

ITEM FOR ESTABLISHMENT SUBCOMMITTEE OF FINANCE COMMITTEE

HEAD 44 – ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DEPARTMENT Subhead 000 Operational expenses

Members are invited to recommend to the Finance Committee the following in the Environmental Protection Department with immediate effect upon approval by the Finance Committee –

(a) Creation of the following permanent post –

1 Administrative Officer Staff Grade C
(D2) (\$164,500 - \$179,850)

(b) Regrading of a permanent post, i.e. the creation of the following permanent post –

1 Assistant Director of Environmental Protection
(D2) (\$164,500 - \$179,850)

to be offset by the deletion of the following permanent post –

1 Administrative Officer Staff Grade C
(D2) (\$164,500 - \$179,850)

/PROBLEM

PROBLEM

A Countryside Conservation Office (CCO) will be set up under the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) to co-ordinate conservation projects that would promote sustainable development of remote countryside. The EPD needs to create a permanent post of Administrative Officer Staff Grade C (AOSGC) for providing dedicated staffing support at the directorate level to head the CCO and taking over the nature conservation policy portfolio from the existing Assistant Director of Environmental Protection (ADEP) (Nature Conservation & Infrastructure Planning) (AD(CI)). The existing AD(CI) post will therefore need to be regraded from an AOSGC post to a departmental professional grade ADEP post for pursuing food waste management strategies and overseeing the construction and planning of waste recycling infrastructure.

PROPOSAL

2. We propose the following in EPD with immediate effect upon approval of the Finance Committee –

- (a) to create a permanent AOSGC (D2) post designated as ADEP (Nature Conservation) (AD(NC)) for leading the CCO, formulating nature conservation policy and supervising the relevant work; and
- (b) to regrade a D2 post in accordance with operational need, i.e. to create an ADEP post designated as ADEP (Waste Infrastructure Planning) (AD(WI)) for specifically pursuing food waste management strategies and overseeing the construction and planning of waste recycling infrastructure, and to delete a AOSGC post which is the original AD(CI) for offsetting.

JUSTIFICATION***Work of the CCO***

3. Remote areas in the countryside of Hong Kong are rich in ecological, architectural and cultural resources. To protect the natural ecology of the countryside and revitalise the architectural environment of villages, the Chief Executive announced in her 2017 Policy Address that a CCO would be established to co-ordinate conservation projects that would promote sustainable development of remote countryside. In parallel, the Government has earmarked \$1 billion for

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such conservation and revitalisation efforts, as well as minor improvement works. These actions will not only conserve our precious natural and cultural resources, bringing new life to the almost desolate remote countryside, but also promote sustainable economic activities such as eco-tourism, thereby responding to the community's aspirations for urban-rural symbiosis.

Conservation and Revitalisation Efforts

4. In regard to the conservation and revitalisation work, the CCO will co-ordinate collaboration of the government departments concerned, and provide an integrated and dedicated mechanism with resources for the conservation and sustainable development of the remote countryside in the long run, with a view to preserving the natural environment, enhancing the local biodiversity and promoting the sustainable development of the remote villages. The CCO plans that half of the funding earmarked as mentioned in paragraph 3 above i.e. \$500 million, will be dedicated to funding the relevant conservation efforts, as well as supporting non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and villagers to organise diverse and innovative conservation activities or projects based on an interactive and co-operative approach. For instance, the long-term conservation and revitalisation of certain areas may adopt an approach similar to that of the Nature Conservation Management Agreement (MA) Scheme^{Note} currently funded by the Environment and Conservation Fund (ECF). By encouraging villagers and NGOs to co-operate in agricultural rehabilitation (e.g. recultivation of rice paddies or orchards) or rehabilitation of artificial wetland at suitable locations, the ecosystems of remote countryside can be rehabilitated, with the traditional culture and customs conserved. Where circumstances permit, the rich natural and cultural resources in remote countryside can be utilised for planning some 'in-depth' travel focusing on the ecological conservation, geological exploration and cultural experience. Moreover, the CCO may, as necessary and appropriate, follow the Government's established procurement procedures to engage contractors to take forward necessary conservation initiatives.

5. We will set up an advisory committee (AC) comprising non-official members including non-government stakeholders such as scholars, professionals, rural/district stakeholders and green groups. The main duties of the AC are to

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^{Note} Under the existing New Nature Conservation Policy, the ECF provides funding support to NGOs for implementing projects under the MA Scheme. By providing financial incentives, the Scheme encourages the collaborative participation of landowners, NGOs and the private sector in preserving not only the 12 priority sites for enhanced conservation but also country park enclaves and private land within country parks. The 12 priority sites are Ramsar Site, Sha Lo Tung, Tai Ho, Fung Yuen, Luk Keng Marsh, Mui Tsz Lam and Mau Ping, Wu Kau Tang, Long Valley and Ho Sheung Heung, Deep Bay Wetland outside Ramsar Site, Cheung Sheung, Yung Shue O and Sham Chung. Currently, there are seven MA projects supported by the ECF under implementation, namely Lai Chi Wo, Long Valley, Sai Wan, Fung Yuen, Ramsar Site, Deep Bay Wetland outside Ramsar Site and Sha Lo Tung.

examine applications on the relevant conservation and revitalisation projects (not including minor improvement works) submitted by NGOs and monitor the implementation of approved projects and proposals. The CCO will consult the AC on the scope of and application procedures for conservation and revitalisation projects.

Minor Improvement Works

6. We plan to spend the remaining provision of \$500 million on minor improvement works in remote countryside, and priority will be given to the areas with conservation value. The CCO will explore suitable minor improvement works for public facilities, such as providing or improving footpaths and trails, watercourse management, public lightings, public toilets, sewage improvement facilities and waste recycling facilities. Having regard to the overall conservation needs, the CCO will also consider rehabilitating the existing architectural environment in the countryside. Funding for these minor works will be sought by the CCO according to the established procedures.

Scope of Conservation Initiatives

7. As a priority, the CCO will enhance countryside revitalisation in Lai Chi Wo, as well as ecological conservation in Sha Lo Tung, and will keep under review the implementation of these initiatives and their effectiveness from time to time, with the aim of extending the initiatives progressively to other remote countryside areas. Taking conservation needs, cultural resources and district integrity into account, the CCO will explore and examine, in consultation with the AC, the key remote countryside areas to be covered by the initiatives, such as the 12 priority sites for enhanced conservation under the New Nature Conservation Policy as mentioned in^{Note}.

Collaboration with other government departments

8. Having regard to the overall conservation of remote countryside and making use of an integrated and dedicated mechanism with resources, the CCO will maintain close liaison with various government departments, including the Home Affairs Department (HAD), the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) as well as the Commissioner for Heritage's Office (CHO) under the Development Bureau, so that the efforts of all relevant parties (e.g. HAD's rural public works programmes, AFCD's conservation work in country parks, CHO's Financial Assistance for Maintenance Scheme for graded

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historic buildings) can complement each other and avoid resource duplication or mismatch. The CCO will also re-examine the MA Scheme funded by ECF, and consider proposing that future qualified MA projects be funded by the ECF or new resources under the CCO.

Lai Chi Wo

9. Lai Chi Wo is one of the most intact and established ‘walled-villages’ in Hong Kong, and it has a Hakka culture dating back to 300 years ago and a long-established rice cultivating history. Lai Chi Wo has great ecological value. There are fung-shui wood, country park, marine park and a natural mud flat with special scientific interests surrounding it. In collaboration with various NGOs, the Government has earlier carried out various re-cultivation and revitalisation projects, as well as minor improvement works to rehabilitate the ecological, cultural and architectural environment in Lai Chi Wo. The initiative has the support of many villagers, and is well received by the community.

10. Building on the rehabilitation work in Lai Chi Wo, the CCO will enhance relevant conservation and revitalisation efforts, such as organising diverse and innovative projects and activities in co-operation with villagers and NGOs, or engaging contractors to implement conservation initiatives. Specifically, these efforts and initiatives include assisting villagers in agricultural rehabilitation, rehabilitating abandoned orchards, removing *Mikania micrantha*, strengthening the conservation of freshwater ecosystems through exploring the recultivation of rice paddies or rehabilitation of artificial wetland at suitable locations; encouraging universities, NGOs and villagers to join hands in organising diverse and innovative activities (e.g. in-depth tours focusing on ecology, geology, agriculture and Hakka cultural experience) by integrating the unique Hakka traditions of Lai Chi Wo Village with the overall natural environment and cultural resources; conducting embankment works, desilting works and fish ladder construction at existing natural rivers or streams of high ecological importance to enhance not only their drainage capacity but also their aquatic ecology and biodiversity; exploring the implementation of sewage improvement measures under which natural self-purification methods that are both innovative and cost-saving will be adopted for improving the sewage treatment facilities of public toilets; and enhancing existing infrastructure such as waste recycling facilities.

Sha Lo Tung

11. The area of Sha Lo Tung has abundant biodiversity and rich vegetation, clear streams and marshes which offer an important habitat for a multitude of butterflies, fireflies, freshwater fish, mammals, amphibians, reptiles

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and birds. It is the breeding ground for many species with conservation concerns, for example, it has been supporting over 60 per cent of local species of dragonflies, which include a number of rare, endangered and endemic species. It enjoys a reputation for having marshes and streams among woodland and being a sanctuary for dragonflies.

12. For the purpose of the long-term conservation of Sha Lo Tung, the Chief Executive in Council gave in-principle agreement in June 2017 to pursue a proposal for the contemporaneous surrender of private land with high ecological importance in Sha Lo Tung to the Government and granting of a piece of land at the Shuen Wan Restored Landfill in Tai Po to the Sha Lo Tung Development Company Limited (the non-in-situ land exchange). It is the Government's plan that upon official completion of the non-in-situ land exchange, we will take over the conservation of Sha Lo Tung. To ensure long-term conservation of the ecologically important habitats there, we have to put the site under active conservation management as early as possible. Monitoring and control actions will be stepped up to prevent damage to the unique habitats, and efforts will be made to progressively restore the original freshwater wetland and ecosystems. At natural rivers or streams of special scientific interest, undesirable vegetation growth will be removed with blocked river channels cleared to improve the water flow and restore the original ecosystems. Footpaths and trails will be built with greener methods to facilitate accessibility by villagers and also conservation of the environment as a whole.

MANPOWER REQUIREMENT

Proposed Creation and Regrading of Assistant Director Posts

13. We propose to create a permanent AOSGC post (D2) designated as AD(NC) in the EPD to lead the CCO. Other staff in the CCO includes 27 non-directorate personnel from various professional (including Town Planner, Architect, Engineer, Landscape Architect, Forestry Officer and Environmental Protection Officer) and non-professional (such as Executive Officer and Liaison Officer) grades. They will carry out effective co-ordination, planning, execution and supervision of various initiatives; provide secretarial and technical support to the proposed AC to be established; and facilitate villagers in introducing relevant sustainable economic activities, such as coordinating the application for licences for catering and tourist accommodation.

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14. Currently, AD(CI), which is an AOSGC post in the EPD, is responsible for work on nature conservation policy, as well as pursuing food waste management strategies and overseeing the planning and construction of infrastructure projects on waste recycling. At present, there are rapid developments in the planning and construction of various waste recycling infrastructure as well as the implementation of food waste management strategies. For instance, the Organic Waste Treatment Facilities (OWTF) Phase 1 will be commissioned in the first half of 2018, and both the tendering process for OWTF Phase 2 and selection of consultant for the preliminary study on OWTF Phase 3 are ongoing. A new food waste recycling group will be set up under this directorate post to introduce source separation and recycling of food waste and explore the formulation of new control measures, such as studying the implementation of a mandatory food waste source separation scheme for commercial and industrial institutions which produce a large amount of food waste. The design and construction work for the Integrated Waste Management Facilities, as well as the construction works for the Leachate Pre-treatment Works to be developed at the Tai Po Sewage Treatment Works under the Food Waste/Sewage Sludge Anaerobic Co-digestion Trial Scheme have also commenced in December 2017. All the above work requires the dedicated and close supervision by a departmental professional grade ADEP.

15. On the other hand, the community nowadays is placing increasingly higher importance and demands on nature conservation (such as Hong Kong's obligation in fulfilling the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, as well as the formulation and implementation of the Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan). The existing AD(CI) will find it difficult to continue handling all these policies together at the same time. Therefore, we propose that duties related to nature conservation policy be split from the portfolio of AD(CI) and put under the purview of the proposed new post of AD(NC), to be filled by an AOSGC. Apart from heading the CCO as mentioned in paragraph 13 above, AD(NC) will also be able to implement the inter-related nature conservation policies and countryside conservation projects in a comprehensive manner. This arrangement will also be beneficial for the formulation and implementation of nature conservation policy. Meanwhile, we propose to regrade AD(CI), originally an AOSGC post, to AD(WI), which will be a post of departmental professional grade. AD(WI) will be responsible for specifically pursuing food waste management strategies and overseeing the planning and construction of waste recycling infrastructure, which require the relevant professional knowledge.

16. The job descriptions of the proposed AD(NC) and the AD(WI) are at
Encl. 1 Enclosure 1.

/Non-directorate

Non-directorate Support

17. The proposed AD(NC) post will be supported by a team of 30 non-directorate civil servants, including 27 non-directorate civil servants proposed to be set up in the CCO (as mentioned in paragraph 13 above) and three existing non-directorate EPD officers in charge of nature conservation policy. We plan to establish the CCO in 2018-19 as soon as possible in accordance with the established mechanism and all relevant directorate and non-directorate civil service posts. The structure of the CCO is at Enclosure 2. The Secretariat of the CCO will provide secretariat service for the AC to be set up and responsible for assisting the AC to examine and monitor the projects initiated by the NGOs. The Works Branch Section will be responsible for planning and monitoring of various minor works, and the Planning Branch Section will be responsible for the planning, studying and coordinating various departments and carrying out the relevant conservation works, as well as providing technical support and assisting villagers to implement relevant sustainable economic activities.

Encl. 2

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

18. We have critically evaluated whether the duties of the proposed directorate post to be created could be absorbed by existing ADEPs within the EPD and concluded that it will not be viable to redeploy these existing directorate officers to take up additional duties in relation to the CCO without prejudicing the delivery of policy initiatives under their respective heavy portfolios. The organisation chart of the EPD after creation of the proposed post is at Enclosure 3. The portfolios of all existing ADEPs are at Enclosure 4.

Encl. 3

Encl. 4

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

19. The proposed creation of the permanent ADEP post will bring about an additional notional annual salary cost at mid-point of \$2,094,600. The additional full annual average staff cost, including salaries and staff on-cost, is \$3,167,000. For the 27 new non-directorate civil service posts mentioned in paragraphs 13 and 17 above, the notional annual salary cost at mid-point is \$17,519,000 and the full annual average staff cost, including salaries and staff on-cost, is \$24,799,000. The EPD has included sufficient provision in the draft Estimates of the relevant financial years to meet the cost of the proposal.

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PUBLIC CONSULTATION

20. The Legislative Council Panel on Environmental Affairs was consulted at its meeting on 19 December 2017. Members generally supported the submission of this proposal to the Establishment Subcommittee.

ESTABLISHMENT CHANGES

21. The establishment changes of Head 44 – EPD for the past two years are as follows –

Establishment (Note)	Number of posts		
	Existing (as at 1 May 2018)	As at 1 April 2017	As at 1 April 2016
A	34+(10) [#]	33+(10)	33+(6)
B	583	567	552
C	1 327	1 288	1 271
Total	1 944+(10)	1 888+(10)	1 856+(6)

Note:

A - ranks in the directorate pay scale or equivalent

B - non-directorate ranks, the maximum pay point of which is above MPS point 33 or equivalent

C - non-directorate ranks, the maximum pay point of which is at or below MPS point 33 or equivalent

() - number of supernumerary directorate posts

[#] - as at 1 May 2018, there was no unfilled directorate post in EPD

CIVIL SERVICE BUREAU COMMENTS

22. The Civil Service Bureau supports the proposed creation of the permanent AOSGC AD(NC) post to head the Nature Conservation Branch (including the CCO) and the proposed regrading of the original permanent AOSGC post to a permanent AD(WI) post of departmental professional grade to head the Waste Infrastructure Planning Branch. The grading and ranking of the proposed created and regraded posts are considered appropriate having regard to the level and scope of responsibilities concerned.

/ADVICE

ADVICE OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON DIRECTORATE SALARIES AND CONDITIONS OF SERVICE

23. The Standing Committee on Directorate Salaries and Conditions of Service (Standing Committee) has advised that the grading proposed for the new permanent AOSGC (D2) post and the regraded permanent departmental professional grade ADEP (D2) post is appropriate.

Environment Bureau
May 2018

Job Description
Assistant Director of Environmental Protection (Nature Conservation)

Rank : Administrative Officer Staff Grade C (D2)

Responsible to : Deputy Director of Environmental Protection (2)

Main Duties and Responsibilities –

1. To head the Countryside Conservation Office in co-ordinating countryside conservation projects for enhanced conservation and sustainable development of remote countryside. Details include –
 - To plan, implement and supervise various minor improvement works as well as conservation and revitalisation initiatives;
 - To liaise and co-ordinate with Government bureaux and departments, other organisations as well as relevant trades and stakeholders for collaboration in such projects and initiatives;
 - To monitor the use of funds approved and the financial management of such projects and
 - To provide secretarial and technical support to the proposed Advisory Committee;
2. To formulate and oversee the implementation of policies relating to nature conservation including conservation of biological diversity, protection of major habitats and protection of endangered species[#];
3. To review and examine proposals on conservation designations including country parks, special areas, marine parks and marine reserves, and to deal with related policy matters[#];
4. To review and propose amendments to related legislation as appropriate[#];
5. To deal with housekeeping matters of the conservation arm of the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department[#]; and
6. To fulfill Hong Kong's obligations under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, and to implement the Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan[#].

Current duties of the existing Assistant Director (Nature Conservation and Infrastructure Planning), which will be responsible by the proposed Assistant Director (Nature Conservation).

Job Description
Assistant Director of Environmental Protection
(Waste Infrastructure Planning)

Rank : Assistant Director of Environmental Protection (D2)

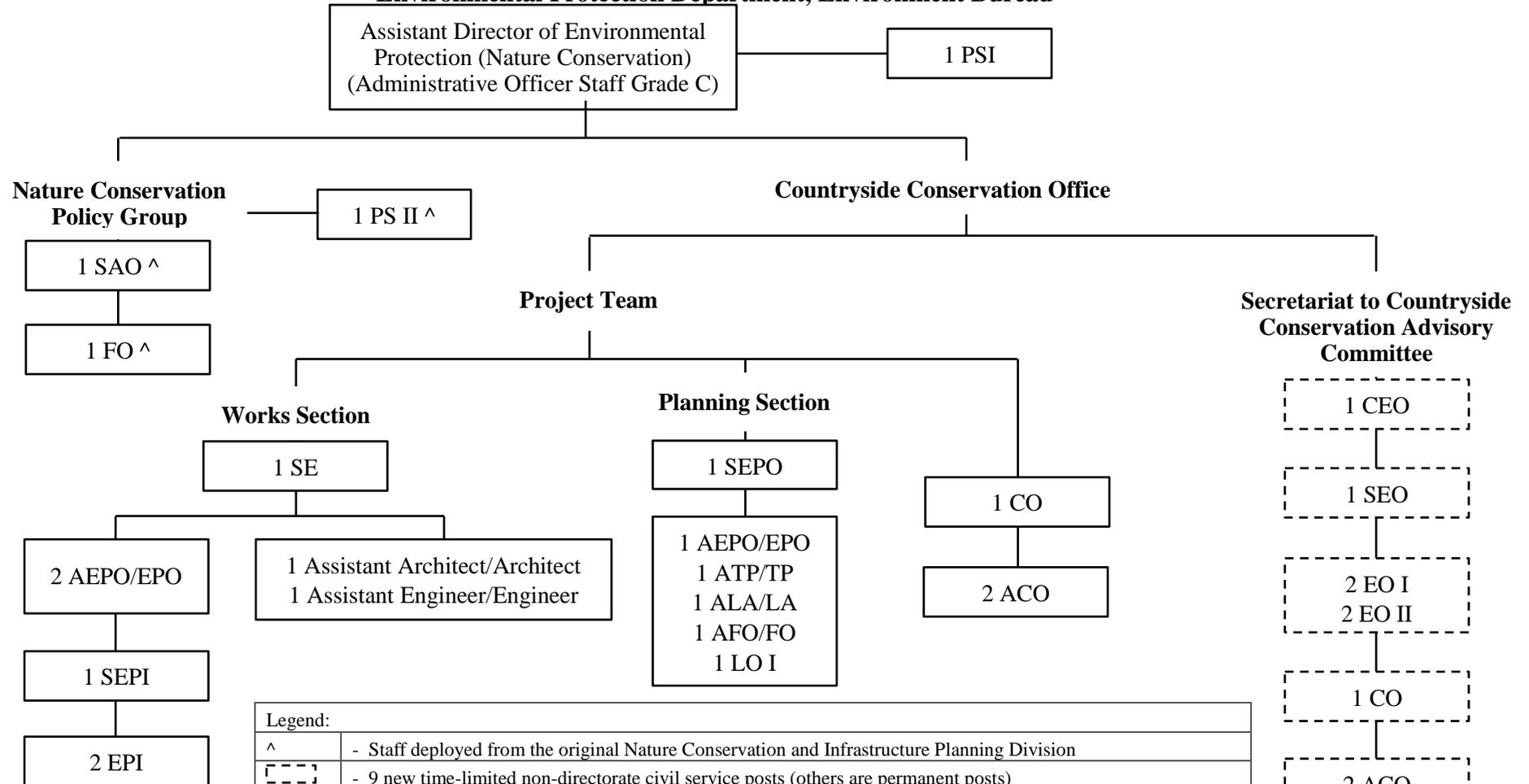
Responsible to : Deputy Director of Environmental Protection (2)

Main Duties and Responsibilities –

1. To oversee strategic and regional planning studies for sustainable environmental infrastructure facilities, including waste treatment and transfer facilities, waste recovery and recycling facilities, and integrated waste management facilities and organic resource recovery centre[#];
2. To develop and coordinate plans for and construction of new environmental infrastructure, including issues relating to land use, resource allocation and application, mode of delivery, and promotion of community acceptance[#];
3. To co-ordinate and oversee the management and monitoring system and procedures on departmental consultancies and contractual procedures[#];
4. To take forward a new phase of ‘Food Wise Hong Kong’ to continue promoting the ‘Food Wise’ oculture, and to promote the implementation of central recovery of food waste from commercial and industrial establishments to reduce food waste at source and to promote food waste recovery; and
5. To implement food waste management strategy, and to study the feasibility of formulation of a new policy for source separation and recycling of food waste in Hong Kong.

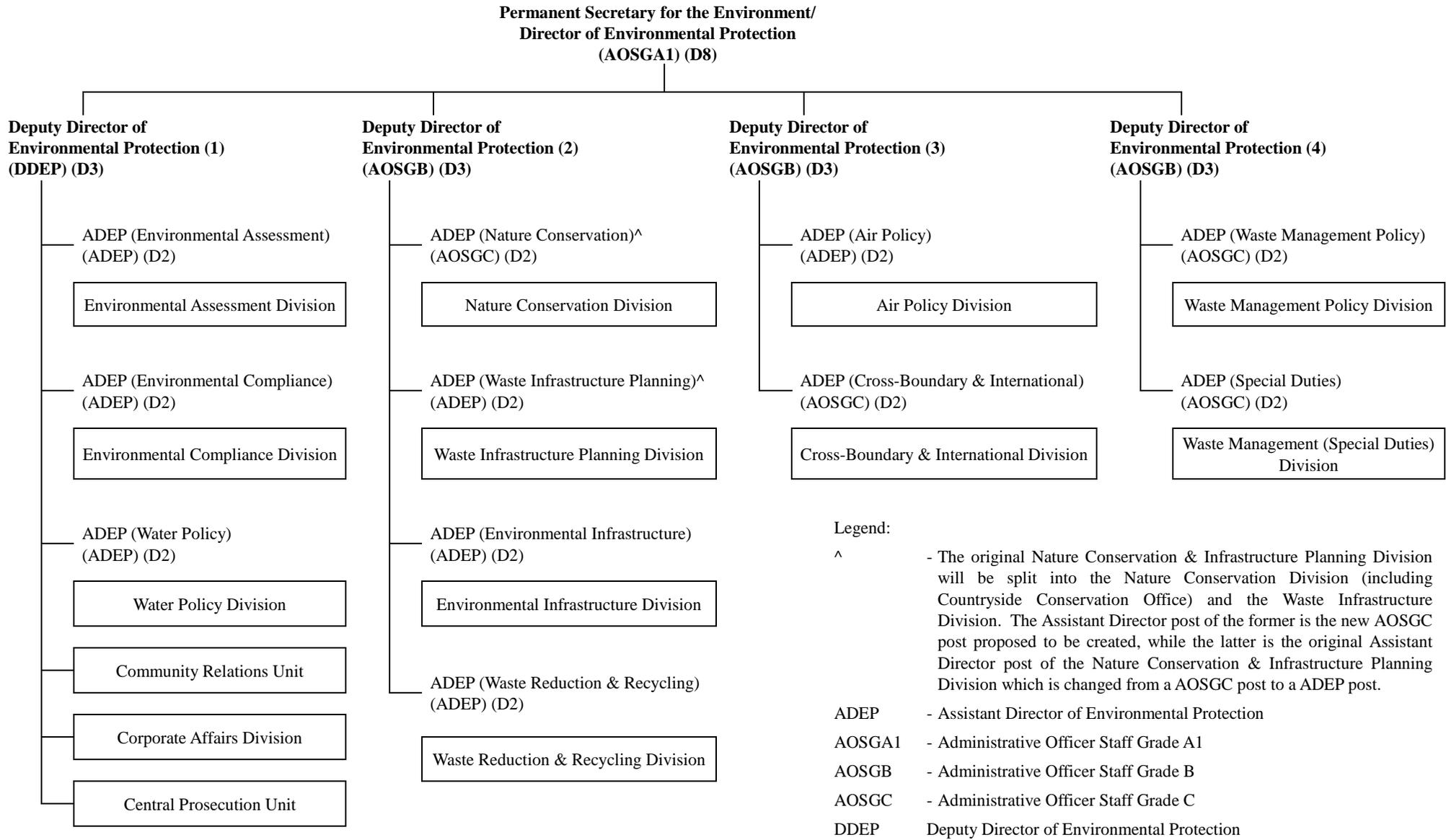
[#] Current duties of the existing Assistant Director (Nature Conservation and Infrastructure Planning). The post will be re-titled to Assistant Director (Waste Infrastructure Planning).

**Organisation Chart of Nature Conservation Division (including Countryside Conservation Office),
Environmental Protection Department, Environment Bureau**



Legend:			
^	- Staff deployed from the original Nature Conservation and Infrastructure Planning Division		
[---]	- 9 new time-limited non-directorate civil service posts (others are permanent posts)		
ACO	- Assistant Clerical Officer	FO	- Forestry Officer
AEPO	- Assistant Environmental Protection Officer	LA	- Landscape Architect
AFO	- Assistant Forestry Officer	LO I	- Liaison Officer I
ALA	- Assistant Landscape Architect	PS	- Personal Secretary
ATP	- Assistant Town Planner	SAO	- Senior Administrative Officer
CEO	- Chief Executive Officer	SE	- Senior Engineer
CO	- Clerical Officer	SEO	- Senior Executive Officer
EO I	- Executive Officer I	SEPI	- Senior Environmental Protection Inspector
EO II	- Executive Officer II	SEPO	- Senior Environmental Protection Officer
EPI	- Environmental Protection Inspector	TP	- Town Planner
EPO	- Environmental Protection Officer		

Organisation Chart of Environmental Protection Department after Creation of the Proposed Post, Environment Bureau



Legend:

^ - The original Nature Conservation & Infrastructure Planning Division will be split into the Nature Conservation Division (including Countryside Conservation Office) and the Waste Infrastructure Division. The Assistant Director post of the former is the new AOSGC post proposed to be created, while the latter is the original Assistant Director post of the Nature Conservation & Infrastructure Planning Division which is changed from a AOSGC post to a ADEP post.

ADEP - Assistant Director of Environmental Protection
 AOSGA1 - Administrative Officer Staff Grade A1
 AOSGB - Administrative Officer Staff Grade B
 AOSGC - Administrative Officer Staff Grade C
 DDEP - Deputy Director of Environmental Protection

**Major duties and Responsibilities of the Existing
Assistant Directors of Environmental Protection (ADEPs)**

1. ADEP (Environment Assessment) is responsible for policy formulation, strategic planning and programme development in the areas of environmental impact assessment (EIA) and noise management through planning process and legislative control. The officer reviews the environmental implications of policies and strategic and local plans, and administers the statutory EIA process under the EIA Ordinance and implementation of noise abatement programmes. The officer also advises on environmental angles of all major planning developments, infrastructure projects, housing development proposals and private sector-initiated proposals submitted to the Town Planning Board.
2. ADEP (Environmental Compliance) is responsible for enforcing pollution control laws and supervising the services and activities of four Regional Offices and a Territorial Control Office under the department. The officer oversees law enforcement functions of the five offices, and related activities including follow up actions on pollution complaints/reports and collaboration with trades and District Councils in promoting environmental compliance.
3. ADEP (Water Policy) is responsible for policy formulation, strategic planning and programme development in the area of water quality management. The officer oversees planning of sewerage infrastructure facilities to meet water quality objectives and development needs, tackling the problems of near shore pollution marine refuse, and monitoring of water quality across the territory, management of cross-boundary water quality and marine refuse issues and implementation of the Sewage Services Charging Scheme.
4. ADEP (Nature Conservation & Infrastructure Planning)^{Note} oversees the nature conservation policy and programme including country parks, marine parks, biological diversity matters etc., and is also responsible for the long- term planning of future waste treatment and transfer facilities, the planning and development of the integrated waste management facility and organic waste treatment facilities, the Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign and the food waste management programme.

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^{Note} This post will be retitled to ADEP(Waste Infrastructure Planning) and will be responsible for pursuing food waste management strategies and overseeing the construction and planning of waste recycling infrastructure after the creation of the permanent AOSGC post to lead the CCO as proposed in this paper.

5. ADEP (Environmental Infrastructure) is responsible for the management of existing waste facilities including the three strategic landfills, the refuse transfer station (RTS) network, chemical waste treatment facility, sludge treatment facility (T · PARK) etc., planning of the landfill extensions, new RTSs, aftercare and after-use schemes of 13 restored landfills and implementation of the Restored Landfill Revitalisation Funding Scheme.
6. ADEP (Waste Reduction & Recycling) is responsible for promoting sustainable development of the recycling industry, promoting green procurement and coordination of infrastructural support for the recycling industry. The officer oversees the policies and initiatives relating to source separation of waste, clean recycling and coordinates public education efforts on source separation of waste and clean recycling; and enhancement of relevant outreach service. Having regard to the challenges and needs arising from the external market conditions, the officer is also responsible for coordination with Government bureaux and departments and relevant stakeholders in formulating measures to reduce waste, to promote clean recycling and to enhance the development of the local recycling industry. The officer also oversees the existing operation of the Recycling Fund, promote the development and implementation of the EcoPark and coordinates preparatory work for the drafting of legislative amendment for regulating waste cooking oils.
7. ADEP (Air Policy) is responsible for policy formulation, strategic planning and programme development in the field of air quality management. In addition to implementing the on-going air quality control programmes, the officer is pursuing tightened emission control on vehicles, vessels, power plants and non-road mobile machinery.
8. ADEP (Cross-Boundary & International) is responsible for liaison with the Mainland and other regions on environmental issues of mutual concern, as well as the development of plans to combat climate change. The officer oversees the operation of various cross-boundary environmental cooperation frameworks, implementation of the climate change action plan, the Cleaner Production Partnership Programme and support measures for the local environmental services sector to seize market opportunities.
9. ADEP (Waste Management Policy) is responsible for policy formulation, strategic planning and programme development in the area of waste management. The officer oversees the planning and progressive implementation of producer responsibility schemes (PRSs), including the ones on plastic shopping bags, waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) (including development of WEEE Treatment and Recycling Facility) and glass beverage containers, as well as the study on the implementation of a new PRS on suitable plastic product containers.

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The officer is also responsible for the development and operation of a network of community green stations. In addition, the officer oversees the policy and its implementation of the public fill management, initiates, develops and recommends policies, strategies, programmes and implementation plans for the attainment of Hong Kong's waste management policy goals in relation to construction and demolition (C&D) materials, including the reduction, reuse and recycling of C&D materials through charging scheme and other appropriate programmes and plans.

10. ADEP (Special Duties) is responsible for developing the policy framework and enforcement strategies for the implementation of municipal solid waste (MSW) charging. The officer oversees interdepartmental coordination of issues in relation to MSW charging and formulates effective implementation plans in collaboration with different stakeholders. The officer also conducts comprehensive community engagement programmes and prepares the relevant legislative proposals.
