S Red Sport 400
		INFINITI Q60 2.0t TECH
		INFINITI Q70 2.5
		INFINITI Q70S 3.7
		INFINITI QX70 3.7 AWD - BLACK TRIM
		INFINITI QX80 5.6 VIP
		Q30 2.0t Sports 4WD
	JAGUAR	F Type R Coupe AWD
		F Type S Coupe AWD
		F-PACE 35T R-SPORT
		F-PACE S FIRST ED
		F-TYPE SVR Coupe AWD
		XF S
		XJ2.0 LUXURY LWB
		XJ3.0 SC PRE LUX LWB
		XJ3.0 SC R-SPORT SWB
	KIA	Carens EX
		Optima GT
		Soul
		Sportage EX
		Sportage EX Premium
	LAND ROVER	Discovery SPT SE
		Discovery SPT SE 7S
		Discovery5 3.0 SCV6 FE

Vehicle class	Name of manufacturer (Note 2)	Model (Note 3)
		Evoque Conv HSE DYN
		Evoque Coupe HSE DYN
		RR 5.0 SC AB
		RR 5.0 SC LWB AB
		RR 5.0 SC LWB VSE
		RR 5.0 SC VOGUE SE
		RRS 5.0 SC AB
		RRS 5.0 SC DYN
	LEXUS	ES250
		ES300h
		GS300h
		IS300h
		LS460L
		LS600hL
		NX200t
		NX300h
		RC F
	LOTUS	Elise Cup 250
		Exige Sport 350
	MASERATI	Ghibli
		Quattroporte
	MAZDA	Mazda CX-3 2.0 R
		Mazda CX-3 2.0 R Plus
		Mazda2 1.5
		Mazda2 1.5 R
		Mazda3 1.5 R
		Mazda3 2.0 R
		Mazda6 2.0
		Mazda6 2.5R
		MX-5 RF 2.0 AT
		MX-5 RF 2.0 MT
	MCLAREN	McLaren 570GT
		McLaren 570S Coupe
		McLaren 675LT MSO HS
		McLaren 675LT Spider
	MERCEDES-BENZ	A180 Facelift
		C180
		C200
		C200 Cabriolet
		C200 Coupe
		C200 Estate
		C250
		C250 Cabriolet
		C250 Coupe

Vehicle class	Name of manufacturer (Note 2)	Model (Note 3)
		C250 Estate
		C300 AMG Edition
		C300 Cabriolet
		C300 Coupe AMG Edition
		C350 e
		CLA180 Facelift
		CLA200 Facelift
		CLA250 Facelift
		CLA250 Shooting Brake Facelift
		CLS400 Facelift
		CLS400 Shooting Brake Facelift
		E200 Avantgarde
		E200 Estate
		E250 Avantgarde
		E250 Estate
		E300 Avantgarde
		E300 Coupe
		E350 e
		E400 Coupe
		E400 Exclusive
		GLA200 Facelift (X156)
		GLA250 Facelift (X156)
		GLC250 Coupe
		GLC300 Coupe AMG Edition
		GLE320
		GLE400
		GLE500
		GLE500 e
		GLS400
		Mercedes-AMG C43
		Mercedes-AMG C43 Cabriolet
		Mercedes-AMG C43 Coupe
		Mercedes-AMG C43 Estate
		Mercedes-AMG C63 Cabriolet
		Mercedes-AMG C63 Coupe
		Mercedes-AMG C63 S Cabriolet
		Mercedes-AMG C63 S Coupe
		Mercedes-AMG E43
		Mercedes-AMG E43 Estate
		Mercedes-AMG GLC43
		Mercedes-AMG GLC43 Coupe
		Mercedes-AMG GLE43
		Mercedes-AMG GLS63
		Mercedes-AMG S63 Cabriolet



Vehicle class	Name of manufacturer (Note 2)	Model (Note 3)
		Mercedes-AMG S65 Cabriolet
		Mercedes-AMG SL63 Facelift
		Mercedes-AMG SL65 Facelift
		Mercedes-AMG SLC43
		S500 Cabriolet
		S500 e
		SL400 Facelift
		SL500 Facelift
		SLC200
		SLC300
	MINI	MINI Cooper Countryman Automatic (F60)
		MINI Cooper S Countryman ALL4 Automatic (F60)
		MINI Cooper S Countryman Automatic (F60)
		New MINI Cooper Convertible Automatic (F57)
		New MINI Cooper S Convertible Automatic (F57)
		New MINI Cooper S Convertible Manual (F57)
		New MINI One Clubman Automatic (F54)
	MITSUBISHI MOTORS CORPORATION	OUTLANDER (PHEV) 2.0L
	NISSAN	Juke 1.2T MT
		Juke 1.6 CVT
	PEUGEOT	308 PureTech 1.2 e-THP
		308 SW PureTech 1.2 e-THP
	PORSCHÉ	718 Boxster
		718 Boxster S
		718 Cayman
		718 Cayman S
		911 Carrera
		911 Carrera 4
		911 Carrera 4 GTS Coupe
		911 Carrera 4S
		911 Carrera GTS Cabriolet
		911 Carrera GTS Coupe
		911 Carrera S
		911 R
		911 Targa 4
		911 Targa 4 GTS

Vehicle class	Name of manufacturer (Note 2)	Model (Note 3)
		911 Targa 4S
		911 Turbo
		911 Turbo S
		Cayenne GTS
		Cayenne S
		Cayenne S e-hybrid
		Cayenne Turbo
		Cayenne Turbo S
		Macan Turbo
		Macan Turbo with Performance Package
		Panamera 4S
		Panamera Turbo
	RENAULT	MEGANE GT
	ROLLS-ROYCE	ROLLS-ROYCE DAWN
		Rolls-Royce Ghost Black Badge
		Rolls-Royce Wraith Black Badge
	SMART	smart forfour 80kW BRABUS
		smart fortwo carbrio 80kW BRABUS
		smart fortwo coupe 80kW BRABUS
	SUBARU	SUBARU XV 1.6i AWD CVT
	SUZUKI	HUSTLER 2WD CVT
	TOYOTA	86
		ALPHARD
		CAMRY
		PREVIA
		PRIUS
		VELLFIRE
	VOLKSWAGEN	Golf GTI Clubsport 265PS DSG
		Multivan 2.0 TSI 150 kW
		New Tiguan 280 TSI Street
		New Tiguan 330 TSI 4M Trail
		New Tiguan 380 TSI 4M R-Line Track
		Sharan 1.4 TSI BMT HL
		Sharan 2.0 TSI BMT HL
		Touran 280 TSI Luxury
	VOLVO	S90 T5 INSCRIPTION
		S90 T6 AWD INSCRIPTION
		V40 T4 INSCRIPTION
		V90 T5 INSCRIPTION
		V90 T6 AWD INSCRIPTION
		XC90 T6 INSCRIPTION

Vehicle class	Name of manufacturer (Note 2)	Model (Note 3)
		XC90 T8 EXCELLENCE
Taxi	FORD	Transit Connect Taxi
	NISSAN	Cedric LPG Taxi
		NV200 taxi
	TOYOTA	Crown Comfort (JC08 H+C)
		Prius
Light bus	--	--
Bus	ALEXANDER DENNIS	Trident E500 Hybrid
	FOTON	BJ6110AVBE6H
	IVECO	70C17H CCS/P (NEW DAILY)
	MAN	CO 19.360
		TGL 12.250 4X2 BL
	MERCEDES-BENZ	OC 500 RF 1939
	SCANIA	K280IB4X2NB
		K410IB4X2NB
		K320IB4X2NB
		K250IB4X2NB
	SUNLONG	SLK6112LYA6
	VOLVO	B8R
		B11R
		B8L
Light goods vehicle	FORD	Transit 350L 2.2D CC
		Transit 430E 2.2D CC
	HYUNDAI	H-1 A/T 3-Seat Euro 6
		H-1 A/T Euro 6
		H-1 M/T 3-Seat Euro 6
		H-1 M/T Euro 6
		H1 Premium (Euro 6)
	ISUZU	TFR87JD-VI
		TFR87JS-VI
		TFS87JD-VI
		TFS87JD-VI-AT
		TFS87JD-VI-AT-D
		TFS87JE-VI
		TFS87JE-VI-AT
	IVECO	50C17 (NEW DAILY)
		50C17 V (NEW DAILY)
		50C17/P (NEW DAILY)
		50C17D/P (DAILY)
		50C17V/P (NEW DAILY)
		65C17 (NEW DAILY)
		65C17 D (NEW DAILY)
	KIA	Sorento X CRDi

Vehicle class	Name of manufacturer (Note 2)	Model (Note 3)
	MERCEDES-BENZ	316
		114BT
		114BT L
		116BT
		116BT K
		116BT L
		119BT
		119BT L
		313BT
		316BT
		516 BT
		516BT L
		516CDI
		519 CDI BT
		519BT
		519BT L
		G350 d Facelift
	MITSUBISHI FUSO	FEA21BR1SDAF
		FEA51BR1SDAG
		FEA51CR1SDAG
		FEB71ER3WDAH
		FEB74ER3SDAL
		FEB74GR3SDAL
		FEC71ER3SDAH
		FEC71ER4SDAH
		FEC71GR3SDAH
		FEC71GR4SDAH
	MITSUBISHI MOTORS CORPORATION	PAJERO 3.2L 5AT
	NISSAN	NV350 Urvan 2.0 Petrol A/T Half Panel Van
		NV350 Urvan 2.0 Petrol A/T Half Panel Van SLD WDW
		NV350 Urvan AT Petrol
	TOYOTA	HIACE
	VOLKSWAGEN	Caddy Maxi 2.0 TDI 102PS BMT
		New Caddy Maxi
		Transporter 2.0 TDI DSG Premium (5-seater)
		Transporter 2.0 TDI DSG Premium (6-seater)
Medium goods vehicle	DAF	LF 220 FA
		LF 250 FA

Vehicle class	Name of manufacturer (Note 2)	Model (Note 3)
	HINO	500 series (FD9JJNA)
		500 series (FD9JLNA)
		500 series (FE8JJNA)
		500 series (FE8JLNA)
		500 series (GH8JP1A)
		500 series (GH8JR1A)
		500 series (GH8JS1A)
	IVECO	70C17 (NEW DAILY)
		70C17V (NEW DAILY)
		ML100E21D (EUROCARGO)
		ML120E25D (EUROCARGO)
		ML140E25 (EUROCARGO)
		(Gearbox ZF6AS800TO)
		ML140E25 (EUROCARGO)
		(Gearbox ZF6S800TO)
		ML140E25/P (EUROCARGO)
		(Gearbox ZF6AS800TO)
		ML140E25/P (EUROCARGO)
		(Gearbox ZF6S800TO)
		ML140E25D (EUROCARGO)
		(Gearbox ZF6AS800TO)
		ML140E25D (EUROCARGO)
		(Gearbox ZF6S800TO)
		ML150E25D (EUROCARGO)
		ML160E25 (EUROCARGO)
		ML80E21D (EUROCARGO)
		ML90E21 (EUROCARGO)
	MAN	TGL 10.180 4X2 BB
		TGL 10.180 4X2 BL
		TGL 10.220 4X2 BB
		TGL 12.180 4X2 BB
		TGL 12.180 4X2 BL
		TGL 12.220 4X2 BL
		TGL 12.250 4X2 BB
		TGL 12.250 4X2 BL
		TGL 8.150 4X2 BB
		TGL 8.180 4X2 BB
		TGM 15.250 4X2 BL
		TGM 18.250 4X2 BB
		TGM 18.250 4X2 BB
		TGM 26.290 6X2-4 BL
		TGM 26.290 6X2-4 LL
		TGS 26.400 6X4 BBS
		TGX 18.400 4X2 BLS

Vehicle class	Name of manufacturer (Note 2)	Model (Note 3)
		TGX 26.400 6X2-2 LL
		TGX 26.560 6X4 BB
	MERCEDES-BENZ	1024
		1324
		1624
		2835
		1018
		1827 L
		1830L
		1835LS NR
		1840LS
		1842 LS
		1851 LS
		2532 L
		2535L
		2635L DNA
		2640L DNA
		2640LSDNA
		2645 LSDNA
		2845 S
		3352 S
		3551 S
		4163 S
	MITSUBISHI FUSO	FEB74ER3SDAP
		FEB74GR3SDAP
		FEB91GR3WDAH
		FEB91GR4WDAH
		FEC91GR3SDAH
		FEC91GR4SDAH
		FEC91HR3SDAH
		FEC91HR4SDAH
		FEC91KR3SDAH
		FEC91KR4SDAH
		FV70HKM2VDAA
		FV70HSK2VDAA
	SCANIA	G280DB4X2MNA
		G370LB6X2*4MNB
		G410LA4X2MNA
		G410LA4X2MNA (Automatic Gearbox GRS905R)
		G410LA6X2MNA
		G410LB6X2MNA
		G410LB6X2MSZ
		G450LA6X4MNA

Vehicle class	Name of manufacturer (Note 2)	Model (Note 3)
		G450LA6X4MSZ
		G490LA6X4MSZ
		P320DB4X2MNA
		P320DB4X2MSA
		P320DB4X2MSA
		P320DB4X2MSZ
		P360LB6X2*4MSA
		P360LB6X2MNA
		P370LA4X2MSZ
		P410CB6X4HSZ
		P410LA4X2MNA
		P410LA4X2MNA (WB3550)
		P410LA4X2MSZ
		P410LA6X2MNA
		P410LA6X2MNA
		P410LA6X2MSZ
		P410LA6X4MNA
		P410LA6X4MNA (DW28500)
		P410LA6X4MSZ (DW28100)
		P410LA6X4MSZ (DW40000)
		P410LB6X2MNA
		P410LB6X2MSZ
		P410LB6X4MSZ
		R410LB6X2*4MNB
		R410LB6X2MNB
		R450LA4X2MNA
		R450LA4X2MNB
		R450LB6X2MNB
		R490LA4X2MNB
		R490LA6X2/4MNB
		R490LA6X2MNB
		R490LA6X4MSZ
		R520LA4X2MNB
		R520LA6X2MNB
		R580LA6X4HSA
		R580LA6X4HSZ
	VOLVO	FH 500 42T E6
		FH 540 64T E6
		FLH 280 42R (WB4700) E6
		FLH 280 42R (WB5000) E6
		FLH 280 42R (WB5900) E6
		FLH 280 42R (WB5900) E6
		FM 370 62R (WB5200) E6
		FM 410 42T (WB3300) E6

Vehicle class	Name of manufacturer (Note 2)	Model (Note 3)
		FM 410 42T (WB3300) E6
		FM 410 42T E6
		FM 410 62R (WB5200) E6
		FM 410 64R (WB3700) E6
		FM 410 64T E6
Heavy goods vehicle	IVECO	AD410T45 (NEW TRAKKER)
	MAN	TGS 32.360 8X4 BB
		TGS 41.440 8X4 BB
		TGS 50.480 10X4-6 BB
		TGX 26.440 6X2-2 LL
	MERCEDES-BENZ	3643
		3445 L
		3640
		4442 LK
		5042
		5042-9T
	MITSUBISHI FUSO	FS72HS2VDAA
	SCANIA	G410CB8X4HSZ
		G410LB8X2MNA
		G410LB8X2MNB
		G410LB8X2MSZ
		G450LB8X2MNA
		G450LB8X2MNB
		G490LB12X4/*8HSA
		P370CB8X4MSZ
		P410CB10X4*6HSA
		P410CB10X4*6HSA (WB8100)
		P410CB8X4HSZ
		P410CB8X4MSZ
		P410LB10X4*6MNA
		P410LB10X4*6MNA (Automatic Gearbox GRS905)
		P410LB10X4/6MNA
		P410LB8X2MNA
		P410LB8X2MSZ
		P410LB8X4MSZ
		P450LB8X2MNB
		R490LB10X4*6HNB
		R490LB8X4HNB
	VOLVO	FM 410 82R (WB5600) E6
		FM 410 84R (WB5100) E6
		FM 410 84R (WB5600) E6
		FM 420 104R (WB5100) E6



<b>Vehicle class</b>	<b>Name of manufacturer (Note 2)</b>	<b>Model (Note 3)</b>
		FM 460 104R (WB5100) E6
		FMX 460 104R (WB5100) E6

Note 1: Due to the short product cycle of the petrol private car models for sale in Hong Kong, only the petrol private car models having obtained the exhaust emission type approval from the EPD and complying with the Euro VI emission standards from 1 January 2016 to 13 March 2017 are provided.

Note 2: Only English names are provided.

Note 3: At the time when we considered the implementation date of the Euro VI emission standards, we had calculated the market share of the vehicle manufacturers, which can supply Euro VI commercial vehicles starting from 1 January 2018, in the past year. The result was over 94%. But we do not have the market share of the suppliers currently with supply of Euro VI vehicles in the local Euro VI vehicle market.

**The total market share of manufacturers currently with supply of Euro VI commercial vehicles by commercial vehicle class in the past 3 years**

<b>Commercial vehicle class</b>	<b>Total market share of manufacturers (from January 2014 to December 2016)</b>
Taxi	100%
Light bus	0
Non-franchised bus (except those with a design weight not exceeding 9 tonnes)	67.4%
Light goods vehicle	90.6%
Medium goods vehicle	44.8%
Heavy vehicle	25.6%

**The electric private car models that have been type-approved by the TD**

<b>Approved model</b>	<b>Name of manufacturer (Note 1)</b>	<b>Exporting country (Note 2)</b>
I3 (I01)	BMW	Germany
I3 94AH (I01)	BMW	Germany
E6	BYD	China
I-MIEV	mitsubishi motors corporation	Japan
CV.2	MYCAR	Hong Kong, China
E-NV200 5-SEATS	NISSAN	Japan
E-NV200 7-SEATS	NISSAN	Japan
LEAF	NISSAN	Japan
LEAF PLUS	NISSAN	Japan
FLUENCE Z.E.	RENAULT	France
ZOE	RENAULT	France
ZOE (16 ALLOY WHEEL)	RENAULT	France
ZOE (Q210)	RENAULT	France
ZOE (R240)	RENAULT	France
SMART FORTWO COUPE ELECTRIC DRIVE	SMART	Germany
EM1	TAZZARI	Italy
MODEL S 100KWH PERFORMANCE DUAL MOTOR	TESLA	USA
MODEL S 60 KWH	TESLA	USA
MODEL S 60 KWH DUAL MOTOR	TESLA	USA
MODEL S 70 KWH	TESLA	USA
MODEL S 70 KWH DUAL MOTOR	TESLA	USA
MODEL S 75 KWH	TESLA	USA
MODEL S 75 KWH DUAL MOTOR	TESLA	USA
MODEL S 85 KWH	TESLA	USA
MODEL S 85 KWH DUAL MOTOR	TESLA	USA
MODEL S 85 KWH PERFORMANCE	TESLA	USA
MODEL S 85 KWH PERFORMANCE DUAL MOTOR	TESLA	USA
MODEL S 90 KWH	TESLA	USA
MODEL S 90 KWH DUAL	TESLA	USA

MOTOR		
MODEL S 90 KWH PERFORMANCE DUAL MOTOR	TESLA	USA
MODEL X 100 KWH PERFORMANCE DUAL MOTOR	TESLA	USA
MODEL X 60 KWH DUAL MOTOR	TESLA	USA
MODEL X 75 KWH DUAL MOTOR	TESLA	USA
MODEL X 90 KWH DUAL MOTOR	TESLA	USA
MODEL X 90 KWH PERFORMANCE DUAL MOTOR	TESLA	USA
ROADSTER	TESLA	USA
EGOLF 85KW 24.2 KWH CL	VOLKSWAGEN	Germany

Note 1: Only English names are provided.

Note 2: This column sets out the countries where the car manufacturing companies' headquarters are situated. As electric private cars of the same model may come from different countries or regions, the TD has not kept record of the information on the exporting countries.

**The number of first registered vehicles of various electric private car models  
in each of the past 5 years**

Name of electric private car manufacturer (Note 1)	Electric private car model	No. of first registered vehicles in the year				
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
BMW	I3 (I01)	0	0	181	226	53
	I3 94AH (I01)	0	0	0	0	21
BYD	E6	0	1	7	9	4
MITSUBISHI MOTORS CORPORATION	I-MIEV	1	1	4	1	0
NISSAN	E-NV200 5-SEATS	0	0	0	1	2
	E-NV200 7-SEATS	0	0	4	9	8
	LEAF	89	24	24	30	30
	LEAF PLUS	0	0	3	3	6
RENAULT	FLUENCE Z.E.	7	7	0	0	2
	ZOE	0	0	0	1	2
	ZOE (R240)	0	0	0	11	20
SMART	SMART FORTWO COUPE ELECTRIC DRIVE	0	0	0	0	2
TAZZARI	EM1	0	0	1	1	0
TESLA	MODEL S 100KWH PERFORMANCE DUAL MOTOR	0	0	0	0	2
	MODEL S 60 KWH	0	0	78	87	98
	MODEL S 60 KWH DUAL MOTOR	0	0	0	0	95
	MODEL S 70 KWH	0	0	0	32	429
	MODEL S 70 KWH DUAL MOTOR	0	0	0	469	691
	MODEL S 75 KWH	0	0	0	0	82
	MODEL S 75 KWH DUAL MOTOR	0	0	0	0	132
	MODEL S 85 KWH	0	0	218	583	49
	MODEL S 85 KWH DUAL MOTOR	0	0	0	421	284
	MODEL S 85 KWH PERFORMANCE	0	0	324	121	0
TESLA	MODEL S 85 KWH PERFORMANCE DUAL MOTOR	0	0	0	431	65
	MODEL S 90 KWH	0	0	0	10	13

	MODEL S 90 KWH DUAL MOTOR	0	0	0	46	601
	MODEL S 90 KWH PERFORMANCE DUAL MOTOR	0	0	0	59	266
	ROADSTER	11	2	1	0	0
VOLKSWAGEN	EGOLF 85KW 24.2 KWH CL	0	0	0	56	63
	<b>Total</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>845</b>	<b>2 607</b>	<b>3 020</b>

Note 1: Only English names are provided.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB123****(Question Serial No. 2696)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (2) AirControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

The Environment Bureau (ENB) announced Hong Kong's Climate Action Plan 2030+ early this year, outlining the Government's work and efforts with key private-sector stakeholders in responding to climate change and setting out in detail the measures for combating climate change in Hong Kong in future. Regarding the efforts to step up climate actions and map out long-term strategies:

1. Please list in the table below the policies and measures of ENB in the coming year under the three main areas of mitigation, adaptation and resilience, as well as the expenditures and manpower involved:

Area		Work details	Estimated expenditures	Estimated manpower
Mitigation	New policies/ measures			
Adaptation	New policies/ measures			
Resilience	New policies/ measures			

2. It is mentioned in the report that the Administration will install photovoltaic (PV) systems for electricity generation on Shek Pik Reservoir and Plover Cove Reservoir, and will actively explore the potential of electricity generation from floating PV systems on other reservoirs. Please list in the table below the estimated expenditures, commissioning dates, expected annual electricity generation capacity and expected decrease in carbon emissions of these two projects:

Reservoir	Estimated	Commissioning	Expected	Expected
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	<b>expenditure</b>	<b>date</b>	<b>annual electricity generation capacity</b>	<b>decrease in carbon emissions</b>
Shek Pik Reservoir				
Plover Cove Reservoir				

3. EPD assisted the bureaux and departments in conducting carbon audits for over 40 government buildings and public facilities in 2016-17. Please list the audit results in the table below:

<b>Government buildings/public facilities</b>	<b>Departments/bureaux</b>	<b>Energy consumption</b>	<b>Greenhouse gas emissions</b>	<b>Emission reduction targets/measures (if any)</b>

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Kenneth (Member Question No. 3.07)

Reply:

1. As electricity generation accounts for almost 70% of our carbon emissions, to achieve the carbon reduction target for 2030, we will phase down coal-fired electricity generation, i.e. replace the majority of the coal-fired generation units which are due to retire by cleaner energy sources by 2030 to reduce carbon emissions.

Apart from optimising 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) \$200 million has been earmarked for the provision of renewable energy (RE) installations in government buildings and venues, as well as community facilities;
- (b) at least \$500 million has been earmarked to help bureaux and departments implement electricity saving projects identified in the energy audits;
- (c) photovoltaic (PV) systems will be installed to carry out trials in reservoirs, and study on installation of PV systems at places such as noise barriers, footbridges, pedestrian links and slopes will be carried out;
- (d) the target of RE provision in new schools and educational buildings as well as new open space and public park projects will be upgraded;
- (e) introduction of new measures to further promote the development of RE in the community will be discussed with the two power companies in the context of the new Scheme of Control Agreements;



- (f) electricity consumption will be reduced by 5% for government buildings from 2015-16 to 2019-20, using the electricity consumption in 2013-14 as the baseline; and
- (g) annual carbon audits will be carried out for government buildings with high electricity consumption.

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) rail network will continue to be extended. Upon the completion of the Shatin to Central Link and one cross-boundary express rail link project by 2021, our railway network will be expanded to over 270 kilometres in length and cover areas inhabited by over 70% of the population in Hong Kong;
- (b) the Government will encourage people to walk more and rely less on motorised transport, as well as promote green transportation. At the same time, it will promote a “bicycle-friendly” environment in new towns and new development areas to facilitate the public to ride bicycles for short-distance commuting or leisure purpose;
- (c) a \$300 million Pilot Green Transport Fund has been launched since 2011 to provide funding support for transport trades to try out green innovative transport technologies, including electric and hybrid vehicles. Besides, the Government has been promoting the use of electric vehicles (EVs). The key measures include waiving the First Registration Tax for EVs, reducing the licence fee and expanding the charging network; and
- (d) 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, T-PARK, 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. Other waste-to-energy facilities such as the Organic Waste Treatment Facilities in Siu Ho Wan will commence operation in 2017.

The measures on climate change adaptation include:

- (a) Climate Change Working Group on Infrastructure was formed to oversee the revision of design standards, and examine the scope of enhancement works needed for strengthening the resilience of the existing infrastructure. A study will be done to determine the extent of enhancement necessary for existing critical infrastructures and the implementation strategy;

- (b) Drainage Master Plan Review Studies have been carried out in phases to plan for the upgrading of the drainage system. Based on the study findings, drainage improvement works will be initiated to adapt to the increasing flood risk;
- (c) apart from promoting water conservation, the HKSAR Government will develop new water sources, such as seawater desalination, reclaimed water and grey water reuse;
- (d) the scope for enhancing our climate change projections, including analysis of past climate trends and future projections for the HKSAR, has been examined with a view to providing scientific inputs to support the HKSAR Government and stakeholders in policy making and action planning;
- (e) the Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Hong Kong has been mapped out, with a view to enhancing and improving the ecosystem to enable plants and animals to be more able to adapt to climatic changes; and
- (f) the Public Health Information System and Communicable Disease Information System have been operated and maintained to monitor various diseases whose epidemiology may vary with climate change.

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 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.

The Government also raises public awareness of climate change through publicity and education, including the release of a promotional leaflet, an Announcement in the Public Interest (API) on TV and radio, short promotional videos, a poster and a new climate change website (<https://www.climateready.gov.hk>) to raise public awareness of the importance of combating climate change. Moreover, the Environment and Conservation Fund has set aside \$10 million to subsidise non-profit-making organisations to carry out public education activities and demonstration projects on climate change.

The Education Bureau is also launching the Inter-school Cross-curricular Project Competition on Climate Change to invite primary and secondary school students to produce small inventions or to propose innovative ways to enhance Hong Kong's mitigation, adaptation and resilience actions on climate change. It aims at encouraging students to integrate cross-curricular knowledge with problem-solving skills and creative thinking in studying a particular aspect of climate change, and to use e-tools (e.g. ArcGIS Online) for data collection and analysis so as to explore innovative ways to cope with climate change in daily lives.

The above initiatives have been absorbed as part of the relevant work programmes or projects. The expenditure and manpower involved are met by the recurrent

expenditure of the bureaux and departments concerned or the expenditure of relevant projects.

2. The Water Supplies Department has installed 2 small floating photovoltaic (PV) systems at Shek Pik Reservoir and Plover Cove Reservoir as a pilot project to test the feasibility of developing such systems in local reservoirs, evaluate their performance, and assess whether they can help reduce water evaporation of reservoirs and improve water quality by suppressing algae growth. Each system comprises 352 PV panels and covers an area of about 1 100 m<sup>2</sup>. Of the size of a standard swimming pool (i.e. occupying about 0.1% of the water surface area of Shek Pik Reservoir and 0.01% of Plover Cove Reservoir), the installed capacity of this PV system is 100 kW. It provides about 120 000 kWh of electricity (equivalent to the average electricity consumption of 36 households) and reduce about 84 tonnes of carbon emissions each year.

Reservoir	Estimated expenditure (\$ million)*	Commissioning date	Estimated annual power generation (kWh)	Estimated reduction in carbon emissions (kg)
Shek Pik Reservoir	Approx. 3.50	The first quarter of 2017	120 000	Approx. 84 000
Plover Cove Reservoir	Approx. 3.33	Expected to be commissioned in the third quarter of 2017	120 000	Approx. 84 000

\* Met by the expenditure of relevant projects under the purview of the Water Supplies Department.

3. To better understand the carbon emission situation of government buildings so as to identify room for carbon reduction, the Environmental Protection Department assisted relevant bureaux and departments to conduct carbon audits for over 40 government buildings and public facilities, including office buildings, healthcare facilities, schools, public markets, community halls, postal facilities, public swimming pools, indoor sports centres, fire and ambulance facilities, etc., in 2016-17. According to the completed carbon audits, the sectoral average electricity consumption and average carbon emission ratio indicator of the related government buildings and public facilities are as follows:

Government buildings/public facilities	Responsible bureaux/ departments	Average electricity consumption per m <sup>2</sup> (kWh/ m <sup>2</sup> / annum)	Average carbon emissions per m <sup>2</sup> (tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> -e/ m <sup>2</sup> / annum)
Office buildings	Civil Aid Service, Immigration Department, Radio Television Hong	219	0.15

<b>Government buildings/public facilities</b>	<b>Responsible bureaux/ departments</b>	<b>Average electricity consumption per m<sup>2</sup> (kWh/ m<sup>2</sup> / annum)</b>	<b>Average carbon emissions per m<sup>2</sup> (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>-e/ m<sup>2</sup> / annum)</b>
	Kong, Tourism Commission, Water Supplies Department, Environment Bureau		
Healthcare facilities	Department of Health, Government Laboratory	354	0.26
Schools	Education Bureau	83	0.06
Public markets	Food and Environmental Hygiene Department	289	0.19
Community halls	Home Affairs Department	128	0.08
Postal facilities	Hongkong Post	299	0.19
Public swimming pools	Leisure and Cultural Services Department	158	0.12
Indoor sports centres	Leisure and Cultural Services Department	559	0.36
Fire and ambulance facilities	Fire Services Department	123	0.13

The government buildings undergoing carbon audits could implement 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 will consider taking appropriate energy saving and carbon reduction measures according to their needs and operational circumstances, such as switching to energy-efficient lighting installations, installing occupancy sensors, as well as installing variable speed drives to improve the energy efficiency of air-conditioning systems.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB124****(Question Serial No. 2697)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme:Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

The Environment and Conservation Fund has been providing funding support to schools and non-governmental organisations to set up renewable energy (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 whether such installation is grid-connected or not.

<b>Names of buildings or venues</b>	<b>Work progress (completion or anticipated completion date)</b>	<b>Title of RE installation</b>	<b>Generating capacity of RE installation</b>	<b>Annual power generation</b>	<b>Expenditure (\$)</b>	<b>Grid-connected or not</b>

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Kenneth (Member Question No. 3.11)Reply:

The Environmental Education and Community Action Projects under the Environment and Conservation Fund (ECF) provide funding support to schools and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) to install, for demonstration purpose, small-scale renewable energy (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 green lifestyle messages of energy efficiency and reduction and recycling of wastes. Details of ECF funding provided for installation of RE facilities under these environmental education demonstration projects since 2008 are listed in the table below:

<b>Names of buildings or venues</b>	<b>Work progress (completion or anticipated completion date)</b>	<b>Title of RE installation</b>	<b>Generating capacity of RE installation</b>	<b>Annual power generation</b>	<b>Subsidy (\$)</b>	<b>Grid-connected or not</b>
Schools and NGOs (secondary, primary schools and kindergartens, elderly homes, youth centres, camps and rehabilitation centres).	Since 2008, ECF subsidies have been made available to schools and NGOs for implementation of 406 environmental education demonstration projects for installation of RE facilities. Of these projects, 234 have been completed and the remaining will be completed in the next 2 years.	The subsidised RE installations include solar panels, wind turbine systems, solar-cum-wind streetlights and solar water heating units, etc.	The generating capacity of subsidised RE installations, such as solar panels and wind turbine systems, varies. It generally ranges from 1 000 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 facilities is available.	2008-09: 15M 2009-10: 20.8M 2010-11: 25M 2011-12: 13M 2012-13: 8.6M 2013-14: 3.3M 2014-15: 4.9M 2015-16: 3.1M 2016-17: 3.4M  Total: 97.1M	There is no rigid guideline. However, early installations are mostly connected to the grid.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB125**

**(Question Serial No. 2806)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)

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. 4 CGSs, namely the Sha Tin CGS, Eastern CGS, Kwun Tong CGS and Yuen Long CGS, are now in service.

Regarding the effectiveness of the Sha Tin CGS, Eastern CGS, Kwun Tong CGS and Yuen Long 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 the 4 CGSs since their commissioning.
2. Please list by month the public education activities (including exhibitions, seminars workshops, etc.) organised by the operators of the 4 CGSs 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, Eastern, Kwun Tong and Yuen Long districts and the number of collection points to be increased in future.

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

Reply:

1. & 2.

The Environmental Protection Department has been progressively developing Community Green Stations (CGSs) in the 18 districts to reinforce environmental education at the community level and enhance assistance to local communities in the collection of recyclables. While Sha Tin CGS and Eastern CGS commenced operation in May and August 2015 respectively, Kwun Tong CGS and Yuen Long CGS have just commenced operation in January this year (so their operational statistics are not yet available). Details of the 2016 quarterly operational statistics of Sha Tin CGS and Eastern CGS are set out below:

	1 <sup>st</sup> quarter of 2016		2 <sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2016		3 <sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2016		4 <sup>th</sup> quarter of 2016	
	Sha Tin CGS	Eastern CGS	Sha Tin CGS	Eastern CGS	Sha Tin CGS	Eastern CGS	Sha Tin CGS	Eastern CGS
	Quantity of various types of recyclables handled (kg)							
Electrical appliances	10 304	7 942	7 723	6 668	8 628	8 304	6 987	7 444
Computer products	5 385	3 638	2 674	3 501	5 351	4 579	4 503	3 447
Glass bottles	58 950	46 800	60 989	55 730	63 862	67 532	65 047	64 703
Fluorescent lamps/tubes	1 122	574	1 495	354	1 022	413	1 223	703
Rechargeable batteries	84	74	247	84	76	774	195	136
Old books	81	194	918	129	1 679	458	857	330
Clothing	34	194	1 111	212	126	189	233	342
Waste paper	0.4	-	640	116	171	1 192	69	1 378
Waste plastics	72	80	312	106	435	140	432	708
Waste metals	10	-	148	30	4	222	351	168
	Number of educational activities and visitors							
Number of activities	186	138	181	142	197	115	120	92
Number of visitors	6 879	19 647	8 480	31 739	10 384	37 605	8 783	35 942

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 ALBA Integrated Waste Solutions (Hong Kong) Ltd. for refurbishment or dismantling. The company is the operator of the Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Treatment and Recycling Facility;
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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. and the Laputa Eco-Construction Material Co. Ltd. for producing eco-pavers;
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;
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;
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 were handled by private recyclers through tendering.

4. We will set up collection points at residential estates and other suitable sites (such as schools and social service organisations). We will release the quarterly operational statistics of individual CGSs every 3 months. Up to the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of 2016, the number of collection points of Sha Tin CGS and Eastern CGS is tabulated below:

	Number of residential collection points		Number of other collection points	
	Sha Tin CGS	Eastern CGS	Sha Tin CGS	Eastern CGS
Electrical appliances	101	58	39	26
Computer products	97	58	37	29
Glass bottles	100	121	27	27
Fluorescent lamps/tubes	88	87	9	21
Rechargeable batteries	121	85	9	11

Kwun Tong CGS and Yuen Long CGS are progressively developing their collection service network. We will compile statistics on the collection points of the above CGSs after the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2017.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB126****(Question Serial No. 2807)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (5) Environmental Assessment and PlanningControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)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	Project applied for VEP	Government department or private organisation in charge of the project	Number of applications for VEP	Project type	Reason 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 set out separately);

6. Please set out the number of EIA reports scrutinised 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 LEUNG Kenneth (Member Question No. 3.08)

Reply:

1. The main reason for applying for variation of an Environmental Permit (VEP) is normally due to the need to modify the construction methods during the construction period, or the need to adjust the project designs to suit the actual site conditions. Regardless of the reasons for application, the amended Environmental Permit (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 VEP fall under the estimated expenditure of the relevant works projects, EPD does not have information in this regard. Project information on applications for VEP in the past 5 years is tabulated at Annex 1.
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 Annex 2 for the designated projects concerned, the points of contention and the judgements of the court.
3. Of the EPs issued by EPD under the EIAO in the past 5 years, implementation of ecological mitigation measures was required for 39 designated projects. The relevant projects are set out by year in the table at Annex 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) translocation or in-situ conservation of important fauna and flora 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.

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 (EM&A) mechanism. As the costs of implementing ecological mitigation measures fall under the estimated expenditure of the relevant works projects, EPD does not have information in this regard.

4. Please refer to Annex 4 for information on major projects requiring EM&A in accordance with the requirements of the EPs in the past 5 years. As for the number and frequency of EM&A conducted, 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 by EPD. EPs generally require permit holders to submit monthly EM&A reports to EPD to report the monitoring and audit results of all environmental parameters in that period. The reports will also be uploaded to 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 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>
2012	38
2013	40
2014	41
2015	65
2016	75

As the assessment work is an integral part of the work of EPD, we do not have separate breakdowns of the manpower resources and expenditure involved in individual work items.

6. Of the EIA reports submitted to the Advisory Council on the Environment (ACE) under the EIAO in the past 5 years, a total of 27 reports were selected by the ACE for detailed discussion at the meetings of its EIA Subcommittee. 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>
2012	5
2013	7
2014	3
2015	2
2016	10

EPD provides secretariat services for the ACE, and the relevant expenses are absorbed by EPD's existing resources. We do not have a separate account for the expenditure of the ACE.

**Information on Applications for Variation of an Environmental Permit (VEP)  
in the Past 5 Years (Year 2012 to 2016)**

**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>
1	Remaining Engineering Infrastructure Works for Pak Shek Kok Development	Civil Engineering and Development Department	2	Roads	1 Issued 1 Withdrawn
2	Sediment Removal at Yim Tin Tsai (East) Fish Culture Zones	Civil Engineering and Development Department	1	Reclamation or dredging	Issued
3	Providing Sufficient Water Depth for Kwai Tsing Container Basin and its Approach Channel	Civil Engineering and Development Department	2	Reclamation or dredging	Issued
4	Harbour Area Treatment Scheme (HATS) Stage 2A	Drainage Services Department	1	Sewage treatment	Issued
5	Sludge Treatment Facilities	Environmental Protection Department, VW-VES (HK) Limited	5	Waste storage, transfer and disposal facilities	4 Issued 1 Withdrawn
6	Widening of Tolo Highway/Fanling Highway between Island House Interchange and Fanling	Highways Department	1	Roads	Issued
7	Traffic Improvements to Tuen Mun Road Town Centre Section	Highways Department	1	Roads	Issued
8	Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Hong Kong Boundary Crossing Facilities	Highways Department	2	Roads	Issued
9	Central-Wan Chai Bypass (CWB) including its road tunnel and slip roads	Highways Department	1	Roads	Issued
10	Widening of Tolo Highway between Island House Interchange and Ma	Highways Department	1	Roads	Issued

	<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>
	Liu Shui Interchange				
11	Road Works at West Kowloon	MTR Corporation Limited	1	Railways	Issued
12	West Island Line	MTR Corporation Limited	2	Railways	Issued
13	Hong Kong Section of Guangzhou – Shenzhen – Hong Kong Express Rail Link	MTR Corporation Limited	5	Railways	Issued
14	Kwun Tong Line Extension	MTR Corporation Limited	1	Railways	Issued
15	West Rail	MTR Corporation Limited	2	Railways	Issued
16	South Island Line (East)	MTR Corporation Limited	1	Railways	Issued
17	Shatin to Central Link – Tai Wai to Hung Hom Section	MTR Corporation Limited	2	Railways	Issued
18	South-East Asia Japan Cable System (SJC) Hong Kong Segment	China Telecom (Hong Kong) International Limited	1	Dredging	Issued
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	Issued
20	The Theme Park at Penny's Bay, Lantau	Hongkong International Theme Parks Limited	1	Tourist and recreational developments	Issued
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	Issued
22	Proposed Comprehensive Development at Wo Shang Wai, Yuen Long	Profit Point Enterprises Limited	1	Residential and other developments	Issued
23	Central Police Station Conservation and Revitalisation Project	The Jockey Club CPS Limited	1	Works in an existing site of cultural heritage	Issued

	<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>
1	Fill Bank at Tseung Kwan O Area 137	Civil Engineering and Development Department	1	Public dumping area	Issued
2	Expansion and Extension of Fill Bank at Tuen Mun Area 38	Civil Engineering and Development Department	1	Public dumping area	Issued
3	Liantang/Heung Yuen Wai Boundary Control Point and Associated Works	Civil Engineering and Development Department	1	Roads	Issued
4	Upgrading of Pillar Point Sewage Treatment Works	Drainage Services Department	1	Sewage treatment	Issued
5	Water Reclamation Facilities for Stanley Sewage Treatment Works (Stanley STW)	Drainage Services Department	1	Sewage treatment	Issued
6	Development of an EcoPark in Tuen Mun Area 38	Environmental Protection Department	2	Waste storage, transfer and disposal facilities	Issued
7	Organic Waste Treatment Facilities Phase 1	Environmental Protection Department	2	Waste storage, transfer and disposal facilities	Issued
8	Sludge Treatment Facilities	Environmental Protection Department, VW-VES (HK) Limited	2	Waste storage, transfer and disposal facilities	Issued
9	Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Hong Kong Link Road	Highways Department	2	Roads	Issued
10	Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge - Hong Kong Boundary Crossing Facilities	Highways Department	2	Roads	Issued
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	Issued
12	Sheung Shui to Lok Ma Chau Spur Line	MTR Corporation Limited	2	Railways	Issued
13	West Island Line	MTR Corporation Limited	2	Railways	Issued
14	Hong Kong Section of Guangzhou – Shenzhen – Hong Kong Express Rail Link	MTR Corporation Limited	2	Railways	Issued

15	West Rail	MTR Corporation Limited	1	Railways	Issued
16	South Island Line (East)	MTR Corporation Limited	2	Railways	Issued
17	Shatin to Central Link – Tai Wai to Hung Hom Section	MTR Corporation Limited	2	Railways	Issued
18	Development of a Biodiesel Plant at Tseung Kwan O Industrial Estate	ASB Biodiesel (Hong Kong) Limited	2	Industrial activities	Issued
19	Phase III Redevelopment of The Hong Kong Federation of Youth Groups Jockey Club Sai Kung Outdoor Training Camp	The Hong Kong Federation of Youth Groups, Fat Cheong (Hong Kong) Construction Co. Limited	2	Works in country park	Issued
20	Cement Silos Additional Work in Tai Po Cement Depot	K.Wah Materials Limited	1	Industrial activities	Issued
21	Repositioning Long Term Operation Plan of Ocean Park	Ocean Park Corporation	1	Tourist and recreational developments	Issued
22	Proposed Comprehensive Development at Wo Shang Wai, Yuen Long	Profit Point Enterprises Limited	1	Residential and other developments	Issued
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	Issued



**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>
1	Sha Tin New Town - Stage II, Road T3 and Associated Roadworks	Civil Engineering and Development Department	1	Roads	Issued
2	Liantang/Heung Yuen Wai Boundary Control Point and Associated Works	Civil Engineering and Development Department	1	Roads	Issued
3	Kai Tak Development - Roads D3A & D4A	Civil Engineering and Development Department	2	Roads	1 Issued 1 Withdrawn
4	Sediment Removal at Yim Tin Tsai (East) Fish Culture Zones	Civil Engineering and Development Department	1	Reclamation or dredging	Issued
5	Tai Po Sewage Treatment Works Stage 5 Phase 2A - Disinfection and Stage 5 Phase 2B	Drainage Services Department	1	Sewage treatment	Issued
6	Upgrading of Pillar Point Sewage Treatment Works	Drainage Services Department	1	Sewage treatment	Issued
7	Harbour Area Treatment Scheme (HATS) Stage 2A	Drainage Services Department	1	Sewage treatment	Issued
8	Yuen Long Kau Hui No. 2 Sewage Pumping Station	Drainage Services Department	1	Sewage treatment	Issued
9	Water Reclamation Facilities in Shatin Sewage Treatment Works	Drainage Services Department	1	Sewage treatment	Issued
10	Sewerage Works at Pik Shui Sun Tsuen	Drainage Services Department	1	Sewage treatment	Issued
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-SELI Joint Venture	2	Drainage works in country park	Issued
13	Widening of Tolo Highway / Fanling Highway between Island House Interchange and Fanling	Highways Department	1	Roads	Issued
14	Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Hong Kong Link Road	Highways Department	1	Roads	Issued
15	Tuen Mun - Chek Lap Kok Link	Highways Department	2	Roads	Issued
16	Central - Wanchai Bypass (CWB) including its road tunnel and slip roads	Highways Department	1	Roads	Issued

17	Central Kowloon Route (CKR) including its road tunnel and slip roads	Highways Department	1	Roads	Issued
18	Improvement of Fresh Water Supply to Cheung Chau	Water Supplies Department	1	Water supply works in country park	Issued
19	Underpass Road and Austin Road Flyover Serving the West Kowloon Cultural District	West Kowloon Cultural District Authority	1	Roads	Issued
20	Tsim Sha Tsui Station Northern Subway	MTR Corporation Limited	1	Railways	Issued
21	MTR Wan Chai Station Lee Tung Street Subway	MTR Corporation Limited	1	Railways	Issued
22	West Island Line	MTR Corporation Limited	2	Railways	Issued
23	Hong Kong Section of Guangzhou – Shenzhen – Hong Kong Express Rail Link	MTR Corporation Limited	1	Railways	Issued
24	South Island Line (East)	MTR Corporation Limited	1	Railways	Issued
25	Shatin to Central Link – Hung Hom to Admiralty Section	MTR Corporation Limited	1	Railways	Issued
26	Shatin to Central Link – Tai Wai to Hung Hom Section	MTR Corporation Limited	4	Railways	Issued
27	Sheung Shui to Lok Ma Chau Spur Line	MTR Corporation Limited Kowloon-Canton Railway Corporation	2	Railways	Issued
28	Repositioning Long Term Operation Plan of Ocean Park	Ocean Park Corporation	1	Tourist and recreational developments	Issued
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	Issued
30	Development of a Biodiesel Plant at Tseung Kwan O Industrial Estate	ASB Biodiesel (Hong Kong) Limited	1	Industrial activities	Issued
31	Proposed Shooting Range at Pillar Point Valley Landfill	Hong Kong Shooting Association	1	Tourist and recreational developments	Issued

	<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>
1	Kwun Tong Line Extension	MTR Corporation Limited	1	Railways	Issued
2	Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge - Hong Kong Boundary Crossing Facilities	Highways Department	2	Roads	Issued
3	Drainage Improvements in Southern Lantau	Drainage Services Department	2	Drainage works	Issued
4	Liantang/Heung Yuen Wai Boundary Control Point and Associated Works	Civil Engineering and Development Department	1	Roads	Issued
5	Shatin to Central Link – Hung Hom to Admiralty Section	MTR Corporation Limited	2	Railways	Issued
6	Widening and Reconstruction of Tai Po Road (Sha Tin Section)	Civil Engineering and Development Department	1	Roads	Issued
7	Tuen Mun - Chek Lap Kok Link	Highways Department	1	Roads	Issued
8	Widening of Tolo Highway / Fanling Highway between Island House Interchange and Fanling	Highways Department	2	Roads	Issued
9	Tuen Mun Sewerage - Eastern Coastal Sewerage Extension	Drainage Services Department	1	Sewage treatment	Issued
10	Tseung Kwan O – Lam Tin Tunnel and Associated Works	Civil Engineering and Development Department	2	Roads	Issued
11	Central Kowloon Route	Highways Department	1	Roads	Issued
12	Harbour Area Treatment Scheme (HATS) – Provision of Disinfection Facilities at Stonecutters Island Sewage Treatment Works	Drainage Services Department	1	Sewage treatment	Issued
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	Issued

14	Hiram's Highway Improvement Phase 3: Improvement between Nam Wai and Ho Chung and Upgrading Local Access Roads	Highways Department	1	Roads	Issued
15	Construction of Cycle Tracks and the Associated Supporting Facilities from Sha Po Tsuen to Shek Sheung River	Civil Engineering and Development Department	1	Roads	Issued
16	Widening of Tolo Highway between Island House Interchange and Ma Liu Shui Interchange	Highways Department	1	Roads	Issued
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 conservation area	Issued
18	Central Reclamation Phase III	Civil Engineering and Development Department	1	Reclamation or dredging	Issued
19	Shatin to Central Link – Tai Wai to Hung Hom Section	MTR Corporation Limited	1	Railways	Issued
20	Central - Wanchai Bypass (CWB) including its road tunnel and slip roads	Highways Department, Chun Wo - CRGL - MBEC Joint Venture	2	Roads	Issued
21	Organic Waste Treatment Facilities Phase 1	Environmental Protection Department, Oscar Bioenergy Joint Venture	2	Waste storage transfer and disposal facilities	Issued

	<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>
1	Shatin to Central Link – Hung Hom to Admiralty Section	MTR Corporation Limited	2	Railways	Issued
2	Sludge Treatment Facilities	Environmental Protection Department, VW-VES (HK) Limited	2	Waste storage, transfer and disposal facilities	Issued
3	Kwun Tong Line Extension	MTR Corporation Limited	1	Railways	Issued
4	Development of an EcoPark in Tuen Mun Area 38	Environmental Protection Department	1	Waste storage, transfer and disposal facilities	Issued
5	Shatin to Central Link – Tai Wai to Hung Hom Section	MTR Corporation Limited	2	Railways	Issued
6	Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Hong Kong Boundary Crossing Facilities	Highways Department	3	Roads	1 Withdrawn 2 Issued
7	Central Police Station Conservation and Revitalisation Project	The Jockey Club CPS Limited	1	Works in an existing site of cultural heritage	Issued
8	Improvement of Fresh Water Supply to Cheung Chau	Water Supplies Department	3	Water supply works in country park	2 Withdrawn 1 Issued
9	Development of a Grease Trap Waste Treatment Facility at West Kowloon Transfer Station	SITA Waste Services Limited	1	Waste storage, transfer and disposal facilities	Issued
10	Underpass Road and Austin Road Flyover Serving the West Kowloon Cultural District	West Kowloon Cultural District Authority	1	Roads	Issued
11	Operation of the Existing Tai Lam Explosive Magazine at Tai Shu Ha, Yuen Long for Liantang/Heung Yuen Wai Boundary Control Point Project	Dragages Hong Kong Limited	1	Industrial activities	Issued

12	Development of the Integrated Waste Management Facilities Phase 1	Environmental Protection Department	1	Waste storage, transfer and disposal facilities	Issued
13	South Island Line (East)	MTR Corporation Limited	1	Railways	Issued
14	Proposed Upgrading of Kwun Tong Preliminary Treatment Works	Drainage Services Department	1	Sewage treatment	Issued
15	Central-Wan Chai Bypass (CWB) including its road tunnel and slip roads	Highways Department	2	Roads	Issued
16	Wan Chai Development Phase II – Central – Wan Chai Bypass –Tunnel Buildings, Systems and Fittings, and Works Associated with Tunnel Commissioning (Contract No. HY/2011/08)	Leighton Joint Venture	1	Roads	Issued
17	Widening and Reconstruction of Tai Po Road (Sha Tin Section)	Civil Engineering and Development Department	1	Roads	Issued

## **Judicial Reviews on Designated Projects in the Past 5 Years (Year 2012 to 2016)**

### **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 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 Environmental Protection. 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 Environmental Protection, 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 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 CFI of the High Court decided to dismiss the applications for judicial review in December 2016. The two complainants lodged an appeal against the decision of the CFI. The case is pending further instruction from the court.

### **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 With Environmental Permits (EPs) Granted in the Past 5 Years  
(Year 2012 to 2016) Which Required  
Ecological Mitigation Measures**

**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
16	Development of Lok Ma Chau Loop

**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	Drainage Works at Mai Po
6	Natural Terrain Hazard Mitigation Works at Study Area No. 12NW-C/SA1 above Leung Fai Tin along Clear Water Bay Road, Sai Kung
7	Tai Shue Wan Development at Ocean Park
8	Expansion of Hong Kong International Airport into a Three-Runway System

#### **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

#### **Year 2016**

	<b>Designated Projects</b>
1	Installation of One Additional Gas-fired Generation Unit (CCGT Unit No.1) at the Black Point Power Station
2	Asia-Africa-Europe-1 (AAE-1) Cable System
3	Police Facilities in Kong Nga Po
4	Development of Anderson Road Quarry Site - Road Improvement Works
5	Tung Chung New Town Extension

**Major Projects With Environmental Permits (EPs) Granted in the Past 5 Years  
(Year 2012 to 2016) Which Required  
Environmental Monitoring and Audit (EM&A)**

**Year 2012**

	<b>Titles of the Projects</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>Titles of the 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	Development of Anderson Road Quarry - Po Lam Road – Road Widening

**Year 2014**

	<b>Titles of the Projects</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>Titles of the Projects</b>
1	In-situ Reprovisioning of Sha Tin Water Treatment Works - South Works – Design 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

**Year 2016**

	<b>Titles of the Projects</b>
1	Police Facilities in Kong Nga Po
2	Tung Chung New Town Extension

Note: The major projects in the tables above do not include projects which were granted EPs before 2012 and still need to carry out EM&A.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB127****(Question Serial No. 2808)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (6) Nature ConservationControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)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	Number of follow-up	Number of warnings made by	Number of prosecutions made by the	Number of convictions made by

		<b>unauthorised development, pollution or vandalism</b>	<b>cases</b>	<b>the Department</b>	<b>Department</b>	<b>the Department</b>

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Kenneth (Member Question No. 3.09)

Reply:

1. and 2. There are a total of 77 country park enclaves in Hong Kong, of which 23 were already covered by statutory town plans before 2010. In the 2010-11 Policy Address, the Government undertook to either include the remaining 54 enclaves into country parks, or determine their proper uses through statutory planning to meet conservation and social development needs.

The Planning Department (the PlanD) is responsible for and has completed the formulation of Development Permission Area (DPA) Plans for 30 enclaves (including Sai Wan) for their inclusion in the statutory planning control area as planned. The PlanD has also completed the preparation of Outline Zoning Plans (OZPs) of 29 enclaves at the end of March 2017 to replace the DPA Plans (since Sai Wan has been incorporated into the country park after its inclusion in the DPA Plan, the PlanD needs not draw up an OZP for it).

It rests with the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) to assess whether the remaining enclaves are suitable for incorporation into country parks for appropriate protection. The 3 country park enclaves situated in Sai Wan, Kam Shan and Yuen Tun were respectively incorporated into Sai Kung East, Kam Shan and Tai Lam Country Parks with effect from 30 December 2013.

Moreover, AFCD has activated the relevant statutory procedures at the end of 2015, planning to incorporate 3 of the enclaves situated in Fan Kei Tok, Sai Lau Kong and near Nam Shan into country parks, which is expected to be completed within 2017. AFCD will continue to assess the suitability for incorporating the remaining enclaves into country parks according to the established principles and criteria as well as relevant considerations.

As assessing the suitability for enclaves to be incorporated into country parks and incorporating suitable sites into relevant country parks are part of the routine work of AFCD, we do not have separate breakdown on the relevant expenditure and manpower.

Information on the above 77 enclaves is set out at the Annex.

3. 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, 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. Since the incorporation of enclaves into country parks in 2013, AFCD has not received or detected cases of pollution or vandalism in these enclaves.

On the other hand, the numbers of warning letters and statutory notices issued, and the numbers of prosecutions and convictions made by the PlanD in respect of unauthorised developments on enclaves included in the DPAs in the past 5 years (i.e. 2012-2016) 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
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	-	-
2016 - Sha Lo Tung	6	14	2	1

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Tai Tan, Uk Tau, Ko Tong, Ko Tong Ha Yeung</li> <li>- Luk Wu, Upper Keung Shan, Lower Keung Shan, Cheung Ting, Hang Pui</li> <li>- Tai Ho and site near Wong Kung Tin</li> <li>- So Lo Pun</li> </ul>				
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Note: As the work on the handling of the cases may span across years, the numbers of warning letters and statutory notices issued, and the numbers of prosecutions and convictions made may not be the same.

**Information on the 77 Enclaves**

<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 the current statutory plan <sup>Note</sup></b>
<b>Already included in statutory plan as planned</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 OZP No. S/NE-TPK/1	CA
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 OZP No. S/NE-PC/1	CPA; SSSI; GB; V; Government, Institution or Community (G/IC)



<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 the current 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; 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 OZP No. S/NE-TT/1	CA; CPA; GB; V; G/IC
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; Other Specified Uses (OU); G/IC
Pak Sha O, Pak Sha O Ha Yeung	29	-	2012	Pak Sha O OZP No. S/NE-PSO/1	CA; GB; AGR; V; V (1); G/IC
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 OZP No. S/NE-CS/1	CA; GB; V
Site near Tai Po Mei	6	-	2014	Tai Po Kau OZP No. S/NE-TPK/1	CA

<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 the current statutory plan <sup>Note</sup></b>
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
Kuk Po San Uk Ha, 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/2	AGR; CA; GB; V; G/IC

<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 the current statutory plan <sup>Note</sup></b>
Fung Hang	9	-	2013	Kuk Po, Fung Hang & Yung Shue Au OZP No. S/NE-KP/2	AGR; CA; GB; V
Yung Shue Au	18	-	2013	Kuk Po, Fung Hang & Yung Shue Au OZP No. S/NE-KP/2	CA; GB; 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)
Shek Hang	3	-	2000	Tai Mong Tsai & Tsam Chuk Wan OZP No. S/SK-TMT/4	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 the current statutory plan <sup>Note</sup></b>
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; 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
Ngong Ping	103	-	1999	Ngong Ping OZP No. S/I-NP/6	CA; G/IC(1); G/IC(2); R(C); GB; O; OU; REC; SSSI; V
Lai Chi Yuen	5	-	1980	South Lantau Coast OZP No. S/SLC/19	CP; GB

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 the current statutory plan <sup>Note</sup>
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); R(C); 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
Tai Ho and Site near Wong Kung Tin	277	-	2014	Tai Ho OZP No. S/I-TH/1	SSSI; CA; CPA; GB; V; G/IC
Yi O	23	-	2012	Yi O OZP No. S/I-YO/2	GB; AGR; V; CPA
<b>Already included into country park</b>					
Sai Wan	17	2013	2010	-	-
Kam Shan	1	2013	-	-	-
Yuen Tun	19	2013	-	-	-

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 the current statutory plan <sup>Note</sup>
<b>Expected to be included into country park in 2017</b>					
Fan Kei Tok	5	-	-	-	-
Sai Lau Kong	2	-	-	-	-
Site near Nam Shan	6	-	-	-	-
<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	-	-	-	-
Yi Tung Shan	7	-	-	-	-
Man Cheung Po	2	-	-	-	-
Site near Peaked Hill	5	-	-	-	-
Site near Chuen Lung	10	-	-	-	-
Site near Tso Kung Tam	9	-	-	-	-
Tsing Fai Tong	26	-	-	-	-
Sheung Tong	10	-	-	-	-

<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 the current statutory plan <sup>Note</sup></b>
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**

**ENB128**

**(Question Serial No. 1467)**

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 (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

It is indicated in the Policy Address that the Government will establish a preparatory committee to study the ambit and modus operandi of a conservation fund, as well as the legislation and resources required for setting up such a fund, taking into account relevant experience in and outside Hong Kong. Which bureaux and departments will be involved in the work of this preparatory committee? What are the specific work schedules and targeted outcomes, estimated expenditure and manpower arrangements?

Asked by: Hon LIAO Cheung-kong, Martin (Member Question No. 48)

Reply:

It is proposed in the 2017 Policy Address that to further promote the revitalisation of remote rural areas, the Government will establish a preparatory committee to study the ambit and modus operandi of a conservation fund, as well as the legislation and resources required for setting up such a fund, etc., taking into account relevant experience in and outside Hong Kong. Arrangements for the establishment of the preparatory committee are being made. Therefore, the schedule, target, estimated expenditure and manpower arrangements for the relevant work, as well as the bureaux and departments involved, etc. are yet to be finalised at this stage.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB129**

**(Question Serial No. 3199)**

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 (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The Policy Address states that the Government is actively considering long-term conservation of Sha Lo Tung through a non-in-situ land exchange for the private land with high ecological significance at Sha Lo Tung by offering the rehabilitated Shuen Wan Landfill in Tai Po. What measures does the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) have to take forward the conservation project? What are the estimated expenditure and manpower arrangements? In addition, has the EPD assessed how many more lots of private land with high ecological significance can be considered for long-term conservation through a non-in-situ land exchange? What are the estimated expenditure and manpower arrangements involved?

Asked by: Hon LIAO Cheung-kong, Martin (Member Question No. 50)

Reply:

The 2017 Policy Address states that the Government is actively considering long-term conservation of Sha Lo Tung through a non-in-situ land exchange for the private land with high ecological significance at Sha Lo Tung by offering the rehabilitated Shuen Wan Landfill in Tai Po. We are discussing this proposal with the private land owners at Sha Lo Tung, with specific details yet to be finalised. Thus, there are no concrete plans on the implementation measures, estimated expenditure and manpower arrangements, etc. at this juncture.

The Government has not assessed whether there is any other private land with high ecological significance suitable for a non-in-situ land exchange for the long-term conservation of Sha Lo Tung. As such, no relevant estimated expenditure or manpower arrangements are involved.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB130**

**(Question Serial No. 3200)**

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 (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the indicator on the tonnage of waste received annually at refuse transfer stations (RTSs) under the performance measures in respect of waste, why is there an increase of nearly 18% in the actual number in 2016 compared with the previous year? What is the increase in operating expenses involved?

Asked by: Hon LIAO Cheung-kong, Martin (Member Question No. 51)

Reply:

The actual amount of waste received at the refuse transfer stations (RTSs) in 2016 increased by nearly 18% as compared with 2015 mainly because the use of the South East New Territories (SENT) Landfill was re-designated to receive only construction waste as from 6 January 2016. Since then, the municipal solid waste used to be delivered to the SENT Landfill has to be diverted to other waste disposal facilities, of which a significant portion is delivered to the RTSs for onward transfer to the North East New Territories Landfill and the West New Territories Landfill for disposal. Due to the implementation of this Waste Diversion Plan, the revised estimate of the operation cost of RTSs for 2016-17 is about \$74.69 million higher than the actual expenditure for 2015-16.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB131****(Question Serial No. 3259)**

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 (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding prosecutions against chemical waste control, livestock waste control and illegal deposit of waste offences, why are there increases of 150%, 200% and 313% respectively in the actual numbers in 2016 compared with those of the previous year? What is the increase in actual expenditure involved? What measures can be taken to reduce the number of prosecutions against the above offences?

Asked by: Hon LIAO Cheung-kong, Martin (Member Question No. 52)

Reply:

In the past 2 years, the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) has made strenuous efforts to strengthen communication and collaboration with relevant departments to jointly step up inspection of open recycling sites to combat illegal import and export and processing of hazardous electronic waste (e-waste). As the prosecutions concerned mainly involved hazardous e-waste regulated under the Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation, the number of prosecutions concerned has increased.

In combating illegal deposition of construction waste, the EPD launched a pilot scheme in 2015-16 to install surveillance cameras at 12 fly-tipping black spots with a view to deterring fly-tipping through enhanced surveillance, as well as improving the investigation and prosecution efficiency by tracing the identity of suspects through the vehicle registration information. As a result, the number of successful prosecutions against illegal deposit of waste increased significantly in 2016.

As for the increased number of prosecutions against non-complying livestock farms, the EPD also enhanced inspection of livestock wastewater discharged from livestock farms in the Yuen Long district in 2016 and instituted prosecutions against the non-complying farms to combat their illegal acts and ameliorate river pollution.

The above enforcement inspections and prosecutions form part of the routine integrated enforcement work of the EPD. We do not have a separate account for the staffing expenses involved. Apart from enforcement control, the EPD continues to maintain liaison and communication with the relevant trades and stakeholders, and to promote publicity and public education efforts in parallel, in order to enhance the law-abiding awareness and operational standards of the trade and to further reduce prosecutions arising from breaches of the law.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB132**

**(Question Serial No. 0914)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The number of prosecutions for illegal deposit of waste offences increased significantly from 96 in 2015 to 397 in 2016. Would the Administration advise on the following:

1. Whether it has studied the reasons for the increase in the number of prosecutions;
2. The number of blitz enforcement operations in 2016-17, and comparison with 2015-16; and
3. The expenditure on carrying out inspection and prosecution work, and the staff establishment involved.

Asked by: Hon LO Wai-kwok (Member Question No. 4)

Reply:

1. The increase in the number of prosecutions in 2016 is mainly due to stepped up enforcement and prosecution by the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) as a result of the implementation of a trial scheme to install surveillance cameras at fly-tipping black spots.
2. The number of inspections and blitz enforcement operations in 2016 was 8 577, which was more or less the same as the number of 8 558 in 2015.
3. Inspections and prosecutions concerning illegal deposit of waste offences form part of the EPD's routine integrated enforcement tasks. We do not have separate accounts for the expenses involved.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB133**

**(Question Serial No. 0915)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The Administration has mentioned in the Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2017-18 that it will prepare the legislation required for mandating the use of Global Positioning System (GPS) on construction waste collection vehicles to combat illegal depositing of construction waste. Would the Administration advise on the following:

1. Is there a legislative timetable and what is the current progress?
2. What are the estimated expenditure and establishment involved?
3. It is learnt that some members of the transport industry have installed GPS voluntarily. Has the Administration consulted the industry about the legislation? If yes, what are the details? And
4. Regarding the introduction of a private works chit management system suggested by the industry to address fly-tipping of construction waste, has the Administration conducted any studies? If yes, what are the details? If no, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon LO Wai-kyok (Member Question No. 6)

Reply:

1-3. The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) is preparing the legislation required to mandate the use of a Global Positioning System on construction waste collection vehicles to combat illegal dumping of construction waste. Pilot trials were conducted by the Civil Engineering and Development Department; EPD heeded the views put forward by the trades during the trials and took note that they were mainly concerned about possible privacy issue, compliance cost and other operational issues. We are formulating the specific operational details of the regulatory framework in the light of the experience gained from the pilot trials, and will further consult the affected trades. Subject to the progress of the preparation work, we expect that relevant proposals can be formulated later this year. At present, the preparation work done by EPD is absorbed by the existing resources and

manpower, and no additional expenditure is involved.

4. We have all along promoted the trip-ticket system to the construction sector (including the relevant public organisations) as a good practice on the monitoring of proper disposal of construction waste.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB134**

**(Question Serial No. 0922)**

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 (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding protecting country park enclaves:

1. so far, what are the number of enclave sites covered by outline zoning plans (OZPs) and the area involved; the number of sites covered by development permission area (DPA) plans and the area involved; the number of sites included into country parks and the area involved; the number of unprotected sites and the area involved;
2. how are various measures for enhancing protection implemented; what are the difficulties encountered; and
3. whether the Administration will establish a fully open database, which includes the status of all rural lands and their land uses, landscapes, habitat information, to provide an environmental baseline for prosecution and reinstatement; if yes, please provide the details.

Asked by: Hon LO Wai-kwok (Member Question No. 8)

Reply:

- (1) There are a total of 77 country park enclaves in Hong Kong, of which 23 were already covered by statutory town plans before 2010, and 16 had been covered by Development Permission Area (DPA) Plans, covering a total area of about 651 hectares (ha). In the 2010-11 Policy Address, the Government undertook to either include the remaining 54 enclaves into country parks, or determine their proper uses through statutory planning to meet conservation and social development needs.

The Planning Department (the PlanD) is responsible for and has completed the formulation of Development Permission Area (DPA) Plans for 30 enclaves (including Sai Wan) for their inclusion in the statutory planning control area as planned. The



PlanD has also completed the preparation of Outline Zoning Plans (OZPs) of 29 enclaves at the end of March 2017 to replace the DPA Plans (since Sai Wan has been incorporated into the country park after its inclusion in the DPA Plan, the PlanD needs not draw up an OZP for it). Excluding the enclaves which were already covered by statutory town plans before 2010 and the enclaves located at Sai Wan, the area of enclaves which are currently included in the statutory planning control area is about 1 120 ha.

It rests with the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) to assess whether the remaining enclaves are suitable for incorporation into country parks for appropriate protection. At present, 3 enclaves (including Sai Wan as mentioned above) have been included into country parks, covering an area of about 37 ha. 3 enclaves are expected to be included into country parks this year, covering an area of about 13 ha. There are 19 enclaves which are not yet included into country parks at the moment, with a total area of about 186 ha.

- (2) The AFCD will continue to assess whether the remaining enclaves are suitable for incorporation into country park areas. When suitable enclaves are identified, the AFCD will consult the Committee and the stakeholders concerned on the plan to incorporate the enclaves into country parks as appropriate in accordance with the established procedures. In addition, 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.
- (3) Statutory town plans containing relevant land use information have been uploaded onto the Town Planning Board's website for public inspection. As for habitat information and the like, members of the public can refer to the electronic maps and aerial photographs provided in GeoInfo Map. As such, we consider it not necessary to establish a separate database.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB135**

**(Question Serial No. 1771)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

It is mentioned under Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2017-18 that the Department will continue to implement the Restored Landfill Revitalisation Funding Scheme to expedite the development of gainful facilities at restored landfills. In this connection, please advise this Committee on the following:

- (a) What is the work progress of Batch 1 of the Scheme? When is it expected that the application results of Batch 1 of the Scheme will be announced and that funds will be granted to successful applicants? What support will be given by the Administration when successful applicants carry out the projects at the restored landfills?
- (b) When is Batch 2 of the Scheme expected to be launched?

Asked by: Hon MA Fung-kwok (Member Question No. 77)

Reply:

- (a) 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 seven restored landfills. To take the Scheme forward, the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) has established a Steering Committee (SC) 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 including the restored landfills at Ma Yau Tong Central in Kwun Tong, Tseung Kwan O Stage I in Sai Kung and Pillar Point Valley in Tuen Mun was open to applications from 27 November 2015 to 29 April 2016. A total of 27 applications were received by EPD, including seven applications each for Ma Yau

Tong Central and Pillar Point Valley Restored Landfills and 13 applications for Tseung Kwan O Stage I Restored Landfill. The proposed uses in the applications cover culture, recreation (e.g. playground for unmanned aircraft system), sports (e.g. football pitch and golf driving range), campsite/hostel facilities, farming and community service (e.g. elderly service centre), etc.

Upon receiving the applications, EPD sought professional advice from the relevant bureaux and government departments on the proposed projects. Moreover, EPD consulted the three District Councils concerned on the proposed uses in January 2017 so as to enable the SC to better take into account the views of the local communities during the assessment process. EPD conveyed the views of the relevant bureaux, government departments and the District Councils, as well as their concerns on individual applications to the SC at the meeting held in February 2017 for the assessment of applications. Having considered the relevant views, the SC shortlisted five applications according to the established procedures and assessment criteria, and will interview the shortlisted applicants shortly in order to select the most suitable projects and invite the organisations to develop detailed proposals. Subject to the satisfaction of SC with the detailed proposals, EPD is expected to grant the approval-in-principle to the selected organisations in the coming months. We will then announce the selected organisations and their proposed projects for Batch 1 of the Scheme.

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, EPD will follow the established government procedures to seek the necessary funding approval after consulting the relevant District Councils. Subject to the approval of funding, the selected organisations may commence the construction works, and EPD will arrange payment according to the progress of individual projects in a timely manner.

Apart from the funding support to the selected organisations, EPD will also provide one-stop service to assist them to take forward their projects, including the provision of guidelines for the organisations to understand the relevant procedures and requirements at different stages of project implementation (including the planning, construction and operation stages), and assist the organisations to timely consult the stakeholders (e.g. District Councils) and prepare the necessary information for funding application. Moreover, EPD will provide professional advice to the selected organisations on developing detailed designs and when necessary, assist them to liaise with relevant government departments to obtain professional advice on specific areas (e.g. compliance with the Building Ordinance).

- (b) The SC has decided to launch the restored landfills available for afteruse development in batches under the Scheme so that the operating details of the Scheme could be refined in light of the experience gained. In this connection, EPD will take forward the selected projects in Batch 1 of the Scheme after completing the assessment work, review the operation of Batch 1 of the Scheme and make recommendations to the SC for improving the operational details before launching Batch 2 of the Scheme for application by relevant organisations.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB136**

**(Question Serial No. 1173)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

In the Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2017-18, the Government has mentioned that it will carry out the design and site investigation study on the West New Territories Landfill Extension Scheme. In this connection, would the Administration advise this Committee on the progress of the above Scheme? What is the progress of the study on the widening works at Nim Wan Road? What is the expected date of completion of the study and announcement of the results?

Asked by: Hon MAK Mei-kuen, Alice (Member Question No. 33)

Reply:

We commenced the consultancy study on the design and site investigation of the West New Territories (WENT) Landfill Extension Scheme in September 2015. The progress is as follows:

- (i) Preparation of outline design of the extension scheme – we have substantially completed reviewing the outline design, and are studying in detail 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;
- (ii) Study on interfacing and hand-over issues – we have commenced discussions with relevant government departments to study the interfacing issues of the extension scheme with the neighbouring projects and facilities (such as the existing power plants, WENT Landfill, T. PARK and other government facilities under planning); and
- (iii) Associated site investigation works – we have substantially completed on-site drilling works and are conducting laboratory tests on soil and rock samples to obtain geological information for use during detailed design of the project in future.

Regarding upgrading the road access to the WENT Landfill and the neighbouring facilities (i.e. Nim Wan Road and Deep Bay Road extending from Lau Fau Shan in Yuen Long to the WENT Landfill), we commissioned the relevant consultancy study at end of 2015. We are now considering different options for upgrading Nim Wan Road and Deep Bay Road, and conducting some technical studies and impact assessments which are scheduled for completion in 2018. The progress of the consultancy study is as follows:

- (i) Traffic assessment – traffic flow survey and future traffic projection have substantially been completed;
- (ii) Road upgrading options – initial upgrading options of different road sections are being compared according to environmental factors and actual needs to select a more suitable scheme for detailed study;
- (iii) Preliminary environmental reviews (PERs) – PERs are being conducted, including surveys on trees and ecology, etc. in the vicinity of Nim Wan Road and Deep Bay Road, to assess the environmental impacts of the road works; and
- (iv) Associated site investigation works have started in January 2017.

Upon completion of the above work, we will report the outcome to the relevant District Councils and stakeholders and seek their views in a timely manner.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB137**

**(Question Serial No. 1979)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Some electric vehicle (EV) owners reflected that they could not have their vehicles charged due to a lack of charging facilities at present. Regarding the work on promoting the installation of charging facilities, please advise on the following:

- (1) The number of EV charging facilities installed in public places and the type of the charging facilities;
- (2) In 2016-17, have any incentives been provided 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 the installation timetables, the expenditure involved, as well as the relevant work plans and estimated expenditure in 2017-18?
- (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? If yes, what are the details?
- (4) Are there any statistics on the number of car owners who are first-time buyers out of some 7 000 EVs now running on the roads? If yes, what are the details?

Asked by: Hon MOK Charles Peter (Member Question No. 43)

Reply:

Generally speaking, electric vehicles (EVs) should be charged at their owners' workplace, home or other suitable places. The public charging network mainly serves as supplementary charging facilities, enabling EVs to top up their batteries to complete their journeys when necessary.

- (1) The Government has been working with the commercial sector to increase and enhance the EV charging facilities. There are now some 1 500 different types of public chargers in Hong Kong covering all 18 districts, comprising about 780 standard chargers, 520 medium chargers and 230 quick chargers. The Government will continue to closely monitor the development of EVs and ensure the timely expansion and enhancement of public charging facilities to meet the need of EV drivers for charging their vehicles during their journey.

(2)&(3)

To encourage new private buildings to install EV chargers, the Government has taken the following measures-

- (a) Since April 2011, concessions on gross floor area for car parks in new buildings have been granted if they are “EV charging-enabling”. This is to encourage developers to put in place the necessary EV charging infrastructure in the car parks of new buildings, including provision of sufficient power supply, cables and ducts, to facilitate future installation of chargers for EV users; and
- (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.

From April 2011 to November 2016, over 80% of car parking spaces under newly approved development plans have been equipped with the EV charging infrastructure for installation of EV chargers.

As for existing private buildings, the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) has established a dedicated team and a hotline (Tel.: 3757 6222) to provide relevant information and technical support to parties or individuals interested in setting up EV chargers, and has issued guidelines on the arrangements and technical requirements in setting up chargers. The two power companies have also launched a one-stop service 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 2017-18, the Government will continue to collaborate with the 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, 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. Currently, the Government does not have any plan to provide funding support for private property owners to install charging facilities in their old buildings or properties in housing estates.

- (4) According to the Transport Department’s statistics, about 900 car owners are first-time buyers out of some 7 000 EVs now running on the roads.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB138**

**(Question Serial No. 0053)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The arrangement of First Registration Tax exemption for electric vehicles has been revised in the Budget. First Registration Tax of electric commercial vehicles, motor cycles and motor tricycles will continue to be fully waived. However, the First Registration Tax waiver for electric private cars will be capped at \$97,500. Please advise:

- (a) What are the justifications for capping the waiver at \$97,500?
- (b) Please set out in table form the specific figures of first registration of electric private cars, commercial vehicles, motor cycles and motor tricycles, as well as their respective percentages over the past 3 years; and
- (c) Have relevant manpower and expenditure been earmarked for promoting and handling the new exemption arrangement? If yes, what are the details? If no, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon NG Wing-ka, Jimmy (Member Question No. 7)

Reply:

To improve roadside air quality, the Government has been taking various measures including first registration tax (FRT) concessions for electric vehicles (EVs) to promote wider use of EVs as replacements of their conventional counterparts.

- (a) The state of the technological development of EVs is the primary factor considered in our review of the FRT concessions for EVs. Electric private cars have seen remarkable technological improvement in recent years, and their driving performance can fairly meet the needs of drivers in general. Therefore, they have become increasingly acceptable to drivers. Car manufacturers have also been making efforts to produce mass-market electric private car models, whose price difference with conventional private cars is narrowing.



Furthermore, the Government has long adopted a public transport-oriented policy with railway as the backbone. There has been a continuous rise in the number of registered private cars in recent years. Heavy reliance on private cars for daily commute will lead to severe road traffic congestion, which could also offset the efforts to improve roadside air quality. The Government therefore considers it necessary to cap the FRT concessions for electric private cars.

As compared with conventional private cars, electric private cars will still enjoy FRT concessions (up to \$97,500) in 2017-18. In addition, their annual vehicle licence fee ranges from about \$600 to \$1,100, which is significantly lower than that for conventional private cars ranging from \$3,815 (for petrol private cars with engine cylinder capacity not exceeding 1 500 c.c.) to \$12,675 (for diesel private cars with engine cylinder capacity exceeding 4 500 c.c.). The electricity cost for powering electric private cars is also less when compared with petrol or diesel cost for powering conventional ones. Therefore, we consider that the revised FRT arrangement will still encourage the buyers to purchase electric private cars, especially the more economical models, instead of conventional private cars.

On the whole, the new FRT concessions for electric private cars can achieve a reasonable balance between promoting the use of electric private cars and stemming the excessive growth of the private car fleet. The new FRT concessions for EVs will end on 31 March 2018. The Government will review the FRT concession arrangement concerned making reference to the above relevant factors before then.

- (b) The numbers of first registered electric private cars, electric commercial vehicles, electric motorcycles and electric motor tricycles, as well as their percentages in the total numbers of first registration over the past 3 years are provided in the table below:

Private cars

<b>Year</b>	<b>Number of electric private cars first registered in the year concerned</b>	<b>Percentage of electric private cars first registered in the year in the total number of first registered private cars</b>
2014	845	1.81%
2015	2 607	5.18%
2016	3 020	7.33%

### Commercial vehicles

<b>Year</b>	<b>Number of electric commercial vehicles first registered in the year concerned*</b>	<b>Percentage of electric commercial vehicles first registered in the year concerned in the total number of first registered commercial vehicles</b>
2014	23	0.14%
2015	23	0.12%
2016	21	0.14%

\* Including electric goods vehicles, buses, light buses and taxis. The figures exclude electric special purpose vehicles which are not intended for general use on roads.

### Motorcycles and motor tricycles

<b>Year</b>	<b>Number of electric motorcycles and electric motor tricycles first registered in the year concerned</b>	<b>Percentage of electric motorcycles and electric motor tricycles first registered in the year concerned in the total number of first registered motorcycles and motor tricycles</b>
2014	25	0.49%
2015	0	-
2016	2	0.04%

- (c) The Transport Department (TD) has established a special unit responsible for handling the registration of all vehicles and related matters. Since the unit's workload is expected to be increased due to the revised arrangement for FRT concession for EVs, TD has planned to provide 2 additional staff to the above unit for one year. The unit with additional staff provided as planned consists of 19 posts and the total staffing expenditure is around \$6.3 million per year.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB139**

**(Question Serial No. 2076)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Under Programme (2), one of the duties of the Administration is to support environmental improvements in transport-related areas. However, the Government will cancel the full first registration tax (FRT) waiver for electric private cars starting from next year. In this connection,

1. please advise whether the Government has assessed the impact of withdrawing the tax concession on the sales of electric, petrol and diesel private cars. If yes, what are the details of the assessment findings? If no, what are the reasons for not conducting an assessment? While the full FRT waiver provides an incentive for the public to buy electric private cars, the Administration's policy objective has always been to strive to reduce vehicle emissions, promote the use of clean energy by the public, and improve the environment. Is the cancellation of the full FRT waiver for electric private cars contrary to the Administration's current policy?

2. Has the Administration consulted the Environment Bureau on the cancellation of the full FRT waiver for electric private cars? If yes, what are the details? Has the Environment Bureau (ENB) raised objections to the above arrangement? If no, what are the reasons for not consulting the ENB?

3. Under what circumstances will the Administration re-launch the full FRT waiver for electric private cars? In performing the Administration's duty of supporting environmental improvements in transport-related areas, what are the manpower and expenditure involved this year? Will the Administration provide additional resources and manpower for performing such duty next year? If yes, what are the details? If no, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon NG Wing-ka, Jimmy (Member Question No. 72)

Reply:

To improve roadside air quality, the Government has been taking various measures including first registration tax (FRT) concessions for electric vehicles (EVs) to promote a wider use of EVs as replacements of conventional vehicles.

1.&2.

The state of the technological development of EVs is the primary factor considered in our review of the FRT concessions for EVs. Electric private cars have seen remarkable technological improvement in recent years, and their driving performance can fairly meet the needs of drivers in general. Therefore, they have become increasingly acceptable to drivers. Car manufacturers have also been making efforts to produce mass-market electric private car models, whose price difference with conventional private cars is narrowing.

Furthermore, the Government has long adopted a public transport-oriented policy with railway as the backbone. There has been a continuous rise in the number of registered private cars in recent years. Heavy reliance on private cars for daily commute will lead to severe road traffic congestion, which could also offset the efforts to improve roadside air quality. The Government therefore considers it necessary to cap the FRT concessions for electric private cars.

As compared with conventional private cars, electric private cars will still enjoy FRT concessions (up to \$97,500) in the financial year 2017-18. In addition, their annual vehicle licence fee ranges from \$600 to \$1,100, which is significantly lower than that for conventional private cars ranging from \$3,815 (for petrol private cars with engine cylinder capacity not exceeding 1 500 c.c.) to \$12,675 (for diesel private cars with engine cylinder capacity exceeding 4 500 c.c.). The electricity cost for powering electric private cars is also less when compared with petrol or diesel cost for powering conventional ones. Therefore, we consider that the revised FRT arrangement will still encourage the buyers to purchase electric private cars, especially the more economical models, instead of conventional private cars.

The sale of private cars hinges on the vehicle models available on the local market and their performance and prices, the driving needs and personal consideration of buyers, and other factors like economic situation. Therefore, we cannot give an assessment of the impacts of the new FRT concessions for EVs on the sales of private cars in local market.

The new FRT concessions of EVs are a consensus decision of the Government. The Government considers that the new FRT concessions for EVs can achieve a reasonable balance between promoting the use of electric private cars and stemming the excessive growth of the private car fleet.

3. In view of the rapid development in EV technology, the new FRT concession arrangement for EVs will last for one year until 31 March 2018. The Government will review the relevant arrangement making reference to the above factors before then.

The total revised estimate for the Air Programme of the EPD in 2016-17 was \$2.087 billion, and it is expected that the total estimate in 2017-18 is \$2.441 billion, which is used to continuously implement air quality improvement measures. 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 1 000 eligible Euro II and III franchised buses with selective catalytic reduction devices and conduct trials of electric buses, continuing to subsidise the green innovative technologies applicable to the public transport sector and goods vehicles through the Pilot Green Transport Fund, review of the air quality objectives and the continuous collaboration with the Guangdong government on the implementation of the Pearl River Delta Regional Air Quality Management Plan. As the review of the new FRT concessions for EVs is part of the EPD's routine work on improving air quality, there is no separate breakdown on the expenditure involved.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB140****(Question Serial No. 2723)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (2) AirControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

Regarding the work to “promote the use of electric vehicles (EVs) in Hong Kong”, please set out the number of cases in which the First Registration Tax was waived for buying EVs in the past 5 years respectively. Please provide the data in the table below.

Vehicle Type  Year	Electric private car		Electric commercial vehicle		Electric motor cycle		Electric motor tricycle	
	Quantity	Total amount of tax waived	Quantity	Total amount of tax waived	Quantity	Total amount of tax waived	Quantity	Total amount of tax waived
2012								
2013								
2014								
2015								
2016								

Asked by: Hon OR Chong-shing, Wilson (Member Question No. 23)Reply:

To improve roadside air quality, the Government has been taking various measures including first registration tax (FRT) concessions for electric vehicles (EVs) to promote a wider use of EVs as replacements of their conventional counterparts.

The number of first registered EVs by vehicle type and the amount of FRT waived in the past 5 years are as follows:

Year	Vehicle type							
	Electric private car		Electric commercial vehicle		Electric motorcycle		Electric motor tricycle	
	Quantity	Total amount of tax waived (\$ million)	Quantity	Total amount of tax waived (\$ million)	Quantity	Total amount of tax waived (\$ million)	Quantity	Total amount of tax waived (\$ million)
2012	108	40.51	18	1.51	13	0.26	0	0
2013	35	10.67	81	4.14	14	0.25	0	0
2014	845	549.12	30	2.98	25	0.38	0	0
2015	2 607	1,743.45	30	1.65	0	0	0	0
2016	3 020	1,975.37	25	1.07	2	0.09	0	0

Note: Not including government vehicles.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB141****(Question Serial No. 2727)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (2) AirControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)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 OR Chong-shing, Wilson (Member Question No. 38)Reply:

The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) launched the Air Quality Health Index (AQHI) on 30 December 2013. 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 more accurately reflect the impact of air quality on public health.

Since the implementation of the AQHI, the numbers of days on which the daily maximum AQHI reached the “Low (1-3)” category at EPD’s general and roadside air quality monitoring stations (AQMSs) from 2014 to 2016 are set out respectively in the following table:

<b>Year</b>	<b>General AQMSs (days)</b>	<b>Roadside AQMSs (days)</b>
2014	57	1
2015	51	7
2016	70	31

\*Based on the daily maximum AQHI recorded at the AQMSs



In 2017-18, the total estimated expenditure under the Air Programme in implementing air quality management and improvement measures is \$2.441 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 1 000 eligible Euro II and III franchised buses with selective catalytic reduction devices and conduct trials of electric buses, continuing to support green and innovative technologies applicable to the public transport sector and goods vehicles through the Pilot Green Transport Fund, extension of the Cleaner Production Partnership Programme to 2020, reviewing the Air Quality Objectives, and the continuous collaboration with the Guangdong government on the implementation of the Pearl River Delta Regional Air Quality Management Plan.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB142****(Question Serial No. 2238)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (1) WasteControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

Please provide the timetable for the development of Community Green Stations (CGSs) in each of the 18 districts. Besides, what specific plans does the Government have to enhance environmental education at the community level? What indicators will be used to evaluate the effectiveness of CGSs?

Asked by: Hon QUAT Elizabeth (Member Question No. 21)Reply:

The Environmental Protection Department has been progressively developing Community Green Stations (CGSs) in the 18 districts to reinforce environmental education at the community level and enhance assistance to local communities in the collection of recyclables. While Sha Tin CGS and Eastern CGS commenced operation in May and August 2015 respectively, Kwun Tong CGS and Yuen Long CGS have just commenced operation in January this year (so their operational statistics are not yet available). 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	The CGS has commenced operation since May 2015. The recyclables collected by the CGS in 2016 amounted to about 310 tonnes.
Eastern CGS	30 Oi Shun Road, Shau Kei Wan	The CGS has commenced operation since August 2015. The recyclables collected by the CGS in 2016 amounted to about 290 tonnes.

<b>Project</b>	<b>Site</b>	<b>Latest Development and Schedule</b>
Kwun Tong CGS	27 Sheung Yee Road, Kowloon Bay	The CGS has commenced operation since January 2017. We will compile relevant operational statistics after the 1 <sup>st</sup> quarter of 2017.
Yuen Long CGS	65 Tin Wah Road, Tin Shui Wai	The CGS has commenced operation since January 2017. We will compile relevant operational statistics after the 1 <sup>st</sup> quarter of 2017.
Sham Shui Po CGS	Between Yen Chow Street and Tonkin Street, underneath the West Kowloon Corridor	The operator was appointed and it is estimated that service will start in the middle of this year.
Kwai Tsing CGS	Tam Kon Shan Road, near Tsing Yi Northeast Park	Construction works are underway.
Tai Po CGS	Between Ting Kok Road and Dai Wah Street	
Tuen Mun CGS	Tuen Yee Street	
Islands CGS	Junction of Yu Tung Road and Chung Mun Road, Tung Chung, Lantau	
Sai Kung CGS	Po Lam Lane, near Po Hong Road and Po Lam Road North, Tseung Kwan O	
Tsuen Wan CGS	Hoi Shing Road, near Hoi Kok Street	Sites have been confirmed and planning of construction works is in progress.
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, Yau Tsim Mong CGS, Central and Western CGS and North CGS	Site to be confirmed	Views from District Councils are being followed up on an on-going basis. We will also continue with site search and the associated preparation work having regard to the actual operation of the other projects.

We will evaluate the effectiveness of individual CGSs based on their respective operational statistics. Up to the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of 2016, both operators of Sha Tin CGS and Eastern CGS have established an extensive service network, with a coverage rate of up to 90% of the population in their districts, providing support to the collection of low-value recyclables in the community, which mainly include electrical appliances, glass containers, fluorescent lamps and tubes, as well as rechargeable batteries and a small amount of waste paper, waste plastics and waste metals. Besides, we will, having regard to different views from various sectors, review from time to time the work of CGSs on environmental education and recycling support, and make adjustment as appropriate.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB143**

**(Question Serial No. 2240)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

According to the Government, it will continue to take forward the development of various projects to drastically reduce the volume of municipal solid waste (MSW). What are the indicators set by the Government? What measures are in place to promote such work?

Asked by: Hon QUAT Elizabeth (Member Question No. 22)

Reply:

The Environment Bureau published the Hong Kong Blueprint for Sustainable Use of Resources 2013-2022 in 2013, setting out the target to reduce the Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) disposal rate by 40% on a per capita basis by 2022. To achieve this target, the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) has been actively taking forward various waste management measures set out in the Blueprint to reduce waste at source and encourage reuse and recycling. The key measures and their progress are summarised as follows:

1. We plan to introduce the MSW Charging Bill to the Legislative Council (LegCo) in the first half of 2017.
2. The LegCo enacted the enabling legislations for the two mandatory producer responsibility schemes (PRs) on waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) and glass beverage containers in 2016. We are actively undertaking the preparatory work and plan to submit the relevant subsidiary legislation to the LegCo later on, with a view to implementing the two PRs by phases in 2017 and 2018.
3. The \$1 billion Recycling Fund was set up in October 2015 to promote the sustainable development of the recycling industry.
4. We have been progressively developing Community Green Stations (CGSs) in the 18 districts to reinforce environmental education at the community level and enhance assistance to local communities in the collection of recyclables. The first two CGSs,

namely the Sha Tin CGS and Eastern CGS, commenced operation in May and August 2015 respectively, whereas the Kwun Tong CGS and Yuen Long CGS have just commenced operation in January this year.

5. Resources have been allocated to perfect waste management infrastructure, including T • PARK, Organic Waste Treatment Facilities Phase 1, various landfill extension schemes, Integrated Waste Management Facilities Phase 1, development of WEEE Treatment and Recycling Facility. Among these, T • PARK was commissioned in 2015, and the Organic Waste Treatment Facilities Phase 1 and WEEE Treatment and Recycling Facility will commence operation within 2017.
6. Following the implementation of the Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign in 2012, we launched the Food Wise Eateries Scheme in 2015 to encourage the food and beverage sector to offer portioned meals so that customers can order food according to their appetite. We have also been encouraging different sectors of the community to recover food waste for on-site or off-site recycling.
7. We will continue to promote the “use less, waste less” and “clean recycling” messages to the public through various channels and publicity and education work, and enhance recovery and recycling in the community. We also plan to strengthen our outreaching service to help step up on-site education and render on-site assistance and support to the property management companies and residents to practise proper waste source separation and clean recycling.
8. We will formulate environmental specifications for products frequently used by various policy bureau and departments, and continue to take the lead in procuring environment-friendly products and recycled materials, as well as expanding the market to promote recycling.
9. The current recycling bins (RBs) to litter containers ratio of 1:14 in public places will be enhanced to 1:6 and the number of RBs will be increased by 45% to 4 000 to facilitate recycling of resources and prepare for the implementation of quantity-based MSW charging. To facilitate recycling by the public especially in busy neighbourhoods, etc., we plan to introduce RBs with one single compartment to collect different types of recyclables and trial runs will be conducted in some suitable public places to ensure its smooth implementation.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB144****(Question Serial No. 2242)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (2) AirControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

What plans and measures are currently implemented by the Government and the Guangdong Provincial Government to tackle regional air pollution? Does the Government have any indicators to review the effectiveness of these plans and measures in 2017-18?

Asked by: Hon QUAT Elizabeth (Member Question No. 23)Reply:

Improving regional air quality is one of the key areas in environmental collaboration between Hong Kong and Guangdong. The plans and measures currently implemented by the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) and the Guangdong Provincial Government mainly include: the Pearl River Delta (PRD) Regional Air Quality Management Plan implemented in collaboration with relevant Guangdong departments, 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 Cleaner Production Partnership Programme. Please see Annex for details.

In 2017-18, the EPD and relevant Guangdong departments will continue to actively implement measures to improve regional air quality. We plan to complete the Mid-term Review Study on the 2015 and 2020 Air Pollutant Emission Reduction Targets around the middle of this year and complete the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Joint Regional PM<sub>2.5</sub> Study by year-end. Cooperation and research on emission reduction will help improve the air quality of the PRD Region and map out air quality management policies for both places.

Collaboration projects or programmes on improving air quality  
between Hong Kong and Guangdong in 2017-18

Title of project/ Programme	Work details	Indicators/results achieved
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 and industrial facilities, etc., as well as regional air quality monitoring.	The Plan is an ongoing collaboration initiative drawn up in December 2003. The annual average levels of sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and respirable suspended particulates as recorded by the PRD Regional Air Quality Monitoring Network (the Network) in 2015 recorded a decrease by 72%, 28% and 34% respectively compared with 2006. This indicates an 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 in September 2014 to provide real-time air quality information for the PRD Region. The three sides are preparing to include volatile organic compounds (VOC) in the Network by phases from 2018 onwards.
Mid-term Review Study on the 2015 and 2020 Air Pollutant Emission Reduction Targets	To review the progress of emission reduction of major air pollutants in the PRD Region, so as to provide a scientific basis for concluding the emission reductions of the two places in 2015 and finalising the emission reduction targets for 2020.	The Hong Kong and Guangdong governments set the 2015 emission reduction targets and the 2020 emission reduction ranges for the PRD Region in November 2012, and rolled out various emission reduction measures. The two sides commenced the joint Mid-term Review Study in February 2015, which is expected to be completed around mid-2017.
Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Joint Regional PM <sub>2.5</sub> Study	The 30-month Study aims to understand the principles of formation and control of PM <sub>2.5</sub> pollution in the PRD Region, so as to provide a scientific basis for the formulation of policy to address regional air pollution problems.	The Study began in late 2014. Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao completed simultaneous field sampling for monitoring as scheduled in 2015 and completed sample analysis in 2016. The three parties will share the monitoring results and conduct simulation and



Title of project/ Programme	Work details	Indicators/results achieved
		integrated analysis on ambient air quality, etc. The Study will be completed in 2017.
Cleaner Production Partnership Programme (the Programme)	Launched in April 2008, 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 promotion activities, thereby contributing to improving the regional air quality. The Programme has been extended to 31 March 2020.	As at end February 2017, the Programme has approved over 2 700 funding projects and organised some 460 awareness and technology promotion activities with over 37 000 participants.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB145**

**(Question Serial No. 0091)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

While in Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2017-18, the Department says it will continue to promote the use of electric vehicles (EVs), in paragraph 66 of the Budget Speech, the Government has decided to fully waive the First Registration Tax of electric commercial vehicles, motor cycles and motor tricycles from 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018. Arguably, this proposal will discourage the wider use of EVs, backfiring on the policy objective of alleviating roadside air pollution. In this connection, will the Administration inform this Committee:

- a) the number of electric commercial vehicles, motor cycles and motor tricycles registered in each of the past 3 years;
- b) whether the Administration has assessed the impacts of the change in the First Registration Tax arrangement on roadside air pollution, as well as on the sale of EVs and non-EVs in short to medium term (1-3 years); and
- c) whether adequate internal coordination/communication had been undertaken and understanding reached before the decision between the Financial Secretary and the relevant Department/Bureau such as Environmental Protection Department, Transport Department, Environment Bureau, Transport and Housing Bureau (Transport Branch), etc; if there had been, of the details; if not, of the reasons?

Asked by: Hon SHEK Lai-him, Abraham (Member Question No. 35)

Reply:

Commercial vehicles are the major source of roadside air pollution. Replacing conventional commercial vehicles with electric commercial vehicles (e-CV) will bring forth the greatest roadside air quality benefits, and is hence a priority of the Government. High production cost, limited service life, long charging time and low energy density of EV

batteries remain at present key constraints for e-CV to take up most of commercial vehicle duties. Furthermore, their prices are still much higher than those of conventional commercial vehicles. To encourage their use, the Government has thus maintained the full first registration tax (FRT) waiver for e-CV for another year (i.e. from 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018). The FRT waiver of EV will be reviewed in due course in light of the latest technological development and market situation of EV, and other traffic considerations, in order to ensure effective implementation of the relevant policies and prudent management of public finances.

- a) According to the records of the Transport Department, the numbers of e-CV, electric motor cycles and electric motor tricycles first-registered in the past 3 years are as follows:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Number of e-CV* first-registered in the year</b>	<b>Number of electric motor cycles and electric motor tricycles first-registered in the year</b>
2014	23	25
2015	23	0
2016	21	2

Note: \*including electric goods vehicles, buses, light buses and taxis. The figures exclude electric special purpose vehicles which are not intended for general use on roads.

- b) As explained above, commercial vehicles account for the bulk of vehicle emissions. However, the e-CV technology is not mature enough to take up most of the commercial vehicle duties. That is why e-CV are unpopular with commercial vehicle operators. The extension of the full waiver for FRT for one more year is appropriate to continue to provide incentive for using e-CV in place of conventional commercial vehicles. While motor cycles and motor tricycles are not major emitters of key roadside air pollutants, electric motor cycles and motor tricycles still command a large price premium over their conventional counterparts. Their full FRT waiver is also extended for another year.

As for electric private cars (e-PC), they have seen remarkable technological improvement in recent years, and their driving performance can fairly meet the needs of drivers in general. Therefore, they have become increasingly acceptable to drivers. Car manufacturers have also been making efforts to produce mass-market e-PC models, whose price difference with conventional private cars is narrowing.

Furthermore, the Government has long adopted a public transport-oriented policy with railway as the backbone. There has been continuous rise in the number of registered private cars in recent years. Heavy reliance on private cars for daily commute will lead to severe road traffic congestion, which could also offset the efforts to improve roadside air quality. The Government therefore considers it necessary to cap the FRT concessions for e-PC.

As compared with conventional private cars, e-PC will still enjoy FRT concessions (up to \$97,500) in 2017-18. In addition, their annual vehicle licence fee ranges from

about \$600 to \$1,100, which is significantly lower than that for conventional private cars ranging from \$3,815 (for petrol private cars with engine cylinder capacity not exceeding 1 500 c.c.) to \$12,675 (for diesel private cars with engine cylinder capacity exceeding 4 500 c.c.). The electricity cost for powering e-PC is also less when compared with petrol or diesel cost for powering conventional ones. Therefore, we consider that this arrangement will still encourage the buyers to purchase e-PC, especially the more economical models, instead of conventional private cars.

The sale of EVs or conventional vehicles hinges on the vehicle models available on the local market and their performance and prices, the driving needs and personal consideration of buyers, and other factors like economic situation. Therefore, we cannot give an assessment of the impacts of the change in FRT on roadside air pollution as well as on the sales of vehicles, EVs or conventional vehicles, on the local market.

- c) The new FRT concessions of EVs are a consensus and collective decision of the Government. The Government considers that the new FRT concessions for EVs can achieve a reasonable balance between promoting the use of e-PC and stemming the excessive growth of the private car fleet.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB146**

**(Question Serial No. 0092)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

One of the key factors holding back the wider use of Electric Vehicles (EVs) concerns the inadequate supply of EV chargers. In this connection, will the Administration answer the following questions:

- a) Given the current policy is that the public charging network mainly serves as supplementary charging facilities, what efforts have been taken by the Administration to encourage the provision of EV chargers in private premises, e.g. financial incentives? Please provide a breakdown of the number of EV chargers installed in private premises by 18 districts in each of the past 5 years.
- b) Given that the utilization of public chargers set up by the Government is relatively low, at an average rate of 8 times per month per charger. To enhance the charging efficiency for EVs, the Administration said it would upgrade 100 public standard chargers to medium chargers in 2016-17. What is the progress of this work and whether more public standard chargers will be upgraded in 2017-18? What is the financial implication of the upgrading work in 2016-17 and 2017-18?
- c) What is the installation cost of standard, medium and fast chargers? Is cost a primary concern of the Administration about upgrading the standard chargers to medium and fast chargers?

Asked by: Hon SHEK Lai-him, Abraham (Member Question No. 36)

Reply:

- a) To improve roadside air quality, the Government has been taking various measures to promote the use of electric vehicles (EVs) to replace conventional vehicles.

EV should be charged at their owners' workplace, home or other suitable places. The public charging network mainly serves as supplementary charging facilities, enabling EVs to top up their batteries to complete their journeys when necessary. While

working with the commercial sector to set up public EV chargers, the Government has also been installing EV chargers at government car parks and making the following efforts to encourage and facilitate EV chargers to be set up in new private buildings:

- i. 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 charging infrastructure at the building construction stage, including provision of sufficient power supply and electrical wiring, to facilitate installation of EV chargers in future;
- ii. planning guidelines for new buildings have been amended since June 2011 to recommend 30% of car parking spaces to be installed with chargers; and
- iii. for private car parks in existing buildings, the Government has appealed in writing to incorporated owners to facilitate EV owners to set up chargers at their own car parks. Environmental Protection Department (EPD) has also established a dedicated team and a telephone hotline (Tel: 3757 6222) to provide relevant information and technical support to EV owners or property management companies regarding the specific arrangements for the installation of charging facilities and technical problems. In addition, EPD has issued guidelines on the technical requirements and procedures for setting up chargers at car parks.

Furthermore, some local private companies are now providing one-stop EV charging services including installation of charging facilities and provision of charging services at EV owners’ car parks.

The number of EV chargers installed in private premises that are open to the public are shown below. These premises include carparks, hotels, shopping centers, etc.. We do not have a breakdown of the charger figures on a yearly basis, nor information on the number of EV chargers in private premises that are for private use.

#### **EV Public Chargers in Private Premises**

District	No. of EV Chargers		
	Standard	Medium	Quick
Central & Western	9	14	19
Eastern	21	20	17
Southern	4	7	16
Wan Chai	37	18	10
Kowloon City	2	2	14
Kwun Tong	43	32	29
Sham Shui Po	10	14	4

District	No. of EV Chargers		
	Standard	Medium	Quick
Wong Tai Sin	20	7	9
Yau Tsim Mong	60	42	23
Kwai Tsing	16	13	7
Tsuen Wan	13	7	7
Sai Kung	18	5	10
North	20	4	3
Tai Po	3	3	8
Sha Tin	35	6	30
Yuen Long	37	9	9
Tuen Mun	10	13	9
Islands	13	23	9
<b>Total (843)</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>233</b>

- b) & c) As compared with standard chargers, medium chargers can reduce the charging time by up to 60%. To provide a more efficient charging service, we have upgraded 174 public standard chargers at government car parks to medium chargers in 2016-17. The relevant installation cost was about \$2.4 million. After the upgrading, there are over 1 500 public chargers that covers all 18 districts, comprising about 780 standard chargers, 520 medium chargers and 230 quick chargers.

The installation cost of standard, medium and quick chargers will vary according to factors such as the adequacy of power supply in the premises, layout of car park and the required length of electrical cables, etc.. The installation cost of standard, medium and quick chargers at government car parks in 2011-15 are as follows:

Year	No. of public EV charging facilities provided at government car parks	Expenditure involved (\$ million)
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

In planning for the further development of the public charging network, we will take into account relevant factors including the growth of the EV fleet, the utilization rate of the chargers, development or redevelopment plans of districts or specific buildings, and availability of funds, etc..

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB147**

**(Question Serial No. 0093)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme:

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Set up in February 2014, the Joint Working Group on Management of Roadside Skips (the JWG) led by the Environment Bureau and the Environmental Protection Department, has decided to adopt a two-pronged approach in the short term to tackle the problems caused by placement of skips on the roadside and in public places. The two measures include:

- (i) identifying suitable sites for leasing as short-term tenancy (STT) sites to skip operators for storing idling skips, with a view to reducing the number of such skips placed on roads or in public places; and
- (ii) enhancing enforcement efficiency to enable relevant Government Departments to expedite removal of roadside skips that cause obstruction, inconvenience or danger.

In this connection, will the Administration inform this Committee

- (1) the number and nature of the complaints about roadside skips received, and the number of skips removed, in each of the months since the set up of the JWG, with a breakdown by District Council district; the number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted against skip operators by the authorities in each of the months since the set up of the JWG, the number of convicted cases and the penalties generally imposed by the court on the convicted persons;
- (2) the number of traffic accidents involving roadside skips in each of the months since the set up of the JWG, the causes for such accidents and the resultant casualties;
- (3) the progress of the implementation of the two measures recommended by the JWG and its plan to implement the two measures in 2017-18; and
- (4) of the progress of the JWG's work in formulating long-term measures to tackle the problems caused by placement of skips on the roadside and in public places?



Asked by: Hon SHEK Lai-him, Abraham (Member Question No. 62)

Reply:

(1) The complaints about roadside skips received were usually related to road obstruction, potential danger to the public or other road users, or illegal occupation of Government land. Currently, the Police and the Lands Department handle complaints against roadside skips in accordance with the Summary Offences Ordinance (Cap. 228) and the Land (Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance (Cap. 28) respectively. The Joint Working Group on Management of Roadside Skips (the JWG) was established in February 2014. The number of complaints about roadside skips received, the number of skips removed, the numbers of prosecutions and convicted cases recorded by the Police and the Lands Department are tabulated in Annexes 1 and 2, with breakdowns by Police Districts and District Councils respectively. For Police, the penalties for the convicted cases under Cap. 228 ranged from \$500 to \$2,500. For Lands Department, the penalty for the convicted case under Cap. 28 in 2015 was \$1,500.

(2) The numbers of traffic accidents involving roadside skips and related casualties since the establishment of the JWG are shown below. All accidents were minor ones with no death or serious injuries.

<b>Year</b>	<b>Number of traffic accidents with casualties and involving roadside skips</b>	<b>Number of casualties</b>
2014	2	3
2015	4	4
2016	4	6

(3) The JWG considers that it is important to address the lack of storage sites for skips in tackling the skips problem. In this regard, a new site identified at Tseung Kwan O Area 137 Fill Bank was granted through a short-term tenancy to the skips operators trade in December 2016, and has been commissioned since end January 2017 for use by the skips operators for storing idling skips. Another site at Siu Lang Shui, Tuen Mun will also be made available via a short-term tenancy and is expected to be ready for storing idling skips in the third quarter of 2017. The JWG has also engaged a term service contractor since early February 2017 to assist the enforcement departments to speed up removal of skips that are found to be posing serious obstruction to traffic or imminent danger to the public, so as to further enhance the enforcement efficiency and the deterrent effect. The Police and the Lands Department have been vigilant about the problem of roadside skips. In 2017-18, the Police and the Lands Department will continue to step up enforcement actions against indiscriminate placement of skips on roadside that pose serious obstruction and/or potential hazards to the public or other road users.

(4) The JWG will review the effectiveness of the measures described above and examine whether there is a need to introduce further measures in the longer term including the need for a new regulatory system for regulating skips operation.

Enforcement statistics of the Police by the Police Districts

Police District	Number of complaints received by year end			Number of skips removed by year end			Number of prosecutions by year end			Number of convictions by year end		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
<b>Hong Kong Island</b>												
Eastern	179	131	213	1	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0
Western	90	67	94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wan Chai	95	136	202	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Central	98	102	81	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0
<b>Kowloon</b>												
Kowloon City	120	106	118	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Yau Tsim	144	124	130	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Sham Shui Po	47	74	79	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Mongkok	71	75	84	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Sau Mau Ping	37	54	62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wong Tai Sin	36	27	31	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
Kwun Tong	92	113	79	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
<b>New Territories</b>												
Tai Po	36	34	37	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Tuen Mun	22	23	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yuen Long	25	18	41	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
Border	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Airport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sha Tin	32	37	66	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Tsuen Wan	58	74	48	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	0
Kwai Tsing	25	34	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lantau	1	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total:</b>	1208	1230	1441	5	4	0	13	10	1	13	10	1

Enforcement statistics of the Lands Department by the District Councils

District	Number of complaints received by year end			Number of skips removed by year end			Number of prosecutions by year end			Number of convictions by year end		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
<b>Hong Kong Island</b>												
Eastern	215	212	252	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southern	35	21	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wan Chai	300	80	103	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central & Western	132	141	197	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Kowloon</b>												
Kowloon City	28	50	72	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yau Tsim Mong	233	95	122	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Sham Shui Po	40	28	50	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wong Tai Sin	12	4	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kwun Tong	61	81	87	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>New Territories</b>												
Tai Po	8	6	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tuen Mun	6	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yuen Long	4	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North	5	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sai Kung	40	64	43	6	5	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sha Tin	19	10	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tsuen Wan	11	18	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kwai Tsing	15	37	32	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Islands	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total:</b>	1164	858	1098	14	8	11	0	1	0	0	1	0

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB148**

**(Question Serial No. 1343)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

In 2017-18, the Environmental Protection Department will tighten the statutory emission standards for newly registered vehicles. Would the Administration advise on the following:

- a. whether sufficient consultation and negotiation has been carried out with the relevant trades? If yes, what are the details? If no, what are the reasons?
- b. what are the implementation timetable and estimated expenditure of the programme concerned?

Asked by: Hon SHIU Ka-fai (Member Question No. 30)

Reply:

a. & b.

To improve roadside air quality, the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) has been tightening the statutory emission standards of newly registered vehicles as early as possible in line with the relevant international developments when the situation of vehicle supply permits. In view of the introduction of Euro VI emission standards by the European Union (EU) in phases starting from 31 December 2013, the EPD commenced consultation and the relevant work on a new round of tightening of statutory emission standards for newly registered vehicles in 2015.

Firstly, according to the established practice, we consulted the vehicle suppliers (including the Hong Kong Motor Traders Association (MTA), which comprises local representatives of major motor vehicle manufacturers; the Automotive Council of European Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong (EuroCham), which comprises representatives of European vehicle manufacturers; the Right Hand Drive Motor Association (Hong Kong) Limited (RHDA), which comprises representatives of parallel importers; the Hong Kong Bus Suppliers Association (HKBSA), which comprises local representatives of bus

manufacturers; and the Hong Kong Trucks Merchants Association Limited (HKTMA), which represents truck merchants) about their timetable for supplying Euro VI vehicles to Hong Kong. All major vehicle suppliers expressed that they would be able to put Euro VI petrol private cars and petrol/liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) taxis on the local market starting from September 2016, and there would be a reasonable supply of Euro VI commercial vehicles in the local market starting from January 2017. However, the major suppliers expressed that they were still working on the Euro VI models of buses with design weight not more than 7 tonnes and light buses with design weight more than 3.5 tonnes, and could not confirm the implementation timetable of Euro VI standards for these vehicles at this stage. Based on the consultation results, we drew up an initial proposal for the implementation timetable of Euro VI standards: private cars and taxis from 1 September 2016, buses (double-decker) from 1 January 2018, and the remaining vehicle classes (except motor cycles, motor tricycles, buses with design weight not more than 7 tonnes and light buses with design weight more than 3.5 tonnes) from 1 January 2017.

On 27 November 2015, we consulted the Panel on Environmental Affairs (the Panel) of the Legislative Council (LegCo) on the above initial proposal, and undertook to report back to the Panel after consulting other stakeholders. At the meeting, we also explained that in view of the higher emissions (especially nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), a major roadside air pollutant) of diesel private cars on road, we would review the current policy on the new registration of diesel private cars. The Panel was in support of the above proposal. Subsequently, we started to consult the relevant trades (including the transport trades and vehicle maintenance trade) in December 2015 on the implementation timetable of Euro VI standards.

In our consultation with the transport trades (including operators of taxis, trucks, non-franchised buses and franchised buses), the main comment from the trades was that they hoped to defer the proposed implementation timetable for diesel trucks and non-franchised buses by at least 1 year (i.e. until 1 January 2018) to allow more Euro VI vehicle models on the local market and more time for vehicle mechanics to pick up the skill to repair these vehicles of advanced engine design.

We also consulted the Hong Kong Commercial Vehicle Maintenance Association, Environmental Vehicle Repairers Association and the Hong Kong Vehicle Repair Merchants Association, which mainly represent the local small and medium-sized vehicle repairers. They did not object to the proposal and were proactive in helping us organise vehicle maintenance seminars in conjunction with the Vocational Training Council and vehicle manufacturers to disseminate maintenance information for diesel commercial vehicles of advanced engine design. We will continue to hold these seminars to help the vehicle maintenance trade master the skill to repair diesel vehicles of advanced engine design.

Having regard to the feedback received during the consultation, we reported the consultation results and put forward a revised proposal for the tightening of statutory emission standards for newly registered vehicles to the Panel on 19 December 2016. The revised proposal included tightening the statutory emission standards for newly registered petrol private cars and taxis to Euro VI starting from 1 July 2017, as well as tightening the emission standards for newly registered diesel private cars to California LEV III starting from the same day, and tightening the statutory emissions standards for the remaining classes of newly

registered vehicles (except motor cycles, motor tricycles, buses with design weight not more than 9 tonnes and light buses with design weight more than 3.5 tonnes) to Euro VI starting from 1 January 2018. We also explained to the Panel on the same occasion that diesel private cars emitted much more NO<sub>x</sub> when running on road than during testing in laboratory, and the on-road NO<sub>x</sub> emissions of diesel private cars were far higher than those of petrol private cars and far exceeded the statutory emission limit. The Panel had no objection in principle to the revised proposal.

The Amendment Regulation was tabled at the LegCo for negative vetting on 22 February 2017. In addition, as proposed by the LegCo Members, a hearing was arranged by the LegCo Secretariat on 24 February 2017. The LegCo has also formed a Subcommittee for the relevant Amendment Regulation. The attendees of the hearing and many members of the Subcommittee suggested that the schedule for implementing the new standards should be further deferred. We consider the proposed dates to be fully justified. However, in view of the trades' concern and that many LegCo Members also hoped us to seek consensus with the trades as far as practicable to facilitate smooth implementation of the legislation, we agreed, after careful consideration, to defer the date of implementing the new standards for diesel private cars to 1 October 2017, and the date of implementing the Euro VI standards for heavy vehicles (i.e. with their design weight exceeding 3.5 tonnes; excluding buses with design weight not more than 9 tonnes and light buses with design weight exceeding 3.5 tonnes) to 1 October 2018. The Subcommittee also expressed support.

The above is part of the EPD's routine work on improving air quality. There is no separate breakdown on the expenditure involved.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB149**

**(Question Serial No. 2547)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

In 2017-18, the Environmental Protection Department will conduct a study to explore how to implement a producer responsibility scheme on suitable plastic containers. Would the Administration advise on the following:

- a. the specific scope of study and whether reference has been made to the practices of other regions;
- b. whether sufficient consultation and negotiation has been carried out with the relevant trades? If yes, what are the details; and
- c. what are the timetable and estimated expenditure of the scheme concerned?

Asked by: Hon SHIU Ka-fai (Member Question No. 31)

Reply:

The Environmental Protection Department is preparing for the commissioning of a feasibility study on how to implement a producer responsibility scheme (PRS) targeting suitable plastic containers, mainly those carrying beverages or personal care products. We expect that this study will analyse the experience of other jurisdictions and the actual situation of Hong Kong, as well as the implication of introducing the PRS may have on different stakeholders, so as to facilitate our formulation of specific plans. We will hire a consultant through open tender to conduct the study. Our initial plan is to complete the procurement procedures in the first half of 2017, with the target to complete the study in 18 months. The estimated expenditure for the study is about \$3 million.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB150**

**(Question Serial No. 2551)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

In 2017-18, the Environmental Protection Department will continue to implement voluntary producer responsibility schemes. Would the Administration advise on the content, implementation timetable and estimated expenditure of the schemes concerned?

Asked by: Hon SHIU Ka-fai (Member Question No. 32)

Reply:

The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) promotes voluntary producer responsibility schemes and encourages the public to recycle waste electrical and electronic equipment, computers, fluorescent lamps, rechargeable batteries and glass bottles etc., through various measures, including recycling programmes funded by the EPD and the Environment and Conservation Fund and those self-financed by the trades.

The above work will continue to be carried out in 2017-18. 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 part of the work of the EPD and is absorbed by existing resources. We do not have breakdowns of the manpower resources involved in individual initiatives.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB151**

**(Question Serial No. 2557)**

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 (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

In 2017-18, the Environmental Protection Department will amend the Protection of Endangered Species of Animals and Plants Ordinance (Cap. 586) to phase out the local ivory trade. Would the Administration advise on the following:

1. Has the Administration duly consulted and negotiated with the relevant trades? If yes, what are the details? If no, what are the reasons?
2. Has the Administration assessed the implications of such amendment on private property rights? If yes, what are the details? If no, what are the reasons?
3. Will the Administration reconsider following the practices adopted by certain regions to provide compensation for the affected trades? If no, what are the reasons? And
4. What are the timetable and estimated expenditure of the plan?

Asked by: Hon SHIU Ka-fai (Member Question No. 33)

Reply:

1. The Government has been liaising closely with the ivory industry on the plan to phase out the local ivory trade. The Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) has held a number of meetings with the ivory industry since 2015 to brief the ivory industry on the latest international and local developments in ivory control, the enhanced measures to control local ivory trade and the plan to phase out the local ivory trade in addition to consulting the industry. The AFCD has also distributed advisory leaflets to the ivory traders on such matters, and has given replies in writing to written submissions received.
2. The plan to phase out the local ivory trade will not affect the ownership of the ivory owners. However, to ascertain the impacts of the plan to phase out the local ivory trade on the business of ivory traders, the AFCD conducted a trade survey in early

2016 in order to have a better understanding of the general model of ivory trade. The findings of the survey revealed that the sale of ivory is generally not the main business area of the traders. Many original ivory traders have already undergone business transformation or switched to engage in trading of other commodities which are not subject to the regulation of the Protection of Endangered Species of Animals and Plants Ordinance (the Ordinance), such as mammoth ivory. Since we have already informed the industry of the plan in advance (as early as March 2016) and it takes time to amend the law and for the amended ordinance to take effect, our evaluation is that the ivory industry should have sufficient time to get prepared for the new regulation, including avoiding making any contractual commitments which will be affected by the upcoming plan. In fact, since the total ban of local ivory trade will only come into effect on 31 December 2021, there will actually be a grace period of 5 years for ivory traders to handle the ivory they possess and/or undergo business transformation as soon as possible.

3. We have carefully considered the compensation matters from different policy and legal perspectives. We have given members of the industry a reasonable grace period with sufficient time to allow them to undergo business transformation and handle their ivory stock. As such, the plan to phase out the local ivory trade is not likely to bring about an immediate cessation of the business of the industry. We also consider that the plan, which aims at responding to the international and public concerns about the survival of African elephants which are facing imminent threat of extinction, is fully justified. In view of the latest trends of poaching of elephants and trafficking of ivory, as well as the international calls for various places to close their domestic ivory market, such measure is deemed necessary. Given the above reasons, we consider that compensation should not be made to the ivory industry.
4. The Government will amend the Ordinance and the amendment bill is planned to be tabled to the Legislative Council in the middle of this year. As for the Environmental Protection Department, such work will be absorbed by the existing manpower resources.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB152****(Question Serial No. 2558)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (1) WasteControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

Under this Programme, provision for 2017-18 is \$792.8 million (33.7%) higher than the revised estimate for 2016-17. Would the Administration explain the reasons in detail and list out the estimated expenditure of individual work items?

Asked by: Hon SHIU Ka-fai (Member Question No. 34)Reply:

The estimate for 2017-18 is \$792.8 million higher than the revised estimate for 2016-17. The usage and expenditure of the increased estimate are tabulated below:

	<b>Increase in expenditure in the 2017-18 estimate as compared with the 2016-17 revised estimate (\$ million)</b>
Operation of the waste facilities	289
Provision for the Recycling Fund Scheme	164
Operation of the Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) Treatment and Recycling Facility	119
Operation of the Community Green Stations located in different regions	74
Operation of the Organic Waste Treatment Facilities Phase I	32
Implementation of the Producer Responsibility Schemes (PRSS)	26

	<b>Increase in expenditure in the 2017-18 estimate as compared with the 2016-17 revised estimate (\$ million)</b>
Implementation of two PRSs on WEEE and glass beverage containers	21
Employment of contract staff under the Post-retirement Service Contract Scheme to provide additional manpower support for various items, including stepping up control against fly-tipping and recycling sites of WEEE, etc.	18
Expenditure for a net increase of 18 posts	9
Other operational expenses	41
<b>Total</b>	<b>793</b>

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB153**

**(Question Serial No. 2402)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme:

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

In the new financial year, what are the quantities of biodiesel (B5) to be procured by various government departments (e.g. Hong Kong Police Force, Fire Services Department, Customs and Excise Department, Correctional Services Department, etc.), the Hospital Authority and other subvented organisations? What are the procurement costs? What are the changes compared with the past 3 financial years?

What is the policy to increase the government's share in the use of B5, reduce air pollution and lower the possibility of waste cooking oil getting back to the food chain?

Asked by: Hon TSE Wai-chun, Paul (Member Question No. 12)

Reply:

To promote and encourage the use of biodiesel (B5) by government departments and public organisations, the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) launched a biodiesel procurement scheme in 2012.

Under this scheme, the Government Logistics Department (GLD) was responsible for coordinating the tender exercise, while the participating departments had to procure from the successful tenderer and pay the relevant expenses on their own. The departments which participated in the scheme include the Drainage Services Department, Correctional Services Department, Hong Kong Police Force, Marine Department, EPD, Leisure and Cultural Services Department, GLD, Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department, Water Supplies Department, Food and Environmental Hygiene Department and Hospital Authority. Details of the total procurement amount and total contract value of the relevant departments are as follows:

<b>Scheme</b>	<b>Launch time</b>	<b>Procurement amount (changes compared with previous phase of the scheme)</b>	<b>Approximate total contract value (changes compared with previous phase of the scheme)</b>
Phase 1	2012	3 500 000 litres	HK\$25,000,000
Phase 2	2013	8 000 000 litres (+129%)	HK\$54,000,000 (+116%)
Phase 3	2015	17 000 000 litres (+113%)	HK\$53,000,000 (-2%)
Phase 4	2016	22 000 000 litres (+29%)	HK\$61,000,000 (+15%)

The EPD will continue to promote green procurement and encourage departments and public organisations to use more biodiesel (B5) to replace conventional fuel, including setting a good example for the industry by requiring the use of B5 biodiesel in the contract terms of new public works and public housing projects.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB154****(Question Serial No. 1372)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

It is mentioned in the Programme that NO<sub>2</sub> remains a challenge. To further improve air quality, a wide range of emission reduction measures are being implemented in respect of motor vehicles and vessels locally. Regarding the reduction of local vehicle emission, has the Administration allocated resources for studying the collection of big data to facilitate the reduction of carbon emission, such as centralised collection of parking data of all car parks; making known the real-time parking condition, so that car owners can avoid going to full car parks and reduce the time wasted and the exhaust emitted while waiting for parking spaces; or displaying real-time power consumption of buildings, so that the public can control power consumption instantly? If yes, what are the details? If no, will consideration be given to allocating funds for the study?

Asked by: Hon WONG Kwok-kin (Member Question No. 51)

Reply:

Universities and tertiary institutions have obtained funding from the Research Grants Council, Innovation and Technology Fund and Environment and Conservation Fund to conduct relevant research useful for coping with climate change. Application for funding for project on collecting big data to help reduce local carbon emissions from vehicles may also be made through the above channels.

At present, the Government does not centrally collect parking data on all car parks. However, to facilitate motorists to find parking spaces, the Transport Department (TD) is now disseminating real-time parking information on some 50 car parks (including government and private car parks) through the "Hong Kong eRouting" mobile application. The TD will continue to encourage other car park operators to provide real-time data so as to facilitate motorists to find parking spaces.

As for power consumption, Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) is a system that measures, collects and analyses energy usage, and communicates with metering devices such as electricity meters either on request or on a schedule. The two power companies

have started to study the application and technologies of AMI for their general customers. Whether AMI technologies should be introduced into Hong Kong on a wider scale will be subject to any AMI development proposal from the two power companies, as well as the Government's assessment of the feasibility, costs and benefits and tariff implications of the proposals. Besides, to raise the awareness of public housing tenants, the Hong Kong Housing Authority has installed meters and display panels at ground level lobbies of new housing blocks so that tenants can see the average per flat electricity, gas and water consumption, with a view to encouraging them to save energy.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB155**

**(Question Serial No. 0868)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The number of smoky vehicle reports processed has dropped by 40% from 6 312 in 2015 to 3 798 in 2016, and the number of smoky vehicles tested has also dropped by 45% from 4 667 in 2015 to 2 528 in 2016, but the number of enquiries/complaints on vehicle matters handled has only dropped by some 10%. What are the reasons for the substantial reduction in the numbers of smoky vehicle reports processed and smoky vehicles tested? What are the estimates for handling smoky vehicle matters in 2017-18? When is it expected that the inclusion of smoke tests as an item in the annual vehicle examination will be fully implemented?

Asked by: Hon YICK Chi-ming, Frankie (Member Question No. 38)

Reply:

The Smoky Vehicle Control Programme mainly targets at diesel vehicles that emit excessive smoke due to poor maintenance. Under this programme, smoky vehicle spotters who are trained and accredited by the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) will report vehicles that emit excessive smoke on the road to the EPD. After verifying the information in the smoky vehicle reports, the EPD will issue Emission Testing Notices (ETNs) to the owners of the spotted vehicles, requiring them to fix the smoke problem and pass the emission test within 12 working days. Vehicles failing the emission test would have their licences cancelled by the Transport Department (TD).

A majority of vehicles emitting excessive smoke are aged and poorly maintained diesel commercial vehicles (DCVs). To improve roadside air quality and better protect public health, the EPD launched an incentive-cum-regulatory scheme in March 2014 to phase out progressively some 82 000 pre-Euro IV DCVs. At present, more than 60% of the pre-Euro IV DCVs have been retired under the scheme. Coupled with the EPD's publicity efforts over the years, the number of smoky vehicles on the road has been reduced, resulting in a significant drop in the number of smoky vehicle reports made by the accredited spotters and the number of smoky vehicles tested. The former (i.e. "smoky vehicle reports processed")

dropped by 40% from 6 312 in 2015 to 3 798 in 2016, while the latter (i.e. “smoky vehicles tested”) dropped by 46% from 4 667 in 2015 to 2 528 in 2016.

As for the item “enquiries/complaints on vehicle matters handled”, it includes various enquiries regarding the ETNs and testing of smoky vehicles, as well as complaints on vehicles emitting dark smoke and vehicles with idling engines, etc. Therefore, the rate of decline of this figure is different from those of “smoky vehicle reports processed” and “smoky vehicles tested”.

As more than 60% of the more polluting DCVs have already been retired under the ex-gratia payment scheme, it is anticipated that there may not be a significant drop in the number of smoky vehicles next year. Therefore, the estimates for handling smoky vehicle matters in 2017-18 are set at a level similar to this year.

The TD requires DCVs to undergo free acceleration smoke test during annual examination, and also randomly selects 10% of the DCVs to undergo dynamometer emission tests to ensure that they comply with the emission standards prescribed by the Road Traffic (Construction and Maintenance of Vehicles) Regulations (Cap. 374A).

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB156**

**(Question Serial No. 0870)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The Environmental Protection Department will continue to promote the use of electric vehicles in 2017-18. What are the project details, targets and estimates in this regard?

Asked by: Hon YICK Chi-ming, Frankie (Member Question No. 39)

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) Offering first registration tax (FRT) concessions for EVs. During the period from 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018 inclusive, the FRT on electric commercial vehicles, electric motor cycles and electric motor tricycles will be fully waived, and electric private cars will have their FRT waived up to \$97,500;
- (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 green innovative technologies, including EVs and other new energy vehicles. As at the end of February 2017, the Fund has approved trials of 68 commercial EVs, including taxis, light buses, buses and goods vehicles;
- (iv) Fully subsidising the franchised bus companies to purchase 36 single-deck electric buses and related charging facilities for trial on a number of routes to assess their operational performance under local conditions;

- (v) The Environmental Protection 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;
- (vi) Working with the commercial sector to increase and enhance the EV charging facilities. There are now some 1 500 different types of public chargers in Hong Kong covering all 18 districts, comprising about 780 standard chargers, 520 medium chargers and 230 quick chargers. The Government will continue to closely monitor the development of EVs and ensure the timely expansion and enhancement of public charging facilities to meet the need of EV drivers for charging their vehicles during their journey;
- (vii) 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;
- (viii) 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
- (ix) Subject to the availability of suitable EV models in the market and the operational needs of government departments, the Government will continue to procure EVs to replace the vehicles due to retire. As at the end of February 2017, there were 250 EVs in the Government fleet, and 15 additional EVs will be delivered to various departments for use in 2017.

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’s manpower and expenditure involved in promoting the use of EVs in 2017-18 and 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 8 033 as at the end of February 2017, a more than 80-fold increase from less than 100 at the end of 2010.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB157**

**(Question Serial No. 0872)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)

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 set out the numbers of various types of vehicles phased out, with their percentage in the respective vehicle type.
2. As licences of Euro II DCVs will not be renewed starting from 1 January 2018, what measures does the Environmental Protection Department have to encourage owners of these vehicles to replace their Euro II DCVs as soon as possible?
3. New vehicles can help improve roadside air quality as they have lower emissions than the older ones. Would the Government consider increasing the ex-gratia payment so as to attract owners of Euro IV DCVs to replace their vehicles with those with better emission performance earlier? If yes, what are the details? If no, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon YICK Chi-ming, Frankie (Member Question No. 40)

Reply:

Diesel commercial vehicles (DCVs) are a major source 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 with a funding of \$11.4 billion approved by the Legislative Council for ex-gratia payment to assist the affected vehicle owners.

1. About 50 300 pre-Euro IV DCVs (i.e. about 61% of the eligible vehicles) have been retired under this scheme as at the end of January 2017. Among them, about 49 800 DCVs have been granted ex-gratia payment, involving an amount of some \$6.7 billion.

Statistics on the number of vehicles which participated in this scheme are set out at Annex.

Regarding pre-Euro and Euro I DCVs, the ex-gratia payment application was closed respectively at the end of 2015 and end of 2016 with about 16 400 pre-Euro DCVs and 13 500 Euro I DCVs retired under the scheme. Only 57 Euro I DCVs still had valid licences as at 3 March 2017. In other words, all pre-Euro and 99.59% of Euro I DCVs have been phased out. The Transport Department has stopped issuing licences to Euro I DCVs according to the service life limit stipulated in the Air Pollution Control (Air Pollutant Emission) (Controlled Vehicles) Regulation. When the existing licences of those 57 vehicles expire, they will not be allowed to run on the roads.

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.

The ex-gratia payment application for Euro II DCVs will close on 31 December this year. Over 60% of Euro II DCVs have been phased out under the scheme as at the end of January 2017. EPD will continue to urge Euro II 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 II DCV owners who have not applied for the ex-gratia payment, issuing press releases in a timely manner, placing advertisements in newspapers, broadcasting APIs on radio, displaying posters), as well as sending letters to transport trade associations.

3. The Government has no plan to phase out Euro IV DCVs now because the roadside respirable suspended particulates (RSP) and nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>) in Hong Kong mainly come from pre-Euro IV DCVs. The RSP and NO<sub>x</sub> emitted from Euro IV DCVs have been reduced to 20% and 70% of that emitted by Euro III vehicles respectively. To improve roadside air quality earlier, the Government has a policy to phase out Euro III DCVs and those before as soon as possible; and has set a limit on the service life of newly registered DCVs at 15 years to ensure that they are phased out timely to reduce pollution.

Distribution of applications for ex-gratia payment by emission standards  
and vehicle types (as at the end of January 2017)

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%)	10 170 (96.2%)	6 867 (64.4%)	4 034 (23.0%)	29 819 (61.5%)
Medium goods vehicle	6 477 (90.2%)	2 240 (92.8%)	4 048 (66.3%)	2 626 (27.2%)	15 391 (60.7%)
Heavy goods vehicle	657 (96.6%)	311 (99.4%)	453 (57.8%)	130 (25.3%)	1 551 (67.7%)
Public light bus	15 (100.0%)	283 (99.0%)	109 (21.3%)	19 (4.7%)	426 (35.0%)
Private light bus	297 (94.6%)	332 (93.0%)	138 (34.2%)	35 (17.9%)	802 (63.1%)
Non-franchised bus	168 (94.4%)	123 (93.9%)	439 (73.0%)	1 537 (58.9%)	2 267 (64.5%)
Total	16 362 (90.3%)	13 459 (95.6%)	12 054 (63.3%)	8 381 (27.1%)	50 256 (61.2%)

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB158**

**(Question Serial No. 0950)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding “the implementation of a producer responsibility scheme (PRS) on suitable plastic containers”, would the Government advise this Committee on the following:

- (a) What is the estimated expenditure of the study on “the implementation of a PRS on suitable plastic containers”?
- (b) What are the progress and timetable of the work in item (a) in 2017-18?
- (c) Will the Administration work with professional bodies to conduct a study on the work in item (a)? If yes, what are the mode of cooperation, details and estimated expenditure?

Asked by: Hon YICK Chi-ming, Frankie (Member Question No. 44)

Reply:

The Environmental Protection Department is preparing for the commissioning of a feasibility study on how to implement a producer responsibility scheme targeting suitable plastic containers, mainly those carrying beverages or personal care products. We will hire a consultant through open tender to conduct the study. Our initial plan is to complete the procurement procedures in the first half of 2017, with the target to complete the study in 18 months. The estimated expenditure for the study is about \$ 3 million.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB159**

**(Question Serial No. 0952)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The Administration is developing Community Green Stations (CGSs) in each of the 18 districts to enhance environmental education and support recycling at the community level. In this connection, would the Government advise this Committee on the following:

- (a) What are the specific measures, manpower arrangement and budget for carrying out the above work?
- (b) Has the Administration collaborated with any other bodies for such recycling work? If yes, what are the details of the cooperation and the estimated expenditure involved?
- (c) What are the details of the locations and planning of the collection points in respect of such recycling work?

Asked by: Hon YICK Chi-ming, Frankie (Member Question No. 45)

Reply:

(a)

The Environmental Protection Department has been progressively developing Community Green Stations (CGSs) in the 18 districts to reinforce environmental education at the community level and enhance assistance to local communities in the collection of recyclables. The capital works are estimated to cost about \$400 million in total. The operating expenditure of individual projects is subject to the financial proposals submitted by individual operators in their open tender submissions. At present, there are a total of 17 posts tasked to implement this initiative and monitor the projects, including 16 permanent posts and 1 time-limited post (until 2020). While Sha Tin CGS and Eastern CGS commenced operation in May and August 2015 respectively, Kwun Tong CGS and Yuen Long CGS have just commenced operation in January this year (so their operational statistics are not yet available). 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	The CGS has commenced operation since May 2015. The recyclables collected by the CGS in 2016 amounted to about 310 tonnes. The operating expenditure was about \$2.69 million.
Eastern CGS	30 Oi Shun Road, Shau Kei Wan	The CGS has commenced operation since August 2015. The recyclables collected by the CGS in 2016 amounted to about 290 tonnes. The operating expenditure was about \$3.35 million.
Kwun Tong CGS	27 Sheung Yee Road, Kowloon Bay	The CGS has commenced operation since January 2017. We will compile relevant operational statistics after the 1 <sup>st</sup> quarter of 2017.
Yuen Long CGS	65 Tin Wah Road, Tin Shui Wai	The CGS has commenced operation since January 2017. We will compile relevant operational statistics after the 1 <sup>st</sup> quarter of 2017.
Sham Shui Po CGS	Between Yen Chow Street and Tonkin Street, underneath the West Kowloon Corridor	The operator was appointed and it is estimated that service will start in the middle of this year.
Kwai Tsing CGS	Tam Kon Shan Road, near Tsing Yi Northeast Park	Construction works are underway.
Tai Po CGS	Between Ting Kok Road and Dai Wah Street	
Tuen Mun CGS	Tuen Yee Street	
Islands CGS	Junction of Yu Tung Road and Chung Mun Road, Tung Chung, Lantau	

Project	Site	Latest Development and Schedule
Sai Kung CGS	Po Lam Lane, near Po Hong Road and Po Lam Road North, Tseung Kwan O	Sites have been confirmed and planning of construction works is in progress.
Tsuen Wan CGS	Hoi Shing Road, near Hoi Kok Street	
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, Yau Tsim Mong CGS, Central and Western CGS and North CGS	Site to be confirmed	Views from District Councils are being followed up on an on-going basis. We will also continue with site search and the associated preparation work having regard to the actual operation of the other projects.

(b)&(c)

Operators of CGSs should organise different educational activities and coordinate recycling initiatives that target local residents of different status and background in partnership with schools, property management companies and other stakeholders and bodies within their districts, so as to enhance promotion of the “Use Less, Waste Less” and “Clean Recycling” messages.

In parallel, we will set up collection points at housing estates and other suitable locations (e.g. schools, social service organisations). We will release the quarterly operational statistics of individual CGSs every 3 months. Up to the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of 2016, the number of collection points of Sha Tin CGS and Eastern CGS is tabulated below:

	Number of residential collection points		Number of other collection points	
	Sha Tin CGS	Eastern CGS	Sha Tin CGS	Eastern CGS
Electrical appliances	101	58	39	26
Computer products	97	58	37	29
Glass bottles	100	121	27	27
Fluorescent lamps/tubes	88	87	9	21

Rechargeable batteries	121	85	9	11
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Kwun Tong CGS and Yuen Long CGS are progressively developing their collection service network. We will compile statistics on the collection points of the above CGSs after the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2017.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB160**

**(Question Serial No. 0956)**

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 (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding enhancing the protection of country park enclaves, would the Government advise this Committee on:

- (a) whether the Administration conducted consultations before inclusion of enclaves into country parks; if yes, what were the consultation details;
- (b) the criteria of investigation and assessment for inclusion of enclaves into county parks and the relevant expenditure;
- (c) whether the Administration received any applications for changing the planned land use of enclaves in the past 3 years; if yes, please provide the details;
- (d) whether the Administration was aware of any works carried out in enclaves in violation of their permitted land uses in the past 3 years; if yes, whether the Administration has made prosecutions; what are the number of relevant prosecutions and the preventive measures taken?

Asked by: Hon YICK Chi-ming, Frankie (Member Question No. 46)

Reply:

- (a) Before taking forward the preparatory work for including suitable enclaves into country parks (the inclusion proposals), the Country and Marine Parks Authority (the Authority) of the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) will first consult the residents residing within the enclaves and the relevant District Councils and Rural Committees, etc. After collecting the views of various stakeholders, the AFCD will submit the inclusion proposals to the Country and Marine Parks Board (the Board) for discussion.

The Authority will designate the proposed sites as country parks in accordance with the statutory procedures stipulated in the Country Parks Ordinance (CPO) (Cap. 208). Under Section 8 of the CPO, the Authority will, at the direction of the Chief Executive in Council, prepare draft maps for the inclusion of enclaves into country parks, and will gazette the draft maps for public inspection for 60 days in accordance with Section 9 of the CPO. Under Section 11 of the CPO, the public may submit a written statement of their objection to the draft maps to the Authority and to the Secretary of the Board during the inspection period, setting out the nature of and reasons for the objection, as well as the proposed alterations (if any) to the draft maps. The Board will conduct a hearing on the objection (if any) to the draft maps.

- (b) The AFCD will assess whether the enclaves are suitable for inclusion into country parks in accordance with the established principles and criteria for the designation of new country parks or expansion of existing country parks agreed by the Board, including the conservation value, landscape and aesthetic value, recreation potential, size, proximity to existing country parks, land status and land use compatibility and other relevant considerations. As the investigation and assessment of enclaves are part of the routine duties of the AFCD, there is no breakdown for the expenditure involved.
- (c) There are a total of 77 country park enclaves in Hong Kong, of which 23 were already been covered by statutory town plans before 2010. In the 2010-11 Policy Address, the Government undertook to either include the remaining 54 enclaves into country parks, or determine their proper uses through statutory planning to meet conservation and social development needs.

The Planning Department (the PlanD) is responsible for and has completed the formulation of Development Permission Area (DPA) Plans for 30 enclaves (including Sai Wan) for their inclusion in the statutory planning control area as planned. The PlanD has also completed the preparation of Outline Zoning Plans (OZPs) of 29 enclaves at the end of March 2017 to replace the DPA Plans (since Sai Wan has been incorporated into the country park after its inclusion in the DPA Plan, the PlanD needs not draw up an OZP for it).

In the past 3 years (i.e. from 2014 to 2016), the Town Planning Board did not receive any application for changing the planned land use of enclaves included in the DPAs under Section 12A of the Town Planning Ordinance (TPO) (Cap. 131).

- (d) 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 CPO 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.

In the past 3 years (i.e. from 2014 to 2016), the numbers of warning letters and statutory notices issued, and the numbers of prosecutions and convictions made by the PlanD under the TPO in respect of unauthorised developments on enclaves included in the DPAs are set out below:

<b>Year</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>
2014	4	2	1	1
2015	6	9	-	-
2016	6	14	2	1

Note: As the work on handling the cases may span across years, the numbers of warning letters and statutory notices issued and the numbers of prosecutions and convictions made may not be the same.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB161****(Question Serial No. 2745)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (1) WasteControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

Please advise on the annual recovery and conversion quantities at the Kowloon Bay Pilot Composting Plant, as well as the targets and quantities of compost distribution.

Asked by: Hon YIU Chung-yim (Member Question No. 103)Reply:

From June 2010 to December 2016, the Kowloon Bay Pilot Composting Plant collected a total of over 2 500 tonnes of food waste separated at source by the commercial and industrial sectors. Such food waste, after treatment, was converted into about 250 tonnes of compost for use at various community parks managed by the Leisure and Cultural Services Department, local farms and schools, etc. The quantity of food waste recovery and the quantity of compost conversion at the Kowloon Bay Pilot Composting Plant by year are tabulated below:

	Quantity of food waste recovery (tonnes)	Quantity of compost conversion (tonnes)
June to December 2010	278.0	27.8
January to December 2011	560.9	56.1
January to December 2012	288.2	28.8
January to December 2013	315.2	31.5
January to December 2014	322.0	32.2
January to December 2015	267.8	26.8
January to December 2016	478.4	47.8

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB162****(Question Serial No. 3123)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (1) WasteControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

Please set out by year the total amounts of food waste recovered under the Food Waste Recycling Projects in Housing Estates funded by the Sustainable Development Fund (SDF) and the Environment and Conservation Fund (ECF), as well as the eventual outlet of the recycled materials (in terms of quantity).

Asked by: Hon YIU Chung-yim (Member Question No. 104)Reply:

In the past 5 years (starting from 2012-13), 3 of the projects funded by the Sustainable Development Fund focused on activities related to food waste recycling. The amounts of food waste recovered and the recycled materials involved are set out below:

Year	Name of projects funded	Food waste recovered (tonnes)	Recycled materials (tonnes)	
			Compost	Fish feed
2013-15	Community Mushroom Growing Project	2.13	0.4	-
2015-16	Sustainable One-stop Food Waste Regeneration	10.63	-	1.56
2015-17	Reduce, Reuse, Community Engagement, Household Food Waste Recycling Program	- (Note 1)	- (Note 1)	

Besides, the Food Waste Recycling Projects in Housing Estate under the Environment and Conservation Fund have funded housing estates under the Home Ownership Scheme and private housing estates to install treatment facilities for food waste recycling and to organise education programmes on food waste reduction, so as to help the estates to reduce food waste and separate waste at source. The food waste collected will be converted to compost after treatment for planting by the housing estates and the residents. The amounts of food waste recovered and the compost produced after treatment under the projects in the past 5 years are set out below:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Food waste recovered (tonnes)</b>	<b>Compost converted (tonnes)</b>
2012-13	71	9
2013-14	201	24
2014-15	204	24
2015-16	292	32
2016-17	450 <sup>(Note 2)</sup>	54 <sup>(Note 3)</sup>

Note 1: As the project has just been completed, the figures are still being compiled

Note 2: Estimated amount of food waste recovered up to end of March 2017

Note 3: Estimated amount of compost converted up to end of March 2017

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB163**

**(Question Serial No. 1021)**

Head: (100) Marine Department

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

Programme: (2) Port Services  
(3) Local Services

Controlling Officer: Director of Marine (Maisie CHENG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

It is expected that the amounts of refuse collected from ships and floating refuse collected and the amounts of refuse collected from locally-licensed and river trade vessels would increase in 2017. The questions are as follows:

1. What are the reasons?
2. How was the situation in the past 2 years?
3. The financial provision for the captioned two Programmes will increase by 8.6% and 7.6% respectively for the year, mainly due to the increased requirement for marine cleansing, plant and equipment. Please indicate the specific increases in resources and manpower.

Asked by: Hon CHOW Ho-ding, Holden (Member Question No. 35)

Reply:

1. The Marine Department (MD) will estimate the amount of refuse collected in the coming year with reference to the amount of refuse collected in the previous year, taking into account the weather, the trend of increase or decrease in the number of vessels and other factors. It was probable that the unusual rainstorms in provinces and cities along the Pearl River, such as Guangdong and Guangxi, in the summer of 2016 caused a surge in the amount of refuse collected, thus, more resources were allocated to the MD subsequently in the same year to enhance the refuse collection services. While a similar situation may not recur in 2017, we expect the amount of refuse collected this year to increase in the light of additional resources.
2. The actual amount of floating refuse collected was higher than the estimated amount by 4% due to more rainfall in Hong Kong in 2015, while the actual amounts of refuse

collected from ships and refuse collected from locally-licensed and river trade vessels were broadly comparable to the estimated amounts.

In the summer of 2016, a large quantity of floating refuse in the waters of Hong Kong possibly originating from the Pearl River Delta and the enhanced collection services of the MD led to a larger amount of floating refuse collected and refuse collected from locally-licensed and river trade vessels than the estimated amounts by 3% and 4% respectively, while the actual amount of refuse collected from ships was broadly comparable to the estimated amount.

3. The MD will additionally deploy 3 Marine Inspector IIs and 1 patrol launch in 2017-18 to enhance the inspections of cleanliness at sea and monitoring of the work of marine cleansing service contractors. In addition, the marine cleansing service contract will be renewed in October 2017 with new service content, including the addition of a foreshore refuse cleansing team to strengthen the work of inshore refuse cleansing.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB164**

**(Question Serial No. 1427)**

Head: (100) Marine Department

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

Programme: (2) Port Services (3) Local Services

Controlling Officer: Director of Marine (Maisie CHENG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the collection of refuse from locally-licensed and river trade vessels, please advise on:

- (a) the staffing, expenditure and number of vessels involved in collecting refuse from fishing vessels, locally-licensed and river trade vessels, either by staff of the Marine Department (MD) or the contractor it engaged, in the past 3 years (2014-15 to 2016-17);
- (b) the mechanism adopted by the MD for collecting refuse in various typhoon shelters, and the daily collection schedules;
- (c) the staffing, expenditure and number of vessels involved in collecting refuse in various typhoon shelters in the past 3 years (2014-15 to 2016-17);
- (d) whether the MD will review the mechanism and improve the service in response to feedback from a number of fishermen about the refuse collection schedules for fishing vessels in typhoon shelters falling short of demand, and the Government failing to render timely and appropriate assistance to the fishing vessels that netted a large quantity of refuse from sea in the marine refuse incident in 2016;
- (e) the total quantities of marine refuse collected by the MD in the past 3 years (2014-15 to 2016-17) and the total quantities of refuse collected in typhoon shelters (please provide the information by month);
- (f) the details of the work and the effectiveness of the Inter-departmental Working Group on Clean Shorelines in the past 3 years (2014-15 to 2016-17); and
- (g) the details of the work and the effectiveness of the Hong Kong-Guangdong Marine Environmental Management Special Panel set up subsequent to the incident of illegal dumping of refuse in the Mainland.

Asked by: Hon HO Chun-yin, Steven (Member Question No. 61)

Reply:

- (a) & (c) Since the commencement of the contract for marine refuse cleansing services of the MD on 1 October 2011, the contractor has been providing a fleet of over 70 vessels of various types to clean up refuse in Hong Kong waters on a daily basis (including Sundays and public holidays). About 13 refuse collection boats of the fleet provide domestic refuse collection service to vessels (including fishing, locally-licensed and river trade vessels) in anchorages, typhoon shelters and small boat anchorage areas. A refuse collection boat is normally operated by 2 persons, 1 for steering the boat and the other for collecting refuse. The contract cost for the marine refuse cleansing services, which include cleaning up floating refuse, collecting refuse from vessels, managing refuse collection points and transporting refuse to landfills for disposal, is about \$3.7 million a month. The expenditure for cleaning up marine refuse and collecting refuse from vessels forms part of the overall contract cost, where there is no separate breakdown. Moreover, in 2017-18, the MD will additionally deploy 3 Marine Inspector IIs and 1 patrol launch to step up inspection of cleanliness at sea and monitoring of the work of the contractor.
- (b) Currently, the marine refuse cleansing contractor of the MD has refuse collection boats stationed in major typhoon shelters such as Sam Ka Tsuen, Aberdeen, Shau Kei Wan, Causeway Bay, To Kwa Wan, Yau Ma Tei, Tuen Mun, Sai Kung, Cheung Chau and Yim Tin Tsai for collecting refuse from vessels at those typhoon shelters at least once a day. The refuse collection boats of the contractor generally sail through the typhoon shelters in the morning period to collect refuse from vessels. Vessels berthed in the typhoon shelters may also make a call to the MD or the contractor for arranging refuse collection service. Since the end of 2015, the frequency of collecting refuse from vessels in Aberdeen Typhoon Shelter has been increased to twice a day, namely once in the morning and once in the afternoon.
- (d) In response to the possibility of a large quantity of refuse being netted during fishing operations, the MD has set up two 24-hour hotlines (2385 2791 and 2385 2792). Fishermen may call the MD to request for a large refuse collection vessel to the typhoon shelters wherein the fishing vessels concerned are berthed for collection of netted refuse as soon as possible.
- (e) The quantities of marine refuse (including floating refuse, refuse collected from ships, and refuse collected from locally-licensed and river trade vessels) collected in the past 3 years are as follows:

2014

<b>Month</b>	<b>Floating refuse (in tonnes)</b>	<b>Refuse collected from ships (in tonnes)</b>	<b>Refuse collected from locally-licensed and river trade vessels (in tonnes)</b>
January	776.9	215.1	155.2
February	757.6	194.6	145.5
March	809.7	211.9	142.0
April	865.7	209.3	138.7
May	993.1	213.3	159.5
June	1 133.5	205.7	171.9
July	1 189.1	207.8	182.7
August	1 127.2	213.5	176.9
September	1 033.7	195.3	161.1
October	949.1	214.3	149.8
November	846.1	202.8	142.1
December	783.4	210.2	132.9
Full year	11 265.1	2 493.8	1 858.3

2015

<b>Month</b>	<b>Floating refuse (in tonnes)</b>	<b>Refuse collected from ships (in tonnes)</b>	<b>Refuse collected from locally-licensed and river trade vessels (in tonnes)</b>
January	765.3	215.0	140.1
February	738.5	192.2	148.6
March	798.7	212.1	140.8
April	829.3	205.1	140.9
May	1 133.6	205.7	171.9
June	1 133.5	205.6	173.6
July	1 263.9	207.3	182.6
August	1 174.4	212.7	171.8
September	1 049.9	204.2	156.7
October	918.6	201.5	148.5
November	863.6	204.3	141.3
December	814.9	211.8	141.8
Full year	11 484.2	2 477.5	1 858.6

2016

<b>Month</b>	<b>Floating refuse (in tonnes)</b>	<b>Refuse collected from ships (in tonnes)</b>	<b>Refuse collected from locally-licensed and river trade vessels (in tonnes)</b>
January	832.6	211.3	157.5
February	787.9	198.9	163.7
March	829.3	213.9	144.1
April	857.3	203.7	142.5



<b>Month</b>	<b>Floating refuse (in tonnes)</b>	<b>Refuse collected from ships (in tonnes)</b>	<b>Refuse collected from locally-licensed and river trade vessels (in tonnes)</b>
May	930.3	204.9	164.3
June	1 109.7	206.3	180.7
July	1 345.7	209.6	188.0
August	1 326.3	197.8	176.4
September	1 095.5	204.1	164.3
October	979.0	193.2	155.5
November	898.2	203.4	146.3
December	802.7	219.4	154.5
Full year	11 794.5	2 466.5	1 937.8

The refuse from locally-licensed and river trade vessels is mainly collected in typhoon shelters, with only a small quantity collected in small boat anchorage areas. The MD does not maintain separate statistics on the quantities of refuse collected in individual typhoon shelters and small boat anchorage areas. The quantities of refuse collected in typhoon shelters are not separately accounted for.

- (f) The Government established the Inter-departmental Working Group on Clean Shorelines (Working Group) in November 2012 to enhance the collaboration among relevant government departments to address the marine refuse problem. Having considered the Marine Refuse Study (the Study) conducted in 2013-14, the Working Group has formulated long-term strategies to tackle the marine refuse problem in Hong Kong by adopting a three-pronged approach, namely reducing waste generation at source, reducing the amount of refuse entering the marine environment, and removing refuse from the marine environment. The Study has also identified 27 priority sites for enhanced clean-up of marine refuse and the relevant departments of the Working Group have, since April 2015, increased the cleaning frequency at these sites to prevent marine refuse from accumulating. Apart from enhancing clean-up efforts, the relevant departments of the Working Group have also implemented since April 2015 various improvement measures, such as organising publicity campaigns and education activities, providing support measures and facilities to reduce refuse entering the marine environment, and encouraging the public to report marine littering and refuse problems.

After implementation of the above measures, the cleanliness of about 60% of the priority sites identified for enhanced clean-up of marine refuse has shown noticeable improvement. Apart from the joint efforts of government departments, keeping the shorelines clean also requires public participation and support. In this regard, the Working Group has over the past 3 years endeavoured to educate the community to enhance their awareness of keeping the shorelines clean. Such efforts include broadcasting announcements in the public interest and organising various publicity and education activities (e.g. beach clean-up activities, roving exhibitions and design competitions), which all

aim at encouraging the public to change their habits to reduce waste at source and prevent refuse from entering the sea.

- (g) Hong Kong and Guangdong agreed in September 2016 to set up the Hong Kong-Guangdong Marine Environmental Management Special Panel (Special Panel), under the framework of the Hong Kong-Guangdong Joint Working Group on Sustainable Development and Environmental Protection, to enhance exchange and communication on various regional marine environmental matters. These would include, among other things, setting up a notification and alert system on marine refuse issues and combating illegal marine dumping activities. The Special Panel was formally established and convened its first working meeting in October 2016 to discuss matters concerning the setting up of the notification and alert system on marine refuse as well as the follow-up actions on combating illegal marine dumping activities. Relevant work has been started proactively. Regarding the incident of illegal dumping of refuse in Mainland waters, the Department of Environmental Protection of Guangdong Province advised the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) of the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region last October that before the Special Panel was established, Mainland law enforcement agencies had already commenced operations both at sea and on land to proactively track down the illegal dumping activities. Patrol had also been stepped up to vigorously combat such activities. Vessels and personnel suspected of illegal activities had been detained and illegal marine dumping curbed. The EPD will continue to enhance exchange and communication with relevant Mainland authorities on various regional marine environmental matters via the Special Panel.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB165**

**(Question Serial No. 3186)**

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:

The Yau Ma Tei New Reclamation Area was subjected to a sudden unidentified gas attack on 18 March 2016, causing an extensive impact along the coastal area. As many as 60 primary and secondary school students in the area felt unwell and were admitted to hospital. It was confirmed later that the cause was a leakage of tetrahydrothiophene, a chemical classified as a dangerous good in category 5, from a barge near the Yau Ma Tei Typhoon Shelter. In this connection, will the Government inform this Committee whether resources will be allotted to cope with coastal "oil spillages" to reduce the impact on neighbouring residents?

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Mei-fun, Priscilla (Member Question No. 10)

Reply:

The Marine Department (MD) is responsible for handling maritime oil spillages in Hong Kong waters. Based on the guidelines of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, the MD has developed a Maritime Oil Spill Response Plan to tackle maritime oil spillages in Hong Kong waters. At present, the clean-up of oil spillage at sea has been outsourced to contractors. The Pollution Control Unit of the MD together with its contractor are required to maintain oil spill response readiness, on a 24-hour standby basis, for instant deployment of staff to control and clean up maritime oil spillage. Officers of the MD Pollution Control Unit also carry out periodical patrols and inspections on vessels engaged in re-fuelling/transferring fuel in Hong Kong waters and remind coxswains to take precautionary measures to prevent any oil spillages. As the work of handling maritime oil spillages forms part of the MD's routine duties, there is no separate breakdown of the resources involved.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB166****(Question Serial No. 0793)**Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment BureauSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expensesProgramme: (2) PowerControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Donald TONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

How many solar panels are there in government buildings? What are their respective locations, investment costs, annual power generation and electricity generation costs per unit? What are the new selected sites for installation of additional solar panels?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Hak-kan (Member Question No. 29)Reply:

The solar panel projects of the Government completed by the Architectural Services Department (ArchSD) in the past 5 years (from 2012-13 to 2016-17) are tabulated below:

<b>Name of government buildings/public facilities</b>	<b>Completion date</b>	<b>Annual power generation (unit)*</b>	<b>Project cost (\$)</b>
Conversion of secondary pool of Lai Chi Kok Swimming Pool into indoor heated pool	April 2012	5 000	350,000
Extension of Man Kam To food inspection facilities	May 2012	3 000	170,000
Construction of rank and file quarters for Immigration Department at Wo Yi Hop Road, Kwai Chung	May 2012	10 000	900,000
New Civil Aviation Department Headquarters	June 2012	21 000	1,300,000
Sports Centre and Community Hall in Area 101, Tin Shui Wai	July 2012	6 000	350,000
Redevelopment of departmental quarters for Customs and Excise Department at Tsing Chau Street and Lee Kung Street, Hung Hom	August 2012	5 000	1,000,000
St Paul's College Primary School	September	4 000	400,000

Name of government buildings/public facilities	Completion date	Annual power generation (unit)*	Project cost (\$)
	2012		
Classrooms and boarding places for the Hong Kong Christian Service (HKCS) Pui Oi School in Area 16, Tuen Mun	September 2012	5 000	400,000
Reprovisioning of Wo Hop Shek Crematorium	September 2012	6 000	900,000
Phase one development of the North Lantau Hospital	December 2012	45 000	3,400,000
Development of Aberdeen fire station-cum-ambulance depot	May 2013	9 000	480,000
Cruise terminal building and ancillary facilities for the Kai Tak cruise terminal development	May 2013	24 000	1,200,000
Construction of fire station-cum-ambulance facility at Cheung Yip Street, Kowloon Bay	June 2013	5 000	270,000
Construction of an Annex Building at the Ko Shan Theatre	December 2013	13 000	1,400,000
Town park, indoor velodrome-cum-sports centre in Area 45, Tseung Kwan O	December 2013	150 000	1,700,000
Local open space at Chung Yee Street, Kowloon City	February 2014	3 000	200,000
Construction of a station for the new Terminal Doppler Weather Radar	July 2014	4 000	200,000
District open space, sports centre and library in Area 74, Tseung Kwan O	November 2014	20 000	350,000
Kwun Tong promenade (stage 2)	December 2014	31 000	6,100,000
Reprovisioning of Cape Collinson Crematorium	December 2014	3 000	200,000
Redevelopment of Kwun Tong Swimming Pool Complex and Kwun Tong Recreation Ground	January 2015	15 000	1,500,000
Community Green Station (New Territories East)	January 2015	3 000	200,000
Relocation of part of the offices of the Department of Justice to the Main and East Wings of the Former Central Government Offices	March 2015	25 000	1,500,000
Construction of Trade and Industry Tower in Kai Tak Development Area	April 2015	28 000	5,400,000
Redevelopment of Victoria Park Swimming Pool Complex	July 2015	39 000	2,200,000
Redevelopment of Fire Services Training	October 2015	36 000	2,800,000

<b>Name of government buildings/public facilities</b>	<b>Completion date</b>	<b>Annual power generation (unit)*</b>	<b>Project cost (\$)</b>
School			
West Kowloon Law Courts Building	November 2015	49 000	6,100,000
Po Leung Kuk Stanley Ho Sau Nan Primary School	December 2015	6 000	900,000
Reprovisioning of Yau Ma Tei Police Station	January 2016	4 000	450,000
Public library and indoor recreation centre in Area 3, Yuen Long	March 2016	9 000	400,000
Sports centre, community hall and district library in Area 14B, Sha Tin	March 2016	11 000	1,300,000
Reprovisioning of Yaumatei Specialist Clinic at Queen Elizabeth Hospital	June 2016	16 000	1,100,000
Redevelopment of Tai Lam Centre for Women	November 2016	25 000	1,500,000

\* The figure denotes the estimation of annual power generation made during the design stage of the renewable energy (RE) -projects.

The cost of power generation is affected by, among others, the maintenance cost and the volume of the power generated. The maintenance cost and power generation efficiency vary with the location of different installation and the conditions of each government building. Information about the unit cost of the power generated by the solar panels is not available.

Some of the new buildings/ facilities to be completed by ArchSD in the next 2 years will be installed with solar panels. They are tabulated below:

<b>Name of government buildings/public facilities</b>	<b>Anticipated completion date</b>	<b>Annual power generation (unit)*</b>	<b>Expenditure (\$)</b>
Tung Wah Group of Hospitals Ma Kam Chan Memorial Primary School (in Area 36, Fanling)	May 2017	5 000	660,000
Hong Kong Children's Hospital	June 2017	5 000	800,000
Relocation of New Territories West Regional Office and Water Resources Education Centre of Water Supplies Department to Tin Shui Wai	January 2018	16 000	1,800,000
Liantang/ Heung Yuen Wai Boundary Control Point and Associated Works – BCP Buildings and Associated Facilities	November 2018	15 000	850,000

\* The figure denotes the estimation of annual power generation made during the design stage of the RE projects.

In addition, starting from the financial year 2017-18, we will earmark \$ 200 million for the provision of RE installations (including solar panel installations) at suitable existing government buildings, venues and community facilities, etc. The project cost for individual projects is capped at \$30 million. As individual project proposals are under consideration by the relevant bureaux and departments, the details of such projects are not available at this stage.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB167**

**(Question Serial No. 2415)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

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

Programme: (2) Power

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The Chief Executive proposed in the 2017-2018 Policy Address to encourage and take forward large-scale renewable energy (RE) (including solar power generation) projects. There are some 40 000 small houses on rural land at present. Regarding encouraging rural houses to support the Government's promotion policy, does the Government have any plans to provide funding for the RE plan mentioned in the Policy Address, and to subsidise or assist small house owners to develop the use of solar energy on their rooftops?

Asked by: Hon HO Kwan-yiu, Junius (Member Question No. 46)

Reply:

To promote the wider adoption of renewable energy (RE) in private buildings and organisations, the Government has been providing profits tax concessions on taxpayers' assessable profits since 2008 for the installation of RE power systems in private premises (including village houses) for carrying on a trade, profession or business. The tax deduction for the capital expenditure incurred by the purchase of such equipment can span over 5 years.

If a village house is a New Territories Exempted House exempted under the Buildings Ordinance (Application to the New Territories) Ordinance, it is allowed to keep or carry out building works at any time in future to install some small-scale green and amenity facilities meeting relevant specifications, including small size solar energy heater or solar energy equipment, without seeking the permission from the Lands Department or the Buildings Department.

To help the public better understand the application of RE technologies, the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department 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) to provide technical details and information on RE.

Moreover, in discussing the arrangements of the new Scheme of Control Agreements (SCAs) with the two power companies, we will consider implementing new measures to further



promote the development of RE, including encouraging the development of distributed RE, enhancing the grid access arrangements for RE systems, and exploring the feasibility of introducing the feed-in tariff and RE certificate systems under the next SCAs, so as to incentivise the connection of these power sources to the grid.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB168**

**(Question Serial No. 2735)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

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

Programme: (2) Power

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding issues on renewable energy, please advise on:

1. The details of the work of the Administration on promoting the use of renewable energy (RE) and the expenditure involved;
2. Are there any plans to increase the incentives for using RE in electricity generation? If yes, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon HUI Chi-fung (Member Question No. 35)

Reply:

The Government has been taking the lead in promoting the development of renewable energy (RE) where technically and financially feasible. At present, more than 200 government buildings and public facilities have been installed with RE installations.

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.

To encourage the private sector to consider adopting RE, the Government provides tax incentives on the capital expenditure incurred in relation to the installation of RE power systems in private premises. The capital expenditure of private organisations on such installations 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 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) to provide technical details and information on RE.

In addition, the Environment and Conservation Fund also provides funding support to schools and non-governmental organisations to install, for demonstration purpose, small-scale RE facilities, such as solar panels, wind turbines and solar water heaters, to enhance community awareness and knowledge of environmental issues and to encourage a green lifestyle.

The Paris Agreement has highlighted the need for wider promotion of RE. In “Hong Kong's Climate Action Plan 2030+” published by the Government in January this year, the Government pointed out that it would take the lead in further promoting the development of RE where technically and financially feasible in order to achieve the policy objective of addressing climate change.

The Government will take the lead in applying RE on a wider and larger scale based on mature and commercially available technologies. It will also create the conditions to encourage the private sector to consider adopting RE. For new government buildings, we will set higher RE targets. For existing government buildings, we have earmarked \$200 million for the provision of RE installations in government buildings, venues and community facilities starting from the financial year of 2017-18. We will also actively take forward a number of large-scale RE projects, including the installation of solar generation systems at Shek Pik Reservoir and Plover Cove Reservoir.

To facilitate future policy deliberation, the EMSD has commissioned a study on the potential, barriers and constraints of installing photovoltaic (PV) systems on rooftops and facades of buildings. It will facilitate a more in depth and informed discussion on the promotion of PV systems. The study costs about \$700,000.

Beside government projects, we are also discussing with the two power companies new measures under the new Scheme of Control Agreements to further promote the development of RE generation in the community.

The Government's work on promoting the use of RE, including the provision of RE installations in various public facilities and venues, involves a number of bureaux and departments. For the Environment Bureau and the EMSD, existing manpower is deployed for carrying out such work. As the staff members concerned have other responsibilities, there is no separate breakdown of the resources involved.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB169**

**(Question Serial No. 2360)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

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

Programme: (2) Power

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The Administration will discuss with the two power companies the terms of the new Scheme of Control Agreements (SCAs) and promote the wider application of renewable energy in the coming year. In this connection, would the Administration advise this Committee:

1. Whether the Administration will set a cap on the Fuel Clause Account? If no, what are the reasons?
2. Whether the Administration will discuss with the two power companies the terms of the new SCAs to create incentives for the power companies to use sustainable energy? If no, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 80)

Reply:

The Government is proactively discussing with the two power companies the new Scheme of Control Agreements (SCAs) taking into account the views received during the Public Consultation on the Future Development of the Electricity Market conducted in 2015 with a view to improving the relevant terms, including improving the fuel costs charging arrangement and promoting renewable energy (RE). On promoting RE, we found the public attitude towards the development of RE generally positive during the consultation. In discussing the new SCAs, we will strive to introduce mechanisms to promote distributed RE, including discussing with power companies improvements to the grid access arrangements for distributed RE generators, as well as studying the feasibility of introducing feed-in tariff and RE certificates in the next SCA period, so as to incentivise the connection of these power sources to the power grids. We will also consider how the current incentive arrangement for power companies to develop RE projects should be revamped.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB170**

**(Question Serial No. 1204)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

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

Programme: (2) Power

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

It is mentioned in the Programme that the Bureau launched the Charter on External Lighting (the Charter) to encourage owners of and responsible persons for external lighting installations of decorative, promotional or advertising purposes affecting the outdoor environment to switch off such lighting installations during the preset time. In this connection, would the Government inform this Committee:

1. Have inspections been carried out on shops which have signed up to the Charter to ensure their compliance? If yes, what was the number of inspections made in the past year and what is the number of inspections to be made in the coming year?
2. Were there any cases of removal from the list of participating organisations due to non-compliance with the Charter pledge? If yes, what was the number of cases?
3. Will provisions be allocated for study on legislations to regulate external lighting? If yes, what are the expenditure and commencement date? If not, what are the reasons?

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

Reply:

1. We have engaged a consultant to conduct site visits to the signatories to the Charter on External Lighting (the Charter) to check if the lighting installations have been switched off during the preset time as pledged.
2. As of end-February 2017, no signatory has been removed from the list of participating organisations due to refusal to switch off the relevant lighting installations during the preset time.
3. 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 on public perception of the multi-pronged approach and the extent of light nuisance. The

Government will also study the overseas regime and experience in regulating external lighting, and assess whether those standards and practices are applicable to Hong Kong. The Environment Bureau will use existing manpower and resources to handle the relevant work.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB171****(Question Serial No. 0440)**Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment BureauSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (2) PowerControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Donald TONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

Hong Kong people are increasingly concerned about the light pollution problem. As recommended by the Task Force on External Lighting, the Government has launched the Charter on External Lighting (the Charter) to encourage owners of external lighting installations to switch off their external lighting installations during the preset time. In this connection, would the Government inform this Committee of the following:

- 1) What were the public's complaints about nuisance caused by external lighting received by the Government in each of the past 5 years?
- 2) What is the current number of installation owners or responsible persons who have participated in the Charter? What is the number of installations involved?
- 3) What actions will be taken by the Government if the installation owners or responsible persons who have participated in the Charter do not switch off their lighting installations according to the time set by the Charter?
- 4) What was the Government's expenditure on public education and publicity in the past year for launching the Charter? What is the budget for 2017-18?
- 5) What is the establishment of staff responsible for promoting the Charter?

Asked by: Hon LAU Ip-keung, Kenneth (Member Question No. 14)Reply:

1. The numbers of complaints about external lighting received by the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) in the past 5 years are as follows:

Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
No. of complaints	225	259	229	256	337

Upon receipt of complaints about light nuisance caused by external lighting, the 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, upon receipt of complaints, adopt measures to minimise as far as practicable light nuisance.

2. As at the end of February 2017, over 4 800 properties and shops from different sectors, including property development, building management, hotels and catering, retail, banking, laundry, travel and cinemas, as well as schools, public utilities and non-governmental organisations, have signed up to the Charter on External Lighting (the Charter). We will continue to invite more organisations and shops to sign up to the Charter. Since there is a great variety of external lighting installations, including decorative lights made up of multiple lamps or illuminated signboards, etc., it is difficult to devise a uniform standard for counting the number of installations. Therefore, we do not mandate the Charter signatories to provide such figures.

3. Although the Charter is of a voluntary nature, we believe that the participating organisations will fulfill their pledge seriously. If non-compliance cases are found, we will remind the responsible persons of the participating organisations to adhere to their pledge to switch off the relevant lighting during the preset time. If the organisations refuse to switch off the relevant lighting during the preset time, their names will be removed from the list of participating organisations of the Charter.

4. In 2016-17, the Environment Bureau (ENB)'s expenditure on the public education and publicity on the Charter was about \$1.7 million. The estimated expenditure is about \$1.5 million in 2017-18.

5. 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**

**ENB172**

**(Question Serial No. 0447)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

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

Programme: (2) Power

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

To address the climate issues of global warming, many places around the world are working hard on renewable energy to mitigate global warming. In this connection, would the Government advise this Committee:

- 1.) What are the Government's current staffing establishment and expenditure for promoting the use of renewable energy?
- 2.) What were the Government's expenditures for supporting the development of renewable energy in the past 3 years?
- 3.) What were the Government's expenditures for promoting the installation or use of renewable energy installations by the general public and private organisations in the past 3 years?

Asked by: Hon LAU Ip-keung, Kenneth (Member Question No. 17)

Reply:

The Government has been taking the lead in promoting the development of renewable energy (RE) where technically and financially feasible. At present, more than 200 government buildings and public facilities have been installed with RE installations.

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.

To encourage the private sector to consider adopting RE, the Government provides tax incentives on the capital expenditure incurred in relation to the installation of RE power systems in private premises. The capital expenditure of private organisations on such

installations 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 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.

In addition, the Environment and Conservation Fund also provides funding support to schools and non-governmental organisations to install, for demonstration purpose, small-scale RE facilities, such as solar panels, wind turbines and solar water heaters, to enhance community awareness and knowledge of environmental issues and to encourage a green lifestyle.

The Paris Agreement has highlighted the need for wider promotion of RE. In “Hong Kong’s Climate Action Plan 2030+” published by the Government in January this year, the Government pointed out that it would take the lead in further promoting the development of RE where technically and financially feasible in order to achieve the policy objective of addressing climate change.

The Government will take the lead in applying RE on a wider and larger scale based on mature and commercially available technologies. It will also create the conditions to encourage the private sector to consider adopting RE. For new government buildings, we will set higher RE targets. For existing government buildings, we have earmarked \$200 million for the provision of RE installations in government buildings, venues and community facilities starting from the financial year of 2017-18. We will also actively take forward a number of large-scale RE projects, including the installation of solar generation systems at Shek Pik Reservoir and Plover Cove Reservoir.

To facilitate future policy deliberation, the EMSD has commissioned a study on the potential, barriers and constraints of installing photovoltaic (PV) systems on rooftops and facades of buildings. It will facilitate a more in depth and informed discussion on the promotion of PV systems. The study costs about \$700,000.

Beside government projects, we are also discussing with the two power companies new measures under the new Scheme of Control Agreements to further promote the development of RE generation in the community.

The Government’s work on promoting the use of RE, including the provision of RE installations in various public facilities and venues, involves a number of bureaux and departments. For the Environment Bureau and the EMSD, existing manpower is deployed for carrying out such work. As the staff members concerned have other responsibilities, there is no separate breakdown of the resources involved in the past 3 years.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB173**

**(Question Serial No. 3187)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

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

Programme: (2) Power

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

According to a survey, light pollution is serious in the night sky of urban areas such as Mong Kok, Tsim Sha Tsui, etc. The pollution sources, including street lights, advertising signs, shop lighting, etc, disturb the life of residents, undermine public health and affect the ecological balance. Many residents have expressed dissatisfaction and made complaints about the nuisance caused by large illuminated signs on the rooftops of nearby shopping malls. In this connection, would the Administration inform this Committee of the following:

1. Will the Administration deploy resources for carrying out a study on the control of lighting? If yes, what are the details? If no, what are the reasons?
2. At present, reflections from glass curtain walls of buildings also contribute to the light pollution problem to a certain extent. Would the Administration advise on the total number of complaints against the nuisance caused by reflections from the glass curtain walls of the buildings in Kowloon West received in the past 3 years? How did the Administration follow up?
3. To address the increasingly serious light pollution, including that caused by lighting and glass curtain walls of buildings, will the Administration allocate more resources to imposing regulation or studying relevant legislation in future? Please set out the details.
4. Apart from the Environmental Protection Department, will the Administration take follow-up actions with other government departments to address light pollution? Will there be resources for strengthening inter-departmental cooperation within the Government?

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Mei-fun, Priscilla (Member Question No. 14)

Reply:

1. & 3. Having thoroughly considered the views and comments received during the public engagement exercise, the Task Force on External Lighting (the Task Force) set up by the

Government in 2011 submitted its report to the Government in April 2015. The report points out that divergent views were received during the public engagement exercise, ranging from calls for immediate legislation to objection to any form of regulation (including voluntary measures). The diverse views of the respondents on the issue of external lighting show that the community has not yet developed a mainstream view on the introduction of more rigorous regulation (such as statutory control) of external lighting. Therefore, the Task Force recommends that the Government adopt a multi-pronged approach, including the introduction of the voluntary Charter on External Lighting (the Charter) Scheme, to encourage various sectors to switch off lighting installations of decorative, promotional or advertising purposes that affect the outdoor environment after a preset time. Such measures help raise public awareness of the issue and bring about changes across the community in an incremental way. The Government is committed to the implementation of the multi-pronged approach recommended by the Task Force, including the introduction of the Charter in April 2016. Over 4 800 premises/shops have signed up to the Charter.

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. We will also study the overseas regime and experience in regulating external lighting, and will assess whether those standards and practices are applicable to Hong Kong. The Environment Bureau will absorb the relevant work with its existing manpower and resources.

Starting from September 2015, the Buildings Department (BD) has required that glass curtain walls should have an external reflectance (i.e. the percentage of daylight reflected from a glass surface) of not more than 20% as one of the pre-requisites for disregarding glass curtain walls in gross floor area and site coverage calculations. This requirement can reduce light nuisance caused by the sunlight reflected by the glass curtain walls.

2. The BD does not maintain statistics on the complaints about sunlight reflected by the glass curtain walls of buildings in West Kowloon.

3. The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) is responsible for following up on complaints about light nuisance and energy wastage caused by external lighting installations. If the complaints are beyond the scope of external lighting, EPD will invite the relevant departments to follow up according to the nature of the complaints. EPD will refer complaints about external reflection from glass curtain walls to the BD for follow-up.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB174**

**(Question Serial No. 1458)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

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

Programme: (2) Power

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The Government is discussing with the two power companies how new measures will be implemented under the new Scheme of Control Agreements (SCAs) to further promote the development of renewable energy for power generation in the community. What are the specific details of the new measures? What are the target districts and figures, anticipated results, estimated expenditure and manpower arrangements?

Asked by: Hon LIAO Cheung-kong, Martin (Member Question No. 43)

Reply:

During the Public Consultation on the Future Development of the Electricity Market conducted in 2015, we consulted the public on relevant topics including the further promotion of renewable energy (RE) and found the public attitude towards the development of RE generally positive. In discussing the new Scheme of Control Agreements (SCAs), we will strive to introduce mechanisms to promote distributed RE, including discussing with power companies improvements to the grid access arrangements for distributed RE generators, as well as studying the feasibility of introducing feed-in tariff and RE certificates in the next SCA period, so as to incentivise the connection of these power sources to the power grids. We will also consider how the current incentive arrangement for power companies to develop RE projects should be revamped. As we are still discussing the terms of the new SCAs with the power companies, we cannot disclose the specific details and other arrangements of the relevant new measures at this stage.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB175****(Question Serial No. 1459)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

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

Programme: (2) Power

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

It is stated in the Policy Address that the Government will actively take forward a number of large-scale renewable energy (RE) (including solar power generation) projects, and will apply RE on a wider and larger scale in the immediate years ahead based on mature and commercially available technologies with the public sector taking the lead, as well as create the conditions to enable the private sector to consider adopting RE. How will the Bureau take forward the solar power generation projects? Will it carry out studies, and which areas of the public sector will take the lead in applying RE? What are the timetable, estimated expenditure and manpower arrangements involved?

Asked by: Hon LIAO Cheung-kong, Martin (Member Question No. 44)

Reply:

Solar power technology is relatively mature and more suitable for the development of distributed RE in Hong Kong's built environment. The Government has been installing RE systems including solar power generation facilities in various appropriate government buildings having regard to actual site conditions. As at September 2016, more than 200 projects with RE facilities at government buildings and public facilities have been completed. Large public infrastructure projects can also provide opportunities for introducing RE. For example, the Drainage Services Department's Solar Farm at Siu Ho Wan Sewage Treatment Works, which was commissioned in December last year and is generating about 1.1 million kWh electricity per year, is currently the largest solar farm in Hong Kong. The Water Supplies Department has also installed a pilot floating photovoltaic (PV) system at Shek Pik Reservoir. Our aim is to apply RE on a wider and larger scale in the years ahead based on mature and commercially available technologies with the public sector taking the lead, and to create the conditions to enable the private sector to consider adopting RE on a wider scale.

To facilitate wider adoption of RE in the Government, the Administration will upgrade the RE target for new government buildings, including new schools and educational buildings as well as new open space and public park projects. For existing government buildings, we will require those buildings undergoing major retrofitting and/or renovation to

incorporate RE technologies where technically and financially practicable, and will earmark \$200 million from 2017-18 financial year onwards for the provision of RE installations, including PV systems, at existing government buildings, venues and community facilities. The project cost for individual projects is capped at \$30 million. As individual project proposals are under consideration by relevant bureaux and departments, the timetable, expenditure and manpower of these projects are not available at this stage.

In addition, to facilitate future policy deliberation, the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department has commissioned a more specific study on the potential for PV installation on rooftops and facades, taking into account the barriers and constraints identified. It will help us to have a more in depth and informed discussion on how to promote PV systems. The study which costs about \$700,000 is expected to complete in the first half of 2018.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB176**

**(Question Serial No. 1465)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

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

Programme: (2) Power

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

It is stated in the Policy Address that the Administration has earmarked \$200 million for the provision of renewable energy (RE) installations in government buildings and venues, as well as community facilities undergoing large-scale renovation and/or decoration works. Please list the estimated expenditure and the manpower arrangement involved in the coming years. How many and which government buildings cannot use RE technology owing to technical and financial infeasibility?

Asked by: Hon LIAO Cheung-kong, Martin (Member Question No. 46)

Reply:

Generally speaking, a building needs to have sufficient renewable energy (RE) resources (such as solar or wind power) and be supported by other appropriate conditions (e.g. sufficient space and strength of the roofs / facades of the building) before we may consider installing RE systems. Starting from the financial year of 2017-18, we have earmarked \$200 million for the provision of RE installations in suitable existing government buildings and venues, as well as community facilities. The funding ceiling of each works project is \$30 million. As various policy bureaux and government departments are considering individual works proposals, we are unable to provide the expenditure and manpower involved for these projects at this stage.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB177**

**(Question Serial No. 1466)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

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

Programme: (2) Power

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The Government has already completed the energy audits for over 200 government buildings with comparatively high energy consumption, and the Policy Address states that the Government will earmark at least \$500 million to gradually achieve the energy saving target for government buildings. Since there are still 150 major government buildings which will not complete their energy audits until later this year, how will the Bureau determine the priorities of various bureaux and departments in implementing electricity programmes? Please set out the estimated expenditures and manpower arrangements involved in the coming years.

Asked by: Hon LIAO Cheung-kong, Martin (Member Question No. 47)

Reply:

We have completed the energy audits for over 200 government buildings with comparatively high energy consumption to identify opportunities for enhancing energy management, including implementing energy saving measures and energy saving projects. Upon completion of the energy audits of the remaining around 150 major government buildings later this year, the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department (EMSD) will provide technical support to the departments concerned to help implement the energy management measures.

To assist the relevant policy bureaux and departments in the implementation of the energy saving projects identified by energy audits, we have earmarked at least \$500 million for the gradual implementation of such projects. Of this, \$200 million will be allocated to the Architectural Services Department (ArchSD) from the 2017-18 financial year onward as funding for energy-related minor building works of government buildings under the Capital Works Reserve Fund. The remaining \$300 million will be allocated to the EMSD which is responsible for procuring and replacing machinery and equipment for government buildings to save energy. In 2017-18, the ArchSD and the EMSD have been granted a funding of \$40 million and \$150 million respectively to carry out the relevant works. The annual

provision for the financial years of 2018-19 to 2021-22 will be determined having regard to the number of energy saving projects, the estimated project costs and works progress. In determining the priorities of electricity saving projects, we will accord priority to projects that are ready for implementation and those with higher energy saving potentials.

The EMSD will create additional posts of one Senior Electrical and Mechanical Officer and one Electrical and Mechanical Officer in 2017-18 to 2021-22 to coordinate work on energy saving projects, while the ArchSD will absorb the relevant work with its existing manpower.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB178**

**(Question Serial No. 0967)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

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

Programme: (2) Power

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding green building, would the Government inform this Committee:

1. How many government buildings and private buildings applied for “BEAM” or “BEAM Plus” assessment in the past two years? How many of them were awarded “Platinum” or “Gold” rating respectively?
2. As greening works (including vertical greening and green roofing) help to lower indoor temperature in buildings, how many government buildings have had such works completed and what is the saving in electricity consumption?
3. The Environment and Conservation Fund (ECF) provides funding support for non-profit making organisations (e.g. schools and non-government organisations) to carry out minor works projects of green roofing and vertical greening projects. How many such projects were approved under the ECF in the past two years? What was the funding involved?
4. In addition to the ECF, will other financial assistance or technical support be provided for owners of private buildings who intend to carry out such works? If yes, what are the details? If not, why not?

Asked by: Hon LO Wai-kwok (Member Question No.29)

Reply:

1. In the past two years (2015 and 2016), a total of 17 new government building projects carried out by the Architectural Services Department (ArchSD) applied for “BEAM Plus” assessment, of which six obtained Platinum rating, nine obtained Gold rating and the remaining two are under assessment.

As for private buildings, in the past two years, a total of 221 new development proposals approved by the Buildings Department completed registration under BEAM Plus, of which seven obtained Provisional Platinum rating, 21 obtained Provisional

Gold rating, 24 obtained Provisional Silver rating, 18 obtained Provisional Bronze rating, 64 were given Provisional Unclassified rating, and 87 have yet to receive provisional rating.

2. From 2001 to March 2017, ArchSD completed 270 green roofing projects for buildings and 78 vertical greening projects for buildings in total. Since actual changes to the indoor temperature before and after the greening works were not monitored, the exact figures of saving in electricity consumption are not available.
3. The Environmental Education and Community Action Scheme under the Environment and Conservation Fund (ECF) provides subsidies to non-profit making organisations, such as schools and non-government organisations, to carry out green roofing and vertical greening works. In the past two years, the ECF approved a total of 18 relevant projects, involving a funding allocation of about \$3.4 million.
4. The Government and the relevant professional organisations such as the Hong Kong Green Building Council have been promoting green building. Apart from leading by example and providing the support outlined above, the Government also encourages the commercial and industrial sector to adopt environmental protection facilities. Starting from the year of assessment 2008-09, capital expenditure on environment protection machinery and equipment in the first year of procurement may enjoy 100% profits tax deduction. As for environmental protection installations mainly ancillary to buildings, the depreciation period has been shortened from the usual 25 years to five years. As regards subsidy schemes, if owners of old buildings have to carry out maintenance works in the common areas of their buildings, they can apply for subsidies under the Integrated Building Maintenance Assistance Scheme (IBMAS) administered by the Urban Renewal Authority. Successful applicants for the Common Area Repair Works Subsidy under the IBMAS may receive the new Green Item Subsidy (up to \$1,500 per unit; up to \$600,000 per Owners' Corporation) on top of the subsidy for general repair works (up to \$3,000 per unit; up to \$1,200,000 per Owners' Corporation) for exclusive use for maintenance works relating to environmentally-friendly provisions. The Trade and Industry Department has also introduced the SME Loan Guarantee Scheme to help Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) procure equipment and devices for operations, including energy saving installations and equipment. SMEs can also apply for loans from the participating lending institutions through the SME Financing Guarantee Scheme of the Hong Kong Mortgage Corporation for procuring business-related equipment or assets, including environmental projects relating to their operations.

In June 2014, the two power companies set up two energy efficiency funds, namely the CLP Eco Building Fund and the HK Electric Smart Power Fund, totalling about \$100 million. The two schemes provide subsidies on a matching basis to help owners of domestic buildings carry out energy saving works in the common areas of their buildings. We are negotiating the new Scheme of Control Agreements with the two power companies and will consider introducing a suitable mechanism to encourage the power companies to enhance promotion of energy efficiency and energy saving.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB179**

**(Question Serial No. 3157)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

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

Programme: (2) Power

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

It is mentioned in this Programme that the Environment Bureau will “continue to discuss with the two power companies the terms of the new Scheme of Control Agreements (SCAs)” in 2017-18. In this connection, would the Government advise this Committee on:

(a.) the progress of such work;

(b.) the manpower and expenditure involved in such work; whether consultants and experts have been engaged for the discussion with the two power companies to support the relevant work of the Government; if yes, the manpower and expenditure involved; and

(c.) whether such work includes discussing with the two power companies to improve arrangements for the fuel costs and fuel clause.

Asked by: Hon LUK Chung-hung (Member Question No.25)

Reply:

(a.) & (c.)

The Government is proactively discussing with the power companies the new Scheme of Control Agreements (SCAs) taking into account the views received during the Public Consultation on the Future Development of the Electricity Market conducted in 2015 with a view to improving the relevant terms, including improving the fuel costs charging arrangement.

(b.)

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 on the work in accordance with the established policy direction and objectives. Furthermore, relevant officials of ENB will be involved in the relevant tasks when necessary, while staff of the Environmental Protection Department and other relevant departments (such as the Department of Justice) will also provide professional advice and

support. In the past, we have commissioned consultancy studies on various issues, including the permitted rate of return 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 \$8.26 million for 2017-18 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**

**ENB180**

**(Question Serial No. 4121)**

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 2016-2017, as well as the respective estimated numbers of refuse bags to be used and the related expenditure in 2017-2018? 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 CHAN Chi-chuen (Member Question No. 55)

Reply:

The refuse collected in country parks is mostly dirty wastes such as tissue papers, containers or packaging bags which contain leftover or drink, and food residue, etc. The Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) or its contractors normally lay litter containers with plastic refuse bags to facilitate the collection and transportation of wastes to the appropriate location for handling.

In managing country parks, the number of plastic refuse bags used in 2016-17 by AFCD is about 146 000, while the number of plastic refuse bags used by AFCD's contractors is about 333 000. It is estimated that the number of plastic refuse bags used by AFCD for such purposes will slightly decrease to about 140 000 and that used by AFCD's contractors is about 320 000 in 2017-18. In 2016-17 and 2017-18, the estimated expenditures of AFCD on plastic refuse bags are \$180,000 and \$170,000 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 used by the contractors is unknown to AFCD.

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 2016, about 40 tonnes of green wastes which have been infested by pests, diseases or invasive species were unavoidably disposed of at landfill sites because they are not suitable to be stockpiled on site in country parks for natural decomposition.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB181**

**(Question Serial No. 3708)**

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:

- (a) Please advise on the details of the provision for the Hong Kong Biodiversity Education Centre in 2017-18.
- (b) Please advise on the expenditure on organic fertiliser among the total expenditure on fertiliser involved in producing seedlings in the 2017-18 Estimates.
- (c) Please advise on the expenditure of the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) 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 2017-18.
- (d) What were the expenditures of AFCD 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 2017-18.
- (e) Over the past 5 years, what were the expenditures incurred by AFCD on collecting refuse in country parks? What was the total volume of refuse collected by AFCD? What were the numbers of prosecutions initiated by AFCD for littering in country parks? What is the estimated expenditure to be incurred by AFCD in 2017-18 for education and publicity on protection of country parks and its details?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Tanya (Member Question No. 539)

Reply:

- (a) In 2017-18, the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) has earmarked \$4.2 million for the management and operation of the Woodside Biodiversity Education Centre. This includes expenditures on educational programmes, cleansing, security, building maintenance and staff cost.

- (b) The provision earmarked for the purchase of fertilisers for seedlings production in 2017-18 is \$22,000, of which \$16,500 will be used on organic fertilisers.
- (c) The expenditure of AFCD on education and publicity on nature conservation over the past 5 years and the provision earmarked for 2017-18 are tabulated below:

<b>Financial year</b>	<b>Expenditure (\$ million)</b>
2012-13	36
2013-14	41
2014-15	43
2015-16	41
2016-17 (revised estimate)	49
2017-18 (estimate)	50

- (d) The expenditure of AFCD on the management, maintenance and improvement of facilities in country parks, special areas, marine parks and marine reserve over the past 5 years and the estimated expenditure in 2017-18 are tabulated below:

<b>Financial year</b>	<b>Expenditure (\$ million)</b>
2012-13	164
2013-14	164
2014-15	174
2015-16	178
2016-17 (revised estimate)	191
2017-18 (estimate)	191

- (e) The expenditure on keeping country parks clean and the volume of refuse collected in country parks by AFCD over the past 5 years are tabulated below:

<b>Financial year</b>	<b>Expenditure (\$ million)</b>	<b>Volume of refuse collected in country parks (tonnes)</b>
2012-13	38	3 700
2013-14	41	3 700
2014-15	46	3 800
2015-16	54	3 600
2016-17 (revised estimate)	46	3 500

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>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
Number of prosecution cases related to littering	269	200	126	135	61

AFCD will conduct a series of education and publicity programmes on protection and promotion of country parks 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, public lectures and public engagement programmes (such as nature ambassador scheme) and volunteer scheme. A provision of \$16.0 million has been earmarked in 2017-18 for this area of work.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB182**

**(Question Serial No. 6826)**

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 country park enclaves, please inform this Committee of the following:

- (a) What is the respective status of each enclave? Is there any enclave of which its land use is still not regulated by any statutory plan? If yes, what are the details?
- (b) Does the Government have any action plan to incorporate selected enclaves into country park areas in 2017-18? If yes, what are the related action plans and time frames? If not, what are the reasons?
- (c) In 2017-18, will the Department discuss with the landowners of the enclaves on how to carry out eco-friendly projects in enclave areas through public-private partnership or in other forms? If yes, what are the related action plans? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Tanya (Member Question No. 25)

Reply:

- (a) There are a total of 77 country park enclaves in Hong Kong, of which 23 were already covered by statutory town plans before 2010. In the 2010-11 Policy Address, the Government undertook to either include the remaining 54 enclaves into country parks, or determine their proper uses through statutory planning to meet conservation and social development needs.

The Planning Department (PlanD) is responsible for and has completed the formulation of Development Permission Area (DPA) Plans for 30 enclaves (including Sai Wan) for their inclusion in the statutory planning control area as planned. PlanD has also completed the preparation of 29 Outline Zoning Plans (OZPs) at the end of March 2017 to replace the DPA Plans (since Sai Wan has been incorporated into the country park after the preparation of the DPA Plans, PlanD did not draw up an OZP for the site).

It rests with the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) to assess whether the remaining enclaves are suitable for incorporation into country parks for appropriate protection. Currently, 3 enclaves have been incorporated into country parks (including Sai Wan mentioned above) and 3 enclaves are expected to be incorporated into country parks within 2017. AFCD will continue to assess the suitability for the remaining 19 enclaves to be incorporated into country parks.

- (b) As mentioned in item (a) above, AFCD has commenced the statutory procedures in accordance with the Country Parks Ordinance (Cap. 208) to incorporate 3 country park enclaves, namely Fan Kei Tok, Sai Lau Kong and a site near Nam Shan into their respective country parks and the designation process is expected to be completed within 2017.
- (c) According to the Management Agreement (MA) scheme under the New Nature Conservation Policy, non-governmental organisations (NGO) may apply for funding from the Environment and Conservation Fund (ECF), to provide landowners or tenants with financial incentives in exchange for management rights over their land and/or obtaining their cooperation in enhancing conservation of the Priority Sites, country park enclaves or private land in country parks. ECF has approved a funding support of about \$9.5 million for an NGO to implement a MA project (the Project) at Sai Wan enclave to conserve the natural habitats, showcase the cultural uniqueness and enhance the amenity value of the area through engagement of the local community and public. The Project will last for 3 years and has commenced in February 2017. AFCD will continue to encourage the collaboration of NGO and the local community to implement conservation projects at country park enclaves under the MA scheme, through funding support of ECF where applicable.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB183**

**(Question Serial No. 6846)**

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:

- (a) What was the specific expenditure of the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) involved in exploring possibilities of country park extension over the past 5 years?
- (b) What is the specific expenditure of AFCD involved in exploring possibilities of country park extension in 2017-18?
- (c) What is the specific expenditure of AFCD involved in exploring possibilities of excising land from country parks for housing development in 2017-18?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Tanya (Member Question No. 81)

Reply:

- (a) & (b) The assessment on the suitability of sites for country park extension forms 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. However, a specific provision of \$2 million has been earmarked in 2017-18 for carrying out the preparation work for designating Robin's Nest as a new country park.
- (c) In 2017-18, no provision has been earmarked by AFCD for the study mentioned in the question.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB184**

**(Question Serial No. 5707)**

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:

At present, it is very difficult for the disabled to use the country park facilities as most of the paths and facilities are not disabled-friendly. Please provide the following information:

- (a) Please set out in detail the existing barrier-free status of country parks, including the names of the country parks, the districts in which they are located, the barrier-free facilities available, country trails, and names of the dams.
- (b) Please set out in detail 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: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. 2485)

Reply:

- (a) The country park barrier free facilities and their respective locations are listed in 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 (AFCD) 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 by AFCD to facilitate the implementation of accessibility measures and provision of services for persons with disabilities.

<b>Barrier Free Facilities/ Facilities with Barrier Free Design</b>	<b>Country Parks/Other Areas</b>	<b>Site/Venue/Location</b>
Barbecue Sites	Sai Kung West Country Park	Pak Tam Chung Physically Handicapped and Able-Bodied (P.H.A.B.) 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 UNESCO Global Geopark
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>

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB185**

**(Question Serial No. 5708)**

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 policy does the Government have in place to facilitate drivers with disabilities to access the country park areas with a view to resolving the problem of lack of public transport for them to access the park areas? Please set out the application procedures for permits to access country parks for drivers with disabilities.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. 2486)

Reply:

In order to enhance the accessibility of country park facilities and services for persons with disabilities, the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) 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). Most of these barrier-free facilities/premises are either directly accessible by taxi and point-to-point rebus or connected to nearby car parks by accessible ramps with hand railing. In some places, such as the Lions Nature Education Centre in the Tsiu Hang Special Area and the Hong Kong Wetland Park, designated parking spaces for persons with disabilities are provided.

According to the Country Parks and Special Areas Regulations (Cap. 208A), a permit is required to bring a vehicle into a country park or special area. The relevant application procedures and guidelines are published on AFCD's website. Applications will be assessed against the established guidelines and considered on their individual merits.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB186**

**(Question Serial No. 6117)**

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 plan 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: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. 1186)

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.

In recent years, AFCD has strengthened its efforts on various fronts to protect Incense Trees from illegal felling. These measures include:

- (a) establishment of a special task force to conduct targeted patrol of sites at which important populations of Incense Tree are present, in addition to conducting regular patrols in country parks and special areas;
- (b) working closely with the Hong Kong Police Force (the Police) in gathering and exchange of intelligence, conducting joint operations at black spots and investigation of illegal tree felling cases, and enhancing the awareness and vigilance of the public about such offences through the Police Magazine television programme as well as other education and publicity programmes;

- (c) enhancing liaison and cooperation with the concern groups and the villagers living nearby Incense Trees for intelligence gathering and reporting of any illegal tree felling activities;
- (d) installation of tree guards to prevent felling or vandalism of important individuals of Incense Tree; and
- (e) conducting a field trial on the use of infra-red sensor camera trap for monitoring of Incense Trees in the countryside.

Besides, AFCD has stepped up the planting of Incense Trees extensively in country parks over the past few years. Since 2009, about 10 000 seedlings of Incense Trees have been produced and planted every year to assist in the re-stocking of Incense Tree in Hong Kong. A species-specific action plan for Incense Tree is also being formulated for the long-term conservation of the species. The action plan will include various studies and activities to conserve this native species and enhance public awareness.

In 2017-18, AFCD will continue to implement the measures mentioned above. The resources involved will be absorbed in the allocation for nature conservation and the management of country parks, which has included an additional provision of \$3.3 million for strengthening the conservation of Incense Trees.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB187**

**(Question Serial No. 6654)**

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 detail 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 detail the country parks where barrier-free facilities are not yet available.
- (c) Is there any government policy to promote the development of barrier-free country parks to facilitate the use of country parks by persons with disabilities and those in need? What are the details?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. 2429)

Reply:

- (a) The country park barrier free facilities and their respective locations are listed in 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.

Barrier Free Facilities/ Facilities with Barrier Free Design	Country Parks/Other Areas	Site/Venue/Location
Barbecue Sites	Sai Kung West Country Park	Pak Tam Chung Physically Handicapped and Able-Bodied (P.H.A.B.) 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 UNESCO Global Geopark Volcano Discovery Centre
Toilets	47 toilets 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>

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB188****(Question Serial No. 5234)**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 smuggling activities of ivory, please advise on:

- (a) the details of the detected cases of ivory smuggling, including the numbers of cases, the quantities of ivory, the value of items, the numbers of persons arrested, the numbers of persons convicted, the maximum and minimum penalties and the total amount of fines imposed over the past 3 years;
- (b) the weight of ivory destroyed, the estimated value and expenditures involved in each of the past 3 years; and
- (c) details of the work on strengthening the trade control of endangered species (in particular ivory) in 2017-18 as mentioned by the Government. Is there any change in the expenditure and manpower involved as compared with that of last year? If yes, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon HUI Chi-fung (Member Question No. 60)Reply:

- (a) Details of the detected ivory smuggling cases over the past 3 years are tabulated below:

	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
Number of cases	106	105	41
Quantity of ivory seized	2 200 kg and 35 pieces	1 600 kg	530 kg
Market value (\$ million)	21	15	5
Number of persons arrested	107	57	30
Number of persons convicted	65	30	25
Maximum penalty (Months of imprisonment)	8	6	8
Minimum penalty (Fine / \$)	10,000	30,000	2,000
Total fine (\$ million)	2.3	1.5	1.2

- (b) The quantity of confiscated ivory disposed of by incineration, the estimated value of the incinerated ivory and the relevant expenditure over the past 3 years are tabulated below:

	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
Quantity of confiscated ivory disposed of (tonne)	12	10	6
Estimated value (\$ million)	120	100	60
Expenditure (\$)	120,000	70,000	27,000

- (c) In 2017-18, the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department will continue to implement a series of enhancement measures to strengthen the regulatory control of ivory trade to curb smuggling and strengthen the control of the local trade in ivory. The measures include enhancing interdepartmental collaboration and stepping up joint operations and intelligence exchange with the Customs and Excise Department and overseas law enforcement agencies such as Interpol, deploying sniffer dogs to detect ivory at import and export control points to assist detecting and preventing smuggling of ivory, conducting a comprehensive check of all local ivory stocks, using tamper-proof holograms to mark ivory, using hi-tech radiocarbon dating analysis to determine the age and hence the legality of ivory, stepping up import and re-export control on pre-Convention ivory, as well as raising public awareness on the protection of elephants and relevant control. As compared with the revised estimate of the financial year 2016-17, the Government has earmarked an additional provision of \$1.7 million in the financial year 2017-18 for this area of enhancement work.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB189****(Question Serial No. 6144)**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 prosecutions against illegal trading of endangered species initiated by the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department,

- (a) please set out the numbers of prosecutions related to illegal endangered species in each of the past 5 years;
- (b) please set out, by type of endangered species, the numbers of prosecutions initiated for illegal trading, total quantities with respect to prosecutions, the total market values and the corresponding penalties over the past 5 years in the table below.

Species	Number of prosecutions		Total quantity		Market value		Penalty	
	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import	Export

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Kenneth (Member Question No. 3.16)Reply:

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 prosecutions involving illegal imports and exports over the past 5 years are set out below:



Calendar Year	Number of prosecutions		Total quantity		Market value		Range of Penalty	
	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import	Export
2012	98	6	275 kg and 433 pieces	33 kg and 143 pieces	\$3.4 million	\$0.6 million	A fine of \$100 to imprisonment for 8 months	A fine of \$2,000 to imprisonment for 3 months
2013	135	2	653 kg and 546 pieces	18 pieces	\$4.9 million	\$3,600	A fine of \$100 to imprisonment for 4 months	A fine of \$2,500
2014	232	17	1 807 kg and 2 236 pieces	2 371 kg and 130 pieces	\$21.9 million	\$1.6 million	A fine of \$100 to imprisonment for 6 months	A fine of \$100 to imprisonment for 10 months
2015	148	7	9 856 kg and 629 pieces	17 kg and 2 451 pieces	\$71.3 million	\$0.8 million	A fine of \$100 to imprisonment for 3 months	A fine of \$100 to imprisonment for 6 months
2016	112	16	11 183 kg and 1 024 pieces	5 620 kg and 35 pieces	\$13.3 million	\$6.7 million	A fine of \$100 to imprisonment for 3 months	A fine of \$3,000 to imprisonment for 8 months

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB190****(Question Serial No. 5026)**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:

The Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2017-18 include strengthening of trade control of endangered species (in particular ivory) and combating illegal trade and smuggling activities of endangered species. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the following:

- (a) The estimated manpower, establishment, expenditure on salaries and benefits, and departmental expenses involved in the said work this year.
- (b) Please set out in tabular form the expenditure involved in the said work over the past 5 years (2012-13 to 2016-17).

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Kwok-hung (Member Question No. 543)Reply:

- (a) In 2017-18, 54 staff of the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department will be deployed for the control of trade in endangered species and combating their illegal trade and smuggling, comprising 5 professional officers, 42 technical officers and 7 clerical officers. The staff costs and departmental expenses involved are \$30.7 million and \$8.1 million respectively.
- (b) The expenditure on the protection of endangered species over the past 5 years is tabulated as follows:

<b>Financial Year</b>	<b>2012-13</b>	<b>2013-14</b>	<b>2014-15</b>	<b>2015-16</b>	<b>2016-17 (revised estimate)</b>
Expenditure (\$ million)	25.5	29.0	31.0	34.3	38.8

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB191****(Question Serial No. 5039)**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:

It has become a social consensus that the management of country parks and other natural resources should be strengthened. As such, please inform this Committee of the following:

- (a) The estimated manpower, establishment, expenditure on salaries and benefits, and departmental expenses involved in management and protection of country parks, special areas, marine parks and marine reserve this year.
- (b) Please set out in tabular form the expenditure involved in the said work over the past 5 years (2012-13 to 2016-17).

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Kwok-hung (Member Question No. 558)Reply:

- (a) In 2017-18, a provision of \$354 million (including \$109 million for departmental expenses and \$245 million for the staff costs of 829 staff) has been earmarked by the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) for the management and protection of country parks, special areas, marine parks and marine reserve.
- (b) The expenditure of AFCD on the management and protection of country parks, special areas, marine parks and marine reserve over the past 5 years is tabulated below:

<b>Financial year</b>	<b>Personal emoluments (\$ million)</b>	<b>Departmental expenses (\$ million)</b>	<b>Total (\$ million)</b>
2012-13	211	93	304
2013-14	219	97	316
2014-15	228	105	333
2015-16	230	107	337
2016-17 (revised estimate)	243	102	345

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB192****(Question Serial No. 4213)**

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:

Over the past 2 years, the Department has implemented a trial programme of Take Your Litter Home in country parks. What were the total numbers of country trails, family walks and nature trails in country parks involved, litter containers and recycle bins removed as well as the actual quantity of litter so reduced? What are the expected targets of the programme and the expenditure and manpower saved?

Asked by: Hon LIAO Cheung-kong, Martin (Member Question No. 54)

Reply:

The Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) is committed to keeping and promoting a clean environment in country parks. To step up the promotion efforts, we launched the "Take Your Litter Home" public education programme in September 2015 to encourage the public to take away their waste after their visits to country parks with a view to nurturing among them a sense of responsibility towards nature. In the pilot scheme covering 5 trial sites (i.e. the Tai Po Kau Nature Reserve, the Ma On Shan Country Trail, the Tai Lam Chung Country Trail, the Dragon's Back on Hong Kong Island and the Lantau Trail Section 3 on Lantau Island), AFCD removed a total of 40 litter containers and recycle bins and the amount of litter collected decreased by 72% to 93%.

In 2016, AFCD further removed a total of 256 litter containers and recycle bins from 13 family walks, 15 nature trails, 10 country trails, 4 long hiking trails and a number of other trails. We are monitoring these trails with a view to assessing the results. We will also continue our efforts in raising public awareness and take necessary measures to keep country parks clean. In the longer term, we expect the amount of litter collected in country parks will decrease. The programme aims at internalising the behaviour of country park visitors. As the amount of litter collected depends on a number of factors, we have not set any targets on the amount of litter collected or the expenditure and manpower saved.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB193**

**(Question Serial No. 6524)**

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 has been carrying out reclamation and large-scale infrastructure projects in recent years. Recently, there have even been seawall collapse incidents. Please inform this Committee whether the marine parks and marine reserve have been affected by the construction projects. Please provide the information about the water quality of the marine parks and marine reserve, the specific protective measures and expenditure involved over the past 3 years.

Asked by: Hon TAM Man-ho, Jeremy (Member Question No. 317)

Reply:

Regular water quality monitoring at various marine parks and marine reserve is conducted by the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) and 21 physical, chemical and microbiological parameters including nutrients, 5-day Biochemical Oxygen Demand and E. coli have been measured and analysed. Over the past 3 years, the water quality has generally complied with the Water Quality Objectives of the Environmental Protection Department (EPD), except for the total inorganic nitrogen (a parameter for measuring nutrients)<sup>(Note)</sup> at the Sha Chau and Lung Kwu Chau Marine Park. The monitoring data do not indicate that there is any impact from construction projects to the marine parks and marine reserve. Details of the water quality data over the past 3 years can be obtained from the following webpage:

[http://www.afcd.gov.hk/english/country/cou\\_vis/cou\\_vis\\_mar/cou\\_vis\\_mar\\_mon/cou\\_vis\\_mar\\_mon\\_wat.html](http://www.afcd.gov.hk/english/country/cou_vis/cou_vis_mar/cou_vis_mar_mon/cou_vis_mar_mon_wat.html)

Apart from monitoring the water quality, AFCD staff carry out daily patrols by sea and on land in various marine parks and marine reserve at irregular intervals, in order to monitor the ecological environment and the activities conducted in marine parks and marine reserve,

ensuring that all users of marine parks and marine reserve comply with the Marine Parks Ordinance (Cap. 476) and the Marine Parks and Marine Reserves Regulation (Cap. 476A). The expenditure involved in water quality monitoring, patrols and law enforcement in marine parks and marine reserve over the past 3 years is tabulated below:

<b>Financial year</b>	<b>Expenditure (\$ million)</b>
2014-15	2.08
2015-16	2.26
2016-17 (revised estimate)	2.56

Note: The water quality at the Sha Chau and Lung Kwu Chau Marine Park is influenced by water current. The discharge from the river in its periphery is rich in nutrients. As a result, the total inorganic nitrogen level is higher than that under the Water Quality Objectives of EPD.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB194****(Question Serial No. 6533)**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 advise this Committee on the numbers of cases of illegal trading of species covered by the Protection of Endangered Species of Animals and Plants Ordinance detected by the Government over the past 3 years. What were the types, quantities and market values of the species involved in such cases? What were the numbers of persons convicted and the maximum and minimum penalties so imposed? Has there been an upward trend in the numbers of such cases in recent years?

Asked by: Hon TAM Man-ho, Jeremy (Member Question No. 409)Reply:

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 3 years are set out below. We do not observe an increasing trend in the number of such cases.

<b>Calendar Year</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016*</b>
Number of cases	461	395	309
Quantity of products	137 260 kg and 6 696 pieces	1 074 800 kg and 25 218 pieces	148 820 kg and 2 594 pieces
Market value (\$ million)	87	131	91
Number of convictions	222	153	126
Maximum penalty	Imprisonment for 10 months	Imprisonment for 6 months	Imprisonment for 8 months
Minimum penalty	A fine of \$100	A fine of \$100	A fine of \$100

\* Some cases are still under investigation.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB195**

**(Question Serial No. 3893)**

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? Has the Lands Department carried out any investigations into encroachments on government land?

Asked by: Hon WU Chi-wai (Member Question No. 30)

Reply:

- (a) In 2016, there were 3 cases of blockage of footpath on private land within or adjacent to country parks resulting in temporary closure of hiking trails. The affected footpaths included Lantau Trail Section 7 near Yi O Village, Ping Chau Country Trail on Tung Ping Chau and the footpaths near Kuk Po/Fung Hang Villages.
- (b) The Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) has liaised with the land owners with a view to resolving the blockage. The footpaths near Kuk Po/Fung



Hang Villages were blocked by the villagers on 19 May 2016 and re-opened on 30 May 2016. We are maintaining close 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 alternative routes has been posted on site as well as AFCD's website.

- (c) We will maintain communication with the relevant government departments and stakeholders having regard to the specific circumstances of each case in a bid to provide clarification and settle disputes as soon as possible.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB196**

**(Question Serial No. 3902)**

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 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 year.

Asked by: Hon WU Chi-wai (Member Question No. 53)

Reply:

The number of vehicle permits issued by the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department and the Home Affairs Department for ordinary vehicles and coaches to enter the Pak Tam Chung barrier gate for visiting Sai Kung East and Sai Kung West Country Parks in 2016 is as follows:

Month	Number of vehicular permits issued	
	Ordinary vehicles	Coaches
January	2 349	242
February	2 215	199
March	2 450	236
April	2 430	196
May	2 566	208
June	3 046	196
July	3 665	319
August	3 179	262
September	2 832	141
October	3 022	246
November	2 942	309
December	3 110	273
Subtotal	33 806	2 827
Total	36 633	

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB197**

**(Question Serial No. 3903)**

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 2017-18, including the locations, areas, and respective country parks involved, etc.

Asked by: Hon WU Chi-wai (Member Question No. 56)

Reply:

- (a) The Country and Marine Parks Authority (the Authority) (i.e. the Director of Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation) assesses whether an enclave is suitable for incorporation into a country park based on a set of established principles and criteria agreed by the Country and Marine Parks Board (CMPB) for designating new country parks or extending existing country parks, which include conservation value, landscape and aesthetic value, recreation potential, size, proximity to existing country parks, land status and land use compatibility of the area, as well as other relevant considerations. When suitable enclaves have been identified, the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) will consult CMPB and the relevant stakeholders on the incorporation proposals as appropriate, and then invoke the

relevant statutory procedures set out in the Country Parks Ordinance (Cap. 208) (the Ordinance) for the designation of country parks.

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. Details of the relevant CMPB meetings are tabulated below:

<b>Dates of CMPB meetings</b>	<b>Purposes</b>
7-8 February 2013	To hear objections to the draft 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 the 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.
22 March 2016	To seek members' views on the draft maps and the respective explanatory statements of the Plover Cove Country Park and Lantau South Country Park.
26 August 2016 and 6 December 2016	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.
13 February 2017	To hear an objection to the draft map of the Plover Cove Country Park.

- (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 AFCD. There is no separate 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 item (a) above. AFCD has commenced the

statutory procedures in accordance with the Ordinance to incorporate these 3 enclaves into their respective country parks with a view to completing the designation process by 2017. The respective areas 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****ENB198****(Question Serial No. 3904)**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 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 2017-18 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. 57)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
2014	838	822	33	33
2015	800	790	21	20
2016	757	601	27	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**

**ENB199**

**(Question Serial No. 3905)**

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. 58)

Reply:

- (a) Over the past 2 years, the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) received 11 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 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 (Cap. 208) over the past 3 years.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB200****(Question Serial No. 3906)**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:

With regard to illegal structures and graves in country parks and marine parks, please inform this Committee of the following:

- (a) What were the number of reports received on, and the numbers and distributions of illegal structures and graves found in country parks, marine parks and marine reserve respectively in each of the past 3 years?
- (b) What were the details of the enforcement actions taken by the Department against illegal structures and graves found over the past 3 years?
- (c) Is the problem of illegal structures and graves in country parks, marine parks and marine reserve showing any signs of deterioration? What measures will be taken by the Department in the coming 12 months to deal with illegal structures and graves? What are the manpower and expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon WU Chi-wai (Member Question No. 59)Reply:

- (a) Over the past 3 years, the number of cases of illegal structures and graves in country parks reported to the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) or detected by the department is as follows:

Calendar year	Number of cases of illegal structures and graves	Country park involved
2014	11	Kam Shan, Lantau, Ma On Shan, Pat Sin Leng and Sai Kung West

2015	9	Lantau, Ma On Shan, Plover Cove, Tai Lam, Tai Tam and Sai Kung West
2016	10	Kam Shan, Lantau, Ma On Shan, Pat Sin Leng, Tai Mo Shan, Sai Kung West, and Shek O

There was no such case in marine parks and marine reserve over the past 3 years.

- (b) Upon receipt of reports or detection of suspected cases of irregularities, 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 the relevant departments for their actions. Depending on individual circumstances, AFCD may also erect warning notices, remove the unauthorised items and reinstate the sites as appropriate.

Over the past 3 years, the number of prosecutions related to illegal structures and graves in country parks is as follows:

<b>Calendar year</b>	<b>Number of prosecutions<sup>*</sup></b>
2014	10
2015	4
2016	17

<sup>\*</sup>The number of prosecutions in each calendar year does not correspond with the number of cases given in part (a) as (i) some cases did not result in prosecutions due to insufficient evidence; (ii) there was a time lag between the detection of a case and the prosecution made; and (iii) there may be more than 1 offender in a case.

- (c) The number of cases of illegal structures and graves detected in country parks over the past 3 years remained at a similar level. AFCD conducts regular patrols in country parks to deter irregularities including the construction of illegal structures and graves. In 2017-18, we will continue our enforcement efforts and work closely with the relevant departments including the Lands Department, the Home Affairs Department and the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department in tackling cases of illegal structures and graves in country parks. As patrols and our actions against illegal structures and graves in country parks are part of AFCD's law enforcement duties, information on the resources specifically deployed for this area of work is not available. In 2017-18, the overall provision earmarked for AFCD to carry out law enforcement duties in country parks is \$51 million, involving 142 staff.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB201**

**(Question Serial No. 3907)**

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:

With regard to monitoring illegal activities in country parks (e.g. illegal felling, unauthorised works in country parks), has the Department considered introducing new technologies, such as aerial photography devices, to facilitate enforcement and routine patrol? If yes, what was the expenditure involved in the relevant work in 2016-17? What is the relevant expenditure in the coming 12 months?

Asked by: Hon WU Chi-wai (Member Question No. 60)

Reply:

The Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) conducts regular patrols in the countryside, including country parks and other areas of ecological interest, to detect and deter irregularities. The application of new technology such as aerial photography devices and remote electronic monitoring systems in the countryside is subject to environmental constraints. AFCD is conducting trials on the effectiveness of using surveillance CCTV and Infrared Sensor Camera Trap to deter illegal tree felling activities. Depending on the trial results, we may extend the trials to other country parks and countryside areas. We would also make use of aerial photos and satellite images from time to time, especially for identifying habitats and land use changes. As these activities form part of the nature conservation and country park management work of AFCD, there is no separate breakdown on the expenditure involved.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB202****(Question Serial No. 3701)**Head: (42) Electrical and Mechanical Services DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expensesProgramme: (3) Energy Efficiency and Conservation, and Alternative EnergyControlling Officer: Director of Electrical and Mechanical Services (CHAN Fan)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

1. 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
2014				
2015				
2016				

2. 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
2014				
2015				
2016				

Asked by: Hon CHAN Tanya (Member Question No. 530)Reply:

1. In promoting the application of renewable energy (RE), the Government follows the Circular on "Green Government Buildings" in incorporating RE facilities in the public works projects or venues concerned where technically feasible and cost effective, having regard to the actual site conditions. Examples include the photovoltaic system and

solar water heating system at the redeveloped Victoria Park Swimming Pool Complex; the photovoltaic system and solar water heating system at Trade and Industry Tower in Kai Tak; the photovoltaic system and wind energy system at West Kowloon Law Courts Building; the photovoltaic system, wind energy system and solar water heating system in the redevelopment project of Fire Services Training School; the photovoltaic system and solar water heating system at the reprovisioned Yaumatei Specialist Clinic at Queen Elizabeth Hospital; the photovoltaic system at Siu Ho Wan Sewage Treatment Works, etc. As these projects are funded by the provision for individual capital works projects, there is no need for the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department (EMSD) to allocate separate resources for their implementation.

2. In 2014, EMSD conducted a total of 10 energy-saving projects for various government departments and public bodies. These projects include the retrofitting of more energy-efficient lighting and control systems, and more energy-efficient air-conditioning and control system, etc. The estimated total annual energy saving is about 2 million kWh, or equivalent to an annual reduction of about 1 400 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
2014	Drainage Services Department; Food and Environmental Hygiene Department; Government Property Agency; and Leisure and Cultural Services Department.	Departmental headquarters; government offices; markets; sewage treatment plants; sports centres; and stadiums.	2 million kWh and electricity cost saving of about \$2 million	1 400 tonnes
2015*	-	-	-	-
2016*	-	-	-	-

# 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. The energy-saving projects in 2015 and 2016 were minor works and capital works projects, and were carried out by other works departments under their respective project votes.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB203****(Question Serial No. 7176)**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 are the respective numbers of electrical incidents reported to the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department in the past 5 years? What is the expenditure of the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department in 2017-18 for checking and repairing the electricity facilities in Hong Kong?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Tanya (Member Question No. 529)Reply:

The respective numbers of electrical incidents reported to the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department (EMSD) in the past 5 years are as follows:

<b>Year</b>	<b>No. of Electrical Incidents</b>
2016	427
2015	361
2014	401
2013	359
2012	402

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****ENB204****(Question Serial No. 3923)**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:

With regard to gas safety and the current status of regulation, please inform this Committee of the following:

1. The numbers of Class 1 to Class 8 registered gas installers and gas contractors, and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) vehicle maintenance workshops in 2016-17 and the estimated numbers in 2017-18;
2. In response to the fatal incident 2 years ago involving a workshop servicing an LPG vehicle, will the Department devise a work plan for enhancing the safety of the trade? What are the additional manpower and estimated expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon WU Chi-wai (Member Question No. 90)Reply:

1. The numbers of registered gas installers and registered gas contractors responsible for residential, commercial and industrial gas installation works (Class 1 to Class 8) in 2016-17 and 2017-18 are tabulated below:

Year	Registered Gas Installer	Registered Gas Contractor
2016-17	4 446	459
2017-18 (Estimate)	4 550	460

Besides, there are currently a total of around 2 700 vehicle maintenance workshops in Hong Kong, of which about 235 provide maintenance services for LPG vehicles. It is estimated that the number of vehicle maintenance workshops providing maintenance services for LPG vehicles in 2017-18 would be similar to that of the previous year.

2. In response to the fatal incident 2 years ago involving a workshop servicing an LPG vehicle, the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department (EMSD) allocated 7 additional inspectors in 2016 to further strengthen the inspection and regulation of and education for vehicle maintenance workshops. The total funding allocated for 2017-18 is \$4.75 million and EMSD will flexibly deploy manpower resources having regard to operational needs to assist in handling the work related to the provision of maintenance services for LPG vehicles.

Apart from conducting more inspections to vehicle maintenance workshops, EMSD has implemented the “Code of Practice on Security Label System for LPG Vehicle Fuel Tanks” since January 2017, in order to ensure the work processes involving revalidation or replacement of internal and external components of fuel tanks are carried out at approved workshops and by competent persons to further strengthen the regulatory control over the maintenance of LPG vehicle fuel tanks, and to safeguard the safety of the public and trade practitioners. EMSD will also continue to promote the adoption of the identification signage scheme for workshops that provide maintenance services for LPG vehicle fuel systems so as to facilitate their easy identification by LPG vehicle owners, drivers and the public.

In addition, EMSD will continue to educate and publicise to LPG vehicle owners/drivers and the relevant trades about the repair and maintenance of LPG vehicles through various channels, such as talks, seminars, issuance of notices, and distribution of leaflets, etc., and to exchange views with LPG vehicle agents through regular meetings on safety related issues.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB205**

**(Question Serial No. 4120)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

In the Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2017-18 under this Programme, the Administration mentions that it will continue to implement the South East New Territories Landfill Extension Scheme and the North East New Territories Landfill Extension Scheme 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 2017-18?
2. What are the operational expenses, the staff establishment and the estimated annual expenditure on the salary of the Landfills and Development Group under the Environmental Protection Department for 2017-18 respectively?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Chi-chuen (Member Question No. 54)

Reply:

1. We are progressively implementing the South East New Territories Landfill Extension Scheme and the North East New Territories Landfill Extension Scheme, and carrying out the design and site investigation study on the West New Territories Landfill Extension Scheme. The estimated expenditure on the design and study work of the relevant extension schemes in 2017-18 is \$3.48 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 3 existing strategic landfills, implementing the extension schemes and other work relating to the landfills (including implementation of district liaison work, local betterment works and the Construction

Waste Disposal Charging Scheme, etc.). It is estimated that 71 staff members at various levels in the LDG are involved in 2017-18, and the operational expenditure involved (including salary and other recurrent expenditure) is about \$51.22 million.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB206****(Question Serial No. 4142)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (2) AirControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

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 2016-17;
- (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 2017-18 of the Air Policy Section (5) which is responsible for monitoring emissions from vessels.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Chi-chuen (Member Question No. 76)Reply:

- (1) The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) compiles the Hong Kong Air Pollutant Emission Inventory every year to analyse the distribution and trends of major air pollution sources in Hong Kong. The emission inventories for vessels for 2015 and 2016 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 2014 are tabulated as follows:

Year	Air pollutant emissions from vessels		
	Sulphur dioxide (tonnes)	Fine suspended particulates (tonnes)	Carbon monoxide (tonnes)
2014	14 000	1 940	12 690

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 emissions in 2017-18, 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 a sulphur content not exceeding 0.5%) while at berth. The Marine Department will also continue to control emissions of dark smoke from vessels.

To further reduce emissions from OGVs, the HKSAR Government and the Guangdong maritime authorities are collaborating on the setting up of a domestic emission control area (DECA) in the waters of Pearl River Delta (PRD) in January 2019 to require vessels plying within the DECA to run on fuel with a sulphur content not exceeding 0.5%. At the end of last year, both sides signed a cooperation agreement and formed a working group to jointly take forward the implementation of the PRD DECA.

- (3) The Air Policy Section (5) is mainly responsible for the enforcement of the 2 regulations mentioned above. It will keep in view the development of policies, technologies and measures in relation to vessel emission control adopted internationally and in the Mainland for policy formulation. At present, there are a total of 6 staff members in the Air Policy Section (5), and the estimated expenditure on salaries in 2017-18 is about \$4 million. We do not have separate breakdown of the expenditure down to individual tasks.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB207****(Question Serial No. 3516)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational ExpensesProgramme: (2) AirControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

Regarding the Government taking the lead to promote the use of electric vehicles (EVs), please reply on the following:

- a) List by departments the use of EVs by the Government in the past 3 years;
- b) 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. 53)Reply:

- (a) The number of electric vehicles (EVs) used by various government departments in the past 3 years is as follows:

Policy bureaux/departments	Number of EVs (As at 31 December)		
	2014	2015	2016
Hong Kong Police Force #	135	134	125
Water Supplies Department	12	18	20
Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department	7	9	9
Post Office	8	8	8
Buildings Department	8	8	8
Electrical and Mechanical Services Department #	6	8	7
Lands Department	6	6	7
Drainage Services Department	0	0	6
Transport Department	6	6	6

Policy bureaux/departments	Number of EVs (As at 31 December)		
	2014	2015	2016
Food and Environmental Hygiene Department	5	5	5
Fire Services Department	1	3	5
Customs and Excise Department	2	3	5
Leisure and Cultural Services Department	3	3	4
Housing Department	2	4	4
Civil Aviation Department	2	4	4
Environmental Protection Department	3	3	3
Social Welfare Department	3	3	3
Civil Engineering and Development Department	2	2	2
Independent Commission Against Corruption	2	2	2
Administration Wing #	2	2	2
Working Family and Student Financial Assistance Agency	0	1	2
Correctional Services Department	1	1	1
Government Logistics Department	1	1	1
Department of Health	1	1	1
Highways Department	1	1	1
Labour Department	1	1	1
Radio Television Hong Kong #	2	2	1
Office of the Communications Authority	1	1	1
Planning Department	0	1	1
Architectural Services Department	1	1	1
Chief Executive's Office	1	1	1
Home Affairs Bureau	1	1	1
Environment Bureau	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>249</b>

# Individual EVs of the relevant departments retired during this period as they were beyond economic repair.

- (b) The Government has been enhancing the public EV charging network with the commercial sector. Regarding the charging facilities at government buildings, we added 100 medium chargers at government car parks in 2014, installed electrical facilities for the installation of quick chargers for taxis at 6 car parks and set up 6 medium charging posts at outdoor car parks for trial in 2015; and upgraded 174 standard chargers to medium chargers and set up 5 medium charging posts at outdoor car parks in 2016-17. 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 3 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>
2014-15	100 medium chargers	1.28
	Installation of electrical installations of quick chargers for taxis at 6 car parks	1.49
	6 medium charging posts at outdoor car parks *	0.55
2015-16	6 medium charging posts at outdoor car parks *	0.23
2016-17	174 medium chargers upgrading and 5 medium charging posts at outdoor car parks	2.94

\* The relevant expenditure spanned over 2 financial years.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB208**

**(Question Serial No. 3517)**

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 (Donald TONG)

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. 54)

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). 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, though the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) does not have the number of waste separation bins placed by these housing estates/residential buildings on their own. Therefore, the number of waste separation bins in the 18 districts is not available.

The about 16 000 sets of waste separation bins mentioned above included about 4 300 sets placed in public places such as pavements, public transport interchanges, refuse collection points, parks, leisure and cultural facilities and country parks, etc. Over the past 3 years, the number of waste separation bins placed in public places has



remained stable. Their distribution in the 18 districts between 2014 and 2016 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 in public places (set)		
	As at December 2014	As at December 2015	As at December 2016
Hong Kong Island			
Eastern	212	184	169
Southern	243	244	256
Wan Chai	157	180	183
Central & Western	206	203	209
Kowloon			
Kowloon City	125	125	121
Yau Tsim Mong	183	186	177
Sham Shui Po	96	94	95
Wong Tai Sin	70	72	69
Kwun Tong	82	86	85
New Territories			
Tai Po	516	483	477
Tuen Mun	218	211	184
Yuen Long	396	393	386
North	324	317	307
Sai Kung	669	652	655
Sha Tin	329	332	303
Tsuen Wan	315	301	262
Kwai Tsing	148	143	145
Islands	250	242	236
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 539</b>	<b>4 448</b>	<b>4 319</b>

Note: The Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) has launched a public education programme of the “Take Your Litter Home” in 2015 to encourage the public to take their litter away, and gradually reduce the number of litter bins and waste separation bins along trails in country parks, so the number of waste separation bins in public places, especially in the New Territories, has reduced slightly in the past two years.

- (b) The total amount of recyclables collected from the waste separation bins placed in the above-mentioned public places in 2014 to 2016 is as follows:

Recyclables	2014	2015	2016
	(tonnes)	(tonnes)	(tonnes)
Waste paper	142	301	390
Plastics	298	680	690
Metal	57	25	44

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 waste separation bins in the 18 districts, since collection and recovery of recyclables is not

limited to the use of waste separation bins only. In fact, some residents or cleaners of private premises would sell recyclables directly to recyclers, carry out recovery through other means such as exchanging recyclables or delivering them to Community Recycling Centres.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB209**

**(Question Serial No. 3518)**

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 (Donald TONG)

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 3 years by administrative district.
- (b) Please set out the numbers of government organisations and non-government organisations participating in the promotion of the Campaign by administrative district.
- (c) What were the manpower and expenditure involved in the promotion of the Campaign in the past 3 years?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Hak-kan (Member Question No. 55)

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 among the public, the EPD has 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 roving exhibition with the theme of clean recycling was launched and held at various venues, including the Central Government Offices, Immigration Tower in Wan Chai, Eastern Community Green Station (CGS), Sha Tin CGS, Plaza Hollywood, Hong Kong Science Museum, Hong Kong Central Library, 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 during part of the exhibition. Meanwhile, in an effort to promote clean recycling at the community level, the EPD also engaged non-government organisations through the ECC in 2016 to carry out education and promotion on clean recycling in private housing estates and residential buildings.

Besides, since 2015, the EPD has participated in various environmental activities organised by different groups and organisations promoting clean recycling by means of exhibitions and game stalls. Apart from government departments and District Councils, the organisers of these activities include educational institutions, green groups, district organisations, property management companies, local resident groups, owners' corporations, etc. The promotional activities on clean recycling are tabulated below:

District	Promotional activities on clean recycling participated by the EPD in 2015-2017	
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
9.	Title:	Seminar on Learning on Waste Reduction and Recycling in Schools for Promoting Education for Sustainable Development
	Organiser:	Education Bureau

10.	Title:	Duty to God Day 2016
	Organiser:	Scout Association of Hong Kong Programme Branch
11	Title:	Green Council Carnival - Go Green, Recycle Clean
	Organiser:	Green Council
<b>Southern</b>		
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
3.	Title:	Environmental Carnival - Recycling Together
	Organiser:	Chi Fu Fa Yuen Management Services Office; Chi Fu Fa Yuen Residents' Association
<b>Yau Tsim Mong</b>		
1.	Title:	Books and Toys Swap 2015
	Organiser:	Olympian City; Victoria Harbour Association; Mongkok Kai-fong Association Limited Chan Hing Social Service Centre
2.	Title:	Books and Toys Swap 2016
	Organiser:	Olympian City; Victoria Harbour Association; Mongkok Kai-fong Association Limited Chan Hing Social Service Centre
<b>Wong Tai Sin</b>		
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 Open Ceremony
	Organiser:	Kowloon Federation of Associations Wong Tai Sin District Committee

6.	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
7.	Title:	“Green Life in Wong Tai Sin” - Kick-off Ceremony
	Organiser:	Kowloon Federation of Associations Wong Tai Sin District Committee
<b>Tuen Mun</b>		
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
<b>Sha Tin</b>		
1.	Title:	Waste Reduction cum No-smoking Healthy Lifestyle Competition Award Ceremony
	Organiser:	Lee Chi Wing Sha Tin District Council's Office; Tong Po Chun Sha Tin District Council's Office
2.	Title:	Celebrate the 20 <sup>th</sup> anniversary of the return of HKSAR and the 30 <sup>th</sup> anniversary of the development of Ma On Shan cum Ceremony
	Organiser:	Lee Chi Wing Sha Tin District Council's Office
<b>Kwai Tsing</b>		
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
<b>Islands</b>		
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

3.	Title:	Islands District “Use less, waste less and Clean Recycling” Promotional Activities
	Organiser:	Islands District Council Tourism, Agriculture, Fisheries and Environmental Hygiene Committee; Islands District Office

- (c) As the promotion of clean recycling is part of the work of the EPD, the staff promoting clean recycling will also carry out other promotion work on waste reduction and recycling. Therefore, we do not have the breakdown for the manpower and expenditure involved in such work.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB210**

**(Question Serial No. 3519)**

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 (Donald TONG)

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. 56)

Reply:

Hong Kong's air quality is affected by air pollution in the Pearl River Delta (PRD) region. Enhanced technical exchanges on air quality monitoring and the sharing of forecast information and experience between Hong Kong and Guangdong Province can strengthen the capability of both sides in forecasting air pollution for the PRD region.

Hong Kong and Guangdong have commenced technical exchanges on air pollution forecasting since 2015, details of which are set out in the table below. The two sides will continue such technical exchanges in 2017. The manpower and expenditure involved are borne by the governments of the two sides respectively. The work of the Hong Kong side is undertaken by the Environmental Protection Department (EPD). As the staff members concerned have other responsibilities, there is no breakdown on the manpower involved. The expenditure required is absorbed by the existing resources of the EPD.

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<b>Date</b>	<b>Conference/exchange programme</b>	<b>Organiser</b>	<b>Participant from Hong Kong</b>	<b>Participant from Guangdong</b>
4-6 November 2015	The 17 <sup>th</sup> Technical Exchange on Air Quality Monitoring between Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macau	Shunde Environmental Monitoring Station	EPD	All monitoring stations in Guangdong Province
18-19 April 2016	Practical Training on Ambient Air Quality Forecasting and Warning in Guangdong Province	Guangdong Environmental Monitoring Centre	EPD	All monitoring stations in Guangdong Province
26-28 October 2016	The 18 <sup>th</sup> Technical Exchange on Air Quality Monitoring, Forecasting and Warning between Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macau	Zhaoqing Environmental Monitoring Station	EPD	All monitoring stations in Guangdong Province
14-18 November 2016	Forecasters from Guangdong visited the EPD of Hong Kong to understand Hong Kong's daily forecasting work and carry out technical exchange.	Hong Kong EPD	EPD	Guangdong Environmental Monitoring Centre

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB211****(Question Serial No. 3520)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational ExpensesProgramme: (6) Nature ConservationControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

Regarding the work on promoting nature conservation, please reply on the following:

- (a) the details of the conservation work undertaken within country parks over the past 3 years, 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;
- (c) the details of the work on enhancing public awareness of 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. 57)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)
2014-15	699	280.3
2015-16	631	285.6
2016-17 (revised estimate)	669	284.1

- (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 and implementation 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, 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)
2014-15	105	82.8
2015-16	108	83.8
2016-17 (revised estimate)	104	106.2

- (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 websites and mobile applications. The number of staff and expenditure of AFCD involved are as follows:

Year	Number of staff	Expenditure (\$ million)
2014-15	36	17.4
2015-16	35	16.8
2016-17 (revised estimate)	39	25.2

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB212**

**(Question Serial No. 3521)**

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 (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the conservation of biodiversity, please reply 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. 58)

Reply:

- (a) & (b) The Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) manages country and marine parks 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. AFCD has been promoting these uses and issuing relevant guidelines and codes for visiting country parks and marine parks, publishing promotional leaflets and posters, as well as organising education and public engagement programmes. In parallel, AFCD has been monitoring such uses within country and marine parks and conducting regular patrols and law enforcement actions to deter incompatible activities. In the past 3 years, the number of staff and expenditure involved in AFCD's promotion of compatible use of country and marine parks are as follows:

Financial year	Country parks		Marine parks	
	Number of staff	Expenditure (\$ million)	Number of staff	Expenditure (\$ million)
2014-15	35	16.22	4	3.53
2015-16	34	15.39	4	3.88
2016-17 (revised estimate)	36	15.98	4	3.66

- (c) The number of complaints received by AFCD in relation to the damage of country and marine park environment in 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 is 110, 94 and 125 respectively. These complaints were mainly related to littering and damage to vegetation.

AFCD will conduct investigation into suspected irregularities upon receipt of reports or detection during regular patrols. The number of prosecutions initiated by AFCD against offences related to the damage of country park (including countryside areas nearby) and marine park environment in 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 is 365, 288 and 198 respectively.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB213**

**(Question Serial No. 3527)**

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 (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Why was there a significant increase in the number of illegal deposit of waste offences from 96 in 2015 to 397 in 2016? What were the numbers of government departments' inspections on illegal deposit of construction waste in the past 3 years? How many enforcement actions were taken? What were the penalties imposed?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Hak-kan (Member Question No. 64)

Reply:

In combating illegal deposition of construction waste, the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) launched a pilot scheme in 2015-16 to install surveillance cameras at 12 fly-tipping black spots with a view to deterring fly-tipping through enhanced surveillance, as well as improving the investigation and prosecution efficiency by tracing the identity of suspects through the vehicle registration information. As a result, the number of successful prosecutions against illegal deposit of waste increased significantly in 2016.

The number of inspections on illegal deposit of construction waste conducted by the relevant government departments (including the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department, Buildings Department, Civil Engineering and Development Department, Drainage Services Department, EPD, Food and Environmental Hygiene Department, Home Affairs Department, Lands Department, Planning Department and Highways Department), as well as the number of prosecutions and total fine in the past 3 years are summarised as below:

<b>Year</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
Number of inspections	14 835	16 344	18 417
Number of prosecutions	63*	99	157
Number of convictions	73*	92	142
Number of fixed penalty notices issued	35	32	45
Total fine (\$)	727,000	1,421,000	2,114,000

\* 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 2014.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB214**

**(Question Serial No. 3528)**

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 (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

What was the lease situation of the EcoPark in the past 3 years? What was the expenditure involved? What was the quantity of recyclables processed? Please provide a breakdown by type of recyclable.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Hak-kan (Member Question No. 65)

Reply:

At present, a total of 12 lots of land with a total area of about 8.5 hectares in the EcoPark have been leased to private recyclers for waste recycling. Among them, 8 tenants have come into operation respectively since April 2010, 2 tenants are carrying out testing or installation of machinery, 1 tenant is working on plant construction, and the remaining 1 tenant was just awarded the lease. Among the leased lots above-mentioned, one of them is being put up for lease by the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) in accordance with the usual practice and established procedures of the Government as its lease will expire in January 2018. Besides, there are other 2 lots covering a total area of about 1.3 hectares on which their leases have expired earlier, and demolition works of the existing plant and site reinstatement works are being carried out. We will closely monitor the works progress and will put up the lots for lease in a timely manner.

To assist the management of the EcoPark, the EPD has engaged a contractor to be responsible for the daily management and maintenance of the EcoPark. The contractor is also required to operate the EcoPark Visitor Centre and a dedicated website, as well as implement promotional activities for waste recovery. The expenditure involved is about \$1.2 million per month.



The quantities of recyclables processed at the EcoPark in the past 3 years are as follows:

<b>Types of recyclables</b>	<b>Quantities of recyclables processed (tonnes)</b>		
	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
Waste cooking oil	8 600	7 700	6 000
Metals	107 000	100 700	116 500
Wood	1 100	750	970
Electric and electronic equipment	1 440	1 650	1 580
Plastics	4 600	6 300	5 800
Construction waste	15 000	42 000	40 500
Glass	180	1 900	2 090
Food waste	(Not applicable) (1)	3 900	8 400
<b>Total (2)</b>	<b>138 000</b>	<b>165 000</b>	<b>182 000</b>

(1): The tenant commenced operation in May 2015.

(2): The total quantities are rounded to the nearest thousand.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB215****(Question Serial No. 3529)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational ExpensesProgramme: (1) WasteControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

Since the setting up of Community Green Stations (CGSs), what are the quantities of various types of recyclables received by CGSs?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Hak-kan (Member Question No. 66)Reply:

The Environmental Protection Department has been progressively developing Community Green Stations (CGSs) in the 18 districts to reinforce environmental education at the community level and enhance assistance to local communities in the collection of recyclables. While Sha Tin CGS and Eastern CGS commenced operation in May and August 2015 respectively, Kwun Tong CGS and Yuen Long CGS have just commenced operation in January this year (so their operational statistics are not yet available). Details of the 2016 quarterly operational statistics of Sha Tin CGS and Eastern CGS are set out below.

	1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter of 2016		2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter of 2016		3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter of 2016		4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter of 2016	
	Sha Tin CGS	Eastern CGS	Sha Tin CGS	Eastern CGS	Sha Tin CGS	Eastern CGS	Sha Tin CGS	Eastern CGS
	Quantity of various types of recyclables handled (kg)							
Electrical appliances	10 304	7 942	7 723	6 668	8 628	8 304	6 987	7 444
Computer products	5 385	3 638	2 674	3 501	5 351	4 579	4 503	3 447
Glass bottles	58 950	46 800	60 989	55 730	63 862	67 532	65 047	64 703
Fluorescent lamps/tubes	1 122	574	1 495	354	1 022	413	1 223	703
Rechargeable batteries	84	74	247	84	76	774	195	136

	1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter of 2016		2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter of 2016		3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter of 2016		4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter of 2016	
	Sha Tin CGS	Eastern CGS	Sha Tin CGS	Eastern CGS	Sha Tin CGS	Eastern CGS	Sha Tin CGS	Eastern CGS
	Quantity of various types of recyclables handled (kg)							
Old books	81	194	918	129	1 679	458	857	330
Clothing	34	194	1 111	212	126	189	233	342
Waste paper	0.4	-	640	116	171	1 192	69	1 378
Waste plastics	72	80	312	106	435	140	432	708
Waste metals	10	-	148	30	4	222	351	168

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB216**

**(Question Serial No. 3545)**

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 (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

What are the work details of the introduction of producer responsibility schemes on waste electric and electronic equipment and glass beverage containers by the Environmental Protection Department? What is the estimated expenditure? What projects or promotion programmes are included?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Tanya (Member Question No. 419)

Reply:

The Legislative Council enacted the enabling legislation for two mandatory producer responsibility schemes (PRs) on waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) and glass beverage containers in 2016. We are now actively undertaking the preparatory work with a view to implementing the two PRs by phases in 2017 and 2018. Among other things, the construction of the WEEE Treatment and Recycling Facility (WEEETRF) in support of the implementation of the PR on WEEE has made good progress. The construction works are expected to be completed in the middle of this year. We are also conducting an open tender for the appointment of Glass Management Contractors to provide territory-wide glass container collection and treatment services.

The cost of designing, building and operating WEEETRF for 10 years is \$1.728 billion. The expenditure of the two mandatory PRs will depend on the actual quantity of recyclables collected and treated after commencement of operation. As regards publicity programmes, the relevant work includes the production of Announcements in the Public Interest, media advertising, publicity materials, dedicated website, briefings, training workshops, shop visits and environmental education programmes, with an estimated expenditure of about \$6 million.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB217**

**(Question Serial No. 3546)**

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 (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

How many applicants were there for the Recycling Fund last year? What was the number of successful cases? What was the total amount of funding granted?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Tanya (Member Question No. 420)

Reply:

The Recycling Fund was launched in October 2015 and has been open for applications since then. A total of 174 applications have been received as at end of December 2016, of which 79 were under the Enterprise Support Programme (ESP), 68 were for Small-scale Standard Projects (SSPs) and 27 were under the Industry Support Programme (ISP). As at end of December 2016, the Advisory Committee on Recycling Fund has approved 55 applications, of which 21 were under the ESP, 27 were for SSPs and 7 were under the ISP, involving a total funding of about \$65 million.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB218**

**(Question Serial No. 3547)**

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 (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

What are the details of the Environmental Protection Department's work to enhance the Recycling Fund in 2017-18? What are the manpower arrangements? What is the estimated expenditure?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Tanya (Member Question No. 421)

Reply:

The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) and the Advisory Committee on Recycling Fund (RFAC) have been committed to enhancing the operation of the Recycling Fund so as to better respond to the needs of the industry and provide more appropriate support for the development of the industry. We have launched a series of measures to facilitate the industry to apply for and make good use of the Fund. For example, to minimise the administrative workload of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in making applications, a category of Small-scale Standard Project (SSP) has been established under the Enterprise Support Programme. SMEs undertaking SSPs may submit applications, report achievements and seek reimbursements in accordance with a set of streamlined rules and procedures. Besides, as some SMEs have encountered difficulties in opening a designated project bank account, we have already waived such condition for SSPs.

To further enhance the operation of the Recycling Fund, the RFAC agreed in December 2016 with the introduction of a set of facilitation measures including the following -

- (1) to provide partial reimbursement of expenses midway through the project period of SSPs;
- (2) to establish a new category of SSP to facilitate recyclers to procure equipment for efficiency upgrading or for minimising nuisances to the neighbourhood;
- (3) to streamline the arrangement for recyclers to make use of the grants to subsidise their staff to receive training;
- (4) to consider mobile recycling operations acceptable for approved projects under limited conditions where appropriate; and

- (5) to include the cost of third-party liability insurance and a portion of the rental expenses required for recycling business or activities incurred by an approved project as fundable items.

Managing and monitoring the implementation of the Recycling Fund and undertaking the work to enhance the Recycling Fund are part of the work of the Waste Reduction and Recycling Division of the EPD, and are absorbed by existing resources.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB219**

**(Question Serial No. 3548)**

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 (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

- a) Please set out the current work progress of five Community Green Stations (CGSs), as well as the expenditure involved in the past year.
- b) Has the Department maintained information on the utilisation rates of the CGSs in service or reviewed the effectiveness of these CGSs?
- c) How many new CGSs are expected to be completed in 2017-18?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Tanya (Member Question No. 101)

Reply:

The Environmental Protection Department has been progressively developing Community Green Stations (CGSs) in the 18 districts to reinforce environmental education at the community level and enhance assistance to local communities in the collection of recyclables. The capital works are estimated to cost about \$400 million in total. The operating expenditure of individual projects is subject to the financial proposals submitted by individual operators in their open tender submissions. At present, there are a total of 17 posts tasked to implement this initiative and monitor the projects, including 16 permanent posts and 1 time-limited post (until 2020). While Sha Tin CGS and Eastern CGS commenced operation in May and August 2015 respectively, Kwun Tong CGS and Yuen Long CGS have just commenced operation in January this year. 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	The CGS has commenced operation since May 2015. The recyclables collected by the CGS in 2016 amounted to about 310 tonnes. The operating expenditure was about \$2.69 million.
Eastern CGS	30 Oi Shun Road, Shau Kei Wan	The CGS has commenced operation since August 2015. The recyclables collected by the CGS in 2016 amounted to about 290 tonnes. The operating expenditure was about \$3.35 million.
Kwun Tong CGS	27 Sheung Yee Road, Kowloon Bay	The CGS has commenced operation since January 2017. We will compile relevant operational statistics after the 1 <sup>st</sup> quarter of 2017.
Yuen Long CGS	65 Tin Wah Road, Tin Shui Wai	The CGS has commenced operation since January 2017. We will compile relevant operational statistics after the 1 <sup>st</sup> quarter of 2017.
Sham Shui Po CGS	Between Yen Chow Street and Tonkin Street, underneath the West Kowloon Corridor	The operator was appointed and it is estimated that service will start in the middle of this year.
Kwai Tsing CGS	Tam Kon Shan Road, near Tsing Yi Northeast Park	Construction works are underway.
Tai Po CGS	Between Ting Kok Road and Dai Wah 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>
Sai Kung CGS	Po Lam Lane, near Po Hong Road and Po Lam Road North, Tseung Kwan O	Sites have been confirmed and planning of construction works is in progress.
Tsuen Wan CGS	Hoi Shing Road, near Hoi Kok Street	
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, Yau Tsim Mong CGS, Central and Western CGS and North CGS	Site to be confirmed	Views from District Councils are being followed up on an on-going basis. We will also continue with site search and the associated preparation work having regard to the actual operation of the other projects.

We will evaluate the effectiveness of individual CGSs based on their respective operational statistics. Up to the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of 2016, both operators of Sha Tin CGS and Eastern CGS have established an extensive service network, with a coverage rate up to 90% of the population in their districts, providing support to the collection of low-value recyclables in the community, which mainly include electrical appliances, glass containers, fluorescent lamps and tubes, as well as rechargeable batteries and a small amount of waste paper, waste plastics and waste metals. Besides, we will, having regard to different views from various sectors, review from time to time the work of CGSs in environmental education and recycling support, and make adjustment as appropriate.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB220**

**(Question Serial No. 3549)**

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 (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

How is the utilisation of the EcoPark in Tuen Mun Area 38? What is the full-year utilisation rate? How many types of recyclables (e.g. metals, paper, plastics, wood, batteries etc.) are recycled in the EcoPark currently? Has the Department allocated resources for compiling statistics on the total amount of various types of recyclables processed in terms of tonnes last year?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Tanya (Member Question No. 102)

Reply:

At present, a total of 12 lots of land with a total area of about 8.5 hectares in the EcoPark have been leased to private recyclers for waste recycling. Among them, 8 tenants have come into operation respectively since April 2010, 2 tenants are carrying out testing or installation of machinery, 1 tenant is working on plant construction, and the remaining 1 tenant was just awarded the lease. Among the leased lots above-mentioned, one of them is being put up for lease by the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) in accordance with the usual practice and established procedures of the Government as its lease will expire in January 2018. Besides, there are other 2 lots covering a total area of about 1.3 hectares on which their leases have expired earlier, and demolition works of the existing plant and site reinstatement works are being carried out. We will closely monitor the works progress and will put up the lots for lease in a timely manner. Since the utilisation of various lots was different last year, a single representative utilisation rate cannot be calculated.

The quantities of recyclables processed at the EcoPark in 2016 by types of recyclables are as follows:

<b>Types of recyclables</b>	<b>Quantities of recyclables processed in 2016 (tonnes)</b>
Waste cooking oil	6 000
Metals	116 500
Wood	970
Electric and electronic equipment	1 580
Plastics	5 800
Construction waste	40 500
Glass	2 090
Food waste	8 400
<b>Total (1)</b>	<b>182 000</b>

(1): The total quantities are rounded to the nearest thousand.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB221**

**(Question Serial No. 3550)**

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 (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

How many meetings were held by the Steering Committee to Promote Sustainable Development of Recycling Industry last year? What was the attendance rate of each member? What was the expenditure involved in the work of the Committee last year?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Tanya (Member Question No. 103)

Reply:

The Steering Committee to Promote Sustainable Development of Recycling Industry (the Steering Committee) chaired by the Chief Secretary for Administration was established in August 2013, which aims to promote the development of the recycling industry through coordinating the work of various bureaux and departments, reviewing the local situation of collection and disposal of recyclables, and conducting studies on various policies and support measures. The Steering Committee convened 1 formal meeting last year to review some of the work and plans of the relevant bureaux on promoting the recycling industry. The attendance rate of all members is 100%.

The various policies and measures implemented by the Steering Committee span across the areas of work of different bureaux and departments. Regarding the support of the operation of the Steering Committee, as it is absorbed by existing resources as part of the routine duties of the Waste Reduction and Recycling Division of the EPD, there is no separate breakdown on the expenditure involved.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB222**

**(Question Serial No. 3551)**

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 (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

What are the work details of the design and site investigation study on the West New Territories Landfill Extension Scheme? Is there any timetable for the Extension Scheme? What is the estimated expenditure involved in the Extension Scheme in 2017-18?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Tanya (Member Question No. 104)

Reply:

We commenced the consultancy study on the design and site investigation of the West New Territories (WENT) Landfill Extension Scheme in September 2015. The progress is as follows:

- (i) Preparation of an outline design of the extension scheme – we have substantially completed reviewing the outline design, and are studying in detail 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;
- (ii) Study on interfacing and hand-over issues – we have commenced discussions with relevant government departments to study the interfacing issues of the extension scheme with the neighbouring projects and facilities (such as the existing power plants, WENT Landfill, T-PARK and other government facilities under planning); and
- (iii) Associated site investigation works – we have substantially completed on-site drilling works and are conducting laboratory tests on soil and rock samples to obtain geological information for use during detailed design of the project in future.

Upon completion of the above work, we will report the outcome to the relevant District Councils and stakeholders and seek their views in a timely manner before proceeding to formulate the detailed implementation programme for the WENT Landfill Extension Scheme.

The estimated expenditure for the above work in 2017-18 is \$1.25 million in total.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB223****(Question Serial No. 3552)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational ExpensesProgramme: (2) AirControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

What were the expenditures used by the Environmental Protection Department for the repair and maintenance of the air quality monitoring stations in the past 3 years? Has the Department earmarked resources for replacement of equipment? If yes, what is the work on equipment replacement?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Tanya (Member Question No. 105)Reply:

The air quality monitoring network of the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) comprises 16 air quality monitoring stations (AQMSs). Among them, 6 AQMSs are managed by the EPD's staff. The expenditure on the repair and maintenance (mainly involving remedial works for AQMSs and examination or repair of building services installations) of these 6 AQMSs in the past 3 years is set out below:

Year	Expenditure on the maintenance and repair of the 6 AQMSs (\$ million)
2014-15	0.56
2015-16	0.5
2016-17	0.66

For the remaining 10 AQMSs, the repair and maintenance of 1 AQMS (i.e. Tuen Mun AQMS) has been included in the operational expenditure of the sludge treatment facility, while the EPD has separately engaged contractors to carry out daily management and operation, including repair and maintenance, of the other 9 AQMSs. The expenditure on the operation contracts involved is set out in the table below. We do not have a breakdown for the relevant expenditure.



Year	Expenditure on engaging contractors to operate the 9 AQMSs (\$ million)
2014-15	4.0
2015-16	4.3
2016-17	4.2

To ensure that the air quality data are highly accurate, reliable, representative and internationally comparable, the EPD has been making reference to the internationally recognised guidelines and adopting a stringent quality control and assurance system in operating the AQMSs, and will repair and replace the monitoring equipment according to its actual performance. The EPD will also upgrade the monitoring equipment based on the latest technology developments. The relevant expenditure will be met by existing resources under the Air Programme.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB224**

**(Question Serial No. 3553)**

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 (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

How many meetings were held by the Steering Committee on Climate Change last year? What was the attendance of each member? Was there any additional expenditure other than the recurrent expenditure incurred by the Committee last year?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Tanya (Member Question No. 422)

Reply:

The Steering Committee on Climate Change has held a total of 2 meetings since its establishment in 2016. All members were present at every meeting. 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**

**ENB225**

**(Question Serial No. 3554)**

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 (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the operation of the Pilot Green Transport Fund, please advise this Committee on:

- a) The number of applications for the Pilot Green Transport Fund in the past year;
- b) The number of successful applications in the past year; and
- c) The amount of funding granted to applicants.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Tanya (Member Question No. 423)

Reply:

(a)&(b)

The Government set up the \$300 million Pilot Green Transport Fund (the Fund) in March 2011 to encourage the public transport sectors, goods vehicle operators and non-profit making organisations to test out green innovative transport technologies. We have been encouraging vehicle suppliers and technology companies to introduce more environment-friendly transport products and technologies, and the transport sectors to carry out trials with subsidies from the Fund.

In 2016, the Fund received a total of 43 applications for subsidy for trials, and completed the assessment of 9 applications in the year. It could not complete the assessment of the remaining 34 applications until January 2017 because these applications were submitted only in late 2016.

In 2016, the Pilot Green Transport Fund Steering Committee (the Committee) convened 3 meetings and assessed 11 applications (including 2 applications received

in 2015 and the aforesaid 9 applications received in 2016). For one of the applications in 2016, the applicant withdrew the application after the assessment by the Committee. The remaining 10 applications (including 4 applications for electric goods vehicles and 6 applications for hybrid goods vehicles) were approved.

At its meeting held in January 2017, the Committee completed the assessment of 34 applications received at the end of 2016, including 1 application for testing out electric goods vehicle, 1 application for testing out hybrid goods vehicle and 32 applications for testing out hybrid light buses of the same model. The 2 applications for testing out electric goods vehicle and hybrid goods vehicle were approved by the Committee. As for the 32 applications for testing out hybrid light buses, noting that there is only one manufacturer of hybrid light buses in the market now and that the Fund should avoid allocating too much subsidy to a particular product whose effectiveness and environmental performance are yet to be proven under actual operating conditions, the Committee suggested that only one application should be approved for each light bus route according to the routes operated by the applicants and approval of application should be determined by open ballot. The Committee finally approved a total of 5 of these applications.

- c) As at the end of February 2017, the Fund has approved 94 applications with a total subsidy of about \$86 million, of which the amount of funding approved for the applications from 2016 to February 2017 is about \$8.5 million. In order not to hinder successful applicants from obtaining competitive bids during their tender exercise, we will not announce the amount of funding for individual approved projects.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB226**

**(Question Serial No. 3555)**

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 (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

What were the work details of the Pilot Green Transport Fund Steering Committee last year? How many meetings were held last year? What was the attendance of each member?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Tanya (Member Question No. 424)

Reply:

The Government set up the \$300 million Pilot Green Transport Fund (the Fund) in March 2011 to encourage the public transport sectors, goods vehicle operators and non-profit making organisations to test out green innovative transport technologies. The Government also set up the Pilot Green Transport Fund Steering Committee (the Committee), which is mainly responsible for deciding on the rules in relation to the eligibility and funding caps of applications, considering each application and making recommendations, as well as reviewing the trial findings of approved applications, etc. The Committee is chaired by a non-government official with members comprising representatives elected by the transport sector, experts and academics in green innovative transport technologies, as well as representatives of relevant government departments. As at the end of February 2017, a total of 94 trial applications have been approved under the Fund. The total amount of subsidy approved was about \$86 million.

The Committee normally holds a meeting every 3 to 4 months, depending on the number and status of applications received. In 2016, the Committee held a total of 3 meetings, and approved after vetting 4 applications for electric goods vehicles and 6 applications for hybrid goods vehicles, involving 7 electric goods vehicles and 6 hybrid goods vehicles. The Committee also discussed the findings of the trials of green innovative transport technologies. The overall attendance at the Committee's meetings in 2016 was around 89%. The attendance rates of the Chairman and 10 members were 100%, while the attendance rates of another 3 members and 1 member were 67% and 33% respectively.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB227**

**(Question Serial No. 3556)**

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 (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

What are the work details of the establishment of Marine Emission Control Areas (ECAs) in the Pearl River Delta waters? Is there any plan to standardise the emission limits for Hong Kong waters with those for the ECAs in China this year?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Tanya (Member Question No. 106)

Reply:

The Ministry of Transport released an “Implementation Plan on Domestic Emission Control Areas in Waters of the Pearl River Delta, the Yangtze River Delta and Bohai Rim (Beijing, Tianjin, Hebei)” in December 2015 for the setting up of Domestic Emission Control Areas (DECAs) in 3 major waters, including the waters of the Pearl River Delta (PRD). According to the Implementation Plan, vessels plying within the PRD DECA are required to run on fuel with a sulphur content not exceeding 0.5% starting from January 2019.

The Maritime Safety Administration of the Ministry of Transport and the Environment Bureau of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) signed a cooperation agreement at the end of 2016 to strengthen regional exchanges and collaboration in controlling marine air pollution. The Guangdong maritime authorities and the Environmental Protection Department and Marine Department of the HKSAR also formed a working group to jointly take forward the implementation of the PRD DECA. We plan to consult the trade, the Advisory Council on the Environment, and the Panel on Environmental Affairs of the Legislative Council (LegCo) this year on the implementation of the above DECA requirements in Hong Kong waters, with a view to tabling a proposed regulation for the LegCo's scrutiny next year.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB228****(Question Serial No. 3693)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational ExpensesProgramme: (1) WasteControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

1. Please set out the average annual total cost of handling one tonne of municipal solid waste in the past 5 years , including the costs for waste transfer and disposal at landfills.
2. Please set out the number of plastic bags processed at local landfills since the introduction of the Environmental Levy Scheme on Plastic Shopping Bags (the Levy Scheme).
3. Please set out the specific expenditure and policy objectives of the Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign in 2016-17.
4. Please set out the budget for rolling out the Organic Waste Treatment Facilities (OWTFs) in 2016-17.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Tanya (Member Question No. 522)Reply:

1. 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>
2012-13 (Actual)	204	180	384
2013-14 (Actual)	199	191	390
2014-15 (Actual)	204	197	401
2015-16 (Actual)	193	184	377
2016-17 (Projected)	194	181	375

2. The Environmental Protection Department conducts surveys annually on the disposal of plastic shopping bags (PSBs) starting from 2009. The statistics are set out in the Annex.
3. The estimated total expenditure of the Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign for 2016-17 was about \$2.8 million, of which about \$600,000 was spent on advertisements, about \$1.5 million on promotional programmes and activities and about \$700,000 on 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 practice guides of food waste reduction at commercial and industrial establishments; and facilitate surplus food donation to charitable organisations from establishments.

4. The revised estimate for the non-recurrent expenditure for taking forward the development of organic waste treatment facilities in 2016-17 was \$540 million.



## Findings of the Surveys on Disposal of PSBs: Estimated annual disposal by number of bags

	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015 <sup>(2)</sup>		Year-on-year percentage change between 2014 and 2015 (%)
Retail categories <sup>(1)</sup>	Million/Year	%	Million/Year	%	Million/Year	%	Million/Year	%	Million/Year	%	Million/Year	%	Million/Year	%	
Supermarkets	488.22	10.44%	84.22	1.90%	75.71	1.66%	75.09	1.43%	41.24	0.89%	59.40	1.13%	54.85	1.40%	-7.66%
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%	18.71	0.48%	+20.40%
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%	27.76	0.71%	-65.40%
Other retail categories	823.48	17.60%	890.20	20.03%	906.95	19.96%	844.26	16.09%	849.45	18.37%	914.68	17.45%	704.67	17.93%	-22.96%
<i>Sub-total All retail categories</i>	1 480.82	31.65%	1 043.32	23.48%	1 053.91	23.19%	1 000.07	19.06%	965.73	20.89%	1 069.84	20.41%	805.99	20.52%	-24.66%
Source unidentified <sup>(3)</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%	3 124.18	79.49%	-25.12%
<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>	<b>3 930.17</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>-25.02%</b> <sup>(4)</sup>

(Figures may not add up to total due to rounding off.)

## Note:

1. The first phase of the Environmental Levy Scheme on Plastic Shopping Bags was implemented from 7 July 2009 to 31 March 2015, applicable to registered retailers, covering mainly large chain supermarkets, convenience stores and medicare and cosmetic stores. However, PSBs bearing the characteristics of supermarkets, convenience stores or medicare and cosmetic stores found in the disposal surveys might be distributed by supermarkets, convenience stores or medicare and cosmetic stores which were not registered retailers.
2. Since 1 April 2015, PSB charging has been extended to cover the entire retail sector. The figures for 2015 are estimated on the basis of the results of the survey conducted between October and December that year.
3. PSBs bearing no logos or signs that show their sources will be categorised as “source unidentified”.
4. In terms of weight, the estimated disposal in 2015 is 55 042 tonnes, reduced by around 26% as compared with 74 334 tonnes in 2014.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB229**

**(Question Serial No. 3694)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

1. 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.
2. Please provide details of the estimated expenditure and measures for improving air quality in 2017-18.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Tanya (Member Question No. 523)

Reply:

1. The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) replaced the Air Pollution Index (API) with the Air Quality Health Index (AQHI) on 30 December 2013 to provide the public with more timely and useful air pollution information, so that they can properly arrange their activities as necessary to minimise the impact of air pollution on health. 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. As compared with the API, which is based solely on the Air Quality Objectives (AQOs), AQHI can more accurately reflect the impact of air pollution on public health. It is difficult to compare the two indexes.

To understand the change in health risk arising from air pollution encountered by the public in the past, the monthly distribution of health risk categories recorded at different air quality monitoring stations (AQMSs) (including 3 roadside AQMSs and 13 general AQMSs) is considered to be a more useful reference than the monthly averages. Relevant data from 2014 to 2016 is tabulated at the Annex. On the whole, with significant improvement in the air quality in the past 3 years, the health risks encountered by the public have also reduced. Compared with 2014, the total numbers of hours and days with the health risk categories of “high” or above (i.e. AQHI at 7 or above) recorded at the general AQMSs have dropped by about 63% and

49% respectively, while the relevant figures at the roadside AQMSs were about 77% and 68% respectively.

2. In 2017-18, the total estimated expenditure under the Air Programme in implementing air quality management and improvement measures is \$2.441 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 1 000 eligible Euro II and III franchised buses with selective catalytic reduction devices and conduct trials of electric buses, continuing to support green and innovative technologies applicable to the public transport sector and goods vehicles through the Pilot Green Transport Fund, extension of the Cleaner Production Partnership Programme to 2020, reviewing the AQOs and the continuous collaboration with the Guangdong government on the implementation of the Pearl River Delta Regional Air Quality Management Plan.

Table 1: The monthly distribution of health risk categories recorded at different monitoring stations in 2014

		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
March 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

		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														
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

		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														
2014 whole year	Low	2 162	2 488	2 832	4 614	4 633	3 776	3 859	3 823	4 256	4 436	4 336	4 658	4 300	4 479	4 712
	moderate	5 785	5 469	5 389	3 886	3 954	4 563	4 546	4 537	4 154	3 781	3 868	3 620	4 217	3 973	3 626
	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

Table 2: The monthly distribution of health risk categories recorded at different monitoring stations in 2015

		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 (Note 1)
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
March 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

		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 (Note 1)
Health Risk Category		Number of hours														
	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	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

		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 (Note 1)
Health Risk Category		Number of hours														
	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	Low	219	386	396	433	462	425	447	445	467	512	421	539	556	504	-
	Moderate	521	356	348	311	282	319	297	299	277	229	318	205	188	240	-
	High	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	-
	Very High	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	-
	Serious	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
2015 Whole year	Low	2 573	3 848	3 591	5 149	5 061	4 221	4 751	4 524	5 066	5 576	5 200	5 678	5 393	5 324	4 717
	Moderate	5 330	4 387	4 625	3 330	3 486	4 195	3 701	3 899	3 408	2 845	3 144	2 736	3 143	3 196	2 955
	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: As the building where Tap Mun Monitoring Station was located was closed from 30 November 2015 to 25 February 2016 for re-roofing and refurbishment works, there was no health risk data available during this period.

Table 3: The monthly distribution of health risk categories recorded at different monitoring stations in 2016

		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	Tseung Kwan O (Note 2)	Yuen Long	Tuen Mun	Tung Chung	Tai Po	Sha Tin	Tap Mun (Note3)
Health Risk Category		Number of hours															
Jan. 2016	Low	250	405	384	467	495	410	432	451	445	-	553	473	571	574	525	-
	Moderate	485	338	356	277	249	334	312	290	296	-	191	264	164	170	219	-
	High	3	1	4	0	0	0	0	3	3	-	0	7	9	0	0	-
	Very High	6	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	-
Feb. 2016	Low	196	296	327	380	430	339	394	389	412	-	476	423	496	492	462	55
	Moderate	480	396	362	314	263	352	300	305	282	-	217	266	198	202	232	30
	High	14	2	5	0	0	3	0	0	0	-	1	5	0	0	0	0
	Very High	4	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
March 2016	Low	192	296	268	309	286	323	298	304	337	170	470	375	443	490	443	452
	Moderate	531	436	467	431	457	404	443	429	403	206	266	350	290	249	298	281
	High	14	7	9	2	1	17	3	10	4	0	3	14	4	2	3	8



	Very High	7	5	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	5	5	3	0	0
	Serious	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
April 2016	Low	295	406	390	474	326	423	441	373	440	481	585	440	564	515	510	523
	Moderate	415	305	324	241	368	289	273	341	276	234	130	273	153	204	205	184
	High	10	9	6	5	26	8	6	6	4	5	0	4	2	1	5	5
	Very High	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	1	0	0	0
	Serious	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
May 2016	Low	374	406	431	515	348	441	485	493	508	471	551	509	519	520	512	474
	Moderate	360	325	297	221	383	291	249	242	224	264	176	216	209	216	226	254
	High	5	8	10	8	8	11	7	6	9	9	13	10	10	8	6	10
	Very High	5	5	6	0	5	1	3	3	3	0	4	9	6	0	0	0
	Serious	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
June 2016	Low	526	652	685	715	673	607	715	681	701	714	713	714	719	716	716	704
	Moderate	194	68	35	5	47	113	5	39	19	6	7	6	1	4	4	9
	High	0	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	0
	Serious	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
July 2016	Low	543	614	613	658	642	570	637	632	649	652	650	642	660	662	673	640
	Moderate	179	112	113	69	86	153	90	93	76	74	66	81	63	59	55	66
	High	6	3	2	2	0	3	2	4	3	2	9	4	4	6	2	5
	Very High	10	8	14	8	11	8	10	10	10	9	10	10	13	8	9	13
	Serious	6	7	2	7	5	10	5	5	6	7	9	7	4	9	5	4
Aug. 2016	Low	368	450	455	515	484	413	500	445	497	556	513	498	586	561	569	565
	Moderate	355	287	274	217	254	323	233	285	232	182	202	223	140	167	167	165
	High	10	1	10	6	2	3	7	9	7	2	13	8	6	8	3	3
	Very High	10	4	5	5	4	5	4	5	8	4	16	15	12	8	5	4
	Serious	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sept. 2016	Low	219	358	386	364	370	308	368	379	396	389	383	347	462	436	447	390
	Moderate	441	324	309	322	329	380	331	316	299	310	291	313	215	261	257	301
	High	22	16	14	16	18	17	16	17	14	15	21	22	19	15	11	13
	Very High	38	22	11	18	3	15	5	8	11	6	23	35	22	8	5	4
	Serious	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	2	0	0	0
Oct. 2016	Low	455	520	521	556	544	537	546	548	567	582	547	510	614	614	615	575
	Moderate	277	215	217	180	196	201	194	192	173	162	189	223	114	126	128	167

	High	5	2	0	3	2	3	0	1	1	0	3	4	9	2	1	0
	Very High	5	5	4	4	2	3	4	3	3	0	5	6	6	2	0	0
	Serious	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Nov. 2016	Low	261	313	348	349	337	315	360	391	394	419	407	371	480	479	474	443
	Moderate	459	404	372	371	383	405	360	329	324	301	300	336	231	241	246	271
	High	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	9	5	5	0	0	3
	Very High	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	8	4	0	0	0
	Serious	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dec. 2016	Low	98	115	162	162	110	118	157	179	199	177	155	153	307	303	240	218
	Moderate	620	578	568	566	626	621	583	544	514	567	538	533	396	434	503	503
	High	14	30	11	15	7	5	4	16	16	0	22	19	17	6	1	9
	Very High	12	21	3	1	0	0	0	5	15	0	29	37	24	1	0	0
	Serious	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
2016 Whole year	Low	3 777	4 831	4 970	5 464	5 045	4 804	5 333	5 265	5 545	4 611	6 003	5 455	6 421	6 362	6 186	5 039
	Moderate	4 796	3 788	3 694	3 214	3 641	3 866	3 373	3 405	3 118	2 306	2 573	3 084	2 174	2 333	2 540	2 231
	High	103	82	71	57	64	70	45	72	63	33	94	102	85	48	32	56
	Very High	97	70	43	38	25	32	26	35	50	19	101	128	93	30	19	21
	Serious	7	9	2	9	5	10	5	5	6	7	11	13	8	9	5	4

Note 2: Tseung Kwan O Monitoring Station commenced operation on 16 March 2016.

Note 3: As the building where Tap Mun Monitoring Station was located was closed from 30 November 2015 to 25 February 2016 for re-roofing and refurbishment works, there was no health risk data available during this period.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB230**

**(Question Serial No. 3695)**

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 (Donald TONG)

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: Hon CHAN Tanya (Member Question No. 524)

Reply:

The Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) conducts regular patrols in country parks and enclaves. If suspected cases of unauthorised developments are detected in enclaves incorporated in the country parks during patrols, 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 the frontline staff, the Department does not have breakdowns in respect of the patrolling of enclaves.

There are a total of 77 country park enclaves in Hong Kong, of which 23 were already covered by statutory town plans before 2010. In the 2010-11 Policy Address, the Government undertook to either include the remaining 54 enclaves into country parks, or determine their proper uses through statutory planning to meet conservation and social development needs. At present, 29 of these 54 enclaves have been included in Outline Zoning Plans.

In addition, the 3 country park enclaves situated in Sai Wan, Kam Shan and Yuen Tun were respectively incorporated into Sai Kung East, Kam Shan and Tai Lam Country Parks with effect from 30 December 2013. AFCD has also activated the relevant statutory procedures at the end of 2015, planning to incorporate another 3 enclaves situated in Fan Kei Tok, Sai Lau Kong and near Nam Shan into country parks, which is expected to be completed within

2017. AFCD will continue to assess the suitability for incorporating the remaining enclaves into country parks according to the established principles and criteria as well as relevant considerations.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB231**

**(Question Serial No. 3721)**

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 (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Have all government buildings been awarded the Indoor Air Quality Certificate currently? If no, what is the percentage of awardees of the Certificate? What is the Department's expenditure on the relevant work this year?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Tanya (Member Question No. 108)

Reply:

The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) has been making efforts in encouraging public and private organisations to join the Indoor Air Quality Certification Scheme for Offices and Public Places (the certification scheme) and promoting public concern about indoor air quality (IAQ). The certification scheme operates on a voluntary basis. Participating owners or property management companies are required to employ IAQ Certificate Issuing Bodies (CIBs), certified by the Hong Kong Accreditation Service, to assess the air quality in their premises every year. The CIBs will issue assessment certificates to the premises where the air quality complies with the prevailing IAQ objectives.

Since 2001, EPD has set up an Indoor Air Quality Information Centre for vetting applications under the certification scheme and issuing IAQ certificates. The Information Centre provides information and technical support on IAQ to the public, and organises seminars in which professionals are invited to share with the property management of the Government and the private sector ways to achieve good IAQ. Moreover, EPD also broadcasts promotional messages on radio and television and organises roving exhibitions, so as to enhance public awareness of IAQ and the certification scheme.

The Development Bureau and the Environment Bureau jointly issued technical guidelines on "Green Government Buildings" in April 2009 and took the lead in introducing environmental protection and energy efficiency measures in government buildings, including requiring all new government buildings served with central air-conditioning

systems to aim to achieve the IAQ level of Excellent Class and existing government buildings with a construction floor area of more than 10 000m<sup>2</sup> to aim to achieve the IAQ level of Good Class under the certification scheme. The Government updated the technical guidelines in April 2015, requiring all existing government buildings, irrespective of their floor areas, to aim to achieve the Good Class level. EPD also organises regularly IAQ seminars and provides relevant technical support for government departments to facilitate their participation in the certification scheme.

As at September 2016, a total of 469 government premises participated in the certification scheme, representing about 60% of all the government premises eligible for the certification scheme. Among them, 31 government premises were awarded Excellent Class IAQ Certificates. EPD follows up on the progress of the government departments' participation in the certification scheme from time to time and provides relevant technical support. As far as we understand, nearly 90% of the eligible government premises will participate in the certification scheme by the end of 2018. The reasons for not participating in the scheme include scheduled renovation or relocation, etc.

The operating expenditure of EPD's Indoor Air Quality Information Centre in 2017-18 is about \$1.5 million. Other IAQ related work is undertaken by the existing manpower and resources of EPD. There is no separate breakdown for this item.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB232****(Question Serial No. 3722)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational ExpensesProgramme: (3) NoiseControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

How are the 4 211 noise complaints classified? How many of them involve noise problems arising from the railway? Has the Department instituted any prosecutions against the railway operator or contractors of railway construction sites over noise problems this year?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Tanya (Member Question No. 109)Reply:

The 4 211 noise complaints received by the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) in 2016 are classified as follows:

<b>Types of noise complaints</b>	<b>No.</b>
Industrial/commercial	2 384
Construction	1 387 (53)*
Neighbourhood and public places	227
Traffic	100
Railway operation	59
Others, such as intruder alarm, etc.	54
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 211</b>

\* The figure in brackets is the number of complaint cases about noise from railway construction sites.

The total number of noise complaints involving railway is 112, of which 53 are about noise from railway construction sites, 59 are about noise from railway operation.

In 2016, for construction noise problems, EPD instituted 1 and 5 prosecutions against the railway operator and contractors of railway construction sites respectively.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB233**

**(Question Serial No. 3723)**

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 (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the beach water quality grading announced by the Environmental Protection Department, how many times was the water quality graded as bad or very bad in the past 3 years? What are the major polluted beaches? Does the Department have any plan to step up provision of sampling tests? If yes, what are the details?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Tanya (Member Question No. 110)

Reply:

Through continuous efforts of the Government to implement pollution abatement measures over the years, the water quality of the beaches in Hong Kong has improved and achieved the water quality objectives for bathing waters since 2010. However, due to weather or other factors, especially that the rain will flush pollutants from the ground into the sea, occasional fluctuations in the water quality of individual beaches may still be observed. The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) takes water samples from all gazetted beaches for analysis every week during the bathing season, classifies the beaches into 4 grades, namely "Good", "Fair", "Poor" and "Very Poor" according to the *E. coli* level in the water and provides the latest information on beach water quality to the public. In case the water quality of a beach is graded as "Very Poor", the beach will be closed temporarily by the Leisure and Cultural Services Department. EPD will then take water samples from the beach every day, examine nearby potential source of pollution which might affect the beach and implement corresponding measures until the water quality improves to a level that is suitable for water sports activities.



The weekly gradings of all gazetted beaches which are open for swimming and their percentage over the past 3 years are tabulated below:

Year	Grade 1 “Good”	Grade 2 “Fair”	Grade 3 “Poor”	Grade 4 “Very Poor”
2014	715 (53.4%)	514 (38.4%)	93 (6.9%)	17 (1.3%)
2015	737 (56.9%)	486 (37.5%)	54 (4.2%)	18 (1.4%)
2016	582 (46.1%)	608 (48.2%)	49 (3.9%)	23 (1.8%)

On the whole, about 2% of the weekly gradings of all gazetted beaches were rated “Very Poor” in 2014-2016. The beaches concerned were Silverstrand Beach, Silver Mine Bay Beach, Big Wave Bay Beach, Butterfly Beach, Approach Beach and Ting Kau Beach. The main reason for the “Very Poor” grading was that pollutants from the beach hinterlands were flushed into the sea by heavy rain.

EPD’s current water sampling arrangements for gazetted beaches in Hong Kong during the bathing season are in line with the latest prevailing international practice (such as the Recreational Water Quality Criteria issued by the United States Environmental Protection Agency in 2012). We have no plan to change the current water sampling arrangements.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB234**

**(Question Serial No. 3724)**

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 (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

What is the Department's existing plan to include enclaves into country parks? What is the area of the land involved? What are the details of the Department's work to better protect the enclaves this year? What is the distribution of manpower? What is the expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Tanya (Member Question No. 111)

Reply:

There are a total of 77 country park enclaves in Hong Kong, of which 23 were already covered by statutory town plans before 2010. In the 2010-11 Policy Address, the Government undertook to either include the remaining 54 enclaves into country parks, or determine their proper uses through statutory planning to meet conservation and social development needs. At present, 29 of these 54 enclaves have been included in Outline Zoning Plans.

It rests with the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) to assess whether the remaining enclaves are suitable for incorporation into country parks for appropriate protection. 3 of the remaining country park enclaves situated in Sai Wan, Kam Shan and Yuen Tun with a total area of about 37 hectares were respectively incorporated into Sai Kung East, Kam Shan and Tai Lam Country Parks with effect from 30 December 2013. AFCD has also activated the relevant statutory procedures at the end of 2015, planning to incorporate another 3 enclaves situated in Fan Kei Tok, Sai Lau Kong and near Nam Shan with a total area of about 13 hectares into country parks, which is expected to be completed within 2017. AFCD will continue to assess the suitability for incorporating the remaining enclaves into country parks according to the established principles and criteria as well as relevant considerations.

As assessing the suitability for enclaves to be incorporated into country parks and incorporating suitable sites into relevant country parks are part of the routine work of AFCD, we do not have separate breakdown on the relevant expenditure and manpower.

Besides, 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 during patrols, 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 the frontline staff, the Department does not have breakdown in respect of the patrolling of enclaves.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB235**

**(Question Serial No. 3725)**

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 (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The Department indicates in the Programme that the revised estimate for this year will increase by \$792.8 million and an addition of 18 posts is required. Please advise on the ranks and work details of the additional posts, as well as the expenditure involved.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Tanya (Member Question No. 112)

Reply:

The Environmental Protection Department has been given approval to create 29 posts under "Programme (1) Waste" in 2017-18, while 11 existing time-limited posts will lapse in 2017-18. Therefore, the estimated net increase of posts in 2017-18 is 18, and the notional annual mid-point salary is about \$9.18 million in total.

The increase of posts is mainly for developing and implementing the waste management strategies; implementing the mandatory producer responsibility schemes; implementing food waste management and preparing for the implementation of the Municipal Solid Waste Charging Scheme on a territory-wide basis; supervising and monitoring the operation of the Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Treatment and Recycling Facility; implementing the Organic Waste Treatment Facilities Phase I; developing and implementing the projects under the Restored Landfill Revitalisation Funding Scheme; enhancing administrative support; and replacing staff under a term contract centrally administered by the Office of the Government Chief Information Officer (commonly known as "T-contract"). The details are as follows:

	Increase of posts (a)	Time-limited posts to lapse (b)	Net increase (+) /decrease (-) of posts ((a) – (b))
Senior Environmental Protection Officer	2	2	-
Environmental Protection Officer/ Assistant Environmental Protection Officer	6	3	+ 3
Senior Environmental Protection Inspector	5	1	+ 4
Environmental Protection Inspector	12	1	+ 11
Senior Architect	1		+ 1
Architect		2	- 2
Administrative Officer	1		+ 1
Senior Executive Officer	1		+ 1
Clerical Officer		1	- 1
Clerical Assistant		1	- 1
Computer Operator II	1		+ 1
Total	29	11	+ 18

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB236**

**(Question Serial No. 3726)**

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 (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

According to the Department's latest estimation, when will the landfills in Hong Kong be saturated after commissioning of the existing waste recycling and treatment facilities and those under construction (including the food waste recycling network)?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Tanya (Member Question No. 113)

Reply:

When estimating the serviceable lives of the landfills, we need to consider a wide range of factors including population growth, level of economic and construction activities, implementation of waste reduction initiatives, provision of other upstream waste treatment facilities (such as T•PARK, organic waste treatment facilities, etc.), development of landfill design, mode of landfill operation and implementation of landfill extension schemes, etc. As most of these factors are dynamic in nature, we will continue to review the serviceable lives of the landfills in a timely manner, having regard to the latest available information. With the funding approval of the Legislative Council for implementing the South East New Territories Landfill Extension Scheme and the North East New Territories Landfill Extension Scheme in December 2014, the serviceable lives of the 3 landfills would be extended and could cope with the local waste disposal need up to late 2020s, including disposal of non-recyclables, non-combustible waste, construction waste and post-treatment residues.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB237**

**(Question Serial No. 6783)**

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 (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

What are the details of the Department's work to mandate the use of Global Positioning System on construction waste collection vehicles? What is the timetable? Have funds been earmarked as additional expenditure this year?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Tanya (Member Question No. 131)

Reply:

The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) is preparing the legislation required to mandate the use of a Global Positioning System on construction waste collection vehicles to combat illegal dumping of construction waste. Pilot trials were conducted by the Civil Engineering and Development Department; EPD heeded the views put forward by the trades during the trials and noted that they were mainly concerned about possible privacy issue, compliance cost and other operational issues. We are formulating the specific operational details of the regulatory framework in the light of the experience gained from the pilot trials, and will further consult the affected trades. Subject to the progress of the preparation work, we expect that relevant proposals can be formulated later this year. At present, the preparation work done by EPD is absorbed by the existing resources and manpower, and no additional expenditure is involved.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB238****(Question Serial No. 6840)**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 (Donald TONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

Please provide in table form the works projects monitored by the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) under the Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance (EIAO), and list in detail the frequency and approach of monitoring, expenditures and numbers of staff involved in the past 5 years:

Year	Works project	Frequency of monitoring	Approach of monitoring	Expenditure involved	Number of staff involved
2012-2013					
2013-2014					
2014-2015					
2015-2016					
2016-2017					

Please provide in table form the works projects in contravention of the EIAO detected by EPD in regular monitoring work in the past 5 years, and list the case details, dates of detection, dates and approaches of follow-up actions and expenditure involved in detail:

Year	Works project	Case details	Date of detection	Date of follow-up action	Approach of follow-up action	Expenditure involved	Number of staff involved
2012-2013							
2013-2014							
2014-2015							
2015-2016							
2016-2017							



What are the specific expenditure and number of staff for enforcement of EIAO by EPD in 2017-18?

Please provide in table form the estimated number of follow-up actions, approach of follow-up actions, the expenditure and number of staff involved in EPD's efforts to monitor whether on-going reclamation works are in contravention of the EIAO in 2017-18:

On-going reclamation works	Estimated number of follow-up actions	Approach of follow-up actions	Expenditure involved	Number of staff involved

Asked by: Hon CHAN Tanya (Member Question No. 73)

Reply:

For large-scale Designated Projects, such as airport, reclamation, major roads, railways, etc., the environmental permits (EPs) require permit holders to implement environmental monitoring and audit (EM&A) programmes, set up Environmental Teams (ETs) and appoint Independent Environmental Checkers (IECs) to monitor the environmental conditions, to audit the implementation of environmental mitigation measures, to avoid potential environmental problems arising from the projects, and to submit EM&A reports to the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) on a regular basis. Apart from reviewing the EM&A reports to check that the specified environmental monitoring data meet the relevant standards, EPD staff also carry out unannounced site inspections to ensure that the environmental mitigation measures are effectively implemented. EPD will also conduct on-site investigations as soon as possible upon receipt of complaints, and take necessary follow-up actions according to the laws if any violation is found.

The number of site inspections of Designated Projects under the Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance (EIAO) conducted by EPD in the past 5 years is at Annex 1. As such work forms part of EPD's routine work on integrated enforcement practices, no specific breakdown of the manpower and expenditure in this respect is available.

If EPD spots malpractices during the proactive or complaints follow up inspections, EPD would warn the persons-in-charge, requiring them to strengthen their checking and monitoring, so as to take enhanced measures to prevent aggravation of the situations or non-compliance incidents. If violation of the EP is suspected during our inspections, EPD will collect evidences at once and proceed with follow-up enforcement actions. As mentioned above, the ETs and IECs of the works projects will monitor the environmental conditions around the project sites, and enhance the implementation of mitigation measures upon noting any alerts on potential problems, so as to prevent non-compliance as far as practicable. In the past 5 years, there was one EIAO EP violation case identified through

EPD's enforcement investigations. The details are as follows:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Works project</b>	<b>Case details</b>	<b>Date of incident</b>	<b>Approach of follow-up actions</b>
2012	Restoration to the Residence of Ip Ting-sz, Sha Tau Kok	Works carried out outside the permitted construction period stipulated in the EP.	August/September 2011	Prosecution initiated in 2012

As the specific expenditure and number of staff for enforcement of EIAO by EPD form part of the establishment of EPD's routine integrated enforcement practices, no separate estimate in this respect is available.

In 2017-2018, EPD will be monitoring the following on-going reclamation projects in accordance with the EIAO. EPD staff will conduct surprise inspections every month, and conduct on-site investigations upon receipt of complaints.

<b>On-going reclamation works in 2017-2018</b>
Wan Chai Development Phase II
Central-Wanchai Bypass
Hong Kong - Zhuhai - Macao Bridge Tuen Mun - Chek Lap Kok Link
Hong Kong - Zhuhai - Macao Bridge Hong Kong Boundary Crossing Facilities
Hong Kong - Zhuhai - Macao Bridge Hong Kong Link Road
Expansion of Hong Kong International Airport into a Three-Runway System
Tseung Kwan O – Lam Tin Tunnel and Associated Works
Shatin to Central Link - Hung Hom to Admiralty Section

As mentioned above, as the specific expenditure and number of staff for enforcement of EIAO by EPD form part of the establishment of EPD's routine work on integrated enforcement practices, no separate estimate for individual type of works, such as reclamation works, is available.

**Monitoring approach and number of on-site inspections of Designated Projects  
under the Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance in 2012 to 2016**

Works project	Number of on-site inspections				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Central-Wanchai Bypass	1	11	12	14	40
Wan Chai Development Phase II	4	4	1	9	17
Hong Kong - Zhuhai - Macao Bridge Tuen Mun - Chek Lap Kok Link	Not applicable	4	12	19	25
Hong Kong - Zhuhai - Macao Bridge Hong Kong Boundary Crossing Facilities	8	14	10	8	23
Hong Kong - Zhuhai - Macao Bridge Hong Kong Link Road	3	19	17	21	20
Expansion of Hong Kong International Airport into a Three-Runway System	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	2	17
Hong Kong Section of Guangzhou - Shenzhen - Hong Kong Express Rail Link	106	65	49	39	22
Shatin to Central Link - Hung Hom to Admiralty Section	Not applicable	1	2	9	30
Shatin to Central Link - Tai Wai to Hung Hom Section	1	21	27	17	21
Shatin to Central Link - Mong Kok East to Hung Hom Section	Not applicable	4	7	20	8
South Island Line (East)	99	84	84	32	18
Kwun Tong Line Extension	21	26	29	21	7
Harbour Area Treatment Scheme Stage 2A	19	18	10	14	10
Road Works at West Kowloon	0	3	7	8	6
Road Improvement Works in West Kowloon Reclamation Development Phase 1	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	19
Reprovisioning of FEHD Sai Yee Street Environmental Hygiene Offices-cum-vehicle Depot at Yen Ming Road, West Kowloon Reclamation Area	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	8
Widening of Tsing Lun Road	3	3	4	7	5
Liantang / Heung Yuen Wai Boundary Control Point and Associated Works	Not applicable	0	2	1	5
Widening of Tolo Highway/Fanling Highway	4	0	1	0	4
New Distributor Roads Serving the Kai Tak Development	3	2	4	4	0
Tseung Kwan O – Lam Tin Tunnel and Associated Works	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	3
Construction of Cycle Tracks and the associated Supporting Facilities from Sha Po Tsuen to Shek Sheung River	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	3
Central Police Station Conservation and Revitalisation Project	7	3	8	0	3
1 800 MW Combined Cycle Plant at Lamma Extension	1	4	2	0	0
Tai Shue Wan Development at Ocean Park	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	1	7
Tuen Mun Area 54 Sewage Pumping	Not	0	5	7	5

Works project	Number of on-site inspections				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Station	applicable				
Shek Wu Hui Sewage Treatment Works - Further Expansion at Fanling North New Development Area	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	1	3
Upgrading of San Wai Sewage Treatment Works (Phase 1)	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	6
Tuen Mun Sewerage - Eastern Coastal Sewerage Extension	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	3
Decommissioning of West Portion of The Middle ASH Lagoon at Tsang Tsui, Tuen Mun	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	4
Organic Waste Treatment Facilities, Phase I	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	0	2
Improvement of Fresh Water Supply to Cheung Chau	Not applicable	Not applicable	5	6	1
Providing Sufficient Water Depth for Kwai Tsing Container Basin and its Approach Channel	Not applicable	Not applicable	10	9	3

Note: (i) Only including those major Designated Projects still under construction in 2016.

(ii) "Not applicable" means that the project had not commenced construction.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB239****(Question Serial No. 6851)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational ExpensesProgramme: (1) WasteControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

How many refuse collection points in Hong Kong provide glass container recovery facilities currently? Please provide the location of each glass container recovery facility, as well as the total recovery quantity of glass containers in each of the past 3 years.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Tanya (Member Question No. 34)Reply:

The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) has encouraged the public to recover glass containers through different measures, including the recycling programmes funded by EPD and the Environment and Conservation Fund (ECF) and those recycling programmes self-financed by the trades, under which collection points are set up at housing estates in various districts in Hong Kong to promote local recycling of glass containers. As at December 2016, the total number of glass container collection points at housing estates has increased to 1 380 with the whole recycling network covering over 70% of the Hong Kong population. There are about 650 collection points in other premises and public places, 36 of them are at refuse collection points and refuse bin sites managed by the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department. They are set up to support the Pilot Community Recycling Programme in the Islands District organised by EPD and the recycling programmes funded by the ECF respectively. Details of the locations are as follows:

<b>District</b>	<b>Location</b>
Central and Western District	Lan Kwai Fong Refuse Collection Point
Wan Chai District	Luard Road Refuse Collection Point
Kowloon City District	Peace Avenue Refuse Collection Point
Islands District (Lamma Island)	Yung Shue Wan Main Street Refuse Collection Point Yung Shue Long Refuse Collection Point Open area near Yung Shue Wan Playground

<b>District</b>	<b>Location</b>
	Open space next to 5 Sha Po New Village At side of Refuse Bin Site opposite to 21 Tai Yuen Village At side of Refuse Bin Site opposite to Wang Long Village Open space opposite to 37 Tai Wan San Tsuen Sok Kwu Wan Second Street Refuse Collection Point Open space near Motat New Village Hung Shing Ye Bay Refuse Collection Point Open space near Tai Peng Village sitting-out area Pak Kok Village Pier At side of Waste Separation Bin in Lo Tik Wan
Islands District (Cheung Chau)	Kwok Man Road Refuse Collection Point Cheung Chau Market (Tai Hing Tai Road Refuse Collection Point) Tai San Back Street Refuse Collection Point
Islands District (Mui Wo and South Lantau)	Mui Wo Ferry Pier Road Refuse Collection Point Ngan Shu Street Refuse Collection Point, Mui Wo Open area near Mui Wo Ferry Pier Tai Tei Tong Refuse Collection Point, Mui Wo Open space at side of the Waste Separation Bin at Luk Tei Tong, Mui Wo In front of Lo Uk Tsuen Public Toilet, Pui O Open space near San Wai Tsuen Village Office, Pui O At side of the Waste Separation Bin located behind Lo Wai Tsuen Bus Stop, Pui O At side of Waste Separation Bin in Ham Tin Tsuen, Pui O Cheung Sha Ha Tsuen Refuse Collection Point Tong Fuk Bus Terminus At side of Shui Hau Tsuen Public Toilet, South Lantau Road Tai O Bus Terminus At side of the Waste Separation Bin at Lung Tin Street, Tai O
Islands District (Peng Chau)	Wing Hing Street Refuse Collection Point Open area near Peng Chau Ferry Pier In front of Refuse Collection Point opposite to 19C Nam Wan

The total quantity of glass containers recovered from 2014 to 2016 is tabulated below:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Total quantity of glass containers recovered (tonnes)</b>
2014	8 400
2015	9 400
2016	Under compilation

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB240****(Question Serial No. 5883)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational ExpensesProgramme: (1) WasteControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)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: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. 1052)Reply:

The number of public complaints against 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, convictions by the court and total fine in the past 5 years are summarised as below:

<b>Year</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
Complaints received	407	401	464	456	571
Number of substantiated complaints after investigation	178	164	228	283	311
Number of prosecutions					
(1) Number of summonses	27	27	5 <sup>(1)</sup>	28	52
(2) Number of convictions by the court	11	13	15 <sup>(1)</sup>	25	41
Total fine (\$)	260,000	290,000	340,000	990,000	1,220,000

Note:

- (1) 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 2014.
- (2) We do not have statistics on the areas of the sites involved in these cases.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB241**

**(Question Serial No. 6102)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)

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: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. 1183)

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 2012-2016 is given in Annex 1.

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 2.



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 2012-2016 is as follows:

<b>Year</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
Number of statutory notices	16	19	18	25	57

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 2012-2016 is as follows:

<b>Year</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
Number of inspections	3 147	3 309	3 323	3 230	3 735

**Complaints against emission of oily fumes and cooking odour  
from restaurants and catering businesses in 2012-2016**

<b>District Council</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
Central & Western	71	112	70	152	126
Wan Chai	89	73	100	81	59
Eastern	104	87	105	100	95
Southern	20	19	14	15	16
Yau Tsim Mong	142	168	169	140	110
Sham Shui Po	124	70	128	97	64
Kowloon City	90	83	78	124	97
Wong Tai Sin	23	14	24	37	30
Kwun Tong	25	31	29	57	47
Tsuen Wan	62	49	43	45	34
Tuen Mun	36	18	16	22	35
Yuen Long	72	81	59	32	61
North	24	20	24	13	21
Tai Po	14	31	34	33	33
Sai Kung	41	30	11	47	25
Sha Tin	46	61	39	79	60
Kwai Tsing	37	22	34	38	28
Islands	14	14	12	16	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 034</b>	<b>983</b>	<b>989</b>	<b>1 128</b>	<b>955</b>

**Complaints against emission of oily fumes and cooking odour  
from restaurants and catering businesses in 2012-2016 (follow-up action required)**

<b>District Council</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
Central & Western	8	24	26	53	22
Wan Chai	3	1	7	13	3
Eastern	2	4	8	10	20
Southern	4	1	3	1	4
Yau Tsim Mong	40	35	51	44	27
Sham Shui Po	18	8	6	10	13
Kowloon City	6	5	5	6	9
Wong Tai Sin	1	0	1	2	2
Kwun Tong	0	1	0	3	4
Tsuen Wan	10	11	13	20	13
Tuen Mun	3	1	2	5	15
Yuen Long	18	28	8	7	2
North	12	5	6	3	5
Tai Po	5	9	7	9	5
Sai Kung	7	2	1	16	5
Sha Tin	20	31	13	49	34
Kwai Tsing	5	2	6	7	8
Islands	4	7	5	8	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>196</b>

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB242****(Question Serial No. 6357)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational ExpensesProgramme: (1) WasteControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)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: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. 1737)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:

<b>Year</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
<b>Complaints received</b>	407	401	464	456	571
<b>Number of prosecutions</b>					
<b>(1) Number of summonses</b>	27	27	5*	28	52
<b>Summonses involving individuals</b>	23	23	5	22	30
<b>Summonses involving companies</b>	4	4	0	6	22
<b>(2) Number of convictions by the court</b>	11	13	15*	25	41
<b>Total fine (\$)</b>	260,000	290,000	340,000	990,000	1,220,000

\* 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 2014.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB243****(Question Serial No. 6361)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (1) WasteControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

How many inspections were conducted by the Government on dumping of construction waste in each of the past 5 years? What were the staffing and financial expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. 1738)Reply:

Cases of dumping of construction waste may include illegal disposal of construction waste on government land and land filling of construction waste on private land. The respective numbers of inspections conducted 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, Planning Department and Highways Department) in the past 5 years are tabulated below:

**Illegal disposal of construction waste on government land**

	<b>Year</b>				
	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
<b>Number of inspections</b>	13 438	13 564	13 578	14 889	16 795

**Landfilling of construction waste on private land**

	<b>Year</b>				
	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
<b>Number of inspections</b>	1 313	1 110	1 257	1 455	1 622

The above inspections 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**

**ENB244**

**(Question Serial No. 5213)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the Source Separation of Waste Programme (the Programme) for commercial and industrial (C&I) and domestic wastes, please advise on:

1. the work details of the promotion of various programmes and the expenditure involved;
2. whether relevant studies have been conducted on the programmes and waste in Hong Kong as a whole (including the possibility of introducing mandatory waste separation) prior to formulation/implementation of such programmes? If yes, please provide the details (dates, summaries and responsible persons of the studies), as well as the expenditure and manpower resources involved. If no, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon HUI Chi-fung (Member Question No. 38)

Reply:

1. The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) launched the Source Separation of Waste Programme (the Programme) in 2005 to encourage and promote active public participation in waste reduction, source separation and clean recycling. More than 2 000 housing estates and residential buildings have joined the Programme, covering about 80% of Hong Kong population. The Programme has also been extended to cover Commercial and Industrial (C&I) buildings in 2007. So far, over 950 C&I buildings have participated in the Programme. Through the Environmental Campaign Committee, we have provided free recycling bins to the housing estates and C&I buildings joining the Programme, which have been placed at the public area on the ground floor. Up to February 2017, we have received over 2 400 applications from housing estates and C&I buildings, and have given out about 7 400 sets of recycling bins, at a total expenditure of about \$18 million. The participating buildings in the Programme could also apply for funding from the Environment and Conservation Fund to install separation facilities on each building floor. Up to February 2017, over 110 buildings have been awarded grants at about \$5 million.

In addition, the Programme also includes giving commendation to buildings with good recycling results, providing support to participating buildings to display publicity materials such as posters and banners, and organising recycling workshops, forums, exhibitions, game booths and talks. Promotion and implementation of the Programme is part of the work of the Waste Reduction and Recycling Division of the EPD. We do not have breakdowns of the expenditure involved in this area.

2. Alongside the implementation of the Programme to promote waste reduction at source, the EPD is also committed to putting in place various measures set out in the “Blueprint for Sustainable Use of Resources 2013-2022” and “A Food Waste and Yard Waste Plan for Hong Kong 2014-2022”. The studies and planning involved in these measures as well as the efforts in taking forward various initiatives are part of the waste management work of the EPD. We do not have breakdowns of the expenditure involved in this area.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB245****(Question Serial No. 5214)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (1) WasteControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

Regarding reduction of food waste, has the Government conducted relevant studies on the food waste generated in Hong Kong and our food waste facilities (including the possibility of introducing mandatory waste recovery)? If yes, please provide the details (dates, summaries and responsible persons of the studies), as well as the expenditure and manpower resources involved. If no, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon HUI Chi-fung (Member Question No. 39)Reply:

Regarding reduction of food waste, the relevant studies on the food waste generated in Hong Kong and our food waste facilities conducted by the Government are tabulated below:

<b>Study</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Summary</b>	<b>Responsible person</b>	<b>Expenditure involved (\$ million)</b>
Organic Waste Treatment Facilities (OWTF) Phase 1 - Feasibility Study	August 2008 to December 2014	To conduct the engineering feasibility study, the environmental impact assessment study, the tender exercise, the tender assessment and associated work for the OWTF Phase 1 located at Siu Ho Wan, North Lantau.	Engineering Consultant	9.8
OWTF Phase 2 - Feasibility Study	December 2011 to mid-2018	To conduct the engineering feasibility study, the environmental impact assessment study, the	Engineering Consultant	8.5



<b>Study</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Summary</b>	<b>Responsible person</b>	<b>Expenditure involved (\$ million)</b>
		tender exercise, the tender assessment and associated work for the OWTF Phase 2 located at Sha Ling, North District in the New Territories.		
Organic Waste Collection and Delivery to OWTF - Feasibility Study	Commenced in March 2017, and is expected to be completed by the 2 <sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2018	The Study will examine the current arrangements of collection and delivery of organic waste generated from households, commercial and industrial establishments, educational institutions and the government sector; and draw up a practical and effective organic waste collection and delivery system according to the actual situation in Hong Kong.	Engineering Consultant	5
Food Waste/Sewage Sludge Anaerobic Co-digestion Pilot Trial: The Investigation, Design, Construction (IDC) consultancy for the Food Waste Pre-treatment Facilities (FWPF)	Commenced in October 2015, and is expected to be completed by mid-2019	To conduct the engineering feasibility study, the environmental assessment, the tender exercise, the tender assessment and associated work for the FWPF at Shuen Wan, Tai Po under the Food Waste/Sewage Sludge Anaerobic Co-digestion Pilot Trial.	Engineering Consultant	8

The above studies are mainly monitored by the staff of the Nature Conservation and Infrastructure Planning Division of the Environmental Protection Department (EPD). We do not have separate breakdown on the manpower resources involved in individual tasks.

Besides, on studying the feasibility of implementing mandatory food waste source separation in Hong Kong, we have kick started the preparatory work. We are collecting information including local experience of food waste source separation, overseas experience of mandatory food waste source separation and issues to be explored in implementing mandatory food waste source separation in Hong Kong, etc. Such preparatory work is undertaken by the staff of the Nature Conservation and Infrastructure Planning Division of EPD and is absorbed by existing resources, and it is expected to be completed by 2018.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB246**

**(Question Serial No. 5217)**

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 (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The estimated provision for 2017-18 is 33.7% higher compared with 2016-17. The Administration has mentioned that it is mainly due to increased contract payments for the operation of waste facilities. What are the relevant details (including locations of the facilities, contract arrangements and contract payments in the past 3 years)?

Other reasons for the increase in provision include the commencement of operation of the Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Treatment and Recycling Facility as well as the Organic Waste Treatment Facilities Phase 1. What are the relevant details?

Asked by: Hon HUI Chi-fung (Member Question No. 42)

Reply:

The estimated provision for 2017-18 is \$3.149 billion, which is 33.7% higher than the revised estimate of \$2.356 billion for 2016-17. This is mainly due to an increase of \$440 million in the contract payments for the operation of waste facilities, including an increase of \$289 million in the operation costs of existing waste facilities, and the estimated operation costs of \$119 million and \$32 million for the commencement of operation of the Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Treatment and Recycling Facility and the Organic Waste Treatment Facilities Phase 1 respectively in 2017-18.

The operation costs of existing waste facilities for 2014-15 and 2015-16 were \$1.45 billion and \$1.604 billion respectively, and the revised estimate for 2016-17 is \$1.718 billion. Most of these facilities are operated under Design-Build-Operate contract arrangement, and the details including the locations of these facilities are set out at Annex.

As for the Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Treatment and Recycling Facility located at EcoPark, Tuen Mun, and the Organic Waste Treatment Facilities Phase 1 located at Siu Ho Wan, Lantau, their contracts were awarded in March 2015 and December 2014 respectively. Both facilities are operated under Design-Build-Operate contract arrangement, and are expected to be commissioned in 2017.

**Annex**

<b>Waste facilities</b>	<b>Locations of the facilities</b>
South East New Territories Landfill*	Tai Chik Sha, Tseung Kwan O
North East New Territories Landfill*	Wo Keng Shan Road, Ta Kwu Ling
West New Territories Landfill*	Nim Wan Road, Nim Wan, Tuen Mun
Shatin Transfer Station*	On Hing Lane, Shek Mun, Sha Tin
West Kowloon Transfer Station*	Ngong Shung Road, Sham Shui Po
Island East and Island West Transfer Stations*	Island East Transfer Station: Sun Yip Street, Chai Wan Island West Transfer Station: Victoria Road, Kennedy Town
Outlying Islands Transfer Facilities*	Mui Wo, Peng Chau, Hei Ling Chau, Cheung Chau, Yung Shue Wan (Lamma Island), Sok Kwu Wan (Lamma Island) and Ma Wan
North Lantau Transfer Station*	Siu Ho Wan, Lantau
Northwest New Territories Transfer Station*	Shun Tat Street, Tuen Mun (near Nam Tei)
Shuen Wan Landfill* <sup>@</sup>	Ting Kok Road, Tai Po
Pillar Point Valley Landfill* <sup>@</sup>	Part within Tuen Mun Area 46 and part within Castle Peak Firing Range
Ma Yau Tong Central, Ma Yau Tong West, Jordan Valley, Ngau Chi Wan and Sai Tso Wan Landfills* <sup>@</sup>	Ma Yau Tong Central: Lin Tak Road, Lam Tin Ma Yau Tong West: Tseung Kwan O Road, Lam Tin Jordan Valley: New Clear Water Bay Road, Jordan Valley Ngau Chi Wan: Fung Shing Street, Ngau Chi Wan Sai Tso Wan: Sin Fat Road, Lam Tin
Tseung Kwan O Stage I and Tseung Kwan O Stage II/III Landfills* <sup>@</sup>	Tseung Kwan O Stage I: TKO Development Area 7 Tseung Kwan O Stage II/III: TKO Development Area 105
Ngau Tam Mei, Siu Lang Shui, Ma Tso Lung and Gin Drinkers Bay Landfills* <sup>@</sup>	Ngau Tam Mei: Ngau Tam Mei, Yuen Long Siu Lang Shui: Siu Lang Shui Road, Siu Lang Shui, Tuen Mun Ma Tso Lung: Pak Shek Au, Kwu Tung Gin Drinkers Bay: Kwai Hei Street, Gin Drinkers Bay, Kwai Chung
T·PARK*	Nim Wan Road, Tsang Tsui, Tuen Mun
Chemical Waste Treatment Centre*	Tsing Yi Road South, Tsing Yi
Kowloon Bay Pilot Composting Plant*	Cheung Yip Street, Kowloon Bay
Animal Waste Composting Plant#	Ching Yau Road, Ngau Tam Mei, Yuen Long
Material Transfer Centre#	Cheung Yip Street, Kowloon Bay
Low-level Radioactive Waste Storage Facility*	Siu A Chau

\* Under Design-Build-Operate contract arrangement

# Under operation and maintenance contract arrangement

@ The landfills which have been closed and restored

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB247**

**(Question Serial No. 5218)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding protection of the ozone layer, the relevant questions are as follows:

1. Please provide the number of cases of violation of the Ozone Layer Protection Ordinance handled by the Administration, the details of offences by types, the number of persons arrested, the number of prosecutions, as well as the maximum and minimum penalties and total amount of fine imposed in the past 5 years;
2. Please advise on the details of the Administration's work to implement the Ozone Layer Protection Ordinance, as well as the expenditure involved;
3. What are the details of and the expenditure involved in the Administration's work to protect the ozone layer in the coming year?
4. What is the Administration's schedule of phasing out HCFCs? Has the Administration considered expediting its phase-out schedule?

Asked by: Hon HUI Chi-fung (Member Question No. 43)

Reply:

1.&2.The Ozone Layer Protection Ordinance (OLPO) (Cap. 403) regulates the local production, import and export of ozone depleting substances in order to comply with the phase-out schedule of ozone depleting substances laid down in the 1987 Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer and its subsequent amendments. At present, production of ozone depleting substance is banned in Hong Kong. Only hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), which have lower ozone depleting potentials, are allowed to be imported and exported under a strict quota and licensing system.

Violations of the OLPO mainly involve the illegal import and export of ozone depleting substances without a licence. The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) enforces the OLPO in collaboration with the Hong Kong Customs and Excise

Department (C&ED). If the C&ED officers find any suspected activity of illegal import and export of ozone depleting substances at import and export control points, they will notify the EPD immediately to send staff to the scene and collect evidence from the companies or individuals involved so as to determine whether the activity constitutes an offence and whether to institute a prosecution. Prosecutions initiated by the EPD against illegal import of ozone depleting substances without a licence in the past 5 years (2012-2016) are tabulated below:

Year	Number of prosecutions	Range of fines (lowest to highest)	Total amount of fines
2012	5	\$3,000-\$30,000	\$45,000
2013	1	\$30,000	\$30,000
2014	0	Not applicable	Not applicable
2015	2*	\$80,000	\$80,000
2016	1	\$80,000	\$80,000

\*The defendant in one of the cases was sentenced to imprisonment for 1 month.

The enforcement of OLPO falls under the EPD's Air Programme and is absorbed by the provision under the Programme. We do not have separate breakdown for the expenditures on individual tasks.

3.&4. In 2017-18, the EPD will continue to work closely with the C&ED in enforcing the OLPO to combat illegal import and export of ozone depleting substances. Besides, the EPD will phase out HCFCs in strict accordance with the schedule laid down in the 1987 Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer and its subsequent amendments. According to the accelerated HCFC phase-out schedule drawn up in the Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol held in September 2007, Hong Kong has further tightened the annual quota for importing HCFCs for local consumption from 2015 to 2019 to 10% of the baseline level of 1989, and will completely ban the import of HCFCs in 2020. The Parties to the Montreal Protocol will review in 2017 whether to allow 0.5% of the baseline level for servicing from 2020 to 2030. We will closely monitor the relevant developments so as to take corresponding actions in a timely manner.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB248**

**(Question Serial No. 5219)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (4) Water

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The Environmental Protection Department has mentioned that it will continue to co-operate with the Guangdong authorities on cross-boundary water quality management issues and protection of the marine environment in 2017-18. What are the details of the relevant co-operation/work? What is its effectiveness so far? What are the expenditure and manpower resources involved?

Asked by: Hon HUI Chi-fung (Member Question No. 44)

Reply:

As part of the work under the Hong Kong-Guangdong Joint Working Group on Sustainable Development and Environmental Protection, the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) and the Department of Environmental Protection of Guangdong Province completed a Pearl River Estuary Regional Water Quality Joint Management Planning Advance Study at the end of 2014. The objective of the study is to assess the pollution load carrying capacity of the Pearl River Estuary by using the Pearl River Delta (PRD) water quality model. The study would provide a scientific basis for water quality management of the estuary. Following the recommendations of the study, both sides then jointly formulated the Pearl River Estuary Water Quality Management Co-operation Plan (Co-operation Plan) at the end of 2016. Hong Kong and Guangdong will work together to take forward measures to reduce pollutant emissions and strengthen communication and exchange of monitoring data on the water quality of the estuary and coastal waters according to the concrete work plans of the Co-operation Plan, so as to achieve the common goal of protecting the water quality of the estuary.

On co-operation with Shenzhen Municipality, EPD and the Human Settlements and Environment Commission of Shenzhen Municipality completed the second review of the "Deep Bay (Shenzhen Bay) Water Pollution Control Joint Implementation Programme" (the JIP) at the end of 2016. Both sides have reviewed the latest development planning and water quality condition in the Deep Bay catchment area and the progress of various water pollution control measures, and have predicted the future water quality of Deep Bay. The

results indicated a reduction in the amount of pollutants discharged into Deep Bay with substantive improvement in water quality of the bay. Hong Kong and Shenzhen have also formulated the JIP (2016 revised version) to continue to improve the water quality of Deep Bay.

As for the co-operation on the protection of the marine environment, Hong Kong and Guangdong agreed in September 2016 to set up the Hong Kong-Guangdong Marine Environmental Management Special Panel (Special Panel), under the framework of the Hong Kong-Guangdong Joint Working Group on Sustainable Development and Environmental Protection, to enhance exchange and communication on various regional marine environmental matters. These would include, among other things, setting up a notification and alert system on marine refuse issues and combating illegal marine dumping activities. The Special Panel was formally established and convened its first working meeting in October 2016 to discuss matters concerning the setting up of the notification and alert system on marine refuse as well as the follow-up actions on combating illegal marine dumping activities. Relevant work has been started proactively. EPD will continue to enhance exchange and communication with relevant Mainland authorities on various regional marine environmental matters via the Special Panel.

As the above is part of the routine work of the Water Policy Division of EPD, no separate breakdown on the staff establishment and expenditure involved is available.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB249**

**(Question Serial No. 5236)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (4) Water

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

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

1. the latest progress and effectiveness of the HATS; and
2. the details of the Environmental Protection Department's work to implement the Scheme in the coming year, including the expenditure and manpower resources involved.

Asked by: Hon HUI Chi-fung (Member Question No. 76)

Reply:

The works under the Harbour Area Treatment Scheme (HATS) Stage 2A, which comprise the upgrading of 8 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, were completed and fully commissioned in December 2015.

At present, under the HATS, all sewage from both sides of Victoria Harbour will be collected and conveyed to the SCISTW for chemically enhanced primary treatment and disinfection before discharging into the sea. The water quality of Victoria Harbour was thus further improved in 2016. In terms of the key water quality parameters, the annual average level of dissolved oxygen (DO) and annual geometric mean *E. coli* increased by 2% and dropped by 70% respectively in 2016 as compared with the average levels of 2011 to 2015, while unionised ammonia nitrogen also dropped by 15%. The DO level even increased by 14% and the *E. coli* level dropped by 93% when compared with 2000-01 before HATS Stage 1 was implemented, while unionised ammonia nitrogen also dropped by 60%. The water quality of all gazetted beaches has also fully met the bacteriological water quality objective for beaches and has been suitable for swimming since 2010.

However, in some old districts which have been developed for many years and are densely populated, some of the residual pollution discharges are entering the waters of Victoria Harbour via storm drains, leading to near shore pollution and odour problem in some areas. To reduce such near shore pollution and odour problem, we commenced a consultancy study in 2016 to further explore pragmatic and practical measures to ameliorate the odour and water pollution problems in some coastal areas of Victoria Harbour. The whole study is expected to be completed in 2018. Nevertheless, during the course of the study, where practical solutions are available and resources permit, we will address these problems as soon as possible, rather than waiting until the completion of the study to take actions.

The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) will continue to collect water quality data to gauge the effectiveness of the HATS. As the above work is part of the routine duties of the EPD, there is no separate breakdown for the expenditure on this.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB250****(Question Serial No. 5237)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (4) WaterControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

Please set out the number of water pollution control offence cases handled, the details of offences by types, the number of persons arrested, the number of prosecutions, as well as the maximum and minimum penalties and total fines in the past 3 years.

Asked by: Hon HUI Chi-fung (Member Question No. 77)Reply:

A breakdown of water pollution control offence cases in the past 3 years is set out below:

**2014**

Details of offences	Number of prosecutions	Number of convictions	Total number of defendants	Maximum fines	Minimum fines	Total fines
Section 8(1)(a) of the Water Pollution Control Ordinance Discharge waste water into the waters of Hong Kong	3	3	2 (Company) 1 (Individual)	\$10,000	\$8,000	\$28,000
Sections 9(1) and 9(2) of the Water Pollution Control Ordinance Discharge non-complying waste water into communal sewers or drains	9	7	4 (Company) 3 (Individual)	\$20,000	\$2,000	\$59,000
Regulation 17B of the Water Pollution Control (General) Regulations Discharge waste water in contravention of licence provisions	10	8	7 (Company) 1 (Individual)	\$40,000	\$8,000	\$158,000
Total	22	18	18	-	-	\$245,000

**2015**

Details of offences	Number of prosecutions	Number of convictions	Total number of defendants	Maximum fines	Minimum fines	Total fines
Section 8(1)(a) of the Water Pollution Control Ordinance Discharge waste water into the waters of Hong Kong	1	1	1 (Company)	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000
Sections 9(1) and 9(2) of the Water Pollution Control Ordinance Discharge non-complying waste water into communal sewers or drains	19	19	14 (Company) 1 (Corporation) 4 (Individual)	\$20,000	\$3,000	\$239,500

Regulation 17B of the Water Pollution Control (General) Regulations Discharge waste water in contravention of licence provisions	18	11	7 (Company) 4 (Individual)	\$40,000	\$3,000	\$204,000
Total	38	31	31	-	-	\$453,500

## 2016

Details of offences	Number of prosecutions	Number of convictions	Total number of defendants	Maximum fines	Minimum fines	Total fines
Section 8(1)(a) of the Water Pollution Control Ordinance Discharge waste water into the waters of Hong Kong	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sections 9(1) and 9(2) of the Water Pollution Control Ordinance Discharge non-complying waste water into communal sewers or drains	15	13	5 (Company) 1 (Corporation) 7 (Individual)	\$20,000	\$2,000	\$172,000
Regulation 17B of the Water Pollution Control (General) Regulations Discharge waste water in contravention of licence provisions	13	8	8 (Company)	\$22,000	\$10,000	\$131,000
Total	28	21	21	-	-	\$303,000

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB251**

**(Question Serial No. 5238)**

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 (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Please advise on:

1. the relevant work details, progress, effectiveness, and the expenditure and manpower resources involved of the nature conservation policy implemented by the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) in the past 2 years; and
2. the relevant work details and the expenditure and manpower resources involved in the formulation, coordination and supervision of the nature conservation policy implemented by the EPD in the coming year.

Asked by: Hon HUI Chi-fung (Member Question No. 78)

Reply:

The aim of the Nature Conservation Policy introduced by the Government in 2004 is to regulate, protect and manage natural resources that are of vital importance, taking into account social and economic considerations, with a view to conserving the biodiversity of Hong Kong for the benefit and enjoyment of the present and future generations of the community. Under this Policy, the Environmental Protection Department (EPD), being the policy department for nature conservation, has been taking forward such work through the following measures, including:

- managing and protecting 24 country parks, 22 special areas, 5 marine parks, 1 marine reserve, the Hong Kong Wetland Park, Hong Kong UNESCO Global Geopark and Mai Po Inner Deep Bay Ramsar Site through the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD);
- implementing measures to better protect country park enclaves, in particular the assessment of suitability of other enclaves for inclusion as part of country parks, through the AFCD;
- overseeing the work on enhancing biodiversity, and promoting compatible use of country and marine parks;

- overseeing the formulation of the first Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Hong Kong; and
- overseeing the Management Agreement and Public-Private Partnership schemes to strengthen the conservation of ecologically important sites in private ownership;

The above measures will continue to be implemented in 2017-18. In addition, in 2017-18, we will also:

- amend the Protection of Endangered Species of Animals and Plants Ordinance (Cap. 586) to phase out the local ivory trade;
- actively consider long-term conservation of Sha Lo Tung through a non-in-situ land exchange for the private land with high ecological significance at Sha Lo Tung by offering the rehabilitated Shuen Wan Landfill in Tai Po;
- undertake the advance work for setting up a conservation fund preparatory committee; and
- oversee the implementation of the first Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Hong Kong.

The EPD's expenditure on the above work, mainly involving staff costs, is absorbed under Programme (6) Nature Conservation under Head 44 – EPD. The number of staff and expenditure involved in the above Programme in the past 2 years and the coming year (2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18) are set out below -

	<b>2015-16</b>		<b>2016-17</b>		<b>2017-18</b>	
	<b>Actual expenditure (\$ million)</b>	<b>No. of staff</b>	<b>Revised estimate (\$ million)</b>	<b>No. of staff</b>	<b>Estimated expenditure (\$ million)</b>	<b>No. of staff</b>
EPD's Programme (6) Nature Conservation	6.8	6	7.8	7	7.8	7

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB252**

**(Question Serial No. 4553)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

Subhead (No. & title): (001) Salaries

Programme:

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Please list out all the actual expenditure on the salary, regular allowances, job-related allowances and non-accountable entertainment allowance of the Director in 2016-2017, as well as the estimated expenditure on the salary, regular allowances, job-related allowances and non-accountable entertainment allowance of the Director in 2017-2018.

Asked by: Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 31)

Reply:

The notional annual mid-point salary value of the Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection is \$3,284,400 in 2016-17. For budgetary purposes, we have reserved the corresponding sum for the salary payment in 2017-18. Regarding the allowances, since the payment depends on the staff's length of service, terms of appointment and other rules, and the expenditure is not entirely met under Head 44 – Environmental Protection Department, the relevant information is not available. In 2016-17 and 2017-18, there are no expenditure and estimated expenditure on the non-accountable entertainment allowance of the Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB253****(Question Serial No. 4786)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational ExpensesProgramme:Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

Regarding the Environmental Protection Department's outsourced service contractors, please provide the following information:

	2016-17	Increase as compared with the previous year
Number of outsourced service contracts		
Number of outsourced workers engaged by outsourced service providers		
Service category of outsourced service providers (including but not limited to construction and engineering works, property and facility management, mechanical plant and equipment maintenance, information management and information system, environmental hygiene, security, etc.)		



Average monthly salary of outsourced workers \$30,001 or above \$15,001 to \$30,000 \$10,001 to \$15,000 \$ 8,001 to \$10,000 \$ 6,760 to \$ 8,000 Below \$6,760		
Average length of service of outsourced workers in years		
Percentage of outsourced workers in the total number of staff in the Department		
Number of outsourced workers working: 5 days a week 6 days a week		
Number of working hours of outsourced workers per week: Maximum number of working hours per week Average number of working hours per week		
Number of people whose accrued benefits derived from the employer's contribution in the Mandatory Provident Fund are used to offset their severance payment, long service payment or end-of-contract gratuities/amount involved		

Asked by: Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 316)

Reply:

	2016-17	Increase/decrease as compared with the previous year
Number of outsourced service contracts awarded	14	-44%
Number of outsourced workers engaged by outsourced service providers	For most of the outsourced service contracts, the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) only specifies the types and level of services to be delivered by the outsourced service providers, as well as the requirements of major staff, rather than the total number of staff to be employed for the services.	
Service category of outsourced service providers (including but not limited to construction and engineering works, property and facility management, mechanical plant and equipment maintenance, information management and information system, environmental hygiene, security, etc.)	Mainly include services such as cleansing, assisting in the implementation of environmental programmes, management and operation of air quality monitoring stations, sampling and laboratory testing.	
<p>Average monthly salary of outsourced workers</p> <p>\$30,001 or above</p> <p>\$15,001 to \$30,000</p> <p>\$10,001 to \$15,000</p> <p>\$ 8,001 to \$10,000</p> <p>\$ 6,760 to \$ 8,000</p> <p>Below \$6,760</p>	<p>The contracts of EPD entered into with the outsourced service providers specify the service level and fee to be charged by the latter in providing the services. EPD normally does not specify the number and salaries of the outsourced workers (except the minimum wage of non-skilled workers). As long as the procurement requirements (in terms of types and level of services) are satisfied, the outsourced service providers may arrange any of their employees to provide the service during the contract period. The information requested is not available as we do not have access to the employment information of the outsourced service providers</p>	
Average length of service of outsourced workers in years		
Percentage of outsourced workers in the total number of staff in the Department		
<p>Number of outsourced workers working:</p> <p>5 days a week</p> <p>6 days a week</p>		

<p>Number of working hours of outsourced workers per week:</p> <p>Maximum number of working hours per week</p> <p>Average number of working hours per week</p>	<p>and their workers.</p>
<p>Number of outsourced workers whose accrued benefits derived from the employer's contribution in the Mandatory Provident Fund are used to offset their severance payment, long service payment or end-of-contract gratuities/amount involved</p>	

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB254****(Question Serial No. 4793)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme:Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

Regarding the Environment and Conservation Fund (ECF), please provide the breakdown of expenditure of the recipient organisations in the past 3 years, including:

1. The names of recipient organisations and the amount of funding they received
2. The details of activities organised by recipient organisations with the funding
3. The number of people who have benefited from the activities organised by recipient organisations

Asked by: Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 324)Reply:

1. The names of recipient organisations and the amount of funding they received under the Environment and Conservation Fund (ECF) in the past 3 years are as follows:

	Names of recipient organisations	Amount of funding
2014-15	Please refer to the Environment and Conservation Fund Trustee Report 2014-2015. The website is as follows: <a href="http://www.legco.gov.hk/yr15-16/english/counmtg/papers/cm20151104-sp018-e.pdf">http://www.legco.gov.hk/yr15-16/english/counmtg/papers/cm20151104-sp018-e.pdf</a>	\$232,588,037.36
2015-16	Please refer to the Environment and Conservation Fund Trustee Report 2015-2016. The website is as follows: <a href="http://www.legco.gov.hk/yr16-17/english/counmtg/papers/cm20161109-sp022-e.pdf">http://www.legco.gov.hk/yr16-17/english/counmtg/papers/cm20161109-sp022-e.pdf</a>	\$190,191,916.39
2016-17	Please refer to the appendix.	[Note 1]

[Note 1]: As the amount of funding for the financial year 2016-17 is still being compiled, it is not available at this stage.

2. The details of activities organised by recipient organisations with the funding in the past 3 years are as follows:

	<b>Funding Scheme</b>	<b>Project Details</b>
(i)	Environmental Education and Community Action Projects – General Projects	Environmental educational programmes and activities include seminars and workshops, exhibitions, 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 towards a green lifestyle.
(ii)	Environmental Education and Community Action Projects – Minor Works Projects / Demonstration Projects	Schools and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) set up environmental facilities such as green roofs, 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 of these green technologies and induce behavioural change towards a green lifestyle.
(iii)	Community Waste Reduction and Source Separation Projects	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.
(iv)	On-site Meal Portioning Projects in Schools	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.

	<b>Funding Scheme</b>	<b>Project Details</b>
(v)	Food Waste Recycling Projects in Housing Estates	Housing estates implement food waste recovery by setting up composters and organise education programmes on food waste reduction and separation at source.
(vi)	Community Involvement Projects for Waste Reduction through Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) Charging	Simulating the actual scenario of MSW charging in the community, compiling statistics on the quantity of waste, installing waste separation facilities, etc, organising educational activities on waste reduction and recycling to enable the waste producers to better understand the type and quantity of wastes they generate and dispose of, developing practices to help the waste producers get prepared for complying with MSW charging and formulating measures to reduce waste in order to pay less.
(vii)	Nature Conservation Management Agreement Projects	Under the management agreements, NGOs cooperate with landowners/their tenants in enhancing conservation of priority sites of ecological importance.
(viii)	Large-scale Environmental Education and Awareness Projects coordinated by the Environmental Campaign Committee	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.

	<b>Funding Scheme</b>	<b>Project Details</b>
(ix)	Buildings Energy Efficiency Funding Schemes and Energy Conservation Projects for NGOs (Note: The above two funding schemes, with three-year implementation period, were closed in April and October 2012 respectively as scheduled.)	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.
(x)	Environmental Research, Technology Demonstration and Conference Projects	Tertiary institutions and non-profit-making organisations (NPOs) 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.

3. The organisations/schools/people benefited from the activities organised by the recipient organisations in the past 3 years are as follows:

	<b>Funding Scheme</b>	<b>Organisations/schools/people benefited<sup>[Note 2]</sup></b>
(i)	Environmental Education and Community Action Projects – General Projects	3 500 000 participants
(ii)	Environmental Education and Community Action Projects – Minor Works Projects / Demonstration Projects	64 NPOs, 1 030 schools and more than 808 000 participants
(iii)	Community Waste Reduction and Source Separation Projects	770 housing estates, 2 980 buildings, 250 community groups, 1 470 shops/companies and 240 primary and secondary schools

	<b>Funding Scheme</b>	<b>Organisations/schools/people benefited<sup>[Note 2]</sup></b>
(iv)	On-site Meal Portioning Projects in Schools	123 schools and 84 000 students
(v)	Food Waste Recycling Projects in Housing Estates	25 housing estates and 48 000 households
(vi)	Community Involvement Projects for Waste Reduction through Quantity-based MSW Charging	About 30 industrial and commercial buildings, 80 shops, 10 community groups, 16 housing estates, 40 villages, 60 single buildings and 19 schools (including tertiary institutions)
(vii)	Nature Conservation Management Agreement Projects	4 NGOs and over 130 000 participants
(viii)	Large-scale Environmental Education and Awareness Projects coordinated by the Environmental Campaign Committee	On average, over 600 schools and 1 600 industrial and commercial organisations participated in the projects per year. The projects have been promoted to more than 900 000 members of the public
(ix)	Buildings Energy Efficiency Funding Schemes and Energy Conservation Projects for NGOs (Note: The above two funding schemes, with three-year implementation period, were closed in April and October 2012 respectively as scheduled.)	6 400 buildings, 500 NGOs, 1 200 professionals and over 1 500 000 participants
(x)	Environmental Research, Technology Demonstration and Conference Projects	7 tertiary institutions and 13 NPOs

[Note 2]: Organisations/schools/people benefited may be overlapped.



Recipient organisations  
under the Environment and Conservation Fund in 2016-17  
(As at 31 December 2016) [Note 1]

	<b>Names of recipient organisations</b>
1	121C Society For Recycling
2	2Gather Network
3	Art Home
4	Association of Hong Kong Visual Arts and Culture Education Limited
5	Bravo Theatre
6	Business Environment Council Limited
7	CarbonCare InnoLab Limited
8	Cheung Sha Wan Kai Fong Welfare Association
9	Chinese YMCA of Hong Kong
10	Christian Family Service Centre
11	City University of Hong Kong
12	Community Leap Limited
13	Confucian Academy
14	CTU Education Foundation Limited
15	East Kowloon District Residents' Committee Limited
16	ELCHK Lutheran Academy
17	Environmental Association Ltd.
18	Environmental Innovation Council Limited
19	Firefly Conservation Foundation Limited
20	Fong Chung Social Centre Limited
21	Foodlink Foundation Limited
22	GIA theatre
23	Goodwell Property Management Limited
24	Green Council Limited
25	Greeners Action
26	Ground & Round Theatre
27	HeroesToo Foundation Limited

28	Hing Tak Public School Limited
29	HKCTU Workers' Support Recycling Centre Limited
30	Hong Kong University of Science and Technology
31	Hong Kong Baptist University
32	Hong Kong Islands District Association
33	Hong Kong Productivity Council
34	Hong Kong Society of Herpetology Foundation Limited
35	Hong Yip Service Company Ltd.
36	Kennedy School
37	Land Education Foundation Limited
38	Law's Foundation Limited
39	Life Encouraging Fund Ltd
40	Lok Sin Tong
41	Mutual Caring Association Limited
42	New Life Psychiatric Rehabilitation Association
43	New Opportunity Company Limited
44	North District Residents Association Limited
45	OIWA Limited
46	People Service Centre Limited
47	Po Leung Kuk
48	Pok Oi Hospital
49	Sereno Verde Owner Committee
50	Sham Ching Youth Association Limited
51	Sik Sik Yuen
52	Sino Estates Management Limited
53	Technological and Higher Education Institute of Hong Kong
54	The Boys' Brigade, Hong Kong
55	The Chinese University of Hong Kong
56	The Conservancy Association
57	The Green Earth Limited
58	The Hong Kong Bird Watching Society
59	The Hong Kong Federation of Youth Groups
60	The Hong Kong Polytechnic University
61	The Incorporated Owner's of Ming Nga Court (Blocks A,B,C)

62	The Incorporated Owners of Baguio Villa, Hong Kong
63	The Incorporated Owners of Cayman Rise
64	The University of Hong Kong
65	The Warehouse Teenage Club Limited
66	Tung Wah Group of Hospitals
67	United Labour Chi Hong Association Limited
68	United Social Service Centre Ltd
69	World Green Organisation
70	World Wide Fund for Nature Hong Kong
71	Yan Chai Hospital
72	藝民集

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB255**

**(Question Serial No. 6696)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The Government set up low emission zones (LEZs) in Causeway Bay, Central and Mong Kok in late 2016 to reduce emission of pollutants from franchised buses. Setting up LEZs is one of the initiatives mapped out by the Hong Kong Government in A Clean Air Plan for Hong Kong to improve air quality. In this connection, would the Administration advise on the following:

- a) Please tabulate by type the number of buses owned by various franchised bus companies now.
- b) What were the monthly average emissions of various pollutants in the above three LEZs for the past 12 months? What were the percentages of increase/reduction?
- c) Does the Administration know how many low emission buses there are among the buses plying those routes passing the pilot LEZs now? What are their percentages in the total number of buses?
- d) Please list by year the numbers of buses retrofitted with catalytic reduction devices and those 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.
- f) Will the low emission standards be extended to apply to minibuses and taxis passing the LEZs?
- g) Is there any plan to extend or increase the number of LEZs?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Wing-hang, Dennis (Member Question No. 88)

Reply:

a), d) & e)

Retrofitting Euro II and III franchised buses with selective catalytic reduction devices (SCRs)

Franchised bus companies are required to provide their franchised bus services with buses under the age of 18. Currently all pre-Euro and Euro I franchised buses have already been phased out. The distribution of different types of licensed buses of various franchised bus companies as at the end of December 2016 is as follows:

	Not yet retrofitted with SCRs		Euro II or III retrofitted with SCRs	Euro IV	Euro V	Euro VI (hybrid bus)	Electric bus
	Euro II	Euro III					
The Kowloon Motor Bus Company (1933) Limited	693	1 084	24	106	2 003	3	3
Citybus Limited	44	1	40	28	825	2	6
New World First Bus Services Limited	51	0	290	38	307	1	4
Long Win Bus Company Limited	1	18	0	32	191	0	0
New Lantao Bus Company (1973) Limited	0	38	0	26	57	0	0

To improve roadside air quality, the Government is fully subsidising the franchised bus companies to retrofit eligible Euro II and III franchised buses with SCRs to upgrade their emission performance to Euro IV or above level. 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 (i.e. bus model with not less than 100 buses). There are about 1 030 buses eligible for SCR retrofitting. 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. We anticipate that the retrofit programme will be completed by the end of this year. The numbers of Euro II/III buses retrofitted and not yet retrofitted with SCRs in the past 3 years are as follows:

	2014	2015	2016
Number of Euro II/III buses retrofitted with SCRs	136	338	363 <sup>(1)</sup>
Number of Euro II/III buses not yet retrofitted with SCRs	3 580	2 744	1 930

Note:

- (1) 9 Euro II/III buses retrofitted with SCRs have been retired or out of service due to traffic accidents.
- (2) As there are Euro II buses reaching the retirement age of 18 every year, the total number of Euro II/III buses will decrease year after year.

The retrofit programme involved an expenditure of about \$88 million as at 2016. The relevant estimated expenditure of this year is about \$154 million. The workload has been partly absorbed by deploying existing resources and partly met by creating 4 time-limited posts (until end of 2016) in the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) and Transport Department, including 1 Senior Environmental Protection Officer, 1 Environmental Protection Officer, 1 Transport Officer I and 1 Motor Vehicle Examiner II.

b), c), f) & g)

#### Franchised bus low emission zones (FBLEZs)

At the end of 2015, the Government set up a total of 3 FBLEZs in Central, Causeway Bay and Mong Kok. The FBLEZs are all located at corridors with busy traffic and high pedestrian flow, where franchised buses can account for up to 40% of the traffic. Requesting franchised bus companies to deploy low emission buses (including buses of Euro IV or above, or Euro II and III buses retrofitted with SCRs and diesel particulate filters) to ply the routes passing these FBLEZs can improve the roadside air quality.

The statistics of low emission buses passing through the FBLEZs as at January 2017 are as follows:

No. of bus trips served by low emission buses in the 3 FBLEZs	Percentage of bus trips served by low emission buses in the 3 FBLEZs
644 166	99.6%

Note: 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 FBLEZs occasionally in order to maintain normal bus services. However, these exceptional cases will be reduced with the franchised bus companies acquiring more new buses.

Apart from setting up FBLEZs and fully subsidising the franchised bus companies to retrofit eligible Euro II and III buses with SCRs, EPD has also implemented other vehicle emission control measures in parallel to improve roadside air quality in recent years, including launching an incentive-cum-regulatory scheme to phase out progressively some 82 000 pre-Euro IV diesel commercial vehicles starting from March 2014, and strengthening emission control on petrol and liquefied petroleum gas vehicles. These measures also helped improve the roadside air quality in the FBLEZs and other areas.

EPD compiles the Hong Kong Air Pollutant Emission Inventory every year to assess the emission of air pollutants and formulate policies to reduce emissions. Hong Kong is small in size. There are different air pollution sources and vehicles are running around in different districts. Other air quality improvement measures are also implemented in parallel. Therefore, assessing air pollutant emissions within specific road sections cannot adequately reflect the importance and effectiveness of a particular improvement measure. However, EPD has been monitoring the roadside air quality. According to the monitoring data of the 3 roadside Air Quality Monitoring Stations (Central, Causeway Bay and Mong Kok), the average concentrations of major roadside air pollutants (including respirable suspended particulates, fine suspended particulates, nitrogen dioxide and sulphur dioxide) have dropped by 28%, 28%, 31% and 30% respectively over the past 5 years (i.e. from 2012 to 2016). This reflects that the measures for reducing vehicle emissions have been taking effect. We do not have any plan to extend the FBLEZ to other types of vehicles or other areas.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB256****(Question Serial No. 6767)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (2) AirControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

Regarding the improvement of roadside air quality and reduction of pollutants emitted from vehicles, please advise on the following:

- (a) The Government aims to phase out Euro III or earlier diesel commercial vehicles (DCVs) in Hong Kong by end of 2019 and has fixed a service life of 15 years. Please list by emission standard the number of commercial vehicles of various Euro models still running now.
- (b) Please tabulate the numbers of various types of vehicles required to undergo a dynamometer emission test in a Vehicle Emission Testing Centre due to excessive emissions and those with vehicle licences cancelled due to non-compliance with the requirements in the past 3 years.

Asked by: Hon KWOK Wing-hang, Dennis (Member Question No. 90)Reply:

- (a) Diesel commercial vehicles (DCVs) are a major source 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 with a funding of \$11.4 billion approved by the Legislative Council for ex-gratia payment to assist the affected vehicle owners.

According to the Transport Department's (TD) information, there were about 123 000 DCVs with valid vehicle licences in Hong Kong as at 3 March 2017. The distribution of these vehicles by emission standard is as follows:

Pre-Euro	Euro I	Euro II	Euro III	Euro IV	Euro V
0	57	6 533	21 624	39 221	55 615



- (b) Under the Smoky Vehicle Control Programme and the Strengthened Emission Control of Petrol and Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) Vehicles Programme, if vehicles are found to have excessive emissions, EPD will issue Emission Testing Notices (ETNs) to the vehicle owners concerned, requiring them to fix the emission problem and pass the emission test in a Designated Vehicle Emission Testing Centre within 12 working days to ascertain that the excessive emission problems of their vehicles have been rectified. Failure to pass the test may lead to cancellation of the licences of the vehicles concerned by TD.

The Smoky Vehicle Control Programme mainly targets diesel vehicles that emit excessive smoke due to poor maintenance. Under this programme, EPD's trained and accredited smoky vehicle spotters will report vehicles emitting excessive smoke on the road to EPD.

The Strengthened Emission Control of Petrol and LPG Vehicles Programme commenced operation on 1 September 2014. EPD has deployed roadside remote sensing equipment to detect petrol and LPG vehicles with excessive emissions on the road.

The number of ETNs issued by EPD to various types of petrol and LPG vehicles with excessive emissions in the past 3 years is as follows:

	<b>2014*</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>Total</b>
Light goods vehicles	6	11	5	<b>22</b>
Private cars	508	1 010	650	<b>2 168</b>
Light buses	77	195	126	<b>398</b>
Taxis	658	2 476	1 871	<b>5 005</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 249</b>	<b>3 692</b>	<b>2 652</b>	<b>7 593</b>

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

The number of petrol and LPG vehicles with licences cancelled in the past 3 years

	<b>2014*</b>		<b>2015</b>		<b>2016</b>		<b>Total</b>
	<b>Failed the test and had vehicle licences cancelled</b>	<b>Failed to undergo the emission test in time and had vehicle licences cancelled</b>	<b>Failed the test and had vehicle licences cancelled</b>	<b>Failed to undergo the emission test in time and had vehicle licences cancelled</b>	<b>Failed the test and had vehicle licences cancelled</b>	<b>Failed to undergo the emission test in time and had vehicle licences cancelled</b>	
Light goods vehicles	0	0	2	0	0	0	<b>2</b>

Private cars	3	2	119	94	27	45	<b>290</b>
Light buses	0	0	0	0	0	1	<b>1</b>
Taxis	0	1	0	32	0	9	<b>42</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>335</b>

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

The number of ETNs issued by EPD to various types of diesel vehicles emitting excessive smoke in the past 3 years is as follows:

	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>Total</b>
Light goods vehicles	1 673	1 509	928	<b>4 110</b>
Medium goods vehicles	2 146	1 670	966	<b>4 782</b>
Heavy goods vehicles	496	485	177	<b>1 158</b>
Light buses	506	369	303	<b>1 178</b>
Non-franchised buses	433	341	236	<b>1 010</b>
Private cars	29	39	37	<b>105</b>
Other vehicles	155	65	49	<b>269</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 438</b>	<b>4 478</b>	<b>2 696</b>	<b>12 612</b>

The number of various types of diesel vehicles with licences cancelled in the past 3 years

	<b>2014</b>		<b>2015</b>		<b>2016</b>		<b>Total</b>
	<b>Failed the test and had vehicle licences cancelled</b>	<b>Failed to undergo the emission test in time and had vehicle licences cancelled</b>	<b>Failed the test and had vehicle licences cancelled</b>	<b>Failed to undergo the emission test in time and had vehicle licences cancelled</b>	<b>Failed the test and had vehicle licences cancelled</b>	<b>Failed to undergo the emission test in time and had vehicle licences cancelled</b>	
Light goods vehicles	2	30	3	18	0	11	<b>64</b>
Medium goods vehicles	3	22	0	12	0	10	<b>47</b>
Heavy goods vehicles	0	1	0	3	0	1	<b>5</b>
Light buses	0	2	0	0	0	1	<b>3</b>
Non-franchised buses	0	5	1	3	4	3	<b>16</b>

Private cars	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Other vehicles	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>139</b>

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB257**

**(Question Serial No. 6768)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the handling/testing of smoky vehicles, please provide information on the following items in the past 3 years:

- a) the respective number of petrol and LPG vehicles detected with excessive emissions on the road using roadside remote sensing equipment;
- b) the number of Emission Testing Notices required to be issued, with a breakdown by vehicle type and age of vehicle, etc.;
- c) the numbers of various types of vehicles required to undergo a dynamometer emission test in a Vehicle Emission Testing Centre due to excessive emissions and those with vehicle licences cancelled due to non-compliance with the requirements.

Asked by: Hon KWOK Wing-hang, Dennis (Member Question No. 91)

Reply:

Under the Smoky Vehicle Control Programme and the Strengthened Emission Control of Petrol and Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) Vehicles Programme, if vehicles are found to have excessive emissions, the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) will issue Emission Testing Notices (ETNs) to the vehicle owners concerned, requiring them to fix the emission problem and pass the emission test in a Designated Vehicle Emission Testing Centre within 12 working days to ascertain that the excessive emission problems of their vehicles have been rectified. Failure to pass the test may lead to cancellation of the licences of the vehicles concerned by the Transport Department.

The Smoky Vehicle Control Programme mainly targets diesel vehicles that emit excessive smoke due to poor maintenance. Under this programme, EPD's trained and accredited smoky vehicle spotters will report vehicles emitting excessive smoke on the road to EPD.

The Strengthened Emission Control of Petrol and LPG Vehicles Programme commenced operation on 1 September 2014. EPD has deployed roadside remote sensing equipment to detect petrol and LPG vehicles with excessive emissions on the road.

- a) The number of petrol and LPG vehicles detected by roadside remote sensing equipment and the number of those found to have excessive emissions in the past 3 years are as follows:

	2014*		2015		2016	
	Petrol vehicles	LPG vehicles	Petrol vehicles	LPG vehicles	Petrol vehicles	LPG vehicles
No. of vehicles detected	119 412	49 974	429 783	235 281	373 676	214 020
<b>Total</b>	<b>169 386</b>		<b>665 064</b>		<b>587 696</b>	
No. of vehicles found to have excessive emissions	591	658	1 216	2 476	781	1 871
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 249</b>		<b>3 692</b>		<b>2 652</b>	

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

- b) and c)

The number of ETNs issued by EPD to various types of petrol and LPG vehicles with excessive emissions in the past 3 years is as follows:

	2014*	2015	2016	Total
Light goods vehicles	6 (10)	11 (13)	5 (11)	<b>22</b>
Private cars	508 (12)	1 010 (12)	650 (12)	<b>2 168</b>
Light buses	77 (10)	195 (11)	126 (12)	<b>398</b>
Taxis	658 (12)	2 476 (13)	1 871 (14)	<b>5 005</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 249</b>	<b>3 692</b>	<b>2 652</b>	<b>7 593</b>

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

( ) – Figures in brackets indicate the average vehicle age of the vehicle type (unit: year).

The number of petrol and LPG vehicles with licences cancelled in the past 3 years

	<b>2014*</b>		<b>2015</b>		<b>2016</b>		<b>Total</b>
	<b>Failed the test and had vehicle licences cancelled</b>	<b>Failed to undergo the emission test in time and had vehicle licences cancelled</b>	<b>Failed the test and had vehicle licences cancelled</b>	<b>Failed to undergo the emission test in time and had vehicle licences cancelled</b>	<b>Failed the test and had vehicle licences cancelled</b>	<b>Failed to undergo the emission test in time and had vehicle licences cancelled</b>	
Light goods vehicles	0	0	2	0	0	0	<b>2</b>
Private cars	3	2	119	94	27	45	<b>290</b>
Light buses	0	0	0	0	0	1	<b>1</b>
Taxis	0	1	0	32	0	9	<b>42</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>335</b>

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

The number of ETNs issued by EPD to various types of diesel vehicles emitting excessive smoke in the past 3 years is as follows:

	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>Total</b>
Light goods vehicles	1 673 (16)	1 509 (14)	928 (12)	<b>4 110</b>
Medium goods vehicles	2 146 (18)	1 670 (16)	966 (13)	<b>4 782</b>
Heavy goods vehicles	496 (20)	485 (19)	177 (16)	<b>1 158</b>
Light buses	506 (16)	369 (16)	303 (16)	<b>1 178</b>
Non-franchised buses	433 (10)	341 (9)	236 (9)	<b>1 010</b>
Private cars	29 (22)	39 (22)	37 (23)	<b>105</b>
Other vehicles	155 (15)	65 (15)	49 (15)	<b>269</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 438</b>	<b>4 478</b>	<b>2 696</b>	<b>12 612</b>

( ) – Figures in brackets indicate the average vehicle age of the vehicle type (unit: year).

The number of various types of diesel vehicles with licences cancelled in the past 3 years

	<b>2014</b>		<b>2015</b>		<b>2016</b>		<b>Total</b>
	<b>Failed the test and had vehicle licences cancelled</b>	<b>Failed to undergo the emission test in time and had vehicle licences cancelled</b>	<b>Failed the test and had vehicle licences cancelled</b>	<b>Failed to undergo the emission test in time and had vehicle licences cancelled</b>	<b>Failed the test and had vehicle licences cancelled</b>	<b>Failed to undergo the emission test in time and had vehicle licences cancelled</b>	
Light goods vehicles	2	30	3	18	0	11	<b>64</b>
Medium goods vehicles	3	22	0	12	0	10	<b>47</b>
Heavy goods vehicles	0	1	0	3	0	1	<b>5</b>
Light buses	0	2	0	0	0	1	<b>3</b>
Non-franchised buses	0	5	1	3	4	3	<b>16</b>
Private cars	0	0	0	0	0	2	<b>2</b>
Other vehicles	0	1	0	1	0	0	<b>2</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>139</b>

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB258**

**(Question Serial No. 6795)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The Government will continue to develop the Community Green Stations (CGSs) in each of the 18 districts this year. Would the government please provide in table form:

- a) the breakdowns of expenditure and current progress of the various CGSs since their launch by year;
- b) the utilisation rates of CGSs that have been commissioned and their effectiveness.

Asked by: Hon KWOK Wing-hang, Dennis (Member Question No. 100)

Reply:

The Environmental Protection Department has been progressively developing Community Green Stations (CGSs) in the 18 districts to reinforce environmental education at the community level and enhance assistance to local communities in the collection of recyclables. The capital works are estimated to cost about \$400 million in total. The operating expenditure of individual projects is subject to the financial proposals submitted by individual operators in their open tender submissions. At present, there are a total of 17 posts tasked to implement this initiative and monitor the projects, including 16 permanent posts and 1 time-limited post (until 2020). While Sha Tin CGS and Eastern CGS commenced operation in May and August 2015 respectively, Kwun Tong CGS and Yuen Long CGS have just commenced operation in January this year. 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	The CGS has commenced operation since May 2015. The recyclables collected by the CGS in 2016 amounted to about 310 tonnes. The operating expenditure was about \$2.69 million.
Eastern CGS	30 Oi Shun Road, Shau Kei Wan	The CGS has commenced operation since August 2015. The recyclables collected by the CGS in 2016 amounted to about 290 tonnes. The operating expenditure was about \$3.35 million.
Kwun Tong CGS	27 Sheung Yee Road, Kowloon Bay	The CGS has commenced operation since January 2017. We will compile relevant operational statistics after the 1 <sup>st</sup> quarter of 2017.
Yuen Long CGS	65 Tin Wah Road, Tin Shui Wai	The CGS has commenced operation since January 2017. We will compile relevant operational statistics after the 1 <sup>st</sup> quarter of 2017.
Sham Shui Po CGS	Between Yen Chow Street and Tonkin Street, underneath the West Kowloon Corridor	The operator was appointed and it is estimated that service will start in the middle of this year.
Kwai Tsing CGS	Tam Kon Shan Road, near Tsing Yi Northeast Park	Construction works are underway.
Tai Po CGS	Between Ting Kok Road and Dai Wah 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>
Sai Kung CGS	Po Lam Lane, near Po Hong Road and Po Lam Road North, Tseung Kwan O	Sites have been confirmed and planning of construction works is in progress.
Tsuen Wan CGS	Hoi Shing Road, near Hoi Kok Street	
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, Yau Tsim Mong CGS, Central and Western CGS and North CGS	Site to be confirmed	Views from District Councils are being followed up on an on-going basis. We will also continue with site search and the associated preparation work having regard to the actual operation of the other projects.

We will evaluate the effectiveness of individual CGSs based on their respective operational statistics. Up to the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of 2016, both operators of Sha Tin CGS and Eastern CGS have established an extensive service network, with a coverage rate up to 90% of the population in their districts, providing support to the collection of low-value recyclables in the community, which mainly include electrical appliances, glass containers, fluorescent lamps and tubes, as well as rechargeable batteries and a small amount of waste paper, waste plastics and waste metals. Besides, we will, having regard to different views from various sectors, review from time to time the work of CGSs in environmental education and recycling support, and make adjustment as appropriate.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB259**

**(Question Serial No. 7219)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The Administration mentions in the 2017-18 Budget that in consideration of the overall growth of the private car fleet in recent years, it has decided to cancel the First Registration Tax (FRT) exemption for electric private cars and cap the waiver at \$ 95,500. However, this measure will only lower the incentive for potential private car buyers to purchase the more environment-friendly electric cars. They will purchase conventional petrol private cars instead, and the objective of containing the growth of private cars cannot be achieved. Would the Administration advise this Committee:

- (i) when making the recommendations mentioned above, whether it had considered the above situation;
- (ii) when making the recommendations mentioned above, whether it had considered increasing the FRT for petrol private cars at the same time to continue narrowing the price difference between electric vehicles and conventional vehicles. If yes, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Wing-hang, Dennis (Member Question No. 83)

Reply:

To improve roadside air quality, the Government has been taking various measures including first registration tax (FRT) concessions for electric vehicles (EVs) to promote wider use of EVs as replacements of conventional vehicles.

- (i) The state of the technological development of EVs is the primary factor considered in our review of the FRT concessions for EVs. Electric private cars have seen remarkable technological improvement in recent years, and their driving performance can fairly meet the needs of drivers in general. Therefore, they have become increasingly acceptable to drivers. Car manufacturers have also been making efforts

to produce mass-market electric private car models, whose price difference with conventional private cars is narrowing.

Furthermore, the Government has long adopted a public transport-oriented policy with railway as the backbone. There has been a continuous rise in the number of registered private cars in recent years. Heavy reliance on private cars for daily commute will lead to severe road traffic congestion, which could also offset the efforts to improve roadside air quality. The Government therefore considers it necessary to cap the FRT concessions for electric private cars.

As compared with conventional private cars, electric private cars will still enjoy FRT concessions (up to \$97,500) in 2017-18. In addition, their annual vehicle licence fee ranges from \$600 to \$1,100, which is significantly lower than that for conventional private cars ranging from \$3,815 (for petrol private cars with engine cylinder capacity not exceeding 1 500 c.c.) to \$12,675 (for diesel private cars with engine cylinder capacity exceeding 4 500 c.c.). The electricity cost for powering electric private cars is also less when compared with petrol or diesel cost for powering conventional ones. Therefore, we consider that the revised FRT arrangement will still encourage the buyers to purchase electric private cars, especially the more economical models, instead of conventional private cars.

On the whole, the new FRT concessions for electric private cars can achieve a reasonable balance between promoting the use of electric private cars and stemming the excessive growth of the private car fleet.

The new FRT concessions for EVs will end on 31 March 2018. The Government will review the FRT concession arrangement concerned making reference to the above relevant factors before then.

- (ii) The Government's transport policy is to encourage people to use public transport services and avoid commuting by private cars. It aims to expand the passenger capacity of public transport and to strengthen services when necessary with the goal of enabling the public to use the public transport system more conveniently. The Government will continue to adopt a multi-pronged approach to cope with the growth of vehicles and road traffic congestion, including taking forward progressively a series of measures recommended by the Transport Advisory Committee in the Report on Study of Road Traffic Congestion in Hong Kong. Those recommendations include exploring measures to control vehicle growth.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB260**

**(Question Serial No. 3744)**

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 (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

To further promote the revitalisation of remote rural areas, the Government will establish a preparatory committee for a conservation fund. Please set out the scope of work of the committee, as well as the expenditure and manpower involved.

Asked by: Hon LAW Kwun-chung, Nathan (Member Question No. 63)

Reply:

It is proposed in the 2017 Policy Address that to further promote the revitalisation of remote rural areas, the Government will establish a preparatory committee to study the ambit and modus operandi of a conservation fund, as well as the legislation and resources required for setting up such a fund, etc., taking into account relevant experience in and outside Hong Kong. Arrangements for the establishment of the preparatory committee are being made. Therefore, the relevant scope of work, as well as the expenditure and manpower involved, etc. are yet to be finalised at this juncture.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB261**

**(Question Serial No. 3491)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The Administration indicates that it will continue to support the Steering Committee to Promote Sustainable Development of Recycling Industry. In this connection, would the Administration advise this Committee on:

- a) the details of the work plans in 2017-18, as well as the manpower and expenditure involved;
- b) the latest measures for facilitating the development of the recycling industry.

Asked by: Hon LEE Kok-long, Joseph (Member Question No. 48)

Reply:

a) & b)

The Steering Committee to Promote Sustainable Development of Recycling Industry (the Steering Committee) chaired by the Chief Secretary for Administration aims to promote the development of the recycling industry through coordinating the work of various bureaux and departments. The Steering Committee has discussed the local situation of collection and disposal of recyclables and the related policies and support measures, and has studied various positive and feasible approaches to facilitate the recycling industry. The Steering Committee has mapped out a comprehensive strategy for promoting the sustainable development of the recycling industry, including proposed establishment of a Recycling Fund, studying the land requirements and support measures for the recycling industry, promoting green procurement, and making recommendations to the government departments to take the lead in food waste recovery.

The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) and relevant departments have been actively following up on the issues raised by the Steering Committee. These include the following: the establishment of the \$1 billion Recycling Fund in October 2015; the EPD is commissioning a consultancy study on the land requirements of the recycling industry and the feasible arrangements to meet the operational needs of different operation models; the

Marine Department has identified 16 designated berths in the public cargo working area for use by qualified recyclers to ensure that there will be stable provision of export facilities for the industry; the Government has taken the lead in procuring green items and recycled materials so as to expand the market to promote recycling, and has developed green specifications for products frequently used by various bureaux and departments and increased the number of items with green specifications on its procurement list. In support of recycling, the Steering Committee has also reviewed the feasible options in areas of enhancing community recycling network, public education and community participation.

The EPD and relevant departments will continue to implement the above initiatives in 2017-18. On Recycling Fund, the EPD and the Advisory Committee on Recycling Fund have launched a series of measures to facilitate the industry to apply for and make good use of the Fund. For example, to establish a category of Small-scale Standard Projects (SSPs) to minimise the administrative workload of small and medium enterprises in making applications; to waive the requirement of opening a designated project bank account for SSPs; to provide partial reimbursement of expenses midway through the project period of SSPs; to establish a new category to facilitate recyclers to procure equipment for efficiency upgrading or for minimising nuisances to the neighbourhood; and to include the cost of third-party liability insurance and a portion of the rental expenses required for recycling business or activities incurred by an approved project as fundable items, etc. We are committed to implementing the above facilitation measures in the coming year, and will continue to explore ways to enhance the operation of the Recycling Fund so as to respond to the needs of the industry.

Besides, to encourage the commercial and industrial sectors to actively participate in food waste recovery, the Steering Committee has also recommended the government departments and relevant organisations to take the lead in food waste recovery, including recommending the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department and the Hong Kong Housing Authority to make arrangement for the collection and transportation of food waste generated from the commercial and industrial premises such as their public markets, cooked food centres and shopping malls to the Organic Waste Treatment Facilities Phase 1 to be commissioned in the second half of 2017 for treatment.

The EPD and relevant departments will report the progress of various initiatives to the Steering Committee on a regular basis.

As the above work undertaken by the EPD forms part of the EPD's routine duties and the manpower and expenditure involved are absorbed by existing establishment and resources, a breakdown on such expenditure is not available. Details of the manpower and expenditure involved in taking forward the relevant work by other departments are not available either.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB262**

**(Question Serial No. 3492)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding “continue to conduct the joint regional study on fine suspended particulates (FSP) (PM<sub>2.5</sub>) with Guangdong and Macao authorities”, would the Administration advise on:

- a) What are the manpower and resources involved in the study;
- b) What is the detailed work schedule?

Asked by: Hon LEE Kok-long, Joseph (Member Question No. 49)

Reply:

Commenced in November 2014, the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Joint Regional PM<sub>2.5</sub> Study aims to gain an understanding of the mechanisms of the formation of PM<sub>2.5</sub> pollution in the Pearl River Delta region to help the Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao Governments formulate control strategies. The study is progressing smoothly as planned. Concurrent sampling by Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao was completed in 2015, and sample analysis was carried out in 2016. The study team is now consolidating and analysing the data. The whole study is expected to conclude in 2017. The total estimated expenditure for the consultancy studies on sampling, analysis and computer modeling, etc. commissioned by Hong Kong is about \$9 million. The Environmental Protection Department's manpower involved is absorbed by existing resources.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB263**

**(Question Serial No. 3508)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the Community Green Stations (CGSs), would the Administration advise on:

- a) What are the manpower and resources involved since the launch of the CGSs;
- b) What is the anticipated future work plan;
- c) Is there a mechanism to review the effectiveness of the CGSs, if yes, what are the details?  
If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon LEE Kok-long, Joseph (Member Question No. 94)

Reply:

The Environmental Protection Department has been progressively developing Community Green Stations (CGSs) in the 18 districts to reinforce environmental education at the community level and enhance assistance to local communities in the collection of recyclables. The capital works are estimated to cost about \$400 million in total. The operating expenditure of individual projects is subject to the financial proposals submitted by individual operators in their open tender submissions. At present, there are a total of 17 posts tasked to implement this initiative and monitor the projects, including 16 permanent posts and 1 time-limited post (until 2020). While Sha Tin CGS and Eastern CGS commenced operation in May and August 2015 respectively, Kwun Tong CGS and Yuen Long CGS have just commenced operation in January this year. 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	The CGS has commenced operation since May 2015. The recyclables collected by the CGS in 2016 amounted to about 310 tonnes. The operating expenditure was about \$2.69 million.
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Kwun Tong CGS	27 Sheung Yee Road, Kowloon Bay	The CGS has commenced operation since January 2017. We will compile relevant operational statistics after the 1 <sup>st</sup> quarter of 2017.
Yuen Long CGS	65 Tin Wah Road, Tin Shui Wai	The CGS has commenced operation since January 2017. We will compile relevant operational statistics after the 1 <sup>st</sup> quarter of 2017.
Sham Shui Po CGS	Between Yen Chow Street and Tonkin Street, underneath the West Kowloon Corridor	The operator was appointed and it is estimated that service will start in the middle of this year.
Kwai Tsing CGS	Tam Kon Shan Road, near Tsing Yi Northeast Park	Construction works are underway.
Tai Po CGS	Between Ting Kok Road and Dai Wah 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>
Sai Kung CGS	Po Lam Lane, near Po Hong Road and Po Lam Road North, Tseung Kwan O	Sites have been confirmed and planning of construction works is in progress.
Tsuen Wan CGS	Hoi Shing Road, near Hoi Kok Street	
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, Yau Tsim Mong CGS, Central and Western CGS and North CGS	Site to be confirmed	Views from District Councils are being followed up on an on-going basis. We will also continue with site search and the associated preparation work having regard to the actual operation of the other projects.

We will evaluate the effectiveness of individual CGSs based on their respective operational statistics. Up to the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of 2016, both operators of Sha Tin CGS and Eastern CGS have established an extensive service network, with a coverage rate up to 90% of the population in their districts, providing support to the collection of low-value recyclables in the community, which mainly include electrical appliances, glass containers, fluorescent lamps and tubes, as well as rechargeable batteries and a small amount of waste paper, waste plastics and waste metals. Besides, we will, having regard to different views from various sectors, review from time to time the work of CGSs in environmental education and recycling support, and make adjustment as appropriate.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB264****(Question Serial No. 3509)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (1) WasteControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

The Administration states that it will continue to promote reduction of food waste under the Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign. In this connection, would the Administration advise this Committee on the following:

- a) What were the manpower and expenditure involved in the Campaign in the past 3 years? What were the number of participating organisations and the total quantity of food waste recovered annually?
- b) Has the effectiveness of the Campaign been reviewed regularly? If yes, what are the details? If no, 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 no, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon LEE Kok-long, Joseph (Member Question No. 95)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. The expenditure spent on advertising and other related items was \$5 million and the total expenditure on the other major schemes and activities was \$9.9 million over the past 3 years, as shown in the table below:

Description	Expenditure 2014-15	Expenditure 2015-16	Estimated expenditure 2016-17
Advertising for the Campaign (including those in public transport	About \$3.1 million	About \$1.3 million	About \$0.6 million

system, printed materials and electronic platform, etc.)			
Establishing a supporting website for the Campaign and organising “Food Wise” talks	About \$1.1 million	About \$1 million	About \$0.7 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>- A total of 17 Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign Roving Exhibitions at various districts</li> <li>- Launch ceremony of the Food Wise Eateries Scheme</li> </ul>	About \$3.4 million	About \$2.2 million	About \$1.5 million

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 since its launching in 2013. 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 major deliverables of the Campaign include:

- The Food Wise Charter – As at February this year, about 650 organisations have signed the Food Wise Charter and are committed to reducing food waste. The signatories include public organisations and public utilities, as well as the commercial and industrial sector, food and beverage sector, hotel sector, property development and management sector, higher education institutions, secondary schools, primary schools, kindergartens, etc.
- “Food Wise” Talk – As at February this year, 65 “Food Wise” talks were held by the Government with over 4 300 participants from various sectors. The talks helped promote the “Food Wise” messages and mainly introduced the food waste problems, treatment of food waste, food waste separation and recycling, as well as the Campaign, etc.

- “Food Wise” Roving Exhibition – As at February this year, 17 roving exhibitions were held by the Government at various districts in Hong Kong to bring the message of food wise and waste less to the community and encourage the public to reduce food waste at source. The roving exhibitions featured display panels with food waste reduction tips, including food trimmings for the second dish recipes, tactics of food storage and purchase management, etc., and let the public share their “Food Wise” wishes and opinions on the exhibition board. The exhibitions attracted a total of over 21 000 visitors.
- Good practice guides on food waste reduction – Drawing up and promoting the guides in cooperation with the relevant trades and sectors
- The “Big Waster” Facebook – The “Big Waster” symbolising food wastage in the Campaign has strengthened interaction with supporters, particularly the young people through Facebook in which information on food waste reduction is provided. Up to February this year, the “Big Waster” Facebook has received more than 37 000 “likes”.
- The Food Wise Eateries Scheme – The Government launched the Food Wise Eateries Scheme to continue to encourage the food and beverage sector to offer portioned meals for customers to choose from, so as to avoid the generation of food waste. As at February this year, about 830 eateries have joined the scheme.

Regarding the total quantity of food waste recycled annually, as food waste is currently recycled by various organisations on their own, no specific figures on this are available.

- b) According to the reports on “Monitoring of Solid Waste in Hong Kong”, the average daily quantity of food waste disposed of at landfills was 3 382 tonnes in 2015, which was 7.1% lower than that of 2014. The drop in domestic food waste disposal was 8.1%, from 2 608 tonnes per day in 2014 to 2 397 tonnes per day in 2015, while the drop in food waste disposal from the commercial and industrial sector was 4.6%, from 1 033 tonnes per day in 2014 to 985 tonnes per day in 2015. The per capita disposal rate of municipal food waste also had a year-on-year decrease of 7.9%, from 0.50 kg per day in 2014 to 0.46 kg per day in 2015.

The reduction of food waste disposal may well be a result of efforts made by many sectors of the community in response to the various initiatives taken by the Government, especially in the areas of reducing food waste at source and donating surplus food to the needy. It can be seen that the Campaign has made some initial achievements in the avoidance or reduction of food waste. The Government will keep on monitoring the effectiveness of the Campaign.

- c) In 2017-18, the Government will promote the food wise and waste less culture by enhancing the above schemes and activities, and will continue to encourage the community to recycle food waste for on-site or off-site recycling.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB265**

**(Question Serial No. 3510)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding “continuing to promote the use of electric vehicles (EVs)”, would the Administration advise on the following:

- a) What were the manpower and resources involved in the past 3 years?
- b) The Budget puts forward a reduction in the First Registration Tax waiver for electric private cars. Has the Administration assessed the impact of such measure on promoting the use of EVs? If yes, what are the details? If no, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon LEE Kok-long, Joseph (Member Question No. 96)

Reply:

To improve roadside air quality, the Government has been taking various measures including providing first registration tax (FRT) concessions for electric vehicles (EVs) to promote wider use of EVs as replacements of their conventional counterparts.

- a) The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) takes up part of the work on promoting the use of EVs with existing resources. On the other hand, it also spent about \$10.1 million, \$7.1 million and \$8.9 million respectively in the past 3 financial years (i.e. 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17), mainly involving the installation of medium chargers in various districts, establishing a dedicated support team to provide technical support for installing chargers, setting up 11 outdoor medium charging posts for trial and conducting publicity and promotion activities, etc. The EPD's expenditure in relation to promoting the use of EVs is met by existing resources under the Air Programme.
- b) The state of the technological development of EVs is the primary factor considered in our review of the FRT concessions for EVs. Electric private cars have seen remarkable technological improvement in recent years, and their driving performance can fairly meet the needs of drivers in general. Therefore, they have become

acceptable to drivers. Car manufacturers have also been making efforts to produce mass-market electric private car models, whose price difference with conventional private cars is narrowing.

Furthermore, the Government has long adopted a public transport-oriented policy with railway as the backbone. There has been a continuous rise in the number of registered private cars in recent years. Heavy reliance on private cars for daily commute will lead to severe road traffic congestion, which could also offset the efforts to improve roadside air quality. The Government therefore considers it necessary to cap the FRT concessions for electric private cars.

As compared with conventional private cars, electric private cars will enjoy FRT concessions (up to \$97,500) in 2017-18. In addition, their annual vehicle licence fee ranges from \$600 to \$1,100, which is significantly lower than that for conventional private cars ranging from \$3,815 (for petrol private cars with engine cylinder capacity not exceeding 1 500 c.c.) to \$12,675 (for diesel private cars with engine cylinder capacity exceeding 4 500 c.c.). The electricity cost for powering electric private cars is also less when compared with petrol or diesel cost for powering conventional ones. Therefore, we consider that the revised FRT arrangement will still encourage the buyers to purchase electric private cars, especially the more economical models, instead of conventional private cars.

On the whole, the new FRT concessions for electric private cars can achieve a reasonable balance between promoting the use of electric private cars and stemming the excessive growth of the private car fleet.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB266**

**(Question Serial No. 3333)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme:

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Does your department provide sign language interpretation services? If yes, what are the manpower and expenditure involved? If no, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Yiu-chung (Member Question No. 72)

Reply:

At present, the Environmental Protection Department does not have operational needs for provision of sign language interpretation services to the public. If needs arise, we will procure from non-government social welfare organisations which can provide such services.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB267**

**(Question Serial No. 3352)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme:

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding outsourcing of service in your department, please inform this Committee of the following in respect of the past 3 years:

1. the total number of outsourced workers employed by your department and the percentage of outsourced workers in the total number of staff with the same types of duties in your department;
2. the total expenditure on staff of your department; the total amount paid to outsourced service providers; and the percentage of amount paid to outsourced service providers in the total expenditure on staff of your department; and
3. the nature of your department's outsourced services and the duration of the relevant contracts.

In addition, according to the Government's guidelines for tendering of outsourced services revised last year, if the outsourced service relies heavily on the deployment of non-skilled workers, and a marking scheme for assessing the tenders is adopted, the procuring department, when assessing the tenders, should include in the assessment criteria the evaluation of tenderers' proposed wage rates and working hours for non-skilled workers. In this regard, please inform this Committee of the following:

1. the current number of outsourced service contracts involving a large number of non-skilled workers awarded by your department since implementation of the guidelines;

2. the departments which have adjusted their assessment criteria in respect of wage rates and working hours for the outsourced service contracts involving a large number of non-skilled workers in the light of the new guidelines since their implementation; how your department has made adjustment; and if no relevant information is available, the reasons for it;
3. whether there have been any rises in the average wage rates for workers in the outsourced service contracts involving a large number of non-skilled workers since the implementation of the guidelines; if yes, the number of contracts with rises in wage rates; if no relevant information is available, the reasons for it;
4. your department's measures to evaluate the effectiveness of the new tendering guidelines;
5. whether your department is required to adopt the existing mechanism of two-envelope assessment of the technical and price aspects when evaluating tenders for outsourced service contracts; if no, the number of contracts awarded without adopting the existing mechanism of two-envelope assessment of the technical and price aspects in the past 3 years;
6. the numbers of cases of government outsourced service contractors breaching the service contracts, the Employment Ordinance or the Occupational Safety and Health Ordinance as revealed by the inspections conducted by your department, and the numbers of complaints lodged by the outsourced workers each year;
7. the details of follow-up actions on the aforementioned non-compliance and complaint cases; and
8. the number and details of cases involving outsourced service contractors being penalised for non-compliance or established complaints.

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Yiu-chung (Member Question No. 97)

Reply:

Paragraph 1, (1) - (3)

The nature of outsourced services awarded by the Environmental Protection Department (EPD), the duration of the relevant contracts and the total amount paid to outsourced service providers in the past 3 years are listed in the table below:

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Nature of outsourced services	Mainly include services such as cleansing, assisting in the implementation of environmental programmes, management and operation of air quality monitoring stations, sampling and laboratory testing.		
Total number of outsourced workers	For most of the outsourced service contracts, EPD only specifies the types and level of services to be delivered by the outsourced service providers, as well as the requirements of major staff, rather than the total number of staff to be employed for the services.		
Duration of contracts	2 to 24 months	2 to 36 months	3 to 48months
Total sum of outsourced service contracts awarded	\$16.79 million	\$21.29 million	\$19.15 million
Total staff cost of EPD	\$1.09 billion	\$1.16 billion	\$1.23 billion
Percentage of sum of outsourced service contracts awarded in the total staff cost of EPD	2%	2%	2%

Paragraph 2, (1) - (5)

In the past 3 years, EPD did not award any outsourced service contracts involving a large number of non-skilled workers.

Paragraph 2, (6) - (8)

In the past 3 years, no breach of the service contracts, the Employment Ordinance or the Occupational Safety and Health Ordinance by outsourced service contractors was revealed by inspections conducted by EPD. No complaint was received from the outsourced workers.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB268**

**(Question Serial No. 4212)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Since the opening of T • PARK, a sludge treatment facility, in May 2016, the number of visitors as at early January this year is over 41 000. Please provide the number and types of the visiting groups, as well as the number of users of the three spa pools. What are the estimated expenditure and the target number of visitors for promoting the relevant facilities in the coming year?

Asked by: Hon LIAO Cheung-kong, Martin (Member Question No. 53)

Reply:

The Environmental Education Centre of T • PARK was officially opened to visitors in June 2016 where the public can experience different kinds of environmental education and leisure facilities. As of February 2017, the cumulative number of visitors to the Environmental Education Centre has exceeded 55 000, an average of around 6 000 per month. About 17 800 of them were group visitors from the Legislative Council, District Councils, various district organisations, professional groups, commercial and industrial institutions, green groups, schools, overseas delegations, consulates of foreign countries and government departments, etc. Overall speaking, about half of the visitors have used the spa pools.

The estimated operational expenditure of T • PARK for 2017-18 is \$272.8 million, which already includes the estimated expenditure of the Environmental Education Centre. As T • PARK is mainly a waste-to-energy facility, we have no plan to set any visitor target now. Nevertheless, we will keep a close watch on the future change in the number of visitors and make reference to the feedback and comments given by the public after their visit with a view to further reviewing the existing reception arrangement and enhancing the relevant facilities.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB269****(Question Serial No. 6469)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (2) AirControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

The Department has pointed out that it will continue to encourage franchised bus companies to deploy environment-friendly buses at busy corridors and continue to support the Environmental Protection Department to carry out environmental initiatives including retrofitting selective catalytic reduction devices (SCRs) on eligible in-service franchised buses, as well as trial of hybrid buses and electric buses. Please advise on the following:

- The number of eligible in-service franchised buses retrofitted with SCRs and the expenditure and relevant details involved in the past 3 years. What is the estimated expenditure for this year?
- The number of hybrid buses and electric buses on trial and the expenditure and relevant details involved in the past 3 years. What is the estimated expenditure for this year?
- How was the performance of the hybrid buses and electric buses on trial in the past 3 years? Please reply in the tables below:

Brand of hybrid bus	Number of maintenance days	Operation downtime	Utilisation rate	Level of subsidy	Average fuel economy	Average fuel cost	Average total operating cost

Brand of electric bus	Number of maintenance days	Operation downtime	Utilisation rate	Level of subsidy	Average fuel economy	Average fuel cost	Average total operating cost

Brand of	Number of maintenance	Operation downtime	Utilisation rate	Level of	Average fuel	Average fuel cost	Average total

diesel bus	days			subsidy	economy		operating cost

d. How does the Department evaluate the results of the trial of hybrid buses and electric buses? Does the Department have any indicators to evaluate the relevant schemes?

Asked by: Hon MO Claudia (Member Question No. 77)

Reply:

- a. To improve roadside air quality, the Government is fully subsidising the franchised bus companies to retrofit about 1 030 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 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. 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). We anticipate that the retrofit programme will be completed by the end of this year.

The number of Euro II/III buses retrofitted with SCRs in the past 3 years is as follows:

	2014	2015	2016
Number of Euro II/III buses retrofitted with SCRs	136	338	363

The retrofit programme involved an expenditure of about \$88 million as at 2016. The relevant estimated expenditure of this year is about \$154 million.

- b. 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 8 supercapacitor buses and 28 battery-electric buses) and related charging facilities to assess their operational performance under local conditions.

The distribution of hybrid buses and electric buses is as follows:

Franchised Bus Company	No. of Double-deck Hybrid Bus	No. of Single-deck Electric Bus
The Kowloon Motor Bus Company (1933) Limited (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)
Citybus Limited (CTB)	2 (for trial on 2 routes)	6 (all are battery-electric buses,

		for trial on 3 routes)
New World First Bus Services Limited (NWFB)	1 (for trial on 1 route)	4 (all are battery-electric buses, for trial on 2 routes)
New Lantao Bus Company (1973) Limited (NLB)	--	4 (all are battery-electric buses, for trial on 2 routes)
Long Win Bus Company Limited (LWB)	--	4 (all are battery-electric buses, for trial on 2 routes)

The 6 hybrid buses commenced operation by end 2014. The first batch of 5 single-deck battery-electric buses came into operation by end 2015, and it is anticipated that the remaining electric buses will be put into service progressively in 2017.

Regarding the trial of hybrid buses, the relevant workload has been partly absorbed by deploying existing resources and partly met by creating 1 three-year (until end of March 2014) time-limited Senior Environmental Protection Inspector post. As for the trial of electric buses, the relevant 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 Environmental Protection Department (EPD) and Transport Department (TD) (including 1 Environmental Protection Officer, 1 Senior Environmental Protection Inspector and 1 Motor Vehicle Examiner I). In addition, TD has created a two-year (until end of 2018) time-limited Transport Officer I post to cope with the programmes of trial of hybrid buses and electric buses.

c & d

The trials of hybrid buses and electric buses will last for 2 years, with an interim review to be conducted about one year after the commencement of the trial. To effectively monitor and assess the operational efficiency and performance of the 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.

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.

The 6 double-deck hybrid buses are Enviro E500H Hybrid double-deckers manufactured by Alexander Dennis (Asia Pacific) Limited. During the trial, EPD worked with the franchised bus companies and bus manufacturers to collect detailed operational data, including those on fuel consumption, reliability and emission performance. The trial of hybrid buses commenced by end 2014 and was completed by end 2016. EPD reported the interim trial findings to the Panel on Environmental Affairs of the Legislative Council on 30 March 2016 and will report the final trial results this year. A summary of the interim trial findings is as below:



Monitoring Parameters	Hybrid Buses	Diesel Control Buses
Relative Fuel Consumption (as compared to diesel control bus)	1.034	1
Urea Consumption Rate (% of fuel consumption)	4.5	5.2
Daily Bus Availability (%) (Excluding outage unrelated to malfunctions of the buses Note)	82.6	94.9
Average Number of On-Road Breakdowns / Month	0.3	0.04

Note The outages could be for inspections for Certificate of Road Worthiness / Certificate of Fitness, monthly inspections, routine maintenance/checking, cleaning, emission tests by Portable Emission Measurement Systems, etc.

Regarding the trial of the electric buses, the trial will aim to test out the reliability and maintenance requirements of vehicles, batteries or supercapacitors and charging facilities as well as economic feasibility, etc., to ascertain their suitability for use as franchised buses in Hong Kong. Details of the electric buses are as follows:

Franchised Bus Company	No. of Single-deck Electric Bus	Manufacturer and Model
The Kowloon Motor Bus Company (1933) Limited	8 supercapacitor buses	China Youngman Automobile Group Company Limited Model: JNP6122UC
	10 battery-electric buses	BYD Auto Industry Company Limited Model: K9R
Long Win Bus Company Limited	4 battery-electric buses	BYD Auto Industry Company Limited Model: K9R
Citybus Limited	6 battery-electric buses	BYD Auto Industry Company Limited Model: K9R
		Great Dragon International Corporation Limited Model: LS-130-116  3 buses for each model
New World First Bus Services Limited	4 battery-electric buses	BYD Auto Industry Company Limited Model: K9R

		Great Dragon International Corporation Limited Model: LS-130-116  2 buses for each model
New Lantao Bus Company (1973) Limited	4 battery-electric buses	BYD Auto Industry Company Limited Model: K9R  Great Dragon International Corporation Limited Model: LS-150-116  2 buses for each model

As for the 5 electric buses that have commenced operation, some problems occurred during the trial and the electric buses resumed services after undergoing thorough maintenance and checks. Until now, their actual duration of operation was only about 8 months. According to initial trial data, the driving ranges of electric buses might be less than those of diesel buses running on the same routes under heavier air conditioning load in summer, while the driving ranges of both types of buses were comparable for the rest of the days. EPD will continue to collect and analyse the trial data, and plan to report the interim trial findings to the Panel on Environmental Affairs of the Legislative Council within this year.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB270****(Question Serial No. 6470)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (2) AirControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

The Department has pointed out that it will continue with the trial of electric minibuses. Please advise on the following:

- a. What were the number of minibuses, expenditure and relevant details involved in the trial of electric minibuses in the past 3 years? What is the estimated expenditure for this year?
- b. How was the performance of the electric minibuses on trial in the past 3 years? Please reply in the tables below.

Brand of electric minibus	Number of maintenance days	Operation downtime	Utilisation rate	Level of subsidy	Average fuel economy	Average fuel cost	Average total operating cost

Brand of diesel minibus	Number of maintenance days	Operation downtime	Utilisation rate	Level of subsidy	Average fuel economy	Average fuel cost	Average total operating cost

- c. How will the Department evaluate the results of the trial of electric minibuses? Does the Department have any indicators to evaluate the relevant schemes?

Asked by: Hon MO Claudia (Member Question No. 78)

Reply:

a., b. & c.

To encourage the transport sectors to try out green innovative transport technologies, the Government set up in March 2011 the \$300 million Pilot Green Transport Fund (the Fund). Recipients of the Fund will have to record the trial data for evaluating the performance of the transport technologies concerned and to share their trial experiences with their sectors and others for promoting a wider use of successful technologies.

As at end February 2017, the Fund has approved 94 trials, of which two involve the testing of three electric minibuses in total. One of them just commenced in January 2017. The other one is undergoing a tender process for procurement and is expected to commence in the third quarter of 2017. After commencement of the trials, the subsidy recipients will collect the operation data of the electric light buses and those of the diesel light buses operated by them for comparison.

In order not to hinder successful applicants from obtaining competitive bids during the tender exercise, we will not announce the amount of funding for individual approved projects.

The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) will commission an assessment agency to analyse the trial results of green innovative transport products subsidised by the Fund and evaluate their environmental performance, as well as to submit the interim and final trial reports. The EPD will upload these trial reports on its website in a timely manner for sharing with the sectors and others.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB271**

**(Question Serial No. 4460)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Please provide the following information:

Since July 2014, the Environment and Conservation Fund (ECF) has been providing funding for non-profit-making organisations to recover surplus food for distribution to the needy in the community.

1. Under the non-profit-making organisations' surplus food recovery programmes funded by the ECF, what were the quantities of various types of food recovered and the total recovery quantities, with a breakdown by the 18 districts, in the past 3 years (2014-2015, 2015-2016, 2016-2017)?
2. What was the number of beneficiaries of the ECF's funding for surplus food recovery by non-profit-making organisations, with a breakdown by the 18 districts, in the past 3 years (2014-2015, 2015-2016, 2016-2017)?
3. In the past 3 years (2014-2015, 2015-2016, 2016-2017), the ECF provided funding for non-profit-making organisations to recruit staff for recovering surplus food. What was the expenditure on these staff? How many full-time and part-time staff were recruited under the programmes?

In the past 3 years (2014-2015, 2015-2016, 2016-2017), the ECF provided funding for non-profit-making organisations to recover surplus food. What were the numbers of various types of commercial establishments donating food, the total number of commercial establishments donating food, the number of markets covered, and the geographical distribution of various types of donors by the 18 districts?

Asked by: Hon SHIU Ka-chun (Member Question No. 217)

Reply:

1. and 2.

The total quantities of surplus food recovered <sup>(Note 2)</sup> and the number of beneficiaries under the surplus food recovery programmes funded by the Environment and Conservation Fund (ECF) by District Council districts in the past 3 years <sup>(Note 1)</sup> are as follows:

Service Area	Total recovery quantities (kg)	Number of beneficiaries
Sham Shui Po	560 126	532 300
Wong Tai Sin	288 000	216 000
Kwai Tsing	157 652	125 120
North District	160 973	76 000
Sha Tin	17 882	18 500
Tai Po	226 513	100 000
Tsuen Wan	148 379	62 000
Tuen Mun	256 000	222 000
Yuen Long	220 790	100 000
Territory-wide (Note 3)	369 148	538 440
<b>Total:</b>	<b>2 405 463</b>	<b>1 990 360</b>

3. In the past 3 years <sup>(Note 1)</sup>, the ECF provided total funding of some \$32 million for non-profit-making organisations (NPOs) to implement surplus food recovery programmes, among which about \$19.79 million was estimated to be staff expenditure. The amount of manpower needed for each programme depends on the complexity and frequency of the programmes and activities. In general, 1 to 3 full time staff members are recruited for each programme. For part-time staff, they are counted by working hours instead of number of staff. The working hours of part-time staff needed for each programme per month range from 154 to 900 hours. Since the recovery programmes were implemented by NPOs, the Government does not have the details of the geographical distribution and number of commercial establishments donating food. The markets covered in the surplus food recovery programmes by District Council districts are as follows:

Service Area	Number of markets	Name of markets
Sham Shui Po	3	Po On Road Market Shek Kip Mei Shopping Centre Market Nam Shan Shopping Centre Market
Wong Tai Sin	4	Tai Shing Street Market Lok Fu Market Chuk Yuen Market Kowloon City Market
Kwai Tsing	4	Shek Lei Market Kwai Shing West Market Kwai Shing East Market North Kwai Chung Market
North District	2	Shek Wu Hui Market Luen Wo Hui Market
Sha Tin	2	Wo Che Market Sha Tin Market
Tai Po	1	Tai Po Hui Market
Tsuen Wan	2	Lei Muk Shue Market Heung Che Street Market
Tuen Mun	4	San Hui Market Yan Oi Market H.A.N.D.S Market Butterfly Market
Yuen Long	2	Tai Kiu Market Tung Yick Market
<b>Total:</b>	<b>24</b>	

Note 1: 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 (as at the end of December 2016).

Note 2: No recovery statistics by types of food is available.

Note 3: Food was recovered from hotels and eateries in various districts and distributed in various districts under the relevant programmes.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB272**

**(Question Serial No. 6506)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

As far as private cars are concerned, please tabulate by emission standards the number of registered private cars and their year of registration, with statistics on their countries of origin if possible.

Asked by: Hon TAM Man-ho, Jeremy (Member Question No. 159)

Reply:

According to the information provided by the Transport Department, the information on registered private cars as at 8 March 2017 is set out at Annex.



**The number of registered pre-Euro private cars by year of first registration and country of origin as at 8 March 2017**

Year of first registration	Country of origin													Sub-total
	Australia	Belgium	France	Germany	Italy	Japan	Korea	Netherlands	New Zealand	South Africa	Sweden	UK	USA	
1950	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	<b>1</b>
1952	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	<b>3</b>
1953	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	<b>1</b>
1954	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>1</b>
1955	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>1</b>
1958	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>1</b>
1960	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	<b>2</b>
1961	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	<b>5</b>
1962	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	<b>4</b>
1963	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>2</b>
1964	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	<b>3</b>
1965	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	<b>8</b>
1966	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	<b>5</b>
1967	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	<b>13</b>
1968	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	<b>9</b>
1969	0	0	0	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	<b>18</b>

Year of first registration	Country of origin													Sub-total
	Australia	Belgium	France	Germany	Italy	Japan	Korea	Netherlands	New Zealand	South Africa	Sweden	UK	USA	
1970	0	0	0	23	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	40
1971	1	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	31
1972	1	0	1	30	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	15	0	54
1973	2	0	0	45	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	26	1	79
1974	1	0	0	18	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	46
1975	2	0	0	16	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	38
1976	0	0	1	14	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	45
1977	0	0	0	19	5	13	0	0	0	0	0	27	0	64
1978	3	0	1	27	3	14	0	0	0	0	1	12	0	61
1979	0	0	0	32	4	7	0	0	0	0	0	26	2	71
1980	0	0	0	38	3	18	0	0	0	0	0	38	2	99
1981	2	0	1	53	4	25	0	0	0	0	1	25	2	113
1982	0	0	0	53	3	13	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	82
1983	0	0	0	23	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	38
1984	0	0	0	18	7	16	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	47
1985	0	0	0	41	11	26	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	90
1986	0	1	0	69	12	67	0	0	0	2	0	22	0	173
1987	0	2	2	78	15	78	0	0	0	1	0	28	1	205
1988	0	2	1	119	10	128	0	0	0	0	2	31	0	293
1989	0	2	2	190	10	200	0	0	1	0	6	35	1	447

Year of first registration	Country of origin													Sub-total
	Australia	Belgium	France	Germany	Italy	Japan	Korea	Netherlands	New Zealand	South Africa	Sweden	UK	USA	
1990	0	1	2	178	9	329	0	0	0	0	3	37	0	<b>559</b>
1991	0	1	5	252	20	525	0	0	0	0	10	56	2	<b>871</b>
1992	0	0	4	321	11	507	0	0	0	0	26	44	1	<b>914</b>
1993	2	1	2	431	47	799	1	0	0	0	18	93	0	<b>1 394</b>
1994	1	7	2	795	47	1 032	0	1	0	0	15	108	1	<b>2 009</b>
1995	1	12	0	285	17	341	0	0	0	0	6	26	1	<b>689</b>
<b>Total</b>														<b>8 629</b>

**The number of registered Euro I private cars by year of first registration and country of origin as at 8 March 2017**

Year of first registration	Country of origin											Sub-total
	Belgium	France	Germany	Italy	Japan	Korea	Mexico	Spain	Sweden	UK	USA	
1995	11	1	449	30	763	0	0	0	6	90	1	<b>1 351</b>
1996	4	3	748	71	1 648	3	8	1	14	125	3	<b>2 628</b>
1997	2	1	312	17	1 007	3	1	0	3	41	33	<b>1 420</b>
1998	0	0	0	0	55	0	0	0	0	1	0	<b>56</b>
<b>Total</b>												<b>5 455</b>

**The number of registered Euro II private cars by year of first registration and country of origin as at 8 March 2017**

Year of first registration	Country of origin													
	Australia	Belgium	Denmark	France	Germany	Italy	Japan	Korea	Malaysia	Mexico	Netherlands	Portugal	South Africa	Spain
1997	1	13	0	9	1 158	63	5 103	6	0	2	0	0	0	3
1998	0	9	0	13	1 610	49	6 583	2	0	2	6	0	0	0
1999	0	2	1	10	1 814	43	8 018	9	15	1	20	3	75	1
2000	0	58	0	83	3 152	69	11 004	36	2	67	40	2	444	17

Year of first registration	Country of origin				Sub-total
	Sweden	Thailand	UK	USA	
1997	8	0	150	134	<b>6 650</b>
1998	47	71	109	174	<b>8 675</b>
1999	35	0	98	208	<b>10 353</b>
2000	29	0	179	297	<b>15 479</b>
<b>Total</b>					<b>41 157</b>

**The number of registered Euro III private cars by year of first registration and country of origin as at 8 March 2017**

	Country of origin													
Year of first registration	Australia	Austria	Belgium	China	Finland	France	Germany	Italy	Japan	Korea	Malaysia	Mexico	Netherlands	Portugal
2001	0	0	63	0	14	186	3 304	115	13 541	27	1	60	60	1
2002	0	0	55	0	39	209	3 340	118	13 861	34	1	23	120	6
2003	1	0	54	0	33	166	3 865	102	10 752	103	0	45	38	5
2004	0	141	115	1	11	149	4 640	123	14 412	305	0	43	6	7
2005	0	141	162	0	80	165	4 863	140	14 422	549	1	29	121	0

Year of first registration	Country of origin						Sub-total
	Spain	South Africa	Sweden	Thailand	UK	USA	
2001	39	1 089	35	15	203	322	<b>19 075</b>
2002	76	1 001	52	19	532	443	<b>19 929</b>
2003	64	714	72	246	626	296	<b>17 182</b>
2004	49	1 142	245	338	874	428	<b>23 029</b>
2005	37	1 630	211	301	884	270	<b>24 006</b>
<b>Total</b>							<b>103 221</b>

**The number of registered Euro IV private cars by year of first registration and country of origin as at 8 March 2017**

Year of first registration	Country of origin												
	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	China	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	India	Italy	Japan	Korea
2006	0	113	89	0	0	155	157	5 383	0	0	155	15 598	344
2007	2	74	123	1	0	168	202	6 850	0	0	354	19 921	207
2008	0	48	1	0	1	130	156	7 863	0	0	366	21 183	127
2009	7	13	87	1	0	79	103	8 543	1	11	465	15 211	101
2010	3	81	101	0	3	83	42	13 038	0	27	402	21 489	189
2011	2	414	79	0	9	27	205	14 702	0	9	454	20 703	226
2012	2	175	46	0	7	1	73	5 488	0	1	342	8 175	187

Year of first registration	Country of origin											Sub-total
	Malaysia	Mexico	Netherlands	Poland	Portugal	South Africa	Spain	Sweden	Thailand	UK	USA	
2006	0	78	81	0	0	1 620	28	207	172	772	475	<b>25 427</b>
2007	1	91	41	0	0	1 250	23	340	132	948	651	<b>31 379</b>
2008	94	67	0	33	0	1 063	22	272	0	768	990	<b>33 184</b>
2009	0	12	0	54	0	682	29	275	0	682	789	<b>27 145</b>
2010	0	12	0	0	0	832	24	317	2	1 093	914	<b>38 652</b>
2011	0	193	0	145	0	880	60	304	74	1 230	1 068	<b>40 784</b>
2012	0	126	0	108	0	140	37	110	49	648	295	<b>16 010</b>
<b>Total</b>												<b>212 581</b>

**The number of registered Euro V private cars by year of first registration and country of origin as at 8 March 2017**

Year of first registration	Country of origin											
	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Brazil	China	Czech	Finland	France	Germany	Hungary	India	Italy
2012	3	349	191	1	2	0	0	163	9 452	0	2	389
2013	0	534	317	0	5	22	168	184	16 245	83	0	478
2014	0	388	340	0	2	45	496	165	13 912	1 322	231	510
2015	1	248	225	0	0	0	498	75	13 094	1 601	0	595
2016	1	161	188	0	4	0	266	87	9 943	669	1	387
2017	0	1	39	0	0	0	67	25	1 471	75	0	72

Year of first registration	Country of origin										
	Japan	Korea	Malaysia	Mexico	Netherlands	Poland	Portugal	Slovakia	Slovenia	South Africa	Spain
2012	12 217	318	0	540	0	69	0	0	0	630	45
2013	20 503	663	0	446	0	125	14	0	0	813	121
2014	22 489	0	1	712	3	114	260	254	0	627	584
2015	24 411	751	0	145	47	76	244	254	0	1 277	486
2016	19 143	846	0	41	58	62	235	350	16	1 039	627
2017	3 185	214	0	7	7	5	37	27	2	123	62

Year of first registration	Country of origin						Sub-total
	Sweden	Switzerland	Thailand	Turkey	UK	USA	
2012	82	0	75	0	1 119	850	<b>26 497</b>
2013	142	0	86	0	1 537	1 474	<b>43 960</b>
2014	82	0	63	0	1 413	1 333	<b>45 346</b>
2015	96	1	74	7	1 723	1 488	<b>47 417</b>
2016	239	0	60	19	1 907	1 025	<b>37 374</b>
2017	53	0	2	6	321	189	<b>5 990</b>
<b>Total</b>							<b>206 584</b>

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB273****(Question Serial No. 6512)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (2) AirControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

Would the Environmental Protection Department advise this Committee on:

the respective numbers of environment-friendly buses and non-environment-friendly buses of various franchised bus companies at present?

Asked by: Hon TAM Man-ho, Jeremy (Member Question No. 209)Reply:

Franchised bus companies are required to provide their franchised bus services with buses under the age of 18. Currently all pre-Euro and Euro I franchised buses have already been phased out. To improve roadside air quality, the Government is subsidising the franchised bus companies to retrofit eligible Euro II and III buses with selective catalytic reduction devices (SCRs) to upgrade their emission performance to Euro IV or above level. Moreover, the Government set up franchised bus low emission zones (FBLEZs) in Central, Causeway Bay and Mong Kok; franchised bus companies will deploy low emission buses to ply the routes passing these FBLEZs. Low emission buses include buses of Euro IV or above, or Euro II and III buses retrofitted with SCRs and diesel particulate filters. The distribution of different types of licensed buses of various franchised bus companies as at the end of December 2016 is as follows:

	Not yet retrofitted with SCRs		Euro II or III retrofitted with SCRs	Euro IV	Euro V	Euro VI (hybrid bus)	Electric bus
	Euro II	Euro III					
The Kowloon Motor Bus Company (1933) Limited	693	1 084	24	106	2 003	3	3

Citybus Limited	44	1	40	28	825	2	6
New World First Bus Services Limited	51	0	290	38	307	1	4
Long Win Bus Company Limited	1	18	0	32	191	0	0
New Lantao Bus Company (1973) Limited	0	38	0	26	57	0	0

Note:

As at December 2016, 9 Euro II/III buses retrofitted with SCRs have been retired or out of service due to traffic accidents.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB274****(Question Serial No. 6513)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational ExpensesProgramme: (2) AirControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

- (a) The 36 franchised electric buses subsidised by the Government have progressively come into service since the end of 2015. Please set out the respective route numbers, brands and models, frequency of maintenance with reasons of these 36 buses (please specify their respective bus companies and the reasons why they have not come into service if they are not yet in service).
- (b) The Government stated in the written replies regarding the Examination of Estimates of Expenditure 2016-17 last year that the Environmental Protection Department would conduct a mid-term review about one year after the commencement of the pilot scheme, i.e. in 2016. Please advise on the progress of the relevant report and its publication timeframe, as well as the manpower and expenditure involved in the report.

Asked by: Hon TAM Man-ho, Jeremy (Member Question No. 259)Reply:

- (a) To improve roadside air quality, the Government has allocated \$180 million to fully subsidise the franchised bus companies to purchase 36 single-deck electric buses (including 8 supercapacitor buses and 28 battery-electric buses) and related charging facilities to assess their performance under local conditions.

The distribution of the electric buses is as follows:

Franchised bus company	No. of single-deck electric buses	Manufacturer and model	Service route	Reasons why they are not yet in service
The Kowloon	8 supercapacitor	China Youngman	284 [Sha Tin Central –	Unlike battery-electric buses, supercapacitor

Franchised bus company	No. of single-deck electric buses	Manufacturer and model	Service route	Reasons why they are not yet in service
Motor Bus Company (1933) Limited (KMB)	buses	Automobile Group Company Limited  Model: JNP6122UC	Ravana Garden (Circular)]  5M [Kai Tak (Tak Long Estate) – Kowloon Bay Railway Station (Circular)]	buses can only store the electricity for a travelling distance of tens of kilometres, but the charging time can be as short as several minutes. To facilitate the operation of these buses, the franchised bus companies need to install charging facilities at bus stops for top-up charging. As installation of such facilities takes time, KMB anticipates that the first batch of supercapacitor buses will come into service by the end of March 2017.
	10 battery-electric buses	BYD Auto Industry Company Limited (BYD) Model: K9R	5C [Star Ferry Pier – Tsz Wan Shan (Central)]  6C [Mei Foo – Kowloon City Ferry Pier]  35A [Tsim Sha Tsui East – On Yam]  42A [Jordan (To Wah Road) – Cheung Hang]  603 [Ping Tin – Central (Central Ferry Piers)]	KMB is in the process of completing the procurement of the battery-electric buses and installation of the charging facilities. It is anticipated that the battery-electric buses will be put into service progressively in the second half of 2017.
Long Win Bus	4 battery-electric	BYD Auto Industry	E31 [Tung Chung (Yat	LWB is in the process of completing the

<b>Franchised bus company</b>	<b>No. of single-deck electric buses</b>	<b>Manufacturer and model</b>	<b>Service route</b>	<b>Reasons why they are not yet in service</b>
Company Limited (LWB)	buses	Company Limited Model: K9R	Tung Estate Public Transport Terminus) – Tsuen Wan (Discovery Park Bus Terminus)]  S64 [Tung Chung (Yat Tung Estate Public Transport Terminus) – Airport (Passenger Terminal Building) (Circular)]	procurement of the battery-electric buses and installation of the charging facilities. It is anticipated that the battery-electric buses will be put into service progressively in the second half of 2017.
Citybus Limited (CTB)	6 battery-electric buses	BYD Auto Industry Company Limited Model: K9R  Great Dragon International Corporation Limited (Great Dragon) Model: LS-130-116  3 for each model	11 [Central (Central Ferry Piers) – Jardine’s Lookout (Circular)]  12 [Central (Central Ferry Piers) – Robinson Road (Circular)]  25A [Wan Chai (Hong Kong Convention & Exhibition Centre Extension) – Braemar Hill (Circular)]	The first batch of 5 battery-electric buses manufactured by BYD commenced services on 5 routes on Hong Kong Island in December 2015.  As regards the 5 Great Dragon battery-electric buses that were scheduled to commence services in September 2016, the commencement of services has been deferred due to problem with the call bells. CTB and NWFB will arrange for the deployment of the buses after they have ascertained that the buses comply with the operational and safety requirements of the legislation and the bus
New World First Bus Services Limited (NWFB)	4 battery-electric buses	BYD Auto Industry Company Limited Model: K9R	78 [Wong Chuk Hang Station – Wah Kwai Estate (Circular)]	

Franchised bus company	No. of single-deck electric buses	Manufacturer and model	Service route	Reasons why they are not yet in service
		Great Dragon International Corporation Limited Model: LS-130-116  2 for each model	81 [Lai Tak Tsuen – Chai Wan (Hing Wah Estate)]	companies.
New Lantao Bus Company (1973) Limited (NLB)	4 battery-electric buses	BYD Auto Industry Company Limited Model: K9R  Great Dragon International Corporation Limited Model: LS-150-116  2 for each model	38 [Tung Chung (Yat Tung Estate Public Transport Interchange) – Tung Chung Station Bus Terminus (Circular)]  B2 [Yuen Long Station – Shenzhen Bay Port]	NLB is in the process of completing the procurement of the battery-electric buses and installation of the charging facilities. It is anticipated that the battery-electric buses will be put into service progressively in the second half of 2017.

The BYD electric buses that have been deployed on 5 routes on Hong Kong Island since December 2015 have experienced 11 incidents of breakdowns as at February 2017, among which 5 involved the electrical or drive-train systems, including 3 incidents of insufficient battery level, 1 incident of malfunction of the converter of the air-conditioning system and 1 occasion of malfunction of the oil pump of motor. The remaining 6 incidents were similar to those happened in diesel buses, such as malfunction of bus doors, brakes and suspension system. In addition, some other problems occurred during the trial and the electric buses resumed services after undergoing thorough checks and repair. Up till now, their actual duration of operation was only about 8 months.

- (b) Due to the incidents mentioned above, the actual duration of operation of the first batch of 5 electric buses was only about 8 months. According to initial trial data, the operating hours of electric buses might be less than those of diesel buses running on the same routes under heavier air conditioning load in summer, while the operating hours of both types of buses were comparable for the rest of the days. The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) will continue to collect and analyse the trial data. It is expected that the interim findings of the trial will be reported to the Panel on Environmental Affairs of the Legislative Council within this year.

As regards the expenditure, a funding of \$180 million has been approved for the trial of electric buses 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 Transport Department (TD) (including 1 Environmental Protection Officer, 1 Senior Environmental Protection Inspector and 1 Motor Vehicle Examiner I). In addition, TD has created a two-year (until end of 2018) time-limited Transport Officer I post to cope with the programmes of trial of hybrid buses and electric buses.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB275**

**(Question Serial No. 5800)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

In the new financial year, the Government will change its policy of waiving the First Registration Tax (FRT) of electric private cars from a full waiver to capping the FRT waiver at \$97,500. This policy change will push up the prices of electric private cars significantly and weaken the incentive for people to buy electric private cars.

Has the Secretary considered that the above policy change, coupled with the lack of complementary charging facilities for electric private cars, will make potential private car buyers turn back to petrol private cars as their first choice, which is contrary to the Government's objective of improving roadside air quality?

Besides, with only a bit more than 4 months of his term left, the Financial Secretary has made a significant change to the Government's environmental protection policy of encouraging the public to buy electric private cars instead of petrol private cars. Will this give the public an impression that the government policy is wavering and lacks continuity?

Asked by: Hon TSE Wai-chun, Paul (Member Question No. 59)

Reply:

To improve roadside air quality, the Government has been taking various measures including first registration tax (FRT) concessions for electric vehicles (EVs) to promote wider use of EVs as replacements of their conventional counterparts. The state of the technological development of EVs is the primary factor considered in our review of the FRT concessions for EVs. Electric private cars have seen remarkable technological improvement in recent years, and their driving performance can fairly meet the needs of drivers in general. Therefore, they have become increasingly acceptable to drivers. Car manufacturers have also been making efforts to produce mass-market electric private car models, whose price difference with conventional private cars is narrowing.



Furthermore, the Government has long adopted a public transport-oriented policy with railway as the backbone. There has been a continuous rise in the number of registered private cars in recent years. Heavy reliance on private cars for daily commute will lead to severe road traffic congestion, which could also offset the efforts to improve roadside air quality. The Government therefore considers it necessary to cap the FRT concessions for electric private cars.

As compared with conventional private cars, electric private cars will still enjoy FRT concessions (up to \$97,500) in 2017-18. In addition, their annual vehicle licence fee ranges from about \$600 to \$1,100, which is significantly lower than that for conventional private cars ranging from \$3,815 (for petrol private cars with engine cylinder capacity not exceeding 1 500 c.c.) to \$12,675 (for diesel private cars with engine cylinder capacity exceeding 4 500 c.c.). The electricity cost for powering electric private cars is also less when compared with petrol or diesel cost for powering conventional ones. Therefore, we consider that the revised FRT arrangement will still encourage the buyers to purchase electric private cars, especially the more economical models, instead of conventional private cars.

On the whole, the new FRT concessions for electric private cars can achieve a reasonable balance between promoting the use of electric private cars and stemming the excessive growth of the private car fleet.

The new FRT concession arrangement for EVs will end on 31 March 2018. The Government will review the FRT concession arrangement concerned making reference to the above relevant factors before then.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB276****(Question Serial No. 3896)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (1) WasteControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

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 2016; 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 2016; 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 starting 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 2017-18?

Asked by: Hon WU Chi-wai (Member Question No.44)Reply:

While the recycling industry may bid for the short-term tenancy (STT) sites for other general uses, the Government has been allocating suitable land through STT for exclusive bidding by the recycling industry. As at 31 December 2016, there were 31 STT sites dedicated to the recycling industry, occupying a total area of 4.4 hectares. The fixed term of tenancy ranged from 6 months to 7 years which were renewable on a monthly or quarterly basis upon expiry. The site areas ranged from about 70 square metres to 5 000 square metres. The details of the relevant STT sites for exclusive use by the recycling industry are provided in the following Table 1 to Table 4.

Table 1: By site area

Site area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Number of sites (no.)	Monthly rent* (HK\$/m <sup>2</sup> )
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

Monthly rent* (HK\$/m <sup>2</sup> )	Number of sites (no.)	Site area (m <sup>2</sup> )
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 remaining period of the tenancy term

Remaining period of the tenancy term	Number of sites (no.)	Remarks
Less than 12 months	2	
12 - 24 months	3	
25 - 36 months	0	
More than 36 months	1	
Renewal on a monthly/quarterly basis Or Tendering process in planning/progress	25	1) 15 sites will be renewed on a monthly/quarterly basis until they are taken back for long term development.  2) 10 sites currently allocated to recycling industry are being re-tendered/planned for re-tendering to recycling industry again at the expiry of the fixed term period .

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>
Kowloon City	4	1 000 - 2 000	112
Sham Shui Po	1	590	89
Kwun Tong	2	240 - 730	61
Eastern	1	2 530	48
Tai Po	3	4 300 - 5 300	64
North	4	1 990 - 4 730	41
Sai Kung	10	200 - 270	13
Kwai Tsing	3	520 - 1 590	134
Islands	3	70 - 1 000	12

\* Based on the rental level in June 2016

We have been working with the Lands Department and the Planning Department in searching more suitable STT sites for bidding by the recycling industry. Apart from the above-mentioned 31 sites, we have been working with the above departments to identify several potential STT sites which were likely to be used for waste recycling purpose. The total area of the relevant land is about 0.8 hectares. We are conducting evaluation on the sites and consulting the local stakeholders, so as to ascertain the suitability of the relevant sites for waste recycling purpose, determine the types of recyclable materials that can be handled, the pollution control requirements and the term of tenancy, etc. Upon completion, suitable STT sites will be let out as soon as possible through open bidding by the recycling industry.

Besides, as far as land support is concerned, apart from developing the EcoPark in Tuen Mun, we have designated 16 waste paper berths in the public cargo working areas to ensure stable provision of export facilities for the recycling industry. 13 berths have been awarded and used by qualified recyclers after the open tender exercise. We have also commissioned a consultancy study on the long-term land requirements of the recycling industry so as to facilitate formulation of appropriate support measures. The study is expected to be completed by the end of this year.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB277**

**(Question Serial No. 3924)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)

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 2017-18 and 2018-19?
- 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. 91)

Reply:

- 1) The Government launched the Funding Scheme for Food Waste Recycling Projects in Housing Estates in July 2011 under the Environment and Conservation Fund to fund private housing estates to install on-site food waste treatment facilities and organise relevant educational and promotional activities in order to encourage the residents to participate in domestic food waste recovery and raise their awareness on food waste reduction and recycling, and gradually build up the habit of food waste avoidance in daily lives and practise source separation for recycling. The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) has also set up a help-desk service to help housing estates which are interested in joining the scheme to make applications, and to provide technical support to them. Through the Funding Scheme for Food Waste Recycling Projects, the EPD has collected experience and

good practices in the recovery of food waste at private housing estates, and has organised seminars to share invaluable experience in food waste recovery, so as to encourage residents' participation in domestic food waste recovery and recycling. In 2017-18 and 2018-19, the EPD will continue to promote the Funding Scheme for Food Waste Recycling Projects in Housing Estates.

- 2&3) With the assistance of the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department, Housing Department and Home Affairs Department, the Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign launched in May 2013 has drawn up a good practice guide for the residential sector to help residents to avoid food waste as well as to reduce the production and disposal of food waste. The EPD has also organised talks for property management organisations to promote the food wise message, introduce the methods of separation, recovery and treatment of food waste, and encourage the property management organisations to promote food waste reduction at the properties under their management.

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.

The Government has commenced the Feasibility Study on Organic Waste Collection and Delivery to OWTF in March 2017 to examine the current arrangements of collection and delivery of organic waste generated from households, C&I establishments, educational institutions and the government sector; and devise a viable and effective organic waste collection and delivery plan according to the actual situation in Hong Kong. The study is expected to be completed by 2018.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB278****(Question Serial No. 3925)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (2) AirControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

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. 92)Reply:

Diesel commercial vehicles (DCVs) are a major source 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 (the scheme) in March 2014 with an aim to phase out by end 2019 progressively some 82 000 pre-Euro IV DCVs with a funding of \$11.4 billion approved by the Legislative Council 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 50 300 pre-Euro IV DCVs (i.e. about 61% of the eligible vehicles) have been retired under this scheme as at end January 2017, involving an ex-gratia payment of some \$6.7 billion. Statistics on the number of vehicles scrapped under the scheme are provided at Tables 1 to 3.

Regarding pre-Euro and Euro I DCVs, the ex-gratia payment application was closed respectively at the end of 2015 and end of 2016 with about 16 400 pre-Euro DCVs and 13 500 Euro I DCVs retired under the scheme. Besides, only 57 Euro I DCVs still had valid licences as at 3 March 2017. In other words, all pre-Euro and 99.59% of Euro I DCVs have been phased out. The TD has stopped issuing licences to Euro I DCVs

according to the service life limit stipulated in the Air Pollution Control (Air Pollutant Emission)(Controlled Vehicles) Regulation. When the existing licences of the above 57 vehicles expire, they will not be allowed to run on the roads.

Table 1: Distribution of applications for ex-gratia payment by emission standards and vehicle types (as at the end of January 2017)

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%)	10 170 (96.2%)	6 867 (64.4%)	4 034 (23.0%)	29 819 (61.5%)
Medium goods vehicle	6 477 (90.2%)	2 240 (92.8%)	4 048 (66.3%)	2 626 (27.2%)	15 391 (60.7%)
Heavy goods vehicle	657 (96.6%)	311 (99.4%)	453 (57.8%)	130 (25.3%)	1 551 (67.7%)
Public light bus	15 (100.0%)	283 (99.0%)	109 (21.3%)	19 (4.7%)	426 (35.0%)
Private light bus	297 (94.6%)	332 (93.0%)	138 (34.2%)	35 (17.9%)	802 (63.1%)
Non-franchised bus	168 (94.4%)	123 (93.9%)	439 (73.8%)	1 537 (58.9%)	2 267 (64.5%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>16 362 (90.3%)*</b>	<b>13 459 (95.6%)*</b>	<b>12 054 (63.3%)</b>	<b>8 381 (27.1%)</b>	<b>50 256 (61.2%)</b>

\* Only 57 Euro I DCVs still had valid licences as at 3 March 2017.  
Therefore, all pre-Euro and 99.59% of Euro I DCVs have been phased out.

Table 2: Distribution of approved applications for ex-gratia payment by emission standards and vehicle types (as at the end of January 2017)

Vehicle type	Number of approved applications for ex-gratia payment				
	Pre-Euro	Euro I	Euro II	Euro III	Total
Light goods vehicle	8 715	10 135	6 753	3 961	29 564
Medium goods vehicle	6 464	2 237	3 990	2 572	15 263
Heavy goods vehicle	656	310	442	128	1 536
Public light bus	15	281	105	19	420
Private light bus	297	327	135	35	794
Non-franchised bus	167	123	430	1,504	2 224
<b>Total</b>	<b>16 314</b>	<b>13 413</b>	<b>11 855</b>	<b>8 219</b>	<b>49 801</b>



Table 3: Distribution of the amount of ex-gratia payment granted by emission standards and vehicle types (as at the end of January 2017)

Vehicle type	Amount of ex-gratia payment granted (HK\$)				
	Pre-Euro	Euro I	Euro II	Euro III	Total
Light goods vehicle	712,581,900	789,107,200	593,741,700	365,907,400	2,461,338,200
Medium goods vehicle	1,143,541,100	408,567,700	772,900,800	579,507,500	2,904,517,100
Heavy goods vehicle	165,443,200	78,182,000	117,484,100	38,258,400	399,367,700
Public light bus	2,203,500	41,425,600	16,695,900	3,377,900	63,702,900
Private light bus	43,629,300	48,183,000	21,265,900	6,135,800	119,214,000
Non-franchised bus	94,784,500	34,222,900	135,537,100	458,058,700	722,603,200
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,162,183,500</b>	<b>1,399,688,400</b>	<b>1,657,625,500</b>	<b>1,451,245,700</b>	<b>6,670,743,100</b>

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB279****(Question Serial No. 3926)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (6) Nature ConservationControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Donald TONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

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 2015-16 and 2016-17, 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 2017-18.

Asked by: Hon WU Chi-wai (Member Question No. 93)Reply:

1. &amp; 2.

The Environmental Protection Department, through the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD), conducts regular patrols in country parks and enclaves. The expenditure and manpower involved in the past 2 financial years are shown in the table below:

Financial Year	Expenditure (\$ million)	No. of staff
2015-16	54	135
2016-17	51 (revised estimate)	142

The resources earmarked by the AFCD for this purpose for 2017-18 are comparable to those for 2016-17.

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.

In the past 2 years (i.e. from 2015 to 2016), the numbers of warning letters and statutory notices issued, and the numbers of prosecutions and convictions made by the Planning Department under the Town Planning Ordinance in respect of unauthorised developments on enclaves included in the Development Permission Areas are set out below:

<b>Year</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>
2015	6	9	-	-
2016	6	14	2	1

Note: As the work on the handling of the above cases may span across years, the numbers of warning letters and statutory notices issued, and the numbers of prosecutions and convictions made may not be the same.

Moreover, AFCD has activated the relevant statutory procedures at the end of 2015, planning to incorporate 3 of the enclaves situated in Fan Kei Tok, Sai Lau Kong and near Nam Shan into country parks, which is expected to be completed within 2017. AFCD will continue to assess the suitability for incorporating the remaining enclaves into country parks according to the established principles and criteria as well as relevant considerations. As assessing the suitability for enclaves to be incorporated into country parks and incorporating suitable sites into relevant country parks are part of the routine work of AFCD, we do not have separate breakdown on the relevant expenditure and manpower.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB280****(Question Serial No. 3676)**Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment BureauSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational ExpensesProgramme: (1) Director of Bureau's OfficeControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Donald TONG)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 2017-18.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Tanya (Member Question No. 505)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>
2012-13	139
2013-14	107
2014-15	99
2015-16	160
2016-17 (up to mid-March)	120

As duty visits are arranged on a need basis, we have not separately budgeted for air-travelling for such visits in 2017-18. 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**

**ENB281**

**(Question Serial No. 3677)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

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

Programme: (2) Power

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

1. 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 2017-18?
2. What are the number of officers involved, the estimated expenditure and details regarding the consultation on the future fuel mix for power generation in 2017-18? 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?
3. In 2017-18, 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?
4. In 2017-18, will the Administration study the feasibility of gradually opening up Hong Kong's electricity market? If yes, what are the details and expenditure involved?
5. In 2017-18, will the Administration study the feasibility of allowing free market pricing to replace the current Scheme of Control Agreements (SCAs)? If yes, what are the details and expenditure involved?
6. In 2017-18, 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?
7. In 2017-18, 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 SCAs entered into with the two power companies? If yes, what are the details and expenditure involved?

8. In 2017-18, 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: Hon CHAN Tanya (Member Question No. 506)

Reply:

1. The number of complaints about external lighting received by the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) in the past 5 years is as follows.

Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
No. of complaints	225	259	229	256	337

The above work is undertaken by the existing staff of the EPD. As the staff members concerned have other responsibilities, we do not have a separate breakdown of the resources involved for the above work.

2. The Government conducted the Public Consultation on Future Fuel Mix for Electricity Generation in 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 on Future Fuel Mix for Electricity Generation were announced when we launched the Public Consultation on the Future Development of the Electricity Market (the Public Consultation) in March 2015.

3. to 7.

The current Scheme of Control Agreements (SCAs) signed between the Government and the two power companies will expire in 2018. The Government is proactively discussing with the two power companies the new SCAs taking into account the views received during the Public Consultation conducted in 2015 with a view to improving the relevant terms. Regarding the regulatory arrangement, the majority of the views received during the Public Consultation considered that the current regulatory arrangement by way of the SCAs was largely effective and allowed 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.

On opening up the electricity market, the majority of the views received during the consultation considered that the current power supply in Hong Kong was reliable and affordable, and there was no need for introducing competition for the sake of bringing in choices. Some views considered that while introducing competition had its merits, the requisite conditions for introducing competition were not present in Hong Kong.

Although we currently do not have the requisite conditions for introducing substantial competition in the electricity market in 2018, 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 in the electricity market when the requisite market conditions are present.

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 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. The current 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. We are also discussing with the power companies the publication of more data to the public in the next regulatory period, on the condition that public interests would not be jeopardised due to the disclosure of commercially sensitive information.

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, for 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 total fuel mix in 2020. As regards the development of renewable energy (RE), the outcome of the Public Consultation conducted in 2015 showed that the public attitude towards the development of RE was generally positive. Therefore, in discussing the new SCAs, we will strive to introduce mechanisms to promote distributed RE, including discussing with the power companies improvements to the grid access arrangements for distributed RE generators, as well as studying the feasibility of introducing feed-in tariff and RE certificates in the next SCA period, so as to incentivise the connection of these power sources to the power grids. We will also consider how the current incentive arrangement for power companies to develop RE projects should be revamped. In addition, the consultation outcome showed that the public had a clear consensus on the need for more effective terms in the future SCAs in order to facilitate promotion of energy saving. Having regard to these views, we are now discussing with the power companies the relevant measures under the new SCAs.

As we are still discussing the terms of the new SCAs with the power companies, we cannot disclose the specific details and other arrangements of the relevant new measures at this stage.

To take forward tasks in relation to the discussion with the power companies on the arrangements for the new SCAs, we have earmarked an expenditure of \$8.26 million for 2017-18.

8. 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.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB282****(Question Serial No. 5766)**Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment BureauSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (2) PowerControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Donald TONG)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.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. 2440)Reply:

Date	(a)		(b)	(c) (Note 1)	(d)	(e) (i)+(ii)+(iii) (Note 2 and Note 3) (\$)	(i) (Note 2, Note 3 and Note 4) (\$)	(ii) (Note 2 and Note 3) (\$)	(iii) (Note 2, Note 3 and Note 5) (\$)	(iv) (\$)	(v)
	Purposes	Places									
2016-17 (Up to mid-March) (19 in total)	Experience sharing and liaison on environmental protection, energy and related policies	Mainland China, Japan, Mexico, USA, Turkey, Denmark, France, Spain	Met with different people, including local officials, professional organisations and local residents according to the purpose of visit	0-2 persons	1-8 days	816,000	516,000	92,000	208,000	0	See Note 6

- 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 2017. The remaining expenses are not included.
- Note 4: Expenses only include air ticket expenses.
- Note 5: Other expenses include meals, local transportation and other miscellaneous expenses reimbursable under the Civil Service Regulations.
- Note 6: 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.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB283****(Question Serial No. 5767)**Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment BureauSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (1) Director of Bureau's OfficeControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Donald TONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

Please give details of the Secretary's and the Under Secretary's duty visits in each of the past 5 years 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)

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. 2441)Reply:

Date	(a)		(b)	(c) (Note 1)	(d)	(e) (i)+(ii)+(iii) (Note 2 and Note 3) (\$)	(i) (Note 2, Note 3 and Note 4) (\$)	(ii) (Note 2 and Note 3) (\$)	(iii) (Note 2, Note 3 and Note 5) (\$)	(iv) (\$)	(v)
	Purposes	Places									
2012-13 (14)	Experience sharing and liaison on environmental protection, energy and related policies	Mainland China, Sweden, Denmark, UK, Macao, USA	Met with different people, including local officials, professional organisations and local residents according to the purpose of visit	0-2 persons	See Note 6	644,000	466,000	78,000	100,000	25,000	See Note 7

2013-14 (22)	Same as above	Mainland China, South Korea, Singapore, Taiwan, Macao, UK, Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden, South Africa	Same as above	0-3 persons	Same as above	687,000	502,000	98,000	87,000	61,000	Same as above
2014-15 (20)	Same as above	Mainland China, USA, Italy, Spain, Japan, Macao	Same as above	0-2 persons	Same as above	656,000	436,000	84,000	136,000	2,000	Same as above
2015-16 (16)	Same as above	Mainland China, France, Italy, Philippines, Germany, Macao	Same as above	0-3 persons	Same as above	1,007,000	629,000	182,000	196,000	400	Same as above
2016-17 (Up to mid-March) (19 in total)	Same as above	Mainland China, Japan, Mexico, USA, Turkey, Denmark, France, Spain	Same as above	0-2 persons	Same as above	816,000	516,000	92,000	208,000	0	Same as above

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 2017. The remaining expenses are not included.

Note 4: Expenses only include air ticket expenses.

Note 5: Other expenses include meals, local transportation and other miscellaneous expenses reimbursable under the Civil Service Regulations.

Note 6: The days of visit range from 1 to 10 days.

Note 7: 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.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB284****(Question Serial No. 5768)**Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment BureauSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (2) Power (3) Sustainable DevelopmentControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Donald TONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

- (a) Regarding the studies (if any) commissioned by the Bureau and the departments under its purview 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 2 financial years:

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 channel(s)? If no, why?

- (b) Are there any projects for which funds have been reserved for conducting internal studies this year? 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 channel(s)? If no, why?

- (c) Are there any projects for which funds have been reserved for conducting consultancy

studies this year? 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 channel(s)? If no, why?

- (d) What are the criteria for considering the award of consultancy projects to the research institutions concerned?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. 2442)

Reply:

- (a) Information on the studies on public policy and strategic public policy undertaken in 2015-16 and 2016-17 is provided in the table below.

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 channel(s)? If no, why?
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 Environment Bureau (ENB)'s website.
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 findings of the study have been uploaded onto the ENB's website.

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 channel(s)? If no, why?
						the electricity market.	
Environmental Resources Management Hong Kong Limited	Tender	Review the administrative and legal frameworks of Hong Kong for implementation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury	1,400,000	Mar 2015	In progress	The study will be completed by the end of Mar 2017.	Not applicable
London Economics International LLC	Tender	Matters relating to the permitted return under the Scheme of Control Agreements (SCAs)	471,158	Jul 2015	Completed	We are considering the findings of the study.	We will consider whether to make public the findings of the study upon completion of the discussion with the power companies on the terms of the new SCAs.
Social Sciences Research Centre, The University of Hong Kong (HKU-SSRC)	Tender	Independent analysis of the public views received during the Public Engagement on Promotion of Sustainable Consumption of Biological Resources conducted by the Council for Sustainable Development (SDC)	940,000	Oct 2015	In progress	The SDC will take into account the findings in the HKU-SSRC report when drawing up recommendations for the Administration's consideration.	The reports of the HKU-SSRC and SDC will be uploaded onto the SDC's website upon completion of the public engagement exercise.
Meinhardt (M&E) Limited	Tender	Study on the potential of photovoltaic application in Hong Kong	702,000	Dec 2016	In progress	The study is in progress.	Not applicable

- (b) Currently, we have no projects which are planned for internal studies to be conducted by the Environment Bureau or the Environmental Protection Department in 2017-18.
- (c) For projects for which funds have been reserved for conducting consultancy studies in 2017-18, the details are provided in the table below:

Name of consultant	Mode of Award (open auction/ tender/ others (please specify))	Title, content and objective of project	Consultancy fee (\$)(Note 1)	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 channel(s)? If no, why?
HKU-SSRC	Tender	Independent analysis of the public views received during the Public Engagement on Promotion of Sustainable Consumption of Biological Resources conducted by the SDC	940,000	Oct 2015	In progress	The SDC will take into account the findings in the HKU-SSRC report when drawing up recommendations for the Administration's consideration.	The reports of the HKU-SSRC and SDC will be uploaded onto the SDC's website upon completion of the public engagement exercise.
Meinhardt (M&E) Limited	Tender	Study on the potential of photovoltaic application in Hong Kong	702,000	Dec 2016	In progress	The study is in progress.	Not applicable

Note 1: The expenditure has been partly paid before 2017-18.

- (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****ENB285****(Question Serial No. 5769)**Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment BureauSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme:Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Donald TONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

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	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?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. 2443)

Reply:

1. 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.
2. During the past year, we had no closed programme records and administrative records pending transfer to the Government Records Service (GRS) for appraisal.
3. Information on programme records and administrative records transferred to the GRS for retention in the past year is provided in the table below:

Type of records	Years covered by the records	Number of the 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?
Programme	1996-1999	3 nos. 0.12 LM	2016	15 years	Yes
	1972-2010	9 094 nos. 100.46 LM	2016	7-15 years	No

4. Information on the records approved for destruction by the GRS in the past year is provided in the table below:

Type of records	Years covered by the records	Number of the records and their LM	Year of transfer to the GRS	Retention period of the records approved by the GRS	Are these confidential records?
Administrative	1991-1997	3 nos. 0.15 LM	Transfer not required	3 years	Yes
	1972-2015	3 204 nos. 61.09 LM	Transfer not required	1-7 years or retained until the relevant paper is superseded	No
Programme	1971-2006	17 517 nos. 136.65 LM	Transfer not required	7-15 years	No

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB286****(Question Serial No. 5770)**Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment BureauSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme:Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Donald TONG)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; and (e) total expenditure involved, including expenses on (i) transportation (air tickets and local transportation); (ii) accommodation; (iii) meals; (iv) banquets or entertainment; (v) gifts.

Date	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. 2444)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:

Year	Purposes of visits	Places	No. of days	No. of visits	No. of officials (Note 1)	Transportation (not including local transportation) (\$)	Total expenditure (Note 2) (\$)
2016-17 (Up to mid-March)	Experience sharing and liaison on environmental protection, energy and related policies.	Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Yangjiang, Heshan, Jiangmen, Shenzhen	1-3 days for each visit	15	32	62,424 (Note 3)	118,035 (Note 3)

Note 1: Officers of different ranks per duty visit and led by the Secretary for the Environment or senior officials.

- Note 2: Expenses include travelling and accommodation fees, subsistence allowance for duty outside Hong Kong and sundry expenses (where applicable).
- Note 3: Information is provided up to mid-March 2017 and it does not include the remaining expenditure.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB287**

**(Question Serial No. 5771)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

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

Programme: (2) Power

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Donald TONG)

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 CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. 2445)

Reply:

- (a) The statistics with breakdowns on the complaints about external lighting received by the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) in the past year are at the 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, upon receipt of complaints, adopt measures to minimise light nuisance as far as practicable.

- (b) The Working Group on the Promotion of the Charter on External Lighting (the Working Group) was set up in June 2015 to plan and promote the Charter on External Lighting (the Charter). The Working Group comprises members from the catering, property management, hotel and retail sectors, as well as District Councillors. The Environment Bureau (ENB) has been working closely with the Working Group and liaising with the relevant trade associations and non-governmental organisations to invite owners/responsible persons of external lighting installations (including property management companies, signboard owners, hotels, shopping malls, shops, restaurants and

public bodies) to sign up to the Charter.

Besides, the ENB will continue to invite owners of external lighting installations that have become subjects of complaints 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.

The Charter was officially launched in April 2016. Over 4 800 properties/shops have signed up to the Charter.

The ENB has announced the list of participating organisations on newspapers and the ENB's website, and distributed labels and certificates to the signatories for display at their properties/shops to show that they have signed up to the Charter, and to raise public awareness of the Charter. We plan to organise an award ceremony in June 2017 to recognise the signatories which have fulfilled their pledge to comply with the switch-off requirement.

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 has held a number of seminars starting from May 2016 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.

In 2017-18, the estimated expenditure for the ENB to promote the Charter and the Guidelines is about \$1.5 million. The above work will be undertaken by the existing staff of the ENB. As the staff members 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**

<b>District</b>	<b>2016</b>
Central & Western	29
Wanchai	54
Eastern	16
Southern	14
Yau Tsim Mong	56
Sham Shui Po	18
Kowloon City	24
Wong Tai Sin	1
Kwun Tong	12
Tsuen Wan	6
Tun Mun	11
Yuen Long	26
North District	11
Tai Po	1
Sai Kung	4
Sha Tin	30
Kwai Tsing	19
Islands	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>337</b>

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB288**

**(Question Serial No. 6107)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

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

Programme: (2) Power

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the monitoring of the two power companies, please advise on 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.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. 1184)

Reply:

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 Scheme of Control Agreements, our estimated expenditures for 2016-17 and 2017-18 are \$8.01 million and \$8.26 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**

**ENB289**

**(Question Serial No. 5215)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

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

Programme: (2) Power

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Please advise on the following:

1. How is the implementation of renewable energy (RE) projects in government buildings and facilities currently? Please set out by the type of RE used the total number of government buildings and facilities in which RE is used, the total generation capacity provided by that type of RE every year and the estimated savings in energy expenditure;
2. What are the projects for implementing RE in government buildings and facilities in the coming year? Please set out the names of those government buildings/public facilities, the names of the RE installations, the work progress, the annual electricity generation, the estimated savings in energy expenditure and the works expenditure involved;
3. Judging from the current situation of implementing energy saving projects in government buildings and facilities, is it possible for the Government to achieve the target of reducing electricity consumption by 5% by 2019-20? If no, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon HUI Chi-fung (Member Question No. 40)

**Reply:**

1. The types of renewable energy (RE) projects implemented in government buildings and facilities include: photovoltaic (PV) systems, solar water heating systems, wind power systems, waste-to-energy systems, biogas and hydropower systems, etc.

The number of RE projects implemented by the Architectural Services Department (ArchSD) in newly-built government buildings, their annual power generation and estimated energy cost savings in the past 5 years are tabulated below:

<b>Project completion year</b>	<b>Number of buildings</b>	<b>Annual power generation (kWh)*</b>	<b>Annual energy cost savings (\$)***</b>
<b><u>PV system</u></b> <sup>+</sup>			
2012	10	110 000	121,000
2013	5	201 000	221,100
2014	6	84 000	92,400
2015	8	201 000	221,100
2016	5	65 000	71,500
<b><u>Solar water heating system</u></b>			
2012	6	202 000	222,200
2013	6	119 000	130,900
2014	1	133 000	146,300
2015	4	434 000	477,400
2016	5	190 000	209,000
<b><u>Wind power system</u></b> <sup>+</sup>			
2015	3	5 000	5,500

- + Excluding small-scale RE installations such as lighting systems used in open spaces and public parks.
- \* The figures are the annual power generation and energy cost savings estimated during the design of the RE installations.
- ^ Calculated on the basis of \$1.1 per kWh of electricity.

The number of RE projects implemented by the Environmental Protection Department (EPD), Water Supplies Department (WSD), Highways Department (HyD), Drainage Services Department (DSD) and Civil Engineering and Development Department (CEDD) in government facilities, their annual power generation and estimated energy cost savings in the past 5 years are tabulated below:

<b>Project completion year</b>	<b>Number of facilities</b>	<b>Annual power generation (kWh)*</b>	<b>Annual energy cost savings (\$)***</b>
<b><u>PV system</u></b>			
2012	2	17 000	18,700 <sup>^</sup>
2013	3	36 000	39,600 <sup>^</sup>
2014	5	23 480	25,828 <sup>^</sup>
2015	3	38 700	42,570 <sup>^</sup>
2016	4	1 110 000	1,221,000 <sup>^</sup>

Project completion year	Number of facilities	Annual power generation (kWh)*	Annual energy cost savings (\$) ^
<u>Waste-to-energy system</u>			
2015	1#	49 610 000 <sup>#</sup>	47,390,000 <sup>#@</sup>
<u>Biogas</u>			
2013	2	18 330 000	20,163,000 <sup>^</sup>
2014	1	1 870 000	2,057,000 <sup>^</sup>
2016	1	770 000	847,000 <sup>^</sup>
<u>Hydropower system</u>			
2013	1	434 040	477,000 <sup>^</sup>

\* The figures are the annual power generation and energy cost savings estimated during the design of the RE installations.

^ Calculated on the basis of \$1.1 per kWh of electricity.

# The figure is the actual power generation of T • PARK in 2016. 47.39 million kWh of the power generated was used for operating the T • PARK facilities, and 2.22 million kWh was exported to the public power grid.

@ Projected on the basis of CLP's Bulk Tariff.

- The names of those RE projects implemented in some of the government buildings and facilities constructed by ArchSD, EPD, WSD, HyD, DSD and CEDD, the types of the RE installations, the work progress, the annual power generation, the estimated energy cost savings and the works expenditure involved in 2017 are tabulated below:

Government departments	Name of the projects in government buildings/ public facilities +	Work progress	Type of RE installations	Annual power generation (kWh)*	Annual energy cost savings* (\$)	Expenditure of projects (\$'000)
ArchSD	Tung Wah Group of Hospitals Ma Kam Chan Memorial Primary School (in Area 36, Fanling)	Scheduled completion in May 2017	Installation of PV system	5 000	5,500 <sup>^</sup>	660
	Hong Kong Children's Hospital	Scheduled completion in June 2017	Installation of PV system and solar water heating system	260 000	286,000 <sup>^</sup>	17,300
EPD	Organic Waste Treatment Facilities (OWTF), Phase 1  (located at Siu Ho Wan in North Lantau)	Contract awarded in December 2014 and scheduled commissioning in 2017	Using anaerobic digestion technology to convert food waste into biogas for power generation	Apart from the internal use of OWTF, we estimate that about 14 million kWh of surplus electricity generated, which is equivalent to the power consumption by some 3 000 households, can be exported each year	10,000,000 <sup>@</sup>	1,589,200

Government departments	Name of the projects in government buildings/ public facilities +	Work progress	Type of RE installations	Annual power generation (kWh)*	Annual energy cost savings* (\$)	Expenditure of projects (\$'000)
WSD	Shek Pik Reservoir	Commissioned in January 2017	Floating solar panels	120 000	132,000 <sup>^</sup>	3,500
	Tuen Mun Water Treatment Works	Commissioned in February 2017	Hydropower	2 500 000	2,750,000 <sup>^</sup>	10,950
	Plover Cove Reservoir	To be completed in the third quarter of 2017	Floating solar panels	120 000	132,000 <sup>^</sup>	3,330
HyD	Hong Kong - Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Hong Kong Boundary Crossing Facilities i) Customs and Excise Outbound Cargo Examination Building ii) Customs and Excise Inbound Cargo Examination Building iii) Police Main Building iv) Fire Station cum Ambulance Depot	Scheduled completion in end 2017	PV system	150 000	170,000 <sup>^</sup>	10,000
			Solar Hot Water System	220 000	240,000 <sup>^</sup>	6,600
DSD	Shatin Sewage Treatment Works and Mui Wo Sewage Treatment Works	Scheduled completion in second half of 2017	PV system	36 000	39,600 <sup>^</sup>	2,240
CEDD	3 public piers (Tsuen Wan Public Landing Steps Tung Chung Development Pier (Public) Sai Kung Public Pier)	To be commissioned in second half of 2017	PV system	5 000	5,500 <sup>^</sup>	1,000
	Kai Tak development - stages 3A and 4 infrastructure at north apron area of Kai Tak Airport	Completed in 2017	PV system	59 000	64,900 <sup>^</sup>	680

+ Excluding small-scale RE installations such as lighting systems used in open spaces and public parks.

\* The figures are the annual power generation and energy cost savings estimated during the design of the RE installations.

<sup>^</sup> Calculated on the basis on \$1.1 per kWh of electricity.

@ Projected on the basis of CLP's Bulk Tariff.

In addition, starting from 2017-18, we will earmark \$200 million for the provision of RE installations at suitable existing government buildings, venues and community

facilities, etc. The project cost for individual projects is capped at \$30 million. As individual project proposals are under consideration by the relevant bureaux and departments, the details of such projects are not available at this stage.

3. To achieve the target of 5% reduction in the electricity consumption of government buildings in the financial years from 2015-16 to 2019-20, under comparable operating conditions in 2013-14, we have conducted energy audits on over 200 government buildings with higher electricity consumption to identify further energy management opportunities, including introducing electricity saving measures and implementing electricity saving projects. After completion of energy audits on about 150 remaining major government buildings later this year, the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department (EMSD) will provide technical support to the bureaux and departments concerned to facilitate the implementation of energy management measures. To help bureaux and departments carry out the electricity saving projects proposed in the energy audits, we have earmarked at least \$500 million to progressively implement the projects. EMSD has invited and supported the relevant bureaux and departments to prepare proposals on the electricity saving projects. According to the current projection, the target of 5% electricity consumption reduction can be achieved in 2019-20 after the bureaux and departments have implemented the energy saving projects recommended in the energy audits and the green management measures to reduce electricity consumption.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB290**

**(Question Serial No. 5216)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

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

Programme: (2) Power

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding external lighting installations, the relevant questions are as follows:

1. Please advise on the work details of the Charter on External Lighting (the Charter) implemented by the Administration, including its progress, effectiveness, as well as the expenditure and manpower resources involved;
2. Please advise on the relevant work details of implementing the Guidelines on Industry Best Practices for External Lighting Installations (the Guidelines), as well as the estimated expenditure and manpower resources for the coming year;
3. How will the Administration promote the Charter and the Guidelines to the owners and responsible persons of external lighting installations in a targeted manner? What is their reaction? What incentives has the Administration provided for them to follow the Charter and the Guidelines?
4. Is there any improvement to the nuisance and energy wastage problems caused by external lighting due to implementation of the above measures? What else measures does the Administration have to reduce the energy wastage problem caused by external lighting?

Asked by: Hon HUI Chi-fung (Member Question No. 41)

Reply:

1, 2 & 3. The Working Group on the Promotion of the Charter on External Lighting (the Working Group) was set up in June 2015 to plan and promote the Charter on External Lighting (the Charter). The Working Group comprises members from the catering, property management, hotel and retail sectors, as well as District Councillors. The Environment Bureau (ENB) has been working closely with the Working Group and liaising with the relevant trade associations and non-governmental organisations to invite owners/responsible persons of external lighting installations (including property

management companies, signboard owners, hotels, shopping malls, shops, restaurants and public bodies) to sign up to the Charter.

Besides, the ENB will continue to invite owners of external lighting installations that have become subjects of complaints 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.

As at end-February 2017, over 4 800 properties and shops from different sectors, including property development, building management, hotels and catering, retail, banking, laundry, travel and cinemas, as well as schools, public utilities and non-governmental organisations, have signed up to the Charter. We will continue to invite more organisations/shops to sign up to the Charter.

Although the Charter is of a voluntary nature, we believe that the participating organisations will fulfill their pledge seriously. We have engaged a consultant to conduct on-site inspections to see whether the participating organisations of the Charter have switched off the relevant lighting installations during the preset time as pledged. If non-compliant cases are found, we will remind the responsible persons of the participating organisations to adhere to their pledge to switch off the relevant lighting during the preset time. If the organisations refuse to switch off the relevant lighting during the preset time, their names will be removed from the list of participating organisations of the Charter.

The Charter was officially launched in April 2016. The ENB has announced the list of participating organisations on newspapers and the ENB's website, and distributed labels and certificates to the signatories for display at their properties/shops to show that they have signed up to the Charter, and to raise public awareness of the Charter. We plan to organise an award ceremony in June 2017 to recognise the signatories which have fulfilled their pledge to comply with the switch-off requirement.

Regarding the Guidelines on Industry Best Practices for External Lighting Installations (the Guidelines), a total of 30 seminars would be held from May 2016 to June 2017 to appeal to signatories to the Charter and members of the relevant professional organisations, trade bodies and public bodies to observe the Guidelines when planning or managing their external lighting installations and to adopt the good practices provided in the Guidelines. The topics covered by the seminars include operating hours of the lighting installations, control on lighting, light nuisance control measures, energy efficiency measures, lighting project design planning and glare prevention. Compliance with the Guidelines can help business operators save energy, reduce electricity costs, develop and enhance their corporate image, as well as fulfill their corporate social responsibility.

In 2017-18, the ENB will continue to enhance the promotion of the Charter and the Guidelines. The expenditure involved is estimated to be about \$1.5 million. The above work will be undertaken by the existing staff of the ENB. As the staff members concerned have other responsibilities, we do not have a separate breakdown of the resources involved for the above work.



4. It has only been about 1 year since the commencement of the Charter in April 2016. It is too early to assess the effectiveness of the Charter at this stage. 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 surveys on the public perception of the multi-pronged approach and the extent of light nuisance. We will also study the overseas regime and experience in regulating external lighting, and will assess whether those standards and practices are applicable to Hong Kong. Apart from introducing the Charter and the Guidelines, the Government will also continue to follow up on the complaints about external lighting.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB291**

**(Question Serial No. 5220)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

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

Programme: (3) Sustainable Development

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding sustainable development, the relevant questions are as follows:

1. Please advise on the work details of the education and publicity programmes organised by the Council for Sustainable Development (SDC) in 2016 and the expenditure involved;
2. Since the Environment Bureau is responsible for monitoring the operation of the Sustainable Development Fund (the Fund), please advise on the monitoring criteria; whether any funded projects are found to have failed to meet their targets? If yes, what are the details and follow-up actions?
3. What are the details of the projects approved by the Fund last year? Please include the amounts of funding granted, commencement dates, nature and service targets of the projects.

Asked by: Hon HUI Chi-fung (Member Question No. 45)

Reply:

1. The Council for Sustainable Development (SDC)'s work on education and publicity in 2016-17 mainly included:

Sustainable Development School Outreach Programme (SOP)

This programme aims at promoting the concepts and practices of sustainable development (SD) among secondary school students through organising talks, workshops and drama performances in schools. The expenditure involved in 2016-17 was about \$600,000.

Sustainable Development School Award Programme (SAP)

This programme aims at encouraging schools to participate in and organise SD-related activities so that students can put the SD concepts into practice in schools and in the community. The expenditure involved in 2016-17 was about \$750,000.

### Sustainable Development Promotion Award for Students of Higher Education Institutions

This award aims at encouraging students of tertiary institutions to organise and implement projects to apply SD practices in daily lives and spread relevant messages to the community. The expenditure involved in 2016-17 was about \$230,000.

### Public Engagement on Promotion of Sustainable Consumption of Biological Resources

The SDC has pursued a number of education and publicity initiatives for this public engagement exercise, including producing television and radio announcements of public interests (APIs) and posters, posting advertisements, and arranging roving exhibitions, etc. The expenditure involved in 2016-17 was around \$1.26 million. In addition, the SDC has also organised a number of promotion activities through a public relations agency, including designing trendy picture cards, producing educational short videos, organising guided shopping tours and cooking demonstrations, etc. Since these activities are part of the services provided by the public relations agency, we do not have the breakdowns for these activities.

2. The Environment Bureau will monitor the funded projects of the Sustainable Development Fund (SDF) on the basis of the details set out in the approved project plans, and ensure that the funded projects will meet their targets through the established mechanism, which includes scrutinising the progress reports submitted by the grantees, conducting site inspections and opinion surveys on the target groups, etc. The relevant information will also be submitted to members of the Education and Publicity Sub-committee of the SDC for perusal. So far, no projects have failed to meet their targets.

3. A total of 4 projects were granted funding by the SDF in 2016-17. Details of the projects are set out below:

<b>Project name</b>	<b>Amount approved (\$)</b>	<b>Commencement date</b>	<b>Nature of project</b>	<b>Main target groups</b>
Fostering Sustainable Consumption for Hong Kong Business and the Community	1,518,300	February 2017	Environmental education project for the community and enterprises	General public and business sector
“Love & Sustainability” Community Engagement Project	866,975	March 2017	Community project	General public
Promoting Sustainable Seafood Through Seafood Guide Programme	1,250,249	February 2017	Environmental education project for the community and enterprises	General public and business sector

Know it and Do it! A Project to Promote Sustainable Lifestyle by Women	1,502,194	March 2017	Community project	General public
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- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB292**

**(Question Serial No. 5239)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

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

Programme: (3) Sustainable Development

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

There will be an increase of 2 posts in the Sustainable Development Division in 2017-18. What are the relevant details and the reasons for that?

Asked by: Hon HUI Chi-fung (Member Question No. 79)

Reply:

There will be an increase of 2 civil service posts, namely 1 Executive Officer II and 1 Workman II, in the Sustainable Development Division in 2017-18 to replace the staff currently hired through service contractors.

The Executive Officer II will assist in the administration and funding work of the Sustainable Development Fund and the Workman II will provide general office support service.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB293**

**(Question Serial No. 4544)**

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 (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Please list the actual expenditure on the salary, regular allowances, job-related allowances and non-accountable entertainment allowance of the Secretary in 2016-17, as well as the estimated expenditure on the salary, regular allowances, job-related allowances and non-accountable entertainment allowance of the Secretary in 2017-18.

Asked by: Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 14)

Reply:

The actual expenditure on the salary of the Secretary for the Environment in 2016-17 was \$3.58 million. For budgetary purposes, we will reserve \$3.58 million for the salary of the Secretary for the Environment in 2017-18. These figures do not include Mandatory Provident Fund contributions.

In 2016-17 and 2017-18, there are no expenditure and estimated expenditure on the regular allowances, job-related allowances and non-accountable entertainment allowance of the Secretary for the Environment.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB294**

**(Question Serial No. 4545)**

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 (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Please list the actual expenditure on the salary, regular allowances, job-related allowances and non-accountable entertainment allowance of the Under Secretary in 2016-17, as well as the estimated expenditure on the salary, regular allowances, job-related allowances and non-accountable entertainment allowance of the Under Secretary in 2017-18.

Asked by: Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 15)

Reply:

The actual expenditure on the salary of the Under Secretary for the Environment in 2016-17 was \$2.68 million. For budgetary purposes, we will reserve \$2.68 million for the salary of the Under Secretary for the Environment in 2017-18. These figures do not include Mandatory Provident Fund contributions.

In 2016-17 and 2017-18, there are no expenditure and estimated expenditure on the regular allowances, job-related allowances and non-accountable entertainment allowance of the Under Secretary for the Environment.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB295**

**(Question Serial No. 4546)**

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 (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Please list the actual expenditure on the salary, regular allowances, job-related allowances and non-accountable entertainment allowance of the Political Assistant in 2016-17, as well as the estimated expenditure on the salary, regular allowances, job-related allowances and non-accountable entertainment allowance of the Political Assistant in 2017-18.

Asked by: Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 16)

Reply:

The actual expenditure on the salary of the Political Assistant to the Secretary for the Environment in 2016-17 was \$1.25 million. For budgetary purposes, we will reserve \$1.25 million for the expenditure on the salary of the Political Assistant to the Secretary for the Environment in 2017-18. These figures do not include Mandatory Provident Fund contributions.

In 2016-17 and 2017-18, there are no expenditure and estimated expenditure on the regular allowances, job-related allowances and non-accountable entertainment allowance of the Political Assistant to the Secretary for the Environment.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB296****(Question Serial No. 4581)**Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment BureauSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (2) PowerControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Donald TONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

The Administration will continue to discuss with the two power companies the terms of the new Scheme of Control Agreements (SCAs). Would the Administration advise this Committee on the following:

1. Please set out by post, salary, scope of work and duties the staffing establishment used by the Administration in monitoring the Fuel Clause Recovery Account balance of the two power companies;
2. Please set out by post, salary, scope of work and duties the staffing establishment responsible for discussing the terms of the new SCAs with the two power companies.

Asked by: Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 78)Reply:

1. The Financial Monitoring Division is responsible for reviewing the periodic development plans submitted by the power companies, undertaking interim reviews, conducting annual auditing review of the power companies' actual performance, as well as examining the annual tariff adjustment proposals of the power companies, in accordance with the terms of the Scheme of Control Agreements. Such work includes monitoring the Fuel Clause Recovery Account balance. The establishment of the Financial Monitoring Division is as follows:

Rank (Note)	No.
1 Assistant Director of Accounting Services	9
2 Senior Treasury Accountants	
2 Treasury Accountants	
2 Accounting Officers I	
1 Personal Secretary I	
1 Personal Secretary II	

2. At present, the main scope of work and duties of the Electricity Reviews Division include discussing with the two power companies the new Scheme of Control Agreements having regard to the views received during the Public Consultation on the Future Development of the Electricity Market conducted in 2015 with a view to improving the relevant terms. The establishment of the Electricity Reviews Division is as follows:

Rank (Note)	No.
1 Administrative Officer Staff Grade C	5
2 Senior Administrative Officers	
1 Senior Executive Officer	
1 Personal Secretary I	

Note: The pay scale of the relevant posts is as follows:

<u>Post</u>	<u>Pay scale</u>
Assistant Director of Accounting Services	Directorate Pay Scale Point 2
Administrative Officer Staff Grade C	Directorate Pay Scale Point 2
Senior Treasury Accountant	Master Pay Scale Point 45-49
Senior Administrative Officer	Master Pay Scale Point 45-49
Senior Executive Officer	Master Pay Scale Point 34-44
Treasury Accountant	Master Pay Scale Point 30-44
Accounting Officer I	Master Pay Scale Point 28-33
Personal Secretary I	Master Pay Scale Point 16-21
Personal Secretary II	Master Pay Scale Point 4-15

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB297**

**(Question Serial No. 4582)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

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

Programme: (2) Power

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

One of the objectives of the Administration's energy policy is to ensure safe, reliable and efficient energy supply at reasonable prices while minimising the environmental impact caused by the production and use of energy through the established monitoring arrangements for the operation of the two power companies and the town gas supply company. In this connection, would the Administration advise this Committee on the following:

1. What mechanism does the Administration have currently to ensure that electricity supply remains at "reasonable prices"?
2. What are the current fuel mix and costs of various fuels of the two power companies?
3. What is the staff establishment allocated currently by the Administration for overseeing fuel procurement of the power companies?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 79)

Reply:

1. Under the Scheme of Control Agreements (SCAs), the two power companies have to submit development plans to the Government regularly for approval of their capital expenditures. With the support of an independent energy consultant, the Government will critically examine the need, timing and cost effectiveness of the capital investment proposals in order to ensure that there are genuine needs for these projects and to avoid excessive, premature, unnecessary or unreasonable investments.

In determining the annual tariff adjustments with the two power companies, the Government will critically examine the tariff proposals of the two power companies in order to ensure that the electricity tariffs are maintained at a reasonable level. The Government will review with the two power companies whether their projected electricity sales, capital expenditures and operating expenditures, etc. are reasonable, and will compare them with the projections made for the relevant year in the latest

approved development plans. Regarding fuel costs, the Government will also examine the fuel prices in the tariff proposals and analyse whether the projections of the two power companies are reasonable and in line with the trend in the international market with the support of an independent energy consultant.

The Government will act as a stringent gatekeeper under the framework of the SCAs to ensure that the electricity tariffs are maintained at a reasonable level so as to safeguard the interests of consumers.

2. In 2015, the fuel mix of The Hongkong Electric Company, Limited (HKE) mainly consisted of approximately one-third natural gas with the rest from coal. As for CLP Power Hong Kong Limited (CLP), its fuel mix included approximately 30% nuclear power, 25% natural gas and 40% coal. The costs of various fuels projected by HKE and CLP for 2016 are as follows:

<b>(\$ million)</b>	<b>HKE</b>	<b>CLP</b>
Coal	1,466	2,701
Natural gas	1,541	6,637
Oil	89	348
Others (including nuclear power and renewable energy)	19	1,143
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,115</b>	<b>10,829</b>

Source: Legislative Council Papers No. CB(4)253/16-17(10) and CB(4)253/16-17(11)

3. Overseeing the fuel procurement of power companies is part of the duties of the Financial Monitoring Division (FMD) of the Environment Bureau. The establishment of the FMD includes one Assistant Director of Accounting Services, two Senior Treasury Accountants, two Treasury Accountants, two Accounting Officers I, one Personal Secretary I and one Personal Secretary II.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB298****(Question Serial No. 6140)**Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment BureauSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (2) PowerControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Donald TONG)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 are there 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 whether such installation is grid-connected or not.

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 (\$)	Grid-connected or not

3. Please list in the table below all the energy saving and energy efficiency 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 project).

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; please list separately if any engineering consultant is engaged for the project

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Kenneth (Member Question No. 3.10)

Reply:

1. The renewable energy (RE) installations in the new government building projects undertaken by the Architectural Services Department (ArchSD) in the past 5 years (from 2012-13 to 2016-17) are listed in the table below :

Name of government buildings / public facilities	Work progress (completion or anticipated completion date)	Title of RE installation	Generating capacity of RE installation (kW)	Annual power generation (kWh)*	Expenditure (\$ million)	Grid-connected or not**
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	0.9	Yes
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	0.2	Yes
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	0.9	Yes
New Civil Aviation Department Headquarters	Completed in June 2012	Installation of solar photovoltaic system	19	21 000	1.3	Yes
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	1.1	Yes
Lam Tin North Municipal Services Building	Completed in August 2012	Installation of solar water heating system	64	43 000	0.9	Not applicable
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	Yes
St Paul's College Primary School	Completed in September 2012	Installation of solar photovoltaic system	6	4 000	0.4	Yes
Classrooms and boarding places for the Hong Kong Christian	Completed in September 2012	Installation of solar photovoltaic system and solar water	14	14 000	1.4	Yes

Name of government buildings / public facilities	Work progress (completion or anticipated completion date)	Title of RE installation	Generating capacity of RE installation (kW)	Annual power generation (kWh)*	Expenditure (\$ million)	Grid-connected or not**
Service (HKCS) Pui Oi School in Area 16, Tuen Mun		heating system				
Reprovisioning of Wo Hop Shek Crematorium	Completed in September 2012	Installation of solar photovoltaic system	8	6 000	0.9	Yes
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	5.3	Yes
Joint-user Complex at Bailey Street, To Kwa Wan Reclamation	Completed in May 2013	Installation of solar water heating system	72	27 000	1.1	Not applicable
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	Yes
Cruise terminal building and ancillary facilities for the Kai Tak cruise terminal development	Completed in May 2013	Installation of solar photovoltaic system and solar water heating system	61	61 000	2	Yes
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	0.6	Yes
Joint-user complex in Area 44, Fanling	Completed in September 2013	Installation of solar water heating system	6	8 000	0.5	Not applicable
Construction of an Annex Building at the Ko Shan Theatre	Completed in December 2013	Installation of solar photovoltaic system	10	13 000	1.4	Yes
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	3.3	Yes
Local open space at Chung Yee Street, Kowloon City	Completed in February 2014	Installation of solar photovoltaic system	6	3 000	0.2	Yes
Construction of a station for the new Terminal Doppler Weather Radar	Completed in July 2014	Installation of solar photovoltaic system	2	4 000	0.2	Yes
Open space in Area 117, Tin Shui Wai	Completed in August 2014	Installation of solar water heating system	32	23 000	0.9	Not applicable
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	1.7	Yes
Kwun Tong promenade (stage 2)	Completed in December 2014	Installation of solar photovoltaic system	47	31 000	6.1	Yes
Reprovisioning of Cape Collinson Crematorium	Completed in December 2014	Installation of solar photovoltaic system	2	3 000	0.2	Yes
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	3.4	Yes
Sha Tin Community Green Station	Completed in January 2015	Installation of solar photovoltaic system	4	3 000	0.2	Yes
Relocation of part of the offices of the Department of Justice to	Completed in March 2015	Installation of solar photovoltaic system	25	25 000	1.5	Yes

Name of government buildings / public facilities	Work progress (completion or anticipated completion date)	Title of RE installation	Generating capacity of RE installation (kW)	Annual power generation (kWh)*	Expenditure (\$ million)	Grid-connected or not**
the Main and East Wings of the Former Central Government Offices						
Construction of Trade and Industry Tower in Kai Tak Development Area	Completed in April 2015	Installation of solar photovoltaic system, solar water heating system and solar chimney	46	29 000	9.7	Yes
Redevelopment of Victoria Park Swimming Pool Complex	Completed in July 2015	Installation of solar photovoltaic system and solar water heating system	468	262 000	5.4	Yes
Redevelopment of Fire Services Training School	Completed in October 2015	Installation of solar photovoltaic, wind power and solar water heating system	98	130 000	4.2	Yes
West Kowloon Law Courts Building	Completed in November 2015	Installation of solar photovoltaic and wind power system	46	50 000	6.2	Yes
PLK Stanley Ho Sau Nan Primary School	Completed in December 2015	Installation of solar photovoltaic system	6	6 000	0.9	Yes
Reprovisioning of Yau Ma Tei Police Station	Completed in January 2016	Installation of solar photovoltaic system and solar water heating system	48	19 000	1.15	Yes
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	0.9	Yes
Sports centre, community hall and district library in Area 14B, Sha Tin	Completed in March 2016	Installation of solar photovoltaic system and solar water heating system	57	44 000	2	Yes
Reprovisioning of Yaumatei Specialist Clinic at Queen Elizabeth Hospital	Completed in June 2016	Installation of solar photovoltaic system and solar water heating system	69	89 000	2.5	Yes
Redevelopment of Tai Lam Centre for Women	Completed in November 2016	Installation of solar photovoltaic system and solar water heating system	63	75 000	3.2	Yes
Tung Wah Group of Hospitals Ma Kam Chan Memorial Primary School (in Area 36, Fanling)	Scheduled for completion in May 2017	Installation of solar photovoltaic system	8	5 000	0.66	Yes
Hong Kong Children's Hospital	Scheduled for completion in June 2017	Installation of solar photovoltaic system and solar water heating system	400	260 000	17.3	Yes

\* The figures are the annual power generation estimated during the design of the RE installations.

\*\* Some individual RE installations, such as the solar-powered light fittings installed in playgrounds or open spaces, are not connected to the grid.

- The energy saving and energy efficiency projects implemented by the Administration via the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department (EMSD) for various government departments in the past 5 years (from 2012-13 to 2016-17) are listed in the table below:



Year	Government departments	Buildings / facilities involved	Specific work details	Work progress (completion or anticipated completion date)	Electricity consumption saved annually from projects completed in that year (kWh)	Total cost saved annually (\$ million) #	Expenditure of projects (\$ million)	Rank of staff involved; please list separately if any engineering consultant is engaged for the project
2012-13*	ArchSD; Civil Aviation Department; Civil Engineering and Development Department; Customs and Excise 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.	Art and cultural venues; carpark buildings; court buildings; cooked food centres; clinics; community centres; departmental headquarters; fire stations; government offices; government quarters; hospitals; markets; parks and playgrounds; police stations; recreational centres; schools; sewage treatment plants; sports centres; stadiums; swimming pools; town halls; workshops, etc.	To carry out energy saving projects for various government departments and public bodies, including retrofitting of energy efficient lighting and control systems, light emitting diode (LED) exit signs, and energy efficient air-conditioning and control systems, etc.	Completed	3.2 million	\$3.5	\$35.8	As the work was taken up by the existing manpower of the EMSD, there is no breakdown for the manpower involved in individual projects.
2013-14*				Completed	3.4 million	\$3.7	\$25.6	
2014-15*				Completed	2.4 million	\$2.6	\$3.6 @	

# For calculation of electricity cost savings, it is assumed that the average electricity tariff is \$1.1 per kWh.

@ For the energy saving projects completed in 2014-15, the expenditure incurred in that year was \$3.6 million. As the expenditure on these energy saving projects spanned different financial years, most of the project expenditure had been settled before 2014-15.

\* In 2009, the Administration set a target of achieving a 5% saving in electricity consumption for government buildings over 5 years using 2007-08 as the base year. To achieve this target, the EMSD implemented the energy saving projects which were completed in 2014. From the end of 2014 to 2016-17, the EMSD continued to assist the relevant bureaux and departments in conducting energy audits, while the bureaux and departments concerned implemented their own energy saving and energy efficiency projects. To meet the target of achieving a 5% saving in the electricity consumption of government buildings in the 5 financial years from 2015-16 to 2019-20 under comparable operating conditions of 2013-14, the Government has earmarked at least \$500 million for the EMSD and ArchSD to gradually implement the energy saving projects recommended by the relevant energy audits starting from 2017-18.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB299****(Question Serial No. 6141)**Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment BureauSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (2) PowerControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Donald TONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

Regarding the implementation of green building by the Administration,

1. Please provide the numbers of new buildings that applied for assessment under BEAM Plus for New Buildings in each of the past 5 years, and their proportions in the total numbers of new buildings;
2. Please set out in the following table, by types of new buildings (residential buildings, commercial buildings, industrial buildings mainly of office-based nature and buildings of institutional purpose), the numbers of buildings that applied for assessment under BEAM Plus for New Buildings in each of the past 5 years. Please also provide the numbers of buildings finally awarded with platinum, gold, silver and bronze ratings.

(Year)

<b>Type of new building</b>	Number of applications for assessment under BEAM Plus for New Buildings	Number of buildings awarded with platinum rating	Number of buildings awarded with gold rating	Number of buildings awarded with silver rating	Number of buildings awarded with bronze rating
Residential building					
Commercial building					
Industrial building mainly of office-based nature					
Building of institutional					

purpose					
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Asked by: Hon LEUNG Kenneth (Member Question No. 3.13)

Reply:

- With regard to the new government building projects carried out by the Architectural Services Department (ArchSD) in the past 5 years, the number and proportion of projects that applied for assessment under BEAM and BEAM Plus for New Buildings are as follows:

Year	No. of new government building projects <sup>1</sup>	No. of new building projects that applied for assessment under BEAM and BEAM Plus for New Buildings	Proportion in the total number of new government building projects
2012	18	8	44%
2013	12	5	42%
2014	7	1	14%
2015	13	9	69%
2016	10	8	80%

Note:

- The figures include new works projects such as open space and parks, etc.

As for private new building projects, the Buildings Department (BD) received a total of 457 new development proposals that completed registration under BEAM and BEAM Plus Assessment in the past 5 years, representing 44% of the private new building projects approved by the BD.

- The following table sets out by types of buildings the number of projects that applied for assessment under BEAM and BEAM Plus for New Buildings, the number of new government building projects carried out by the ArchSD awarded with provisional/final Platinum, Gold, Silver and Bronze ratings, as well as the figures on the final ratings for private new building projects received by the BD in the past 5 years:

Type of new building	No. of projects that applied for assessment under BEAM and BEAM Plus for New Buildings	No. of projects awarded with Platinum rating <sup>1</sup>	No. of projects awarded with Gold rating <sup>1</sup>	No. of projects awarded with Silver rating <sup>1</sup>	No. of projects awarded with Bronze rating <sup>1</sup>
<b>2012</b>					
Residential building (government quarters)	2	1	1	0	0

<b>Type of new building</b>	<b>No. of projects that applied for assessment under BEAM and BEAM Plus for New Buildings</b>	<b>No. of projects awarded with Platinum rating<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>No. of projects awarded with Gold rating<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>No. of projects awarded with Silver rating<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>No. of projects awarded with Bronze rating<sup>1</sup></b>
Residential building (private)	18	0	0	0	0
Commercial building (private)	10	0	0	0	0
Composite building (residential/commercial) (private)	15	0	0	0	0
Industrial building <sup>2</sup> (private)	3	0	0	0	0
Others (such as hotel, etc.) (private)	8	0	0	0	0
Government building for community use	6	5	1	0	0
<b>2013</b>					
Residential building (government quarters)	0	0	0	0	0
Residential building (private)	20	0	0	0	0
Commercial building (private)	12	1	0	0	0
Composite building (residential/commercial) (private)	21	0	0	0	0
Industrial building <sup>2</sup> (private)	1	0	0	0	0
Others (such as hotel, etc.) (private)	18	0	0	0	0
Government building for	5	4	1	0	0

<b>Type of new building</b>	<b>No. of projects that applied for assessment under BEAM and BEAM Plus for New Buildings</b>	<b>No. of projects awarded with Platinum rating<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>No. of projects awarded with Gold rating<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>No. of projects awarded with Silver rating<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>No. of projects awarded with Bronze rating<sup>1</sup></b>
community use					
<b>2014</b>					
Residential building (government quarters)	0	0	0	0	0
Residential building (private)	32	0	0	0	0
Commercial building (private)	17	1	0	0	0
Composite building (residential/commercial) (private)	41	0	0	0	0
Industrial building <sup>2</sup> (private)	3	0	0	0	0
Others (such as hotel, etc.) (private)	25	1	0	0	1
Government building for community use	1	1	0	0	0
<b>2015</b>					
Residential building (government quarters)	1	0	1	0	0
Residential building (private)	36	1	1	0	0
Commercial building (private)	12	0	1	1	0
Composite building (residential/commercial) (private)	38	0	1	0	1
Industrial	1	0	0	0	0

Type of new building	No. of projects that applied for assessment under BEAM and BEAM Plus for New Buildings	No. of projects awarded with Platinum rating <sup>1</sup>	No. of projects awarded with Gold rating <sup>1</sup>	No. of projects awarded with Silver rating <sup>1</sup>	No. of projects awarded with Bronze rating <sup>1</sup>
building <sup>2</sup> (private)					
Others (such as hotel, etc.) (private)	23	0	0	0	0
Government building for community use	8	3	5	0	0
<b>2016</b>					
Residential building (government quarters)	0	0	0	0	0
Residential building (private)	44	0	0	0	0
Commercial building (private)	9	0	0	0	0
Composite building (residential/commercial) (private)	31	0	0	0	0
Industrial building <sup>2</sup> (private)	4	0	0	0	0
Others (such as hotel, etc.) (private)	15	0	0	0	0
Government building for community use	8 <sup>3</sup>	3	3	1 <sup>4</sup>	0

Note:

- 1 The figures include provisional and final ratings for government buildings and final ratings for private buildings.
- 2 There is no such type of “Industrial building mainly of office-based nature” in the BD’s statistics.
- 3 Including one building project for which the BEAM Plus assessment is still in progress.
- 4 Project with provisional rating. The final rating under BEAM Plus has not yet been completed.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB300****(Question Serial No. 6142)**Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment BureauSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (1) Director of Bureau's Office (2) PowerControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Donald TONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

Regarding the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions of the Environment Bureau and the departments under its purview:

1. Has the Administration compiled statistics on the total GHG emissions of the Bureau and the departments under its purview? If yes, please set out the following information for the past 2 years in the table below: (1) the GHG emissions generated directly, including emissions from the boilers and vehicles, etc. possessed by the Administration, (2) the GHG emissions generated indirectly, including emissions from the electricity purchased, steam or heat, and (3) other indirect emissions, including GHG emissions generated when the Administration's staff discharged duties using transport means not owned by the Administration. If no, will the Administration consider compiling statistics on the total GHG emissions of the Bureau and the departments under its purview?

(Year)

	(1)	(2)	(3)
<b>GHG emissions</b>			

2. Has carbon offsetting for the above GHG emissions been met by public funds or private money of the Secretary or officials? If yes, please list the data for the past 2 years.

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Kenneth (Member Question No. 3.14)Reply:

The Environment Bureau and the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) generally conduct carbon audits once every 2 to 3 years to evaluate the GHG emissions of all offices and the Environmental Resource Centres, etc. under their purview. EPD will soon engage a professional carbon audit consultant to conduct a new round of carbon audit exercise.

Information on GHG emissions during the past 2 years will be available pending completion of the relevant work.

The Environment Bureau currently does not have a policy on arranging carbon offsetting for GHG emissions by the Bureau and its departments.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB301****(Question Serial No. 6143)**Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment BureauSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (2) PowerControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Donald TONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

Regarding light pollution and energy wastage problems, please advise on the following:

1. Is there a reduction in the number of complaints about light pollution received after the launch of the Charter on External Lighting in 2016? Please list the number of complaints about light pollution received in each of the past 5 years, as well as the number of prosecutions against light pollution.
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 2017.

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Kenneth (Member Question No. 3.15)Reply:

1. The number of complaints about external lighting received by the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) in the past 5 years is as follows. As there is no legislation regulating the general issue of light pollution, there has been no prosecution case.

Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
No. of complaints	225	259	229	256	337

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 impact of the lighting installations on the residents in the vicinity. Most of the persons responsible for the lighting installations would, upon receipt of complaints, adopt measures to minimise light nuisance as far as practicable.

We note that the number of complaints is on the rise. According to EPD's experience in handling complaints, the number of complaint cases will increase after new measures or public education campaigns on the relevant environmental issue have been launched. We need more time to monitor the changes in the number of complaints in order to understand whether there is an upward trend in the number of complaints, and whether the increase in the number of complaints reflects a worsening of the external lighting problem or an increase in public awareness.

2. Having thoroughly considered the views and comments received during the public engagement exercise, the Task Force on External Lighting (the Task Force) set up by the Government in 2011 submitted its report to the Government in April 2015. The report points out that the divergent views received during the public engagement exercise, ranging from calls for immediate legislation to objection to any form of regulation (including voluntary measures), reflect a wide spectrum of opinions across different sectors of the community. The diverse views of the respondents on the issue of external lighting show that the community is not ready for the introduction of more rigorous regulation (such as statutory control) of external lighting. Therefore, the Task Force recommended that the Government adopt a multi-pronged approach, including the introduction of the voluntary Charter on External Lighting (the Charter) Scheme, inviting owners of and persons responsible for external lighting installations to switch off lighting installations of decorative, promotional or advertising purposes that affect the outdoor environment during the preset time, acknowledging organisations for their compliance with the Charter, enhancing public education and publicity, and re-launching the Guidelines, etc. The Task Force was dissolved upon completion of the report.

The Government is committed to the implementation of the multi-pronged approach recommended by the Task Force, including the introduction of the Charter. The Working Group on the Promotion of the Charter on External Lighting (the Working Group) was set up in June 2015 to plan and promote the Charter. The Working Group comprises members from the catering, property management, hotel and retail sectors, as well as District Councillors. The Charter came into effect in April 2016. Over 4 800 properties/shops have signed up to the Charter. The Environment Bureau (ENB) has announced the list of participating organisations on newspapers and the ENB's website, and distributed labels and certificates to the signatories for display at their properties/shops to show that they have signed up to the Charter, so as to raise public awareness of the Charter.

We plan to organise an award ceremony in June 2017 to recognise the signatories which have fulfilled their pledge to comply with the switch-off requirement.

Regarding the promotion of the Guidelines, a total of 30 seminars have been/will be held from May 2016 to June 2017 to appeal to signatories to the Charter and members of the relevant professional organisations, trade bodies and public bodies to observe the Guidelines when planning or managing their external lighting installations and adopt the good practices provided in the Guidelines. The topics covered by the seminars include operating hours of the lighting installations, control on lighting, light nuisance control measures, energy efficiency measures, lighting project design planning and glare prevention. Compliance with the Guidelines can help business operators save energy, reduce electricity costs, develop and enhance their corporate image, as well as fulfill their corporate social responsibility. The ENB's public education and publicity expenditure on the Charter in

2016-17 was about \$1.7 million and the estimated expenditure for 2017-18 is about \$1.5 million.

The above work will be undertaken by the existing staff of the ENB. As the staff members concerned have other responsibilities, we do not have a separate breakdown of the resources involved for the above work.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB302**

**(Question Serial No. 5077)**

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 (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Please advise this Committee, in tabular form, on the estimated expenditure in respect of the following departments in 2017-18, with information on the establishment, ranks, salary 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 2017-18, the estimated expenditure on salary, allowances and personnel-related expenses of the Environment Bureau (ENB) is about \$50 million. Details of the establishment and rank are as follows:

	<b>Unit</b> (Note 1)	<b>Rank</b> (Note 2)	<b>No.</b>
(1)	Office of the Secretary for the Environment	1 AOSGC 1 SEO 1 PA 1 SPS 1 PSI 1 PSII 1 ACO 1 Pr Chauffeur  (Plus 1 Chief Information Officer seconded from Information Services Department)	8
(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 1 SAO 1 SEPO 1 STP 1 TP 1 FO 1 Econ 2 SEO 1 EOI 3 EOII 1 PSI 2 PSII 2 ACO 1 WMII	19
(4)	Energy Division	2 AOSGC 4 SAO 1 SEO 1 EOII 2 PSI 2 PSII	12

	<b>Unit (Note 1)</b>	<b>Rank (Note 2)</b>	<b>No.</b>
(5)	Financial Monitoring Division	1 ADAS 2 STA 2 TA 2 AOI 1 PSI 1 PSII	9

Note1: 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.

Note 2: 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	MPS16-21
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
WMII	Workman II	MOD 1 0-8
DPS	Directorate Pay Scale	
MPS	Master Pay Scale	
MOD 1	Model Scale 1 Pay Scale	

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB303**

**(Question Serial No. 3371)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

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

Programme:

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding outsourcing of service in your department, please inform this Committee of the following in respect of the past 3 years:

1. the total number of outsourced workers employed by your department and the percentage of outsourced workers in the total number of staff with the same types of duties in your department;
2. the total expenditure on staff of your department; the total amount paid to outsourced service providers; and the percentage of amount paid to outsourced service providers in the total expenditure on staff of your department; and
3. the nature of your department's outsourced services and the duration of the relevant contracts.

In addition, according to the Government's guidelines for tendering of outsourced services revised last year, if the outsourced service relies heavily on the deployment of non-skilled workers, and a marking scheme for assessing the tenders is adopted, the procuring department, when assessing the tenders, should include in the assessment criteria the evaluation of tenderers' proposed wage rates and working hours for non-skilled workers. In this regard, please inform this Committee of the following:

4. the current number of outsourced service contracts involving a large number of non-skilled workers awarded by your department since implementation of the guidelines;

5. the departments which have adjusted their assessment criteria in respect of wage rates and working hours for the outsourced service contracts involving a large number of non-skilled workers in the light of the new guidelines since their implementation; how your department has made adjustment; and if no relevant information is available, the reasons for it;
6. whether there have been any rises in the average wage rates for workers in the outsourced service contracts involving a large number of non-skilled workers since the implementation of the guidelines; if yes, the number of contracts with rises in wage rates; if no relevant information is available, the reasons for it;
7. your department's measures to evaluate the effectiveness of the new tendering guidelines;
8. whether your department is required to adopt the existing mechanism of two-envelope assessment of the technical and price aspects when evaluating tenders for outsourced service contracts; if no, the number of contracts awarded without adopting the existing mechanism of two-envelope assessment of the technical and price aspects in the past 3 years;
9. the numbers of cases of government outsourced service contractors breaching the service contracts, the Employment Ordinance or the Occupational Safety and Health Ordinance as revealed by the inspections conducted by your department, and the numbers of complaints lodged by the outsourced workers each year;
10. the details of follow-up actions on the aforementioned non-compliance and complaint cases; and
11. the number and details of cases involving outsourced service contractors being penalised for non-compliance or established complaints.

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Yiu-chung (Member Question No. 144)



Reply:

(1) – (3)

The nature of outsourced services awarded by the Environment Bureau (ENB), the duration of the relevant contracts and the total amount paid to outsourced service providers in the past 3 years are listed in the table below:

	2014-15 and 2015-16	2016-17
Nature of outsourced services	No outsourced service contract was awarded	Security service
Total number of outsourced workers		4 workers
Duration of contracts		4 days
Total sum of outsourced service contracts awarded		\$25,600
Total staff cost of ENB		\$48.47 million
Percentage of sum of outsourced service contracts awarded in the total staff cost of ENB		0.05 %

(4) – (8)

In the past 3 years, ENB did not award any outsourced service contracts involving a large number of non-skilled workers.

(9) – (11)

In the past 3 years, no breach of the service contracts, the Employment Ordinance or the Occupational Safety and Health Ordinance by outsourced service contractors was revealed by inspections conducted by ENB. No complaint was received from the outsourced workers.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB304**

**(Question Serial No. 3391)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

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

Programme:

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Does your department provide sign language interpretation services? If yes, what are the manpower and expenditure involved? If no, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Yiu-chung (Member Question No. 188)

Reply:

At present, the Environment Bureau does not have operational needs for provision of sign language interpretation services to the public. If needs arise, we will procure from non-government social welfare organisations which can provide such services.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB305**

**(Question Serial No. 4892)**

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 (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Would the Bureau please provide the dates of establishment and amount of capital injection for the following funds, as well as their balance, government injection and total expenditure for each year in 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17? Please also provide such information of any other funds that are not included but under the purview of the Bureau.

1. Environment and Conservation Fund
2. Pilot Green Transport Fund
3. Sustainable Development Fund
4. Recycling Fund

Asked by: Hon MA Fung-kwok (Member Question No. 97)

Reply:

For funds under the purview of the Environment Bureau, the amount of capital injection as at 28 February 2017 as well as their balances in the respective years from 2013-14 to 2016-17 and total expenditure are set out in the following table:

Name of the fund	Date of establishment	Total capital injection (\$ million) (Note 1)	Balance (\$ million)				Total expenditure (\$ million)
			2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	
Environment and Conservation Fund	August 1994	6,735 (Note 2)	5,961	5,973	6,011	5,974 (Note 3)	630 (Note 4)
Pilot Green Transport Fund	March 2011	300	284	278	264	258 (Note 5)	42
Sustainable Development Fund	June 2003	100	60	55	50	45 (Note 5)	55
Recycling Fund	July 2015	1,000	(Note 6)	(Note 6)	970	934 (Note 5)	66

Note 1: All capital injections are government injections. Except for the Environment and Conservation Fund, the figures shown below are the capital injections at the time of the establishment of the funds.

Note 2: The amount of government injection at the time of the establishment of the fund was \$50 million. 6 additional government injections have been made subsequently. As at the end of February 2017, the total amount of capital injection was \$6.735 billion.

Note 3: Balance as at the end of December 2016.

Note 4: The total amount of grants approved under the fund from 2013-14 to 2015-16.

Note 5: Balance as at the end of February 2017.

Note 6: The fund was not yet established.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB306****(Question Serial No. 5131)**Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment BureauSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme:Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Donald TONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

In respect of the public relations expenditure of various government departments, please inform this Committee of the following:

(1) the total expenditure of your department 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 28 February 2017)	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 28 February 2017)	Expenditure (as at 28 February 2017)

(2) the expenditure of your department 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 28 February 2017)	Government or public organisation (including policy bureau/ department/ public organisation/ government advisory body)	Name and purpose of advertisement	Media organisation	Frequency (as at 28 February 2017)	Expenditure (as at 28 February 2017)

(3) the media organisations which published or broadcast advertisements/ sponsored content of your department in the past year, 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 your department published online advertisements/ sponsored content in the past year, 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 MOK Charles Peter (Member Question No. 78)

Reply:

(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 2016-17 with relevant details are as follows:

<b>Date of publishing (Day/ Month/ Year)</b>	<b>Status (one-off/ ongoing/ done) (as at 28 February 2017)</b>	<b>Government or public organisation (including policy bureau/ department/ public organisation/ government advisory body)</b>	<b>Name and purpose of advertisement</b>	<b>Name of media organisation and newspaper</b>	<b>Frequency (as at 28 February 2017)</b>	<b>Expenditure (as at 28 February 2017)</b>
31 March 2016	One-off	ENB	To promote the Charter on External Lighting	Ming Pao AM 730 South China Morning Post	Once in each of the newspapers	\$139,300
29 April 2016	One-off	ENB	To promote the Charter on External Lighting	Ming Pao South China Morning Post	Once in each of the newspapers	\$161,400
12 September 2016	One-off	Council for Sustainable Development (SDC)	To promote the Public Engagement on Promotion of Sustainable	South China Morning Post Headline Daily	Once in each of the newspapers	\$73,100

<b>Date of publishing (Day/ Month/ Year)</b>	<b>Status (one-off/ ongoing/ done) (as at 28 February 2017)</b>	<b>Government or public organisation (including policy bureau/ department/ public organisation/ government advisory body)</b>	<b>Name and purpose of advertisement</b>	<b>Name of media organisation and newspaper</b>	<b>Frequency (as at 28 February 2017)</b>	<b>Expenditure (as at 28 February 2017)</b>
			Consumption of Biological Resources conducted by SDC			
13 September 2016	One-off	SDC	To promote the Public Engagement on Promotion of Sustainable Consumption of Biological Resources conducted by SDC	Apple Daily Metro Daily Hong Kong	Once in each of the newspapers	\$51,900
14 September 2016	One-off	SDC	To promote the Public Engagement on Promotion of Sustainable Consumption of Biological Resources conducted by SDC	Hong Kong Economic Times AM730	Once in each of the newspapers	\$46,900
19 September 2016	One-off	SDC	To promote the Public Engagement on Promotion of Sustainable Consumption of Biological Resources conducted by SDC	Headline Daily Metro Daily Hong Kong	Once in each of the newspapers	\$38,600
7 November 2016	One-off	SDC	To promote the Public Engagement on Promotion of Sustainable Consumption of	Metro Daily Hong Kong	Once	Note 1

<b>Date of publishing (Day/ Month/ Year)</b>	<b>Status (one-off/ ongoing/ done) (as at 28 February 2017)</b>	<b>Government or public organisation (including policy bureau/ department/ public organisation/ government advisory body)</b>	<b>Name and purpose of advertisement</b>	<b>Name of media organisation and newspaper</b>	<b>Frequency (as at 28 February 2017)</b>	<b>Expenditure (as at 28 February 2017)</b>
			Biological Resources conducted by SDC			
8 November 2016	One-off	SDC	To promote the Public Engagement on Promotion of Sustainable Consumption of Biological Resources conducted by SDC	AM730	Once	Note 2

(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 2016-17.

(3) The media organisations which published or broadcast advertisements/sponsored content of the ENB in 2016-17, as well as the frequency and the total expenditure involved (in descending order of amount spent) are as follows:

<b>Name of media organisation</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Total expenditure (\$)</b>
South China Morning Post	3	205,900
AM730	4	109,400
Ming Pao	2	94,900
Metro Daily Hong Kong	4	77,400
Headline Daily	2	41,800
Apple Daily	1	34,200
Hong Kong Economic Times	1	31,000



(4) The websites/network platforms on which the ENB published online advertisements/sponsored content in 2016-17, as well as the frequency, the duration (days) and the total expenditure involved (tabulated 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>
On.cc	To promote the Public Engagement on Promotion of Sustainable Consumption of Biological Resources conducted by SDC	1	8	52 468 hits Some 6.07 million exposures	287,600
Yahoo!	To promote the Public Engagement on Promotion of Sustainable Consumption of Biological Resources conducted by SDC	1	8	15 165 hits Some 5.36 million exposures	95,000
Metro Daily Hong Kong website/ network platform	To promote the Public Engagement on Promotion of Sustainable Consumption of Biological Resources conducted by SDC	1	8	1 254 hits Some 0.38 million exposures	Note 1
AM730 website/ network platform	To promote the Public Engagement on Promotion of Sustainable Consumption of Biological Resources conducted by SDC	1	8	2 379 hits Some 0.46 million exposures	Note 2

Note 1: Since the advertisement published in Metro Daily Hong Kong was one of the services under a discount package, there is no breakdown of the expenditure. The total expenditure of the discount package was \$42,000, including 1 newspaper advertisement and 1 eight-day advertisement on network platform, as well as the production cost.

Note 2: Since the advertisement published in AM730 was one of the services under a discount package, there is no breakdown of the expenditure. The total expenditure of the discount package was \$41,400, including 1 newspaper advertisement and 1 eight-day advertisement on network platform, as well as the production cost.

Note 3: The above figures have been rounded to the nearest hundred dollars.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB307****(Question Serial No. 5148)**Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment BureauSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme:Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Donald TONG)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	Retention period of the records approved by the GRS	Are these confidential records?	Reasons for being not yet transferred

4. Please provide information on the records approved for destruction by the GRS 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

Asked by: Hon MOK Charles Peter (Member Question No. 95)

Reply:

1. 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.
2. During the past year, we had no closed programme records and administrative records pending transfer to the Government Records Service (GRS) for appraisal.
3. Information on programme records and administrative records transferred to the GRS for retention in the past year is provided in the table below:

Type of records	Years covered by the records	Number of the records and their linear metres (LM)	Retention period of the records approved by the GRS	Are these confidential records?	Reasons for being not yet transferred
Programme	1996-1999	3 nos. 0.12 LM	15 years	Yes	Not applicable
	1972-2010	9 094 nos. 100.46 LM	7-15 years	No	Not applicable

4. Information on the records approved for destruction by the GRS in the past year is provided in the table below:

Type of records	Years covered by the records	Number of the records and their LM	Retention period of the records approved by the GRS	Are these confidential records?	Reasons for being not yet transferred
Administrative	1991-1997	3 nos. 0.15 LM	3 years	Yes	Transfer not required
	1972-2015	3 204 nos. 61.09 LM	1-7 years or retained until the relevant paper is superseded	No	Transfer not required
Programme	1971-2006	17 517 nos. 136.65 LM	7-15 years	No	Transfer not required

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB308****(Question Serial No. 5272)**Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment BureauSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme:Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Donald TONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

(1) Please tabulate the number of requests for information under the Code on Access to Information received by the Bureau/Department and its subvented organisations in 2016-17 as well as the relevant details.

Bureau/ department/ organisation	Number of requests received	Information involved (items)	Number of requests being handled	Number of requests in which all information was provided	Number of requests in which some information was provided	Average number of days taken to handle the requests (working days)

(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;

(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 MOK Charles Peter (Member Question No. 139)Reply:

From January 2016 to September 2016, the Environment Bureau (ENB) / the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) received 19 requests for information under the Code on Access to Information. The 3 pieces of information most frequently requested by the public are flytipping statistics (2 requests), information about the Environmental Impact

Assessment reports (2 requests) and water monitoring results of beaches (2 requests). As at 30 September 2016, 1 request was being processed.

Among the cases completed during the above period, 13 were met in full, 2 were met in part and 2 cases were withdrawn by the applicants. All the cases completed during the above period were processed within 21 days after the receipt of the requests.

1 case was rejected by this Bureau/Department during the above period because third party information and privacy of the individual were involved. Besides, no request for review was received from the public during the above period.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB309****(Question Serial No. 5273)**Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment BureauSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme:Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Donald TONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

Please tabulate the details concerning the social media platforms set up and run by your bureau/departments/the public bodies under your purview and their subvented organisations (including out-sourced contractors or consultants) in 2016-17 (as at 28 February 2017).

Commencement Date (month/year)	Status (keep updating/ ceased updating)	Bureau/ subvented organisations	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 the operation	Expenditure for setting up the platforms and daily operational expenses

Asked by: Hon MOK Charles Peter (Member Question No. 140)Reply:

Commencement Date (month/year)	Status (keep updating/ ceased updating)	Bureau/ subvented organisations	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 the operation	Expenditure for setting up the platforms and daily operational expenses
September 2014	Updating in progress	Environment Bureau (ENB)	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.	No. of "Likes": about 7 300 (from 1 April 2016 to 28 February 2017)  No. of subscribers: not applicable  Average monthly visits: about 430 000	Not Applicable	Average no. of posts per day: about 0.90  Average no. of interactions per post: about 290	Maintained by a contractor	The service is provided by a contractor and the expenditure incurred is about \$360,000.

Commencement Date (month/year)	Status (keep updating/ ceased updating)	Bureau/ subvented organisations	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 the operation	Expenditure for setting up the platforms and daily operational expenses
May 2016	Updating in progress	Environmental Protection Department (EPD)	“Clean Air and You” Series Announcements in the Public Interest (APIs)	YouTube channels	To publicise the health impact of air quality and to call for concerted efforts to improve air quality	As at 28 February 2017 No. of “Likes”: about 150 No. of “subscribers”: 11 Average monthly visits: about 370	Not Applicable	Average no. of interactions per post: about 10	See Note	See Note
January 2017	Updating from time to time as and when required	ENB	Climate Ready @ Hong Kong	YouTube channels	To broadcast APIs containing climate change messages	In the first month about 37 000 visits No. of “subscribers”: 40 No. of Likes”: about 80	Not Applicable (channels are used mainly to broadcast APIs and not to collect views)	Not Applicable	See Note	See Note

Note: The relevant manpower and expenditure are met by the recurrent expenditure of ENB and EPD.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB310****(Question Serial No.7186)**Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment BureauSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme:Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Donald TONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

Please provide this Committee with the following information in table form:

- (1) What were the expenditure and manpower resources spent by the Environment Bureau (ENB) on publicity through network/social media in 2016-17? 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 2017-18?

Asked by: Hon TIEN Puk-sun, Michael (Member Question No. 54)Reply:

The expenditure and manpower resources spent by the Environment Bureau (ENB) on publicity through network/social media in 2016-17 and the effectiveness 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 2016-17 (\$) / Percentage in total expenditure (Note 1)	Manpower involved in 2016-17	Ways to assess the effectiveness of the measures	Has the expenditure been spent properly? (Yes/No)
Network	Promotion of the Council for	Yahoo! HK webpage	95,000 (0.12%)	The work was absorbed by	Assessment of the	Yes

<b>Publicity Channels (Please state whether publicity is through network or social media)</b>	<b>Project title</b>	<b>Name of network/social media (e.g.:Facebook/Google+/Sina Weibo/Twitter)</b>	<b>Expenditure involved in 2016-17 (\$) / Percentage in total expenditure (Note 1)</b>	<b>Manpower involved in 2016-17</b>	<b>Ways to assess the effectiveness of the measures</b>	<b>Has the expenditure been spent properly? (Yes/No)</b>
	Sustainable Development (SDC)'s public engagement (PE) on promotion of sustainable consumption of biological resources			existing manpower and there is no breakdown on the manpower resources involved in individual work items.	effectiveness was made based on the hit rate and the number of views	
Network and social media	Promotion of the SDC's PE on promotion of sustainable consumption of biological resources	Webpage, mobile application and Facebook page of on.cc	287,600 (0.37%)	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
Network and social media	Promotion of the SDC's PE on promotion of sustainable consumption of biological resources	Webpage, mobile application and Facebook page of Metro Daily Hong Kong	Note 2	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
Network and social media	Promotion of the SDC's PE on promotion of sustainable consumption of biological resources	Webpage, mobile application and Facebook page of AM730	Note 3	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 1: The revised estimated total expenditure for ENB in 2016-17 was \$77.8 million.

Note 2: Since the advertisement published in Metro Daily Hong Kong was one of the services under a discount package, there is no breakdown of the expenditure. The total expenditure of the discount package was \$42,000, including 1 newspaper

advertisement and 1 eight-day advertisement on the network and social media, as well as the production cost.

Note 3: Since the advertisement published in AM730 was one of the services under a discount package, there is no breakdown of the expenditure. The total expenditure of the discount package was \$41,400, including 1 newspaper advertisement and 1 eight-day advertisement on the network and social media, as well as the production cost.

Note 4: The above figures have been rounded to the nearest hundred dollars.

At present, we do not have any concrete plan on the use of network/ social media for specific publicity purposes in 2017-18 and the estimate of relevant expenditure and manpower is also not available.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB311**

**(Question Serial No. 5451)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

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

Programme: (1) Director of Bureau's Office (2) Power (3) Sustainable Development

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the records management work of your bureau and the departments under its purview over the past year:

Please provide information on the number and rank of officers designated to perform such work. If there is no officer designated for such work, please provide information on the number of officers and the hours of work involved in records management duties, and the other duties they have to undertake in addition to records management.

Please provide information on programme and administrative records which have been closed pending transfer to the Government Records Service (GRS) for appraisal, including category of records, years covered by the records, number and linear metres of records, retention period approved by GRS, whether they are confidential documents, reasons for not having been transferred.

Please provide information on programme and administrative records which have been transferred to GRS for retention, including category of records, years covered by the records, number and linear metres of records, year of transfer to GRS, retention period approved by GRS, whether they are confidential documents.

Please provide information on records which have been approved for destruction by GRS including category of records, years covered by the records, number and linear metres of records, year of transfer to GRS, retention period approved by GRS, whether they are confidential documents, reasons for not having been transferred, reasons for approval for destruction.

Asked by: Hon YIU Chung-yim (Member Question No. 208)

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.

Information on programme records and administrative records transferred to the GRS for retention in 2016 is provided in the table below:

Type of records	Years covered by the records	Number of the records and their linear metres (LM)	Year of transfer	Retention period of the records approved by the GRS	Are these confidential records?
Programme	1996-1999	3 nos. 0.12 LM	2016	15 years	Yes
	1972-2010	9 094 nos. 100.46 LM	2016	7-15 years	No

Information on the records approved for destruction in 2016 is provided in the table below:

Type of records	Name of records	Years covered by the records	Number of the records and their LM	Year of transfer	Retention period of the records approved by the GRS	Are these confidential records?	Reasons for not having been transferred
Administrative	Administrative	1991-1997	3 nos. 0.15 LM	Not applicable	3 years	Yes	Transfer not required
		1978-2010	73 nos. 4.37 LM	Not applicable	2-5 years or retained until the relevant paper is superseded	No	Transfer not required
	Accommodation and facilities	1980-2005	2 nos. 0.1 LM	Not applicable	3-5 years	No	Transfer not required

Type of records	Name of records	Years covered by the records	Number of the records and their LM	Year of transfer	Retention period of the records approved by the GRS	Are these confidential records?	Reasons for not having been transferred
	Procurement and supplies	1978-2010	131 nos. 3.22 LM	Not applicable	2-7 years	No	Transfer not required
Administrative	Finance and accounting	1986-2012	497 nos. 9.59 LM	Not applicable	2-4 years	No	Transfer not required
	Human resources	1972-2015	2 475 nos. 42.63 LM	Not applicable	1-3 years	No	Transfer not required
	Management of information, information services and information technology	1981-2007	26 nos. 1.18 LM	Not applicable	2-3 years	No	Transfer not required
Programme	Technical advice	1980-1983	4 nos. 0.16 LM	Not applicable	8-15 years	No	Transfer not required
	Follow up action on environmental protection meetings	1980-1985	12 nos. 0.38 LM	Not applicable	8 years	No	Transfer not required
	Forecast on papers to be submitted to the Advisory Council on the Environment	2002-2005	1 no. 0.04 LM	Not applicable	7 years	No	Transfer not required
	EIA Ordinance – advertisement notice and project profile	2003-2006	2 nos. 0.08 LM	Not applicable	7 years	No	Transfer not required
	District matters	1994-2000	7 nos. 0.34 LM	Not applicable	15 years	No	Transfer not required
	Registration of chemical waste producers	1992-1999	473 nos. 6 LM	Not applicable	15 years	No	Transfer not required

Type of records	Name of records	Years covered by the records	Number of the records and their LM	Year of transfer	Retention period of the records approved by the GRS	Are these confidential records?	Reasons for not having been transferred
	Applications for construction noise permits	1996-1999	4 784 nos. 23.96 LM	Not applicable	15 years	No	Transfer not required
	Noise pollution control	1990-1999	1 817 nos. 9.66 LM	Not applicable	15 years	No	Transfer not required
Programme	Air pollution control	1971-1999	537 nos. 8 LM	Not applicable	15 years	No	Transfer not required
	Environmental complaints and Waste pollution control	1991-1999	505 nos. 5.65 LM	Not applicable	15 years	No	Transfer not required
	Water pollution control	1990-1999	1 588 nos. 23.05 LM	Not applicable	15 years	No	Transfer not required
	Environmental complaints	1971-1985	90 nos. 0.937 LM	Not applicable	15 years	No	Transfer not required
	Pollution complaints	1994-1999	6 816 nos. 26.2 LM	Not applicable	15 years	No	Transfer not required
	Chemical waste collection	1995-2001	38 nos. 1.01 LM	Not applicable	15 years	No	Transfer not required
	Import/export of waste	1994-2000	28 nos. 1.12 LM	Not applicable	15 years	No	Transfer not required
	Marine dumping	1987-2001	809 nos. 30 LM	Not applicable	15 years	No	Transfer not required
	Integrated enforcement	1971-1985	6 nos. 0.063 LM	Not applicable	15 years	No	Transfer not required

These records no longer possessed any administrative, operational, fiscal and legal values and were appraised by the GRS as having no archival value. After they became time-expired according to the retention periods as set out in the corresponding records retention and disposal schedules, they were destroyed after the prior agreement of the GRS Director was obtained.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB312**

**(Question Serial No. 5453)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): (1) Not Specified

Programme: (1) Director of Bureau's Office (2) Power (3) Sustainable Development

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the expenditure on entertainment and gifts of your bureau and the departments under your purview in the past 2 years, please provide details of the following: the office of the Secretary of Department or Director of Bureau/bureau/branch/department and the year concerned; the estimated expenditure on entertainment and gifts; the actual expenditure on entertainment and gifts; the expenditure limit for entertainment (including beverages) per head; the expenditure limit for gift per guest; and the number of receptions held and total number of guests entertained.

Regarding the expenditure on entertainment and gifts of your bureau and the departments under your purview incurred on each occasion in the past year, please provide details of the following: the office of the Secretary of Department or Director of Bureau/bureau/branch/department concerned; the date of reception; the departments/organisations and titles of the guests entertained (grouped by department/organisation and indicating the number of guests); the food expenses incurred; the beverage expenses incurred; the gift expenses incurred; and the venue of the reception (department office/restaurant in government facilities/private restaurant/others (please specify)).

Please provide the estimated expenditure on entertainment and gifts for the coming year, with details of the following: the office of the Secretary of Department or Director of Bureau/bureau/branch/department concerned; the estimated expenditure on entertainment and gifts; the expenditure limit for entertainment per guest; and the expenditure limit for gifts per guest.

Asked by: Hon YIU Chung-yim (Member Question No. 209)



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 2015-16 and 2016-17 (as at 8 March 2017), the actual expenses on official entertainment incurred by the Environment Bureau and the Environmental Protection Department were \$550,000 and \$620,000 respectively. The estimated expenditure for 2017-18 is about the same as that for 2016-17.

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.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB313****(Question Serial No. 5454)**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 (Donald TONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

Please provide information regarding consultancy studies (if any) commissioned by the Bureau and the departments under its purview for the purpose of formulating and assessing policies.

Please provide information on the studies on public policy and strategic public policy for which funds were allocated over the past 2 financial years in terms of the following:

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 reports and their progress (if any); if completed, have they been made public? If yes, through what channel(s)? If no, why?

Are there any projects for which funds have been reserved for conducting internal studies this year? 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 reports 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 channel(s)? If no, why?

Are there any projects for which funds have been reserved for conducting consultancy studies this year? 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 reports 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 channel(s)? If no, why? What are the criteria for considering the award of consultancy projects to the research institutions concerned?

Asked by: Hon YIU Chung-yim (Member Question No. 210)

Reply:

- (a) Information on the studies on public policy and strategic public policy undertaken in 2015-16 and 2016-17 is provided in the table below.

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 channel(s)? 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	Completed	The Administration is analysing and considering the findings of the review, and following up to the commissioning of a new scientific study as recommended in the report.	The findings of the study have been uploaded onto a dedicated website of the Environmental Protection Department.
Mott MacDonald Hong Kong Limited	Tender	Investigation on the Sources and Fates of Marine Refuse in Hong Kong	992,000	Mar 2013	Completed	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 onto the dedicated Clean Shorelines website for public viewing.
Environmental Resources Management Hong Kong Limited	Tender	Business Impact Assessment on a New Producer Responsibility Scheme on Glass Beverage Bottles	1,430,000	Aug 2013	Completed	The major findings and recommendations of the study have been taken into account in drawing up relevant legislation for the producer responsibility scheme on glass	The relevant findings and recommendations of the study were presented at the Business Facilitation Advisory Committee meeting on 20 Jul 2015.

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 channel(s)? If no, why?
						beverage containers.	
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 Environment Bureau (ENB)'s website.
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.
Environmental Resources Management Hong Kong Limited	Tender	Review the administrative and legal frameworks of Hong Kong for implementation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury	1,400,000	Mar 2015	In progress	The study will be completed by the end of Mar 2017.	Not applicable
London Economics International LLC	Tender	Matters relating to the permitted return under the Scheme of Control Agreements (SCAs)	471,158	Jul 2015	Completed	We are considering the findings of the study.	We will consider whether to make public the findings of the study upon completion of the discussion with the power companies on the terms of the new SCAs.

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 channel(s)? If no, why?
Social Sciences Research Centre, The University of Hong Kong (HKU-SSRC)	Tender	Independent analysis of the public views received during the Public Engagement on Promotion of Sustainable Consumption of Biological Resources conducted by the Council for Sustainable Development (SDC)	940,000	Oct 2015	In progress	The SDC will take into account the findings in the HKU-SSRC report when drawing up recommendations for the Administration's consideration.	The reports of the HKU-SSRC and SDC will be uploaded onto the SDC's website upon completion of the public engagement exercise.
Black & Veatch Hong Kong Limited	Tender	Further enhancing quality of coastal waters of Victoria Harbour	89,400,000 (Note 1)	Jan 2016	In progress	Environmental monitoring and field investigation are in progress.	Not applicable
The Chinese University of Hong Kong	Tender	To improve recycling and refuse collection facilities in public places	864,000	Apr 2016	Completed	Recommendations were endorsed in the meeting of the Steering Group on the Modification of Recycling and Refuse Collection Facilities in Public Places held on 8 Nov 2016.	Key findings and recommendations were announced in the press release issued.
AECOM Asia Company Limited	Tender	Review on the Air Quality Objectives (AQOs) which took effect on 1 Jan 2014, identify and analyse new practical air quality improvement measures for	6,810,800	Nov 2016	In progress	The study is in progress.	Not applicable

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 channel(s)? If no, why?
		assessing the scope for further tightening the AQOs					
Hong Kong Productivity Council	Tender	Study on the development of public electric vehicle charging facilities in Hong Kong	560,000	Dec 2016	In progress	The study is in progress.	Not applicable
Meinhardt (M&E) Limited	Tender	Study on the potential of photovoltaic application in Hong Kong	702,000	Dec 2016	In progress	The study is in progress.	Not applicable
Wilson Acoustics Limited	Tender	A Study on Construction Noise Control in Hong Kong	4,297,250	Feb 2017	In progress	The study is in progress.	Not applicable

Note 1: Including the costs of field surveys, environmental monitoring and investigations.

- (b) Currently, we have no projects which are planned for internal studies to be conducted by the Environment Bureau or the Environmental Protection Department in 2017-18.
- (c) For projects for which funds have been reserved for conducting consultancy studies in 2017-18, the details are provided in the table below:

Name of consultant	Mode of Award (open auction/ tender/ others (please specify))	Title, content and objective of project	Consultancy fee (\$) (Note 1)	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 channel(s)? If no, why?
HKU-SSRC	Tender	Independent analysis of the public views received during the Public Engagement on Promotion of Sustainable Consumption of Biological Resources conducted by the SDC	940,000	Oct 2015	In progress	The SDC will take into account the findings in the HKU-SSRC report when drawing up recommendations for the Administration's consideration.	The reports of the HKU-SSRC and SDC will be uploaded onto the SDC's website upon completion of the public engagement exercise.
Black & Veatch Hong Kong Limited	Tender	Further enhancing quality of coastal waters of Victoria Harbour	89,400,000 (Note 2)	Jan 2016	In progress	Environmental monitoring and field investigation are in progress.	Not applicable
AECOM Asia Company Limited	Tender	Review on the AQOs which took effect on 1 Jan 2014, identify and analyse new practical air quality improvement measures for assessing the scope for further tightening the AQOs	6,810,800	Nov 2016	In progress	The study is in progress.	Not applicable
Hong Kong Productivity Council	Tender	Study on the development of public electric vehicle charging facilities in	560,000	Dec 2016	In progress	The study is in progress.	Not applicable

Name of consultant	Mode of Award (open auction/ tender/ others (please specify))	Title, content and objective of project	Consultancy fee (\$) (Note 1)	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 channel(s)? If no, why?
		Hong Kong					
Meinhardt (M&E) Limited	Tender	Study on the potential of photovoltaic application in Hong Kong	702,000	Dec 2016	In progress	The study is in progress.	Not applicable
Wilson Acoustics Limited	Tender	A Study on Construction Noise Control in Hong Kong	4,297,250	Feb 2017	In progress	The study is in progress.	Not applicable
(Not applicable)	Tender	Feasibility study on a new producer responsibility scheme on suitable plastic product containers	1,800,000	2nd quarter of 2017	Under planning	Not applicable	Not applicable
(Not applicable)	The tender exercise is still under preparation.	Consultancy study on the management of microbeads pollution in Hong Kong	To be determined	Expected to start in the 4th quarter of 2017	Under planning	Not applicable	Not applicable

Note 1: The expenditure has been partly paid before 2017-18.

Note 2: Including the costs of field surveys, environmental monitoring and investigations.

- (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****ENB314****(Question Serial No. 5456)**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 (Donald TONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

Please give details of the duty visits of the Secretary and Under Secretary in the past 2 years by setting out certain information of the trips, including the number of visits, purposes and places of visits, number of officers in entourage, air ticket expenses, local transportation expenses, hotel expenses, subsistence allowance and other expenses, banquet and entertainment expenses, gift expenses as well as the total expenses.

If the above information covers trips to Mainland China, please give details of the meetings with, visits to or exchanges with the relevant Mainland authorities by the Bureau and departments under its purview in the past year (including the total number of such trips) by setting out in chronological order certain information of each trip, including (1) the purpose and place of the trip, number and post titles of Hong Kong officials in entourage, and post titles of the Mainland officials met; (2) whether announcement was made prior to the trip and, if not, the reasons for keeping confidence; (3) whether files of the minutes of the meetings have been kept and, if not, the reasons for that; and (4) whether agreements were reached and, if yes, the details and progress of their implementation.

Asked by: Hon YIU Chung-yim (Member Question No. 211)Reply:

No. of visits	Purposes	Places	No. of officers in entourage (Note 1)	Air ticket expenses (Note 2 and Note 4) (\$)	Hotel expenses (Note 2 and Note 4) (\$)	Other expenses (Note 2, Note 3 and Note 4) (\$)	Total expenses (Note 4) (\$) (A)+(B)+(C)	Banquet and entertainment expenses (\$)	Gift expenses (\$)
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				(A)	(B)	(C)			
2015-16 (16 in total)	Experience sharing and liaison on environmental protection, energy and related policies	Mainland China, France, Italy, Philippines, Germany, Macao	0-3 persons	629,000	182,000	196,000	1,007,000	400	See Note 5
2016-17 (Up to mid-March ) (19 in total)	Same as above	Mainland China, Japan, Mexico, USA, Turkey, Denmark, France, Spain	0-2 persons	516,000	92,000	208,000	816,000	0	Same as above

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: Other expenses include meals, local transportation and other miscellaneous expenses reimbursable under the Civil Service Regulations.

Note 4: Information provided up to mid-March 2017. The remaining expenses are not included.

Note 5: 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.

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:

Year	Purposes of visits	Places	No. of visits	No. of officials (Note 6)
2016-17 (Up to mid-March)	Experience sharing and liaison on environmental protection, energy and related policies.	Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Yangjiang, Heshan, Jiangmen, Shenzhen	15	32

Note 6: Officers of different ranks per duty visit and led by the Secretary for the Environment or senior officials.

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**

**ENB315**

**(Question Serial No. 5457)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

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

Programme: (1) Director of Bureau's Office (2) Power (3) Sustainable Development

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

In regard to the growing cross-boundary 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 offices/secretaries of departments/bureau and the departments under your purview have been involved:

For each of the Hong Kong/Mainland cross-boundary projects or programmes in the past 2 years, please provide information, including: (1) the title, details and objective of the project/programme, and whether it is related to the Framework Agreement on Hong Kong/Guangdong Co-operation or the Belt and Road Initiative; the expenditure, Mainland official(s) and department(s)/organisation(s) involved; (2) Has any agreement been signed and made public? If not, what are the reasons? Have any minutes of the meetings been taken? If so, have they been made public? What is the progress (percentage 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 yes, through what channel(s) and what were the manpower and expenditure involved? If not, what were the reasons? Has any public consultation on the cross-boundary project been conducted in Hong Kong? What are the details of the legislative amendments or policy changes involved in the programme?

Apart from the projects or programmes mentioned above, were there any other modes of Hong Kong/Mainland cross-boundary co-operation involving your bureau and the

departments under your purview in the past 2 years? If yes, in what modes were they taken forward? How much manpower and financial resources were involved?

Asked by: Hon YIU Chung-yim (Member Question No. 212)

Reply:

To strengthen co-operation between Hong Kong and Guangdong on environmental protection and sustainable development, the Governments of the two sides have set up different groups under the Hong Kong/Guangdong Co-operation Joint Conference mechanism. In 2000, the Environment Bureau (ENB) and the Environmental Protection Department of Guangdong Province (GDEPD) set up a Joint Working Group on Sustainable Development and Environmental Protection (JWGSDEP), which was underpinned by a number of special panels to follow up on environmental protection issues of mutual concern, including improving regional air quality, protecting the water environment, managing forestry and marine resources, as well as managing the marine environment, etc. In addition, in September 2016, the 2016-2020 Co-operation Agreement between Guangdong and Hong Kong on Environmental Protection was signed with a view to deepening collaboration on environmental protection and further improving regional environmental quality. The Guangdong maritime authorities and the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) and Marine Department of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) also formed a working group in late 2016 to jointly take forward the implementation of the Pearl River Delta Domestic Emission Control Area. Both sides have also sent officers to participate in visits and exchanges as well as in environmental related expositions and forums.

To strengthen co-operation between Hong Kong and Guangdong on combating climate change, the Hong Kong/Guangdong Joint Liaison Group on Combating Climate Change was set up by ENB and the Development and Reform Commission of Guangdong Province in May 2012 to co-ordinate the climate change measures, activities, as well as relevant scientific research and exchanges of both sides.

To promote cleaner production in Hong Kong and Guangdong and strengthen exchanges and co-operation, the Hong Kong-Guangdong Joint Working Group on Cleaner Production (JWGCP) was set up by ENB and the Economic and Information Commission of Guangdong Province in February 2015.

Please refer to the Annex for information on the HKSAR/Mainland environmental co-operation projects in the past 2 years.

Environmental co-operation with the Mainland authorities is mainly coordinated by the Cross-boundary and International Division (CBD) of EPD. In the 2 financial years of 2015-16 and 2016-17, CBD had a total of 34 staff members. The relevant emoluments, departmental expenses, as well as expenses for taking forward various cross-boundary environmental co-operation projects amounted to a total of \$25.9 million in 2015-16 and the total expenditure in 2016-17 was estimated to be \$28.1 million. We do not have separate breakdowns for individual projects.

**HKSAR/Mainland environmental co-operation projects from 2015-16 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 (FA) or the Belt and Road initiative</b>	<b>Expenditure involved</b>	<b>Mainland officials and departments/ organisations 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 Air Pollutant Emission Reduction in the PRD Region	To review the air pollutant 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	The Study is absorbed by the 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 release 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 2015 emission reduction targets and 2020 emission reduction ranges for the PRD region, and rolled out various emission reduction measures. Subsequently, in February 2015, the two sides	The EPD informed the public of the latest progress of the Study in the press release published after the JWGSDEP meetings.	The Study on the 2015 and 2020 Air Pollutant Emission Reduction Targets was included in the 2010-11 Policy Address. In the Study, Hong Kong mainly made reference to the findings of the Air Quality Objectives Review concluded	The study findings will help the two Governments assess the achievements made in emission reduction in the two places in 2015, finalise the emission reduction targets for 2020, as well as implement the

Project / Programme	Details, objective and whether it is related to the Framework Agreement on Hong Kong / Guangdong Co-operation (FA) or the Belt and Road initiative	Expenditure involved	Mainland officials and departments/ organisations involved	Has any agreement been signed and whether it has been made public? If not, what are the reasons?	Are there any minutes of meeting? 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
	reduction targets for 2020. The Study is related to the FA.					commenced the Review Study on the Emission Reduction Achievements in 2015 and the Study on Finalising the Emission Reduction Targets for 2020, which are expected to be completed around mid-2017.		in 2009, which underwent an extensive public consultation.	emission reduction plan up to 2020.
Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao	The Study aims to gain an	Hong Kong has engaged a	GDEPD, Macao	The Study was endorsed by	The JWGSDEP issued a press	The Study began in late 2014. The	The EPD informed the	It was stated in “A Clean Air Plan for	The collected data and analysis



<b>Project / Programme</b>	<b>Details, objective and whether it is related to the Framework Agreement on Hong Kong / Guangdong Co-operation (FA) or the Belt and Road initiative</b>	<b>Expenditure involved</b>	<b>Mainland officials and departments/ organisations 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>
Joint Regional PM <sub>2.5</sub> Study	understanding of the principles regarding the formation and control of PM <sub>2.5</sub> pollution in the PRD region. The Study is related to the FA.	consultant to carry out sampling, analysis and computer simulation, etc. The total estimated expenditure is about \$9 million. There is no breakdown on the manpower resources and expenditure involved.	Environmental Protection Bureau and Macao Meteorological and Geophysical Bureau	the JWGSDEP in January 2014, and was publicised in the press release of the JWGSDEP meeting.	release after each meeting to inform the public of the latest progress.	concurrent sampling in the three places was completed in 2015 and the sample analysis was completed in 2016. The study team is now integrating and analysing the data. The study is expected to be concluded within 2017.	public of the Study in the press release issued after the JWGSDEP meeting and before the commencement of the Study.	Hong Kong” that specific collaborative research projects and action plans would be developed jointly by the ENB/EPD and Guangdong counterparts to improve regional air quality. The Study was later put forward in the 2014-15 Policy Address.	results of the Study will help understand the characteristics of PM <sub>2.5</sub> pollution, thereby facilitating the joint formulation of appropriate and effective policies to combat regional air pollution.
Second Review of the “Deep Bay	To evaluate the effectiveness of	The total expenditure for	Human Settlements and	The work plan of the Review	The JWGSDEP issued a press	The Joint Implementation	The EPD published press	Press release was published after the	Pollution control measures are

<b>Project / Programme</b>	<b>Details, objective and whether it is related to the Framework Agreement on Hong Kong / Guangdong Co-operation (FA) or the Belt and Road initiative</b>	<b>Expenditure involved</b>	<b>Mainland officials and departments/ organisations 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>
(Shenzhen Bay) Water Pollution Control Joint Implementation Programme”	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.	Hong Kong is about \$9.8 million (including an expenditure of about \$960,000 in 2016-17).	Environment Commission of Shenzhen Municipality	was endorsed by the JWGSDEP in November 2012, and was publicised in the press release of the JWGSDEP meeting.	release after each meeting to inform the public of the latest progress.	Programme was formulated in 2000. The Review was commenced in the first half of 2013, and was completed in late 2016.	release after the JWGSDEP meetings.	JWGSDEP meetings.	being implemented by the two Governments in accordance with the Joint Implementation Programme.
Cleaner Production Partnership	The Programme encourages and facilitates Hong	The Government’s total	Economic and Information Commission of	The Programme was endorsed	The JWGCP issued a press release after each	The Programme was launched in April 2008. In	The EPD submits a progress report on the	After consultation with the industries, the	The two Governments are jointly

<b>Project / Programme</b>	<b>Details, objective and whether it is related to the Framework Agreement on Hong Kong / Guangdong Co-operation (FA) or the Belt and Road initiative</b>	<b>Expenditure involved</b>	<b>Mainland officials and departments/ organisations 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>
Programme	Kong-owned factories in Guangdong and Hong Kong to adopt cleaner production technologies and practices through funding support and technology promotion activities, thereby improving the regional air quality. The Programme is related to the FA.	expenditure on implementing the Programme from 2008 to 2017 is around \$200 million.	Guangdong Province and GDEPD	by the JWGSDEP in December 2007, and was publicised in the press release of the JWGSDEP meeting.	meeting to inform the public of the latest progress of co-operation on cleaner production on both sides.	light of the environmental benefits brought by the Programme, the Government provided an additional funding of \$150 million in 2015 and extended the Programme for 5 years until 31 March 2020. As at end February 2017, over 2 700 funding projects were approved and some 460 awareness and technology	Programme to the Panel on Environmental Affairs of the Legislative Council annually, and promotes the Programme through a dedicated website of the Hong Kong Productivity Council.	Government announced the launching of the Programme in the 2007-08 Policy Address, and its extension for 5 years in the 2015-16 Policy Address.	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 (FA) or the Belt and Road initiative</b>	<b>Expenditure involved</b>	<b>Mainland officials and departments/ organisations 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 were organised under the Programme.			

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**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB316**

**(Question Serial No. 5525)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

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

Programme: (1) Director of Bureau's Office (2) Power (3) Sustainable Development

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Donald TONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

In regard to the growing cross-boundary 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 offices/secretaries of departments/bureau and the departments under your purview have been involved:

Have provisions been earmarked for the Hong Kong/Mainland cross-boundary projects or programmes for this year? If yes, for each of the Hong Kong/Mainland cross-boundary projects or programmes for this year, please provide information, including: (1) the title, details and objective of the project/programme, and whether it is related to the Framework Agreement on Hong Kong/Guangdong Co-operation or the Belt and Road Initiative; the expenditure, Mainland official(s) and department(s)/organisation(s) involved; (2) Has any agreement been signed and made public? If not, what are the reasons? Have any minutes of the meetings been taken? If so, have they been made public? What is the progress (percentage 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 yes, through what channel(s) and what were the manpower and expenditure involved? If not, what were the reasons? Has any public consultation on the cross-boundary project been conducted in Hong Kong? What are the details of the legislative amendments or policy changes involved in the programme?

Apart from the projects or programmes mentioned above, are there any other modes of Hong Kong/Mainland cross-boundary co-operation involving your bureau and the departments under your purview this year? If yes, in what modes are they taken forward?

How much financial and manpower resources have been earmarked in the Estimates this year?

Asked by: Hon YIU Chung-yim (Member Question No. 213)

Reply:

To strengthen co-operation between Hong Kong and Guangdong on environmental protection and sustainable development, the Governments of the two sides have set up different groups under the Hong Kong/Guangdong Co-operation Joint Conference mechanism. In 2000, the Environment Bureau (ENB) and the Environmental Protection Department of Guangdong Province (GDEPD) set up a Joint Working Group on Sustainable Development and Environmental Protection (JWGSDEP), which was underpinned by a number of special panels to follow up on environmental protection issues of mutual concern, including improving regional air quality, protecting the water environment, managing forestry and marine resources, as well as managing the marine environment, etc. In addition, in September 2016, the 2016-2020 Co-operation Agreement between Guangdong and Hong Kong on Environmental Protection was signed with a view to deepening collaboration on environmental protection and further improving regional environmental quality. The Guangdong maritime authorities and the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) and Marine Department of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) also formed a working group in late 2016 to jointly take forward the implementation of the Pearl River Delta (PRD) Domestic Emission Control Area. Both sides have also sent officers to participate in visits and exchanges as well as in environmental related expositions and forums.

To strengthen co-operation between Hong Kong and Guangdong on combating climate change, the Hong Kong/Guangdong Joint Liaison Group on Combating Climate Change was set up by ENB and the Development and Reform Commission of Guangdong Province in May 2012 to co-ordinate the climate change measures, activities, as well as relevant scientific research and exchanges of both sides.

To promote cleaner production in Hong Kong and Guangdong and strengthen exchanges and co-operation, the Hong Kong-Guangdong Joint Working Group on Cleaner Production (JWGCP) was set up by ENB and the Economic and Information Commission of Guangdong Province in February 2015.

In 2017-18, the EPD will continue to collaborate with the Guangdong authorities to take forward the PRD Regional Air Quality Management Plan and the Cleaner Production

Partnership Programme. We plan to complete the 2015 Mid-term Review Study on air pollutant emission reduction in the PRD region and the Study on Finalising the Emission Reduction Targets for 2020 around mid-2017. We also plan to conclude the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Joint Regional PM<sub>2.5</sub> Study by the end of this year. Please refer to the Annex for details. A provision of some \$32.6 million has been earmarked under the Air Programme of EPD this year for implementing various co-operation projects for improving regional air quality, including around \$30 million for implementing the Cleaner Production Partnership Programme and around \$2.6 million for conducting the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Joint Regional PM<sub>2.5</sub> Study.

Environmental co-operation with the Mainland authorities is mainly coordinated by the Cross-boundary and International Division (CBD) of EPD. This year, CBD has a total of 36 staff members. A financial provision of some \$33.7 million has been earmarked under Head 44—EPD for the emoluments, departmental expenses, as well as expenses for taking forward various cross-boundary environmental exchange and co-operation projects. We do not have separate breakdowns for individual projects.

### HKSAR/Mainland environmental co-operation projects in 2017-18

Project / Programme	Details, objective and whether it is related to the Framework Agreement on Hong Kong / Guangdong Co-operation (FA) or the Belt and Road initiative	Expenditure involved	Mainland officials and departments/ organisations involved	Has any agreement been signed and whether it has been made public? If not, what are the reasons?	Are there any minutes of meeting? 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
Mid-term Review Study on Air Pollutant Emission Reduction in the PRD Region	To review the air pollutant 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	The Study is absorbed by the 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 release 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 2015 emission reduction targets and 2020 emission reduction ranges for the PRD region, and rolled out various emission reduction measures. Subsequently, in February 2015, the two sides	The EPD informed the public of the latest progress of the Study in the press releases published after the JWGSDEP meetings.	The Study on the 2015 and 2020 Air Pollutant Emission Reduction Targets was included in the 2010-11 Policy Address. In the Study, Hong Kong mainly made reference to the findings of the Air Quality Objectives Review concluded	The study findings will help the two Governments assess the achievements made in emission reduction in the two places in 2015, finalise the emission reduction targets for 2020, as well as



Project / Programme	Details, objective and whether it is related to the Framework Agreement on Hong Kong / Guangdong Co-operation (FA) or the Belt and Road initiative	Expenditure involved	Mainland officials and departments/ organisations involved	Has any agreement been signed and whether it has been made public? If not, what are the reasons?	Are there any minutes of meeting? 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
	reduction targets for 2020. The Study is related to the FA.					commenced the Review Study on the Emission Reduction Achievements in 2015 and the Study on Finalising the Emission Reduction Targets for 2020, which are expected to be completed around mid-2017.		in 2009, which underwent an extensive public consultation.	implement the emission reduction plan up to 2020.
Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Joint Regional PM <sub>2.5</sub> Study	The Study aims to gain an understanding of the principles regarding the formation and control of PM <sub>2.5</sub>	Hong Kong has engaged a consultant to carry out sampling, analysis and computer	GDEPD, Macao Environmental Protection Bureau and Macao Meteorological	The Study was endorsed by the JWGSDEP in January 2014, and was publicised in	The JWGSDEP issued a press release after each meeting to inform the public of the latest progress.	The Study began in late 2014. The concurrent sampling in the three places was completed in 2015, and the sample	The EPD informed the public of the Study in the press releases issued after the JWGSDEP	It was stated in “A Clean Air Plan for Hong Kong” that specific collaborative research projects and action plans	The collected data and analysis results of the Study will help understand the characteristics

Project / Programme	Details, objective and whether it is related to the Framework Agreement on Hong Kong / Guangdong Co-operation (FA) or the Belt and Road initiative	Expenditure involved	Mainland officials and departments/ organisations involved	Has any agreement been signed and whether it has been made public? If not, what are the reasons?	Are there any minutes of meeting? 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
	pollution in the PRD region. The Study is related to the FA.	simulation, etc. The total estimated expenditure is about \$9 million. There is no breakdown on the manpower resources and expenditure involved.	and Geophysical Bureau	the press release of the JWGSDEP meeting.		analysis was completed in 2016. The study team is now integrating and analysing the data. The study is expected to be concluded within 2017.	meeting and before the commencement of the Study.	would be developed jointly by the ENB/EPD and Guangdong counterparts to improve regional air quality. The Study was later put forward in the 2014-15 Policy Address.	of PM <sub>2.5</sub> pollution, thereby facilitating the joint formulation of appropriate and effective policies to combat regional air pollution.
Deep Bay (Shenzhen Bay) Water Pollution Control Joint Implementation Programme	To implement the recommendations of the Second Review of the "Deep Bay Water Pollution Control Joint	The relevant work is absorbed by existing manpower and resources of the EPD.	Human Settlements and Environment Commission of Shenzhen Municipality	The work plan of the Review was endorsed by the JWGSDEP in November 2012, and was	The JWGSDEP issued a press release after each meeting to inform the public of the latest progress.	After the completion of the Review in late 2016, the two Governments are implementing pollution control	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

<b>Project / Programme</b>	<b>Details, objective and whether it is related to the Framework Agreement on Hong Kong / Guangdong Co-operation (FA) or the Belt and Road initiative</b>	<b>Expenditure involved</b>	<b>Mainland officials and departments/ organisations 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>
	Implementation Programme” so as to reduce the pollution load of the Deep Bay catchment progressively. The project is related to the FA.	There is no breakdown on the manpower resources and expenditure involved.		publicised in a press release after the meeting.		measures in accordance with the Joint Implementation Programme.			in accordance with the Joint Implementation Programme.
Cleaner Production Partnership Programme	The Programme encourages and facilitates Hong Kong-owned factories in Guangdong and Hong Kong to adopt cleaner production technologies and	The Government’s total expenditure on implementing the Programme from 2008 to 2017 is around \$200 million.	Economic and Information Commission of Guangdong Province and GDEPD	The Programme was endorsed by the JWGSDPE in December 2007, and was publicised in the press release of the	The JWGPC issued a press release after each meeting to inform the public of the latest progress of co-operation on cleaner production on both sides.	The Programme was launched in April 2008. In light of the environmental benefits brought by the Programme, the Government provided an additional funding	The EPD submits a progress report on the Programme to the Panel on Environmental Affairs of the Legislative Council annually, and promotes the	After consultation with the industries, the Government announced the launching of the Programme in the 2007-08 Policy Address, and its extension for 5	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 (FA) or the Belt and Road initiative</b>	<b>Expenditure involved</b>	<b>Mainland officials and departments/ organisations 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>
	practices through funding support and technology promotion activities, thereby improving the regional air quality. The Programme is related to the FA.	The expenditure for 2017-18 is around \$30 million.		JWGSDEP meeting.		of \$150 million in 2015 and extended the Programme for 5 years until 31 March 2020. As at end February 2017, over 2 700 funding projects were approved and some 460 awareness and technology promotion activities were organised under the Programme.	Programme through a dedicated website of the Hong Kong Productivity Council.	years in the 2015-16 Policy Address.	

- End -